

Taho

A Speedlang

The following documentation explains the inner workings of Taho /təxó/, a speedlang created for Miacomet's 7th Speedlang Challenge.

Phonology

Consonants

	Labial	Coronal	Palatal	Velar
Nasal	/m/ <m>	/n/ <n>	/ɲ/ <ɲj>	
Plosive	/p/ <p>	/t/ <t>	/c/ <cj>	/k/ <c>
Fricative	/f/ <f>	/s ʃ/ <s sj>	/ç/ <hj>	/x/ <h>
Approximant		/l~ɹ ɻ/ <r l>	/j/ <j>	

Vowels

	Front	Back
High	/i/ <i> /iː/ <ī>	/u/ <u> /uː/ <ū>
Mid	/e ø/ <e eo> /eː/ <ē>	/o ɤ/ <o oe> /oː/ <ō>
Low		/a/ <a> /aː/ <ā>

- There are no diphthongs; vowels in hiatus act as two separate syllables.

Pitch Accent

All words are associated with one of two tone classes, rising or falling. When the word is monosyllabic, the syllable takes the contour tone of its respective class. When a word is disyllabic, the two halves of the contour tone split across the two syllables. When a word is trisyllabic, the tone of the second syllable carried over onto the third.

However, if this word lengthens due to compounding or derivation, in which the attached word already belongs to a separate tone class, then these rules do not apply, as each segment of the compound is treated separately and keeps its original tones.

	Monosyllabic	Disyllabic	Trisyllabic
Rising	\nearrow LH	\updownarrow L H	$\updownarrow\updownarrow$ L H H
Falling	\searrow HL	$\downarrow\downarrow$ H L	$\downarrow\downarrow\downarrow$ H L L

Whenever a word is more than three syllables, the tone becomes less predictable. All inflections and affixes have an assigned tone, high or low. Whenever they attach to a word, and the resulting word is under 4 syllables, the tone of the affix assimilates to the tone rules according to that word's class. However, whenever the resulting word has 4 syllables or more, the tone of the affix doesn't change.

Phonotactics

- (C)V(C) syllable structure.
- Roots cannot be longer than 3 syllables.
 - This rule doesn't apply to loanwords, which oftentimes have completely unpredictable pitch anyways.
 - Thus, the maximum root structure is CVCVCVC.
- No consonant clusters are allowed.

Morphology

Nouns

Cases

Fluid-S Cases

For most Transitive Verbs, the Agent is marked with the Agentive Case while the Patient is marked with the Patientive Case. For Intransitive Verbs, however, the Sole Argument can be marked with either.

The Agentive Case is marked with the prefix u- /ú/.

The Patientive Case is marked with the prefix a- /á/.

When to use which Case on an Intransitive Argument

- The Agentive Case is considered the default case, and typically implies control over an intentional action, which was done willingly.
- Use of the Patientive Case denotes lack of volition or control over the action, thus making the action accidental. It can also denote sympathy on behalf of the speaker, and thus is considered less impersonal, and more polite or respectful.

Vocative Case

The Vocative Case is used to directly address a recipient, and is frequently used in most exclamations.

The Vocative Case is marked with the prefix re- /lé/.

Genitive Case

The Genitive Case is used to show a direct attributive relationship between two nouns. There are a multitude of relations nouns can have. The modifying noun, which is placed in the Genitive Case, always precedes the head noun.

The Genitive Case is marked with the prefix mi- /mî/.

- Possession
 - The Genitive Case is used to mark both alienable and inalienable possession over a noun.
 - See English: *John's cat*, *Jeff's mother*
- Composition
 - The Genitive Case is used to mark partitives. This can refer to substance, element, source, and quantity, among other things.
 - The Quantity Genitive Construction is required to count Mass Nouns.
 - See English: A wheel *of cheese*, a group *of men*, a portion *of food*, a pound *of fish*, etc.
 - This Construction can also be used to mark the material of a substance, such as in English "The *wooden* table" or "the *plastic* spoon.
- Origin
 - The Genitive Case can be used to denote the origin of a noun.
 - See English: Men *of Rome*, the *Dutch* people
- Reference
 - See English: The Capital *of the Republic*
- Compound Words
 - The Genitive Case is used to form compound nouns.
 - See English: doomsday (lit. day *of doom*)
- Direction Away
 - The Genitive Case can also be used disconnected from a related noun so as to express motion away from somewhere. This is the only circumstance in which the Genitive Case stands alone. When used as such, it denotes something going from, out of, or off of something.
 - See English: I am going *from the park*, I am going *out of the house*.

Dative Case

The Dative Case is used to show direction and recipients. It has a variety of uses, as explained below.

The Dative Case is marked with the prefix tu- /tú/.

- Indirect Objects

- The primary use of the Dative Case is for indirect objects such as recipients. This is especially common with ditransitive verbs.
- See English: I give it *to her*, I sent it *to him*, I brought *him* it
- Purpose
 - The Dative Case is used to express the purpose or reason behind the action.
 - See English: I called *for help*
- Benefit
 - The Dative is commonly used to express the beneficiary of an action.
 - See English: I fought *for the king*, That sucked *for him*
- Direction
 - The Dative is very frequently used to express direction towards or to somewhere. It also expresses motion into or onto something. Whenever something is going to, into, or onto something (the difference being derived through context), the destination is marked in the Dative Case.
 - See English: I'm going *to the park*, He's going *into the house*
- Time
 - The Dative commonly expresses direction through time, similarly to how it expresses standard direction. It is used to connote length, deadlines, and end points.
 - See English: I am working *for two hours*, I have to work *until* midnight, I have to finish working *by midnight*.

Locative Case

The Locative Case is used to show one's location, typically acting as the stationary version of the Dative Directional Usage.

The Locative Case is marked with the prefix *tu-* /*tù*/.

- Location
 - The Locative is used to express things at a location, as well as inside or on top of something.
 - See English: I am *at the park*, I am *in the car*, I am *on the box*.
- Time
 - The Locative is commonly used to express specific times during which the action occurs.
 - See English: I'm leaving *at 6 PM*, I have work *on Monday*

Instrumental Case

The Instrumental Case is used to show the instrument, company, or cause of an action. It's various uses are explained below.

The Instrumental Case is marked with the prefix *ia-* /*íà*/.

- Instruments
 - The Instrumental Case can indicate with what an action occurred.
 - See English: I wrote *with a pen*, I cut the bread *using a knife*, I drove *by car*
- Company

- The Instrumental expresses accompaniment, or with whom an action is performed.
- See English: The boy went to the park *with his dog*, The boy *and his dog* went to the park.
 - Notice how the prepositional phrase *with his dog* became a core argument *and his dog*, while still being in the Instrumental Case. Whenever there is more than one argument, of which would typically require the Agentive Case, present in a single clause, only the first argument requires said Agentive Case, while all following can be listed in the Instrumental. This applies to all groups of nouns, not just the Agentive.
- Cause
 - The Instrumental also expresses the cause, reason, or circumstance of an action.
 - See English: He died *of a disease*
- Passive Agents.
 - Whenever a verb is in the passive voice, the Agent takes the Instrumental Case, so as to express the causal factor of said event.
 - See English: I was pushed *by him*.

Pegative Case

The Pegative Case is used to mark the Agent of Ditransitive Verbs. Anytime a verb has a second object, typically a recipient in the form of the Dative Case, rather than using the Agentive Case to mark the Agent, the Pegative is used instead.

The Pegative Case is marked with the prefix *sjo-* /ʃò/.

- See English: *He* passed her the ball, *The boy* gave it a sandwich, *She* is baking him a cake.

Definiteness

Nouns can be marked with the definite article, marking them as unique, familiar, and specific. Articles agree with the animacy of the noun.

- If the noun is animate, the article is *hi* /xíː/, while if its inanimate, the article is *hi* /xíː̃/.
- If the noun starts with a vowel, the prefix *l-* /ł/ is attached.

Inverse Number

All nouns have an inherent number; that is, when unmarked, different nouns are assumed to be different numbers. Specifically, when a noun is animate, it's inherently singular, and when a noun is inanimate, it's inherently plural. In order to change this, the last vowel in the noun is lengthened.

Adjectives

Adjectives act similarly to nouns, agreeing in number by lengthening the final vowel whenever needed.

Adjectives also have alliterative agreement, in which the first syllable of the noun is attached to the start of the adjective as a prefix.

Numerals

Numerals directly follow their nouns, acting very similar to adjectives (although they don't agree in the same ways adjectives do). Using a cardinal numeral expresses how many of a noun is present. Ordinal numbers express the location of the noun in a rank or series.

Note: Mass nouns cannot directly take numerals. Rather, they must take a genitive construction, in which the added count noun can take a numeral instead. (e.g. "three waters" is ungrammatical, but "three water's cups" is fine).

In order to construct a numeral phrase, the following rules must be followed:

- Larger place values always go first. Thus, the 100s precede the 10s which precede the 1s.
- To express a multitude of 100s, or any number larger, place the numeral for how many 100s are desired prior to the word "cjeine" (100).

Arabic Numeral	Cardinal	Ordinal
1	ehac /éxàk/	hacen /xákèn/
2	hjem /çêm/	hjemen /çémèn/
3	tere /tèlé/	teren /tèlé/
4	cuin /kúfn/	cuin /kúfn/
5	ōsal /ò:sá†/	ōsalan /ò:sá†ań/
6	sjisji /ʃǰǰǰ/	sjisjen /ʃǰǰén/
7	fera /félà/	feran /félàn/
8	ocue /òkúé/	ocuen /òkúén/
9	enj /êŋ/	enj /êŋ/
10	ties /t'íès/	tiesen /t'íèsèn/
20	ehāc /éxà:k/	
30	hjēm /çê:m/	
40	terē /tèlé:/	

50	cuīn /kùíːn/
60	ōsāl /òːsáːɥ/
70	sjsjī /ʃíʃíː/
80	ferā /félàː/
90	ocuē /òkúéː/
100	cjeine /céíñè/

Pronouns

There are 8 personal pronouns, as depicted by the following chart:

Person	Singular	Dual	Plural
1s Person	1st Singular	1st Plural Exclusive	
		1st Plural Inclusive	
2nd Person	2nd Informal	2nd Dual	2nd Plural
	2nd Formal		
3rd Person	3rd Proximate		
	3rd Obviative		

Unlike nouns, pronouns only agree to three cases: The Agentive, the Patientive, and the Dative. To express other meanings, an SVC Applicative must be used, in order to promote said meaning to the role of object, allowing the Patientive Case to be used.

Person	Agentive			Patientive			Genitive		
	Singular	Dual	Plural	Singular	Dual	Plural	Singular	Dual	Plural
1s Person	fui /fùí/	femos /fèmos/	fieron /fíélón/	afi /áfí/	afos /áfós/		fui /fùí/	afim /áfím/	
					aferon /áfélón/		fuirom /fùírom/	fuirom /fùírom/	
2nd Person	ja /já/	jetu /jétù/	jemos /jémòs/	aji /ájí/	aitu /áítù/	aimos /áímòs/	jam /jâm/	jatim /játím/	jaimos /jáímòs/
	su /sù/			asu /àsú/			sim /sím/		
3rd Person	hel /xěɥ/			hale /xàté/			leim /tèim/		
	hel /xêɥ/			hale /xátè/			leim /tèim/		

Verbs

All lexical verbs have 3 basic non-finite forms:

- The Infinitive
- The Imperfective Converb
- The Perfective Converb

The Infinitive

The Infinitive is considered the most basic verb form, and is completely unmarked. Noun markings, such as those for case, can be attached to the infinitive to nominalize the verb.

The Imperfective Converb

The Imperfective Converb is considered the most basic imperfective form. When used as the standalone verb form in a subordinate clause, it expresses that the converb clause occurred simultaneously with the main clause. However, unlike the similar SVC construction, using the Imperfective Converb doesn't imply the two actions as a single event, but rather two events occurring at the same time.

- The Imperfective Converb is marked with the prefix o- /ó/ or ol- /ól/. The former is used when the verb root ends with a consonant, and the later for when it ends with a vowel.

The Perfective Converb

The Perfective Converb is considered the most basic imperfective form. When used as the standalone verb form in a subordinate clause, it expresses that the converb clause occurred prior to the main clause. However, unlike the similar SVC construction, using the Perfective Converb doesn't imply the two actions as a single event, but rather two events occurring sequentially.

- The Perfective Converb is marked with the prefix e- /è/ or el- /èl/. The former is used when the verb root ends with a consonant, and the later for when it ends with a vowel.

The Copulas

There are two copulas:

- The Temporary Copula
- The Stative Copula

Each copula has a past and a non-past form, and agrees with the person and number of the subject.

	Temporary Copula		Stative Copula	
	Past	Non-Past	Past	Non-Past
1s	cio /kiò/	ci /kí/	set /sê/	es /ês/
2s	cias /kiàs/	cas /kã/	sete /sê/	ese /és/
3s	cia /kiá/	ca /kâ/	seteo /sê/	as /ã/
1p	ciamos /kiàmò/	cimos /kímò/	simos /símò/	emos /émò/
2p	cuias /kuiàs/	cuis /kúis/	seteis /sêis/	eis /éis/
3p	ciã /kiá:/	cã /kâ:/	setē /sê:/	ās /ã:s/

Infinitive	ec /ěk/	san /sân/
Perfective	ecel /ékèl/	sane /sàné/
Imperfective	eco /ékò/	sano /sàno/

The Optative Mood

[Coming Soon]

Negation

In order to negate a verb, the suffix *-(e)no / (é)nó/* is attached following the verb. The *(e)* is only used if the verb ends in a consonant. In SVC constructions, individual components of the SVC can be negated through the suffix; or, the entire sentence can be negated by attaching the suffix directly onto the main copula.

Syntax

Basic Word Order & DOM

The most basic independent clauses follow a $SO_{anim} CopVO_{inan} X$ structure. What this means is that the subject goes first in the sentence. The direct object, however, only goes before the verb when animate (creating an SOV structure), and goes after the verb when inanimate (creating an SVO structure).

X - All adjuncts go at the end of the clause.

Noun Phrases

- Genitive --- Noun
 - Genitive phrases come before the nouns they modify.
- Noun --- Adjective
 - Adjectives follow their respective nouns.
- Article - Noun
 - Articles precede their respective nouns.
- Noun - Number

Pronoun Dropping

Because the copulas inflect for the subject of the verb, whenever said subject is contextually implied, said pronoun can be grammatically dropped.

Questions

When asking any question, the first thing to do is to front the conjugated copula to the front of the sentence. This tells the listener that you're asking something.

Polar Questions

[Coming Soon: Will use the "i-" conjunction]

Special Questions

Asking special questions (who, what, when, where, why, how, etc.) is fairly simple. Replace the noun in question with the following interrogative noun:

- co /cõ/ for animate nouns
- co /cô/ for inanimate nouns

Make sure that co takes the proper case marking for the noun it's replacing.

If further detail on the question is needed, place co in the genitive case, and provide specification.

- E.g. "tuco", in the locative can mean both "where" or "when". However, "mico tumarac" (literally "to which location") can only mean "where".

Compound Sentences and Conjunctions

Sometimes a sentence requires multiple independent clauses (an independent clause being a clause that can stand alone as a sentence). In these sentences, a conjunction must be used to connect the clauses. The following conjunctions attach as prefixes onto the last item in the series. When said series is a series of clauses, the prefixes go onto the conjugated copula.

These conjunctions can also be used to link together multiple nouns, verbs, or other phrases through the same means.

- There is no word for "And" in Taho. To connect multiple nouns of the same grammatical class, all but the first noun takes the instrumental case. For clauses and verbs, they're simply strung together without any conjunction.
- i- /i/ is comparable to English "or". It acts to link alternatives, and is frequently used for polar questions.
- se- /sê/ is comparable to English "but", acting to introduce a phrase or clause that contrasts with the previous ones.

[More Coming Soon]

Verbs

Copulas and TAM

Each of the 3 non-finite forms of a lexical verb can combine with each of the 4 copula forms to create various TAM meanings. Below is a table explaining the various constructions:

	Temporary Copula		Stative Copula	
	Nonpast	Past	Nonpast	Past
Infinitive	Future	Conditional	Habitual	Past
Imperfective	Optative	Imperfect	Present	Past Habitual
Perfective	Subjunctive	Pluperfect	Perfect	Remote Past

The Past Tenses

1. The basic Past tense expresses a perfective, singular event in the past without reference to temporal structures.
2. The Remote Past tense expresses a perfective, singular event in the distant past, typically over a year.
3. The Past Habitual tense expresses an event which occurred regularly or repeatedly throughout the past.
4. The Pluperfect tense expresses an event which occurred prior to a different event in the past, and thus had effects on the reference point from the past.
5. The Imperfect tense expresses a continuous event in the past.

The Present Tenses

1. The Present tense expresses a singular event in the present without reference to temporal structures.
2. The Habitual tense expresses an event which occurs regularly or repeatedly at the present.
3. The Perfect tense expresses an event that occurred in the past in reference to the present; thus, it had effects on the present.

The Moods

1. The Future mood expresses a realis event which will occur in the future.
2. The Optative mood expresses one's wishes and desires. For further details on when to use the Optative in contrast with a "to want" SVC, see the "Optative Mood" section.
3. The Conditional mood is used to express what one would or will do, so long as the conditions of a second clause occur.
4. The Subjunctive mood is [Coming Soon].

Serial Verb Constructions

There are a multitude of constructions in which a string of lexical verbs require a singular copula. In these serial verb constructions, or SVCs, multiple verbs (as well as unmarked nouns and adjectives) construct various lexical and grammatical meanings, as discussed below.

Asymmetrical SVCs

Asymmetrical SVCs involve a minor verb preceding and modifying the meaning of the major verb. Said verbs must be contiguous, and share the same subject and object.

- In a Deictic SVC, a minor verb of motion or movement directly precedes a major verb in order to express the direction or orientation of the verb. Verbs such as “to come” and “to go” commonly express venitive and andative meanings, respectively.
 - to come = suir /súí/.
 - to go = enir /èní/.
- In Aspectual, Extent, and State Change SVCs, a minor verb precedes a major verb in order to express aspectual meanings or state-changes. Verbs such as “to start” and “to finish” commonly express inchoative and terminative/completive aspects; when a copula “to be” inserted between the minor verb and the major verb often expresses a change in state.
 - To start = ren /lên/.
 - To finish = fulu /fùfú/.
- Secondary Concept SVCs are among the most common types of asymmetrical SVC, and also include the largest class of minor verbs. Secondary SVCs express a wide variety of semantic meanings, such as modalities (obligation, ability, probability, likelihood, desires, etc.). These SVC constructions are often compared to Spanish’s “minor verb + infinitive” construct, as they both have a minor verb preceding the major verb to express similar concepts.

Symmetrical SVCs

Unlike asymmetrical SVCs, the verbs of a symmetrical construction don’t need to be contiguous, nor do they need to share all their arguments.

- In a sequential SVC, two actions, when considered a single event, can be stringed together. Their order is iconic, directly reflecting the temporal sequence of events. When either verb is stative, rather than expressing a sequential event, they express two simultaneous verbs.
- In a Cause-Effect SVC, the cause of the event precedes the effect/result of the action.

Argument sharing and syntactic structure:

- If the verbs share the same subject and object, they are stringed together in the same way an asymmetrical SVC is.
- The verbs can share a subject but have different objects. In these constructions, the objects are placed relative to their respective verbs as normal (animate objects beforehand, yet inanimate ones afterwards). The subject goes first as normal.
- In the Switch-Function construction, the object of the first verb becomes the subject of the second verb, shifting into the Agentive Case. In this construction, the second verb (plus its respective object, if the verb is transitive) directly follows the object of the first verb. In the Switch function, the object of the first verb must go after the verb; thus, the clause is as follows:

- $S_1 V_1 O_1 O_{2anim} V O_{2inam}$

Voice and Valency Changing

SVCs can be used to express an array of voices:

- The Passive Voice: Using the verb for “to touch” before any other components of the SVC gives the verb a passive voice. In the passive voice, the subject is dropped, and the object is promoted to the subject’s role. Passives can only be applied to transitive verbs.
 - To touch = *taca /tákà/*.
 - When there is no SVC, and rather there’s only a singular verb, the passive voice can be expressed through a prefix on the verb. In this, the new sentence is still treated as intransitive; however, the verb phrase will only consist of the copula and the prefix+verb construct.
 - Said prefix is *ta- /tá/*
- The Causative Voice: Using the verb for “to force” in a Switch-Function construction creates a causative voice; The cause is the subject of verb 1 (to force), while the previous subject becomes the object of verb 1 and the subject of verb 2. If the non-causative version had an object, they become the object of verb 2.
 - To force = *mesjon /mèʃón/*.
 - Similar to the Passive Voice, when there’s only a singular verb the causative voice can be expressed through a prefix. In this construct, the cause becomes the subject of the sentence and the previous subject becomes the new object, as per normal. However, because there’s only a single verb, there can’t be a Switch-Function construct; rather, the previous object is demoted to the indirect object, expressed in the Dative Case.
 - Said prefix is *meī- /mèí:/*.
- Applicatives: Applicatives promote adjuncts into the role of object. To form an applicative, the noun takes the Patientive Case, and a verb is attached in the respective position. Said verb is a part of the SVC connected to the subject of the sentence. These constructions are considered objects; thus sentences can often have multiple direct objects. Unlike other objects, however, applicative objects stay in their respective adjunct locations at the end of the clause. Below are common applicative verbs, and their respective meanings:
 - Benefactive: Expresses the recipient or beneficiary of the verb.
 - Uses “to give” = *enir mun /èn íl mûn/*.
 - Instrumental: Expresses with what an action occurred, or the tools used to carry out the verb.
 - Uses “to carry” = *mun /mûn/*.
 - [Coming Soon: More Applicatives as Needed]
- Reflexive and Reciprocals: Attaching the following minor verbs following the main verb creates a reflexive or reciprocal voice, meaning to do an action to oneself or to each other, respectively. However, whether these constitute as SVCs is controversial, as the following verbs cannot appear by themselves.
 - Reflexive: to do to oneself = *fieo /fíø/*.
 - Reciprocal: to do to each other = *sjehj /ʃěç/*.

Comparatives and Superlatives

[Coming Soon]

Lexical Idioms and Noun Incorporation

The majority of SVC constructions, in which multiple verbs compound together, create lexical idioms and various semantic meanings that often vary from the expected forms from their grammatical rules. These Lexical Idioms can be found in the “SVCs” section of the Lexicon.

In Noun Incorporation, an unmarked noun or adjective becomes incorporated into the verb phrase, directly following the last verb of the clause. These nouns and adjectives are not objects; rather, they act to change the semantic meaning of the verb (oftentimes in unpredictable ways). These nouns and adjectives are considered integral aspects of the verb phrase in order to express lexical meaning.

Examples

1347st 5MOYD

Hel as olapef leim aput omesjon hel opasa leim ahām ocajel.
“It drinks its blood while its prey is still running”

hel	as	ol-apef	leim	a-put	o-mesjon
/xěʔ/	/äs/	/òl-ápéf/	/ʔéim/	/á-pùʔ/	/ò-méʃón/
3s.AG.PROX	COP.NONPT.3s	IMPF-drink	3s.GEN.OBV	PAT-blood	IMPF-force
hel	o-pasa	leim	a-hām	o-cajel	
/xěʔ/	/ó-pàsà/	/ʔéim/	/à-xá:m/	/ó-kàjèʔ/	
3s.AG.OBV	IMPF-die	3s.GEN.PROX	PAT-meal/SING	IMPF-run	

1297th 5MOYD

Es ojoemeno Uhanes otuena ācjon aācjōn ehac.
“I doubt that Hans read even one book”

es	o-joem-eno	u-Hanes	o-tuena	ācjon	a-ācjōn	ehac
/ês/	/ó-jəm-èno/	/ú-xànès/	/ó-tuéná/	/à:cón/	/à-á:có:n/	/éxàk/
COP.NONPT.3s	IMPF-think-NEG	AG-Hans	IMPF-look.at	book	PAT-book/SING	1.CARD

1307th 5MOYD

Usjon seteo omarac leim iapap, hel seas esuir emuos amarāc.

“John used to live with his father, but now he’s bought a house”

u-Sjon	seteo	o-marac	leim	ia-pap
/ú-ʃòn/	/sètó/	/ò-málák/	/t̥èim/	/íá-páp/
AG-John	COP.PAST.3s	IMPF-reside	3s.GEN.PROX	INST-father
hel	se-as	e-suir	e-muos	a-marāc
/xět̥/	/sè-ás/	/é-sùí/	/è-múós/	/à-málá:k/
3s.AG.PROX	COP.NONPT.3s	PERF-go	PERF-buy	PAT-reside/SING

1326nd 5MOYD

Mijacaruaru alisao set tuenano.

“I did not see a jakuruaru lizard”

mi-jacaruaru	a-lisao	set	tuenano
/mí-jákàlúálù/	/á-t̥í-sàò/	/sèt/	/tùéná-nó/
GEN-jacaruaru	PAT-lizard	COP.PAST.1s	look.at-NEG

1298nd 5MOYD

Set joem hel upacon san.

“I thought it was a pig”

set	joem	hel	u-pacon	san
/sèt/	/j̥s̥^m/	/xět̥/	ú-pàkòn	/sân/
COP.PAST.1s	think	3s.AG.PROX	AG-pig	COP

Lexicon

SVCs

Verb Construction	Noun Incorporation	Meaning
ren ec lit. to start be	+ lio red	1. (of a person) to blush 2. (of the sun) to set

to become		3. (of food) to spicen 4. (of metal) to rust 5. (of skin) to become irritated 6. (of the year) to become fall
	+ cula green	1. (of a person) to get sick. 2. (of a plant) to grow
	+ are blue	1. (of a person) to be sad. 2. (of the sky) to clear.
ec lit. to be to be	+ han human	1. to live
tuena lit. to look to look at	+ ācjon book	1. to read

Standard Lexicon

Key:

n - noun

v - verb

nom - nominalized verb

adj - adjective

1. ācjon /àːcɔn/
 - 1.1. n. book.
2. apɛf /àpɛf/
 - 2.1. v. to drink.
3. are /àlé/
 - 3.1. adj. blue.
4. cajɛl /kájɛɫ/
 - 4.1. v. to run.
5. canot /kánòt/
 - 5.1. v. to love, to want
6. cula /kùɫá/
 - 6.1. adj. green.
7. cula /kúɫà/
 - 7.1. n. gap, hole.
8. efui /èfúí/
 - 8.1. n. contrast, conflict.
9. enir /èní/
 - 9.1. v. to go.
10. fulu /fùɫú/
 - 10.1. v. to stop, to end, to finish.

11. ham /xǎm/
 - 11.1. n. food, meal.
12. han /xân/
 - 12.1. n. person, man, human.
13. iliat /íîiàt/
 - 13.1. v. to save, to protect
 - 13.2. nom. hero, savior, protector.
14. joem /jɣ̂m/
 - 14.1. v. to think.
15. lio /łíò/
 - 15.1. adj. red.
16. lisao /łíśàò/
17. marac /màlák/
 - 17.1. v. to live, to reside.
 - 17.2. nom. house, home, or other place of residence.
18. mesjon /mèʃón/
 - 18.1. v. to force, to cause.
19. mun /mûn/
 - 19.1. v. to carry, to hold.
 - 19.1.1. With Andative Deixis: to give.
 - 19.1.2. With Venitive Deixis: to take, to get.
20. muos /mùós/
 - 20.1. v. to buy, to trade
 - 20.2. nom. Money, currency, treasure.
21. pacon /pákòn/
 - 21.1. n. pig.
22. pap /pǎp/
 - 22.1. n. parent, father.
23. pasa /pásà/
 - 23.1. v. to die.
24. put /pût/
 - 24.1. n. blood.
25. ren /lên/
 - 25.1. v. to start, to begin.
26. suir /súʃí/
 - 26.1. v. to come.
27. taca /tákà/
 - 27.1. v. to touch, to feel.
28. tuena /tùéná/
 - 28.1. v. to look (at).