Speed: An Introduction

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C-Style Conlang Grammar
Based on the template by J Rain De Jager.

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Contents

Chapter 1
Introduction

Section 1.1: The Language

This language, currently named Speed, has been created to satisfy the constraints of the Speedlang Challenge 11 on r/conlangs.

Section 1.2: Layout

This guide will first present the phonology of the language, then the morphology of individual word classes. This is followed by a brief description of how these words behave in clauses, and finally examples with gloss. Lastly, there is a brief introduction to the language's script.

Chapter 2
Phonology

Section 2.1: Consonants

	labial	alveolar	post-alveolar	velar	glottal
stops	p b	t d	c ɟ /c j	k g	(ʔ)
fricatives	f v	s(∼z)	ʃ(∼ʒ) /š		h
approximants	w	l(∼ɾ)	j /y		
nasal	m	n	ɲ /ñ	(ŋ) /ng	

2.1.1 Stops

The main stops of can be divided into 4 places of articulation; labial, alveolar, palatal and velar. The 5th place of articulation, glottal, does contain a stop, but the glottal stop occurs only before otherwise vowel initial words, but not before onset-less internal syllables.

The voiceless stops are often aspirated in stressed syllables, voiced stops are voiced in all positions. Labial stops are bilabial. Palatal stops are only phonemic in certain morphemes, this will be dealt with separately.

2.1.2 Non-Sibilant Fricatives

The only non-sibilant fricatives are the labiodental fricatives /f/ and /v/. Their voicing is consistent in all positions, and they cannot proceed stops in onset clusters.

2.1.3 Sibilants

Both the alveolar and palatal sibilants are phonemic in all positions, and their voicing varies allophonically. They are voiced intervocalically and in clusters with voiced consonants, but are voiceless otherwise.

The alveolar sibilant does not become palatal in the environment of high vowels and the palatal sibilant does occur in roots.

2.1.4 Nasals

The only nasal with a consistent distribution us the alveolar nasal, which assimilates in position to adjoining consonants. The bilabial nasal occurs only in roots and certain particles, never in affixes. The palatal nasal has a similar distribution to the palatal stops.

2.1.5 Palatal Stops

The palatal stops, and nasal, are only phonemic in affixes, being allophonic with the alveolar stops otherwise.

The alveolar stops are always realised as palatal before and after the high vowel /i/, or between any two front vowels, including /e/. The alveolar nasal behaves similarly. No roots contain palatal stops that are palatal before other vowels.

In affixes, alveolar stops behave the same, but there are palatal stops that remain palatal even when not bordering high vowels. The same is true for the palatal nasal. These are indicated with distinct symbols in the orthography used here.

2.1.6 Approximants

The labio-velar and palatal approximants are generally in free variation with the back high rounded vowel /u/ and the high front unrounded vowel /i/ respectively. They can act both as semivowels and syllable nuclei.

The lateral alveolar approximant can occur in clusters like the other approximants, but does not have a syllabic equivalent. it often occurs as a tap when intervocalic and unstressed.

Section 2.2: Vowels

The main vowels are the five cardinal vowels and the schwa, which is phonemic in some words.

Pure Vowels	front	central	back
high	i		u
mid	e	ə (à/ë/ä)	o
low		a (a/ä)	

2.2.1 Diphthongs

There are many phonetic diphthongs, only some of which occur in roots and affixes, others emerge from secondary processes.

Primary Diphthongs

centering	front	central	back
high	iə̆ (ië)		uə̆ (uë)
mid	eə̆ (eë)		oə̆ (oë)
low		äə̆ (aë)	

The primary diphthongs are mostly sequences of the five cardinal vowels and a non-syllabic schwa. These centering diphthongs regularly occur in roots and affixes, but can also occur due to interactions with other vowels.

low-centering	stressed / unstressed
front	eĕ / eə̆ (ea)
back	oĕ / oə̆ (oa)

Two more diphthongs which occur in a more limited number of roots are /ea/ and /oa/. These can also both occur from other processes, but mostly by the same means as secondary diphthongs. They also have an altered unstressed pronunciation, unlike the other primary diphthongs.

Secondary Diphthongs

	stressed / unstressed	
rising	fronting	backing
with e	eĭ / e (ei)	e.ju (eyu) e.jo (eyo)
with a	aĭ / e (ai ∼ae)	aŭ / o (au ∼ao)
with o	oĭ / i (oi ∼oe)	oŭ / o (ou)

These diphthongs occur due to morphophonological processes, they are only pronounced as such when stressed and some distinctions are not preserved at all.

Most sequences of a low or mid vowel followed by a high vowel becomes a rising diphthong. Some other sequences also form diphthongs which are phonetically identical to the other rising diphthongs.

Sequences of the front mid vowel and either back vowel does not form diphthongs, instead a palatal glide separates the two.

Vowel Hiatus and Glide-Vowel sequences

A few roots contain hiatuses of two vowels which do not form diphthongs, usually a vowel followed by a stressed high vowel. The vowel sequences form two separate syllables, with no intervening glide or glottal consonant.

Most sequences of a high vowel proceeding another vowel produces a sequence of a glide proceeding the vowel. However, sequences of a vowel followed by a glide do occur across syllable boundaries, where a vowel final syllable is followed by a glide initial one.

First Vowel	i/y	u/w	e	o	a
Second Vowel					
a	ya	wa	ea	oa	a
e	ye	we	e	oe	ae
o	yo	wo	eyo	o	ao
i	iyi	wi	ei	oi	ai
u	yu	uwu	eyu	ou	au
ə (ë)	ië	uë	eë	oë	aë

2.2.2 Schwa

The schwa is phonemic in at least some roots, where it is written ’à’ and rarely takes stress. Generally, ’a’ remains distinct. In affixes, which are usually unstressed, the schwa and ’a’ are in free variation, written ’ä’ in this orthography.

The schwa often interacts with other vowels to create centering diphthongs.

Section 2.3: Phonotactics

Broadly, syllables have a maximal CCVCC. This is restricted in what consonants can occur in each position. Generally, sibilants may occur ahead of other consonants, and stops may occur before approximants in onsets, while nasals or approximants may cluster with other consonants in coda.

2.3.1 Onsets

Onsets can be broadly divided into sibilant-consonant sequences and consonant-glide sequences.

Sibilant-consonant sequences always agree in voicing, with the sibilant changing to agree, and either sibilant (alveolar or post-alveolar) may occur before any stop or nasal, but not other fricatives. Sibilant-glide sequences are treated as other consonant-glide sequences.

Consonant-glide sequences do not effect the voicing of the consonant involved. Any consonant may proceed a glide, nasals, stops and fricatives, just not other glides.

2.3.2 Codas

The alveolar lateral approximant can occur in coda clusters with other consonants, which may or may not agree in voicing. Interpreting some diphthongs as vowel-approximant sequences, a general rule can be stated, that approximant-consonant clusters are allowed in coda.

Otherwise, homoörganic nasal-consonant clusters may occur, and consonants that are variably voiced (i.e. the sibilants) become voiced in these clusters.

2.3.3 Medial Clusters

Adjacent stops must agree in voicing, if not an epenthetic 'ä' is inserted. Besides this, any combination that can be reduced to an allowable coda cluster followed by an allowable onset cluster is allowed medially. voicing need not be consistent across the whole cluster, but most often is.

Section 2.4: Stress

Stress is primarily derived grammatically, based on the verbal and nominal transfixes and stress effecting morphemes. In other words, besides nouns and verbs, stress may be lexical, though there are trends.

2.4.1 Word

If not specified grammatically or lexically, words are often stressed on their penultimate syllable. Generally, lexical schwas are not stressed, and affixes are usually unstressed as well.

2.4.2 Phrase

Within a phrase, one word will generally have strongest primary stress, with the primary stress of other words usually being reduced. Increased stress is often used for emphasis or contrast.

Chapter 3
Verbal Morphology

Verbal morphology is composed of several prefixes, suffixes and transfixes.

Section 3.1: Verb Root Types

Verbs can be roughly divided into two phonological classes: light and heavy.

Light verbs are phonologically minimal, generally just a few consonants, possibly a cluster. They generally undergo productive reduplication.

Heavy verbs have more underlying phonological segments, often containing multiple clusters and prespecified vowels that effect transfixes. They never undergo reduplication.

Section 3.2: Transfixes

Finite Singular		Finite Plural	
perfect 1st	ae1	perfect 1st pl	ee2
2nd	ea1	2nd pl	aa1
3rd	ii1	3rd pl	ie2
imperfect 1st	uo1	imperfect 1st pl	ea2
2nd	oo1	2nd pl	oo2
3rd	ui2	3rd pl	ei1

Non-Finite	
pst/prf participle	ia1
psnt/imprf participle	uo2
abstract noun	eu1
eventive/gerund	ou1

The verbal transfixes are a set of vowels and a stress pattern applied to verb stems in order to represent aspect and person. There are also derivational transfixes.

Due to the morphology of some verbs, they may act as a circumfix, where one part is stressed. However, with most verb stems, at least one vowel of the transfix is inserted into a slot in the root which doesn't have a prespecified vowel.

Some heavy verbs have a prespecified vowel which interacts with the transfix vowel to create diphthongs.

Finite transfixes are mostly grouped due to their common meanings. The person and number of the transfixes usually agrees with the nominative argument, though this can be effected by valence changing operations.

Perfect forms generally occur with events that are seen as completed or as single whole events. Imperfect forms are generally used when an action is seen as ongoing or otherwise being viewed as an event occorring over a stretch of time.

Section 3.3: Affixes

The verbal complex takes a few prefixes and suffixes. Although it essentially has four types of affix, there is considerable freedom as to their coöccurrence within each category.

Certain affixes also have suprasegmental effects, such as shifts in stress. Others serve to replace reduplication in heavy verbs.

Prefixes

mood-		voice/valence-	
interrogative	ñ(ä)- +suffix	causitive	bu(w)
negative	ki∼ky	anti-causative suffix	(h)en
imperative	(o)g	passive	j(ä)
cond/sub	(e)p	reflexive /reciprocal	oë
		impersonal/stative	daë(n)
		transitiviser	gi(j)

Generally, the outermost prefix is a mood prefix, with the interrogative also having a suffixial portion.

The next prefix is generally a voice or valence altering morpheme. One valence alteration is a suffix.

Suffixes

Most of the closest suffixes are aspectual derivations and modifiers. One is a prefix, many cause alterations in stress and/or coöccur with reduplication.

Derivation and Aspect	
augmentative	final reduplication, leftwards stress shift, n(ä)
diminutive(circumfix)	l(i)- stem - i)b
iterative	initial reduplication, rightwards stress shift, (o)s
frequentive	final reduplication, leftwards stress shift, ëg/äg
inchoative(prefix)	pl(ä)
terminative	leftwards stress shift, (u)p
telify	light verbs = (o)l, heavy verbs = (ä)lät
atelify	full reduplication to the front , (o)ë(l)
reversative (circumfix)	kyä(w)- -län
repetitive	initial reduplication, rightwards stress shift, š(ä)

Tense and Evidentiality	non-past	past	irrealis
reportative	light verbs = w(aë) heavy verbs= u(w)	(u)ëj	i∼ya
common knowledge	light verbs = k(u(w)) heavy verbs = ë∼ukä	(i)ëd	(ä)ñ(u)
1st hand	ë∼äc	t(e)	light = d(ä) heavy = (ä)lu
indirect(sense)	light verbs = vä heavy verbs= uf(ä)	(o)g	(i)p
interrogative(with prefix)	ä∼ëk	ä∼ën	ä∼ëf

Beyond these, finite verbs take suffixes indicating one of three tenses; past, non-past and irrealis. These markers also show evidentiality, either showing 1st hand knowledge, common knowledge, reported second-hand knowledge, and information deduced or sensed indirectly. There is also a separate interrogative suffix.

Section 3.4: Deverbal Derivation

Deverbal derivation may involve transfixes and/or affixes, often in combination. Often, nominalizations of different types will select different transfixes as their base.

Deverbal (target stem)	affix (form)
agent (participle)	äs (prefix)
undergoer (participle)	oj(ä) (prefix)
instrument (abstract)	u(d)- -t(ä) (circumfix)
location of (eventive)	iv(ä)- -(n)g(e) (circumfix)
location as goal or target (participal)	iv(ä)- -(n)g(e) (circumfix)
adjective (participle)	e(y)- -(o)c (circumfix)
adverbial (abstract)	(ä)hil (suffix)
gerund/process nominalization (eventive)	l(ä)- -ëp∼äp (circumfix)

Chapter 4
Sample Verb Charts

Section 4.1: Non-interrogative conjugations

4.1.1 Light Verb

ng = eat	common/well-known		1st hand/witnessed		reported/second hand		sensed/deduced/indirect	
	s	pl	s	pl	s	pl	s	pl
imperfect.1st								
npst	úngok	engák	úngoëc	engáëc	úngowaë	engáwaë	úngovä	engávä
pst	úngoëd	engáëd	úngot	engát	úngoëj	engáëj	úngog	engág
irr	úngoñ	engáñ	úngod	engád	úngoyä	engáyä	úngop	engáp
imperfect.2nd								
npst	óngok	ongók	óngoëc	ongóëc	óngowaë	ongówaë	óngovä	ongóvä
pst	óngoëd	ongóëd	óngot	ongót	óngoëj	ongóëj	óngog	ongóg
irr	óngoñ	ongóñ	óngod	ongód	óngoyä	ongóyä	óngop	ongóp
imperfect.3rd								
npst	ungík	éngik	ungíëc	éngiëc	ungíwaë	éngiwaë	ungívä	éngivä
pst	ungíëd	éngiëd	ungít	éngit	ungíëj	éngiëj	ungíg	éngig
irr	ungíñ	éngiñ	ungíd	éngid	ungíyä	éngiyä	ungíp	éngip
perfect.1st								
npst	ángek	engék	ángeëc	engéëc	ángewaë	engéwaë	ángevä	engévä
pst	ángeëd	engéëd	ánget	engét	ángeëj	engéëj	ángeg	engég
irr	ángeñ	engéñ	ánged	engéd	ángeyä	engéya	ángep	engép
perfect.2nd								
npst	éngak	ángak	éngaëc	ángaëc	éngau	ángawaë	éngavä	ángavä
pst	éngaëd	ángaëd	éngat	ángat	éngaëj	ángaëj	éngag	ángag
irr	éngañ	ángañ	éngad	ángad	éngayä	ángayä	éngap	ángap
perfect.3rd								
npst	íngik	ingék	íngiëc	ingéëc	íngyu	ingéwaë	íngivä	ingévä
pst	íngiëd	ingéëd	íngit	ingét	íngiëj	ingéëj	íngig	ingég
irr	íngiñ	ingéñ	íngid	ingéd	íngiyä	ingéyä	íngip	ingép

4.1.2 Heavy Verb

tàk*b*ëk=stumble	common/well-known		1st hand/witnessed	
	s	pl	s	pl
imperfect.1st				
npst	tàkúboëkuk	tàkebáëkuk	tàkúboëkäc	tàkebáëkäc
pst	tàkúboëkiëd	tàkebáëkiëd	tàkúboëkte	tàkebáëkte
irr	tàkúboëkäñ	tàkebáëkäñ	tàkúboëklu	tàkebáëklu
imperfect.2nd				
npst	tàkóboëkuk	tàkobóëkuk	tàkóboëkäc	tàkobóëkäc
pst	tàkóboëkiëd	tàkobóëkiëd	tàkóboëkte	tàkobóëkte
irr	tàkóboëkäñ	tàkobóëkän	tàkóboëklu	tàkobóëklu
imperfect.3rd				
npst	tàkubíëkuk	tàkébiëkuk	tàkubíëkäc	tàkébiëkäc
pst	tàkubíëkiëd	tàkébiëkiëd	tàkubíëkte	tàkébiëkte
irr	tàkubíëkäñ	tàkébiëkäñ	tàkubíëklu	tàkébiëklu
perfect.1st				
npst	tàkábeëkuk	tàkebéëkuk	tàkábeëkäc	tàkebéëkäc
pst	tàkábeëkiëd	tàkebéëkiëd	tàkábeëkte	tàkebéëkte
irr	tàkábeëkäñ	tàkebéëkäñ	tàkábeëklu	tàkebéëklu
perfect.2nd				
npst	tàkébaëkuk	tàkábaëkuk	tàkébaëkäc	tàkábaëkäc
pst	tàkébaëkiëd	tàkábaëkiëd	tàkébaëkte	tàkábaëkte
irr	tàkébaëkäñ	tàkábaëkäñ	tàkébaëklu	tàkábaëklu
perfect.3rd				
npst	tàkíbiëkuk	tàkibéëkuk	tàkíbiëkäc	tàkibéëkäc
pst	tàkíbiëkiëd	tàkibéëkiëd	tàkíbiëkte	tàkibéëkte
irr	tàkíbiëkäñ	tàkibéëkäñ	tàkíbiëklu	tàkibéëklu

tàk*b*ëk=stumble	reported/second hand		sensed/deduced/indirect	
	s	pl	s	pl
imperfect.1st				
npst	tàkúboëku	tàkebáëku	tàkúboëkuf	tàkebáëkuf
pst	tàkúboëkuëj	tàkebáëkuëj	tàkúboëkog	tàkebáëkog
irr	tàkúboëki	tàkebáëki	tàkúboëkip	tàkebáëkip
imperfect.2nd				
npst	tàkóboëku	tàkobóëku	tàkóboëkuf	tàkobóëkuf
pst	tàkóboëkuëj	tàkobóëkuëj	tàkóboëkog	tàkobóëkog
irr	tàkóboëki	tàkobóëki	tàkóboëkip	tàkobóëkip
imperfect.3rd				
npst	tàkubíëku	tàkébiëku	tàkubíëkuf	tàkébiëkuf
pst	tàkubíëkuëj	tàkébiëkuëj	tàkubíëkog	tàkébiëkog
irr	tàkubíëki	tàkébiëki	tàkubíëkip	tàkébiëkip
perfect.1st				
npst	tàkábeëku	tàkebéëku	tàkábeëkuf	tàkebéëkuf
pst	tàkábeëkuëj	tàkebéëkuëj	tàkábeëkog	tàkebéëkog
irr	tàkábeëki	tàkebéëki	tàkábeëkip	tàkebéëkip
perfect.2nd				
npst	tàkébaëku	tàkábaëku	tàkébaëkuf	tàkábaëkuf
pst	tàkébaëkuëj	tàkábaëkuëj	tàkébaëkog	tàkábaëkog
irr	tàkébaëki	tàkábaëki	tàkébaëkip	tàkábaëkip
perfect.3rd				
npst	tàkíbiëku	tàkibéëku	tàkíbiëkuf	tàkibéëkuf
pst	tàkíbiëkuëj	tàkibéëkuëj	tàkíbiëkog	tàkibéëkog
irr	tàkíbiëki	tàkibéëki	tàkíbiëkip	tàkibéëkip

Chapter 5
Vebral Derivational Morphology

		3rd.pl.pf ate = íngi	
causitive	bu(w)	buwíngi	feed
anti-causative	-(h)en	íngihen	??
passive	j(ä)-	jíngi	be eaten
ref/rec	oë/<o>	oëíngi	eat onself/eachother(?;))
impersonal/stative	daë(n)	daëníngi	eats/is a consumer
transitivise(erga	gi(j)	gijíngi	//
aug	endredup+pull/n(ä)	ingígin	gobble, devour
dim	l(i)- -(i)b	língib	nibble, snack
iterative	iniRdp+push/(o)s	íningis	eat over and over(crisps, biscuits, berries)
frequentive	endRdp+pull/ëg/äg	ingígiëg	reg/hab/rit
inchoative	(pl-)/pä-<l>	plíngi	begin to eat/sit to eat
terminative	iniRdp/up	iníngyup	finish eating, stop eating
telify	(o)l/(ä)lät	íngil	ate up
atelify	fullRdp(frnt/(o)ë(l)	ingyíngië	eats/lives on
reversative	(kyä(w)-) -län	kyawíngilän	//(regurge?)
repetitive	iniRdp+push/š(ä)	íningiš	//(re-ate?)
pst/prf participle	ia1	ínga	eating(once/past)
psnt/imprf participle	uo2	ungó	eating
abstract noun	eu1	éngu	to eat/consumption
eventive/gerund	ou1	óngu	meal
agent (prtcpl)	äs-	äsínga	eater
		äsungó	-
undergoer	oj(ä)-	ojínga	eaten(food)
		ojungó	-
instrument(abs)	(w-)<u>/u(d)- -t(ä)	wóngutä	fork/knife/cutlery
location (of)	iv(ä)–(n)g(e) (+event)	ivóngung	dining area
location (goal/tar)	iv(ä)–(n)g(e) (+prtcpl)	ivíngang	//
		ivungóng	//
adjective(prtcpl)	e(y)–(o)c	eyíngac	eat-y?consumable?
		eyungóc	-
adverbial(abs)	-(ä)hil	énguhil	in an eat-y manner
gerund/proc.nom	l(ä)–ëp/äp (evnt)	lónguëp	eating(concept)

		3rd.pl.pf stumble = tàkébiëk	
causitive	bu(w)	butàkébiëk	trip(someone)
anti-causative	-(h)en	tàkébiëken	//
passive	j(ä)-	jätàkébiëk	//
ref/rec	oë/<o>	oëtàkébiëk	//
impersonal/stative	daë(n)	daëtàkébiëk	(one) stumbles / smns stumble
transitivise(erga	gi(j)	gitàkébiëk	to stumble on / be caught,distract
aug	endredup+pull/n(ä)	tàkébiëkän	collapse, fall down
dim	l(i)- -(i)b	litàkébiëkib	stumble a little, double step
iterative	iniRdp+push/(o)s	tàkébiëkos	to stumble along, trip over and ov
frequentive	endRdp+pull/ëg/äg	tàkébiëkäg	reg/hab stumble
inchoative	(pl-)/pä-<l>	pätlàkébiëk	start to stumble
terminative	iniRdp/up	tàkébiëkup	catch from stumbling
telify	(o)l/(ä)lät	tàkébiëklät	stumble all the way/to completion
atelify	fullRdp(frnt/(o)ë(l)	tàkébiëkoël	//
reversative	(kyä(w)-) -län	tàkébiëklän	de-stumble?
repetitive	iniRdp+push/š(ä)	tàkébiëkšä	re-stumble?
pst/prf participle	ia1	tàkíbaëk	stumbled
psnt/imprf participle	uo2	tàkubóëk	stumbling(of a person/thing)
abstract noun	eu1	tàkébuëk	stumbling(the act)
eventive/gerund	ou1	tàkóbuëk	a stumble
agent (prtcpl)	äs-	ästàkíbaëk	stumbler
		ästàkubóëk	-
undergoer	oj(ä)-	ojätàkíbaëk	//
		ojätàkubóëk	//
instrument(abs)	(w-)<u>/u(d)- -t(ä)	utàkébuëktä	that which trips
location (of)	iv(ä)–(n)g(e) (+event)	ivätàkóbuëkäg	tripping area/stumbling block
location (goal/tar)	iv(ä)–(n)g(e) (+prtcpl)	ivätàkíbaëkäg	source of distraction
		ivätàkubóëkäg	-
adjective(prtcpl)	e(y)–(o)c	etàkíbaëkoc	distractable/off balence
		etàkubóëkoc	-
adverbial(abs)	-(ä)hil	tàkébuëkähil	clumsily/distractedly
gerund/proc.nom	l(ä)–ëp/äp (evnt)	lätàkóbuëkäp	stumbling/distraction

Chapter 6
Nominal morphology

Nouns follow a similar morphological pattern to verbs. Overall, nouns usually receive less inflection than verbs.

Section 6.1: Noun Root Types

Similar to verbs, nouns can be divided into two phonological types, weak and strong.

Weak nouns generally contain a prespecified vowel, which in some cases blocks part of the expected transfix. They are also likely to contain consonant clusters.

Strong nouns are less likely to have prespecfied vowels and consonant clusters. They tend to take transfixial morphology in a more regular way

Section 6.2: Transfixes

Form and Number	(optional vowel) expected stress position
absolute sing	a(i) 1
absolute plural	o(i) / a(i) 2
absolute abstract	a(u) / eu/ou 1
construct sing	i(i) 2
construct plural	a(a) 2, onset reduplication
construct abstract	u(u) / eu/ou 2
base	\nothing / à
adjectival	i(o) 1

The nominal transfixes mostly differentiate number and case. Although the transfix doesn't specify core role, most core functions take the absolute set while others take the construct set. There are also derivational transfixes.

Section 6.3: Affixes

6.3.1 Suffixes

In the nominal template there are certainly suffixes, some derivational, followed by a small set of case suffixes.

Derivation	
singulative	leftward stress shift, (w)u(n)
job	gië
person	(ä)mb
thing	(i)š
diminutive	initial reduplication (i)b
pejorative	end reduplication, left ward stress shift, (o)ën(ä)
nonX (prefix)	strong=kyat(u)- weak=cu(l)-
amount = x	leftward stress shift, (m)ub

This is a selection of derivational morphemes. Many combine stem changes with suffixes, though most of these only apply to strong nouns.

Grammatical Case (absolute/construct)	
nominative / possessed	//(c(u))
accusative / prepositional	(ä)j(o)/ëj
instrumental / indirect	ne

Each grammatical case suffix has a different meaning when used with a different noun form. Generally the nominative and possessed appear unmarked.

6.3.2 Prefixes

There are far fewer prefixes, with the demonstrative 'prefixes' acting syntactically like clitics as they usually occur on the initial word of the noun phrase. They are common enough and phonologically reduced enough to be described here.

Demonstratives	proximal	distal	ignorative
singular	(i)š	uc(ä)	to(s)
plural	(ä)n	t(i)	d(o)
locative	f(ä)	//	v(e)
locative plural	uv(ä)	//	b(e)

Proximal demonstratives are also used often for definite information, especially when being introduced. Distal demonstratives are often used to disambiguate, and when information is being retopicalised or refocused.

The locative prefix is often used to mark general oblique arguments.

Section 6.4: Denominal Derivation

There is less denominal derivation than deverbal.

Chapter 7
Sample Nominal Declension Charts

Section 7.1: Strong Noun

		strong	
		*b*ëm	bird
absolute sing	a(i) (1)	ábiëm	a bird
absolute plural	o(i) (ai2)	abíem	birds
absolute abstract	e(u)/ou(1)(ou/eu2)	ébuëm	bird
construct sing	i(i2)	ibíëm	
construct plural	iniRdp/a(a2)	ababáëm	
construct abstract	u(u2)/e/o(u(2))	ubúëm	
base/predicative	*/à	bàm	bird
adjectival	(i)o (1/2)	íbom	birdy
	singular		
singulative	pull/(w)u(n)	abíëmu	//
cns		ibiëmú	
job	gië	ábiëmgië	birder(?)
cns		ibíëmgië	
person	(ä)mb	ábiëmämb	bird-person
cns		ibíëmämb	
thing	(i)š	ábiëmš	bird thing
cns		ibíëmš	
diminutive	iniRdp)(i)b	abábiëmb	birdling
cns		ibibíëmb	
pejorative	endRdp)pull/(o)ën(ä)	abíëmiëmoën	
cns		ibiëmíëmoën	
nonX	kyat(u)- / cu(l)-	kyatábiëm	non-bird
cns		kyatibíëm	

Section 7.2: Weak Noun

		weak	
		ve*h*nd	head
absolute sing	a(i) (1)	véhand	a head
absolute plural	o(i) (ai2)	véhond	heads
absolute abstract	e(u)/ou(1)(ou/eu2)	véhund	head
construct sing	i(i2)	vehínd	
construct plural	iniRdp/a(a2)	veháND	
construct abstract	u(u2)/e/o(u(2))	vehúND	
base/predicative	*/à	veënd	head
adjectival	(i)o (1/2)	vehónd	heady
	singular		
singulative	pull/(w)u(n)	véhand	//
cns		vehínd	
job	gië	véhandägië	head-er(shrink?neuro?)
cns		vehíndägië	
person	(ä)mb	véhandämb	head-person(chief?)
cns		vehíndämb	
thing	(i)š	véhandiš	head-thing(hat?headgear?)
cns		vehíndiš	
diminutive	iniRdp)(i)b	véhandib	headling?
cns		vehíndib	
pejorative	endRdp)pull/(o)ën(ä)	véhandoën	badhead?
cns		vehíndoën	
nonX	kyat(u)- / cu(l)-	cuvéhand	non-head
cns		cuvehínd	

Chapter 8
Adjectives and Adverbs

Both adjectives and adverbs form distinct classes. they show differing distributions and methods of derivation. Furthermore, some adverbs only serve to modify adjectives and other nominal words, such as denominal adverbs, while others modify verbs, other adverbs and some deverbal words.

Section 8.1: Adjectives

Adjectives are not usually modified by transfixes or affixes, usually they agree with their head noun when attributive. The referential suffix is normally used when referring back to the noun in a copular clause, while the predicative is used more metaphorically and conceptually.

Syntactic role	
nominative	c(ä)
accusative	j(ä)
instrumental	de
predicative	bu
referential	(e)š

8.1.1 Flat Adjectives

Flat adjectives do not agree with their head noun and may zero-derive adverbs. Flat adjectives are modified by the adverbs fitting their role.

good	gábwa
bad	nóënà

Section 8.2: Adverbs

Adverbs generally modify verbs and other adverbs, though some modify adjectives.

8.2.1 Adjective Selecting Adverbs

These adverbs modify adjectives, often forming superlatives, approximatives and other modified forms.

adjective selecting	clitic=/full form
more	u(w)=/úma
less	di(y)=/dima
very	ke(s)=/késuwà
slightly	am(a)=/abna
sort of/kinda	bu(n)=/búnap

8.2.2 Adverb and Verb Selecting Adverbs

These adverbs modify other adverbs and verbs, often forming superlatives, approximatives and other modified forms.

pro-clitic adverbs	verb-selecting
more	m(a)
less	leë
well/impressively	by/bi(š)
poorly	kuë(k)
slightly	ni(m)

Chapter 9
Pronouns and Proforms

Section 9.1: Pronouns

pronouns	nominative	accusative	dative	instrumental	possessed	possessive	allative	ablative/
1st	ti	tië	tíne	til	tik	tíju	fotí	uëmíti
1st pl	id	idi	idín	díli	idíg	idéju	fowíd	uëmíd
2nd	goi	gódi	góne	gol	gok	góju	fowó	uëmígo
2nd pl	puët	buëd	muën	puël	puëk	púëju	fowúë	wàmúët
3rd	kot	kódi	kóne	kloë	kog	kóju	fokó	úëk
3rd pl	dóayi	dóadië	dóan	dol	dok	dóaju	fodóa	wàdóa
abstract	mai	mad	máne	mal	mak	maju	fómà	úëmyà

Most pronouns behave as expected. Nominative usually maps to subjects and agents and accusative to patients, but nominative may map to experiencer and accusative may map to stimulus. The dative generally encodes recipients, but may encode other arguments defined lexically. The instrumental also conveys a commitative function, and the possessed form is used with most prepositions as well. The possessive form may procliticize in fast speech. The allative and ablative are clearly descended from the preposition + nominative combinations for to and from, which may still occur separately with prepositional forms, but usually indicate beneficiaries in those cases.

Section 9.2: Proforms

Proforms are used to reference or question arguments of various kinds, they may also be called correlatives. Generally the indefinites would be used in the contexts of some, at least one but not necessarily any or all, of a group or to emphasize their indefiniteness. Interrogatives are used in the contexts of content questions and indirect questions. The proximal and distal are essentially demonstrative forms and may be used for anaphoric reference.

The any/all forms may be free choice or indicate the total group, with ambiguity generally left to context. The negative is an exclusive negative and only occurs in the singular.

	indefinite	interrogative	proximal	distal w(o)-	any/all	negative
human	abnú	gam	//	//	abnúkà	kibún
plural	búnu	gúbun	//	//	búnkal	
object	šíye	gúši	éši	woš	šígàl	kíši
plural	tíše	gut	édi	ódi	tígal	
abstract/reason	kéna	gúgàn	egén	ógen	kengál	kigén
plural	únka	gung	eyúnka	oung	úkal	
location	boël	goël	evóël	owóël	bóëkal	kibóë
plural	úbàl	gúbàl	éyubàl	óubàl	úbàkal	
time	vean	gwean	éweën	owéan	véangal	kivéan
plural	améë	gúme	éemeë	ómeë	méëkal	

The human forms are equivalent to ”-body” or ”people” and can be translated as ”somebody/people”, ”who”, ”anybody/everybody” and ”nobody”. The singular and plural forms are usually used to reference either individuals or groups, i.e. gam = who, while gúbun = what group of people. The proximal and distal forms to not occur, with pronouns generally being used instead.

The object forms are used to refer to any non-human, and sometimes to refer to humans in certain contexts, often when roles or jobs are being referred to rather than concrete persons. They may be translated as ”something(s)”, ”what/which”, ”this/these”, ”that/those”, ”anything/everything” and ”nothing”.

The abstract forms are often used when referring to abstract or mass nouns, but may also refer generally to reasons or causes. They can usually be translated as ”for some reason(s), because . . . ”, ”why, for what reason(s)”, ”(for) this/these reason(s)”, ”(for) that/those reason(s)”, ”for any/all reasons, of course”, ”for no reason”.

The location forms are generally used to refer to a discrete location or area when singular, but may refer to a set of disparate but similar areas, as well as a group of contigous areas seen as separate, in the plural. They may be translated as ”somewhere, in some part(s)”, ”where”, ”near place(s)”, ”far place(s)”, ”anywhere/everywhere”, ”nowhere”. The location forms often occur with the locative or oblique prefix, which norrows there demonstrative meanings to ”here” and ”there”, and can be used on other forms to enforce a referential meaning.

The time or temporal forms may mean a discrete moment or a length of time in the singular, it generally refers to a set of events or a recurring event in the plural. These may be translated as ”sometime(s)”, ”when”, ”now, presently”, ”then”, ”anytime/every time, always” and ”never”.

Generally, nouns being modified by or introduced by the interrogative or negative forms

are marked by the ignorative prefix. This is also used to reinforce the indefiniteness of the indefinite forms, which otherwise may be used to obfuscate a known referent.

Chapter 10
Particles and Clitics

The main difference in this language between clitics and particles is that clitics must obey many of the rules for the formation of word internal clusters, but unlike affixes contain phonemes that are generally associated with roots and may retain independent stress.

Particlesay not have independent stress but almost always act as separate words for the purposes of phonology.

Section 10.1: Clitics

10.1.1 Part of Speech Specific

Most part of speech specific clitics are proclitics on nouns or nominals, usually indicating position.

Meaning	
to	fo(w)=
from	uëm(i/y)=
in	peëk(peë=)
on	hoë(ho=)
null	p(o)=
null	hu(s)=
nothing(pejorative/ineffective)	kyoa=
nothing(related to the concept of nothingness)	kimà(kim(ä)=)
under/below	húle(húl=)
over/above	àvóm(àv(o)=
along/with/perlative	làlám(läl(ä)=)

The two null proclitics have no meaning and are used purely for decorative purposes. The two nothing prefixes either indicate a relation to the concept of nothing, or that selected word is nothing of importance.

10.1.2 Free

really/swear/!!	=(g)abá
probably	=súwa
truth reinforcement	=kóëko
dubitivity	
false reinforcment	=kágàn
unfortunately	
typical/expected	=pópà
good surprise	
bad surprise	
maybe/perhaps	=(l)äm
assent	=(h)às
tag expect pos	=(b)unu
tag expect neg	=(w)ala
as is know, sure	=(t)àk
if,conditional	=(ä)sàp

Generally, the free enclitics are sentence final and almost always attach to verbs, they may move from sentence final postion in some cases.

Section 10.2: Particles

well,	dúku,
so,	àbá,
again,	àsúl
then	bas
but	bàgéëd
And, /furthermore	falá
yes	koël
no	gan
hey!/vocative	oú (ówV
of course,	pekóe,
however, yet	káfa
and/also/either	pákla
despite, although	bàkamna(bàka(m)=)
if, given	àspá

Most particles occur at clause boundaries, with some normally coming initially, others finally, but most are quite mobile. A couple can also be clitics, but are often phonologically independent.

Chapter 11
Syntax

Section 11.1: Sub-Clause

11.1.1 Nominal Sub-Clause

Noun phrases have a reasonably rigid word order, with prepostions which often act as proclitics and semi-prefixial demonstrative/determiners. Words acting demonstratively often occur initially in the phrase.

Quantifiers and numbers are often enclitics, they occur at the end of the noun phrase, as do independent quantifying words. Relative clauses also follow the nouns that they modify.

Adjectives usually occur following there noun, often closely, but due to case agreement they can move more freely.

11.1.2 Verbal Sub-Clause

The verb phrase considered here excludes arguments. Primary verbs and auxiliaries and modal modifiers follow a reasonably strict order, with tense and mood auxillaries usually proceeding the main verb, while modal modifiers of various kinds usually follow.

Adverbs in general tend to proceed the verb or verb phrase that they modify, though some may follow the verb.

Many enclitics often attach to the end of verb phrase's performing a mirative or discourse function.

Section 11.2: Clause

11.2.1 Main Clauses

Usually, in a finite clause the verb occurs finally. In copular clauses, the copula generally occurs between the subject and object, which is generally not a typical patient.

When subjects are explicit, they generally proceed objects. Indirect objects as well as oblique arguments can occur in various positions relative to the primary arguments.

Generally, word order has verb final tendencies at a clausal level, but is mostly motivated by pragmatics and information structure

11.2.2 Dependant clauses

Many dependent clauses are marked by a subordinate mood prefix, but many are otherwise fully inflected for tense and aspect, and even other moods.

Chapter 12
Examples

Section 12.1: Test Sentences

109: Have some tea.

(1) direct/indicative
kláguëjo'te éngaëc

kl<á>g<u>-jo=te <é>ng<a>-ëc
<abs.ab>tea-acc=some <2nd.s.prf>eat-1st.npst

(you) have/consume some tea

(2) polite/placative
klagúwuëjo'te gepéngaby'am (fogók)

kl<á>g<u>-'wu-ëjo=te g-ep-<é>ng<a>-b-y=am
<abs.ab>tea-dim-acc=some imp-cond-<2nd.s.prf>eat-1st.npst-dim-rep.irr
(fo-go-k)
(to-2nd.s-prep)

(i heard that) perhaps you should have a little tea (for yourself)

58: Does the robin sing in the rain

(3) šábiëm, húl'opulúëj, ñälupíëk

š-<á>b<i>ëm, húl=<o>p<ú>l-'u-ëj, ñ-l<u>p<í>-ëk
prox.s-<abs.s>bird , under-<evnt>rain-dim-prep,

int-<3rd.s.imprf>sing-int.npst

the bird, under a rain, sings?

167: We will make this place our home

(4) íd’uŝ ševóël láhiljo fow’idéju kaitígne eyudák buplustíëc’kóëko

id=uŝ š-evóël l<á>h<i>l-jo fow=id-éju ka<i>t<í>g-ne
bu-pl<u>st<í>ëc=kóëko 1st.pl.nom=’tis prx.s-here <abs.s>place-acc to=1st.pl-gen
<e>wd<á>-k
<cns.s>home-ind <1st.pl.imp>go-cmn.npst caus-inc-<3rd.s.imp>be-1st.npst=true!

we, this place, our home, will make-become

29: I will be happy to go

(5) (ti) f(ätíju) oudúëpäne tíj’vehíndjo fow’àvóm éyudak édaëc

(ti) f(-tí-ju) -<o>wd<u><‘>-ëp-ne tí-ju=veh<í>nd-jo
(1st.s.nom) prx.loc-(1st.s-gen) -<evnt/cns.ab>go-inf-ind 1st.s-gen=<cns.s>head-acc
fow=àvóm <é>wd<a>-k <é>d<a>-ëc
to=above <1st.prf>go-cmn.npst <1st.prf>have-1st.npst

i to/at my going my head to up will have(give)

87: The fire feels hot

(6) štátsi, (ke’)fàhauháuš daësiplék / daësúplof

š-t<á>ts<i>, (ke=)fàhau~háu-š daë-s<i>pl<é>-k /
prox.s-<abs.s>fire, (very=)warm~int-ref stv-<3rd.pl.imp>feel>-cmn.npst /
daë-s<ú>pl<o>-f
stv-<1st.s.imp>feel>-1st.npst

prox-fire, (very) warm stv.feel

Section 12.2: Dialogue

(7) Valene: That’s that, then.
Válin: Bas, ucegén sísit

pn: bas, uc-egén s<í>s<i>-t
pn: then, prox-prox-abst.dem <3rd.s.prf>be-pst.1st

(8) Coleman: That’s that. Father Welsh gone.
Kólmàn: Ucegén sísit’às . Äslušó Weëlš wudíläte

pn: uc-egén s<í>s<i>-t=às. Äs-l<u>š<ó>
pn: prox-prox.abst.dem=assent. Ag-<imp.prt>lead pn
Weëlš <u>wd<í>l-äte
<3rd.s.prf>go-1st.past

(9) V: A good funeral.
Lägikómuëtäp gábwa

lä-gi-k<ó>m<u>ët-äp gábwa
ger-psv-<evnt>be.underground-ger good

(10) C: Yeah, often a good funeral when its a priest they're sending away /Empties bag onto table
Kówà, lägikómuëtäp gábwa eptusisíëgñu'pópà, fävéan äslušó gyéwidñu / tígal uëm'finídäj ho'kinimäj díblilk

kówà, lä-gi-k<ó>m<u>ët-äp gábwa
yeah, ger-psv-<evnt>be.underground-ger good
ep-t<u>s<í> 's-ëg-ñu=pópà, fä-véan äs-l<u>š<ó>
cond-<3rd.s.imp>freq be.irr-freq-cmn.irr=typical, loc-temp.indef ag-<imp.prt>lead
gi<é>w<i>d-ñu / tígal uëm=f<i>n<í>d-äj ho=k<i>n<í>m-äj
<3rd.pl.imp>send-cmn.irr / allthings from=<cns.s>bag-prep on=<cns.s>table-prep
d<í>bl<i>l-k
<3rd.s.prf>pour-cmn.npst

(11) V: You didn't have to go steal a whole bagful, now, Coleman
Káfa, fánidub'úvu eptéfat kigédat'kóëko, Kólmàn

káfa, f<á>n<i>d-ub=úvu ep-t<é>f<a>t
however, <abs.s>bag-quant=all cond-<2nd.s.prf>steal-1st.pst
ki-g<é>d<a>-t=kóëko, Kólmàn
neg-<2nd.s.prf>need-1st.pst=true, pn

(12) C: Didn't they offer?
Fotík ñäkimívenäk'ala?

fo-tík ñ-ki-m<í>v<e>n-äk=ala
to-1st.prep int-neg-<3rd.pl.prf>extend-int.pst=int.neg

(13) V: But a whole bagful?
Bàgéëd fánidub'úvu'wala?

bàgéëd f<á>n<i>d-ub=úvu=wala
but <abs.s>bag-quant=all=int.neg

(14) C: It would've only gone to waste, and a bagful won't be lasting long between us.
Pjúdiëd kijbílviñ fäkíšit'šam, fánidub läl'idíg'up kyustjústiëc falá

p-<í>wd<i>-ëd ki-j-b<í>lv<i>-ñ fä-kíšit=šam,
cond-<3rd.prf.s>go-cmn.pst neg-psv-<3rd.prf.s>use-cmn.irr loc-none=com,
f<á>n<i>d-ub läl=idíg=up ki-usti ústi-ëc falá
<abs.s>bag-quant with=1st.pl.prep=2 neg-<3rd.s.imp>be atel-1st.npst and

(15) V: Between us?
Läl'idíg'up'unu?

läl=idíg=up=unu
with=1st.pl.prep=2=int.pos

(16) C: Of course between Us.
Pekóë läl'idíg'up

pekóë läl=idíg=up
of course, with=1st.pl.prep=two

(17) V: Ohh /Both eat a little
Aë / škup léngibäk

Aë / š-kup l-<é>ng<i>-b-äk
inj / prox.s-two dim-<3rd.pl.imp>-dim-cmn.npst

(18) V: These are nice vol-au-vents
Nojbwíldaëgib éšiëc nyúmaš

n-oj-bu<í>ld<a>ëg-ib <é>š<i>ëc nyúma-š
prox.pl-ptnt-<prf.prt>bubble-dim <3rd.pl.imp>cop-1st.npst tasty-ref

(19) C: They are nice vol-au-vents
Tojbwíldaëgib éšiëc'às nyúmaš

t-oj-bu<í>ld<a>ëg-ib <é>š<i>ëc=às nyúma-š
dist.pl-ptnt-<prf.prt>bubble-dim <3rd.pl.imp>cop-1st.npst=assent tasty-ref

(20) V: You can't say the Catholic Church doesn't know how to make a nice vol-au-vent, now.
Daënéësip kiféspik'kágàn ucäslulušó láëgid ojbwíldaëgjo nyumaj läpäjmutókäp kyéktik'àk

daën-<é>ës<i>p ki-f<é>sp<i>-k=kágàn
stv-<3rd.pl.imp>say neg-<3rd.pl.imp>allow-cmn.npst=false
uc-äs-lu~l<u>š<ó> l<á>ëg<i>d oj-bu<í>ld<a>ëg-jo nyuma-j
dist.s-ag-cns.pl~<imp.prt>lead <abs.s>group ptnt-<prf.prt>bubble-dim-acc tasty-acc
lä-pä-j-m<u>t<ó>k-äp ki-<é>kt<i>-k=àk
ger-cond-psv-<evnt>prepare-ger neg-<3rd.pl.imp>know-cmn.npst=sure

(21) C: Its their best feature. And their sausage rolls aren't bad either, although they probably only order them in.
Ucwoš ušík kóju katínd àvšígàl ugábwa . Kóju läl'bígo ojdidídilasos kyéšiëc nóënà pàkla, bàkamna úëm'bóëkal šéši jäféspik'súwa

uc-woš <u>š<í>-k kóju kat<í>nd àv-šígàl
dist.s-dist.obj <3rd.s.imp>cop-cmn.npst 3rd.s.gen <cns.s>feature over-anything
u-gábwa . kóju läl=b<í>g<o> oj-di~d<í> dil<a>s-os
more-good . 3rd.s.gen with=<adj>meat ptnt-cns.pl <prf.prt>fold~itr-itr
ky-<é>š<i>-ëc nóënà pàkla, bàkamna úëm=bóëkal
neg<3rd.pl.imp>cop-1st.npst bad also, despite from=elsewhere
š-<é>š<i> jä-f<é>sp<i>-k=súwa
prox.s-prox.obj psv-<3rd.pl.imp>get-cmn.npst=probable

(22) V: (pause) Um, would you like a glass of poteen with me, Coleman?
Àm, patíwuëj läl'til lónguëpäj ñepäligodóbäf'äm

àm, p<á>t<i>-'wu-ëj läl=til l-<ó>ng<u>-ëp-äj
inj, <abs.s>poteen-sing-acc com=1st.com ger-<evnt>eat-ger-acc
ñ-ep-li-g<ú>d<o>-b-äf=äm
int-cond-dim-<2nd.s.imp>need-dim-irr.int=maybe

(23) C: (shocked) I would, now. If you can spare a drop.
Epäligúdob'às . Pláëpij epkigódo ólboñ'sàp

epä-li-g<ú>d<o>-b=às . Pl<á>ëp<i>-j
cond-dim-<1st.s.imp>need-dim=assent . <abs.s>drop-acc
ep-ki-g<ó>d<o> <ó>lb<o>-ñ=sàp
cond-neg-<2nd.s.imp>need <2nd.s.imp>allow-cmn.irr=if

(24) V: I can spare a drop
Kigúdo úlboëc pláëpij

ki-g<ú>d<o> <ú>lb<o>-ëc pl<á>ëp<i>-j
neg-<1st.s.imp>need <1st.s.imp>allow-1st.npst <abs.s>drop-acc

Section 12.3: Relativisation

(25) ˈʒdäĕ̯.ci meˈjú.cə ˈko.ɟu.bɐˈbäz.ɟo ˈfe.voĕ̯l unˈgik
šdáëti meyúcä kóju'babásjo févoël ungík

š-d<áë>t<i>-/ meyu-cä ko-ju=ë<ba>b<á>s-jo f-evoël
prox.s-animal<abs.s>-nom small-nom 3rd.s-gen=plant<cns.pl>-acc loc-here
<u>ng<í>-k
<3rd.s.imp>eat-cmn.npst

the small animal eats its plants here

(26) šdáëti, (kot) àbabásjo ungí, banóikäjo fuspíëc'abá

š-d<áë>t<i>, (kot) à<ba>b<á>s-jo <u>ng<í>, b<a>no<í>k-jo
prox-animal<abs.s>.nom , (3rd.s.nom) <cns.pl>plant-acc <3rd.s.imp>eat,
f<u>sp<í>-ëc=abá
<abs.pl>berry-acc <3rd.s.imp>get-1st.npst-!!

the animal, who/that(it) eats plants, (it) gets berries

(27) šdáëti , kot júngo(ëc) (fátik), banóikäjo fuspíëc'abá

š-d<áë>t<i>, kot j-<ú>ng<o>(-ëc) (fa-tik),
prox-animal<abs.s>-nom , 3rd.s.nom psv-<1st.s.imp>eat-(1st.npst)
b<a>no<í>k-jo f<u>sp<í>-ëc=abá
(loc-1st.s.prep), <abs.pl>berry-acc <3rd.s.imp>get-1st.npst-!!

the animal,(it) eaten by me, (it) gets berries

(28) šdáëti , kot àbisíj jäskúmoëc (fátik), banóikäjo fuspíëc'abá

š-d<áë>t<i>, kot àb<i>s<í>-j j-sk<ú>m<o>(-ëc)
prox-animal<abs.s>-nom , 3rd.s.nom <cns.s>plant-acc
(fa-tik), b<a>no<í>k-jo f<u>sp<í>-ëc=abá
psv-<1st.s.imp>give-(1st.npst) (loc-1st.s.prep), <abs.pl>berry-acc

<3rd.s.imp>get-1st.npst-!!

the animal, it given a plant (by me), gets berries, or the animal, to whom/that I give a plant to (it), gets berries

(29) šdáëti , fo'škog goi jáësepte , kot banóikäjo fuspíëc'abá

š-d<áë>t<i>, fo=š-kog goi j-<á>ës<e>p-te,
prox-animal<abs.s>-nom , to=prox.s-3rd.s.prep 2nd.s.acc
kot b<a>no<í>k-jo f<u>sp<í>-ëc=abá
psv-<1st.s.prf>say-(1st.pst) , 3rd.s.nom <abs.pl>berry-acc

<3rd.s.imp>get-1st.npst-!!

the animal, to(about) it you were told by me, gets berries

(30) šdáëti , škóju aëbaëbdáëj júngoëc , kot banóikäjo fuspíëc'abá

š-d<áë>t<i>, š-kóju aëb <a>ëbd<á>-ëj j-<ú>ng<o>-ëc,
prox-animal<abs.s>-nom , prox.s-3rd.s.gen cns.pl <cns.pl>relative-acc
kot b<a>no<í>k-jo f<u>sp<í>-ëc=abá
psv-<1st.s.imp>eat-(1st.pst) , 3rd.s.nom <abs.pl>berry-acc

<3rd.s.imp>get-1st.npst-!!

the animal, whose siblings/that I eat/are eaten by me (the) siblings of (it), gets berries

(31) šdáëti , kot ušík u’núëmo àvo’tík , kot banóikäjo fuspíëc’abá

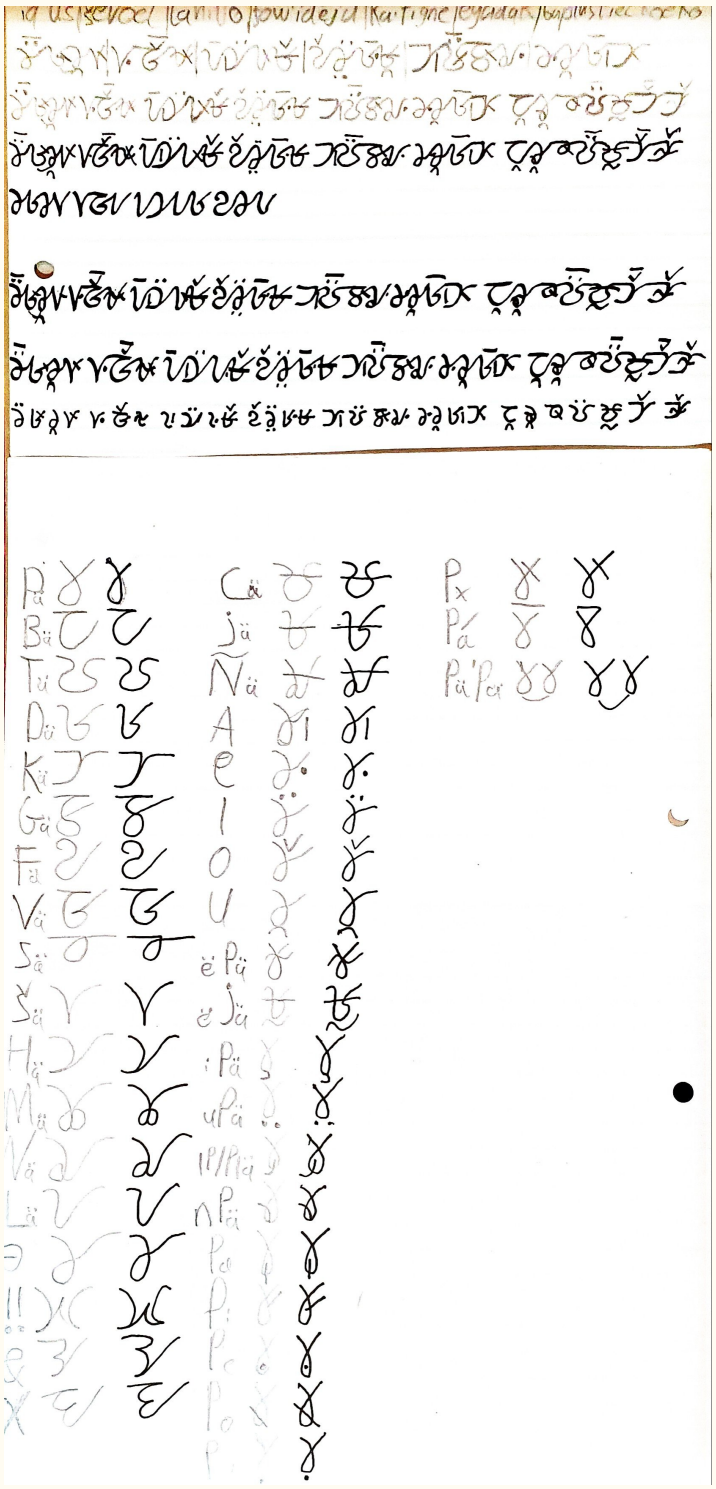
š-d<áë>t<i>, kot <u>š<í>-k u=núëmo àvo=tík
prox-animal<abs.s>-nom , 3rd.s.nom <3rd.s.imp>cop-cmn.npst more=big
, kot b<a>no<í>k-jo f<u>sp<í>-ëc=abá
over=1st.s.prep , 3rd.s.nom <abs.pl>berry-acc <3rd.s.imp>get-1st.npst-!!

the animal, which/who/that is bigger than me, gets berries

Chapter 13

Script

This script is not fully documented here, as the only available images are poor quality. The dark glyphs in the image are the native script. The upper portion is a correspondece between the romanisation at the very top and the native script in a handful of styles. The lower portion consists of three columns. The first are the basic glyphs, the second and third are modifcations and shown on various base glyphs. The faint grey components of the column are the latin script equivalents, roughly.



The script shown above is an abuguida. All consonants have a symbol, which includes the inherent vowel ”a”, ”ä” in affixes. Diacritics allow for other vowels to be marked. there is also a vowel suppression marker used in clusters. The phonemic schwa ”à” has its own symbol, which is the marked with vowel diacritics to represent standalone vowels. Consonants are also marked for their parasitic vowels for forming diphthongs. There is a separate symbol for ”and”, ”null” or ”X” and ”!!”.

The inscription at the top of the image is ”íd’uŝ ševóël láhiljo fow’idéju kaitígne eyudák buplustíëc’kóëko”, Syntax Sentence 167:”We will make this place our home”.

Chapter 14
Lexicon

Section 14.1: Roots

Section 14.2: Non-Roots

v	get/aquire	f*sp*	permissive modal
n	berry	b*no*k	
adj	small	meyu	
n	animal	d*ët*	
v	eat/have	*ng*	consume, take in, have in diet, drink (in)
n	plant	àb*s	
n	food	n*g*	
n	tea (hypo)	kl*g*	a drink, boiled plant matter
v	have/possess/own	*d*/*l*/d*n*	normal/irr+int/aux
v	be	s*s*/*š*/*st*/t*s*	pst/cop+aux/n.pst/irr+int+der
v	do/perform	*m*/*bm*/*b*m/p*m*	pst/aux/n.ps/irr+int
v	schwa-have	kàd*n*	
v	food-have(be stocked)	nàg*l*	
v	give	sk*m*	
v	food-give/provide for	nàks*m*	
n	bird	*b*ëm	
v	rain vrb	*p*l	
v	sing	l*p*(n)	
v	go	*wd*	
n	place/site	l*h*l	
n	home	ka*t*g	
n	head	ve*h*nd	
v	feel/perceive	s*pl*	
n	fire	t*ts*	
adj	hot/warm (adj)	fàháu	
adj	cold (adj)	daúlàm	
v	stumble/trip	tàk*b*ëk	
v	say	*ës*p	
fadj	good(flat)	gábwa	
fadj	bad(flat)	nóënà	
v	let, allow, permit	l*b* / *lb*	
v	need/lack	g*d*	
v	extend	m*v*n	
v	guide/lead	l*š*	
v	be under ground	k*m*ët	
n	bag/sack	f*n*d	
adj	full, packed, loaded	gúmub	
adj	pleasent, tasty	nyúma	
v	expand/bubble	bu*ld*ëg	rise/puff, of dough/pastry
v	steal,unpermitted	t*f*t	
v	use, enjoy	b*lv*	
n	group, organisation	l*ëg*d	
v	prepare, create	m*t*k	
v	know, understand	*kt*	
n	feature,aspect,quality	kat*n*d	
v	fold	d*l*s	
n	meat	b*f*	
n	poteen	p*t*	
n	drip,drop,splash	pl*ëp*	
v	pour, spill	d*bl*	
n	relative	*ëbd*	
adj	big	núëmo	
n	lang/comsMeans	v*ëŝ*	

priest	aslušó
burial =	lägikómuëtäp
send	gi*w*d/gy*w*d/gyud
send off=	lägyowúdupäp
(part or full)reduplicated word	ojuësúësopš
vol-au-vents(pufflings) =	ojbwíldaëgib
bubbly person =	äsbwuldóëgäg
pastry(folded over and over)	ojdídilasos
pastries	ojdidídilasos