Qũeyhui’, a language of Chũi’

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A descriptive grammar

2024

Dedicated to cobyob

Class: artlang
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Contents

0 | Introduction

In this book I shall explore and describe the Qũeyhui' language of the people.

0.1 | Conventions

In this book, I shall use blue text for Qũeyhui' words, whether they be in orthographic transcription or non-bracketed phonemic transcription (common).

Forward slashes with blue text (/example/) are used for phonemic transcription, square brackets ([example]) are used for phonetic transcription, and blue-text angle brackets (⟨example⟩) are used for orthographic transcription.

Underlined text (which may sometimes be enclosed by 'single quotes') is used for translations, sans-serif text is used for important terms, *italicized* text is used for normal emphasis, and SMALL CAPS is used for glossed terms. "Scare quotes" are used for non-standard, ironic, or otherwise deviant usages of terms; and ‹chevrons› are used for certain notations.

Glosses are structured as follows:

(0.1) transcription
native script
morphemic transcription (object language)
morphemic transcription (metalanguage)
'translation'

Ungrammatical, infelicitous, or otherwise "bad" glosses are preceded by an asterisk ‹*›.

When used as examples to demonstrate a particular grammatical feature, the morphemic metalanguage transcription will usually only contain the relevant information.

0.2 | External history

The Qũeyhui' language is a speedlang (a conlang created within a time restraint) created by me, mareck (M.M.N.H.). It was created within the timeframe of Friday, February 14th, 2025, to Friday, February 28th, 2025. The challenge was proposed by cobyob a.k.a. *u/fruitharpy*.

The following creative restraints have been made:

- use two points of articulation you don't use very often
  - alternative: use some vowel feature you don't use often
- have at least three phonemes which exhibit some kind of gradation
- have a closed set of roots which break phonotactic tendencies

- display some kind of split morphosyntactic alignment
- have radically different marking for subclauses
- have a number of verbal classifiers, and have various lexeme have a different meaning entirely depending on verbal classifier (for some definition of "verbal classifier"; at least 3 examples)
- have a class of roots which can change word class through zero derivation (at least 3 examples)
- come up with a label: whether describing an unusual combination of functions for a morpheme, or a specific case which doesn't have an assigned name, or a phenomenon that requires *ad hoc* terminology
- have some kind of possessive classifier system
  - bonus: have them marked differently, in terms of agreement, location of morphemes, or otherwise
- have some morphological category marked on a closed set of words by suppletion.
  - bonus: if the morpheme in question wouldn't otherwise be adjacent to the root

With the following tasks:

- write some description of the sea
  - bonus: a sea or water related conceptual metaphor
- document and showcase the language
- translate and gloss five (5) acceptably-sourced sentences
- submit

The two points of articulation (Ch. 1) I do not use often are labial /p b f w/ and palatal /ʧ j ʃ/ or postalveolar /s r/. I say the palatals because these are laminopostalveolarpalatal [ʧ̠ ʤ̠ ʃ̠] (≈ [ʧ ʤ ʃ]) or velopalatal, while I usually opt for laminoprepalatal [tʂ̻ dʐ̻ ʂ̻] (≈ [tɕ dʑ ɕ]), and/or the postalveolars because I do not use "retroflexes" very often. Also, I suppose the nasal vowels count, since I do not often use contrastive nasalization.

At least three phonemes participate in gradation (§ 1.5), a process which occurs in nouns and verbs. The set of roots which break phonotactic tendencies are loans, which may have an initial consonant cluster not normally allowed in roots (e.g., stãʔ grasshopper).

The split morphosyntactic alignment and different marking in subclauses are both satisfied by the split ergativity, in which independent clauses are marked nominative-accusative, and dependent clauses are marked ergative-absolutive (along with the differential object marking, this produces four different kinds of S/A/P marking)—these are indicated by choice of pronominal clitic (Ch. 3).

Verbal classifiers are mentioned in § 4.2. The class of roots which can change word class via zero-derivation are verbs, which can zero-derive into nouns. The possessive classifier system is that of alienability, depending on choice of possessive prefix (§ 5.1). The morphological category marked on a closed set of words by suppletion is plurality (§ 5.2). I did not do the 'come up with a label' thing. I've done that before, and I'm already idiosyncratic enough as it is. The sea is mentioned in App. C.

This document in and of itself documents and showcases the language, satisfying the relevant task; and acceptably-sourced example sentences are found in App. D.

This is kind of a barebones document, there's a lot I did not write about or even mention except in example sentences. Consider there to be some behind-the-scenes stuff that didn't make it to release. I'm getting in touch with nature with other responsibilities, although this has been a fun language to con-. I enjoy the phonoaesthetic, especially since it diverges a bit from my usual *modus operandi*.

1 | Phonology

In this chapter, I explore the sounds and related phenomena of Qũeyhui'. This includes abstract (phonemic[1]) and concrete (phonetic) forms, as well as suprasegmental units. Orthography is detailed in the next chapter. I shall use (a modified) *[off]IPA* for phonemic transcription, and *[can]IPA*[2] for phonetic transcription.

1.1 | Consonants

There are sixteen consonant phonemes in Qũeyhui':

	labial		*dental*		*postalveolar*		*palatal*		*dorsal*		*glottal*	
voiceless plosive	p	[p]	t	[t]			ʧ	[ʧ]	k	[k]	ʔ	[ʔ]
voiced plosive	b	[b β m]	d	[d ð ɳ]			j	[ʤ ʒ ɲ]				
constrictive	ɸ	[ɸ]	θ	[θ]	s	[ʂ ʐ]	ʃ	[ʃ]			h	[ɦ]
sonant	w	[w w̃]			r	[ɾ ɾ̃]	y	[j j̃]				

- /p b ɸ/ are bilabial; /w/ is labiovelar
- /t d θ/ are laminodental; /s r/ are apicopostalveolar
- /ʧ j ʃ/ are laminopostalveolopalatal; /y/ is dorsopalatal
- /k/ is velar; /ʔ h/ are glottal

1.1.1 Consonant taxophony

Voiced plosives alternate between plosive, constrictive/approximant, and nasal realizations. Sonants nasalize, and /s r/ can voice/devoice.

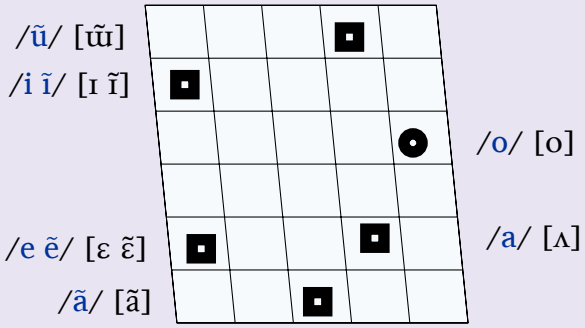
- /b d j/ surface as [β ð ʒ] postvocalically and after a sonant; they surface as [m ɳ ɲ] before a nasal vowel /ĩ ũ ẽ ã/
- /w r y/ surface as [w̃ ɾ̃ j̃] before a nasal vowel
- /s/ surfaces as [ʐ] before a voiced consonant /b d j/, and optionally occurs as such intervocalically; /r/ surfaces as [ɾ] before a voiceless consonant /p t ʧ k ɸ θ s ʃ/
- otherwise, /p t ʧ k ʔ b d j ɸ θ s ʃ h w r y/ surface as [p t ʧ k ʔ b d ʤ ɸ θ ʂ ʃ h w ɾ j]

[1] Wherein a phoneme is a strictly *contrastive unit* that is abstracted to succinctly represent various but related phonetic surface forms.

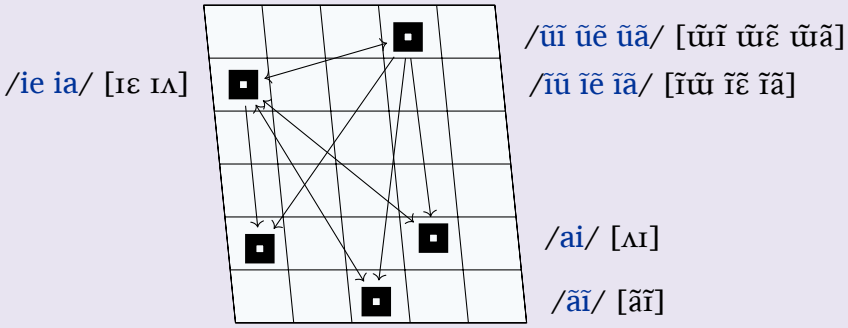
[2] See Natural Phonetics on canipa.net.

1.2 | Vowels

There are eight phonemic vowels Qũeyhui', four oral and four nasal:



And there are ten diphthongs, three oral and seven nasal:



Vowels experience little significant taxophony.

1.3 | Tone

There is one phonemic tone in Qũeyhui', the high tone, as well as an unmarked zero tone. The high tone /◌́/ (H) surfaces as high [˥], while the unmarked zero /◌̄/ (∅) tone surfaces as mid [˧]. The tone-bearing unit is the mora, in which monophthongs count as one mora, and diphthongs as two.

In non-derived roots, a high tone may occur in one of the final two syllables and final three moras: on a final monophthong, a penultimate monophthong, either mora of a final diphthong, and the second mora of a penultimate diphthong. When occurring on the second mora of a diphthong, the high tone spreads leftwards to the first mora of the diphthong.

Affixes and clitics may bear their own high tone, and compounds[TODO 1]may have multiple high tones.

1.4 | Phonotactics

Phonotactics describe the ways phonemes are organized in relation to each other, and how they are structured within domains. The profile of the phonological word is as follows[3]:

[3]I shall use a modified (i.e., in conjunction with regex-like conventions) version of *Recursive Baerian Phonotactics Notation* (RBPN), a non-standard but infinitely more useful notation; see Blumire & Baer (2017).

$$\#\left[_{\omega}\ \mathrm{C}_0^?\left[_{\sigma}\ \mathrm{T}^?\mathrm{C}_1^?\mathrm{VV}^?\mathrm{C}_2^?\right]\sigma^*\right]\#$$

- # a word boundary; [ ] a domain
- ω a phonological word; σ a syllable
- $\bigcirc^?$ zero or one; $\bigcirc^*$ zero or more
- T tone (§ 1.3)
- C_{0-2} consonants; V a vowel; VV a diphthong

Word-initially in non-derived roots, the consonants /ʔ θ ʃ/ do not occur; additionally, the glottal stop only occurs post-vocalically. Also within non-derived roots, vowels must agree in nasality. Some compounds agree in nasality, spreading it leftward (with /i e o a/ nasalizing to /ĩ ẽ ã ãˑ/), but this need not be the case. Non-glottal voiceless plosives and constrictives /p t ʧ k ɸ θ s ʃ/ tend to block this spreading, while other consonants do not.

Consonant clusters are as follows:

→	p	t	ʧ	k	b	d	j	ɸ	θ	s	ʃ	w	r	y
Q	pp	tt	ʧʧ	kk										
ʔ	ʔp	ʔt	ʔʧ	ʔk	ʔb	ʔd	ʔj	ʔɸ	ʔθ	ʔs	ʔʃ	ʔw	ʔr	ʔy
s	sp	st	stʃ	sk	sb	sd	sj	sp	st		stʃ			
r	rp	rt	rtʃ	rk	rb	rd	rj	rɸ	rθ	rs	rʃ			

Geminates consist of the voiceless plosives. The glottal stop /ʔ/ may cluster with any consonant except for other glottals (which do not form clusters with any consonant); /s/ may cluster with a non-glottal plosive /p t ʧ k b d j/; and /r/ may cluster with any consonant except glottals and other sonants.

The darker-shaded cells indicate instances of cluster resolution, in which /s/ + /ɸ θ ʃ/ result in fortition of the latter consonants to /p t ʧ/.

Word-initial clusters consist of the geminates /tt ʧʧ kk/ and the sC rC clusters, although only the geminates occur in non-derived roots; all clusters may occur word-medially, with all but /sb sd sj/ occurring in non-derived roots. Word-finally, the only allowed coda consonant is the glottal stop. The vowel /o/ does not occur in open word-final syllables. The diphthongs /ai ãĩ/ only occur in a few monosyllabic roots (these tend to coalesce to /e ẽ/ or /a ã/ in compounds). Loans (e.g., stãʔ grasshopper) may violate these phonotactic tendencies.

Word-initially before a vowel, the null onset may be realized as an epenthetic non-contrastive glottal stop [ʔ]; before nasal vowels, this is realized as a velar nasal [ŋ]. This is most common utterance-initially and intervocalically across word boundaries.

Word-initially before a geminate plosive, an epenthetic voiceless vowel [ə̥] may be inserted; this is most common utterance-initially.

1.5 | Gradation

Gradation is a process that occurs to initial consonants.

−1	pp	tt	ʧʧ	kk
0	p	t	ʧ	k
1	ɸ	θ	ʃ	h
2	b	d	j	(h)
3	w	∅	y	∅

There are three triggers of gradation: strong, weak, and reverse. Strong gradation ‹^{G}› shifts consonants down by two grades (or one, if of grade 2, or zero, if of grade 3); weak gradation ‹^{g}› shifts consonants down by one grade (or zero, if of grade 3); and reverse gradation ‹^{k}› shifts consonants up by one grade (or zero, if of grade −1).

The /h/ in grade 2 indicates that /h/ does not change under weak gradation, and that /k/ gradates to /h/ under both strong and weak gradation. For reverse gradation, all /h/ are considered to be of grade 1.

Strong gradation occurs in compounds, affecting the initial consonant of the second element.

ʧasí	‘boat’		tóʃa	‘house’		ʧásidóʃa	‘yacht’
dãĩ	‘mother’	+	bũĩ	‘father’	→	dãwũĩ	‘parents’
iebá	‘say’		kkĩɸũ	‘liver’		ĩẽbɑ́hĩɸũ	‘gossip’

Weak gradation occurs in some compounds, such as numerals (§ 6.4), but also on infinitive verbs with the particle yẽ.

kẽʔĩ		yẽ hẽʔĩ	‘to eat’
ɸáwa	→	yẽ báwa	‘to open’
jũʔjĩ		yẽ yũʔjĩ	‘to be slippery’

Reverse gradation occurs on verbs, forming the potential aspect.

kẽʔĩ		kkẽʔĩ	‘will eat’
diá	→	θiá	‘will go’
ɸáwa		páwa	‘will open’

2 | Orthography

The native orthography of Qũeyhui' is an abugida, wherein each glyph encodes a syllable in which the vowel is changed via a diacritic.

p	t	ʧ	k	ʔ	b	d	j	ɸ	θ	s	ʃ	h	w	r	y	∅
																

i, ĩ	ũ	e, ẽ	o	a, ã
				
○	○	○	○	○

iu, ĩũ	ie, ĩẽ	ia, ĩã	ũĩ	ũẽ	ũã	ai, ãĩ
						
○	○	○	○	○	○	○

2.1 | Romanization

p	⟨p⟩	t	⟨t⟩			ʧ	⟨ch⟩	k	⟨c qu⟩	ʔ	⟨'⟩
b	⟨b m⟩	d	⟨d n⟩			j	⟨ll nn⟩				
ɸ	⟨f⟩	θ	⟨th⟩	s	⟨x⟩	ʃ	⟨yh⟩			h	⟨h⟩
w	⟨w⟩			r	⟨r⟩	y	⟨y⟩				

i ĩ	⟨i⟩	ũ	⟨u⟩
e ẽ	⟨e⟩	o	⟨o⟩
a ã	⟨a⟩		

- /b d j/ [m ɲ ɲ̣] are written as ⟨m n nn⟩
- /k/ is written as ⟨qu⟩ before ⟨i e⟩
- geminate ⟨ch qu⟩ are written as ⟨cch qqu⟩
- otherwise, /p t ʧ k ʔ b d j ɸ θ s ʃ h w r y/ are written as ⟨p t ch c ' b d ll f th x yh h w r y⟩
- nasality is indicated by ⟨◌̃⟩ over the first nasal vowel in the word; if preceded by a ⟨qu⟩, the tilde is written on the ⟨u⟩ (⟨qũ⟩)
- tone and non-nasality are not indicated

3 | Pronominal clitics

Pronominal clitics are used for agreement, both verbal and nominal, as well as with particles for various uses (§ 6.2).

	A	B	C
1SG	=(y)í	=tḗ	=ja?
2SG	=rĩũ	=sie	=dũ
½PL	=ía, =ó̰ya	=tā́	=ja?a
3	∅	=ká, =há	=kĩ, =hĩ

The indicated clitics surface as /=í =ía =ká =kĩ/ after a consonant, else as /=yí =ó̰ya =há =hĩ/. They do not harmonize in nasality. The form /=ó̰ya/ contains a floating tone, which attaches to the preceding syllable if unmarked for tone, and is otherwise deleted. As clitics, they attach to phrases.

(3.1) rẽwĩdḯyí

rẽ- wĩdḯ =yí
AL- cat =1SG

‘my cat’

(3.2) rẽwĩdḯ ĩ kké?ía

rẽ= wĩdḯ ĩ kké? =ía
AL= cat LNK three =ía

‘three of our cats’

Pronominal clitics come in three series: the A-series, the B-series, and the C-series.

The A-series is used on verbs to agree for the sole internal argument of intransitive verbs, the external argument of independent clause verbs, and an animate internal argument of transitive verbs. They are used on nouns to agree for the possessor and with the particle ĩ.

(3.3) sḗkkãyí

sḗkkã =yí
be dry =1SG.A

‘I am dry’

(3.4) yíjeyírĩũ

yíje =yí =rĩũ
eat =1SG.A =2SG.A

‘I see you’

The B-series is used on verbs to agree for the external argument of dependent clause verbs. They are also used with the particle be?.

(3.5) iebá hũẽspĩ yíjehárĩũ

iebá hũẽspĩ yíje =há =rĩũ
say farmer see =3B =2SG.A

‘the farmer says that he saw you’

The C-series is used on verbs to agree for an inanimate internal argument of transitive verbs. They are also used with the particle yẽ and derived prepositions (§ 6.3).

(3.6) kẽʔĩyíhĩ bosía

kẽʔĩ =yí =hĩ bosía
eat =1SG.A =3C soup

'I ate soup'

3.1 | Pronouns

Independent pronouns are formed by attaching the clitics to the base a, ã:

	A	B	C
1SG	ayí	ãtḗ	ajaʔ
2SG	ãrĩũ	asie	ãdũ
½PL	áya	ãtā́	ajaʔa
3	a	ahá	ãhĩ

Independent pronouns are used when a pronoun is topicalized and moved to preverbal position. The third-person independent pronouns are generally reserved for human reference; otherwise, the demonstratives (§ 6.1) are used.

4 | Verbs

Verbs are content words that describe eventualities.

4.1 | Mode

Verbs may take various mode markers, which express tense/aspect/mood information. Also included here is the infinitive form.

ACT	-ʔ, -e
DIS	-ɸ̃
POT	^{k}-, h(a)-
INF	yẽ ^{g}-

The actual suffix surfaces as /-ʔ/ after a vowel, and as /-e/ after a consonant. The potential prefix surfaces as reverse gradation /^{k}-/ before a gradating consonant (/p t ʧ k b d j ɸ θ ʃ h w y/), as /h-/ before a vowel, and as /ha-/ before a non-gradating consonant (/s r/ or a geminate).

The actual mode is some kind of imperfective/progressive aspect. The discontinuous mode denotes states, result states, and past habitual actions that do not extend into the present.

The potential mode has irrealis uses, and is generally used for future reference. It is also used for complements of certain verbs, such as árkia want.

(4.1) árkiayí kẽʔĩyí sbẽyĩrĩũ

árkia =yí kẽʔĩ =yí sbẽyĩrĩũ
want =1SG eat =1SG your mouth

‘I want to kiss you’

The infinitive form is a non-finite form that does not take a subject (but may take an object).[TODO 2]

4.2 | Verbal classifier construction

The verbal classifier construction is a way of enumerating or delimiting verbs.

(4.2) bíθayí

bíθa =yí
walk =1SG.A

‘I walked’

(4.3) bíθa hipé seʔayí

bíθa hipé seʔa =yí
walk leg two =1SG.A

‘I walked two steps’

Verbal classifiers are generally body part terms, time interval terms (e.g., kãĩ time, bóʃi minute), cognate words, or the linking particle ĩ. They are marked in the lexicon with ‹CL›. If the numeral is tĩẽ one, it may be dropped.

(4.4) tũĩʔẽ kãĩ @ajiró?

tũĩʔẽ kãĩ @ajiró?
sleep time *Asiró*

‘Asiró slept for a while’

(4.5) hũẽ kũkũ tĩẽ @bãjã

hũẽ kũkũ tĩẽ @bãjã
cough cough one *Mango*

‘Mango coughed once’

A verb may take a different classifier for different meanings.

(4.6) tũĩʔẽ ĩ kké? @ajiró?

tũĩʔẽ ĩ kké? @ajiró?
sleep LNK three *Asiró*

‘Asiró napped three times’

(4.7) hũẽ ʧʧá tĩẽ @bãjã

hũẽ ʧʧá tĩẽ @bãjã
cough sneeze one *Mango*

‘Mango sneezed once’

4.3 | Zero derivation

Unmarked verbs may be zero-derived into nouns. They may be alienably possessed (§ 5.1).

(4.8) árkiayí tũĩʔẽ

árkia =yí tũĩʔẽ
like =1SG sleep

‘I like sleeping’

(4.9) kũãpã rẽhũẽ @bãjã

kũãpã rẽ- hũẽ @bãjã
be loud AL- cough *Mango*

‘Mango’s coughing was loud’

5 | Nouns

Nouns are content words that describe entities.

5.1 | Possession

Possession is indicated by a mix of possessive prefixes and possessor clitics.

IN	s(i/ĩ)-
AL	r(e/ẽ)-

The prefixes surface as /si- re-/ before a geminate consonant or a non-legal cluster-forming consonant (/s h w r y/ for s-, and /h w r y/ for r-); the vowel also harmonizes in nasality to the root. Otherwise, they surface as /s- r-/.

Possessed nouns take the A-series of pronominal clitics to indicate the possessor.

a.	√ĩʃṹ	body	→	sĩʃṹĩyí	my body
b.	√ʧasí	house		rʧasírĩũ	your boat

Nouns are sorted into three possessive classes: inalienable, alienable, and unpossessable.

Inalienable nouns (IN) consist of kinship and body-part terms, and take the inalienable prefix s-. Alienable nouns (AL) consist of other, non-unpossessable nouns, and take the inalienable prefix r-.

√pĩũʔ hand (inalienable)		
c.	pĩũʔ	hand
d.	spĩũʔí	my hand
e.	spĩũʔ @ajiróʔ	Asiró's hand

√tóʃa house (alienable)		
f.	tóʃa	house
g.	rtóʃayí	my house
h.	rtóʃa @ajiróʔ	Asiró's house

Unpossessable nouns consist of non-kinship human terms. They use the linking particle ĩ to host the possessor clitic, and do not take a possessive prefix. Names are unpossessable, and must be appositioned with an unpossessable noun.

√kiáre friend (unpossessable)		
i.	kiáre	friend
j.	kiáre ĩyí	my friend
k.	kiáre ĩ @ajiróʔ	Asiró's friend

@bãjã Mango (name)		
l.	@bãjã	Mango
m.	@bãjã kiáre ĩyí	my friend Mango
n.	@bãjã kiáre ĩ @ajiróʔ	Asiró's friend Mango

Loans which begin with sC clusters are also considered unpossessable.

√stã?	grasshopper (loan)
o. stã?	friend
p. stã? ĩyí	my grasshopper
q. stã? ĩ @ajiró?	Asiró's grasshopper

5.2 | Plurality

Plurality is marked on a few kinship terms via compounding or suppletion.

dãĩ, bũĩ	'mother, father'		dãwũĩ	'parents'
jade, yáɸi	'same-gender sibling'	→	sũãyũã	'same-gender siblings'
dĩãkẽ	'child'		yũʃṹĩ́	'children'

6 | Minor classes

6.1 | Demonstratives

PRX	ʧeye
DST	táya

6.2 | Particles

Particles have various uses.

LNK	ĩ
ASS	be?
LOC	yẽ

6.3 | Derived prepositions

Derived prepositions are body part terms used with prepositional meanings.

6.4 | Numerals

one	tĩẽ	nine	ʧãdĩ́	seventeen	tiʃé tĩẽ
two	se?a	ten	ʧase?	…	
three	kké?	eleven	ʧaké?	twenty-four	tiʃé haí
four	tiké?	twelve	ʧadiké?	twenty-five	kké? tĩẽ
five	pĩũ?	thirteen	tiʃeké?	…	
six	tĩɸĩũ?	fourteen	tiʃesé	thirty-two	kké? haí
seven	ʧẽyḗ	fifteen	tĩʃẽdĩ́	…	
eight	ʧaí	sixteen	tiʃé	sixty-four	wáte

| Appendices

In which Apps. A and B are lexicons of verbs and nouns, and App. D gives various example sentences

Compounds, derivations, idioms, etc., are considered distinct lemmas. Definitions are separated by a double dagger ‹‡›.

Lemma entries are structured as follows:

⟨native orthography⟩ root (CATEGORIES) : definition(s)

A | Verbs

| Actions

tte : hit

kéje : kill

| Ingestion

kẽʔĩ : eat
- CL toɸí meal : eat a meal

| Cooking

wũyũʔ : boil, cook in water

kũʔ : fry, cook in oil

| Secretion

bẽsũ : cry

bẽttẽ : scream

hũẽ : cough ‡ sneeze
- CL kũkũ cough : cough
- CL ʧʧá̃ sneeze : sneeze

| Speech

iebá : say
- CL bãʔ word : say a word

ĩẽbá̃hĩɸũ : gossip

| Sensory

yíje : see

iʃa : touch

| Posture

jeya : stand

bĩẽ : sit

tẽhí̃ : lie down

jetia : hang ‡ lean

| States

páʔte : be dead

sẽ́kkã : be clean ‡ be dry

biʃí : be awake

| Descriptions

jũʔjĩ : be slippery

kũãpã : be loud ‡ be annoying, irritating

koʔ : be big

hekkia : be coarse, granular

ĩʔkũã : be rough, jagged, ridged ‡ be irregular

Containment

⟨…⟩ ɸáwa : open

Activities

⟨…⟩ bíθa : walk
- ▸ CL hipé leg : walk a step

⟨…⟩ tũĩʔẽ : sleep

⟨…⟩ dare : run

Grooming

⟨…⟩ ɸiri : groom (of hair) ‡ comb, brush

⟨…⟩ edejé : heal, cure

Transfer

⟨…⟩ bũĩ : put

⟨…⟩ ʧi : take

⟨…⟩ pṹ : throw (of a weapon) ‡ use (of a weapon)
- ▸ CL pṹã gun, spear : shoot a gun ‡ throw a spear

⟨…⟩ tẽʔ : throw

⟨…⟩ iθiaʔ : find ‡ get, receive

⟨…⟩ kũẽ́ : lack

Motion

⟨…⟩ sũĩyã : carry

⟨…⟩ diá : go

⟨…⟩ yíbiʔ : come

⟨…⟩ pawa : ascend, rise, go up

⟨…⟩ ãpũẽ : descend, lower, fall, go down

Emotion & mental

⟨…⟩ árkia : like ‡ want

⟨…⟩ ɸehá : think

⟨…⟩ pẽkṹ : be interesting, exciting

Removal

⟨…⟩ ttoθa : bite ‡ taste ‡ try, attempt

⟨…⟩ ʧíte : cut out

B | Nouns

| People

jĩẽ : person

kiáre : friend

hũẽspĩ : farmer

kĩspũʔ : wizard

bĩẽjĩẽ : unemployee

| Kinship

dãĩ : mother

bũĩ : father

dãwũĩ : parents

jade : older same-gender sibling

yáɸi : younger same-gender sibling

sũãyũã : same-gender siblings

ʧĩ́ã : different-gender sibling

dĩãkẽ : child

yũʃũĩ́ : children

| Body parts

pĩũʔ : hand

ĩʃũĩ́ : body

jáʔia : stomach

pori : butt

hipé : leg ‡ foot

kkĩɸũ : liver

bẽyĩ : mouth

ttári : tongue

wáθi : tooth, teeth

ṹĩ : eye

kepia : head hair ‡ mane (of a lion or horse)

adié : body hair ‡ fur

| Bodily products

kũkũ : cough

ʧʧã́ : sneeze

| Apparel

| Food

toɸí : food ‡ meal

bosía : soup

tãkã́dũ : potato

rippíaʔ : carrot

tãkã́dũẽ́ʃĩ : fries

Animals

⟨[illegible]⟩ yĩẽpẽʔ :

⟨[illegible]⟩ ĩãɸế :

⟨[illegible]⟩ ĩãʔ : fish

⟨[illegible]⟩ wĩdĩ́ : cat

⟨[illegible]⟩ kãbãdĩ : pig

⟨[illegible]⟩ stãʔ : grasshopper

Concepts

⟨[illegible]⟩ bãʔ : word

⟨[illegible]⟩ sáʔ : pair, set

⟨[illegible]⟩ ɸóki : warmth, heat

Time

These may be used as time interval classifiers.

⟨[illegible]⟩ kãĩ : unspecified period of time

⟨[illegible]⟩ barka : day-night cycle period

⟨[illegible]⟩ bóʃi : unit roughly equivalent to the minute

⟨[illegible]⟩ ɸíbi : year

Nature

⟨[illegible]⟩ tĩtũ : ground, surface

⟨[illegible]⟩ ihí : air ‡ wind

⟨[illegible]⟩ asti : tree

⟨[illegible]⟩ kéki : salt

⟨[illegible]⟩ kẽhẽ : ocean, sea

⟨[illegible]⟩ hũkkấ : sand, dust ‡ beach, shore

⟨[illegible]⟩ dãtẽ : ice

⟨[illegible]⟩ kãdĩ : moon ‡ satellite

⟨[illegible]⟩ déʃi : stick, branch

Places

⟨[illegible]⟩ pĩẽʔ : place

⟨[illegible]⟩ tóʃa : house

⟨[illegible]⟩ jobi : path, route, road

Tools

⟨[illegible]⟩ yaɸáʔ : shovel

⟨[illegible]⟩ ʧasí : boat ‡ plane

⟨[illegible]⟩ pũã : gun ‡ spear

⟨[illegible]⟩ ʧásidóʃa : yacht

⟨[illegible]⟩ ɸiri : comb, brush

C | The sea; Or, the ramblings of a madwoman

I like the ocean. I like the salt air and the warm sand.

(C.1) árkiayihĩ kẽhẽ; árkiayihĩ ihí yẽ kéki be? hũkkấ ɸóki

árkia =yi =hĩ kẽhẽ árkia =yi =hĩ ihí yẽ kéki be? hũkkấ ɸóki
like =1SG.A =3C ocean like =1SG.A =3C air LOC salt ASS sand warm

‘I like the ocean; I like the salt air and the warm sand’

Scientists think there’s a big ocean underneath the icy surface of Jupiter’s moon Europa. That would be cool.

(C.2) ɸehá kĩspũ? be? tẽhḯ kẽhẽ ko? porihĩ rtĩtũ yẽ dãtẽ @iropa rkãdĩ ĩ tĩẽ @jopitere

ɸehá kĩspũ? be? tẽhḯ kẽhẽ ko? pori =hĩ r- tĩtũ yẽ dãtẽ @iropa r- kãdĩ ĩ
think wizard ASS lie ocean big butt =3C AL- surface LOC ice *Europa* AL- moon LNK

tĩẽ @jopitere
one *Jupiter*

‘scientists think a big ocean lies under the icy surface of Europa, one of Jupiter’s moons’

(C.3) ppẽkű́ táya

k- pẽkű́ táya
POT- be interesting DST

‘that would be cool’

I went to the beach a few years ago to go to Margaritaville with my friend. Some fries tried to kill me.

(C.4) diáyí yẽ hũkkấ yẽ ű́ĩhĩ ɸíbi ĩ seké? yẽ iá yẽ @bãrkãrĩtãwĩrĩ be? kiáre ĩyí

diá =yí yẽ hũkkấ yẽ ű́ĩ =hĩ ɸíbi ĩ seké? yẽ[s] diá yẽ @bãrkãrĩtãwĩrĩ be?
go =1SG.A LOC beach LOC eye =3C year LNK a few LOC go LOC *Margaritaville* ASS

kiáre ĩ =yí
friend LNK =1SG.A

‘I went to the beach a few years ago to go to Margaritaville with my friend’

(C.5) ttoθa tãkắdũếʃĩ ĩ seké? yẽ héjeyí

ttoθa	tãkắdũếʃĩ	ĩ	seké?	yẽᵍ	kéje	=yí
try	fries	LNK	some	LOC	kill	=1SG.A

‘some fries tried to kill me’

A great philosopher once said, “I don’t like sand. It’s coarse and rough and irritating, and it gets everywhere.”

(C.6) iebá bĩẽjĩẽ ko? yẽ kãĩ ĩ tĩẽ, kũếyí árkia be? hũkkắ

iebá	bĩẽjĩẽ	ko?	yẽ	kãĩ	ĩ	tĩẽ	kũế	=yí	árkia	be?	hũkkắ
say	unemployee	big	LOC	time	LNK	one	lack	=1SG.A	like	ASS	sand

‘A great philosopher once said, ‘I don’t like sand”

(C.7) hekkia ĩ?kũã kũãpã diá yẽ pĩẽ? ĩ wái

hekkia	ĩ?kũã	kũãpã	diá	yẽ	pĩẽ?	ĩ	wái
be coarse	be rough	be annoying	go	LOC	place	LNK	all

“it’s coarse, rough, irritating, and it goes everywhere”

I would like to go to the beach sometime. That would save me.

(C.8) hárkiayí θiáyí yẽ hũkkắ yẽ kãĩ

h-	árkia	=yí	ᵏ-	diá	=yí	yẽ	hũkkắ	yẽ	kãĩ
POT-	want	=1SG.A	POT-	go	=1SG.A	LOC	beach	LOC	time

‘I would like to go to the beach sometime’

(C.9) hedejéja? táya

h-	edejé	=ja?	táya
POT-	cure	=1SG.C	DST

‘that would save me’

D | Example sentences

(D.1) “And after sleeping for a few days he got up.” (5MOYD #2076)

tũĩʔẽ barka seké? ttí yíbi? pawa biʃí

tũĩʔẽ barka seké? ttí yíbi? pawa biʃí
sleep day a few then come up be awake

‘he slept for a few days and then woke up’

(D.2) “I combed the children’s hair for Juma.” (5MOYD #2060)

ɸiriyí skepia yũʃũĩ́ beʔká @yũbã

ɸiri =yí s- kepia yũʃũĩ́ beʔ =ká @yũbã
comb =1SG.A IN- hair children ASS =3B *Juma*

‘I combed the children’s hair for Juma’

(D.3) “He will cut out your tongues.” (5MOYD #2059)

ʧʧíte sittáríya

ᵏ- ʧíte si- ttári =ó́ya
POT- cut out IN- tongue =½PL.A

‘he will cut out your tongues’

(D.4) “Ade thought that he would find us on the way.” (5MOYD #2052)

ɸehá @ade beʔ hiθiaʔkáya yẽ jobi

ɸehá @ade beʔ h- iθiaʔ =ká =ó́ya yẽ jobi
think *Ade* ASS POT- find =3B =½PL.A LOC path

‘Ade thought that he would find us along the path’

(D.5) “There are two Sen-s in Bangur: Robi Sen and Dilip Sen.” (5MOYD #2021)

jeya @sẽdẽ ĩ seʔa yẽ @bajũrũ: @robisẽdẽ beʔ @diripisẽdẽ

jeya @sẽdẽ ĩ seʔa yẽ @bajũrũ @robisẽdẽ beʔ @diripisẽdẽ
stand *Sen* LNK two LOC *Bangur* *Robi Sen* ASS *Dilip Sen*

‘there are two Sen’s in Bangur: Robi Sen and Dilip Sen’

To do...

- ☐ 1 TODO examples (page 7)
- ☐ 2 TODO examples for all of these, i guess (page 13)