

A Grammar of the Vořła Language

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Part I

Phonetics & Phonology

Chapter 1

Phonology

This chapter details the phonology of Voġa.

1.1 Consonant Inventory

Voġahas a large consonant inventory, with 31 distinct consonants. The consonants in Voġa are summarized in table (1). All transcriptions are made in the Americanist tradition, in keeping with the traditional transcription of the indigenous languages of the Americas, from which Voġa takes inspiration.

(1) **Consonants in Voġa**

| | Lab. | Cor. | Lat. | Pal. | Vel. | Lab.Vel. | Uv. | Glottal |
|-------------------|------|------|------|-----------------|------|-----------------|-----|---------|
| Aspirated Plosive | p | c | ɰ | k ^y | k | k ^w | | ʔ |
| Ejective Plosive | p' | c' | ɰ' | k ^{y'} | k' | k ^{w'} | q' | |
| Voiced Plosive | b | dz | | g ^y | g | g ^w | | |
| Fricative | v | s | ʃ | | ʝ | ʝ ^w | ç | h |
| Plain Sonorant | m | n | l | j | | w | | |

1.2 Vowels

The Vowels in Voġa are summarized in table (2) as a minimum analysis of their distinctive features.

| | /a/ | /i/ | /o/ |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|
| (2) ± High | – | + | – |
| ± Back | – | – | + |

There is a further vowel quality distinction made in Voġa, however only in certain environments. Voġa has three further nasalized vowels: /ã ĩ õ/, which are denoted in the practical orthography as ą ĵ and ɔ respectively. These are pronounced long without exception, however this is not represented in the orthography.

| | /ã:/ | /ĩ:/ | /õ:/ |
|------------|------|------|------|
| (3) ± High | – | + | – |
| ± Back | – | – | + |

Voŋa does not have a phonemic distinction in vowels for length, however allophonically some vowels appear lengthened. In the practical orthography, this is sometimes transcribed with a colon, following the Americanist tradition. However, in the standard orthography, this is left unmarked.

1.2.1 Vowel Allophony

Owing to the size of the vowel system, Voŋa is subject to a high degree of vowel allophony based on the position within a word. The table in ?? summarized all allophones and the environment in which they occur.

| Phoneme | Allophone | Environment | Example |
|---------|-----------|------------------------|---------|
| a | ɑ | __[+Back] | |
| a | a: | __# | (6) |
| i | ɪ | __CC, __[-High] | |
| i | i: | [+High]__# | (5) |
| i | e: | [-High]__# | |
| (4) o | u | __[+High] | |
| o | ʊ | __[+High]C | |
| o | ə | __[-High]C | |
| o | o: | __# or __[-High, +Son] | (7) |
| ã: | ã: | __V | |
| ĩ: | ĩ: | __[-High] | |
| õ: | õ: | __[+High] | |

The following describe the general processes involved with the allophony in the vowel system.

By a different analysis, one could consider /o/ to actually be underlyingly /u/ due to similar processes of altering realization between /u/ and /o/ depending on the height of surrounding phonemes. However, because /o/ is the surface realization of the phoneme in most cases, /o/ is written here as the underlying vowel.

Lengthening

All oral vowels are subject to vowel lengthening by position. The most frequent position in which the oral vowels are lengthened is word-finally.

- (5) labkyi
[lab.kʲi:]
'to flatulate'
- (6) m'oxa
[m'o.tɬʰa:]
'sky'
- (7) ko
[ko:]
'too'

Of these, /i/ has a second lengthened allophone after [–High] consonants. The lack of the [High] feature pulls the height of the vowel slightly down to /e/.

Centralization

A general pull of vowels away from the periphery of the vowel space. This occurs in closed syllables to /i/ and /u/.

- (8) bim'p'i
[bim'.p'i:]
'sheet (of paper)'
- (9) zokka
[dzɔk.'ka:]
'to note, to jot'
- (10) zomma
[dzəm.'ma:]
'grotesque'

Lowering

Both the oral and nasal realization of /i/ are subject to lowering in non-High environments.

- (11) lito
[l̥i:.tʰo:]
'old'
- (12) p'isi
[p'i.'se:]
'breast'

Backing

The low vowel /a/ is subject to backing in two separate environments: Oral variants back to [ɑ] before +Back consonants, while Nasal variants back generally to [ʌ] before other vowels in hiatus.

1.3 Cross-Word-Boundary Processes

Voŋa also makes use of a linking, liaison-like, phenomena between words such that the final vowel of the first and the first vowel of the second are in hiatus.

Following light syllables, this results in final non-high vowels becoming approximates.

- (13) p'isi ako
[p'i.'sɿ̥a.'ko:]
placeholder

- (14) p'iso ako
[p'i.'sw_a.'ko:]
placeholder

Part II

Morphology

Chapter 2

Nominals

This chapter details the morphology and formation of nominal elements in Voġa. Like many other languages of the Cemrutian highlands, Voġa does not make use of complex nominal morphology, however a number of productive lexical derivation strategies exist. This chapter begins with a description of the Noun Phrase, followed by lexical descriptions of pronouns, numerals, and finally nominal derivation strategies.

2.1 Pronouns

This section details the pronouns that are used in Voġa, beginning with personal pronouns, followed by demonstratives and interrogatives.

2.1.1 Personal Pronouns

The summary of personal pronouns is in table (1)

| | SG | PL |
|-----|----------------------|---------------------|
| (1) | 1 k ^y amo | k ^y acvġ |
| | 2 pomo | poci |
| | 3 ʔo | ʔoci |

2.2 Numerals

This section describes the numerals in use in Voġa.

Voġa makes use of a base 10 number system. All numbers, with the exception of the redundant nominals *miyi*, ‘a pair (of)’, and *xop’i* ‘sole, singular element’, are verbs with the meaning:

$$\lambda n \in \mathbb{N}. \lambda y. |x : x \in y| = n$$

When acting predicately with the preverb *ahj* in the imperfective, they may also imply age, rather than size of a set.

- (2) k^yamo y-ahj-volo-c
 1.SG 1.SG-start-be.nine-IMPV
 ‘I’m nine years old.’

The summary of numerals in Voġa from one to ten are summarized in table (3).

| | Voġa | English | Voġa | English |
|-----|---------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | oyo | <i>one</i> | k ^w ava | <i>six</i> |
| (3) | vāami | <i>two</i> | paġa | <i>seven</i> |
| | gġali | <i>three</i> | cazga | <i>eight</i> |
| | yāaya | <i>four</i> | volo | <i>nine</i> |
| | k ^w alco | <i>five</i> | goi | <i>ten</i> |

However, these only rarely are encountered in their pure verbal form. Instead, they are turned into their nominalized form when modifying nouns.

- (4) gġali-k^wi no?
 be.three-PTCP.PFV river
 ‘three rivers.’

Numeral verbs occasionally occur non-nominalized in certain compounds. In such instances, manner assimilation occurs in plosive clusters, as is typical of compounds elsewhere.

- (5) no?-k’ġali
 river-be.three
 ‘Three Rivers (placename).’

2.3 Adjectives

In addition to stative verbs which have adjectival meanings, there are also a large class of nominal adjectives in Voġa. These without exception precede the noun which they modify.

- (6) lok^y’ ba?o
 long bone
 ‘long bone.’

2.4 Postpositions

Voġa further makes use of a limited set of prepositions; the majority of former postpositions have since come to become preverbs modifying verbs instead. The table in repositionings summarizes the remaining postpositions.

| | Voġa | Gloss | English |
|-----|------|-------|---------------------------------|
| | ho | ACC | |
| | nqa | LOC | <i>at, in</i> |
| (7) | ya | | until, as far as |
| | qo | | through, via |
| | pa | | among, within (a set <i>S</i>) |
| | olla | INSTR | with, using |
| | i | POSS | of, belonging to |

These postpositions serve various functions, including possession; Voġa has a *ezafe*-like construction with the possessive postposition *i*.

- (8) mqa i lim
 dog GEN nose
 ‘the dog’s nose’

Interestingly, the ‘accusative’ morpheme is optional, and only included whenever necessary to disambiguate context. It is often left assumed. It is, as such, often analyzed as an inverse marker, marked on a topic object to show it as a patient, rather than agent, or alternatively analyzed as an obviate marker.

2.5 Copular Sentences

Voġa makes use of two separate copular constructions: one for present tense, perfective meanings, and one for all other meanings. For the former, nouns may take the copulative suffix *-ka*.

- (9) mqa-ka
 dog-COP
 ‘It’s a dog’

The same construction is available for adjectives, which take on the meaning ‘to be an *X* one.’

- (10) sig^wa-ka
 big-COP
 ‘It’s big’ or ‘It’s a big one.’

In order to convey any other kind of TAM content, copulative constructions necessitate the auxiliary verb *k^yik*.

- (11) sig^wa ya-va-k^yik-o
 big FUT-PVB-be-PFV
 ‘It’ll be big.’ or ‘It’ll be a big one.’

2.5.1 Position Verbs

Subjects of existential sentences almost always take a verb of position, rather than the standard copula *k^yik* ‘to be’. This subsection details these verbs and the differences they have in semantics from English Position verbs. The summary of the position verbs is:

| (12) | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Voġla (SG) | English | Voġla (PL) | English |
| λ'ixyo | to stand (of one) | λ'aywak' | to stand (of more than one) |
| vġk ^w a | to sit(of one) | λ'ik | to stand (of two) |
| lih | to lie down flat (of one) | k ^y 'aq | to sit(of many) |
| hib | to prostrate oneself | paġa | to lie down flat (of many) |
| | | makka | to prostrate (of many) |

These verbs are all unique amongst vocabulary in Voġla for one primary reason: their suppletive forms for number. Each has a suppletive plural stem, but *stand* also retaining a suppletive dual stem. These verbs are used for animate subjects of copular sentences and describe the position of the object.

- (13) mġa la lih-c
 dog there lie.SG-IMPFV
 ‘The dog’s over there (lying down).’
- (14) *mġa la-ka
 dog there-COP
 Intended: ‘The dog’s over there.’
- (15) *mġa la k^yik-c
 dog there COP-IMPFV
 Intended: ‘The dog’s over there.’

In this sense, the verbs encode very specific mental images regarding the nature of the subject. They also can be used in a less literal sense: fat, round animals like bears *sit*, they don’t *stand*. Notice the lack of preverb in the non-literal sense of the verb.

- (16) gomi vġk^w-o
 bear sit-PFV
 ‘There’s a bear.’
- (17) gomi zamo-vġk^w-o
 bear PVB-sit-PFV
 ‘A bear has sat down.’

Likewise, tall, human-like, or skinny animates (including plants, like trees) stand; they don’t lie.

- (18) c'āo λ'ay^wak'-o
 tree stand.PL-PFV
 ‘There are trees.’

Flat fish, babies, and other crawling animals ‘prostrate’ themselves.

- (19) oʔo hib-o
baby prostrate-PFV
‘There’s a baby.’

Finally, most other inanimates will use ‘lie down’.

- (20) k’isi lih-o
boat lie-PFV
‘There’s a boat.’

2.6 Conclusion

Nominals in Voŋa are largely uninteresting due to their lack of inflection.

Chapter 3

Verbal Morphology

This chapter details the basic verbal morphology in use in Voġla. The basic verbal skeleton is:

- (1) TAM- PVB- APPL- √ -PFTV/IPFTV
ma- g^yv- a= niv -o
'he/she will write it to him/her'

3.1 Person Marking

The person markers are described below.

(2)

| | SG | PL |
|---|-------|------|
| 1 | y-/i- | ksi- |
| 2 | pa- | op- |
| 3 | ∅- | ∅- |

3.2 Aspect Marking

Voġla, like many languages of the Cemrutian highlands makes a perfective-imperfective distinction in its verbal system. Voġla specifically makes use of three aspect marking suffixes, in addition to a null suffix, used exclusively in commands and perfective questions.

(3) **Voġla Aspect Suffixes**

| Suffix | General Description | Gloss |
|--------|-----------------------------|------------|
| -o | Perfective | PFV |
| -c | Imperfective | IMPFV |
| -ʔ | Imperfective (Distributive) | IMPFV.DIST |

No epenthesis occurs prior to these suffixes, except for in the case of *-c* when following other alveolars. In such cases, the suffix changes to its allomorph *-s*

- (4) naps-c
[na.'pis:]
turn.around-IMPFV

‘turns around’

The distributive imperfective marker is often described as a plural marker, however this is not completely true. Both imperfective markers may refer to plural agents, however only *-c* may refer to single ones. Furthermore, *-ʔ* expresses that each agent acts separately, in a *distributive* manner. On the other hand, *-c* can only ever refer to collective actions.

- (5) p'o-c
play-IMPFV
‘they are playing (all together)’
- (6) p'o-ʔ
play-IMPFV
‘they are playing (ex: independently)’

Lexical Aspect

In the absence of any other TAM markers, the aspect-marking suffixes have varying interpretations depending on the lexical aspect, or *Aktionsart*, and telicity of the action.

| | Aspect | PFV Interpretation | IMPFV Interpretation |
|-----|----------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| | Activity | Simple Past or Habitual | Ongoing Action |
| (7) | Achievement | Simple Past | Resultant State |
| | Accomplishment | Simple Past | Ongoing Action |
| | Stative | Present Tense State | ?Habitual Action |

Achievement Verb

- (8) k'osx-o
die-PFV
‘He died’
- (9) k'six-c
die-IMPFV
‘He’s dead’

Accomplishment Verb

- (10) λ'iky'-o
about.face-PFV
‘He made a full spin.’
- (11) λ'iky'-c
about.face-IMPFV
‘He is spinning all the way around’

Stative Verb

(12) ɭam-o
red-PFV
'it's red.'

(13) ?ɭam-c
red-IMPFV
'It's usually red'

Activity Verb

(14) ywom-o
teach-PFV
'He taught.' or 'He usually teaches' or 'He's a teacher'

(15) ywom-c
teach-IMPFV
'He is teaching.'

3.3 Vowel Grades

One distinctive feature of Voɭa is its vestigial apophonic system inherited from an earlier stage of the language. The two vowel grades which remain are the Zero-grade and H-grade.

3.3.1 Zero Grade

The Zero grade appears exclusively in imperfective verbs with stem final fricatives in the set {v, s, ɣ, ɣ^w}. It is formed by first eliding the final vowel of the stem, followed by epenthizing /i/ for the vowels {v, s} and /o/ for the vowels {ɣ, ɣ^w}.

(16) niv-o > nvi-c
write-PFV > write-IMPFV
'wrote' > 'writing'

(17) k^w'aɣ^w-o > k^w'ɣ^wo-c
small-PFV > small-IMPFV
'was small' > 'is small'

(18) boy-o > byo-c
fish-PFV > fish-IMPFV
'fished' > 'fishing'

(19) k'osx-o > k'six-c
die-PFV > die-IMPFV
'died' > 'dead'

In the case of multiple coda fricatives (excluding /x/, for etymological reasons) the epenthetic vowel moves after the consonant cluster.

- (20) ky'ivs-o > ky'vsi-c
 pour-PFV > pour-IMPFV
 'poured' > 'pouring'

In the zero grade, the former coda fricatives undergo mandatory metathesis with initial {l, j, w} and optional metathesis with initial {m, n}; older speakers are likely to metathesize with all sonorants, however younger speakers no longer pronounce the metathesis with nasals.

- (21) lov-o > vli-c
 speak-PFV > speak-IMPFV
 'spoke' > 'speaking'

3.4 Tense-Mood Marking

In addition to the aspect-marking suffixes, Voġla makes use of a set of tense and mood encoding prefixes. These (with the exception of the prospective marker *-lo-*) may co-occur with either aspect suffix, and interact to form a variety of TAM meanings.

- (22) k-vi-vlic
 1.SG-PST-read.IMPFV
 'I was reading'

Voġla makes a standard, three-way distinction between past, present, and future tenses. In addition to these, a second future tense marker encoding prospective aspect, and is often considered a 'near future' as opposed to the 'remote future' marker. However, both may theoretically describe near future events; only the 'remote future' marker can describe far future events however.

In addition to tense, most markers also fusionally encode some kind of mood. Voġla distinguishes one realis mood and two irrealis moods—a subjunctive, and imperative mood. The set of TAM prefixes is summarized in table (23)

| | Past | Present | Future I (Rem) | Future II(Prosp) |
|-----------------|------|---------|----------------|------------------|
| (23) Indicative | vi | ∅ | ya | ma |
| Subjunctive | os | a | ġ | ma |

The TAM prefixes occur near the left-periphery of the verbal complex, with only the person markers preceding them.

- (24) k-ya-λ'ok^w-o...
 1.SG-FUT.REM-teach-PFV
 'Were I to teach...'

3.5 Preverb

Following any Tense-Mood morphemes is the Verbal Stem, composed of a verb root, and a preverb, which encodes directional or temporal meaning to movement verbs, and metaphorical directionality to all others. Some preverbs further may derive lexically distinct verbs. The preverb can thus be considered a part of the verb root that is "separable" in some cases and is either always or never present depending on the TAM of the expression. The preverb is never 'optional' in this sense.

Preverbs are largely split into two classes: Directional, and Temporal/Locative Preverbs.

The former includes former prepositions which have since become applied to almost all verbs. Table (25) summarizes these preverbs.

| | Preverb | Literal Meaning | Metaphorical meaning |
|------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| (25) | <i>g^yvo-</i> | 'to', 'towards' | Becoming closer to speaker |
| | <i>co-</i> | 'from' | Going away from the speaker |
| | <i>saq'v-, savq'</i> | 'upward' | Resultant State of Punctuated Event |
| | <i>zamo-</i> | 'downward' | Punctuation of an Event |
| | <i>va-</i> | 'inwards' | General Preverb for Non-Motion Verbs |

The locative preverbs have the primary function of adding directional meaning to verbs of motion and position. The primary example of this is with the root $\sqrt{y^w o}$ "to come; to go", which conveys basic motion, either toward or from a location. This is ambiguous in the past tense.

- (26) *k^yamo i loivap'a y^wo-wo*
 1.SG ACC Loivapa go-PFV
 'I went to Loivapa.'
 'I came from Loivapa.'

However in the non-past tenses, the distinction becomes clear.

- (27) *k^yamo i loivap'a g^yvo-y^wo-c*
 1.SG ACC Loivapa PVB-go-IMPFV
 'I'm going to Loivapa.'
 *'I'm coming from Loivapa.'

For verbs of position and verbs of motion, the locative preverbs can be swapped without changing the lexical or morphological aspect of the verb. For these verbs only, all preverbs are possible.

- (28) *zamo-y^wo-c*
 PVB-go-IMPFV
 'going up (the stairs, etc.)'
- (29) *saq'v-y^wo-c*
 PVB-go-IMPFV
 'going down (the stairs, etc.)'

The appearance of the preverb is also the primary distinction between past and non-past actions: The preverb *never* appears in the past tense, leading to ambiguity among lexically derived forms in past tense events.

3.5.1 Other Preverbs

In addition to Directional preverbs, there also exists a set of Temporal preverbs which encode a timing on the verb stem. Often, temporal preverbs take on Phasal Polarity-describing roles, contributing meaning that alters the start or endpoint of the verbal action. These, unlike directional preverbs, always occur with the verb, even in the past tense. Instead, the mandatory preverb forming suffix *-o* which intervenes between the temporal preverb and the verb root is subject to the same constraint as directional preverbs.

- (30) ahj-liz-o
at.first-PVB-sail-PFV
'She set sail'
- (31) m-ah-o-liz-o
FUT-at.first-PVB-sail-PFV
'She will set sail'
- (32) k^yamo la k-os-poq'ɣ^wo-ac-o-bma niλ'a ɣo
1.SG there 1.SG-PST.SUBJ-PVB-linger-PFV-if, despot EMPH
vi-g^yam-o so? kwabi ma-os-co-xo?-o
PST-be.inclined-PFV COMP head 2.SG-PST.SUBJ-PVB-cut-PFV
'If I were not already there, the despot surely would've cut your head off (you)'
(5MOYD no. 2104)

When separated from the verb by focus elements, this suffix does not appear, and the preverbs resemble the adverbs from which they derive.

- (33) ahj ko liz-o
at.first too sail-PFV
'She too, set sail.'
- (34) ahj ko ma-liz-o
at.first too FUT-sail-PFV
'She too, will set sail.'

Verbs with temporal preverbs often take a directional preverb as well, however this is not ever mandatory. In such cases, the directional preverb intervenes between the temporal preverb and verb root. In such cases, the preverbial suffix *-o* is not present.

- (35) ahj-co-liz-o
at.first-PVB-sail-PFV
'She set sail off somewhere'

Verbs that take temporal preverbs are lexically fossilized: none of the temporal preverbs

are productive, and as such one may not attach a temporal preverb to encode temporal meanings. For each temporal preverb, an equivalent adverbial or verbal expression exists that is now productive.

The most common non-directional preverbs are described in table (36)

| | Preverb | English Equivalent |
|------|----------------------|--|
| (36) | ahj | start doing <i>X</i> |
| | poq'y ^w o | already, (<i>neg.</i>) not yet do <i>X</i> |
| | ha | still, (<i>neg.</i>) no more does <i>X</i> |

3.6 Negation

Negation is accomplished with the negative particle *an*. This particle is always immediately preverbal, and occupies the head of NegP, which lies between the VP and FocP. In ellipsis contexts, it surfaces as *anka*

(37) k^yamo la an k-ʔokl-o
 1.SG there NEG 1.SG-live-PFV
 ‘I don’t live there’

(38) k^yamo la k-ʔokl-o, ac’ə K’iva an-ka
 1.SG there 1.SG-live-PFV but Kiva NEG-COP
 ‘I live there, but Kiva doesn’t.’

3.7 Applicatives

There will be a series of applicatives in this language which I don’t have time to explain in depth. One of them will be *mic-*: ‘for ones benefit’.

3.8 Conclusion

Verbs in Voġla are hard.

Part III

Syntax

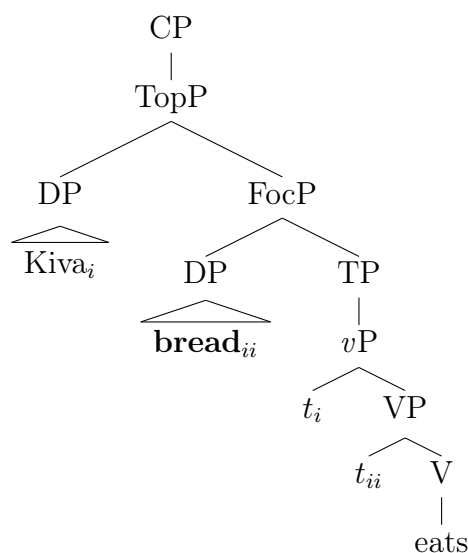
Chapter 4

Syntax of Simple Sentences

This chapter details the simple sentence structure available in Voġła.

Voġła is a predominately head-final language, with underlying SOV word-order. However, this is often obscured by movement of semantic topics Top-P and rhemes to Spec-FocP along with optional V-T movement. As a result, All non-verb-initial word orders are possible. This movement is shown in examples (1) and (3)

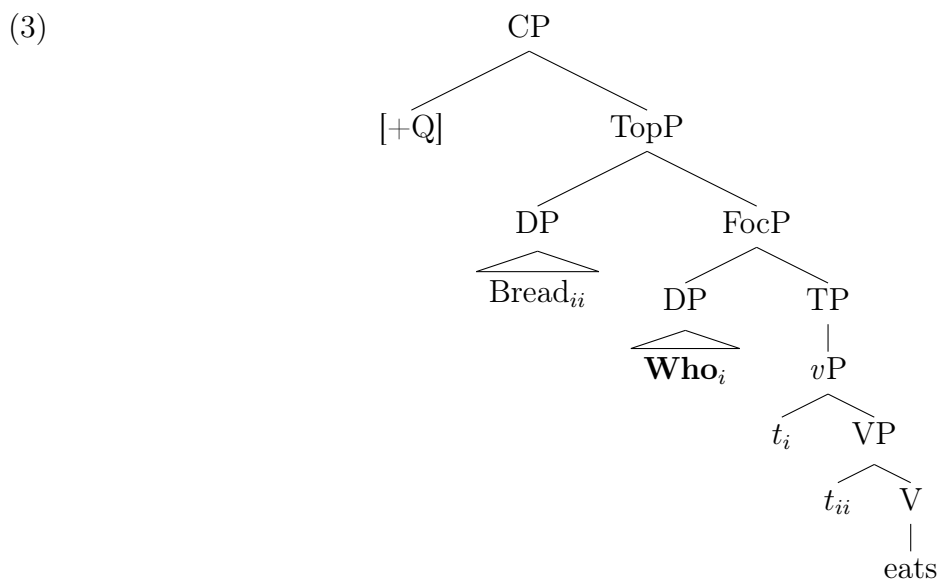
(1)



As shown in (3), Wh-movement does not bring the Wh-phrase to Spec-CP: rather, Wh-phrases move to Spec-FocP. This means that in Wh-questions, word orders are further restricted to those where the verb follows the Wh-word. As a result, extraction of embedded Wh-P across the CP boundary per the Generalized Ban on Improper Movement.

(2) **Dfn. Generalized Ban on Improper Movement**

Movement to [Spec, XP] cannot proceed from [Spec, YP] or across YP, where Y is higher than X in the functional sequence.



As such, cross-clausal or long-distance wh-movement is not allowed, even though local wh-movement to Spec, FocP is mandatory.

- (4) K'iva p'icvi-yo soʔ λji ya-noλ'vo ʔo
 Kiva think-PFV COMP what FUT-eat 3.SG
 'What does Kiva think he'll eat?'
- (5) *K'iva λji p'icvi-yo soʔ ya-noλ'vo ʔo
 Kiva what think-PFV COMP FUT-eat 3.SG
 Intended: 'What does Kiva think he'll eat?'

4.1 Conclusion

SOV underlying with Topic-Prominence!

Part IV

A Glossary of the Vołła Language

Chapter 5

Root Morphemes

ʔ

ʔaʎo *n.*, man

ʔo *pron.*, 3.SG

ʔoci *pron.*, 3.PL

ʔay *v.*, to guess, to wonder; (preverb *savq'*-)
to hope for something, to wish

ʔok *n.*, hut, shelter

ʔokla *v.*, to inhabit, to live in

A

aʎo *v.*, to built, to construct

aci *v.*, linger

ac'a *conj.*, but

A_ɕ

aʎso *v.*, to pass, flow (of time, water)

B

bʎa *v.*, to say

bax *v.*, to vomit

bʎʔo *n.*, bone

boʎ *v.*, to fish

C'

c'aʎi *n.*, stone

c'opa *v.*, to be yellow

c'aʎo *n.*, tree

C

cjiʎo *v.*, to kill

cjoʎi *v.*, to wash

com *v.*, to fly

cazga *v.*, 1. to be eight (in number); 2.
(preverb *ahj* to be eight years old

coz *v.*, to own something

D

daʎo *n.*, person

daʎboʎi *n.*, fisherman

E

E_ɕ

Gy

g^yibʎ *n.*, woman

g^yiziz *n.*, bird

g^yoʎa *n.*, dust

Gw

g^wʎa *v.*, to swell, to get large

g^wʎb *v.*, to peel, skin

g^wʎiko *n.*, blood

ʎ^w

ʎ^wak'p'o *v.*, to sing

ʎ^wiʎ *v.*, to be green, to be blue

ʎ^wjk'a *n.*, salt

ʎ^wip *v.*, to hear

ʎ^wo *v.*, 1. to go (preverb *g^yvo-*); 2. to come
(preverb *co-*)

Y

G

- g̃ai** *v.*, to rain
gavi *v.*, to spit
g̃ja *v.*, to recline, lie down (of one person)
g̃jak' *v.*, to recline, lie down (of more than one person)
gobo *n.*, water
g̃jaŋi *v.*, 1. to be three (in number); 2. (preverb *ah̃i* to be three years old
g̃oi *v.*, 1. to be ten (in number); 2. (preverb *ah̃i* to be ten years old
g̃a *adv.*, here
gomi *n.*, bear

H

- habk^ya** *v.*, to choose (to do); to elect to do; to decide
haλ'i *n.*, ash
hao *v.*, to choose, select (from a set of options)
h̃jk^wo *n.*, cloud
hn *v.*, to watch; to view something, with intend
hib *v.*, to prostrate (of one)

I

- iq'a** *v.*, to pay (money)
iq'ak^wi *n.*, 1. the action of paying someone; 2. payment, money owed, rent.

I

Ky'

- k^y'aq** *v.*, to sit (of more than one)
k^y'ivs *v.*, to pour (as from a vessel)

Kw'

- k^w'ay^w** *v.*, to be small
k^w'aō *v.*, to be wise; to know
k^w'ōiy *v.*, to sew

Ky

- k^yacṽi** *pron.*, 1.PL
k^yāŋhi *v.*, to swim
k^yamo *pron.*, 1.sg
k^yoŋ *v.*, to drink
k^yop'k'o *v.*, to be cold

Kw

- k^wak^wo** *v.*, to laugh; to smile
k^wābi *n.*, head
k^walco *v.*, 1. to be five (in number); 2. (preverb *ah̃i* to be five years old
k^wava *v.*, 1. to be six (in number); 2. (preverb *ah̃i* to be six years old

K'

- k'āa** *v.*, to count
k'iŋ *v.*, to walk
k'osx *v.*, to die
k'isi *n.*, boat

K

- kanŋo** *v.*, to suck
ko *adv.*, too, also
kok'jg *v.*, to burn
koλ'on *v.*, to smell
ka *v.*, (preverb *va*) to be, to exist

L

- lag^wo** *v.*, to see
lāk^y' *adj.*, long
l̃jo *v.*, to sleep
l̃oi *n.*, mountain
lov *v.*, to speak
lav *v.*, to read
lāk^y'?ok *n.*, 1. house, home; 2. any kind of permanent structure
lim *n.*, nose
la *adv.*, there
layo *v.*, (preverb *g^yvo*) to wait on someone, something
lih *v.*, to lie flat (of one)

L

lam *v.*, to be red**loła** *n.*, ocean, sea**loo** *v.*, (preverb *g^yvo* or *co*) to flow, to waft

X'

x'ay^wak' *v.*, to stand (of more than one person)**x'ik^y** *v.*, to turn around (less than a full spin)**x'ixyo** *v.*, to stand (of one person)**x'og^wo** *n.*, sun**x'oiha** *v.*, to earn**x'ok^w** *v.*, to teach**x'ik** *v.*, to stand (of two)

X

xi *v.*, to give

M

mak^w *v.*, to cook**mavg** *v.*, to copy**mjiyi** *n.*, sk^y**mqa** *n.*, dog**mqali** *pron.*, 1. anybody, 2. (with negative verb) nobody**moc** *v.*, to be able, should; verb base expressing both ability, as well as epistemic modality)**miyi** *n.*, a pair (of); a couple**makka** *v.*, to prostrate (of many)

N

nap'i *n.*, seed**napis** *v.*, to turn around (completely)**niv** *v.*, to write**nox'vo** *v.*, to eat**no?** *n.*, river**niX'** *n.*, shell, husk, hide**naX'** *v.*, to demand, to insist on; (preverb *co-*) from somebody, from oneself

O

oyo *v.*, 1. to be one (in number); 2. (preverb *ahj*) to be one years old**o?o** *n.*, baby

Q

P

p'icvi *v.*, to think**p'o** *v.*, to play**poci** *pron.*, 2.PL**pomo** *pron.*, 2.SG**pop'i** *n.*, sand**poqyo** *adv.*, already**pał?a** *v.*, 1. to be seven (in number); 2. (preverb *ahj*) to be seven years old**palaa** *v.*, to lie flat (of many)

P'

Q

qaog^ya *n.*, moon**qoak'i** *v.*, to freeze**qoxi** *n.*, name**qovok^w** *v.*, to play

S

sij^wa *adj.*, big**soo** *v.*, 1. to follow somebody or something; 2. (*conv.*) along with, with somebody

V

vap'a *v.*, to be round**vaso** *v.*, to bite**vγ** *v.*, to like, to enjoy**vjk^wa** *v.*, to sit (of one)**voci** *v.*, to pet, to caress**voγk'o** *v.*, to stab, to pierce**voħa** *n.*, Voħa People**vami** *v.*, 1. to be two (in number); 2. (preverb *ahj*) to be two years old**volo** *v.*, 1. to be nine (in number); 2. (preverb *ahj*) to be nine years old

W

X

xik^w *v.*, to hunt

xoʔa *v.*, 1. (preverb *va*) to cut; 2. (preverb *co*) to cut off, to remove from;

xop'i *adj.*, sole, (just) one; a singular

Y

yai *n.*, egg

yaya *v.*, 1. to be four (in number); 2. (preverb *ahi* to be four years old

yao *adv.*, 1. now; 2. then

Z

zoɣ^wk^wo *v.*, to be hot

Appendices

Speedlang 22 Requirements

This appendix details the Requirements set out in the Speedlang 22 requirements document as of October 4, 2024. Each requirement includes a reference to the example in which it is satisfied.

| | Requirement | Description | Location Met |
|-----|----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Documentation | Use λ | Chapter 2.2 |
| | Documentation(Bonus) | Use λ | (1) |
| (1) | Phonology 1 | Voicing Pattern Distinction | (1) |
| | Phonology 2 | Domain Edge Restriction | (5)-(7) |
| | Grammar 1 | Alternate Word Order | Chapter 4 |
| | Grammar 2 | Phasal Polarity | (36) |
| | Grammar 3 | TAM | Chapter 3 |
| | Lexicon | Lexical Showcase | (12) |
| | Translation | 5 5moyd | (32), (2), (3), (4), (5) |

Example Sentences Translated for showcase are shown below. The remainder is somewhere above.

- (2) k^yamo mɔali gə an va-ymi-ʔ
 1.SG anybody here NEG PVB-like-IMPV.DIST
 ‘Nobody here likes me’ (5MOYD 2103)
- (3) pomo g^yvo-layo-c k^yamo i
 2SG PVB-wait.on-IMPV 1.SG ACC
 ‘Are you waiting for me?’ (Zephyrus Syntax 99)
- (4) noʔ yəo vi-hə-g^yvo-ləo-wo
 river then PST-still-PVB-flow-PFV
 ‘At that time, the river still flowed.’ (5MOYD 2101)
- (5) [k’isi vi-coz-o] dəboyi yəo iqak^wi co-naχ’-o
 boat PST-own-PFV fisher now payment PVB-demand-PFV
 ‘The fisherman who owned the boat now demanded payment.’ (Zephyrus Syntax 187)