# ULTRAFRENCH

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### 1 Phonology and Evolution from Modern Pseudo-French

	Labial	Coronal	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stop	b, b <sup>fi</sup>	d		k	
Nasal		n			
Fricative	φ β, ῦ	s z, θ ð	Ģ Z	X	h
Approx.			ų ų̃, j̇	щщ	
Lat. Fric.		ξ	Ã		

	Front	Back	
Close	iĩi̇̃i, yỹ ỹ̈́ ÿ́	นนีนั้น	
Close-mid	e ẽ ễ ẹ	o ô	
Mid	9 9		
Open-mid	εεξε	õỗ	
Open	a a	ãã	

#### Legend

 $\tilde{V}$  = nasalised vowel,  $\tilde{V}$  = nasal vowel, V = any vowel (or, in conjunction with  $\tilde{V}/\tilde{V}$ , oral vowel) V = nasal consonant,  $\tilde{C}$  = nasalised consonant (e.g.  $/\tilde{u}$ ), but not true nasals), C = any consonant.

#### **Preliminary Changes**

- 1. g,  $\kappa$ ,  $\kappa > \kappa \langle r \rangle$
- 2.  $\infty$ ,  $\tilde{\infty}$ ,  $\tilde{\emptyset} > y$ ,  $\tilde{y}$ ,  $\tilde{y}$
- 3. 5 > 0
- 4. y > j / (#)V
- 5.  $V_{\alpha} > \emptyset / \# V_{\alpha}$
- 6.  $lj > \lambda$
- 7.  $j > q \langle y' \rangle$
- 8.  $C > \emptyset / \#_C$
- 9.  $C > \emptyset / C \#$
- 10.  $k > x^1 \langle c'h \rangle$
- 11.  $\int, 3 > \varepsilon \langle \zeta \rangle, z \langle j \rangle$
- 12.  $nt > n\theta$
- 13.  $t > d_2$  ('hard /d/')
- 14.  $p > b_2$  ('hard /b/')
- 15.  $f, v > \phi \langle f \rangle, \beta \langle b'h \rangle$

#### **Great Nasal Shift**

- 16.  $\tilde{V}l > \tilde{w} \langle w \rangle$
- 17. V,  $\tilde{V} > \tilde{V}$ ,  $\tilde{\tilde{V}} / [N\tilde{C}quq]$ ,  $[N\tilde{C}quq]_$
- 18.  $\tilde{\mathfrak{d}}$ ,  $\tilde{\tilde{\mathfrak{d}}}$ ,  $\tilde{\tilde{\mathfrak{d}}}$ ,  $\tilde{\tilde{\mathfrak{d}}}$ ,  $\tilde{\tilde{\mathfrak{d}}}$ ,  $\tilde{\tilde{\mathfrak{d}}}$  >  $\tilde{\tilde{\mathfrak{e}}}$ ,  $\tilde{\tilde{\mathfrak{e}}}$ ,  $\tilde{\tilde{\mathfrak{d}}}$ ,
- 19. N,  $\tilde{C} > \emptyset / V_{\#}$
- 20. p, p > n
- 21. m, l,  $\Lambda > \tilde{v} \langle v \rangle$ ,  $\tilde{k} \langle l \rangle$ ,  $\tilde{\Lambda} \langle l \rangle$

#### Intervocalic Lenition (/ V\_V is implied)

- 22. x, s > h
- 23.  $\varsigma$ ,  $\tilde{\xi}$ ,  $\tilde{\Lambda} > \mathring{\varsigma} \langle \varsigma \rangle$ ,  $\tilde{\eta} \langle l \rangle$ ,  $\tilde{u} \langle l \rangle$
- 24.  $n\theta > n$
- 25. d, d<sub>2</sub>, b, b<sub>2</sub> >  $\eth$  (d'h),  $\theta$  (t'h),  $\beta$ , b<sup>6</sup> (bh)

#### **Late Changes**

- 26.  $a > \emptyset / C_C$
- 27. V[-nasalised, -nasal]  $> \sqrt{ } /$ \_#

#### Example

Our example sentence is 'Charles, you bought a fish on the mountain?' or *Charles, tu as acheté un poisson dans la montagne?* The resulting UF sentence is *Çár, y'áçt'he ý ráhó dwávôt'há*. In this simple case, the grammar is more or less the same in PF and UF, so no grammatical changes apply here.

- PF saul ty a asəte @ pwasɔ da la mɔ̃tan
- (1) ſawl ty a aſəte œ̃ pwasɔ̃ dɑ̃ la mɔ̃tan
- (2) ∫awl ty a aʃəte ỹ pwasɔ̃ dɑ̃ la mɔ̃tan
- (4) ſawl tja aſəte ỹ pwasɔ̃ dɑ̃ la mɔ̃tan
- (5) faul tjasəte y pujasə da la mətan
- (7) sawl tyasəte y pwasə da la mətan
- (a) full full and a second and a mistage
- (8) sawl yasəte y wasə da la mətan
- (9) saw yasəte y wasə da la mətan
- (11) saw yasəte y wasə da la mətan
- (13) çaw yaçəd<sub>2</sub>e y wasɔ dā la mɔd<sub>2</sub>an

- (16) caw yacədəe y waso dwa modan
- (17) çãu yãçəd<sub>2</sub>e ỹ yãsɔ dũyã mɔd̄2ãn
- (18)  $\tilde{\epsilon}$ aw yã $\tilde{\epsilon}$ əd $_2$ e  $\tilde{y}$  wã $\tilde{\epsilon}$ 3 d $\tilde{\psi}$ ã m $\tilde{\tilde{\delta}}$ d $_2$ ã $\tilde{\eta}$
- (19) sãu yãsəd2e ỹ wãs dwã mɔ̃d2ã
- (21) sãu yãsəd, e ỹ yãs duyã vãd, ã
- (22)  $\tilde{\epsilon}$ au yã $\tilde{\epsilon}$ əd $_2$ e  $\tilde{y}$  yũh diữa  $\tilde{\tilde{v}}$ ðd $_2$ ã
- (23)  $\varepsilon \tilde{a} \tilde{u} \tilde{u} \tilde{j} \tilde{e} \tilde{d}_{2} \tilde{e} \tilde{y} \tilde{u} \tilde{u} \tilde{h} \tilde{o} \tilde{u} \tilde{u} \tilde{u} \tilde{o} \tilde{d}_{2} \tilde{a}$
- (25) καμ μαΐ θε γ μα h δ αμα ῦδθα
- (26)  $\tilde{\epsilon}$ aw  $\tilde{\eta}$ a $\tilde{\theta}$ e  $\tilde{y}$   $\tilde{\eta}$ ah $\tilde{\delta}$   $\tilde{d}$  $\tilde{u}$ a $\tilde{\tilde{u}}$  $\tilde{\tilde{\delta}}$  $\tilde{\theta}$ a
- (27)  $\varphi \tilde{a} \tilde{u} \tilde{u} \tilde{b} \tilde{e} \tilde{v} \tilde{u} \tilde{u} \tilde{h} \tilde{o} \tilde{u} \tilde{u} \tilde{u} \tilde{o} \tilde{o} \tilde{u} \tilde{u} \tilde{o} \tilde{o} \tilde{u}$

 $<sup>^{1}[\</sup>chi]$  around back vowels, [ $\varepsilon$ ] elsewhere.

## 2 Grammar