

A Comprehensive Diachronic Grammar of Modern ULTRAFRENCH

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1.1 Pronunciation, Allophony, and Stress

There is not a lot of allophony in UF, save that /x/ is realised as [χ] around back vowels and [ç] elsewhere, e.g. *c'húr* /xũʉ/ 'to shrink' is pronounced [χũʉ^h]. Furthermore, /h/ is [ç] before variants of /i/ and /y/, and [h] elsewhere.

The vast majority PF words are stressed on the last syllable of the root, e.g. *ad'hór* 'to love' /a'ðõʉ/, but *b'had'hóré* 'you (PL) love' /βa'ðõ.ʉẽ/. The stress is not indicated in writing, neither in actual texts, nor in this grammar or in dictionaries. The main exception to this are names, which are generally stressed on the first syllable, and receive secondary stress on the last syllable,¹ e.g. *Daúvníc'h* /'dãũnĩx/.

The only exception to this rule are certain particles and irregular verbs, some of which have irregular stress; for instance, the forms of *ed* 'to be' are all stressed on the first syllable. Any such words that deviate from the norm will be pointed out in this grammar and in dictionaries.

Oral vowels before the stressed syllable are often somewhat muted or reduced, albeit still audible, and stressed vowels are lengthened if they are nasalised, e.g. the pronunciation of *ad'hór*, which we just transcribed as /a'ðõʉ/, is actually closer to [ã'ðõʉ^h]. Word-final voiceless 'e' is always /ə/.

Oral vowels have a nasalised and nasal counterpart. /i/, /y/—which is actually [ɣ]—and /u/ do not vary in quality when nasalised. /a/ is normally [ẽ], but becomes [ɑ] when nasalised or nasal. Similarly, /e/ becomes [ɛ], and /o/ becomes [ɔ]. Note that nasalised [ẽ] exists, but it's rare. The quality never changes when going from nasalised to nasal. The schwa has no nasal(lised) counterpart. Lastly, oral vowel also have voiceless counterparts, whose quality is the same as that of the base vowel.

Furthermore, as indicated in that same example, word-final /ʉ/ is often realised as velarisation of the preceding vowel; the same, however, is not the case for /ũ/. Initial /ʉ/ is sometimes elided after words that end with /ʉ/, particularly in particles (e.g. *rvá* 'alas').

1.2 Orthography

The spelling of most UF sounds is indicated above; the less exotic consonants are spelt as one might expect. That is, /b, d, n, ɸ, s, z, h/ are spelt ⟨b, d, n, f, s, z, h⟩, respectively.

Several fricatives are spelt with an apostrophe followed by a 'h', viz. /x/ ⟨c'h⟩, /θ/ ⟨t'h⟩, /ð/ ⟨d'h⟩, and /β/ ⟨b'h⟩. Conventional letters are used for rather unconventional sounds, mostly for diachronic reasons: /l/ does not exist in UF, so ⟨l⟩ is either /ḷ/ or /ḻ/, ⟨v⟩ is /ũ/, ⟨j⟩ is /z/, ⟨r⟩ is /ʉ/, ⟨w⟩ is /ũ/. The vowel /ɣ/ is spelt ⟨y⟩, and its consonantal equivalent /ɣ/ as well as nasalised /ũ/ are spelt with an apostrophe, that is ⟨y'⟩ (or sometimes just ⟨'⟩, especially word-initially) and ⟨y'⟩. The ɣ-fricated fricatives /βʁ, ḷʁ, sʁ, ɸʁ, zʁ, ʉʁ/ are spelt ⟨'y, l, s, ç, j, z⟩, respectively.

Double consonant letters indicate a lengthened consonant; these are rare, but they can occur in any position. The only exception to this is ⟨rr⟩, which is not /ʉʉ/, but rather /R/. UF does not have phonemic vowel length (though recall that phonetic lengthening occurs in some situations), so a double vowel letter is always pronounced as two separate vowels.

The vowels are mostly spelt as one might expect; nasalised vowels are indicated by an acute, and nasal vowels by a circumflex. The variants of /i, y, u, a, e/ are spelt with ⟨i, y, u, a, e⟩ as their base letters. Nasal /ẽ/ and /ẽ/ as well as Schwa are indicated by adding a dot below the ⟨e⟩; the vowel /o/ is spelt ⟨au⟩ or ⟨o⟩ for diachronic reasons;² in the case of ⟨au⟩, the acute and circumflex are added to the ⟨u⟩. The diphthong /au/ is spelt ⟨äu⟩, ⟨äü⟩, or with accents on both vowels. Oral /ɛ/ is rare and is spelt ⟨è⟩. Word-initially and word-finally, a grave instead indicates that the vowel is voiceless. Word-final voiceless /e/ is always /ə/, but confusingly, it is also just spelt ⟨e⟩, since ⟨è⟩ is already /ɛ/.³

¹ That is, unless the name ends in an obvious suffix, in which case the last syllable before any such suffixes receives secondary stress; however, this is generally quite rare.

² As is always the case in cases like this, hypercorrection is frequent, and ⟨au⟩ is often preferred word-initially, even if the PF root was spelt with ⟨o⟩. In general, UF speakers seem to prefer ⟨au⟩ over ⟨o⟩, except word-finally and after ⟨w⟩, except that in verb affixes, *au* is quite common word-finally. The sequence ⟨wau⟩ does not exist in UF.

³ Thus, a word-final ⟨e⟩ can be /e/, such as in *vvaúríthe* /ũ:ũũĩhe/ 'to remember', or /ə/, such as in *dale* /daḷḷə/ 'table'. As a rule

The ‘hard’ voiced *b*, *d* which are pronounced exactly like their regular counterparts, are normally also spelt ⟨b⟩ and ⟨d⟩. However, the dot is commonly used in dictionaries and grammatical material to distinguish between the two as they differ from one another in how they are lenited. Furthermore, a dot below or above a letter is commonly to indicate a variety of different things, depending on the letter:

- a dot below in *b*, *d* indicates that they are the ‘hard’ variants of the letter, which are pronounced the same, but lenited differently;
- a dot below in *l* indicates that it is palatal /*l̟*/ instead of alveolar /*l̠*/;
- a dot below in *e* indicates that it is a schwa;
- a dot below nasalised *é*, *ê* indicates that they are /*ẽ*/, /*ẽ̃*/ instead of /*ē*/, /*ẽ̃*/;
- a dot above in *ç* indicates that it is lenited /*j̟*/.

Thus, in non-grammatical writing, the following are indistinguishable:

- *l* can be palatal /*l̟*/ or alveolar /*l̠*/;
- *e* can be a schwa, or /*e*/;
- *é*, *ê* can be /*ẽ*/, /*ẽ̃*/ or /*ē*/, /*ẽ̃*/;
- *ç* can be /*ç*/ or /*j̟*/.

Elided initial /*ur*/ is indicated by omitting the *r* in writing and attaching the word to the previous one with a hyphen, e.g. -*vá* ‘alas’.

2 Accidence

2.1 Verbal Morphology

Verbs in UF are inflected for person, number, tense, aspect, mood, and voice. Verbal inflexion is mainly done by means of concatenating a vast set of prefixes onto a verb, with the occasional suffix and circumfix making its appearance. This chapter details these affixes, their meanings, uses, forms, and restrictions.

2.1.1 Active/Passive Affixes

UF has a set of active/subject as well as passive/object prefixes which can be used on their own or in combination with one another, though at most one active and one passive prefix may be combined with a verb.⁴ Table 1 below lists those prefixes, two of which are actually circumfixes.

Active	Sg	Pl	Passive	Sg	Pl
1st	<i>j</i> -	<i>aú</i> -/r-/w- -(<i>y</i>) <i>ó</i>	1st	<i>v</i> -	<i>aú</i> -/r-/w-
2nd	<i>ḋ</i> (<i>e</i>)-	<i>b’h</i> (<i>y</i>)- -(<i>y</i>) <i>é</i>	2nd	<i>ḋ</i> (<i>e</i>)-	<i>b’h</i> (<i>y</i>)-
3rd m	<i>l</i> (<i>e</i>)-	<i>l</i> (<i>e</i>)-	3rd m	<i>y</i> '-	<i>l</i> ý-
3rd f	<i>ll</i> (<i>a</i>)-	<i>ll</i> (<i>e</i>)-	3rd f	<i>y</i> '-	<i>l</i> ý-
3rd n	<i>s</i> -	<i>l</i> (<i>a</i>)-	3rd n	<i>sy</i> -	<i>l</i> ý-
Infinitive	<i>d</i> (<i>e</i>)-		Infinitive	<i>à</i> -/h-	
Participle	<i>-â</i>		Participle	<i>â</i> -	

Table 1: Active (left) and passive (right) verbal affixes.

of thumb, it is usually /*e*/ at the end of verb stems—but not verb forms in general—and /*ə*/ elsewhere. Fortunately they are differentiated by a dot below in dictionaries: *vvaúríhe* and *ḋale*.

⁴Irrespective of whether they are personal or infinitive prefixes. For instance, it would also be illegal to combine e.g. the active infinitive prefix with the first person active singular prefix.

A great degree of syncretism can be observed in the third-person forms. The gender distinction in the 3SG that diachronically resulted from gendered personal pronouns is almost non-existent in the plural; the reason for this development is that those forms are derived from the old dative form, which lacked this distinction altogether.

The ACT 1PL, 2PL forms are only distinguished from their passive counterparts by the presence of additional suffixes in the former. The 3SG N in the active and passive is derived from the PF demonstrative **ce* and its variants; the 3PL N is derived from the other 3PL forms.

The 1PL prefix varies if there is a vowel following it: if it is any vowel that is not a variant of ‘o’, the prefix is realised as *r-* instead, e.g. *ad’hór* ‘love’ to *rad’hóró* ‘we love’. If the vowel is a variant of ‘o’, the prefix is realised as *w-* instead, e.g. *aub’heír* ‘obey’ to *wob’heíró* ‘we obey’.⁵ Note that this also leads to a change in spelling: stem-initial ⟨au⟩ is changed to ⟨o⟩.

The INF PASS prefix *à-* coalesces with any vowel following it: it becomes *á* if it is followed by a non-nasal variant of ‘a’, e.g. *ad’hór* to *ád’hór* ‘to be loved’; *â* if it is followed by a nasal variant of ‘a’, e.g. *ánvé* ‘give life to’ to *ânvé* ‘to be animated’; and *h-* if it is followed by any other vowel, e.g. *aub’heír* to *haub’heír* ‘to be obeyed’.

The parenthesised vowels are used if the prefix is followed by a consonant, e.g. *dír* ‘say’ to *lledír* ‘they (F) say’ and *b’hydíré* ‘you (PL) say’, but *ad’hór* to *llad’hór* ‘they (F) love’ and *b’had’hóré* ‘you (PL) love’. The prefixes *aú-* and *à-* retain their main forms if followed by a consonant, e.g. *dír* ‘say’ to *aúdíró* ‘We say’ and *àdíró* ‘to be said’. The exception to this is that 2PL *b’h(y)-* drops the *y* if followed by a glide, e.g. *y’ír* ‘to hear’ to *b’hy’íré* ‘you (PL) hear’ (not **b’hyy’íré*).

The *y* in the suffix parts of the 1PL, 2PL ACT are dropped if the verb ends with a consonant, e.g. *ad’hór* to *b’hád’hóré*, or if it ends with a vowel that is a variant of ‘o’ in the case of the 1PL and ‘e’ in the case of the 2PL, in which cases the vowels are contracted and a level of nasalisation is added, e.g. *vvaúríhe* ‘to remember’ to *b’hyvvaúríhé* ‘you (PL) remember’ (not **b’hyvvaúríhyé*). In all other cases, the *y* is retained, e.g. *aúvvaúríheyó* ‘we remember’.

When multiple prefixes are used together, active prefixes precede passive prefixes, except that infinitive and participle prefixes always come first, e.g. *ad’hór* ‘love’ to *jvad’hór* ‘I love myself’ (not **vjad’hór*) and *b’hy’ad’hóré* ‘you (PL) love him/her’, but *devad’hór* ‘to love me’ and *àb’had’hóré* ‘to be loved by you (PL)’. Recall that at most one infinitive prefix and at most one participle affix may be used.

The participle affixes are commonly used to form adjectives since the vast majority of adjectives in UF are actually ‘adjective verbs’ with a meaning of ‘to be X’. The participle can be used to convert such a verb back into a regular adjective, e.g. *lár* ‘to be wide’ to *lárâ* ‘wide’. Like the passive infinitive affix, the participle affixes coalesce with vowels and always form a maximally nasal vowel, e.g. *vvaúríhe* ‘to remember’ forms *vvaúríhê* ‘remembering’, and *ad’hór* forms *ád’hórâ* ‘being loved’.

By way of illustration, consider the paradigm of the verb *ad’hór* as shown in Table 2 below. Since this word starts with a vowel, the parenthesised vowels in Table 1 above are not used. Furthermore, since it starts with a non-nasal ‘a’-like vowel, the *aú-* prefix is realised as *r-* and the *à-* prefix coalesces with the initial ‘a’ of the stem to form *á*.

Active	Sg	Pl	Passive	Sg	Pl
1st	<i>jad’hór</i>	<i>rad’hóró</i>	1st	<i>vad’hór</i>	<i>rad’hór</i>
2nd	<i>ḍad’hór</i>	<i>b’had’hóré</i>	2nd	<i>ḍad’hór</i>	<i>b’had’hór</i>
3rd m	<i>lad’hór</i>	<i>lad’hór</i>	3rd m	<i>y’ad’hór</i>	<i>lýad’hór</i>
3rd f	<i>llad’hór</i>	<i>llad’hór</i>	3rd f	<i>y’ad’hór</i>	<i>lýad’hór</i>
3rd n	<i>y’ad’hór</i>	<i>lad’hór</i>	3rd n	<i>y’ad’hór</i>	<i>lýad’hór</i>
Infinitive	<i>dad’hór</i>		Infinitive	<i>ád’hór</i>	
Participle	<i>ad’hórâ</i>		Participle	<i>âd’hór</i>	

Table 2: Paradigm of the Verb *ad’hór*.

⁵ Diachronically, the base form of this prefix is **o-*, whence e.g. **oad’hóró* > *rad’hóró* and **oob’heíró* > *wob’heíró*.

For comparison, the paradigm of the verb *vvaúríhe* ‘remember’ is shown in Table 3 below. Since it starts with a consonant, the parenthesised vowels in Table 1 are used, and any prefixes that end with a vowel remain unchanged.

Active	Sg	Pl	Passive	Sg	Pl
1st	<i>jvvaúríhe</i>	<i>aúvvaúríhey’ó</i>	1st	<i>vvvaúríhe</i>	<i>aúvvaúríhe</i>
2nd	<i>dɛvvaúríhe</i>	<i>b’hylvvóríhé</i>	2nd	<i>dɛvvaúríhe</i>	<i>b’hylvvaúríhe</i>
3rd m	<i>lɛvvaúríhe</i>	<i>lɛvvaúríhe</i>	3rd m	<i>y’vvaúríhe</i>	<i>lývvaúríhe</i>
3rd f	<i>llavvaúríhe</i>	<i>llɛvvaúríhe</i>	3rd f	<i>y’vvaúríhe</i>	<i>lývvaúríhe</i>
3rd n	<i>y’vvaúríhe</i>	<i>lavvaúríhe</i>	3rd n	<i>y’vvaúríhe</i>	<i>lývvaúríhe</i>
Infinitive	<i>dɛvvaúríhe</i>		Infinitive	<i>àvvaúríhe</i>	
Participle	<i>vvaúríhê</i>		Participle	<i>âvvaúríhe</i>	

Table 3: Paradigm of the Verb *vvaúríhe*.

2.2 Tense and Aspect Marking

Tense in PF is marked by additional sets of affixes that are appended to the verb in addition to the active/passive affixes. There are two broad groups of such affixes: suffixes, which are appended to the end of the verb and replace the ACT 1PL, 2PL suffixes in those persons, as well as circumfixes and prefixes, which are inserted before the active/passive markers and replace the replace the ACT 1PL, 2PL suffixes in some cases.

2.2.1 Suffixed Tenses

The present anterior and preterite are formed by appending a set of suffixes to the verb. Table 4 below lists the suffixes for those tenses. The present anterior has a perfective aspect, while the preterite has an imperfective aspect. The former is commonly used to describe events that are completed—particularly events that occurred recently, hence the name—while the latter is used to describe events that are ongoing or habitual.

Present Anterior	Sg	Pl	Preterite	Sg	Pl
1st	^L é	^L â	1st	^L á	^L âû
2nd	^L á	^L áɖ	2nd	^L é	^L y’é
3rd	^L á	^L ér	3rd m	^L é	^L é
Infinitive	-á		Infinitive	-é	
Participle	-ér		Participle	-ár	

Table 4: Present Anterior and Preterite Affixes.

Neither tense distinguishes gender in the third person. All suffixes, except for the infinitive and 1PL, 2PL PRET, lenite any consonant *before* them, e.g. *bárdád* ‘to be willing’ to *járdát’hé* ‘I was willing’ but *dɛárdádá* ‘to have been willing’.

Diachronically, the 1SG PRET is an interesting case; in EUF, it was originally ^L-é, but it later changed to ^L-á to distinguish it from the 2SG, 3SG PRES ANT. The remaining forms—save the infinitives, which are derived from the tenses’ definite endings by analogy—originated from the PF simple past tenses.

The table below lists the example paradigm of the verb *ad’hór* in the present anterior and preterite tenses. Observe that there is no difference between the 1PL, 2PL active and passive.

The participle suffixes coalesce with present participle affixes to form *êr* in the present anterior and *âr* in the preterite, where applicable, e.g. present *ad’hórâ* ‘loving’ becomes *ad’hórêr* ‘having loved’.

Active	Sg	Pl	Passive	Sg	Pl
1st	<i>jad'hóré</i>	<i>rad'hórâ</i>	1st	<i>vad'hóré</i>	<i>rad'hórâ</i>
2nd	<i>ḍad'hórá</i>	<i>b'had'hórâḍ</i>	2nd	<i>ḍad'hórá</i>	<i>b'had'hórâḍ</i>
3rd m	<i>lad'hórá</i>	<i>lad'hórér</i>	3rd m	<i>y'ad'hórá</i>	<i>lýad'hórér</i>
3rd f	<i>llad'hórá</i>	<i>llad'hórér</i>	3rd f	<i>y'ad'hórá</i>	<i>lýad'hórér</i>
3rd n	<i>y'ad'hórá</i>	<i>lad'hórér</i>	3rd n	<i>y'ad'hórá</i>	<i>lýad'hórér</i>
Infinitive	<i>dad'hórá</i>		Infinitive	<i>ád'hórá</i>	
Participle	<i>ad'hórêr</i>		Participle	<i>âd'hórér</i>	

Table 5: Present Anterior Paradigm of the Verb *ad'hór*.

Active	Sg	Pl	Passive	Sg	Pl
1st	<i>jad'hórá</i>	<i>rad'hóry'au</i>	1st	<i>vad'hórá</i>	<i>rad'hóry'au</i>
2nd	<i>ḍad'hóré</i>	<i>b'had'hóry'ê</i>	2nd	<i>ḍad'hóré</i>	<i>b'had'hóry'ê</i>
3rd m	<i>lad'hóré</i>	<i>lad'hóré</i>	3rd m	<i>y'ad'hóré</i>	<i>lýad'hóré</i>
3rd f	<i>llad'hóré</i>	<i>llad'hóré</i>	3rd f	<i>y'ad'hóré</i>	<i>lýad'hóré</i>
3rd n	<i>y'ad'hóré</i>	<i>lad'hóré</i>	3rd n	<i>y'ad'hóré</i>	<i>lýad'hóré</i>
Infinitive	<i>dad'hóré</i>		Infinitive	<i>ád'hóré</i>	
Participle	<i>ad'hórâr</i>		Participle	<i>âd'hórâr</i>	

Table 6: Preterite Paradigm of the Verb *ad'hór*.

2.2.2 Future I

The future tenses, that is, the Future, Future Anterior (a tense similar to the future perfect), as well as the Conditional, are formed by adding prefixes to the present forms. The prefix is the same in all persons and numbers, except that there is a separate prefix for the infinitive.

In the Future, much to the UF learner's dismay, this prefix can go in two separate positions: either before the person marker(s) or inbetween the person marker(s) and the stem. The former case is more common in speech, while the later is more literary and strongly preferred in writing and poetry as well as in formal speech. But even in informal speech, the Future I alone will still not be enough to get by, as the Conditional, a *very* common tense, is formed using the Future II.

First, let us examine the former, simpler case, commonly called the Future I. The prefix is *aú-* if the verb form after it starts with a consonant (except glides), *aúr-* in all other cases; e.g. *aújad'hór* 'I shall love', but *aúry'ad'hór* 'it will love'. In the infinitive passive, it contracts with the initial *â-* or *á-* to *áu* or *aú*, e.g. *aúð'hór* 'to be about to be loved'.⁶ No contraction happens if the infinitive starts with *â*, e.g. *aúrânvé* 'to be about to be animated'. Since there is little point in writing a table for just the prefixes, Table 7 instead shows the Future I paradigm of the verb *ad'hór*.

Active	Sg	Pl	Passive	Sg	Pl
1st	<i>aújad'hór</i>	<i>aúrad'hóró</i>	1st	<i>aúvad'hór</i>	<i>aúrad'hór</i>
2nd	<i>aúḍad'hór</i>	<i>aúb'had'hóré</i>	2nd	<i>aúḍad'hór</i>	<i>aúb'had'hór</i>
3rd m	<i>aúlad'hór</i>	<i>aúlad'hór</i>	3rd m	<i>aúry'ad'hór</i>	<i>aúlýad'hór</i>
3rd f	<i>aúllad'hór</i>	<i>aúllad'hór</i>	3rd f	<i>aúry'ad'hór</i>	<i>aúlýad'hór</i>
3rd n	<i>aúry'ad'hór</i>	<i>aúlad'hór</i>	3rd n	<i>aúry'ad'hór</i>	<i>aúlýad'hór</i>
Infinitive	<i>aúdad'hór</i>		Infinitive	<i>aúð'hór</i>	
Participle	<i>aúrad'hórâ</i>		Participle	<i>aúrâd'hór</i>	

Table 7: Future I Paradigm of the Verb *ad'hór*.

⁶This form has no direct equivalent in English and is fairly hard to translate on its own.

2.2.3 Future II

The Future I paradigm is fairly straight-forward; unfortunately, the Future II is a lot worse: not only do the affixes vary a lot more, but they are different depending on whether verb form following them starts with a vowel or a consonant.⁷ The vocalic and consonantal Future II affixes are shown in Tables 8 and 9 below, respectively.

The diachrony of these forms is somewhat unclear—especially that of the participles. It would appear, however, that they result from a coalescence of the personal pronouns with forms of some auxiliary (likely PF *avoir* and *aller*) as well as the PF future. It appears that the 2SG is derived from the formal PF 2PL pronoun, which is in line with the fact that the Future II is generally considered more formal than the almost colloquial Future I. The *ú* in the 2PL ACT seems to be the result of metathesis.

Active	Sg	Pl	Passive	Sg	Pl
1st	<i>b'h-</i> -(ə)	<i>náy'-aú</i>	1st	<i>v-</i> -é	<i>náy'-</i>
2nd	<i>đír-</i> -(ə)	<i>b'hay'-</i> -(r)é	2nd	<i>đír-</i>	<i>b'hay'-</i>
3rd m	<i>l-</i> -(ə)	<i>lb'h-</i> -aú	3rd m	<i>l-</i>	<i>lb'h-</i> -(r)e
3rd f	<i>èl-</i> -(ə)	<i>lb'h-</i> -aú	3rd f	<i>l-</i>	<i>lb'h-</i> -(r)e
3rd n	<i>aút-</i> -(ə)	<i>lb'h-</i> -aú	3rd n	<i>s-</i>	<i>lb'h-</i> -(r)e
Infinitive	<i>d-</i> -è		Infinitive	<i>h-</i>	
Participle	<i>-ýr</i>		Participle	<i>á-</i> -ýr	

Table 8: Vocalic Future II Affixes.

Active	Sg	Pl	Passive	Sg	Pl
1st	<i>jaú-</i> -é	<i>aúnraú-</i> -aú	1st	<i>vaú-</i> -é	<i>naú-</i>
2nd	<i>b'há-</i> -(ə)	<i>vaú-</i> -e	2nd	<i>đá-</i>	<i>b'haú-</i>
3rd m	<i>aúr-</i> -(ə)	<i>laú-</i> -aú	3rd m	<i>y'aúr-</i>	<i>laú-</i> -(r)e
3rd f	<i>aúr-</i> -(ə)	<i>laú-</i> -aú	3rd f	<i>y'aúr-</i>	<i>laú-</i> -(r)e
3rd n	<i>aúr-</i> -(ə)	<i>laú-</i> -aú	3rd n	<i>saúr-</i>	<i>laú-</i> -(r)e
Infinitive	<i>də-</i> -è		Infinitive	<i>haú-</i>	
Participle	<i>-(r)ý</i>		Participle	<i>á-</i> -(r)ý	

Table 9: Consonantal Future II Affixes.

Many verbs have a different future stem that is used in all future tenses (except the Future I); for example, the future stem of *vvaúríhe* ‘to remember’, is *vvaúríze*; thus, we have *jvvaúríhe* ‘to remember’ but *jaúvvvaúrízé* ‘I shall remember’. Note also that these forms already include the active/passive affixes, which is why it's *jaúvvvaúrízé* and not **jaújvvaúrízé* or **jjaúvvvaúrízé*. As in the present, the dictionary form of the future stem is a verbal noun; thus, *vvaúríze* roughly means ‘the act of being about to remember’.⁸

The future stem usually ends with a vowel, which is dropped if any future suffix or a suffix that starts with a vowel is added, e.g. *laúvvvaúrízaú* ‘they will remember’, not **laúvvvaúrízeaú*. Note that in the case of future suffixes, even those that start with a consonant cause the vowel to be dropped. The only exception to this is the suffix *-ə*, which is dropped instead, e.g. *aúrvvvaúríze* ‘she will remember’, not **aúrvvvaúrízé*.

At the same time, initial *r* in Future II suffixes is dropped if the last consonant before the final vowel of the future stem is *w*, or an *ɤ*-coloured consonant such as *z*, e.g. *laúvvvaúríze* ‘they will be remembered’, not **laúvvvaúrízre*. If the last consonant of the future stem is *r*, since any following vowel

⁷ This is not a problem in the Future I, since the prefix is never adjacent to the stem.

⁸ As noted before, infinitive and gerund forms of future tenses are difficult to translate into English.

(whether nasalised or not) is deleted when a Future II suffix is added, the final *r* of the stem and the initial *-r* of the Future II suffixes that have one coalesce to *rr*, e.g. *b'hay'ad'hórérre* 'you (PL) will love'.

Some future stems are nasalising, which is the case if the final vowel is a nasal vowel; in such cases, the vowel is still dropped if a suffix is added, but if that suffix starts with a vowel, nasalisation is applied to it, e.g. in the case of *dír*, whose future stem is *díré*, we have *aúnraûdíraû* 'we shall say': the *-aû* suffix merges with the nasalisation of the final vowel to become *aû*. The Future II *-e* desinence becomes *-é* for such verbs, e.g. *aúrdíré* 'he will say', and 1SG FUT PASS vocalic *-é* becomes *-ê*.

Note that when more than one affix is used, at most one can be a future affix, e.g. *jaúsyvvaúrízé* 'I shall remember it' and not **jaúsaúrvvaúrízé*. Generally, the active prefix will be the future affix, but it is possible to use the passive future affixes instead for emphasis e.g. *jy'aúrvvaúríze* roughly 'him, I shall remember'; often, this is also used to aid in establishing a contrast to some other part of the sentence that does not have this inversion.

Since some of the passive future affixes also have suffix parts—unlike the present affixes, where the passive forms are all prefixes—we can end up with multiple suffixes in addition to multiple prefixes, in which case active prefixes, instead of simply preceding the passive ones, can be thought of as effectively 'wrapping' them, e.g. *aúlaúvvaúrízéyó* 'we shall remember them', which contains *laúvvaúríze* 'they will be remembered'.

Finally, as always, infinitive prefixes come first. If combined with other affixes, it will generally be the future affix, e.g. *haúlyvvaúríze* roughly 'to be about to remember them' but, as with passive affixes, variations are possible for emphasis or contrastive power, e.g. *de-laúvvaúríze*, which puts more emphasis on 'them'.

Table 10 below shows the complete (vocalic) Future II paradigm of the verb *ad'hór* 'to love', and Table 11 the complete (consonantal) Future II paradigm of *vvaúríhe* 'to remember'; recall that the future stems of these verbs are *ad'hóré* and *vvaúríze*.

Active	Sg	Pl	Passive	Sg	Pl
1st	<i>b'had'hóré</i>	<i>náy'ad'hóréaû</i>	1st	<i>vad'hóré</i>	<i>náy'ad'hóré</i>
2nd	<i>dírad'hóré</i>	<i>b'hay'ad'hórérré</i>	2nd	<i>dírad'hóré</i>	<i>b'hay'ad'hóré</i>
3rd m	<i>lad'hóré</i>	<i>lb'had'hóréaû</i>	3rd m	<i>lad'hóré</i>	<i>lb'had'hórérré</i>
3rd f	<i>èlad'hóré</i>	<i>lb'had'hóréaû</i>	3rd f	<i>lad'hóré</i>	<i>lb'had'hórérré</i>
3rd n	<i>aúlad'hóré</i>	<i>lb'had'hóréaû</i>	3rd n	<i>sad'hóré</i>	<i>lb'had'hórérré</i>
Infinitive	<i>dad'hóré</i>		Infinitive	<i>had'hóré</i>	
Participle	<i>ad'hóréy</i>		Participle	<i>ád'hóréy</i>	

Table 10: Vocalic Future II Paradigm of *ad'hór*.

Active	Sg	Pl	Passive	Sg	Pl
1st	<i>jaúvvaúrízé</i>	<i>aúnraûvvaúrízaû</i>	1st	<i>vaúvvaúrízé</i>	<i>naúvvaúríze</i>
2nd	<i>b'hávvaúrízé</i>	<i>vaúvvaúríze</i>	2nd	<i>dávvaúríze</i>	<i>b'haúvvaúríze</i>
3rd m	<i>aúrvvaúrízé</i>	<i>laúvvaúrízaû</i>	3rd m	<i>y'aúrvvaúríze</i>	<i>laúvvaúríze</i>
3rd f	<i>aúrvvaúrízé</i>	<i>laúvvaúrízaû</i>	3rd f	<i>y'aúrvvaúríze</i>	<i>laúvvaúríze</i>
3rd n	<i>aúrvvaúrízé</i>	<i>laúvvaúrízaû</i>	3rd n	<i>saúrvvaúríze</i>	<i>laúvvaúríze</i>
Infinitive	<i>devvaúrízé</i>		Infinitive	<i>haúvvaúríze</i>	
Infinitive	<i>vvaúrízéy</i>		Infinitive	<i>ávvaúrízéy</i>	

Table 11: Consonantal Future II Paradigm of *vvaúríhe*.

2.2.4 Future Anterior

The Future Anterior is

2.3 Subjunctive

The UF subjunctive forms are fortunately fairly simple: they use the same affixes as the present, past, and future forms, except that each verb has a different subjunctive stem as well as a future subjunctive stem; the subjunctive stem is typically formed by adding an -s to the end of the corresponding indicative stem, e.g. *ad'hór* 'to love' to *ad'hórs*; thus we have, e.g. *jad'hórs* 'I would love', and *rád'hórsó* 'We would love'.

2.4 Irregular Verbs

2.4.1 The Conjugation of *ed* 'to be'

Present	Sg	Pl	Pres. Ant.	Sg	Pl	Preterite	Sg	Pl
1st	<i>vy'í</i>	<i>aúsó</i>	1st	<i>vę</i>	<i>aúfy</i>	1st	<i>vet'h</i>	<i>wedy'ó</i>
2nd	<i>de</i>	<i>b'hed</i>	2nd	<i>dyf</i>	<i>b'hu</i>	2nd	<i>det'h</i>	<i>b'hedy'é</i>
3rd m	<i>le</i>	<i>leşó</i>	3rd m	<i>leb'h</i>	<i>lefýr</i>	3rd m	<i>let'h</i>	<i>let'he</i>
3rd f	<i>lle</i>	<i>lleşó</i>	3rd f	<i>lle'bh</i>	<i>llefýr</i>	3rd f	<i>llet'h</i>	<i>llet'he</i>
3rd n	<i>s</i>	<i>lasó</i>	3rd n	<i>seb'h</i>	<i>lafýr</i>	3rd n	<i>set'h</i>	<i>laet'h</i>
Infinitive	<i>éd</i>		Infinitive	<i>éfyđ</i>		Infinitive	<i>ét'hed</i>	

Table 12: Paradigm of the verb *ed*.

The etymology of these forms is mostly from a gradual simplification of coalesced forms of the personal pronouns with the PF copula. To compensate for the fact that PF lacks certain forms that are present in UF, some of the forms were coined by analogy. For instance, the PRES ANT INF *éfyđ* is derived from the PRES ANT stem **fy* and the PRES INF *éd*, and the same is true for the PRET INF *ét'hed*.

For obvious reasons, the copula lacks passive forms. At the same time, the first person forms are manifestly derived from the first person passive pronoun, for unknown reasons.

Unlike nearly every other word in the language, all forms of the copula are summarily stressed on the first syllable.

2.5 Noun Morphology

UF has 4 declensions. A definite and indefinite vocalic declension, and a definite and indefinite consonantal declension. As their names might suggest, the former two are used for nouns that start with a vowel, and the latter two for nouns that start with a consonant. UF has no morphologically separate articles; rather, the old PF articles have been incorporated into the declensions. Furthermore, UF no longer has a gender distinction in nouns.

2.5.1 Declension

The table below shows the affixes of the definite and indefinite declensions. The declensions are mostly identical, except that, as with the conjugation of verbs, the consonantal prefixes often end in a vowel (marked below with parentheses), which are not present in the vocalic declension.

Definite	Sg	Pl	Indefinite	Sg	Pl
Absolutive	∅	<i>l-</i>	Absolutive	∅ ^{-N}	∅ ^{-L}
Nominative	<i>lá^{-L}</i>	<i>lé^{-L}</i>	Nominative	<i>ŷn^{-N}</i>	<i>ý^{-L}</i>
Vocative	∅ ^{-L}	∅ ^{-L}	Vocative	/	/
Partitive	<i>dý^{-L}</i>	<i>dẹ^{-L}</i>	Partitive	<i>dŷn^{-N}</i>	<i>dý^{-L}</i>
Accusative	<i>i^{-L}</i>	<i>sý^{-L}</i>	Accusative	<i>s^{-L}</i>	<i>s-</i>
Genitive	<i>á^{-L}</i>	<i>abh^{-L}</i>	Genitive	<i>sý^{-N}</i>	<i>sý^{-L}</i>
Considerative	<i>slá-</i>	<i>slé-</i>	Considerative	<i>sýóýn-</i>	<i>sýóý-</i>
Inessive	<i>dwá-</i>	<i>dwé-</i>	Inessive	<i>dáhŷn-</i>	<i>dáhŷ-</i>
Ablative	<i>rê(d)-</i>	<i>rês-</i>	Ablative	<i>rêdŷn-</i>	<i>rêdý-</i>
...					

Table 13: UF Declension.

Most of these forms cause lenition in the initial consonant of the noun, e.g. *ḍaleḥ* ‘table’ to DEF ACC SG *s’thaleḥ*; this lenition is blocked in the INDEF ACC PL due to the presence of a hypercorrected ‘s’ in PF **ces*, e.g. *s’ḍaleḥ* ‘the tables (ACC)’ (not *s’thaleḥ*, which is the singular), as well as in less commonly used forms such as the DEF inessive *dwáḍaleḥ* ‘on the table’.

The INDEF NOM SG *ŷn-* prefix and some other forms nasalise nouns; as a reminder, this means that in nouns starting with *ḍ*, the *ḍ* is deleted, e.g. *ŷnaleḥ* ‘a table’; it causes nasalisation in words that start with a vowel e.g. *ehyó* ‘shield’ to *ŷnéhyó* ‘a shield’. The indefinite vocative does not exist, as that would make little sense. As lenition, nasalisation too is blocked in rarer forms, e.g. INDEF inessive *dáhŷnḍaleḥ* ‘on a table’.

The absolutive case is used for the predicate noun of predicative sentences, e.g. *Aúsó ḍe ráhó* ‘We are all fish’.

The considerative case can be translated as ‘according to’, or ‘in the opinion of’, and is used to express the opinion of the speaker or point out something as an opinion, belief, or hypothesis of someone or something.

The *d* in the DEF ABL SG is omitted if the noun starts with a consonant, e.g. *rêḍaleḥ* ‘from the table’; be careful especially with words that start with *s*, whose ABL SG is often mistaken for a plural, e.g. *rêsol* ‘from the floor’, but *rêssol* ‘from the floors’.

The diachrony of these forms is mostly from the PF definite and indefinite pronouns, though some forms, such as the accusative, are borrowed from demonstratives instead (DEF from PF **celui* and INDEF from PF **ce*); the definite partitive forms are from the PF partitive article, and the indefinite forms are formed with an additional *d-* by analogy to the definite forms. The locative cases are combinations of the articles and PF prepositions. The ablative is from PF **loin de* ‘away from’. The diachrony of the genitive singular is unclear.

Definite	Sg	Pl	Indefinite	Sg	Pl
Nominative	<i>lát’halẹ</i>	<i>lét’halẹ</i>	Nominative	<i>ŷnaleḥ</i>	<i>ýt’halẹ</i>
Vocative	<i>t’halẹ</i>	<i>t’halẹ</i>	Vocative	/	/
Partitive	<i>dýt’halẹ</i>	<i>dẹt’halẹ</i>	Partitive	<i>dŷnaleḥ</i>	<i>dýt’halẹ</i>
Accusative	<i>it’halẹ</i>	<i>sýt’halẹ</i>	Accusative	<i>st’halẹ</i>	<i>sḍaleḥ</i>
...					
Inessive	<i>dwáḍaleḥ</i>	<i>dwéḍaleḥ</i>	Inessive	<i>dáhŷnḍaleḥ</i>	<i>dáhýḍaleḥ</i>

Table 14: Consonantal declension of *ḍaleḥ*.

3 Examples

3.0.1 Simple Glossing Example

Çár-vá, sráho dwávaût'há daçt'heá?

Çár	-vá	s-ráho	dwá-vaût'há	ḍ-açt'he-á
'jãːʷ	ũã	ˌsuã'hõ	duãũõ'θã	ḍaʃ'θe.ã
Charles.VOC	PARTICLE	INDEF.ACC-fish	DEF.INESS-mountain	2SG.ACT-buy-PRES.ANT.2SG

'Charles, you bought a fish on the mountain?'

3.0.2 I Don't Think This Warrants Explaining

Stérá de c'hóný áb'hás'ò, ráy'è y'áúhý díś dyb'hóy'e sab'héy'. Ez lé-el lalebet'he z'ihór bet'hê rêsol daudé.

slé-rá	ḍe	c'hóný	áb'hás'ò	ráy'è	y'áúhý	ḍ-ís
CONS.PL.DEF-law	all	well.known	GEN.SG.DEF\aviation	way	there.is.no	INF.ACT-SUBJ\can
dy-b'hóy'ẹ	s-ab'héy'	ez	lé-el	z'	ihór	
PART.SG.DEF-to.fly	ACC.SG.INDEF-bee	its	NOM.PL.DEF-wing	its	ACC.SG.DEF\body	
bet'hê	rê-sol	ḍ-audé				
be.small\PART.ACT	ABL.SG.DEF-soil	INF.ACT-obtain				

'According to all known laws of aviation, there is no way a bee should be able to fly. Its wings are too small to get its fat little body off the ground. The bee, of course, flies anyway because bees don't care what humans think is impossible.'

Literal translation: 'According to all known laws of aviation, there is no way that a bee should be capable of flight. Its wings are too small for its little body to obtain [distance] from the ground.'

4 Dictionary

- ab'hásy'ò *n.* [PF aviation] Aviation.
- ab'héy' *n.* [PF abeille] Bee.
- açt'he *v. tr.* [PF acheter] To buy.
- ad'hór *v. tr.* [PF adore] FUT *ad'hóré*. To love, adore.
- ánvé *v. tr.* [PF animer] To bring to life, animate.
- aub'heír *v. (in)tr.* [PF obéir] To obey.
- audé *v.* [PF obtenir] FUT *audy'édré*. To obtain, get, acquire. +ABL To gain purchase on or height or distance from.
- aúfý → *ed.*
- aúsó → *ed.*
- bál *v.* [PF parler] FUT *báléré*. To speak, talk, say.
- bárdád *v.* [PF partante] (+ ACI) To be interested in, willing to, ready to, prepared for.
- bèt'hé *v.* [PF petit] To be small, little.
- b'hed → *ed.*
- b'hedy'é → *ed.*
- b'hóy'è *v.* [PF voler] To fly. Flight.
- b'hu → *ed.*
- Çár *n. male given name, equivalent to English 'Kyle' or 'Charles'.*
- c'hes *part.* [PF qu'est-ce que] interrogative particle.
- c'hóný *adj.* [PF connu] Known, familiar, well-known.
- c'hór *n.* [PF corps] Body.
- c'húr *v.* [PF court] To shrink, reduce in size, narrow.
- c'hýr *n.* [PF corps] Heart.
- ďalę *n.* [PF tableau] Table.
- Daúvníc'h *n. male or female given name, equivalent to English 'Dominic'.*
- ďę *adj.* [PF tout] All, every, whole, entire.
- ďę → *ed.*
- ďer *v.* [PF taire] FUT *ďéré*. To silence, shut up.
- ďet'h → *ed.*
- ďír *v. tr.* [PF dire] FUT *ďíré*. To say, tell.
- ďyf → *ed.*
- ebhę *v.* [PF épais] Thick.
- éd → *ed.*
- ęďrrá *v.* [PF étroit] Pointy.
- ęď *v. irreg.* [PF être] active only. **PRES:** SG *vy'í, ęę, le, lle, s;* PL *aúsó, b'hed, ęęsó, lęęsó, lasó;* INF *ęđ.* **PRES ANT:** SG *vę, ęyf, leb'h, lleb'h, seb'h;* PL *aúfý, b'hu, ęęfýr, lęęfýr, ęęfýr;* INF *ęfyđ.* **PRET:** SG *vet'h, ęet'h, let'h, llet'h, set'h;* PL *wedy'ó, b'hedy'é, let'he, llet'he, laet'h;* INF *et'hed.* To be.
- Ęďy'è *n. male given name, equivalent to English 'Stephen'.*
- ęfyđ → *ed.*
- ęhyó *n.* [PF écusson] Shield.
- el *n.* [PF ailles] Wing, blade, fin..
- et'hed → *ed.*
- ez- *pron.* [PF ses] Its, her, his..
- Já *n. male or female given name, equivalent to English 'John' or 'Joan'.*
- Láč *n. female given name, equivalent to English 'Bianca'.*
- laet'h → *ed.*
- lafýr → *ed.*
- lár *v.* [PF large] Wide, broad.
- lasó → *ed.*
- laú *v.* [PF long] Long.
- leb'h → *ed.*
- le → *ed.*
- leşfýr → *ed.*
- leşó → *ed.*
- let'h → *ed.*
- let'he → *ed.*
- lleb'h → *ed.*
- lle → *ed.*
- lleşfýr → *ed.*
- lleşó → *ed.*
- llet'h → *ed.*
- llet'he → *ed.*
- lúr *v.* [PF lourd] Bulky, oversized, heavy.
- ráhó *n.* [PF poisson] Fish.
- rá *n.* [PF loi] Law, rule, regulation.
- rá *v.* [PF grand] Big, large, great.
- ráy'è *n.* [PF moyen] Way, means, method. *ráy'è y'áuhy* + ACI There is no way, that...
- ráy'é *v.* [PF noyer] To drown.
- ráy'ę *v.* [PF râler] To complain, grumble.
- rvá *interj.* [of unknown origin] after words that end with 'r', this is spelt '-vá' instead. Alas, woe, oh. Exclamation of distress, surprise, sadness, or regret.
- seb'h → *ed.*
- s → *ed.*
- set'h → *ed.*
- sol *n.* [PF sol] Ground, floor, earth, soil.
- ub'hrá *v.* [PF pouvoir] FUT *úré*, SUBJ *ís.* To be able to, can. +PART Capable of ...
- vá → *rvá.*
- vaút'há *n.* [PF montagne] Mountain.
- vę → *ed.*
- vet'h → *ed.*

vvaúríhe *v. (in)tr.* [PF *mémoriser*] FUT *vvaúríze*. To remember.

vy'í → *ed.*

wedy'ó → *ed.*

y'aúhý *inconj., postpos.* [PF *il n'y a aucun*] There is no, there are no, there is none.

ý'aúhý *inconj., postpos.* [PF *il y a aucun*] There is, there are.

y'ír *v. (in)tr.* [PF *ouïr*] To hear, understand, listen.