Torch ilx - Adhwan

Text

Note: the 2 proper nouns (in nominative form) are: *Chïacsa* /xiˈjacsa/, *Thïapsa* /θiˈjapsa/.

Syint dwpbri dheindiany Chïacsur Thïapsa.
Scwrgamhdgi golprilgnyny Hïacsïyg, colg twy bhiorguch goltwr.
Targ colg twy deddianuch goltwr.
Sitg thegha pielgiarswr pielgenty prïylgniarswm, prebh pẅy teichrianwr.
Tgomhy pephïelgianwr.

Vocabulary

Adhwan	Part	English
-ch	suffix	on, over (LOC); onto, upon (DAT)
-dg, -dgi	suffix	due to, because of (ABL)
-ent-	infix	the/this/that (infixed to noun)
-yn-	infix	(infixed to nouns possessed by a noun in possessive adjectival form
bhiorga	noun	village, town
bhwga	noun	time
birgda	noun	land
colg	verb	bring
dedda	noun	person
dgẅa	noun	bicycle
dheinda	noun	community, group(s) of people
dwpbra	noun	creator of duties, leader, administrator
dwppa	noun	duty
golprilgna	noun	retaliation
golta	noun	force, strength, violence
himh	particle	[+nonpast]
latgïe	particle	often, [+habitual]
lhẅarh	verb	steal
mimha	noun	cat
mora	noun	food
mys	verb	see
ossa	noun	water
pephïelga	noun	wealth
phatt	verb	write
pherth	verb	break
pielga	noun	treasure
piẅy	aux verb	~ instead; [+neg][+conjunctive]; negates the verb phrase and also coordinates the clause
pol	verb	contradict
prebh	verb	approach
prïylg	verb	return (something)
scwrga	noun	fear
spig	verb	give
syint	verb	consider X (DAT) be/as Y (INST), have X (DAT) be Y (INST)
swidh	verb	sleep
targ	particle	as of now (time spoken);
teichra	noun	goal
tgechca	noun	outcome
tgega	noun	game
tgo	conj.	but, however

tgomhy	particle	instead
the	particle	already, [+perfect]
thegha	particle	same as 'the', however emphasizing the time between the completion of

| | | an action and the time spoken |
| twy | aux verb | [+neg] (simple negation) |

Adhwan

Phonology

Consonants

	Labial	Dental	Alveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar
Nasal	m ‹m›		n ‹n›			
Stop	p b ‹p b›		t d ‹t d›		cç ɟʝ ‹tg dg›	k g ‹c g›
Flap/tap			ɾ ‹r›			
Fricative	ɸ β ‹ph bh›	θ ð ‹th dh›	s ‹s›	ʂ ʐ ‹rh rg›	ç ‹cg›	x ‹ch›
Lateral Fricative			ɬ ɮ ‹lh lg›			
Lateral Approximant			l ‹l›			
Glides	w ‹mh›*				j ‹gh›*	

1. Glides
   a. The semivowels /j w/ form both rising and falling diphthongs. However, they are also present in nasalized falling diphthongs. Reference the tables in orthography section for written forms.
2. The grapheme ‹h› is silent, only playing a role in digraphs.

Vowels

	Front	Near-front	Near-back	Back
Close	i[1a, 1b]			u[1a, 1b]
Near-close		ɪ[1, 2]	ʊ[1,2]	
Close-mid	e[2]			o[2]
Open		a[2, 3]		

1. Regarding close vowels /i u/
   a. The vowels /i u/ cannot appear as nuclei of consecutive syllables. Typically, /i/ in the word stem is more likely to change to /ɪ/ than /i/ from an inflectional morpheme.
      i. mimh + ina → mymhina /mɪˈwi.na/ -- "my cat" (cat-1.POSS-NOM)
      ii. dwrg + w → durgw /ˈdʊ.ʐu/ - "friend" (friend-ACC)
   b. The graphemes ‹ï ẅ› represent the cross-syllabic clusters /i.j u.w/
      i. ‹latgïe› /ˈla.cçi.je/ - "often"
      ii. ‹dgẅa› /ˈɟʝu.wa/ - "bicycle"
2. These vowels occur in nasal diphthongs. See orthographic tables for vowel digraphs below.
3. /a/ is most likely to be reduced to [ɐ] in unstressed environments.

Orthography

Consonant Digraphs

	-Ø	-g	-h
b	/b/		/β/
c	/k/	/ç/	/x/
d	/d/	/ɟʝ/	/ð/
g	/g/		/j/
l	/l/	/ʒ/	/ɬ/
m	/m/	/w̃/	/w/
n	/n/		/ʝ/

p	/p/		/ɸ/
r	/ɾ/	/ʐ/	/ʂ/
t	/t/	/cç/	/θ/

Vowel Digraphs

	-Ø	-V	-mg, -wm	-nh, -in	-gh, -i	-mh, -u
a	/a/		/ɛ̃w̃/	/ãj/	/aj/	/aw/
e	/e/		/ɛ̃w̃/	/ɛ̃j/	/ej/	/ew/
i	/i/	/jV/	/ĩw̃/			/iw/
o	/o/		/õw̃/	/õj/	/oj/	/ow/
u	/ʊ/			/ʊ̃j/	/ʊj/	/ʊw/
w	/u/	/wV/		/ʊ̃j/	/uj/	
y	/ɪ/		/ĩw̃/		/ɪj/	/ɪw/

Grammar

General Structure

Adhwan unmarked word order is *generally* VOS, however word order is relatively free within compatible verb phrases. Generally head-initial, Adhwan adjectives come after their nouns, use little adpositions (postpositions are generally affixed, the meaning of which is generated by the adposition and the case of the noun involved (e.g., DAT + 'ch' ("on/over") → "onto, on to the top of, etc.").

Nominals in Adhwan are not generally marked for number. Both nouns and adjectives technically share identical declensions (with their declensions depending on a combination of the nominative form and the vowel quality of the syllable preceding the case suffix.

Personal pronoun generally don't exist in standalone forms. Rather, grammatical person is encoded in two ways:

- **Clitics**
    - Verbs are not conjugated in that their stems are not touched. However, a clitic agreeing with the subject of a verb phrase is attached to the complement of said verb phrase. Note

- Mys mimhm
  mys   mimh-Ø-**m**
  see   cat-ACC-**1SG**
  "I see a cat"
- Found attached to the noun head of a verb's complement. Often this is the accusative case, though not always.
    - Verbs related to motion take complements in either the *dative*, *locative*, or *ablative*.
    - Verbs related to perception take complements in either *nominative, genitive* or *instrumental*. An exception to this is the verb '*swidh*', "to sleep", which becomes its own complement when in the *genitive* and followed by a personal clitic.
- **Affixes**
    - Affixes are used for:
        - Marking a nominal for its *possessor*
            - The *possessee* takes an infix agreeing with the person of the possessor
            - If the possessor is a noun and present in the sentence, the possessed noun is **infixed** with -*yn*- **instead of a posssessor infix**, and the possessor is converted into a (possessive) adjective whose case agrees with that of the possessor.
        - Nominalizing verbs in subordinate clauses. When a verb is the object of another verb, said verb is nominalized and treated as a possessive, with the possessor infix describing the *subject* and the *object* in possessive adjective form.
            - The   mys   morgnittwm   morentïwg
              the   mys   morg-n-itt-w-m   mor-ent--ï-wg
              PERF   see   eat-NR-2.POSS-ACC-1 food-DEM-POSS.AD
              "I saw you eat that food ~ "I saw your that-food's eating"

Pronominals

		Clitic		Affixes	
		Singular	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**
1st	**inclusive**	-m	-mgn	-inn-	-ian-
	exclusive				-iam-
2nd		-t	-stg	-itt-	-iat-
3rd	**definite**	-r	-irgy	-irl-	-irl-

3rd	indefinite	-s	-s	-iarg-	-iarg-
3rd	reflexive	*	*	-irs-	-iars-

- * : reflexives are not marked as clitics, only as affixes, and typically refer to the subject as the possessor.

When personal pronouns are required in isolated forms, a variety of *container nouns* are used.

A carrier noun in Adhwan is a noun whose meaning is used to generate referents. The most commonly used 'container noun' is used for 1st and 2nd person: *ha (ha → ma (1SG.NOM) → ta (2SG.NOM); e.g., 'twm' = 2SG.ACC-1 ~ "I ... you"*), which alone has no meaning but is used *topically* for subjects (subject is not ambiguous, but still mentioned for emphasis), and *obliquely* for all other cases. Among the commonly used container nouns are nouns referring to animate beings, such as *dedda* ("person") and *dheinda* ("community").

Nominal Morphology

Noun structure

The noun in Adhwan carries a large amount of weight. Nouns are inflected for grammatical case, possession/ownership, and are marked for things like deixis and quantity (e.g., *-ent-* for deixis along with other modifiers and is loosely translated to '*the/this/that*', so that the noun 'mimha' (*cat*) → 'mimhenta' (*the/this/that* cat).

The following table shows the general structure of a noun. The slots listed below act as ordered placeholders for morpheme agglutination.

STEM	SLOT A	SLOT B	CASE	CLITIC/SUFFIX
ex: purg- *dog*	ex: -ent- *DEM*	ex: -ï- *POSS.ADJ*	ex: -e	ex: -ch
noun stem; generally not prefixed; can be a fusion of two stems in compound nouns	possessive affixes, demonstrative affixes, overt plurals for some nouns; modfifying a noun	derivatonal morphemes; transformation, attribution; converting a noun into an adjective, verb, etc; possessive adjectives	note: declension paradigms are defined based on 1.) the LAST vowel in the stem and 2.) the form of the nominative ending	grammatical person of subject of the verb for which this noun is a compement; OR adpositions coupled with cases to form further locative/adpositional expressions

Nominal Declension

Nouns and adjectives are inflected for case and must also agree. Nouns and adjectives are inflected according to the **last syllable of the stem** for the stems shown below, and according to **what the nominative ending is**.

Generally, Adhwan nouns will end in -*a*, however this may be true for adjectives.

Note that class I below holds true for any nominals not in classes II-IV. The column labeled 'Verbal Association' indicates the semantic undertones assumed in the absence of a verb stem. Note: Adhwan does not have a copula, instead using a combination of noun inflection (case) and personal clitics. The participants in the phrase 'X is Y' may both be in the nominative case, with the Y optionally taking the instrumental, however Y **always** takes on the verbal personal clitics.

	I	II	III	III	IV	Case Description	Verbal Association
	*	A>IE	I>Y	W>U	-(i/ẅ)ag		
Nom.	purga	m**a**sta	mimha	dwpbra	tgorag	subject of intransitives, transitives	to be (something, someone)
Acc.	purgw	m**a**stw	mimh	d**u**pbrw	tgoreg	direct object of transitive	to do, to make
Dat.	purgu	m**ie**stu	mimhu	dwpbru	tgorïu	beneficiary, recipient, movement towards/through; ~ *to, through*	to go (directed/in motion towards)
Gen.	purgy	m**ie**sta	mimhy	dwpbri	tgoryg	relation, classification, quantity, partitive; not commonly used with possession but still allowable; ~*of*	to be a part of, to connect to
Loc.	purge	m**a**ste	mimhegh	dwpbremh	tgorïe	location, position, setting, boundary, state; ~ *at*	to be (at/in/on), to be in a state of
Abl.	purgo	m**a**sty	mimhy	dwpbramh	tgorïa	source, separation, movement away from	to come (from/out of)
Inst.	purgygh	m**ie**sty	m**y**mhi	dwpbri	tgoragh	instrument, means, roles	to use, to make (like something)

Verbal Structure

Verbs generally do not change form, only being morphologically marked for modality by way of prefixing. Aside from this, verb forms are relatively untouched (productive verbal morphology

essentially relies on nominalizing verbs before applying canonical nominal morphologies). Tense, aspect, and mood are encoded by a combination of context and adverbs/particles.

Adhwan verb 'conjugation' consists of appending a clitic to the end of a verb's complement. Generally, an Adhwan verb may be viewed as a contextualizing adverb. This is due to how intransitivity is handled.

For intransitive verbs, the verb is treated as a noun, inflected for case, and then appended the personal clitics. For example, the phrase '*swidhym*', while translated to "I sleep" (or "I am sleeping/asleep"), can be best described literally as '*I experience sleep* '.

While Adhwan has relatively free word order, verbal constructions are more strict. While verbs may take on some modal prefixes (such as the desiderative *cyr-*), verb stems and their modifiers must not take on a distance too far. For the purposes of this relay, the unmarked standard of

Tense/Aspect + Stem + Mood/Polarity

is followed, though the general rule is that **the verb should separate tense/aspect and mood/polarity**.