

## Proto-Akanaya

**Abunia gantagaya Kaitutu-Tuipu lia. Bulgai ha prinariu ni Tutakagui-ya imia la hubulgaihuna ipalyadu. Bulgaibu utkayalya nianina lanyu himu. Ilirina manyu ikalyau gu lura mitrayuriu. Ñahu ilirina utkayalya milaku.**

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### Word Order

- Word order is flexible but is usually SVO
- Copular verbs always come after the nouns they are connecting (SOV)
- Subject usually comes first, unless the object or verb is being emphasized

### Nouns

Nouns decline for number and case:

- The four mandatory *syntactic* cases (suffixes) are:
  - Nominative: -Ø
  - Accusative: -na
  - Dative: -mu
  - Prepositional: -riu
- Genitive: -ya  
(this is applied to the modifier which comes after the noun it is modifying)
- Plurality is marked by repetition of the first consonant and the vowel that follows it

Eg. hana→hanaha, akali→akalika

- In sentences where the main verb is a copular verb, the two nouns being compared stay in the nominative form and the possessive case nouns or other modifying nouns take nominative-agreeing suffixes
- Hu- is an augmentative prefix that forms a new noun (the plural suffix uses this syllable)

### Demonstratives and Possession

Demonstratives change based on the syntactic of the noun they refer to.

	Nominative	Accusative	Dative	Prepositional
This	Lua	Luna	Luma	Lura
That	Lui	Luni	Lumi	Luri

### Relevant grammar notes for translation:

manyu: “our” first person plural possessive (alienable), applies to nouns with accusative case

lanyu: formal third person plural possessive (alienable), applies to nouns with accusative case

### Verbs:

- Verbs inflect for number, person, formality, and mood (along with more)

- The infinitive of any verb always ends with -u, to inflect, the -u is dropped
- The four formalities are the regular (used in regular conversation with friends and acquaintances, and is used to describe and address people of similar level of status as you, or lower, and around the same age), the lower (mainly used when talking to children or describing and addressing children), the polite (used in polite conversation with strangers or a boss and to describe and address people of higher status than you), and the formal (used in very formal situations and to describe and address people of much higher status than you or elder people and large crowds)
- The continuous tense is formed by adding -u to the inflection. The continuous tense is often used in place of the English word “already”.

<b>Present tense:</b>	1S	2S	3S	1P-IN	1P-EX	2P	3P
Regular:	-a	-iu	-i	-ima	-ui	-iha	-ali
Lower:		-aka	-ahi			-aka	-ahi
Polite:		-ai	-ia			-uba	-alya
Formal:		-iña	-agu			-ami	-uñi

- Verb moods:
  - Gnostic/General: -ta
  - Potential: -mu
  - Presumptive: -kui
  - Necessitative: -gi
  - Desiderative: -pua
  - Negative: -du
- The person+number suffix conjugation always comes first and is mandatory; the various verb moods have free order after the person+number conjugation, and the order of verb moods may slightly change the meaning of the verb

### Relevant Vocabulary

abunia (n.): leader, chief

ganta (n.): city, village

bulgai (n.): army

prina (n.): defense

nia (n.): person

iliri (n.): army

mitrayu (n.): purpose, reason

lu (v.): to be

imu (v.): to have done, to cause

ipu (v.): to have

utkayu (v.): to bring

iku (v.): to take

ha: of

ni: (connecting particle)

la: that/which

himu: now

gu: for/to  
ñahu: more  
milaku: instead/as alternative