Outdoorsclong

Bögtil

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List of glossing abbreviations

`1`	first person
`3`	third person
`A`$^{\text{z}}$	adjectivalizer
`ALIEN`	alienable possession particle
`COP.PERM`	permanent copula
`GRD`	gerund
`INAL`	inalienable possession particle
`N`$^{\text{z}}$	nominalizer
`NEG`	negative
`PL`	plural
`PST`	past
`SG`	singular

Introduction

Congratulations! What you're holding in your hands is the documentation for Outdoorsclong, the first of Bögtil's conlangs to be documented using LaTeX. The documentation consists of three main parts: section 1, constituting the grammar of Outdoorsclong, section 2, a collection of examples showcasing the workings of the language, and section 3, the dictionary. Throughout the grammar and examples parts, *italic* text will be used to show clong forms, /slashes/ the pronounciation, and `typewriter font` the glossing (with SMALLCAPS DITO marking the grammatical abbreviations and function morphemes). Additionally, text enclosed in 'single quotes' usually stands for an english translation, but is also used for other things. The font used is Tinos, avaliable on Google Fonts.

Relay info

Please read the documentation thouroughly, and do note that the torch sentences are in the 'Examples' section, under the 'Relaysper Sentences' heading, with example numbers beginning in R.

1   Grammar

1.1   Grammar notes

The numbers after the notes are example sentences which showcase the note in question well.

- SVO (2) but topic moved first (1)

- Adverbial phrases (all phrases that aren't verb, object or subject) go after the object if not fronted (3)

- Adjectivals before nominals (1)

- PPs need A^z to stand as adjectivals (1)

- *walem* 'between' can take two objects. The first one is the bigger or static one (2)

- Predicates can, when nominalized, be incorporated: the nominalization of (SUBJECT) `tie boat` is `boat=tie.GRD` (2). This is one of the main ways agentless sentences are constructed in Outdoorsclong (3). If the object is complex, with multiple words, the gerund is still only cliticized onto the rightmost word, thus neutralizing (at least in spelling) 'fast boattying' and 'tying of a fast boat' (R4)

- Genitive relations usually are left to context (2), but can be explicitly marked using INAL and ALIEN (functioning as prepositions: `hand INAL 1SG` 'my hand') (R5)

- Subordinate clauses have the conjunctions announcing them as both subject and topic (3)

- When a subordinate clause is referring to a consequence of the main clause, it is announced via *leywe* (3) . If the subject stays the same between the two clauses, nothing more has to be done (4), if the subject changes a nominalized incorporation is used (3)

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- Ordinal numbers are adjectivals of cardinal numbers (cf `one=A`^z 'first'). When written with numerals, the =*tu* is superscripted: *1^{tu}* 'first' (R5)

- Negation is yet another thing that always is topicalized, together with the rest of its phrase (two negations in the same sentence [who aren't in the same constituent] is simply ungrammatical). The NEG particle can go on both verbs and nouns: after verbs (acting like an object (do note that this doesn't make the verb intransitive! An actual object can still be had)) and before nouns (acting like an adjective) (R6). This has the interesting implication of NEG NEG=verb.GRD 'no nonverbing' being a grammatical construction in Outdoorsclong

- Conjunctions (not to be confused with subjunctions!) come twice in the sentence: once before the first phrase and once before the second (R3)

- A declarative statement ends, if last word is polysyllabic, in a downstep; if the last word is monosyllabic, its nucleus gets a falling pitch instead. Questions on the other hand have upsteps or rising pitches (written with question marks), with the question pronoun (as of now the only recorded one is *weyl*) as topic (R4)

1.2 Orthography and phonology

The only clusters allowed are intermorphemic ones (as in *kī**ml**elid*). Vowels cannot intramorphemically follow one another either. Stress is noncontrastive, but falls on the first syllable. Table 1 shows the phonemes of Outdoorsclong and their corresponding graphemes.

Orthography	Pronunciation
b, d, g, p, t, k	/b, ð, ɣ, pf, t, kx/
l, ß, s, f	/ɬ, ʃ, s, f/
m, n, w, ŋ, z	/m, n, w, ŋ, z/
ǫ, į, ę	/õ:, ĩ:, ɛ̃:/
oy, ey	/oɣ, ɛɪ/
ā, ē, ī, ū, ō	/æ:, e:, i:, u:, ɔ:/
a, e, i, u	/a, ə, ɪ, u/

Table 1: The phonemes of Outdoorsclong and their corresponding graphemes

2 Examples

(1) *Degi walem sį ßēk fidetu lǫtu kēstu boyb, pil meyŋeg.*
on between past across strait=A^z bridge=A^z road.PL=A^z meadow, 1SG lie-PST
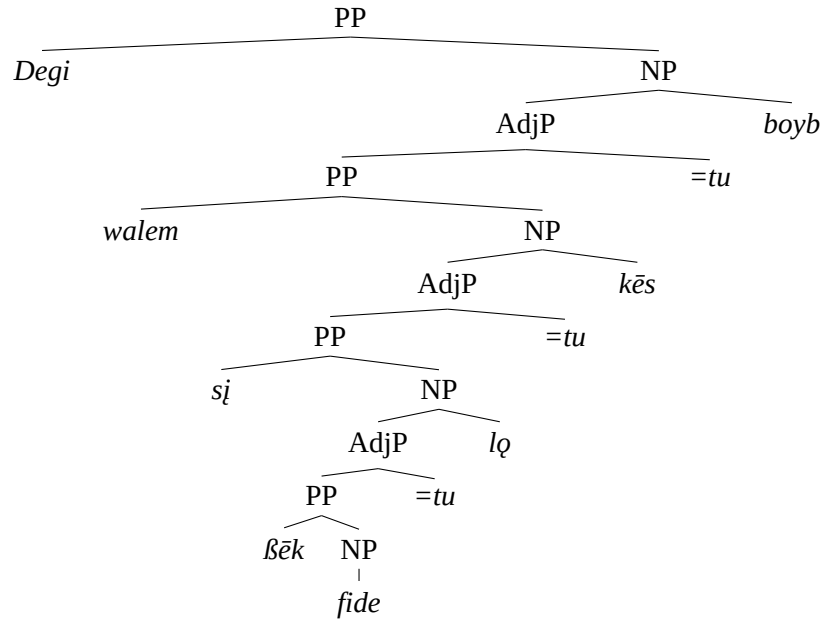'On the meadow between the roads after the bridge over the channel, I laid.'

Figure 1: The internal structure of the focused PP in example (1)

(2) *Walem   wāg bapę geyluk zās.   Lamenewę teygu kīmlelid.*
between bay road reeds COP.PERM. lush=N^Z stop boat=tie-GRD
'Between the bay and the road, reeds grow. Their thickness stops boats from landing.'

(3) *Fē   wīwaŋawid   gęg,   leywe gę kīmlelid   kō.*
eastwards hole=cut-GRD do.PST, thus do boat=tie-GRD yonder
'There's a cutting a bit east of here, so the boats land there.'

(4) *Pil ūbit weyleyg   walem   sizi,   leywe loy   pißi.*
1SG hear noise.PL between tree.PL, thus feel fear
'I hear noises in the woods and they scare me.'

Relaysper Sentences

(R1) *Fǫw aßīŋkīwed Kelegoykēsa feyd kelūl.*

(R2) *Kelegoykēsa feyd kelūl.*

(R3) *Weyl lękam 13 bōweyz lękam 2 441 Ekasey?*

(R4) *Weyl alēf walem woyl dewizoyget?*

(R5) *Weyl 1 436 dewiz ßißaw Ekasey gēŋǫ 1ᵗᵘ kigewu?*

(R6) *Kāßit neŋ Kelegoykēsa keg sape.*

(R7) *Ekasey loyte kigewu.*

3 Dictionary

3.1 Reading Instructions

After the bold word, a pronounciation follows. After that, the declension (if applicable), with the plural of nouns and the past and gerund forms of verbs. Even though the pronounciation is predictable from the spelling, the pronounciation is included for the dictionary form of the entry.

3.2 Dictionary

lǫ /ɬã:/ *noun,* pl. *loyn* — a bridge big enough to drive a boat under

kāß /kxæ:ʃ/ *noun,* pl. *kēß* — a road or path which is in an open area

fīde /fi:ðə/ *noun,* pl. *fīdi* — a narrow passage of water; river, strait, etc

ßēk /ʃe:kx/ *preposition* — crossing above *like a bridge, road, branch, etc*

walem /waɬəm/ *preposition* — inbetween, bounded by, in the corner of

sį /sĩ:/ *preposition* — behind, having *been* passed *both temporally and spatially*

zās /zæ:s/ *verb,* pst. *zāg,* grd. *sū* — to exist permanently

fę /fẽ:/ *verb,* pst. *fēŋ,* grd. *fēd* — to exist temporarily

meyŋe /mɛɪŋə/ *verb,* pst. *meyŋeg,* grd. *meyŋed* — to recline, lie, with no intention to sleep

pil /pfɪɬ/ *pronoun* — 1sɢ

keg /kxəɣ/ *pronoun* — demonstrative, out of sight

=tu /tu/ *clitic* — ᴀᶻ

degi /ðəɣɪ/ *preposition* — attached to/on a surface

boyb /boɤb/ *noun,* pl. *boyb* — meadow, steppe, grassland; vast empty grasscovered area

bapę /bapfẽ:/ *noun,* pl. *bapīn* — a road or path in a wooded area

wāg /wæ:ɣ/ *noun,* pl. *wēg* — a body of water where you can see to the other side

geyluk /ɣɛɪɬukx/ *noun,* pl. nonexistent — reeds; undergrowth where land meets water

fuß /fuʃ/ *pronoun* — 3sɢ

=wę /wẽ:/ *clitic* — ɴᶻ *not used for verbs! use* ɢʀᴅ *instead*

lemane /ɬəmanə/ *adjective* — thick, dense, lush, wellgrowing

teygu /tɛɪɣu/ *verb,* pst. *teygug,* grd. *teygut* — to prevent, make unable, stop

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leli /ɬəɫɪ/ *verb,* pst. *lelī,* grd. *lelid* — to tie, bind, leash

kīm /kxiːm/ *noun,* pl. *kīm* — boat primarily used for transport of a single *or a few* person*s*

fē, pit, soy, nip /feː, pfɪt, soɤ, nɪpf/ *adverbs* — east-/west-/north-/southways

wīwa /wiːwa/ *noun,* pl. *wīwi* — hole, passage, clearing

ŋawi /ŋawɪ/ *verb,* pst. *ŋawig,* grd. *ŋawid* — to cut, reap, harvest, fell

gę /ɣɛ̃ː/ *verb,* pst. *gęg,* grd. *gād* — to do, finish

teywe /tɛɪwə/ *subjunction* — hence, therefore, thus

kō /kxɔː/ *adverb* — there (out of sight)

size /sɪzə/ *noun,* pl. *sizi* — tree, large bush *like a lilac or alder*

ūbit /uːbɪt/ *verb,* pst. *ūbig,* grd. *ūbid* — to hear

loy /ɬoɤ/ *verb,* pst. *loyg,* grd. *loyd* — to feel, experience *about emotions*

weylag /wɛɪɫaɤ/ *noun,* pl. *weyleyg* — noise, unpleasant *and unwanted* sound

pißi /pfɪʃɪ/ *noun,* pl. *pißī* — fear, fright, worry

fǫw /fɔ̃ːw/ *preposition* — with, in the company of; among, *submerged* in

kigewu /kxɪɣəwu/ *noun,* pl. *kigewoy* — portable cloth container: bag, pouch, etc

feyd /fɛɪð/ *verb,* pst. *feyg,* grd. *feyd* — near, come closer to, *when with a nominalized verb* almost finish, approach

kelūl /kxəɫuːɫ/ *noun,* pl. *kelīl* — hero, demigod, mythical figure *figuratively* muscular man

Kelegoykesā /kxələɤoɤkxəsæː/ *noun,* pl. *Kelegoykesē* — *given name*

Ekasa /əkxasa/ *noun,* pl. *Ekasey* — *given name*

lękam /ɬɛ̃ːkxam/ *conjunction* — or, either of *when only two things are contrasted*

bōwaz /bɔːwaz/ *noun,* pl. *bōweyz* — human; member of society

gēŋǫ /ɣeːŋɔ̃ː/ *verb,* pst. *gēŋǫg,* grd. *gēŋǫd* — pay *for*, buy, be/have enough for *buying*

ßißaw /ʃɪʃaw/ *preposition* — ALIEN

dewaz /ðəwaz/ *noun,* pl. *dewiz* — coin, piece of metal *commonly gold*, shiny *small* object

weyl /wɛɪɫ/ *pronoun* — why, wherefore, for what reason

kāßit /kæːʃɪt/ *verb,* pst. *kāßik,* grd. *kāßid* — care about, regard, think of, hold dear

neŋ /nəŋ/ *negation* — NEG

sape /sapfə/ *noun,* pl. *sapi* — quarrel, small fight *where blood isn't drawn*, *figuratively* banter

loyte /ɬoɤtə/ *verb,* pst. *loyteg,* grd. *loyted* — *of personal items and memorabilia* keep safe, guard; store; *of food* conserve, pickle

oyge /oɤɣə/ *verb,* pst. *oykeg,* grd. *oyget* — own, keep, *of animals* be bonded to, have in possession

alēf /aleːf/ *noun,* pl. *aleyf* — safety, peace, calm

woyl /woɤɫ/ *adjective* — many, much

kīwel /kxiːwəɫ/ *verb,* pst. *kīweg,* grd. *kīwed* — order, command, *colloquially* force

aßīŋ /aʃiːŋ/ *noun,* pl. *aßīŋ* — obedience, respect, devotion