

CDN Speedlang 5 Sketch and Relaysper Torch

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1 Torch

This torch begins with a short text in Anroo. Next is a sketch of the Anroo language, updated slightly from the sketch I submitted for the CDN's 5th biennial speedlang challenge. Last is a wordlist of Anroo's current vocabulary. I've added all the words and grammar I used in the torch to this document, so everything should be here. If it isn't, don't hesitate to PM me @miacommet#5194.

Kirxaksi nuvaxa, ntaxik joori otrù nkamo-jè, ntaxik ntaxik onuuk vo vonorovo: Nkiku Hekosa ntaxik om nkelor enol nra lico hu. Hak hal makùta a mi, hojè moonko troha axo, fo yo Hekosa venla jal nar, ha cok hèarnu jexi anre pexè npa, to sapi gèmane nkelor xo Kirxaksi ocalkèku. Nii goreem troha ye telu a, troha eseu yor hojè oomoonko troha zil hu.

The two proper names are **Kirxaksi** [kir'çaʔsi] and **Hekosa** [he'kosa].

2 Introduction

Anroo, also known by its exonym Andronian, is a speedlang constructed for the 5th CDN Speedlang Challenge. The requirements for the challenge are the following:

- Harmony of some kind, i.e. some sort of long-distance assimilative process such as vowel harmony or nasal harmony.
- Marginal phonemes, e.g. phonemes that only occur in a small number of words or are only contrastive in certain environments.
- Prenasalization as a feature. Discuss why you analyze it as prenasalization rather than clusters starting with nasals.
- Include some sort of interaction between morphosyntax and information structure, for example topic-comment constructions or movement to mark focus
- Make at least five different aspectual distinctions
- Encode the semantic space of location and spatial relations in a meaningfully different way from English
- Include some number of two-part morphemes such as circumpositions, circumfixes, separable verbs, bipartite/compound verbs, or whatever floats your boat. The criterion to meet is to have some sort of morpheme that can productively have other lexical or inflectional material come between two distinct and separable parts.

This sketch will serve to show that Anroo meets these requirements. It also includes the required translation sentences in the form of 5MOYD sentences 1124, 1134, 1144, 1154, and 1164 and sentences describing images 6, 11, 31, 41, and 71 from the 1992 Topological Relations Picture Series.

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3 Phonology

3.1 Vowels

	Front	Central	Back
High	i	ɨ	u
Mid	e	ə	o
Low		a	

- All vowels are written with their IPA value except for /i ə/ <ù è>.
- All vowels may be nasalized. Nasalized vowels are written double, for example /ã/ <aa>. They are pronounced long except before the glottal stop coda.

3.2 Consonants

	Labial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Plain Stop	p	t	tɕ	k	(ʔ)
Prenasalized Stop	^m b	ⁿ d	(ⁿ dʒ)	^ŋ g	
Nasal	m	n	ɲ	ŋ	
Fricative	f v	s z	ɕ ʒ		h
Liquid		r l			
Prenasalized Liquid		ⁿ d ^r ⁿ l			
Glide	w		j		

- Consonants are written with IPA except /ʔ tɕ ^mb ⁿd ⁿdʒ ^ŋg ɲ ɕ ʒ ⁿd^r ⁿl j/ <ʔ c np nt nc nk ñ g x j nr nl y>.
- Syllabic /ɱ/ is written <m>, and occurs in two morphemes, both very common: **m** *fact*, *thing*, *event*, *matter* and the negative prefix **m**-.
- The nasal /ŋ/ does not occur before /i e/ and the nasal /ɲ/ does not occur before /u o a/ but they both occur before /i ə/.
- The glottal stop occurs word-medially to avoid hiatus, as a coda after nasal vowels, and prothetically on vowel-initial words that begin phrases. As a coda, it can be considered an allophone of any stop and is written as <k>. There is reason to posit word-initial /ʔ/ in some words due to morphophonological reasons discussed later.
- Alveolar stops and fricatives become alveolopalatal before /i/.
- /ⁿdʒ/ only occurs as a result of prenasalization of a root with /tɕ/; no plain roots contain it.

3.3 Phonotactics

A syllable onset may consist of any consonant or any stop or sibilant followed by /r l/. A syllable coda may consist of any oral vowel optionally followed by /r l/ or any nasal vowel optionally followed by /m n ʔ/

3.4 Morphophonology

3.4.1 Prenasalization

Prenasalization occurs as a result of several morphological processes, most notably the nominalizing clitic, which mutates the first consonant of the nominalized verb phrase. It generally has the effect of prenasalizing stops or liquids and voicing fricatives. The table below shows the effects of the mutation on consonants. Nasals and voiced fricatives are unaffected.

Base	Mutated
p	^m b
t	ⁿ d
tʃ	ⁿ dʒ
k	ⁿ g
j	ɲ
w	m
h, ʔ	n
f	v
s	z
ʃ	ʒ
r	ⁿ dʀ
l	ⁿ l

3.4.2 Nasal Harmony

Affixes and clitics agree with their hosts in vowel nasality. For example, the prefix **e-** combines with oral **vo** to make **evo** and with nasal **loom** to make **eeloom**. Most consonants are transparent to this harmony, so you have nasal **eeprii** and oral **enra** although the first has an oral consonant and the second has a nasal consonant. Word-initial nasals (but *not* prenasalized consonants) may nasalize prefixes leading to mismatches like **eenol**. When a word has mixed nasality, for example due to compounding, prefixes agree with the nasality of the first vowel and suffixes with the nasality of the last vowel.

4 Verbs

4.1 Aspect

Anroo marks several aspects which describe an event's time structure and how that structure relates to the topic time at discussion. Verbs in Anroo may be loosely divided based on their lexical aspect into dynamic, stative, and iterative. Dynamic verbs describe actions or events and are perfective by default. Stative verbs describe states or ongoing conditions, and are imperfective by default. Iterative verbs describe atelic ongoing or repeated punctual actions, such as blinking or tapping. Each class interacts differently with the different aspect markings.

4.1.1 Inchoative

The inchoative marks the start of an event. With dynamic and iterative verbs it refers to the beginning of the action or process.

(1) **Luka-ku sonpù iim-zoo mee.**

luka=ku sonpù iim=zo mee
Lukas=ERG soup eat=INCH just

*‘Lukas **just** started eating soup.’*

With verbs or perception it can imply a sudden observation.

(2) **Nkepe-ku ñùùm vo-zo jè toke mi.**

nkepe=ku ñùùm vo=zo jè toke mi
child=ERG cat see=INCH be.in tree on.narrow.object

‘The child caught sight of a cat in the tree.’

With stative verbs, it creates a perfective predicate meaning ‘to begin to be in X state,’ and may be combined with other aspect markers.

(3) **Pita hir-zo-tol prii-zoo.**

pita hir=zo=tol prii=zo
Peter be.tired=INCH=PRSP sleep=INCH

‘Peter will get tired and fall asleep.’

4.1.2 Completive

The completive marks that something was true before the topic time. For dynamic verbs, it marks that the action was completed before the topic time and entails culmination.

(4) **Nkepe-ku mù iim-cii.**

nkepe=ku mù iim=ci
child=ERG rice eat=COMP

‘The child ate/has eaten the rice.’

With stative verbs, it entails that the state was formerly true, but does not hold at the topic time.

(5) **Po ehir-ci, hoo po eprii-kii.**

po e-hir=ci hoo po e-prii=ki
1s LCL-be.tired=COMP but 1s LCL-sleep=DEL

‘I was tired, but I slept a bit (so I’m not tired anymore).’

It can be used as an experiential perfect in the positive to mark a past experience. It cannot be used in the negative to mark that someone has never done something, but rather the adverb **seek** *never before* is used.

(6) **Ntire ro nle ee'iim-cii?**

ntire ro nle e-iim=ci
fried.dumpling TOP.ACC 2s LCL-eat=COMP

'Have you ever eaten a ntire dumpling?'

(7) **Ntire ro po ee'iim seek.**

ntire ro po e-iim seek
fried.dumpling TOP.ACC 1s LCL-eat never

'I've never eaten a ntire dumpling.'

It is used with locatives of time to express an event after which something else happens. Rather than asserting that the event is before the topic time, this can be thought of as asserting that the topic time is situated after the event.

(8) **Ju kèr-zo-ci mi a jè, ñùùm prii-zoo.**

ju kèr=zo=ci mi a jè ñùùm prii=zo
sun shine=INCH=COMP at.future.time TOP be.in cat sleep=INCH

'After the sun comes up, the cat will go to sleep.'

4.1.3 Prospective

The prospective marks an event which has not yet happened at the topic time.

(9) **Po prii-zoo-toon.**

po prii=zoo=toon
1s sleep=INCH=PRSP

'I'm going to fall asleep.'

It is used with locatives to express an event before which something else happens. Conversely to with the completive aspect, this can be seen as asserting that the topic time is before the event occurs.

(10) **Alesù-ku xi nanar jè mù npa-tol olu.**

alesù=ku xi na~nar jè mù npa=tol olu
Alex=ERG thing RDP~fix be.in rice have=PRSP at.past.time

'Alex fixed it before it mattered.'

4.1.4 Delimitative

The delimitative marks something that happens for only a short amount of time.

(11) **Toto-ki ga, hoo nto a ju-ku mpo kèr.**

toto=ki ga hoo nto a ju=ku mpo kèr
rain=DEL yesterday but now TOP sun=ERG 1p warm

'It rained a bit yesterday, but the sun is shining today.'

With iterative verbs it marks that something only occurred a small number of times, even once.

(12) **Poku tèze npe hepe-ki.**

po=ku tèze npe hepe=ki
1s=ERG table on.functional.part tap=DEL

'I tapped the top of the table [once].'

When used with accomplishment verbs, the delimitative implies that the event did not culminate.

(13) **Mù ro, Kal iim-kii.**

mù ro kal iim=ki
rice TOP.ACC Carl eat=DEL

'Carl ate some of the rice.'

This is due to a scalar implicature relation with the completive.

4.1.5 Durative

The durative marks an extended state, often as a background description for another event.

(14) **Ju zermel a, toto-jè**

ju n=sermel a toto=jè
day NMZ=be.whole TOP rain=DUR

'All day yesterday it was raining.'

4.1.6 Habitual

Used for habits and general truths, plus completive means the habit no longer holds.

4.2 Locality

Anroo has a prefix **e-** which is used when an active participant is considered ‘local,’ either to the speech act itself or to the situation. It is always used when the speaker has an active role in the statement.

(15) **Xi npo eeloom a, poku kù enra vo.**

xi n=po e-loom a po=ku kù e-nra vo
thing NMZ=1s LCL-have TOP 1s=ERG 2s LCL-give see

‘I have something to show you.’ [5MOYD 1161]

Roles other than the subject can count as ‘active,’ in which case the use of the local prefix indicates closer involvement of the speaker, with greater agency, activity, or control.

(16) **Pol-ku po enra vo xù mù.**

pol=ku po e-nra vo xù mù
NAME=ERG 1s LCL-give see steam rice

‘Paul showed me how to cook rice (and I cooked along with him).’

(17) **Pol-ku po nra vo xù mù.**

pol=ku po nra vo xù mù
NAME=ERG 1s give see steam rice

‘Paul showed me how to cook rice (and I just watched him).’

Omitting the local prefix with a first-person subject can mark a strong lack of control.

(18) **Po prii-zoo-toon.**

po prii=zoo=toon
1s sleep=INCH=PRSP

‘I’m going to fall asleep.’

The local prefix can also be used with second person active participants, especially with questions.

(19) **Ntire ro nle ee’iim-cii?**

ntire ro nle e-iim=ci
fried.dumpling TOP.ACC 2s LCL-eat=COMP

‘Have you ever eaten ntire dumplings?’

It is used when reporting speech or thoughts that someone else has had about themselves.

(20) **Nkebe-ku po nra klèra nki ehir.**

nkebe=ku po nra klèra nki e-hir
child=ERG 1s give hear 3s LCL-tired

‘My daughter₁ told me that she₁ was tired.’

(21) **Ana vo nki entinto-tol.**

ana vo nki e-ntinto=tol
NAME see 3s LCL-have.fun=PRSP

‘Ana thinks she will have fun.’

It can also be used when the head of a nominalized clause is an active participant in the clause itself. Often then the subject can be elided.

(22) **Nleku feke ntire ekèr vo.**

nle=ku man n=ntire e-kèr vo
2s=ERG man NMZ=fried.dumpling LCL-cook see

‘You see the man who cooks fried dumplings.’

4.3 Negation

Verbs may be negated by the negative prefix **m-** which is one of two occurrences of the syllabic nasal.

(23) **Firo jù-ku po mnra core.**

firo n=xù=ku po m-nra core
greens NMZ=boil=ERG 1s NEG-give be.better

‘I don’t like boiled greens.’

(24) **Ñii ntèze nra mnar ku, po me, Akira re.**

ñii n=tèze nra m-nar ku po me akira re
person NMZ=chair give NEG-fix TOP.ERG 1s not.be Akira be

‘It is not me but Akira who broke the chair.’ [5MOYD 1144]

4.4 Bipartite Verbs

Anroo has a class of bipartite verbs that consist of two parts. Sometimes one of the two parts will also exist as a separate word, for example **hir huu** *to work to the point of exhaustion* contains **hir** *to be tired* as well as **huu** which has no meaning outside of the verb. Others do not, such as **kro lu** *to imagine*, neither part of which occurs alone. Aspect is marked after the first part and when the verb is topicalized, only the first part is copied.

(25) **Po hir-ci huu.**

po hir=ci huu
1s tire.out=COMP tire.out

'I have already tired myself out.'

(26) **Kro a, nleku cixi ncore ekro lu?**

kro a nle=ku cixi n=core e-kro lu
imagine TOP 2s=ERG leaf NMZ=be.better LCL-imagine

'Are you imagining a better future?'

5 Serial Verb Constructions

Anroo makes use of serial verb constructions (SVCs) in which multiple verbs can be used together as a single predicate. Some SVCs have meanings directly predictable from their components.

(27) **Pol-ku po nra vo xù mù.**

pol=ku po nra vo xù mù
NAME=ERG 1s give see steam rice

'Paul showed me how to cook rice (and I just watched him).'

(28) **Ñèl gatè iim a, nkepe iim azo.**

ñèl n=gatè iim a nkepe iim azo
way NMZ=termite eat TOP child eat do.so

'You know how a termite eats, the child eats like that. [5MOYD 1164]

Other SVCs have lexicalized meanings that are related to, but not entirely predictable from their components.

(29) **Poku nle enra clito loom!**

po=ku nle e-nra clito loom
1s=ERG 2s LCL-give move.body hold.with.arms

'I'm hugging you!'

Only the first verb of an SVC is inflected, except for certain fixed constructions in which the second verb is marked as negative.

5.1 Symmetrical SVCs

5.1.1 Give Causatives: nra

The verb **nra** *to give* has grammaticalized to form causatives meaning either *to make someone do something* or *to allow someone to do something*.

(30) **Xi npo eeloom a, poku kù enra vo.**

xi n=po e-loom a po=ku kù e-nra vo
thing NMZ=1s LCL-have TOP 1s=ERG 2s LCL-give see

'I have something to show you.' [5MOYD 1161]

6 Clause Structure

6.1 Basic Clause Order and Alignment

The unmarked constituent order in Anroo is SOVX, with the agent of an intransitive verb marked with the ergative clitic **ku** which agrees in nasality with the last syllable of the agent.

(31) **Po prii-zoo-toon.**

po prii=zoo=toon
1s sleep=INCH=PRSP

'I'm going to fall asleep.'

(32) **Poku nle enra clito loom!**

po=ku nle e-nra clito loom
1s=ERG 2 LCL-give move.body hold.with.arms

'I'm hugging you!'

6.2 Topicalization

6.2.1 Topicalization of A and P

When the agent of a transitive verb is topicalized, it is still marked with **ku**, but there is no nasal harmony and there is a prosodic break between it and the rest of the sentence.

(33) **Ñùùm ku, alii iim-cii.**

ñùùm ku alii iim=ci
cat TOP.ERG mouse eat=CMP

‘As for the cat, it already ate the mouse.’

When the patient of a transitive verb is topicalized, it is moved to the left and marked with the accusative topic marker **ro**. In this case, the agent is not marked.

(34) **Ntire ro, nle ee’iim-cii?**

ntire ro nle e-iim=ci
fried.dumpling TOP.ACC 2s LCL-eat=CMP

‘Have you ever eaten ntire dumplings?’

(35) **Mù ro, nle iim-kii.**

mù ro nle iim=ki
rice TOP.ACC 2s eat=DEL

‘You ate some of the rice.’

6.2.2 Topicalization of Obliques

Any constituent can be topicalized. When anything other than the agent or patient of a transitive verb is topicalized, the marker **a** is used.

(36) **Ñèl gatè iim a, nkepe iim azo.**

ñèl n=gatè iim a nkepe iim azo
way NMZ=termite eat TOP child eat do.so

‘You know how a termite eats, the child eats like that. [5MOYD 1164]’

(37) **Xi npo eeloom a, poku kù enra vo.**

xi n=po e-loom a po=ku kù e-nra vo
thing NMZ=1s LCL-have TOP 1s=ERG 2s LCL-give see

‘I have something to show you.’ [5MOYD 1161]’

6.2.3 Topicalization of Locatives

When a location or time is topicalized, the locative verb moves to after the topic marker **a**.

(38) **Ju kèr-zo-ci mi a jè, ñùùm prii-zoo.**

ju kèr=zo=ci mi a jè ñùùm prii=zo
sun shine=INCH=CMP at.future.time TOP be.in cat sleep=INCH

'After the sun comes up, the cat will go to sleep.'

(39) **Ntawo npe a jè, hènpi-ku alii iim, hoo omo nar a jè, ñùùm-kuu iim.**

ntawo npe a jè, hènpi=ku alii iim hoo omo nar a jè
field in.place TOP be.in snake=ERG mouse eat but house in.container TOP be.in
ñùùm=ku iim
cat=ERG eat

'In the field, snakes eat mice, and in the house, cats eat them.' [5MOYD 1124]

6.2.4 Topicalization of Verbs

Verbs may be topicalized by copying them with the topic marker **a**. This is especially common in yes/no questions.

(40) **Kro a, nleku cixi ncore ekro lu?**

kro a nle=ku cixi n=core e-kro lu
imagine TOP 2s=ERG leaf NMZ=be.better LCL-imagine

'Are you imagining a better future?'

6.3 Negative/Alternative Topic Construction with tro

A topicalized phrase with **tro** sets the topic as being everything other than the complement of **tro**.

(41) **Pol vomo a tro, toto-ku tale nra-ci mnar.**

pol v-omo a tro toto=ku tale nra=ci m-nar
Paul POSS=house TOP without rain=ERG world give=CMP NEG-fix

'Other than Paul's house, the rain destroyed everything.'

(42) **Koofa a tro po meeprii.**

koofa a tro po m-e-prii
bed TOP without 1 NEG-LCL-sleep

'Without a bed, I don't sleep.', 'I only sleep in beds.'

(43) **Firo a tro, xi npoku iim wo.**

firo a tro xi n=po=ku iim wo
greens TOP without thing NMZ=1=ERG eat not.have

'Without cabbage greens, there is nothing that I eat.', 'I only eat cabbage greens.'

The topic does not have to actually be a prepositional phrase introduced by **tro**; agents and patients can be topicalized in this manner as well, in which case they still use the marker **a**, rather than **ku** or **ro**.

(44) **Tobiya a tro, npèlanpè nturi katak.**

Tobiya a tro npèla~npè nturi katak
Tobias TOP without container~DIM shatter ID:small.pieces

'Tobias aside, someone broke the bowl.', 'Someone other than Tobias broke the bowl.'

6.4 Questions

6.4.1 Polar Questions

Polar questions in Anroo can be differentiated from statements by prosody alone. They are pronounced with a rise in pitch peaking at the stressed syllable of the focus (*i.e.* the thing being questioned) and with falling pitch after.

(45) **Ga a, rolo npa?**

ga a rolo npa
yesterday TOP dog have

'Were there any dogs yesterday?'

In sentence 45 the speaker is asking, given the known circumstances of the previous day, were there any *dogs* in particular? The highest pitch of intonation is on the first syllable of **rolo**. When there is no other topic, it is common in questions for the verb to be topicalized.

(46) **Xaa a, nkepe-ku m ncore xaa?**

xaa a nkepe=ku m n=core xaa
wish TOP child=ERG event NMZ=be.better wish

'Could the child have wished for something better?'

When the focus is the last word in the question, the word **anre** ‘or’ is added after to allow for the falling intonation marking the question. In sentence 47, the speaker knows there were certain dogs, and is questioning whether they were present *yesterday*. Since **ga** ‘yesterday’ is the last word, **anre** is added and pronounced with falling intonation.

(47) **Rolo a, npa ga anre?**

rolo a npa ga anre
dog TOP have yesterday or

‘Were the dogs there yesterday?’

6.4.2 Open Questions

Anroo has two primary question words: **me** is used when the listener is asked to select from a closed set that they know all the members of, and **ntaa** is used when they are asked to select from an open set. These can be used with nouns. **Me ñii** ‘who, lit. which person’ is used to ask for a person from among a known group of people, who the speaker assumes they will know, and **ntaa ñii** ‘who, lit. what person’ is used to ask for a person more generally, without anticipating that the person is known to the speaker.

Open questions are often phrased by stating the identity of the thing being questioned as the topic and having the comment consist only of the copula and question phrase.

(48) **Ñii viro xù-ci a, re ntaa ñii?**

ñii n=firo xù=ci a re ntaa ñii
person NMZ=greens cook=CMP TOP be what person

‘Who is it that cooked these greens?’

(49) **Iye nle re-jè-ci nki vanroo a, re me?**

iye n=nle re=jè=ci nki v-anroo a re me
island NMZ=2 be=DUR=CMP 3 POSS=local TOP be which

‘Which island did you use to live on?’, ‘The island you used to live on, which is it?’

When some other topic is present, the question words remain *in situ*.

(50) **Sermel a, nleku ntaa anre ntù-ci?**

sermel a nle=ku ntaa anre ntù=ci
end TOP 2=ERG what branch pick=CMP

‘What did you decide to do in the end?’

7 Noun Phrase

The noun phrase consists of a noun preceded by determiners, possessors and true adjectives, and followed by nominalized modifiers.

7.1 Possession

Possession is marked on the possessee with the prefix **o-** before consonants and **v-** before vowels. The possessor comes before the possessee.

- (51) **Toto ceeloo lar hoo, omo onleka mceeloo.**

toto ceeloo lar hoo omo o-nleka m-ceeloo
rain pour moving.past CNTR house POSS=top NEG-pour

'The roof does not leak, even if it rains heavily.' [5MOYD 1134]

7.2 Oblique Case

Nouns governed directly by prepositions, rather than by a preposition and a postposition are marked with the oblique case. If the last sound of a word is a vowel, it is removed, then **-u** is added. Some words have irregular forms in the oblique, such as **ñèl** 'way, manner,' which becomes **gu**.

- (52) **Nkepe ga, vu azo ye vonorovo gu.**

nkepe ga vu azo ye vonorovo gu
child too speak do.so with ID:announcement way.OBL

'The child too, speaks like that with the manner of a proclamation.' [5MOYD 1226]

- (53) **Riyu a xo, nki azo.**

riya-u a xo nki azo
knife-OBL TOP with 3s do.so

'He did it with the knife.'

7.3 Attributive Nominalization

When modifying nouns, predicates may be nominalized by applying the nasal mutation to their first word. When used attributively, there is a loose relation between the predicate and the head. Common semantically light heads used for nominalization include **ñii** person, **xi** thing, object, **m** event, time, and **ñèl** way, manner.

- (54) **Ñèl gatè iim a, nkepe iim azo.**

ñèl n=gate iim a nkepe iim azo
way NMZ=termite eat TOP child eat do.so

'You know how a termite eats, the child eats like that. [5MOYD 1164]

- (55) **Ñii ntèze nra mnar ku, po me, Akira re.**

ñii n=tèze nra m-nar ku po me akira re
person NMZ=chair give NEG-fix TOP.ERG 1s not.be Akira be

'It is not me but Akira who broke the chair.' [5MOYD 1144]

- (56) **Poku mù nCowakii-kuu xù-ci iim.**

po=ku mù n=cowakii=ku xù=ci iim
1s=ERG rice NMZ=Joachim=ERG steam=CMP eat

'I'm eating the rice that Joachim cooked.' [5MOYD 1154]

- (57) **Xi npo eeloom a, poku kù enra vo.**

xi n=po e-loom a po=ku kù e-nra vo
thing NMZ=1s LCL-have TOP 1s=ERG 2s LCL-give see

'I have something to show you.' [5MOYD 1161]

The attributive nominalization marker can also mark appositive nouns.

- (58) **Poku Ana npo ocilù vo.**

po=ku ana n=po o-cilù vo
1=ERG ana NMZ=1 POSS=friend see

'I saw Ana, a friend of mine.'

8 Adpositions

Spatial relations in Anroo are expressed through a combination of locative verbs and adpositions (usually postpositions). The locational verb and the adpositional phrase come after the main verb.

(59) **Ñùùm ñevo-jè jè tèze heñi**

ñùùm ñevo=jè jè tèze heñi
cat wait=DUR be.in table under

'The cat is waiting under the table.' [1992TRPS 31]

For locational predicates, the locative verb is treated as the main verb of the sentence, and the adpositional phrase is the absolutive argument.

(60) **Kotù-ku lo npe jè.**

kotù=ku lo npe jè
boat=ERG water in.right.place be.in

'The boat is in the water.' [1992TRPS 11]

However, unlike regular absolutes, they are topicalized using the oblique topic marker **a** and the ergative loses its marking.

(61) **Anre so a, cixi jè.**

branch hanging.from TOP leaf be.in
anre so a cixi jè

'As for the branch, there are leaves on it.' [1992TRPS 41]

An interesting pair of postpositions are **npe** 'in the expected or salient part of something' and **kozo** 'outside of the expected or salient part of something'. **Kozo** is not used with typical locational verbs, but rather collocates with the verb **he** 'to be somewhere unexpected.'

(62) **Rolo-ku rolo vomo npe jè.**

rolo=ku rolo v-omo npe jè
dog=ERG dog POSS=house in.right.place be.in

'The dog is inside of the doghouse.' [1992TRPS 71]

(63) **Rolo-ku rolo vomo kozo he.**

rolo=ku rolo v-omo kozo he
dog=ERG dog POSS=house not.in.right.place be.in.unexpected

'The dog is out of the doghouse.' [1992TRPS 06]

9 Derivational Morphology

9.1 Deverbal <l>

There is an infix <l> which is inserted after the first consonant of a verb to derive a noun for a person or thing who habitually does that verb. If an illegal consonant cluster would be formed, then an epenthetic è is inserted before the l. For vowel-initial words, the prefix l- is used.

Verb	Meaning	Noun	Meaning
azo	to do so	lazo	someone who mimics others
clito	to move one's body	clèlito	someone who moves around a lot
hir	to be tired	hèlir	someone who is often tired
sarke	to lean against something for support	slarke	a sick person

9.2 Verbal Reduplication

Verbs may undergo reduplication to give the meaning of repetition or undoing a previous state. If the first syllable has the form CCV(C), then the vowel is copied to break up the cluster giving CVCV(C). Otherwise, the first CV of the word is reduplicated. For vowel-initial words, an epenthetic glottal stop is inserted, so V(C) becomes VʔV(C).

Verb	Meaning	Reduplication	Meaning
nar	to fix	nanar	to fix something again, to repair back to a previous state
xaa	to want	xaaxaa	to change one's mind about what one wants
prii	to sleep	piirii	to fall back asleep
vo	to see	vovo	to see again, to find

9.3 Diminutive

To form the diminutive, the first syllable is reduplicated after the end of the word. If the word is of mixed nasality, the reduplicated syllable assimilates in nasality to the final syllable.

Verb	Meaning	Diminutive	Meaning
nkebe	child	nkebenke	small child, baby
alii	mouse	alii'aa	small mouse
ñùùm	cat	ñùùmñùùm	small cat, kitten

10 Lexicon

10.1 Conceptual Metaphors

10.1.1 TIME=TREE

Anroo people speak of time as though it is a tree with the present situated where the first branch separates from the trunk. Future events are 'perched on branches' and past events are 'leaning against the trunk.' The first of something is 'at the roots' and the last of it is 'at the leaves.' A person's 'tree' is their fate. To make a decision is to 'choose branch.'

10.1.2 IMPORTANCE=RICE

As rice is a staple for the Anroo people, it is symbolic of importance. ‘To have rice’ is to matter and ‘to lack rice’ is not to matter. If you ‘see no rice’ you are wasting time. The crux of a matter is ‘the thing’s rice.’

10.2 Wordlist

11 A

a *part.* topic marker for obliques

aan *n.* possibility, the quality of being possible

aca *n.* a place where people live, a town, a settlement

kotù aca *n.* a port *lit.* ‘boat town’

alel *n.* the action of waking up

alel clito *vb.* to wake up

alii *n.* a small rodent like a rat or mouse, a mischievous child

amaa *vb.* to die of natural causes, to peter out, to be unseasoned (of a dish)

anre *n.* a branch, a choice, a course of action, *part.* disjunction, or, particle used to separate multiple choices

anroo *n.* neighbor, local, autochthon, the Anroo language

ara *vb.* to suffer, to feel pain, *n.* pain, suffering

nra ara *svc.* to hurt someone, to beat someone

vu ara *svc.* to insult someone, to offend someone

’ase *n.* friend

’axo *vb.* to transport goods, to send, to carry goods

’èlaxo *n.* a cart for transporting goods

azo *vb.* to do so, to do something like that often forms SVCs meaning “to X like that”

12 C

caak *n.* prepared fermented sauces bought at markets

calkèk *n.* an elite corps of an army, highly

trained soldiers

ceeloo *vb.* to pour or out of a container, to leak, (intransitive, of a stream) to flow quickly, (intransitive, of a person) to bleed

cexo *vb.* to provide for children, to promise, to ensure something is where it needs to be

ci (cii) *part.* completive marker

ciinta *n.* iron

cika *vb.* to cut something that’s under tensile stress such that it springs or pulls apart, to diffuse a tense situation between people

cilù *n.* life force believed to give one strength and vigor

cilù ohepe *n.* heartbeat, pulse

cixi *n.* leaves of a tree, *metaph.* the last or final piece of something, the future

clito *vb.* to move your body in a certain way, to do something by moving your body

loom clito *svc.* to hug affectionately, *lit.* ‘hold.in.arms move.body’

vo clito *svc.* to open your eyes, *lit.* ‘see move.body’

cok *n.* amount, quantity, how much of something

coka *n.* an act that goes against a promise or agreement

cooru *vb.* to bend something, to turn (to a direction), to round a corner

core *vb.* to be better than the current state, *inch.* to improve

nra core *svc.* to make someone happy, to please someone

cu *part.* focus particle emphasizing expanded extent, even

cuha *vb.* to be far away (from), to be distant, *adv.* far, across, away

cùl *vb.* to go, especially to somewhere ex-

pected, to happen

13 E

efo *n.* a spiced stew, a curry

ego *n.* a person's legs

nra ego *vb.* to flee, to run away, to escape, to 'leg it'

el *part.* such as, for example, including

ele *n.* harbor, hub

enla *n.* gold, goldwork, a common name

enol *vb.* to answer, to respond, to do an action in response to something

eruuntuum *ideo.* ideophone for random scribbles on a page, people running around helter-skelter

eseu *n.* the hinterlands under control of a particular city or citystate, the lands or countryside of a nation

exèkemexèke *ideo.* doing something in an overly complicated way

14 È

ènparènpa *ideo.* ideophone for bobbing up and down in the waves, floating but not still

15 F

faa *vb.* to return, to go back, to go home

fawo *n.* canoe, small open-top boat for recreation or fishing

firo *n.* greens of *Brassica rapa* used as food

fo *part.* a particle used to clarify what something is, give examples, or introduce an incidental, nonrestrictive attributive

fùl *n.* the act of closing your eyes

16 G

ga *adv.* yesterday, the day before the time under discussion

ga *part.* topic particle indicating addition, too, extra information

gatè *n.* termite, an annoying child

nra gatè *idiom* to curse someone

gèl *n.* footsteps, footprints

gèl ntaica *vb.* to take a walk, to go for a stroll

gèmane *vb.* to steer or direct, to teach a physical skill, such as sports, dance, or combat

go *part.* discourse particle marking that something is expected to have happened, or is common sense

goo kra *bipartite vb.* to obtain something through hard work, to accomplish a goal after struggle

gor *n.* a game, a fun time, a session or event of something relaxing (in compounds), used as a cognate object with **zeego** when there isn't a particular game being played

goreem *vb.* to balance, to rest on the edge of something, to just barely succeed at doing something

goreem troha *svc.* to fail to do something, to miss the mark

gorel *n.* respect, treatment of others with honor

gulenlee *ideo.* ideophone for clouds hanging in the sky or around mountains, emphasizing peace or beauty of weather

17 H

ha *adj.* big, tall, wide-reaching, well-known, long (of time)

hak *part.* all, every

hal *adj.* brightly colored, bright (of a flame), sharp (of an edge)

halce *n.* larger boat with a deck and covered space

mane ohalce *n.* a boat, a boat as part of a floating village

hanra *adj.* dark colored, black, dark-skinned, unlit, peaceful, still

harnu *vb.* to create an opening meant for putting things in, such as digging a hole to sow seeds, making a hole in food to stuff it with something, clearing space in a box to put things in

hèlarnu *n.* a container or vessel for transportation or storage of goods

hau *vb.* to be upright, to stretch vertically, to reach up

haxe *n.* a book

he *vb.* to be somewhere (wrongly), to come from somewhere (wrongly), to not be in the salient or expected place, (collocates with the adposition *kozo*)

hee tu bpt. *vb.* for something known to confuse someone, especially used when the speaker is admitting that they should not have been confused by something

hepe *vb.* to tap or knock on something repeatedly, to play a percussion instrument, *del.* to tap something once

hepepep *ideo.* ideophone for a bunch of long things that are all about the same size

henlehuri *ideo.* a lot of something, overflowing with something, something all over the place

heñi *adp.* underneath, obscured by

hèka *n.* volcanic mountain highlands characterized by exposed lava flows

hènpèrè *ideo.* hurtling motion, momentum, continuing motion

hili *vb.* to wait in line, to form a line, to be patient, to organize, to put things away, to put things in their place, *anticaus.* to get put away, to get sent home from school, to get kicked out, to get banned

hir *vb.* to be tired, *inch.* to get tired

hir huun bpt. *vb.* to do something to the point of exhaustion, to exert oneself tiringly

hirihere *vb.* to go for a walk for one's own amusement, to hike, to wander

hiyi *ideo.* ideophone for being so excited you can't sit still

hojè *adj.* characterized by a high or overwhelming flow rate

hojè inlo *n.* rapids, rushing unnavigable water, whitewater

hojè nelsaa *n.* a wound that gushes blood

hojè ñèlo *n.* a river with very fast current, but that's still navigable

hojè ñii *n.* a talkative person

hojè ora *n.* overwork, tasks that keep piling on

hojè sita npa *vb.* to be windy out

troha hojè toto *vb.* to get drenched, to get flooded

xù hojè *vb.* for a pot to boil over

hontu *vb.* to give in to something, to be eroded by something, to not withstand something, to find something unbearable

hoo *part.* marks contrast between two phrases

hoonre *n.* an upright plucked string instrument like a bass

hu *part.* discourse particle marking reported speech

huxunru *ideo.* ideophone for a beautiful ocean, with lightly rolling waves but no whitecaps

hù *n.* eggs as a food item

hùù *adj.* pleasant smelling, fragrant, *vb.* to smell good, to have a certain (good) smell

hùùrùùk *ideo.* ideophone for carrying something heavy or cumbersome

18 I

iceemee *n.* a long-term partner, especially with whom one is raising children, a long-term political ally, a twin city or twin island

ico *n.* value of a good or service in money or through bartering, price

'iki *n.* oil, fat, grease

npixo o'iki *n.* pork fat used for cooking, lard

iltè *part.* and so (conjunction showing that the second phrase is a result of the first)

imee *n.* dried noodles

inlo *n.* flowing water that is too shallow to be navigable, a creek

'ixu *vb.* to get sick, to be sick, to sicken, to make sick, to give allergies (esp. respiratory diseases), *n.* respiratory illness or symptoms

iye *n.* an island, semantically fairly vague and often used for any sort of discrete thing surrounded by a different thing

19 J

jè *vb.* to be at or in a place (collocates with locative adpositions)

joori *n.* kind, type, cultivar (of plants), ethnicity or nationality (of people)

ju *n.* the sun

20 K

ka *part.* a sentence-final particle for commands and requests

kaanta *n.* a sand bank or sandy beach, the threshold of a house

kalpi *n.* a kind of shrimp or prawn often farmed for food

kare *vb. intr.* to be a blessing for someone, *tr.* to be thankful for, to be grateful to, *adp.* thanks to, because of (positive connotation)

karekare *interj.* thank you (used when someone has been helpful or generous, used for gifts and services, but not for complements, also used when something good happens that wasn't guaranteed, like English 'oh thank God')

karil *n.* a fermented milk beverage believed to have medicinal properties (think kefir or Yakult)

kasol *vb.* to flourish, to grow well, to be bountiful, to be healthy, *n.* good health

kaxùnta *ideo.* ideophone for a rough sea, with surf and whitecaps

kelo *n.* the right to do something, permission to do something

kelo npa *vb.* to be allowed to do something, may, (permissive) can

kelor *vb.* to cut with a blade, to wage war, to fight, to chop *n.* large knife, machete, sword

klelor *n.* soldier, warrior

kerege *ideo.* ideophone for being rushed at, being charged at, coming under a rapidly approaching deadline

kèr *vb.* to shine, to be bright, to light up a space, to warm something up, to cook food with direct heat (including roasting and frying), to be sharp or severe (of pain), to be spicy (of food)

ki (kii) *part.* delimitative aspect marker

kixi *vb.* to tell a story, to write a story, to set something in stone

klèra *vb.* to hear, to catch the sound of something

nra klèra *svc.* to tell someone something

kro lu bpt. *vb.* to imagine, to consider

kotù *n.* a trading boat, a boat meant to bring goods between places

kozo *adp.* in the wrong place, not in the salient or expected place (collocates with the locative verb *he*)

koofa *n.* a raised mat for sleeping on, often used as metonymy for the home

koronto *ideo.* waking up suddenly, getting woken up by something

ku *part.* ergative marker when cliticized to A, topic marker for A when not cliticized

kù *prn.* second person singular pronoun

21 L

la *n.* place, side, commonly used with relative clauses

lar *adp.* past, moving past something, in spite of something, even though something is

leem ko bpt. *vb.* to grab something solid in

your hands, to seize, to grasp

lico *n.* tooth, teeth, grip of teeth

lico clito *vb.* to bite something

lico nra *vb.* to punish somebody, to chastise somebody

lo *n.* a body of water, water in the context of the ocean, rivers, or lakes

ñèlo *n.* navigable flowing water, such as a river

loo *part.* sentence-final particle stating that something is possible or is an opportunity for the listener, used with declarative statements with second person subjects as a light imperative

loom *vb.* to hold, to have in one's possession

loom ntù *svc.* to persevere, to keep going, to survive, to hang in there

lorjè *n.* early morning, after the first light but before leaving home, breakfast

lukaga *n.* traditional decorations hung around the house, made to evoke nature, something nice but not necessary like 'the icing on the cake'

lukaga zil *vb.* to make the finishing touches, to adorn, to do something extra

22 M

m *n.* an event, on occasion, a fact, a time, a thing, generic noun often used as a relative clause head

maila *n.* an established way of doing something, often with a negative connotation, bad habit, dogma

manaa *n.* first time doing something

me *vb.* to not be, negative copula used with noun predicates

me *part.* question word: which one (of a known set)

mee *part.* used with the prospective to indicate that something is just about to happen and used with the completive to indicate that something has just happened

mege *adv.* tomorrow, the day after the day under consideration, *le lendemain*

mekùta *n.* solstice, day when the Earth is tilted furthest away from or closest to the sun

hal mekùta *n.* summer solstice *lit.* 'bright solstice'

hanra mekùta *n.* winter solstice *lit.* 'dark solstice'

mi *adp.* sitting or perched on something long, at a future time

moonko *n.* a gift, a present, an offering

hojè moonko *n.* a sacrificial offering

moso *adj.* smelling otherwise rotten or fetid, *vb.* to smell **moso**

moso ntor hùù *idiom* to have the good smell of being rotten, said of pungent fermented foods

mù *n.* cooked rice, *metaph.* importance, the crux of an issue

mùltù *ideo.* fumbling around looking for something

23 N

nar *vb.* to fix or repair something broken

nra mnar *svc.* to break something human-made

troha mnar *svc.* to be broken (of something human-made)

nar *adp.* in a container or building, in a fluid, out of a total (used to form fractions)

nelsaa *n.* an injury from cutting or scratching that breaks the skin

neltè *vb.* to swing or wobble back and forth from a fixed point (as a spring from a low point or as a pendant from a high point), to dance or revel drunkenly

nkamo *vb.* to worship something, to see something as sacred, to see something as holy

nke *vb.* to be born, to give birth to someone

nkepe *n.* 's own children, an animal's own offspring

nkemee *vb.* to pull yourself somewhere with

your arms, to crawl on the ground

nki *prn.* third person pronoun

nlai *vb.* to stay, to remain, to be still, to not move

ntau nlai *svc.* to arrive and stay somewhere

nle *prn.* second person pronoun

nleka *n.* tree canopy, roof, ceiling, lid of a basket

no *vb.* to try to do something, to do something on purpose, forms SVCs with sensory verbs meaning ‘look at, listen to’ etc.

noo *ideo.* mooing, cow noises, *n.* cow noises

nook *n.* head

nook hili *vb.* to rest

noolkaa *n.* waves, wake, consequences, trace

noolkaa ntaica *vb.* to leave a wake, to leave behind a trail, to cause consequences

npa *vb.* to have, for there to be something

npamaga *ideo.* speaking for someone else, trying to pass off your thoughts as someone else’s, speaking over someone else

npe *adp.* in an expected or salient part of something, in a place

mpiina *n.* usefulness, activity, energy

mpiina wo *vb.* to be useless, to be lazy, to be wiped out

npixo *n.* domestic pig, pork

npuya *adj.* smelling roasted or browned (of food), it’s considered good in Anroo cooking to get this flavor in a soup so stock is often made with (remains of) roasted or grilled meat and roasted vegetables, *vb.* to smell **npuya**

nra *vb.* to give to someone, to let someone do something

ntaa *prn.* question word: what (open-ended answer)

ntaica *vb.* to set down, to leave behind, to disperse, to break up with someone, to spread someone’s ashes

ntama *n.* a story, a tale, an explanation

ntau *vb.* to make something move by striking it, to hit, to bump into, to hit a body part

ntau *n.* an inheritance, an heirloom

ntau ntaica *vb.* to leave an inheritance be-

hind

soo ye ntau *vb.* to inherit, to take as an inheritance

ntawo *n.* an open field, not used for agriculture

ntero *n.* an archipelago, a friend group or clique

nteronte *n.* an island when seen as part of an archipelago

nto *adv.* now (at the time of speech)

ntor *n.* nose, odor, smell, fragrance

pontor *n.* speaker’s nose

nturi *vb.* to break something rigid and brittle, to snap something, by extension to prepare dried ingredients for cooking

ntù *vb.* to pick, to select, to choose

anre ntù *vb.* to make a decision, to choose to do something

ñèl ntù *vb.* to take a road, to follow a path

nuuho *n.* knowledge, information

nuuk *n.* top, cover (used in expressions)

nuuk zil *vb.* to cover something, to protect something

24 Ñ

ñevo *vb.* to wait for something, to expect something (used with the completive, this implies that the thing you were waiting for occurred)

ñèl (obl. gu) *n.* way, manner, path

ñii *n.* a person

ñii *vb.* to be called something, to be named something, to be pronounced (of a word), to claim or allege, often collocates with *vu* ‘to say.’

ñiiñèl *n.* the collective heritage of an ethnic, religious, or other cultural group including, history, customs, beliefs, and manners particular to them

ñiiñiiñii *ideo.* throngs or crowds of people

ñùri *n.* a batch, all of a person’s siblings, sometimes including cousins of the same age

ñùùm *n.* cat, *vb.* to be fast, to be nimble

25 O

o *part.* and (for nominal conjunction)

olo *n.* floor, ground in a built structure, platform

mane volo *n.* pontoon, wharf, floating platform anchored near the shore or in a sheltered area

olo *n.* eyes, sense of sight, *metaph.* opinions, thoughts about something

polo *n.* the speaker's eyes or sense of sight

olu *adp.* against or near a vertical pole or surface, at a time in the present or past

omo *n.* a building where people live, house, home

ontu *vb.* to make something move

ntau ontu *svc.* to make something move by hitting it

wil ontu *svc.* to make something move by pulling on it

vu ontu *svc.* to tell someone to move, to order someone around

onuuk *adp.* above, on top of, before (postposition, collocates with **jè**)

oojaa *adj.* smelling spiced or sour, applied to aromatics like lemongrass, ginger, galangal, and allium as well as citrus, pineapple, and some spices like black pepper and coriander, *vb.* to smell **oojaa**

oojaa ntor yùyùù *idiom* to have the bad smell of spice/sourness, said of overproof alcohol

oomenènkè *ideo.* ideophone for waking up naturally or gradually rather than being woken up by something

ora *n.* work, daily acts done as part of work, *vb.* to do work, to serve as something, to be for something

ora alel *n.* daily life, emphasizing the repetitive aspects

'ori *n.* a market stall, a hawker stall, *vb.* to sell at a stall, to hawk

'èlori *n.* salesperson at a market, hawker

ozu *adj.* bad, not conforming to expectations

26 P

panraa *n.* dishes, especially large ceremonial dishes

parmi *adj.* smelling sweet, fruity, or floral, *vb.* to smell **parmi**

penre *vb.* to shoot

pexè *n.* uncooked grain, especially uncooked rice

pezè *vb.* to outlast, to endure, to pass a trial

plezè *n.* elder, one who has endured

po *prn.* first person singular pronoun

prii *vb.* to sleep, *inch.* to fall asleep, *n.* sleep

priixii *vb.* to sleep somewhere, to spend the night somewhere, to spend the night at someone's house

27 R

ral *n.* face, self, identity, *prn.* self, oneself

ral ntaica *vb.* to get lost

re *vb.* to be, copula used for noun predicates

reek *vb.* to remain, to be left over, to be the rest, to leave something behind

nreek *idiom* after noun "not even," negative polarity item

riya *n.* knife with a serrated edge, saw, scalloped clamshell

ro *part.* topic marker for P

rolo *n.* dog

rùùlùù *ideo.* ideophone for not being able to see because it's hazy, murky, foggy, or smoky, feeling hazy or groggy in the morning

28 S

saa *part.* three

sai *part.* discourse particle showing insistence or correction

sapi *n.* a uniformed brigade, a platoon, a group of soldiers or guards under common leadership

sarke *vb.* to lean against something, when

used of humans usually implying that it's for support, to be sick

slarke *n.* someone sick or unwell

sermel *vb.* to complete, to finish, to be whole, to be all of something

selkeltel *ideo.* ideophone for multitasking, being busy, doing many things at once or in close succession, running errands

sèkèta *ideo.* hard things falling and scattering

simu *n.* an art or craft, something created for enjoyment, *vb.* to create art, to be skillful at something

sita *n.* wind, sky, weather, air

so *adp.* hanging from something

sonpù *n.* soup, stew (without rice or noodles)

sor *vb.* to be monstrous, to be horrendous, to be terrible

soo *vb.* to take something, used in commands to mark personal interest of the speaker

gèl soo to to follow someone

sùnrù *ideo.* large lumbering movement, slow movement of a large animal or person

sùsa *n.* a spirit that is not troubled, not bothered by or bothering humans

ye sùsu *idiom* carefree, careless, without heeding other things in the world (can be positive or negative in context)

29 T

taho *vb.* to reflect, to reverse, to talk back at someone/give a comeback to something

tèlaho *n.* reflection

tale *n.* one's sense of one's environment, *metaph.* one's worldview, one's sense of the world, *Weltanschauung* if you will

tamè *vb.* to visit a place, to visit a person's house, to go see somewhere

taso *n.* rope, cord, link

taso zil *vb.* to tie

taxik *n.* a hereditary or military leader of a large kingdom or empire, usually used to describe foreign powers

tee *vb.* to examine something, to look repeatedly, *del.* to take a look at something

teka *n.* the action of moving something back and forth, *vb.* to move something else back and forth

teka clito *vb.* to move oneself or a body part back and forth

tel *n.* accuracy, punctuality, tendency to be on time and within specification

tèze *n.* furniture with legs, such as tables and chairs

tiriri *ideo.* something shiny catching one's eye, noticing an attractive person

to *part.* also, too, as well

to *part.* two, two of something

togo *n.* place for bulk storage of a material, such as a cistern, reservoir, or silo, *vb.* to store something

toke *n.* tree, *metaph.* fate

tol *vb.* to be near something, *inch.* to approach something (collocates with locative adpositions)

tol (toon) *part.* prospective marker

took *vb.* to go somewhere unexpected, to leave somewhere, to go somewhere else, to go to the wrong part of something (collocates with **kozo**)

tor *n.* mountain

toto *vb.* to rain, *n.* a rainstorm, rainfall

troha toto *svc.* to get rained on

towoon *vb.* to hang from something without moving (collocates with the preposition **so**), to be limp, to be relaxed, *inch.* to relax

triye *vb.* to take something against the possessor's will or without their consent

troha *vb.* to fall, used as an auxiliary in forming passives, especially adversative passives, to pass (of time)

trù *n.* someone who shares some quality with another person, for example having the same, age, name, or profession as someone (often used in compounds)

ñii otrù *n.* someone with the same name, *to*cayo

ñèl otrù *n.* someone who acts similarly, has a similar mindset, enjoys similar things

ora otrù *n.* colleague, person who does the same work

aca otrù *n.* someone with the same hometown or ancestral town as someone

turlutu *ideo.* ideophone for music, especially upbeat or dancing music

30 U

'uvaxa to outrank someone, to be high-ranking, to be a best-seller, **~je** to be outranked, to be a runt, to lag behind

31 V

vao *n.* fish, especially live fish

veenkara *ideo.* ideophone for forgetting something, forgetfulness, clueless

troha veenkara *vb.* to be forgotten, to fall into obscurity

vel *n.* adult man

vètu *n.* words, speech, utterances, talk

vo *vb.* to see, to believe *inch.* to discover, to notice

nra vo *svc.* to show someone something

vovo *vb.* to see again, to find

vonorovo *ideo.* ideophone for official announcements, decrees, declarations

ye vonorovo gu *idiom* arrogantly, boastfully, brashly

vu *vb.* to say, used for commands requesting a spoken response

32 W

waam *vb.* to drink water, to soak/sop up liquid, to believe something (possibly falsely, *c.f.* buy in 'I told him a lie and he totally bought it')

weeniim *n.* any sort of food from the sea, including fish, shellfish, and seaweed

weyoo *adj.* smelling sulfurous like a hot spring or rotten eggs, smelling bad of human body odor, *vb.* to smell **weyoo**

wil *vb.* to pull, to apply tensile force

wo *vb.* to not have, for there not to be something

33 X

xaa *vb.* to wish for something, to desire something, *part.* used to introduce purposes or goals

xaaxaa *vb.* to change one's mind

xèlaa *n.* romantic partner, boyfriend, girlfriend, 'one who desires'

xaaxaa *n.* a snack of rice crackers with dried seaweed

xal *part.* eight, eight of something

xetri *n.* seed, reason, cause

xexi *n.* a brewed alcoholic beverage

xi *n.* physical thing

ximi *n.* physical unrest, especially upset stomach

nra ximi *vb.* to make someone sick

xiyeri *ideo.* ideophone for bright light overwhelming your eyes, especially when they're not properly adjusted, like when stepping out of a bright room or seeing a fire at night

xo *adp.* with, using a tool

xù *vb.* to cook food by boiling

34 Y

yalèè *n.* belief about something that one wishes not to be true

ye *adp.* with, marking a manner

yelka *n.* livestock, animals kept for food

yo *vb.* to be meant for something, to be useful, to have a purpose

yo *part.* one, one of something

yook *ideo.* the sound of something large hitting the ground after being thrown, thud, thump,

thunk

yor *part.* and then (phrasal conjunction showing sequence)

yùnto *vb.* to be near something or somewhere (can collocate with locative adpositions)

yùyù *adj.* foul smelling, stinking, *vb.* to smell bad, to stink, to have a certain (bad) smell

35 Z

zago *n.* belly, part of your abdomen between your ribs and hips including your back except for your spine

zeego *vb.* to play a game (not super competitively), to flirt with a person

zleego *n.* someone one is dating casually

zil *vb.* to attach something, to add something on, to put something extra somewhere

zo (zoo) *part.* inchoative marker

zorne *n.* a sauce, especially one made at home at the moment you're cooking, rather than beforehand

zùra *n.* a sideways strummed or picked string instrument, like a zither or dulcimer

re hoonra o zùra *vb.* to go well together, to go together like bass and zither