

Lamda Grammar with Texts and Vocabulary

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—Teri Paxet

1 Phonology

Table I: Consonants

	Labial	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Plosive	(^m)p	(ⁿ)t (ⁿ)d			(^ʷ)k (^ʷ)g	ʔ
Nasal	m	n		ɲ	ŋ	
Trill		r				
Fricative	f	s	ʃ			h
Approximant	w	l			(w)	

Table II: Romanization of consonants

	Labial	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Plosive	(m)p	(n)t (n)d			(n)c/qu (m)g/gu	ʔ
Nasal	m	n	ɲ		ng/ngu	
Trill		hr r				
Fricative	f	z/c	x			j
Approximant	hu	l				

Figure I: Vowels

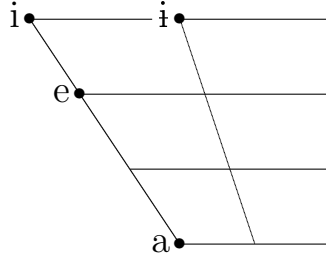
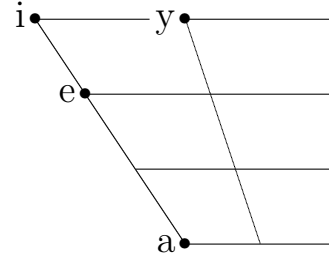


Figure II: Romanization of vowels



In unstressed syllables, /a/ is pronounced as [v], and /i/ as [i]. Spanish rules are followed when multiple romanizations given. For example, /si/ is written as ⟨ci⟩, but /sa/ is written as ⟨za⟩, /gi/ is written as ⟨gui⟩ but /ga/ is written as ⟨ga⟩. All syllables in Landa are (C)(C)V. Adjacent vowels are treated as nuclei of separate syllables. Stress can be varied, and is marked by the acute diacritic, unless stress is on the penultimate syllable of a multisyllabic word. If a monosyllabic word receives stress, its vowel is marked with an acute.

2 Grammar

2.1 *sre* ... *sre* — let

2.2 *la* ... *y* — function declaration

2.3 *gte* — monadic bind

2.4 *nci* ... *nci* — multiple monadic bind

2.5 *xe* ... *xe* — where

2.6 *ne* — the Statement monad

3 Semantics and Lexicon

3.1 The human class

3.2 The action class

3.3 The animate non-human class

3.4 The category class

3.5 The concept class

4 Short texts