

# *Proto-Coastal* Grammar

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## Introduction

## Phonology

### Consonants

|             | Labial | Inter-Dental | Alveolar | Post-alveolar | Retroflex | Palatal | Velar |
|-------------|--------|--------------|----------|---------------|-----------|---------|-------|
| Nasal       | m      |              | n        |               |           |         | (ŋ)   |
| Stop        | p b    | t̪ d̪        |          |               | t̠ d̠     |         | k g   |
| Fricative   | f v    |              | s z      | ʃ ʒ           |           | ç       |       |
| Approximant |        | l            | ->       | ->            |           | j       | w     |
| Trill       |        | r (r)        | ->       | ->            |           |         |       |

The interdental stops /t̪/ and /d̪/ are aspirated.

The trill /r/ becomes the tap [ɾ] in [environment].

### Vowels

#### Monophthongs

|      | Front     | ->      | Back      | ->      |
|------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
|      | Unrounded | Rounded | Unrounded | Rounded |
| High | i         |         |           | u       |
| Mid  | e         |         | ɤ         |         |
| Low  |           | œ       |           | ɒ       |

## Diphthongs

- iɤ
- ʌɛ

## Stress

*Proto-Coastal* stress falls on the leftmost heavy syllable (syllable with a coda). If there are no heavy syllables in the word, it falls on the second syllable. Secondary stress falls on every other syllable away from the primary stress.

## Morphology

## Syntax

## Semantics

## Pragmatics

## Writing

## Examples

## Lexicon