# Prescriptive Grammar

Bethany E. Toma, Knut F. K. Ulstrup

3. November 2019

# **Foreword**

?a?aFaM is a constructed language.

# **Contents**

| Contents  I Grammar  1 Phonology 1.1 Consonants   | <b>i</b><br>1 |
|---|---------------|
| 1 Phonology         1.1 Consonants          1.2 Vowels          1.2.1 Epenthetic schwa          1.3 Morphophonemics | 1             |
| 1.1 Consonants          1.2 Vowels          1.2.1 Epenthetic schwa          1.3 Morphophonemics                     |               |
| 1.2 Vowels  | ;             |
| 1.2.1 Epenthetic schwa  | <br>          |
| 1.3 Morphophonemics   | <br>          |
| 1.3 Morphophonemics   | <br>          |
|   | <br>          |
| 2 Morphology  | Ę             |
| 2.1 Underlying roots  | <br>          |
| 2.2 Derivational morphology   | <br>          |
| 2.3 Inflectional morphology   | <br>          |
| 2.4 Pronouns and determiners  | <br>          |
| 3 Syntax  | 7             |
| 3.1 Animacy hierarchy   | <br>          |
| 4 Semantics and pragmatics  | ģ             |
| 4.1 Phatic expressions  | <br>          |
| 4.2 Idiomatic expressions   |               |
| II Dictionary   |               |

# Part I Grammar

# **Phonology**

#### 1.1 Consonants

|                      | Labial                         | Alveolar                | Palatal | Velar    | Uvular                | Glottal   |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---------|----------|-----------------------|-----------|
| Plosive              | $p \sim b$                     | $t \sim d$              | c - cc  | 1- 1     | q ~ q̂χ.              | ?         |
| Plosive<br>Affricate | $p^{h}\sim \widehat{p\varphi}$ | $t^h \sim \widehat{ts}$ | c ~ cç  | K ∼ KX   | <b>4</b> ~ <b>4 X</b> |           |
| Fricative            | Φ                              | S                       |         | $x \sim$ | $\chi  \sim  \hbar$   | $\sim  h$ |
| Approximant          |                                | 1                       | j       | w        |                       |           |
| Nasal                | m                              | n                       |         |          |                       |           |
| Rhotic               |                                |                         | r       |          |                       |           |

Table 1.1: Phonemic Consonant Inventory

#### 1.2 Vowels

|       | Front  | Central | Back   |
|-------|--------|---------|--------|
| Close | i (i:) |         | u (u:) |
| Mid   |        | Э       |        |
| Open  |        | a (aː)  |        |

Table 1.2: Phonemic Vowel Inventory

#### 1.2.1 Epenthetic schwa

#### 1.3 Morphophonemics

# Morphology

#### 2.1 Underlying roots

#### 2.2 Derivational morphology

The root system

| Pattern                | Meaning                     | Example |                                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|
| ΘαΘ                    | Abstract noun               | saj     | sleep (cf. isaaj 'to sleep')          |
| Oao                    | Abstract flour              | kal     | rainfall (cf. kurli 'raindrop')       |
| $\Theta ana\Theta$     | Person of X, Agentive noun  | kanaj   | author (cf. kiij 'to write X')        |
| $\Theta$ ar $\Theta$ i | Liquid noun                 | qarfi   | coffee (cf. iqaaf 'to make coffee')   |
| CurCi                  | Object noun                 | nurmi   | food (cf. niim 'to cook X')           |
| CidiC                  | Loose granular mass         | widiw   | sugar (cf. wawa 'sweet')              |
| CasiC                  | Long slender object         | basit   | hair (cf. bulit 'head')               |
| CuliC                  | Associated body part        | bulit   | head (cf. ibaat 'to understand')      |
| mCiC                   | Instrument, tool            | mriq    | weapon (cf. raq 'pain')               |
| iCuCa                  | Place of X/with X attribute | ihuta   | night (cf. hata 'dark')               |
| CiiC                   | Transitive verb             | fiis    | to give birth to (cf. fanas 'person') |
| iCaaC                  | Intransitive verb           | i?aa?   | to act stupidly (cf. e?a?a 'dumb')    |
| CaCa                   | Primary attribute           | safra   | hot (cf. safer 'heat')                |
| CuCu                   | Animal                      | burku   | dog (cf. bark 'bark')                 |
| CuuC                   | Country                     | fuuns   | France (cf. funsu 'frog')             |
|                        |                             |         |                                       |

Table 2.1: Primary derivation patterns

#### 2.3 Inflectional morphology

#### 2.4 Pronouns and determiners

|                       | Nonplural | Plural |
|-----------------------|-----------|--------|
| Speaker-only          | nas       | naswi  |
| Speaker and Addressee | nemi      | nemiwi |
| Addressee-only        | mi        | miwi   |
|                       |           |        |

Table 2.2: Discourse participant pronouns

|               | Determiner | Pronoun |
|---------------|------------|---------|
| Proximal      | wa         | wase    |
| Medial        | par        | parse   |
| Distal        | bu         | buse    |
| Interrogative | li         | lise    |

Table 2.3: Determiners and demonstrative pronouns

### **Syntax**

#### 3.1 Animacy hierarchy

- 0 Natural Forces
- 1 Pronouns (1>2>3)
- 2 Speakers of ?a?aFaM
- 3 Non-speakers of ?a?aFaM
- 4 Higher-order animals (mammals, octopus, intelligent creatures)
- 5 Body parts, tools, any inanimate object used for acting upon something
- 6 Lower-order animals
- 7 Plants
- 8 Inanimate objects
- 9 Abstract concepts

Table 3.1: Animacy hierarchy in nominals

# **Semantics and pragmatics**

- 4.1 Phatic expressions
- 4.2 Idiomatic expressions

# Part II Dictionary