A Grammar of ENŁALEN

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Background & Motivation

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List of Glossing Abbreviations

Part I Old Elvish Grammar

Context & Culture

Phonology

	Labial	Alveolar	Dorsal	Glottal			Front	Back
Stops	p	t	k	?		High	i iː	o or
Non-Stops	m	n l		h		Low	a ar	
(a) Consonants (b) Vowel							b) Vowels	s

Table 2.1: Old Elvish Phoneme Inventory

Part II Enłalen Grammar

Context & Culture

blabla add stuff in about this later

Phonology

4.1 Modern Enlalen phonology

4.1.1 Phoneme inventory

	Labial	Alveolar	Palatal	Back
Lenis Stop	p	t		ķ
Aspirated Stop	$p^{\mathbf{h}}$	$t^{\mathbf{h}}$		$ \bar{k}^{h} $
Ejective Stop	p'	ť'		ķ'
Fricative	f	S		χ
Nasal	m	n		
Lateral		1		$\bar{\mathbf{r}}$
Glide	w		j	ſ
Vowel	o		i	a

Table 4.1: Enlalen Phoneme Inventory

4.1.2 Allophony & phonotactics

- · Vowels /i, o, a/ become nasal [$\tilde{e},$ $\tilde{o},$ \tilde{a}] when they precede a nasal
- · Front vowels and semivowels $[i, \tilde{e}, j]$ become central $[i, \tilde{9}, u_l]$ before dorsal sonorants $[\underline{r}, w, f, a]$ and after dorsal obstruents $[\underline{k}, \underline{k}^h, \underline{k}', \chi]$
- · Back vowel [o] becomes central [9] before [j, i]
- · Mid, non-front vowels [9, 9, 0, 0] become high [i, 1, u, u] after a high semivowel [j, w, u]
- · Mid vowels [o, õ, ẽ, ə, š] become low lax [v, v, ã, a, ã]
- · Aspirated stops $/p^h$, t^h , \underline{k}^h / become unaspirated $[p, t, \underline{k}]$ before a nasal vowel.
- · Nasal and lateral consonants /m, n, l, $\underline{\mathbf{L}}$ assimilate in place-of-articulation to a following obstruent before labials, /l/ becomes [$\underline{\mathbf{L}}$] and / $\underline{\mathbf{L}}$ / remains [$\underline{\mathbf{L}}$].
- · /lw, rw/ become [1w, rw].
- · Fricatives /f, s, χ / are voiced [v, z, κ] intervocalically and when following a voiced consonant.
- · Unaspirated stops /p, t, \underline{k} / are voiced [b, d, g] intervocalically.
- · Aspirated stops $/p^h,\,t^h,\,\underline{k}^h/$ become voiceless fricatives $[f,\,\theta,\chi]$ intervocalically
- · Ejectives /p', t', k'/ become unaspirated voiceless stops [p, t, k] intervocalically

4.1.3 Romanization

The 'romanization' of Enłalen is a near-phonemic representation, with the exception of using $\langle e \rangle$ to represent /i/ when it occurs before a nasal (where it is allophonically lowered).

blablabla « balakanaxan en olipalikato i π anoli ka ϕ enpan en ϑ ilpati a κ iten » blabla

Morphosyntax

- 5.1 'Parts of Speech'
- 5.2 Nominalization
- 5.3 Word order & sentence structure

Semantics

6.1 Definiteness & specificity in nominalizers

Part III

Dictionary

Placeholder

E

enłalen [ẽŋlalẽn]

from Old Elv. *?i:nala?a:lahi:no 'we talk to each other like this', from *?i:na- GNO- + *-hi:no -1PL.RECP + *la?a:la 'to talk, to speak, to chatter, to gossip', from *?a:la 'to say' with frequentative reduplication

this language, Enłalen, to speak Enłalen

Part IV Texts & Translations