

A Grammar of ENŁALEN

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Background & Motivation

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List of Glossing Abbreviations

Part I

Enſalen Grammar

Chapter 1

Context & Culture

Fill in something here eventually

Chapter 2

Phonology

2.1 Phonemics & Allophony

2.1.1 Phoneme Inventory

	Labial	Coronal	Velar
Ejective	p'	t'	k'
Plosive	p	t	k
Fricative	f	s	
Nasal	m	n	ŋ
Liquid		l	

Table 2.1: Consonant Inventory

	Front	Central	Back
High	i i: j		
Mid			o o: w
Low		a a: ɤ	

Table 2.2: Vowel & Glide Inventory

Enlalen possesses the glides [j, w, ɤ] in certain positions, but these are analyzed as consonantal allophones of the vowel phonemes.

2.1.2 Allophony & Phonotactics

To be replaced with better versions of these and such later:

- Vowels /i, o, a/ become nasal [ẽ, õ, ã] when they precede a nasal
- /l/ becomes [ɭ] before a velar consonant and [β] before a labial consonant. /w/ is considered velar for these purposes.
- Front vowels and semivowels [i, ẽ, j] become central [i, ʔ, j] before non-palatal dorsal sonorants (including vowels) [ɲ, ɭ, w, ɤ, a] and after non-palatal dorsal obstruents [k, k']
- Back vowel [o] becomes central [ə] before [j, i(:)]
- Mid, non-front vowels [ə, ʔ, o, õ] become high [i, ɨ, u, ʉ] after a high semivowel [j, w, u]
- Mid vowels [o, õ, ẽ, ə, ʔ] become low lax [ɒ, ɔ̃, ă, a, ʌ] before non-palatal dorsal sonorants (*not* including vowels) [ɲ, ɭ, w, ɤ] and after non-palatal dorsal obstruents [k, k'].

- Nasals assimilate in place-of-articulation to a following obstruent.
- In Northern lects only:
 - Standalone fricatives become debuccalized to [h] intervocalically. Geminate fricatives become single fricatives.
 - Standalone voiceless stops become voiceless fricatives intervocalically. Geminate voiceless stops become single voiceless stops.
 - Standalone ejectives become unaspirated voiceless stops intervocalically. Geminate ejectives become single ejectives.
- In Southern lects only:
 - Standalone voiceless fricatives become voiced intervocalically. Geminate voiceless fricatives become single voiceless fricatives.
 - Standalone voiceless stops become voiced stops intervocalically. Geminate voiceless stops become single voiceless stops.
 - Geminate ejectives become single ejectives. Standalone ejectives remain the same intervocalically.

2.2 Structure & Suprasegmental Features

2.2.1 Syllable Structure

2.2.2 Stress

Stress in Enlalen is weight-sensitive, relying on a principle that classifies syllables containing long vowels as ‘heavy’ and those without long vowels as ‘light.’ Note that this is only the case for the stem—peripherals are considered light even when the nucleus is a long vowel. The determination of stress location is unbounded, so stress may appear anywhere in a given word, with right-headed assignment for heavy syllables and left-headed assignment for light syllables. The result of this is that stress is placed on the rightmost heavy syllable if there is one, or on the first syllable if there are none.

2.2.3 Tone

2.3 Prosody

2.4 Transcription

2.4.1 Romanization

2.4.2 Orthography

Part II

Daughterlang Grammar

Chapter 3

Context & Culture

Chapter 4

Phonology

Daughterlang ideas to save for later:

- /lw, lw/ become [ɾ^w, ʁ^w]

4.0.1 Romanization

Chapter 5

Morphosyntax

Chapter 6

Semantics

Part III

Dictionary

Old Elvish

Enɫalen

E

enɫalen [ẽŋɫalẽn]

from Old Elv. **ʔɪnalaʔaːlahiːno* ‘we talk to each other like this’, from **ʔiːna-* GNO- + **hiːno* -1PL.RECP + **laʔaːla* ‘to talk, to speak, to chatter, to gossip’, from **ʔaːla* ‘to say’ with frequentative reduplication

this language, Enɫalen, to speak Enɫalen

Part IV

Texts & Translations