aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa

aaaaaaaaaaaaa, the language of ???

uruwi

een^{g}s.-meibpelbe-kona

A complete grammar

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Dedicated to pecan.

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0.1 Introduction

1 | Phonology and orthography

1.1 | Phoneme inventory and romanisation

aaaaaaaaaaaauses the following phonemes:

Table 1.1: The consonants of aaaaaaaaaaaa.

	Linguolabial	Alveolar	Palatal
Plosive	p b /t̪ d̪/	t d /t d/	k g /c ɟ/
Fricative	f /θ̪/	þ /θ̪/	
(sibilant)		s /s/	
(lateral)	ḟ /ɬ̪/	ṡ ż /ɬ ɮ/	
(nareal)		h /ɦ̊/	
Approximant		r /ɻ̊/	j /j/
Nasal	m /n̪/		n /ɲ/

Table 1.2: The vowels of aaaaaaaaaaaa.

	Front	Central	Back
High	i î /i iː/		u û /u uː/
Mid			o ô /ɔ oː/
Low		a â /a aː/	

In addition, short vowels other than /i/ can be diphthongised with /i̯/ = /j/ to form, for instance, ⟨aj⟩ /ai̯/ or ⟨ja⟩ /i̯a/. However, at the start of a syllable, /j/ is treated as a consonant.

1.2 | Phonotactics

Syllables are composed of:

- An onset – either:
  - any consonant other than ⟨m⟩ /n̪/
  - one of ⟨sþ tþ tr þr sr hr þt ht rt þd rṡ rḟ þtr htr⟩ /sθ̪ tθ̪ tɻ̊ θ̪ɻ̊ sɻ̊ ɦ̊ɻ̊ θ̪t ɦ̊t ɻ̊t ɻ̊ɬ̪ θ̪d ɻ̊ɬ̪ θ̪tɻ̊ ɦ̊tɻ̊/

  - at the beginning of the word, nothing at all, but any medial syllables with an empty onset will receive an epethentic [ɻ̥] at that position.

- A rime – one of:
  - A long vowel or diphthong, and nothing else (diphthongs with onglides are not allowed if the onset is ⟨j⟩ /j/)
  - A short vowel followed by one of ⟨þ m r⟩ /θ̠ n̠ ɻ̥/

Double instances of a consonant between syllables are resolved as such:

- /θ̠.θ̠/ → [θ̠.t]
- /n̠.n̠/ → [n̠.d̠]
- /ɻ̥.ɻ̥/ → [ɻ̥.l̥]

These are not respelt.

1.3 | Allophony

The following rules are applied:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\{\text{u}, \text{u}\text{ː}\} &\to \{\text{y}, \text{ʉ}\text{ː}\} && (C_1\{+ll\}\blacklozenge) \\
\{\text{ɔ}, \text{o}\text{ː}\} &\to \{\text{ɔ̹}, \text{o̹ʊ̯}\} && (C_1\{+ll\}\blacklozenge) \\
\text{ɻ̥} &\to \text{l̥} && (\blacklozenge C_1[+ll]) \\
\{\text{t}, \text{d}\} &\to \{\text{t̠}, \text{d̠}\} && (\text{n̠}\blacklozenge) \\
\text{n̠} &\to \text{n} && (\blacklozenge C_1[+av]) \\
\text{θ̠} &\to \text{θ̠ə̆} && (\blacklozenge C_1[+ll]) \\
\text{θ̠} &\to \text{θ̠ʲ} && (\blacklozenge\{\text{a}, \text{a}\text{ː}, \text{ɔ}, \text{o}\text{ː}\}) \quad \left[\text{frac}\left(\sqrt{\#\sigma + \#C}\right) < 0.5\right] \\
\text{θ̠} &\to \text{ð̠} && (\blacklozenge C_1[+v]) \\
C_1[-v] &\to C_1[+a] && (\blacklozenge V_1[+s])
\end{aligned}
$$

1.4 | Stress

Much like Ḋraħýl Rase, aaaaaaaaaaaaa has the concept of natural stress. That is, if syllables with short vowels are considered short and those with long vowels or diphthongs are long, then:

- if the penultimate syllable is long, then it is stressed
- if the antepenultimate syllable is long, then it is stressed
- if the ultimate syllable is long, then it is stressed
- otherwise, the penultimate syllable is stressed

However, aaaaaaaaaaaaa is less free with deviations from this pattern. Notably, if the last three syllables are short, then the antepenultimate syllable can receive the stress instead. In the romanisation, this is marked with an acute accent.

2 | Syntax

The basic word order of aaaaaaaaaaaaa is one of $\{N_1VN_2, N_1N_2V, VN_1N_2, N_1V, VN_2\}$. N_1 and N_2 are the "subject" and "object" of a verb, in either order.

Adjectives are placed farther from the verb than their antecedents. If an adjective A modifies an N, then the onsets of A and N are switched. Adverbs occur at either the beginning or the end of the clause.

2.1 | Pivots

When two clauses α and β are joined by a clausal conjunction, some arguments may be omitted in the second clause.

- If $\beta.N_1$ is omitted, then it defaults to $\alpha.N_2$ (inner pivot).
- If $\beta.N_2$ is omitted, then it defaults to $\alpha.N_1$ (outer pivot).
- If $\beta.V$ is omitted, then it defaults to $\alpha.V$ (verb pivot).

Noun phrases joined by nominal conjunctions work differently. The rules for those that occur after the verb are listed:

$$N_1^i A_1^i + N_2^j A_2^j \to N_1A_1 + N_2A_2 \tag{2.1}$$
$$N_1^i A_1^j + N_2^j A_2^i \to (N_1 + N_2)(A_1 + A_2) \tag{2.2}$$
$$N_1^i A^i + N_2 \to N_1A + N_2A \tag{2.3}$$
$$N_1A^i + N_2^i \to (N_1 + N_2)A \tag{2.4}$$
$$N^i A_1^i +^j A_2^j \to NA_1 + NA_2 \tag{2.5}$$
$$N^i A_1^j +^j A_2^i \to N(A_1 + A_2) \tag{2.6}$$
$$N_1 + N_2^i A^i \to N_1A + N_2\varnothing \tag{2.7}$$

The sequences are reversed before the verb.

For instance, using ⟨ki⟩ *and*[1], ⟨napu⟩ *fish*, ⟨pjiko⟩ *cat*, ⟨karaha⟩ *fast* and ⟨dombu⟩ *heavy*, we have the following (assuming that these NPs follow the verb):

[1] There are two meanings that correspond to English's *and*. The first is a bundle of both arguments present; the second is an object that has the properties of both arguments. Consider *The dog and bird are a mammal and₁ bipedal* versus *The human is a mammal and₂ bipedal*. ⟨ki⟩ uses the former interpretation for nouns and the latter for adjectives. ⟨aþ⟩ uses the latter interpretation for both nouns and adjectives.

- ⟨kapu naraha ki djiko pombu⟩ *the fast fish and the heavy cat*
- ⟨dapu paraha ki njiko kombu⟩ *the (fast and heavy) (fish and cat)*
- ⟨kapu naraha ki pjiko⟩ *the fast fish and the fast cat*
- ⟨napu paraha ki kjiko⟩ *the fast (fish and cat)*
- ⟨kapu naraha di kombu⟩ *the fast fish and the heavy fish*
- ⟨kapu daraha ni kombu⟩ *the (fast and heavy) fish*
- ⟨napu ki kjiko paraha⟩ *the (fast fish) and the cat*