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aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa

aaaaaaaaaaaa, the language of ???

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uruwi

een<sup>8</sup>s.-meibpelbe-kona

*A complete grammar*

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*Dedicated to someone.*

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## 0.1 | Introduction



# 1 | Phonology and orthography

## 1.1 | Phoneme inventory and (roman|hacm)isation

Phonemes may have a noninitial or initial variant, or both. Initial phonemes are marked with a capital letter in both the romanisation and the hacmisation.

Table 1.1: Phonemes of aaaaaaaaaaaaaa.

#	NI	I	Roman	Hacm
0	m		m	ᄡ
27	n		n	ᄢ
54	ŋ	.ŋ	ŋ	ᄢ <sup>ᵀ</sup>
162	p	.p	p	ᄣ
189		.t	t	ᄤ
190	ts	.ts	c	ᄥ
191	tʰ	.tʰ	č	ᄦ
192	tˢ		ṭ	ᄧ
216	k		k	ᄨ
217	q		q	ᄩ
324		.f	f	ᄪ
350	θ	.θx	ḃ	ᄫ <sup>ᵃ</sup>
351	s	.s	s	ᄬ
352	ʃ		š	ᄭ
378	x		h	ᄮ
379		.χ	ḥ	ᄮ <sup>ᵀ</sup>
380	x <sup>w</sup>		w	ᄯ
405	ɹ		r	ᄰ
486	a	.a	a	ᄱ
513	u	.u	u	ᄲ

(In this document, we use the romanisation.)

Phoneme #486 is an arbitrary open vowel, and #513 is a closed or near-closed rounded vowel. Any other vowel may be inserted epenthetically.

The phoneme numbers listed are *initiality-independent* (we shall call them *innumbers*). *Initiality-dependent* numbers (*dnumbers*) are derived from the the former by leaving them as-is for non-initials and adding 13 for initials.

## 1.2 | Allophony

The exact realisations of /u/ varies depending on the preceding phoneme:

Table 1.2: Allophony of /u/.

Allophone	Preceding
o	q ʰ
u	ŋ tˢ k x xʷ ɹ
ʊ	t ts s ʈ
ʏ	θ tʰ n
y	p f m
ø	a

## 1.3 | Phonotactics

In aaaaaaaaaa, a *phonorun* consists of one initial phoneme followed by zero or more noninitial phonemes.

If a word begins with a non-initial phoneme, an initial vowel (usually /a/) is inserted at the front.

[TODO: example]

### 1.3.1 | Prosody

In speech, a phonorun fits into an integral number of fixed-size *cells*. The number of cells taken by a phonorun is roughly proportional to the number of vowels (including epenthetic vowels) pronounced. The last formal (non-epenthetic) vowel of a phonorun (if any) receives the stress.

### 1.3.2 | Syllabification

[TODO: need some example sentences to come up with something useful]

A syllable contains a nucleus: one of the two formal vowels, an epenthetic vowel or a syllabic /ɹ/, in that order of preference.

Generally, syllables prefer not to cross phonorun boundaries, unless  $\rho_1$  ends with a vowel then a consonant, and  $\rho_2$  begins with a vowel.

## 2 | Roots

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A root consists of three consonants (initial or otherwise). For any root  $r$  (represented by a triplet of dnumbers), the following predicate  $P$  holds for a permutation  $s$  of  $r$  if and only if  $r = s$ :

$$\begin{aligned} P(a, b, c) &= L(A, B) \wedge L(B, C) && \text{where} \\ L(p, q) &= ((q - p) \bmod 729) \leq 364 \\ u &= (a + b + c) \bmod 729 \\ v &= (\min\{w : w \geq u \wedge \gcd(w, 729) = 1\}) \bmod 729 \\ A &= (va + 128) \bmod 729 \\ B &= (vb + 128) \bmod 729 \\ C &= (vc + 128) \bmod 729 \end{aligned}$$

In addition, a root has a gender of  $(\mathbb{Z} \cap [-13, 13])^3$ . This is used for adjectives and adverbs.





### 3 | Nouns

Nouns are marked for one of the following cases:

Table 3.1: Cases of aaaaaaaaaaaaaa.

Case	Permutation	Explanation
Nominative	123	The subject of the sentence, as well as the possessor in a possessive phrase.
Accusative	132	The direct object of the sentence. Also used for durations of time.
Ablative	213	The origin of an action, either spatially or temporally. Also a vocative, instrumental or causal.
Benefactive	231	An entity on whose behalf an action is done.
Allative	321	The destination of an action, either spatially or temporally. The indirect object of the sentence (thus acting as a dative). Also a locative.
Comitative	312	An entity in whose company an action is done.

These other grammatical categories are marked:

- Number-mutability: *singular* (one object, and the quantity is unlikely to change), *plural* (multiple, but the quantity does not change often) or *mutable* (multiple, but the quantity changes often).
- Subjective attractiveness: *neutral*, *attractive* or *unattractive*.
- Possession: if the noun is possessed, then it is marked for the person and NM of its possessor.

The schemata for number-mutability and subjective attractiveness is outlined in table 3.2.

Table 3.2: NM and attractiveness inflections in aaaaaaaaaaaaaa.

NM \ Attr	Neutral	Attractive	Unattractive
Singular	1a23u	12a3a	1u2u3
Plural	12a3śu	1śa2a3	ś1u23u
Mutable	u12a3	a1a23	u1u23

The possessive affixes are outlined in table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Possessive affixes in aaaaaaaaaaaaa.

Person \ NM	Singular	Plural	Mutable
1	-wa	-Ḥa	-Ṅa
2	-pu	-Tu	-Ĉu
3(prox)	-kp	-kś	-kh
3(obv)	-qp	-qś	-ra

## A | Dictionary

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An entry looks like this:

[placeholder]

From left to right:

1. The entry – the aaaaaaaaaaaaa term listed.
2. The part of speech of the corresponding entry:
  - $r(\#, \#, \#)$  – a root of the specified gender
3. The definition – the gloss for the corresponding entry.
  - (S) – nominative argument
  - (P) – absolutive argument
  - (O) – accusative argument
  - (A) – ergative argument
4. If applicable, any special grammatical or semantic notes for this term.
5. Optionally, examples of usage.

| r

rnT  $r(1, 5, -8)$  flower

| q

qḤp  $r(-12, 9, 7)$  fish