lel–\μɜɒılɔ–ɒı lel–ɒı
ɹʃee–\μɜɒılɔ

Modern Rymakonian, the language of *Rymako*

uruwi

eenᵠɹ.–ɒecbdelbe–lɔnı

A complete grammar

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Dedicated to Gufferdk.

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0.1 | Introduction

1 | Phonology and orthography

1.1 | Diachronics

1.1.1 | L-recession: Kasnepy 430 – 490

The first set of sound changes involves the loss of /l/.

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text{ʔ} &\to \varnothing \\
C_1[+ap]\text{l} &\to C_1 \\
C_1[+na]\text{l} &\to \text{ŋ} \\
\text{ɾl} &\to \text{r} \\
C_1[+lb]\text{l} &\to C_1[+velarised] \\
C_1[+ve]\text{l} &\to C_1 \\
C_1[+lf]\text{l} &\to C_1 \\
C_1[+whistled]\text{l} &\to C_1[+lf, -whistled] \\
C_1[+affricate]\text{l} &\to C_1 \\
C_1\text{l} &\to C_1[+pharyngealised] \\
V_1\text{l} &\to V_1[+lateralised] \\
\text{l} &\to \text{dˤ} && (\square\blacklozenge) \\
\{\text{ʌ}, \text{ɯ}\} &\to \{\text{o}, \text{u}\} && \neg(\text{w}\blacklozenge) \\
\text{ɯ} &\to \text{i}
\end{aligned}
$$

(The observant reader might notice the short timespan of these changes. This is not an error.)

1.1.2 | Vocaloëxodus: Kasnepy 660 – Nihel 50

At this point, vowels start to be lost. The first one to be lost is /ʉ̩/:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text{ʉ̞} &\to \varnothing && (\blacklozenge\square \vee \square\blacklozenge)\\
\text{ʉ̞} &\to \text{u} && (C_1[+lb]\blacklozenge)\\
\text{wu} &\to \text{u}\\
\text{jʉ̞} &\to \text{i}\\
\text{ʉ̞} &\to \text{o} && (C_1[+ve]\blacklozenge)\\
\text{ʉ̞} &\to \text{e} && (C_1\blacklozenge)\\
\text{ʉ̞} &\to \varnothing\\
\text{ʉ̞}^{\text{l}} &\to \text{ɹ}
\end{aligned}
$$

This is followed by vowel merging:

$$
\begin{aligned}
V_1V_1 &\to V_1[+l]\\
\text{i}V_1 &\to \text{j}V_1\\
\text{u}V_1 &\to \text{w}V_1
\end{aligned}
$$

After this change, *lateral rotation* takes place: lateralisation transfers from one vowel to the next within a word, wrapping back to the first vowel from the last. Thus, /to$^{\text{l}}$u/ becomes /tou$^{\text{l}}$/ – the lateralisation transfers from the first vowel to the second.

(Short) /u/ is the next vowel to be lost:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\{\text{u}, \text{u}^{\text{l}}\} &\to \varnothing && (\square\blacklozenge)\\
\{\text{u}, \text{u}^{\text{l}}\} &\to \text{v} && (V_1\blacklozenge)\\
C_1\{\text{k}, \text{g}, \text{x}, \text{ɣ}, \text{ŋ}\}V_1\{\text{u}, \text{u}^{\text{l}}\} &\to C_1\{\text{p}, \text{b}, \text{f}, \text{v}, \text{m}\}V_1\{\text{a}, \text{a}^{\text{l}}\}\\
C_1\{\text{fx}, \text{vɣ}, \text{θx}, \text{ðɣ}\}V_1\{\text{u}, \text{u}^{\text{l}}\} &\to C_1\{\text{f}, \text{v}, \underset{\sim}{\theta}, \underset{\sim}{\eth}\}V_1\{\text{e}, \text{e}^{\text{l}}\}\\
C_1\{\text{s}, \text{z}, \text{ʃ}, \text{ʒ}\}\text{u} &\to C_1\{\text{ʂ}, \text{ʐ}, \text{ʃ}, \text{ʒ}\}\text{e}\\
C_1\{\text{s}, \text{z}, \text{ʃ}, \text{ʒ}\}\text{u}^{\text{l}} &\to C_1\{\text{ɬ}, \text{ɮ}, \text{ɬ}, \text{ɮ}\}\text{e}\\
\text{u} &\to \varnothing\\
\text{u}^{\text{l}} &\to \text{ɹ}\\
\text{w} &\to \text{v}
\end{aligned}
$$

After /u/, /i e ʌ/ (and their lateral counterparts) are lost:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\{\text{i}, \text{e}, \text{ʌ}\} &\to \varnothing && (\blacklozenge\square)\\
\{\text{i}^{\text{l}}, \text{e}^{\text{l}}, \text{ʌ}^{\text{l}}\} &\to \{\text{l}, \text{l}, \text{ɬ}\}\\
\{\text{i}, \text{e}, \text{ʌ}\}C_1 &\to \varnothing && (C_1\blacklozenge) \quad [\#\delta > 3]\\
\text{e} &\to \varnothing && (C_1[+whistled]\blacklozenge)\\
\{\text{i}, \text{e}, \text{ʌ}\} &\to \{\text{ç}, \text{s}, \text{θx}\}
\end{aligned}
$$

/o/ is the next vowel to be lost:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text{o}^{\text{l}} &\to \text{ɬ} \\
C_1[+na]\text{o} &\to C_1[+nareal] \\
\{\text{p},\text{t},\text{c}\}\text{o} &\to \{\text{ʘ},\text{ǀ},\text{ǂ}\} \\
\{\text{b},\text{d},\text{ɟ},\text{g}\}\text{o} &\to \{\text{p},\text{t},\text{c},\text{k}\} \\
\{\text{m},\text{n},\text{ɲ},\text{ŋ}\}\text{o} &\to \{\text{b},\text{d},\text{ɟ},\text{g}\} \\
\{\text{f},\text{v}\}\text{o} &\to \text{p} \qquad (\blacklozenge\{\square, C_2[+ap], C_2[+la]\}) \\
\{\theta,\eth,\text{s},\text{z},\text{ʂ},\text{ʐ}\}\text{o} &\to \text{t} \qquad (\ldots) \\
\{\text{ç},\text{ʃ},\text{ʒ},\text{ʃ̬},\text{ʒ̬},\text{x},\text{ɣ}\}\text{o} &\to \text{k} \qquad (\ldots) \\
\{\text{f},\text{v},\theta,\eth\}\text{o} &\to \{\text{ʕ},\text{ħ},\text{ʁ},\chi\} \\
\text{o} &\to C_1[+fr] \qquad (\square\blacklozenge C_1[+pl]) \\
\text{o} &\to \text{ɣ}
\end{aligned}
$$

Finally /a/ is lost: $\{\text{a},\text{a}^{\text{l}}\} \to \varnothing$. The long vowels can subsequently be reänalysed as being short.

It should be noted that epenthetic vowels are allowed between consonants.

1.1.3 | Cluster reduction: Nihel 70 – 130

The consonant clusters resulting from the previous vocaloëxodus turn out to be quite complex. Let f be as such:

$$
f(p) = \begin{cases} 3 & p \text{ is voiced or pharyngealised} \\ 2 & p = \text{k or } p \text{ is velarised} \\ 1 & p = \text{t} \\ 0 & p \in \{\text{p},\text{c}\} \end{cases}
$$

Then

$$
\begin{aligned}
C_1[+pl]C_2[+pl] &\to C_1 \qquad \neg(V_1\blacklozenge V_2) \quad [f(C_1) \geq f(C_2)] \\
C_1[+pl]C_2[+pl] &\to C_2 \qquad \neg(V_1\blacklozenge V_2) \quad [f(C_2) > f(C_1)] \\
C_1\{\text{l},\text{ɬ},\text{ɹ}\}C_2[+pl] &\to C_2C_1 \qquad (C_3\blacklozenge) \\
C_1[+na] &\to C_1[pa = x] \qquad (C_2[-na, pa = x]) \\
C_1[+click]C_2[+pl,-ve,-v] &\to C_2[+click] \\
C_1[+pl,-ve,-v]C_2[+click] &\to C_1[+click] \\
C_1[+click]C_2[+pl,-ve,+v] &\to C_2[+implosive] \\
C_1[+pl,-ve,+v]C_2[+click] &\to C_1[+implosive] \\
C_1[+nareal] &\to C_1[+fr,+v]
\end{aligned}
$$

1.2 | Phoneme inventory

Thus the following phonemes are present in Modern Rymakonian:

Table 1.1: The consonants of Modern Rymakonian.

	Bilabial	Dental	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyng.
Nasal	m		n	ɲ	ŋ		
Plosive	p b		t d	c ɟ	k g		
	pˠ bˠ		tˤ dˤ	cˤ ɟˤ			
Fricative	f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ	x ɣ	χ ʁ	ħ ʕ
	fˠ vˠ	θˤ ðˤ	sˤ zˤ	ʃˤ ʒˤ			
(coärt'd)	fx vɣ	θx ðɣ	s̪ z̪	fʃ vʒ			
				fʃˠ vʒˠ			
(whistled)			s̬ z̬	ʃ̬ ʒ̬			
Affricate			ts	tʃ			
Lat. fricative			ɬ ɮ				
Approximant			ɹ				
Lat. approx.			l		ɬ		
Tap			ɾ				
Trill			r				
Click	ʘ		ǀ	ǂ			

Table 1.2: The vowels of Modern Rymakonian.

	Front	Central	Back
High	i		u
Mid	e		o
Low		a	

1.3 | Hacmisation

These are hacmised as such:

Table 1.3: The consonants of Modern Rymakonian.

	Bilabial	Dental	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyng.
Nasal	ᴅ		ɳ	ɳʸ	ɳᵠ		
Plosive	ɗ ɓ		ʃ ɷ	ʃʸ ɷʸ	ʅ ᵠ		
	ɗᵩ ɓᵩ		ʃᵩ ɷᵩ	ʃʸᵩ ɷʸᵩ			
Fricative	ɑ ᴜ	ʝᵅ ᶎᵘ	ʝ ᶎ	ɭ ʂ	ʅˡ ᵠˢ	ʅ· ᵠ·	ɦ ɦˢ
	ɑᵩ ᴜᵩ	ʝᵅᵩ ᶎᵘᵩ	ʝᵩ ᶎᵩ	ɭᵩ ʂᵩ			
(coärt'd)	ɑʰ ᴜʰ	ʝʰ ᶎʰ	ɑʲ ᴜᶻ	ɑˡ ᴜᶻ			
				ɑˡᵩ ᴜˢᵩ			
(whistled)			ʝᵒ ᶎᵒ	ɭᵒ ᶎᵒ			
Affricate			ʃɹ	ʃˡ			
Lat. fricative			ɭˡ ʂˡ				
Approximant			ᒡ				
Lat. approx.			ǀ		ǀᵩ		
Tap			ɗ				
Trill			ɗɗ				
Click	ɗˡ		ʃˡ	ʅˡ			

Table 1.4: The vowels of Modern Rymakonian.

	Front	Central	Back
High	c		ə
Mid	e		ɔ
Low		ı	

1.4 | Neðam

As with its predecessor, Modern Rymakonian uses the *Neðam* (*Nsðm* / nȷzᵘᴅ / ᕽᕑ∞ᒷ) script. However, the orthography reflects Middle Rymakonian spelling, so it is quite deep. For instance, ⟨nȷzᵘᴅ⟩ /nsðm/ *rose* is written ⟨ᕽᕑ∞ᒷ⟩, reflecting MR ⟨nezᵘıᴅ⟩ /neðam/. The dictionary provides both a hacm and a Neðam spelling for each entry.

2 | Dictionary

An entry looks like this:

ᴅɪ˥– *v1* (S) eats (O)

From left to right:

1. The entry – the Modern Rymakonian term listed.
2. The part of speech of the corresponding entry:
   - *n* – a noun
     - *-d-* – inherently dual
     - *-sent* – sentient noun
     - *-nonsent* – nonsentient noun
     - *-meas* – measure noun
     - *-edib* – edible noun
     - *-ined* – inedible noun
     - *-abst* – abstract noun
   - *v1*, *v2*, *v3* – first-, second- and third- conjugation verbs
   - *desc* – a descriptor
   - *pp* – a preposition
   - *-(b)* – this entry has only neutral vowels but acts as if it had back vowels
   - *-(ŋ)* – this entry came from a word that started with ⟨nᵠ–⟩ and thus certain prefixes will revert it back
3. The definition – the gloss for the corresponding entry.
   - (S) – subject
   - (O) – direct object
4. If applicable, any special grammatical or semantic notes for this term.
5. Optionally, examples of usage.

n

nȷzʰᴅ *ninanim* ӿծՇ∞Ⱡ < MR

⟨nezᵅɪᴅ⟩ rose (flower)

Entries by Neðam spelling

⋊

⋊∂ʔ∞Ł ŋȷzʰᴅ