

THE PRACTICAL

≠A NŨĩ

ON PHONOLOGY, GRAMMAR,
AND THE PREVENTION OF MOUTH INJURIES.

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0.1 Overview

!uũ!oi!

(‘Hello!’)

𐎧𐎠 𐎡𐎢𐎴 (‘First words’) is, as much as it pains me to admit it, not a real language, but it does try to be. It is a naturalistic constructed language (conlang) that makes extensive use of complex **click sounds**, which are strange loud consonants you make by abusing your tongue like a cheapo suction cup. It is *a priori*, meaning it is not based on any real-world language of the present or past. As for the purpose of designing this language, let’s keep that a surprise.

While an original creation, the sound of 𐎧𐎠 𐎡𐎢𐎴 takes inspiration mainly by the beautifully intricate phonologies of the **Khoisan languages**, a group of many language families indigenous to southern Africa, which feature large inventories of decorated clicks, and strange phonation distinctions in vowels. In addition to that, there are sprinkles of other sound-looks I like, picked from languages such as Basque, Sanskrit, and one of my favourite families: Aboriginal Australian languages. 𐎧𐎠 𐎡𐎢𐎴 ’s phonation-tone register system is similar to that of Burmese.

For what concerns grammar, 𐎧𐎠 𐎡𐎢𐎴 is typologically a mostly isolating language, analogous to Mandarin Chinese. It has a strict SVO (or better, AVP, as will be clear later) word order, it is (split-)ergative, and strongly head-final. It possesses almost no true “grammatical particles” in that very often they turn out to also double as regular nouns, like the relational nouns of Mayan languages.

This booklet should hold all information there is on both the phonology and grammar of 𐎧𐎠 𐎡𐎢𐎴 . However, this document, as all my conlanging stuff, may try to explain things in a bit more pedantic detail than what you’d expect if you’re a big linguistics buff. It is definitely aimed more at casual readers that don’t remember off the top of their head what a *wh-in-situ* or an *accessibility hierarchy*¹ is; if you find parts of it make your eyes roll please go ahead and skip what’s obvious to you.

This conlang is meant primarily to exist as spoken. Phrases in 𐎧𐎠 𐎡𐎢𐎴 in this book are presented in its specialised orthography, which is designed to prioritise ease of pronunciation, is explained in the following sections, and are displayed in **bold**. Instead, phonemic/phonetic transcriptions using the IPA are in /slashes/ and [square brackets] respectively.

¹Something to do with power and wheelchair ramps?

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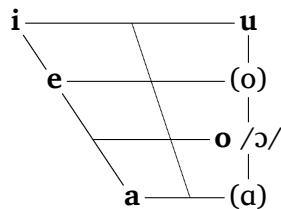
Chapter 1

Phonology

ʔa nũĩ makes, curiously, no phonemic distinction of voicing. It does, however, distinguish **nasality** as a binary feature between oral and nasal, and **glottalization** from modal, to creaky, to full glottal closure.

1.1 Vowels

Five vowel qualities are phonemically distinguished:



though, arguably, **u** alternates between [u] and [o] realisations in somewhat free variation. [ɑ] exist as a “backened” version of **a**, see Section 1.3.1 on contextual backening. In addition, the following diphthongs are allowed and behave essentially as additional single vowel qualities for the purpose of registers and phonotactics:

au, **ao** /aɔ/, **ai**, **oi** /ɔi/, **ui**, **oa** /oɔ/

It should be noted that **ui** specifically could be seen as a backened or “pre-backened” version of **i**, so that, say, the sequence **!ui** ought to be interpreted as the realisation of the phonetically impossible sequence **!i**. A similar but weaker relationship should exist between **ɔi** and **e**. This is paralleled in the distribution of open-to-close diphthongs which preferably appear in stressed syllables and frequently following “backening” clicks and consonants which wouldn’t allow a front vowel in the same position. This rule isn’t universal, however.

1.1.1 Registers

We anticipate that Ꞥa nũĩ has a concept of *stress* or *accent* whereby one syllable in a polysyllabic word (and occasionally in a syntactically close word sequence, like a noun phrase) is marked as **stress**. This stress is expressed mostly through vowel length and in minor part volume, but not pitch.

Unstressed vowels may only be monophthongs. Stressed vowels, instead, may be a mono- or a diphthong, and in addition they carry one of four different phonations, or more precisely **four registers**, that is a phonation + tone combination:

Notation	Phonation	Tone
aa	Oral Modal [a]	˥
aã	Nasal Modal [ã]	˧
àa	Oral Creaky [a̰]	˨
àã	Nasal Creaky [ã̰]	˨

All vowel qualities and the four diphthongs can take any one of the four registers, producing four different phonemes, except for **e** whose nasal forms merge with those of **i**. In the case of diphthongs, a single register is applied uniformly and a mid-swipe register change is not allowed (phonemically at least). In the orthography, the creaky voice diacritic is written on the first component and the nasal diacritic on the second. The resulting table of vocalic phonemes is as follows:

Stress	Register	Quality						
Unstressed	(unspecified)	a	e	i	o	u		
Stressed	Plain	a(a)	e(e)	i(i)	o(o)	u(u)	au	<i>etc for other diphthongs</i>
	Nasal	aã	ĩĩ		oõ	uũ	aũ	
	Creaky	àa	èe	ìi	òo	ùu	àu	
	Nasal Creaky	àã	ĩĩ		òõ	ùũ	àu	

A stressed, plain register monophthong may also be *predictably* long or short. Specifically, it will be short if word-final and / or following a glottal(ised) consonant ', and it will be long otherwise. In the orthography, it will be accordingly written with a single or double letter. Instead, all unstressed vowels are short, while all diphthongs and all stressed non-plain vowels are long.

1.2 Consonants

1.2.1 Pulmonics

The pulmonic (i.e., non click) consonant phonemes of Ꞥa nũĩ are as follows:

	Labial	Dental	Retroflex	Palatal	Lateral	Velar	Glottal
Stop	p	t/ts / t̪s̪ /	t̪ / t̪ /	j /j/	ɬ / ɬ̪ /	k	ʔ /ʔ/
Affricate			t̪s̪ / t̪s̪ /	č / t̪ʃ /			
Sonorant	m	n / n̪ /	r / rr / r̪ /, ṛ / ṛ̪ /	ɲ / ɲ̪ /	l	ŋ	

For the purpose of understanding the oral/nasal distinction, it's necessary to imagine that *phonemically* /l/ be the nasal counterpart to /ɬ̪/. This allows, for example, to explain sequences such as **lã** *tongue*, whereas anywhere else an oral pulmonic + nasal vowel sequence is forbidden (see Section 1.3.2).

ŋ, while rare, is a true phoneme, and may also appear word-initially, see **ŋàã** *woman* vs **nàã** *to laugh*, and it must be seen as the nasal counterpart to **k**.

In the orthography, **t** and **ts** represent the same phoneme, with **t** appearing before front vowels **e** and **i** and **ts** before **a**, **o**, **u**. No implication about the actual pronunciation is implied (see later on allophony in Section 1.2.3)

1.2.2 Clicks

ʔa nũĩ 's unique phonetic identity lies in its inventory of click consonants. While we will ultimately analyse each possible click sound as a separate phoneme, resulting in a disproportionately large inventory but simpler phonotactical rules, it must be understood that clicks are complex consonants best decomposed into many semi-independent features. We recall that a click is produced by enclosing a pocket of air in a surface between the tongue and the palate. It is necessary to fully seal this pocket to produce the click sound, and the mouth-palate sealing occurs along a circle passing through a **rear point of contact**, laterally, and through a coronal **front point of contact**. The rear contact is always uvular, while the front contact may be in several positions, similarly to pulmonic consonants. By downward movement of the tongue, the trapped air pocket is rarefied, similarly to a suction cup. Finally, one point in the sealing is opened and air violently rushes into the pocket. The corresponding implosion produces the loud sound of the click. We thus may begin to list some parameters that may change in the production of the click and which may affect the sound:

- The location in the mouth where the sealing is opened; this is what is referred to as the **point of articulation** of the click.
- The opening of the velum and simultaneous airflow through the nose, i.e. **nasality** (or better, pre-nasalisation).
- The closure of the glottis simultaneously with the click, i.e. **glottalisation**.
- The mode of release of the rear closure, after the click sound has been produced. These are called **contours** or **effluxes** and can be seen as coarticulation of the click

with a uvular pulmonic.

Four points of articulations are distinguished in ɛa ɲũ :

- $/\text{ɛ}/$, written ɛ , is laminal dental. The sound is noisy and highest in pitch.
- ɲ is lateral. The release is lateral (necessarily on one side) and far back in the mouth. The coronal position of the tongue does not affect the sound, which is noisy but lower than the dental.
- $!$ is the alveolar or alveolo-palatal click, and the essential feature is that the tongue is pulled down (and back), resulting in an extremely sharp, clear and loud sound.
- ɛ is particular in ɛa ɲũ . The release is coronal, and usually palatal or palato-alveolar $[\text{ɛ}!]$; but the important feature is that the tongue is pulled *backwards*, producing something between a duller *pop* than an alveolar click and a slightly noisy sucking sound. Occasionally, the realisation of ɛ may even be more similar to a retroflex click $[\text{ɛ}!]$ with subapical tongue position.

Given a point of articulation, the language then distinguishes a total of ten different **manners of articulations** for each:

- I **Plain** The click is oral, glottis open, and the back-release is tenuis.
- II **Oral Glottalized** The glottis is closed, and kept open for a short while after the click sounds. This may appear as the onset of the following vowel being delayed. The click is oral.
- III **Fricative-contour** The click is oral, glottis open, and the back release is into a uvular fricative $[\text{χ}]$. These clicks have an “affricate” sound.
- IV **Ejective-contour** The click is oral, glottis open, and the back release is into a uvular ejective $[\text{q}']$.
- V **Nasal** The click is nasal. Because of the velar/uvular closure, a velar/uvular nasal $[\text{ŋ ɲ}]$ appears to sound throughout the click. The glottis must be open, back-release is tenuis.
- VI **Nasal Glottalized** The glottis is closed, and kept open for a short while after the click sounds. This may appear as the onset of the following vowel being delayed. The click is nasal.
- VII **Nasal + Fricative-contour** The click is nasal, glottis open, and the back release is a uvular fricative, marked $[\text{ɲχ}]$ as nasality is almost always accompanied by voicing.
- VIII **“Pre-fricative”** A fricative is sounded before the click closure. While this is not a true co-articulation, since the fricatives may not occur in ɛa ɲũ without a following click we class this series of clusters as separate consonant phonemes. The clicks are oral, glottis open, back release tenuis. Only a specific fricative precedes a certain point of articulation for the click; the combinations are $/\text{s}\text{ɛ}/$, $/\text{s}\text{ɛ}\text{ɲ}/$, $/\text{ʃ}\text{ɛ}/$, $/\text{t}\text{ɛ}/$.

IX Pre-fricative + Glottalized These clicks have a fricative onset, oral, glottal closure with delayed release of glottal stop.

X Pre-fricative + Ejective-contour Fricative onset, oral, back release into [q']

All in all, the following 40 click phonemes exist:

Manner	Point of articulation			
I	/ /	/‡/	/!/	/ /
II	/ ^ʔ /	/‡ ^ʔ /	/! ^ʔ /	/ ^ʔ /
III	/ χ/	/‡χ/	/!χ/	/ χ/
IV	/ q'/	/‡q'/	/!q'/	/ q'/
V	/ᵛ /	/ᵛ‡/	/ᵛ!/	/ᵛ /
VI	/ᵛ ^ʔ /	/ᵛ‡ ^ʔ /	/ᵛ! ^ʔ /	/ᵛ ^ʔ /
VII	/ᵛ ɸ/	/ᵛ‡ɸ/	/ᵛ!ɸ/	/ᵛ ɸ/
VIII	/s /	/s‡/	/ʃ!/	/ʃ /
IX	/s ^ʔ /	/s‡ ^ʔ /	/ʃ! ^ʔ /	/ʃ ^ʔ /
X	/s q'/	/s‡q'/	/ʃ!q'/	/ʃ q'/

If we are willing to segment the click even more, a somewhat clearer picture emerges. Among manners, we can distinguish an “onset” feature, which may be plain, nasal, or pre-fricative, and a “release” feature, which may be tenuis, glottal, fricative, or ejective. The 3 × 4 table that results makes it clear that all combinations except two are realised:

		Release			
		∅	ʔ	χ/ɸ	q'
Onset	∅	I	II	III	IV
	ᵛ	V	VI	VII	
	F	VIII	IX		X

As for the two unattested manners, their absence may be explained by difficulty of pro-

duction. The missing nasal-ejective clicks in particular would present the difficulty of switching from voiced to voiceless mid-click, or producing a fully voiceless nasal click, something that is certainly quite alien to **ḥa nũ** speakers.

In the orthography, the clicks are transcribed using the following dictionary:

Phonemic	Orthography
	ɿ
ɲ*	n *
ʂ	sɿ
ʂɿ	ʂɿ
ʃ!	š!
ɬ	ɬ
*ʔ	*ʔ
*χ / *ɣ	*x
*qʼ	*qʼ

1.2.3 Allophony

There is significant allophonic variance associated with the lack of phonemic value to voicing of consonants. Nevertheless, there are significant irregularities to keep in mind.

- Labial or labiodental fricatives and affricates are unattested.
- The voiced stops [b], [d], [g] are allophonic for the nasals /m/ /n/ /ŋ/. However, in palatal articulation it is [c] and [ɟ] that are realisation of a single phoneme /j/, with the voiced form more common, while the scope of /ɲ/ is narrower than the other nasals.
- In guttural (velar-glottal) position, curiously [g] can substitute not only for /ŋ/ but also for the glottal stop /ʔ/. As for /k/, it may often affricate to [kx] or even [x] directly, especially before front vowels, while a back vowel may uvularise it to [q].
- /r/ is always a trill, never tapped (a tap is more likely to be perceived as a nasal). It is geminated always in medial position (which we reproduce in the orthography with **rr**), occasionally even word-initially.
- /tʂ/ is only very rarely a simple voiceless stop [tʂ], and it almost always is affricate.

1.3 Phonotactics

Here and in the following, these abbreviations are employed to describe phonotactical rules:

(...)	Optional segment (may appear zero or one time)
.	Syllable boundary
C	Any consonant phoneme, click or pulmonic.
ʄ	Any click consonant.
P	Any pulmonic consonant.
M	A sonorant consonant.
V	Any vowel, mono- or diphthong, stressed or unstressed, in any register
ˈ	The following syllable is stressed
v	An unstressed vowel (monophthong)

1.3.1 Back vowel constraint

A fundamental mechanical constraint applies to vowel qualities directly following specific clicks (backening clicks). These clicks cause the tongue to quickly retract on frontal release, and therefore it is impossible to produce directly the sound of a frontal vowel.

The backening clicks in **ǀa nǀĩ** are

- All clicks with uvular contour (fricative-contour and ejective-contour).
- Non-glottalised **ǀ**, **ǁ** and **ǁ̥**.

therefore, the non-backening clicks are the complement of this set:

- All glottalized clicks.
- **ǀ̥** without uvular contours.

A backening click may not be followed by a front vowel **e** or **i**. In addition, **a** becomes [ɑ]. Any vowel, instead, may follow a non-backening click. For a diphthong, the constraint applies to the starting quality of the glide, therefore **ui** may follow a backening click, as can **au**, though it will sound as [ɑu].

1.3.2 Syllable structure and articulatory constraints

ʔa nũ features a strict alternation of consonant and vowel, and thus a (C)V syllable structure. Generally, phonotactical restrictions appear as constraints related to the nasality and glottalisation features. The direction of consonant-vowel nasality interference is different for clicks and pulmonics, with the nasality of clicks interacting with that of the previous vowel and that of pulmonics with the following one. The precise rules are

- in a VX sequence, either both are oral or both are nasal.¹
- in a PV sequence, P cannot be oral if V is nasal.

E.g.: the sequences /a!-/ and /ãʔ!-/ are possible, but /*ã!-/ , /*aʔ!-/ are not possible; while the sequences /pa/, /ma/, /mã/ are allowed but /*pã/ can not occur.

For what concerns glottalisation,

- a CV sequence with a creaky voiced vowel will erase glottalization distinctions in the consonant C. This means that sequences like /!ʔḁ/ and /!ḁ/ are not phonemically distinct – by convention we will transcribe the consonant without glottalisation.
- A glottal stop followed by a creaky vowel ʔṼ is indistinguishable from the lone vowel Ṽ. We chose to transcribe both broad IPA and orthography *with* the glottal stop to preserve the simpler CV structure.
- A sonorant will become itself creaky before a creaky vowel: MṼ > ṼṼ, e.g. **màa** = /mḁ/ > [ṁḁ]. This is not marked at all in the broad transcription.

1.3.3 Word structure and stress

Due to the extremely minimal morphology, the vast majority of words appear uninflected. This uninflected form follows a very rigid scheme:

$$(v_0).{}^1CV_1.(Pv_2)$$

In other words, we necessarily have a **main syllable** CV₁ which always stressed, and is composed of either a click or pulmonic, and a vowel which, being stressed, may have any of the four registers, and be a mono- or diphthong. Optionally, one may have an unstressed **opening vowel** monophthong v₀, and/or an unstressed **secondary syllable** with a pulmonic and a monophthong.

The possible word structures are named as follows:

¹Note that since a vowel preceding a click is always unstressed, this nasality will never be reported in the orthography.

Monosyllabic	CV
Sesquisyllabic	v. ¹ CV
Disyllabic	¹ CV.Pv
Trisyllabic	v. ¹ CV.Pv

The opening and secondary vowels, being unstressed, may not carry registers, and no distinction of phonation is made on them. However, phonetically the nasality of an opening vowel necessarily matches that of a main syllable click which follows as per the rules of Section 1.3.2, and this nasality is accordingly transcribed even if not phonemic.

1.3.4 Irregular words and reduplication

Some special words break the patterns described thus far. A select few are lexicalised idioms and onomatopoeias. Most, however, are produced by one of the very few morphological processes of the language, which is **first-syllable reduplication**. This self-explanatory operation is used on adjectives and adverbs to mark comparatives, and on verbs to mark the applicative voice. The first syllable of the word is repeated, usually violating the word structure, exceeding the maximum number of syllable, and producing words with multiple clicks:

ɿila easily → *ɿɿila more easily*

Reduplication is quite irregular on complex clicks. **Todo: map out all irregular reduplications.**

1.3.5 Sandhi rules

Todo

1.4 Notes on Orthography

The orthography of Ꞥa Ꞥũ is designed by prioritizing these guidelines:

- Transparency: pronunciation should be easy and immediate to evince and reproduce. In particular, clicks should be well distinguished from pulmonics.
- Phonemic: it should be unambiguous, i.e. broad transcription should be uniquely determined.
- Clarity: written text should be easily readable, avoiding too similar glyphs, or superscript and subscript glyphs.

- Portability: no combining diacritical marks should be used; only existing precomposed letters may be employed. (This is due to combining glyphs rendering improperly in many contexts).

With these restrictions and no others, I believe the orthography as presented in the previous sections is a reasonable solution.

The orthography uses conventional punctuation and most typesetting standards². For what concerns capitalisation, for starting sentences or for proper names, I employ the typical Khoisan convention where the first *capitalisable* character in the word is capitalised. Capitalisable characters include all latin letters including diacritics, the letter ŋ which becomes Ŋ³ the letter ɛ which capitalises as ɛ; the remaining letters (' ! ‡ ||) don't capitalise.

²There is no risk of confusing the alveolar stop glyph ! with the identical-looking, but distinct exclamation mark ! because phonotactics prevent clicks in syllable codas anyway.

³The shape of capital Eng may be widely different in different fonts. Shouldn't be a cause of concern.

Chapter 2

Grammar

2.1 The Noun Phrase

A noun phrase in ꠘa nũ may consist of a single noun:

- (1) unjaã
wolf
wolves / a wolf

in which case the intended meaning is indeterminate, and of unspecified number (i.e. wolves in general, as one would intend in a phrase like ‘*wolves are ferocious*’). If instead one would like to talk about one specific wolf, thus introducing determinacy, they would have to say

- (2) unjaã taa
wolf CLF_{predatory animal}
the wolf

taa is called a **noun classifier** (CLF), and it is specifically the classifier associated to predatory animals. There are hundreds of classifiers available for various categories of nouns; these categories do not have to be disjoint nor as general as standard noun classes in synthetic languages. When a CLF is used, the CLF is itself the head of the noun phrase, and the noun is a dependent that *specifies* the general meaning of the classifier further (so the example may be translated more literally as ‘*the predatory animal which is more specifically a wolf*’). This justifies why the CLF always *follows* the classified noun, being that this language is strongly head-final.

Multiple CLFs may apply to the same noun under different circumstances, with subtler or more relevant differences in intended meaning depending on the situation. Rarely, a CLF choice may completely disambiguate a noun:

- (3) **ɿuli tɿa**
 mother/breast CLF_{woman}
the mother
- (4) **ɿuli ɿuu**
 mother/breast CLF_{body part}
the breast(s)

Proper names are always determined and they **always** take a classifier. However, the choice of specific classifier is again up to the speaker, and may express some nuances of context, politeness, and relevant information:

- (5) **N!upaṇa nui**
 N!upaṇa CLF_{person}
N!upaṇa (a person of unspecified gender).
- (6) **N!upaṇa tɿa**
 N!upaṇa CLF_{woman}
N!upaṇa (the woman).

A classifier is also triggered by numerals and partitives. When a numeral is used, the numeral is considered the head and the classifier its dependant, so the order is Noun-CLF-Numeral:

- (7) **n!oo'o uṭu nɿoiči**
 chicken CLF_{bird} seven
seven chickens.

As it happens in many languages, the numeral **!òo** *one* can be used to mark indeterminacy in situations where the presence of the classifier would be triggered anyway. For example:

- (8) **ɿuli tɿa !òo**
 mother/breast CLF_{woman} one
*a mother (but **not** a breast)*

To do all of this

2.1.1 Personal and Demonstrative Pronouns

2.1.2 Possessive and adjectives

2.2 Alignment and Coordination

ɿa nũĩ is always syntactically ergative. For intransitive clauses, with a verb V and a sole subject S, the verb always precedes the subject. For example

- (9) **in||àa N!upaṇa t!a**
 sleep N!upaṇa CLF_{woman}
'N!upaṇa is sleeping.'

In a transitive clause, involving a verb V, an agent A and an object O, the order is *fixed* as AVO:

- (10) **N!upaṇa t!a i!ðorri š!oiṇe**
 N!upaṇa CLF_{woman} eat meat
'N!upaṇa is eating meat'

This rigid syntactical structure invites us to identify S and O as a single type of argument that always follows V, namely the Patient P, contrasting with agents A as a special role marked by preceding V. This syntactical alignment is therefore **ergative-absolutive** in nature. However, whereas a typical ergative language would provide a morphological way to mark Agents, i.e. an Ergative case, in **ǀa nǀũ** this does not usually occur; the optional ERG marker **'a** *by, from* (which may equivalently also mark an Ablative) can be employed in special emphatic conditions (see Section 2.8):

- (11) **N!upaṇa t!a ('a) i!ðorri š!oiṇe**
 N!upaṇa CLF_{woman} (ERG) eat meat
'N!upaṇa is eating meat'

This overt marking is rare and considerably formal sounding; in the modern language it still doesn't allow for changing the word order except in a few idioms.

A transitive verb may be employed intransitively by omitting the Agent.

- (12) **i!ðorri š!oiṇe**
 eat meat
'The meat is being eaten.'

It is, however, ungrammatical to instead omit the Patient. Equivalently, a (lone) sentence may never finish on a verb. If we wanted to express a meaning alongside the lines of *'N!upaṇa eats (nothing specific)'*, we would need to perform a valency-changing operation that shifts argument so as to fill the Patient slot. An antipassive, marked by the auxiliary **uji**, does the job:

- (13) **uji i!ðorri N!upaṇa t!a**
 ANTIP eat N!upaṇa CLF_{woman}
'N!upaṇa is eating (nothing specific)'

We shall examine valency-changing operations in greater detail in Section 2.3.

We remark that it is possible to drop a repeated Patient in a coordinated clause, provided it is shared with a previous one. For example:

- (14) **!oono ji nɬuĩ 'utɬa noõ ɬaãɲi ɬu**
 boy CLF_{child} kick ball CLF_{round tool} fly.away and
'The boy kicked the ball, and it flew away.

In cases like these, the post-conjunction **ɬu** *and* is preferred to the (here) equivalent pre-conjunction **'ai** *and*, *and then* because it prevents the clause from ending in a verb, though the second option would not be considered ungrammatical:

- (15) **!oono ji nɬuĩ 'utɬa noõ 'ai ɬaãɲi**
 boy CLF_{child} kick ball CLF_{round tool} and fly.away
'The boy kicked the ball, and it flew away.

It is not, however, possible to omit a shared Agent in coordinated clauses, or to omit a Patient to be replaced with another clause's Agent and viceversa. For example, in *'The boy kicked the ball and scored a point'* there is a shared Agent, and it is not possible to drop it in the coordinated clause in **ɬa nũĩ** like it is in English. A resumptive pronoun is necessary. And in *'The boy kicked the ball and smiled'*, the boy is A in the first clause and P in the second, meaning that the boy's second appearance may not be dropped. (All of these examples may of course be expressed with coordination and drop provided the right valency-changing is performed to make sure the coordinated arguments are always two Patients).

This behaviour, which persists under all conditions, concludes the other side of **ɬa nũĩ**'s syntactical ergativity.

2.2.1 Secundativity and ditransitives

ɬa nũĩ lacks a type of complement that may be described as 'Dative'. In a phrase involving a verb like *give* (**ditransitive verb**), which involves some *Donor* D giving a *Theme* T to a *Recipient* R, it is the Recipient which is treated as the direct object, while the Theme is placed in the instrumental (with postposition **ra**). For example

- (16) **U||'àa ku ɬoã aɬ||'i ra !oono ji**
 U||'àa CLF_{man} gift money INSTR boy CLF_{child}
U||'àa gifted money to the child. (lit. gifted the child with money.)

2.2.2 Causatives

Todo

2.3 Verbal voices

Let us reprise, more in detail, the schema of a ʔa nũĩ verb phrase:

(Agent) Verb Patient (Oblique(s) + post.)

with no specific focus, now, on the word order. Used as such, a verb is said to be in **active voice**. When necessary, it is possible to redirect the arguments of the verb in different argument slots by employing a different verbal voice, marked by an auxiliary which goes before or after the verb. The simplest case, already seen, is the **antipassive**, only really sensible for a transitive verb, and formed by prepending **uji**; this is a *demotion* in the agency hierarchy, working in this manner:

Causer → Agent → Patient → Theme

In an antipassive sentence, the argument in agentive position (optional) has the meaning of causer, the one in patientive position (mandatory) has that of agent, and the instrumental oblique is the object. The purposes of this shift are several: it can be used to fill a patient gap, to express a transitive causative, or to relativize an agent (more on this in Section 2.4).

Some examples needed.

Antipassives may not be applied typically whenever an instrumental, especially in the role of theme, is present. A way to understand it is that instrumentals are part of the chain of agency described above, and the antipassive is attempting to demote the instrument to a position of lower agency that does not exist. I will describe shortly how to antipassivize a ditransitive, such as ‘*U//’àa gave money to his mother*’ if we want to place *U//’àa* in the Patient position.

Another widely employed voice is the **applicative**. This is marked by the **first-syllable reduplication** (see Section 1.3.4) of the verb and is used to *promote* an oblique (of various types) to a patient. The chain is

Agent ← Patient ← Oblique

The applicative has thus some reminiscence of a passive, but it is restricted in that the original presence of an oblique argument to promote to patient is essential (it is ungrammatical otherwise). The applicative is a sacrifice of the information on the *type* of oblique, since the postposition is lost, in exchange for transitivity of the verb, which may be necessary for relativisation.

Here’s an example involving an oblique with the postposition **ĩĩ** over:

- (17) $\text{ʔaũpe U//’àa ku utʰu’e iĩĩ}$
 walk U//’àa CLF_{man} path on
U//’àa walks on the path

With the applicative, one may produce the **transitive** verb ʔaʔaũpe to walk on:

- (18) U||'àa ku ||a~ ||aũpe utlu'e
 U||'àa CLF_{man} APPL~ walk path
U||'àa walks on the path

The ambiguity inherent in an applicative can be displayed by presenting an example of a different oblique, for example

2.4 Relative Clauses

Being a primarily left-branching, ergative language, Ꞥa nũĩ is severely restricted in which positions are accessible for relativisation, a limitation that is obviated with the use of the aforementioned voices.

Only the patient position may be relativised – meaning that the antecedent (the element that the relative clause describes) can only perform the role of patient in a relative clause. For example, amongst all these English examples

1. I saw the dog that was sleeping (Patient position)
2. I saw the dog that bit the cat (Agent position)
3. I saw the dog that my sister had gifted me (Instrumental position)
4. I saw the dog whose ears I find funny (Possessor position)

only the first can be translated *literally* into Ꞥa nũĩ, since ‘the dog’ is Patient for the verb ‘sleep’ in that case. The other examples have to be reworked with voice changing.

A simple (Patientive) relative clause is not marked with any special grammatical particle. It is simply placed before the antecedent with its own Patient omitted, constituting part of its noun phrase, and thus placing the antecedent itself in Patientive place for the relative clause. This entire noun phrase may then occupy any role in the *main* clause. Here’s an example where a main clause Patient is relativized, with the relative clause marked in [square brackets]:

- (19) !a Ꞥ||a [!a Ꞥq'ula 'ùa] nãã (nui)
 1S.ERG see [1S.ERG before meet] woman (CLF_{person})
I saw the woman I had met.

Generally such a determinative relative clause may trigger drop of the classifier, and in this case **nui** may be omitted, as we will do from now on. Determinacy is implied automatically.

We may also have the antecedent as Agent in the main clause:

- (20) [!a Ꞥq'ula 'ùa] nãã Ꞥ||a e!uũ
 [1S.ERG before meet] woman see 1S.ACC
The woman I had met saw me.

Proceed on voice changing and other positions.

2.5 Serial Verb Constructions

To do

2.6 Imperatives and Polarity

To doo be doo

2.7 Interrogatives

To doo be doo

2.8 Topic-Comment

You guessed it

Chapter 3

Corpus

For texts

Chapter 4

Lexicon

4.1 Numerals

ᄃa nũ doesn't have a consistent way of expressing cardinal numbers larger than 24, and ordinals are even more severely under-developed, only rarely ever going as far as *third*. The stable numerals are reported as follows, with * marking rare forms. The derivational patterns that can be evinced from many of these numerals are varied and chaotic. The constructions - 'a !òo *one from* and - ᄃa *next after* are used to create cardinals respectively one or more less than one with a simpler name, first-syllable reduplication may produce a number twice or thrice the original, and the almost unattested form of 22 seems to attempt a 'second after' construction from 20, which itself is unstable to being represented either as pèe *digit* or 'double ten', where 10 itself is a!ùuma *hand* (instead of it being assigned, more logically, to 5).

	Cardinal	Ordinal		Cardinal
1	!òo	‡a	13	ɣuũ ‡a
2	nɣuũna	!aaru	14	ɣuũ !aaru
3	e‡aaka	*nɣuũrru	15	š!o!q'oi
4	sɿ'e		16	nonoti
5	š!q'oi		17	nonoti ‡a
6	añuũ		18	añuũñu
7	n‡oiči		19	*pèe 'a !òo
8	noti		20	pèe (or *a!u!ùuma)
9	njaati		21	pèe ‡a
10	a!ùuma		22	*pèe !aaru
11	ɣuũ 'a !òo		23	*ɣuɣuũ 'a !òo
12	ɣuũ		24	ɣuɣuũ

4.2 Dictionary

In the following dictionary, we report words in the standard orthography and in broad IPA transcription (in particular, no tones nor stress are marked, since they are fully predictable).

- For nouns, we make suggestion of the most commonly used classifiers in [CLF ...].
- Some phrasal verbs are circumfixal, usually because they involve a lexicalized combination of a verb and a postposition. These are entered with dots ... to mark the space in which the Patient *and* the oblique must be inserted.

ɿaõ - /|aõ/ • *clf.* orifices, bodily holes, openings, wounds

ɿila - /|ila/ • *adv.* easily

ɿoã - /|ɔã/ • *Ditransitive verb* (A) gift (T) to (P)

ɿq'a - /|q'a/ • *n.* night

ɿuli - /|uli/ • *n.* breast [CLF ɿùu] • *n.* mother [CLF tla]

ɿùu - /|y:/ • *clf.* body parts

ɪ̀ùupa - /ɪ̀u:pa/ • <i>pers.pr.</i> 1.PL.INCL.ERG	ɪ̀xòo - /ɪ̀xɔ:/ • <i>pers.pr.</i> you and I
ɪ̀xoi - /ɪ̀xɔi/ • <i>n.</i> cloak	ɪ̀a - /ɪ̀a/ • <i>ord.num.</i> first
ɪ̀ina - /ɪ̀ina/ • <i>n.</i> boat	ɪ̀aɪxàa - /ɪ̀aɪxà:/ • <i>v.tr.</i> snap, break (especially crack) in half
ɪ̀uulu - /ɪ̀u:lu/ • <i>v.tr.</i> bite • <i>v.intr.</i> feel pain, especially itching of the skin	ɪ̀aãni - /ɪ̀ã:ni/ • <i>v.</i> flee
ɪ̀a - /ɪ̀a/ • <i>pers.pr.</i> I (ERG), me, to me	ɪ̀oipe - /ɪ̀ɔipe/ • <i>adv.</i> maybe.not
ɪ̀aala - /ɪ̀a:la/ • <i>post.</i> under, below • <i>post.</i> moving by means of, travelling by • <i>n.</i> palm (of hand), sole (foot)	ɪ̀oi - /ɪ̀ɔi/ • <i>v.intr.</i> fly
ɪ̀auɬa - /ɪ̀auɬa/ • <i>pers.pr.</i> Us, excluding you (ERG)	ɪ̀ootsi - /ɪ̀ɔ:tsi/ • <i>n.</i> mountain
ɪ̀oi - /ɪ̀ɔi/ • <i>post.</i> for the benefit of, for the purpose of giving to • <i>post.</i> for the purpose/with the intent of going to, travelling to, or moving towards	ɪ̀òõ - /ɪ̀õ:/ • <i>clf.</i> lid
ɪ̀ooja - /ɪ̀ɔ:ja/ • <i>preverb</i> IMP.NEG	ɪ̀q'aĩ - /ɪ̀q'aĩ/ • <i>v.</i> know
ɪ̀oono - /ɪ̀ɔ:nɔ/ • <i>n.</i> boy [CLF nui,ji]	ɪ̀q'ula - /ɪ̀q'ula/ • <i>adv.</i> before • <i>n.</i> (anatomy) back, spine, buttocks
ɪ̀oorro - /ɪ̀ɔ:rrɔ/ • <i>n.</i> urine [CLF ɪ̀ũũ] • <i>v.intr.</i> urinate	ɪ̀u - /ɪ̀u/ • <i>conj.</i> and
ɪ̀òo - /ɪ̀ɔ:/ • <i>card.num.</i> one, non-plural • <i>adj.</i> lone, alone, unaccompanied, unpaired	ɪ̀ũũ - /ɪ̀ũ:/ • <i>clf.</i> liquids, drops, rain, beverages
ɪ̀òotlo - /ɪ̀ɔ:tlɔ/ • <i>n.</i> vulva	ɪ̀xàa - /ɪ̀xà:/ • <i>v.tr.</i> hit, strike with a loud sound • <i>v.tr.</i> damage, hurt, offend
ɪ̀q'aati - /ɪ̀q'a:ti/ • <i>refl.pr.</i> self	ɪ̀xàu'a - /ɪ̀xàu'a/ • <i>n.</i> effort, strain, force
ɪ̀q'ao - /ɪ̀q'ao/ • <i>n.</i> clock	ɪ̀xoiɬa - /ɪ̀xɔiɬa/ • <i>adj.</i> strange
ɪ̀uuli - /ɪ̀u:li/ • <i>n.</i> celebration, party	ɪ̀xoi - /ɪ̀xɔi/ • <i>post.</i> through • <i>post.</i> across
ɪ̀uũoi - /ɪ̀ũ:oi/ • <i>N/A</i> hello, hi	ɪ̀'u - /ɪ̀'u/ • <i>Ditransitive verb</i> give, provide, (A) give (T) to (P)
ɪ̀uũña - /ɪ̀ũ:na/ • <i>n.</i> rain	ɪ̀aũpe - /ɪ̀aũpe/ • <i>n.</i> foot [CLF ɪ̀ũũ] • <i>v.intr.</i> walk
ɪ̀uũni - /ɪ̀ũ:ni/ • <i>pers.pr.</i> 2.S.ACC	ɪ̀òì - /ɪ̀ɔi/ • <i>N/A</i> NEG
ɪ̀uũɬa - /ɪ̀ũ:ɬa/ • <i>pers.pr.</i> 2.PL.ACC	ɪ̀q'ooña - /ɪ̀q'ɔ:na/ • <i>n.</i> crab • <i>n.</i> lobster
ɪ̀xaje - /ɪ̀xaje/ • <i>v.tr.</i> open	'a - /ʔa/ • <i>post.</i> ERG • <i>post.</i> ABL, coming from, originating from, created by, moving away from
ɪ̀xatle - /ɪ̀xatle/ • <i>clf.</i> blades, things with a sharp edge, teeth	'ai - /ʔai/ • <i>adv.</i> and (for clauses) • <i>adv.</i> Back then, in that time, once upon a time

'ai 'ai - /ʔai ʔai/ • <i>conj.</i> and thus, and as a consequence, and immediately after	eł xa - /eł χa/ • <i>n.</i> conflict, discussion, disagreement, verbal fight
'ào - /ʔǎo/ • <i>n.</i> water [CLF ʔùũ]	eña - /eɲa/ • <i>v.tr.</i> surrender (smth.), let go of, unwillingly offer
'èe - /ʔe:/ • <i>post.</i> PTV	ete - /et̪se/ • <i>N/A</i> when
'u - /ʔu/ • <i>post.</i> of	iʔ'ali - /i ʔali/ • <i>n.</i> barrier
'urri - /ʔurri/ • <i>clf.</i> timespans, events in time, occurrences, dates, appointments	iʔ'i - /i ʔi/ • <i>clf.</i> small animal
'utla - /ʔutla/ • <i>n.</i> playing ball [CLF noō]	i!òorri - /i!ɔ:ri/ • <i>v.</i> eat
'ùa - /ʔua/ • <i>v.tr.</i> (someone) meet, make acquaintance of, get to know, greet, receive	i ùuna - /i u:na/ • <i>post.</i> about
aje - /a e/ • <i>clf.</i> objects and phenomena in the sky, stars, the sun, the moon, comets, clouds, rainbows, sunrises and sunsets, eclipses, etc.	i ui - /i ui/ • <i>n.</i> milk [CLF ʔùũ]
a!ùuma - /a!u:ma/ • <i>n.</i> hand • <i>card.num.</i> ten	in àa - /i̯ a:/ • <i>v.intr.</i> sleep
aʔ'ui - /aʔ'ui/ • <i>clf.</i> wooden	in oi - /i̯ ɔi/ • <i>v.</i> say
ał 'i - /ał 'i/ • <i>n.</i> money	iñi - /iɲi/ • <i>post.</i> over, on top of, above • <i>n.</i> head
an!xòo - /ã̯!ɣɔ:/ • <i>pers.pr.</i> me and you	iš!uka - /iš!uka/ • <i>N/A</i> the very same
anʔài - /ã̯ʔai/ • <i>adj.</i> every	ja - /ja/ • <i>pron.</i> 1S.INTR
añuũ - /aɲũ:/ • <i>card.num.</i> six	jaɬa - /jaɬa/ • <i>pers.pr.</i> 1.PL.EXCL.INTR
au!q'o - /au!q'ɔ/ • <i>v.tr.</i> peel, scrape or remove a covering, protective layer, film, piece of clothing	jèeñi - /je:ɲi/ • <i>N/A</i> this
ča - /t̪a/ • <i>conj.</i> while	ji - /ji/ • <i>clf.</i> child
čèe - /t̪e:/ • <i>n.</i> column	jipa - /jipa/ • <i>n.</i> hare
čiiči - /t̪i:ɬi/ • <i>v.</i> shine	jùu - /ju:/ • <i>n.</i> sun [CLF aje]
e!ʔani - /e!ʔani/ • <i>v.</i> sing	jùũ - /jũ:/ • <i>v.tr.</i> surround, circle, flank, in either threatening or protective manner
e!uũ - /e!ũ:/ • <i>pers.pr.</i> me (ACC), to me	ku - /ku/ • <i>clf.</i> male adult
e!uũta - /e!ũ:ta/ • <i>pers.pr.</i> 1.PL.EXCL.ACC	kuñe - /kuɲe/ • <i>adv.</i> simply
eʔaaka - /eʔa:ka/ • <i>card.num.</i> three	loõɲi - /lɔ:ɲi/ • <i>adj.</i> warm, warming • <i>n.</i> warmth • <i>adj.</i> sensual, seductive, comforting
	ł a - /ł a/ • <i>v.tr.</i> see
	ł au'i - /ł au'i/ • <i>adj.</i> graceful, delicately beautiful

maã - /mã:/ • <i>clf.</i> meteorological phenomenon	nui - /ɲui/ • <i>clf.</i> persons, people, humans, personified entities, individuals, animate
mau - /mau/ • <i>v.intr.</i> talk • <i>v.intr.</i> (O) act like (A), makes decision or behaves according to what is expected of (A)	nuũ - /ɲũ:/ • <i>adv.</i> more
ɲaati - /ɲa:ṯi/ • <i>card.num.</i> nine	ɲaũ - /ɲaũ/ • <i>conj.</i> but
ɲaãɲi - /ɲã:ɲi/ • <i>n.</i> air	ɲũĩ - /ɲũĩ/ • <i>clf.</i> spoken word
ɲai - /ɲai/ • <i>post.</i> behind	ɲàã - /ɲã:/ • <i>n.</i> woman
ɲuũna - /ɲũ:ɲa/ • <i>card.num.</i> two	ɲèe - /ɲɛ:/ • <i>n.</i> evening, time of sunset [CLF 'urri] • <i>n.</i> sunset (the process of sun setting)
ɲixeeña - /ɲʲɛ:ɲa/ • <i>n.</i> message, communication	ɲuũ - /ɲũ:/ • <i>card.num.</i> twelve
ɲ'oire - /ɲʲɔ:ɛ/ • <i>v.</i> decide	ol'o - /ɔ!²ɔ/ • <i>v.intr.</i> arrive (among others), join (Dat), meet up with others (Dat)
ɲ!ai - /ɲ!ai/ • <i>adj.</i> similar to, akin to	ol!ao - /ɔ!ao/ • <i>adj.</i> old
ɲ!aa - /ɲ!a:/ • <i>n.</i> fire	olxòoji - /ɔ!χɔ:ji/ • <i>v.</i> get stuck, become unable to move or act
ɲ!oo'o - /ɲ!ɔ:ʔɔ/ • <i>n.</i> chicken	olxu - /ɔ!χu/ • <i>n.</i> walking cane
ɲ!òõ - /ɲ!ɔ:/ • <i>n.</i> North	on 'a - /ɔʲ ²a/ • <i>v.</i> envelop
ɲ!xàa - /ɲ!χa:/ • <i>post.</i> inside	pau - /pau/ • <i>adj.</i> abundant
ɲ!aã - /ɲ!ã:/ • <i>v.</i> complain	po - /pɔ/ • <i>n.</i> lips (of the mouth) [CLF ɲuũ] • <i>n.</i> mouth, oral cavity [CLF ɲaõ]
ɲ!oiçi - /ɲ!ɔitʲi/ • <i>card.num.</i> seven	ra - /ra/ • <i>post.</i> INSTR
ɲ!òõ - /ɲ!ɔ:/ • <i>n.</i> bed	sɿ'e - /sʲ ²e/ • <i>card.num.</i> four
ɲ!uĩ - /ɲ!uĩ/ • <i>v.</i> kick	sɿ'i - /sʲ i/ • <i>clf.</i> slender
ɲ a'a - /ɲ aʔa/ • <i>n.</i> gold	sɿau - /sʲ au/ • <i>adj.</i> strong
ɲ oi - /ɲ ɔi/ • <i>v.</i> can	š!o - /š!ɔ/ • <i>Copulative verb</i> be temporarily, be contingentially
ɲ otso - /ɲ ɔ[ʂɔ/ • <i>n.</i> door	š!oiñe - /š!ɔiɲe/ • <i>n.</i> meat
ɲ òõ - /ɲ ɔ:/ • <i>v.</i> descend	š!o ... iñi - /š!ɔ ... iɲi/ • <i>v.</i> (smth) be over, be on top of • <i>v.</i> (actions & events) be involved in, act in, perform, be busy with
ɲ xòì - /ɲ χɔi/ • <i>v.</i> remove	• <i>v.</i> lie on, lay down on, cover š!o ku ɲ!òõ iñi he is lying on the bed
ɲàã - /ɲã:/ • <i>v.</i> laugh	š!q'oi - /š!q'ɔi/ • <i>card.num.</i> five
noõ - /ɲɔ:/ • <i>clf.</i> round tools, round instruments, artificial balls, spheres, globes, round toys	
noti - /ɲɔṯi/ • <i>card.num.</i> eight	

ʃaani - /ʃa:ni/ • *n.* vagabond

ʃq'o - /ʃq'ɔ/ • *n.* neck

ʃuũ - /ʃũ:/ • *n.* knife [CLF *lxatle*]

ʃxa - /ʃxa/ • *n.* human being, person

tla - /tla/ • *clf.* adult women

tli - /tli:/ • *preverb* COND

tsuu - /tsu:/ • *v.tr.* throw, launch • *v.tr.* produce, spit out, blow, excrete

tse - /tse/ • *n.* peak

tsui - /tsui/ • *n.* nose

ta - /ta:/ • *clf.* predatory animals, carnivores

tè - /te:/ • *clf.* articles of clothing, cloth, shoes

tuma - /tuma/ • *adj.* great, awesome

tura - /tura/ • *adv.* suddenly

u'ule - /u'ule/ • *v.* create, make, build, manufacture

u'ui - /u'ui/ • *pers.pr.* 2.ERG

u!oõ - /u!õ:/ • *n.* year

u!q'a - /u!q'a/ • *n.* wind [CLF *maã*]

u!xau - /u!xau/ • *v.* concern

u!una - /u!una/ • *n.* song

uči - /utʃi/ • *pers.pr.* 2.INTR

uji - /uji/ • *preverb* ANTIP

uma - /uma/ • *pers.pr.* 1.PL.INCL.ABS

unjaã - /ũjaã:/ • *n.* wolf [CLF *taã*] • *adj.* (of a person) unpredictably aggressive, pugnacious, cruel, dangerous

unju - /ũju/ • *adv.* truly

un!aaki - /ũ!a:ki/ • *v.intr.* (S) climb

un!oi - /ũ!oi/ • *n.* language, way of speaking

un!uu - /ũ!u:/ • *rel.pr.* which.ERG

upa - /upa/ • *preverb* SUBJ

u!luupa - /u!lu:pa/ • *v.* re-organize

utlu'e - /utlu'e/ • *n.* walking path, paved path, dirt road • *n.* groove, incision, indented strip

utu - /utu/ • *clf.* bird