

# A Grammar of Ayeri



# A Grammar of Ayeri

DOCUMENTING A FICTIONAL LANGUAGE

*by Carsten Becker*

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*Benung. The Ayeri Language Resource*

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Ayeri is a fictional language spoken by fictional people in a fictional setting, and as such is not related to any naturally existing languages. It is thus not to be confused with *Azeri*, a Turkic language spoken in Azerbaijan and its surrounding countries. Ayeri's vocabulary is entirely a priori, this means, no real-world languages have been used specifically as sources of vocabulary. Due to the language's sound and spelling aesthetic being inspired by Austronesian languages, it is not surprising if overlaps with existing words in those languages happen accidentally.

<http://benung.nfshost.com>  
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# Glossing Abbreviations

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1	First person	NN	Noun
2	Second person	NOM	Nominative
3	Third person	NPST	Near past
A	Agent	P	Patient
ACC	Accusative	PST	Past
AN	Animate	PT	Patient topic
AT	Agent topic	PTCP	Participle
GEN	Genitive	REL	Relative
INAN	Inanimate	RPST	Remote past
INDF	Indefinite	SBJ	Subject
LOC	Locative	SG	Singular
M	Masculine	TOP	Topic
NMLZ	Nominalizer	VB	Verb



# Preface

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This is my latest attempt to write a grammar of Ayeri, a fictional language which I have been developing since December 2003. Getting to work on grammar writing again was triggered by a growing dissatisfaction with not having a central place of documentation, when the first thing people look for on my website is often the grammar, incomplete as well as partially inaccurate and outdated as it may be. In addition to that, there was a seminar on fictional languages at the University of Tübingen, Germany, in the summer semester of 2016 (Buch 2016). Ayeri was one of the languages that was chosen for students to explore and evaluate.

The student group who worked on Ayeri came to the conclusion that its documentation is severely lacking in the description of basic elements and assumptions, since whole chapters of the grammar had been missing to date (Boga et al. 2016: 12).<sup>1</sup> This is to say that previous attempts of writing a full-fledged grammar of Ayeri have been incomplete due to creeping neglect.

Although the *Ayeri Grammar* has so far been lying dormant for five years, I have written a whole number of blog articles detailing various grammatical issues (Becker 2016: Blog). These articles have been taken into consideration here. This grammar writing attempt is thus not only a transferral to a different typesetting system, but constitutes an extension to previous formal documentation as well.

I hope that by transferring my previous grammar writing from LibreOffice to L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X, combined with using GitHub as a version control system, maintaining and editing will become faster, more transparent, and more elegant, since L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X operates on plain text files, and version control helps in keeping track of changes over time.

Carsten Becker  
Marburg, July 4, 2016

<sup>1</sup>  *Kutānas-ikan* ‘thanks a lot’ to Bella Boga, Madita Breuninger, Thora Daneyko, and Martina Stama-Kirr for their hard work on making sense of my published materials in spite of information being scattered all over the place, as well as their providing me with the presentation concluding their group work.



## o Introduction

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In December 2003, the idea for a new fictional language was born, an idea that turned out to stick with me for over 10 years now.<sup>1</sup> At that time, my seventeen years old self was still fairly new to this whole making-up languages business, read things about linguistics here and there, and was not shy to ask questions about terminology (and, looking at old mails, a little impertinently teenager-like so), for example on *Conlang-L* and the *Zompist Bulletin Board*. One thing seemed to catch my interest especially: syntactic alignments other than the NOM/ACC of the few languages I was familiar with, that is, German, English, and French. Apparently this curiosity was big enough for me to grow bored with my second fictional language, Daléian (declared ‘quite complete’ after maybe half a year of work or so), and to start something new from scratch in order to put newly acquired knowledge to test.

I had read about ‘trigger languages’ on *Conlang-L* and wanted to try my hands on making my own. I cannot remember how long it took me to come up with a first draft of an Ayeri grammar, however, I do remember having been told that a good language cannot be made in a summer. Of course, I still did not really know what I was doing then, even though I thought I had understood things and authoritatively declared “this is how it works” in my first grammar draft when things sometimes really do not work that way. But at least an interest had been whetted.

In order to illustrate the various stages from the beginnings to current Ayeri, I went through some old backups contemporary with the very early days. Here is a sentence from the oldest existing document related to it, titled “Draft of & Ideas for my 3rd Conlang” – the file’s last-changed date is December 14, 2003, though I remember having started work on Ayeri in early December. I added glossing for convenience and according to what I could reconstruct from the notes. This uses vocabulary and grammatical markers just made up on the spot and for illustrative purposes; little of it actually managed to make it into actual work on Ayeri:

<sup>1</sup> A lot of the text here is taken from the blog article, “Happy 10th Anniversary, Ayeri!” (Becker 2013).

- (1) *Ayevhoi agiaemaesim coyaielieðamavir vhaieloyaŋaiye.*  
 Ay-evhoi agia-ema-esim coyai-el-i-eðam-avir vhai-el-o-yaŋa-iyē  
 3SG.AN-SBJ read-VB-SBJ.AN book-NN-AN-INDF-P bed-NN-INAN-ON-LOC  
 ‘He reads a book on the bed.’

According to the grammar draft of September 5, 2004, this would have already changed to:

- (2) *Ang layaiyain mecoyalei ling \*pinamea.*  
 Ang laya-iy-a-in me-coya-lei ling \*pinam-ea  
 A.SBJ read-3SG.AN<sub>1</sub>-a<sub>1</sub>-SBJ INDF.INAN-book-P.INAN top.of bed-LOC  
 ‘He reads a book on the bed.’

The word *pinam* ‘bed’ was only (re-)introduced on October 24, 2008. In the current state of Ayeri, I would translate the sentence as follows:

- (3) *Ang layaya koyaley ling pinamya.*  
 Ang laya=ya.Ø koya-ley ling pinam-ya  
 AT read=3SG.M.TOP book-P.INAN top.of bed-LOC  
 ‘He reads a book on a/the bed.’

As you can see, quite a bit of morphology got lost already early on, especially the overt part-of-speech marking (!) and animacy marking on nouns. Also, prepositions were just incorporated into a noun complex as suffixes apparently. Gender was originally only divided into animate and inanimate, but I changed that at some point because only being familiar really with European languages, it felt awkward to me not to be able to explicitly distinguish ‘he’, ‘she’, and ‘it’.

A feature that also got lost is the assignment of thematic vowels in personal pronouns to 3rd-person referents: originally, every 3rd-person referent newly introduced into discourse would be assigned one of /a e i o u/ to disambiguate, and there was even a morpheme to mark that the speaker wanted to dissolve the association. Constituent order was theoretically variable at first, but I preferred SVO/AVP due to familiarity with that. Later on, however, I settled on VSO/VAP. Also, I had no idea about what was called “trigger morphology” on *Conlang-L* for the longest time – essentially, this referred to the Austronesian, or Philippine, alignment. I am not claiming that I know all about it now, just that due to reading up on the topic, I have a slightly more informed understanding now. Orthography changed as well over the years, so ⟨c⟩ in the early examples encodes the /k/ sound, not /tʃ/ as it does today; diphthongs are spelled as ⟨Vi⟩ instead of modern ⟨Vy⟩.

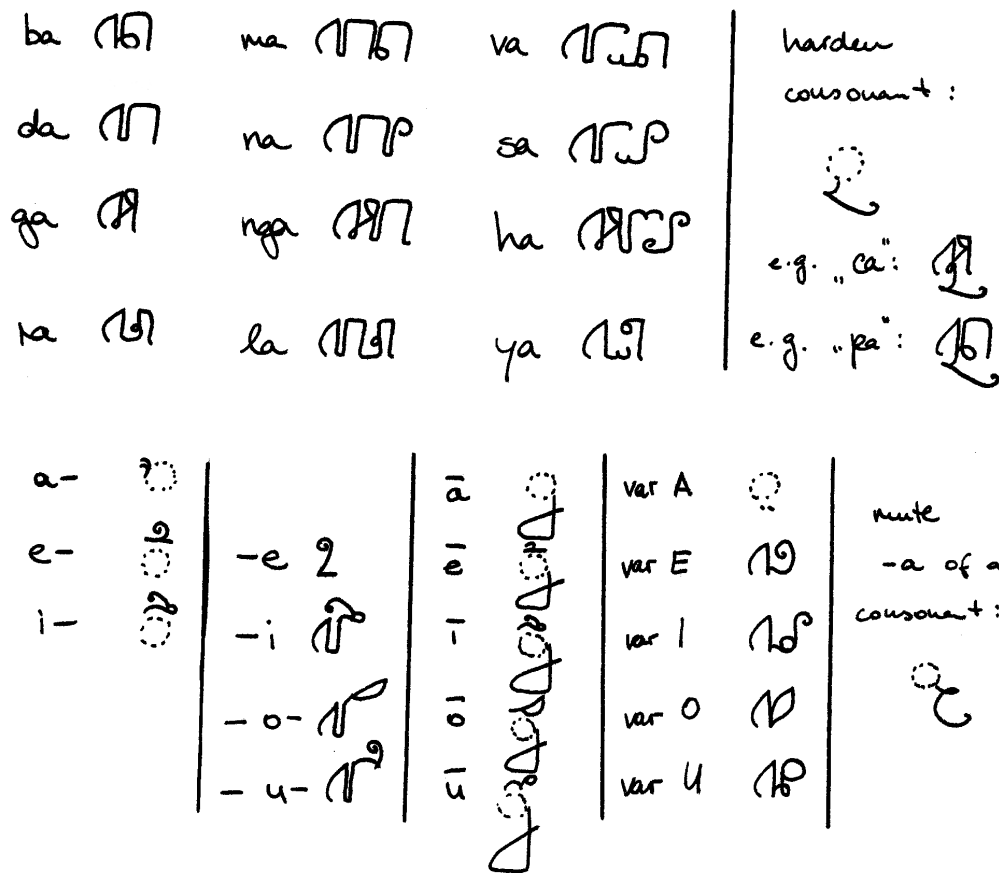


Figure 0.1: First design for an Ayeri script (February 9, 2004)

What was definitely beneficial for the development of Ayeri was the ever increasing amount of linguistics materials available online and my entering university (to study literature) in 2009, where I learned how to do research and also had a lot of interesting books available at the library.

One of the things people regularly compliment me on is Ayeri's script – note, however, that Tahano Hikamu was not the first one I came up with for Ayeri. Apparently, I had already been fascinated with the look of Javanese/Balinese writing early on; Figure 0.1 shows a draft dated February 9, 2004. However, since the letter shapes in this draft looked so confusingly alike that I could never memorize them. About a year later, I came up with the draft in Figure 0.2. What is titled “Another Experimental Script” here is what would later turn into Tahano Hikamu, Ayeri's ‘native’ script. According to the notes in my fictional language ring binder, the script looked much the same as today about a year from then, but things have only been mostly stable since about 2008.

Figure 0.2: First draft for Tahano Hikamu (March 25, 2005)

<sup>2</sup> Let me add to my defense, however, that I also worked on my B.A. thesis in 2013 and my M.A. thesis in 2016, which required several months of preparation each and thus left me largely unable to work much on *Ayeri*.

# 1 Phoneme Inventory and Phonotactics

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This chapter will present charts depicting the phoneme inventory of Ayeri, give an analysis of the phonotactics of Ayeri's dictionary entries and also describe stress patterns.

## 1.1 Phoneme Inventory

### Consonants

At 17 consonants – /ʔ/ and /w/ only occur marginally –, Ayeri has a fairly mid-sized inventory. Table 1.1 shows the full chart. The affricates /tʃ/ and /dʒ/ are allophones of /tj, kj/ and /dj, gj/, respectively.

### Vowels

Ayeri has a very basic five-vowel system:

The lax vowels [ɪ ɛ ɔ ʊ] occur as allophones of their tense counterparts [i e o u] in closed syllables, for example:

- (4) a. ၶၢၢ *ming* [mɪŋ] 'can, be able',  
b. ၵၢၢ *enya* ['ɛnja] 'everyone',  
c. ၵၢၢ *agon* ['agɔn] 'outer, foreign', and  
d. ၵၢၢ *pakur* ['pakur] 'ill, sick'.

/ə/ is a marginal phoneme and only occurs in the tense prefixes ၵၢၢ: *kə-* 'NPST', ၵၢၢ: *mə-* 'PST', ၵၢၢ: *və-* 'RPST', as well as in the prefix ၵၢၢ: *mə-* 'some, whichever'. Otherwise, [ə] occurs as an allophone of /e/ in final unstressed position, e.g. in the word ၵၢၢ *mine* ['minə] 'affair, matter, issue'.

Ayeri also possesses a number of diphthongs, these are: /aɪ a:ɪ eɪ ɔɪ ʊɪ aʊ/. Furthermore, the vowels [i e o u] may be long: [a: e: i: o:]. This is lexicalized

Table 1.1: Consonant inventory

	Bilabials		Labiodentals		Alveolars		Palatals		Velars		Glottals	
Plosives	p	b			t	d			k	g ⟨g⟩	ʔ	
Affricates					tʃ ⟨c⟩	dʒ ⟨j⟩						
Nasals		m				n				ŋ ⟨ng⟩		
Fricatives			v		s							h
Taps/Flaps						r						
Approximants		(w)				l		j ⟨y⟩				



Table 1.2: Vowel inventory

	Front	Center	Back
High	i		u
Mid	e	(ə)	o
Back		a	

in a few words, for example: ဝံ့န *nīsa* ‘wanted’, ပါနီန *pasīsa* ‘interesting’, ခံ့န *arēn* ‘anyway, however’, လံာ *lēra* ‘whore’, and ဝံ့န *nōn* ‘wish’. Otherwise, long vowels result from two same vowels next to each other, for instance:

- (5) ခံ့န *aja-* ‘play’ + ခံ့န *-an* ‘NMLZ’ → ခံ့န *ajān* ‘game, play’.

Morphophonologically, long vowels also occur in double-marked relative pronouns where the agreement marker for the relative clause’s head has been omitted, for instance, ခံ့န *sinā* ‘of which, about which’, as in the following example:

- (6) *Le turayāng taman sinā ang ningay*  
*Le tura-yāng taman-Ø si-Ø-na ang ning=ay.Ø*  
 PT.INAN send=3SG.M.A letter-TOP REL-PT.INAN-GEN AT tell=1SG.TOP  
*tamala vās.*  
*tamala vās*  
 yesterday 2SG.P

‘The letter which I told you about yesterday, he sent it.’

This is to disambiguate it from the plain genitive-marked relative pronoun ခံ့န *sina* ‘which.GEN’:

- (7) *tamanang ledanena nā sina koronvāng*  
*taman-ang ledan-ena nā si-na koron-vāng*  
 letter-A friend-GEN 1SG.GEN REL-GEN know=2SG.A

‘the letter of my friend which you know’

## 1.2 Phonotactics

For the purpose of statistical analysis, only the following parts of speech have been considered: nouns, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, adpositions, conjunctions, and numerals. Verbs have been notably ignored as verb stems alone do not constitute

independent words – they are always inflected in some way, so that they may end in consonants or consonant clusters that independent words cannot end in. This also has repercussions for syllabification and stress, which depend on the inflection of the verb stem:

Table 1.3: Syllabification of inflected verbs

Suffix	<i>ca-</i> ‘love’	<i>gum-</i> ‘work’	<i>babr-</i> ‘mumble’
<i>-ay</i> (1SG)	cáy	gu.máy	ba.bráy
<i>-va</i> (2SG)	cá.va	gúm.va	ba.brá.va
<i>-yam</i> (PTCP)	cá.yam	gúm.yam	bá.bryam

Since pure prefixes and suffixes like *ṣitang-* ‘self-’ or *ṣikan* ‘much, many’ do not constitute independent words either, they also have been omitted from statistical analysis.

(Strasser 2013)

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