

Tiskauric Languages

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1 Introduction to the Tisauric Languages

- Proto-Tisauric
 - Northern Branch — Proto-Tiskaur
 - * Classical Tiskaur
 - * Northern Tiskaur
 - Southern Branch — Proto-Teora
 - * *Teora Falachin*
 - Common Teor
 - ??? (French-like?)
 - * *Teora Abarin*

2 Proto-Tisauric

Thus my hypothesis is that the tongues
of the commoners are not wholly
unrelated to old tongue of knowledge

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2.1 Phonology

2.1.1 Phonemes

Proto-Tisauric has a relatively small and symmetrical consonant inventory distinguishing a labial, dental and velar series. Each series has two different kinds of plosives, reconstructed as voiceless aspirate and voiced due to the affrication of the first kind in Teora Falachin and the rhotacism triggered by the second one in Classical Tiskaur, but it is unclear whether both aspiration and voice were used to distinguish between the plosives or whether one of the features developed secondarily. The apart from assimilations the nasals remain comparatively constant in both branches, as do the liquids. The fricatives are easiest reconstructed from Classical Tiskaur, whereas in the southern branch they are lost or vocalized in various ways, resulting in the characteristic diphthongs and vowels in hiatus in this branch.

Table 2.1: Consonant Inventory of Proto-Tisauric

	Labial	Dental	Velar
Nasals	<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>ŋ</i>
Plosives	<i>p^h</i> <i>b</i>	<i>t^h</i> <i>d</i>	<i>k^h</i> <i>g</i>
Fricatives	<i>f</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>x</i>
Lateral		<i>l</i>	
Trill		<i>r</i>	

It is commonly thought that even though both branches of Tisauric show at least *i*, *e*, *a*, *o*, *u*. Proto-Tisauric started out with only three vowels *i*, *a*, *u*. The situation is somewhat obscured because all decedents eventually begin to accept new words with *e*, *o* in positions without historical justification, but since the branches developed them in different circumstances no proto-phonemes **e*, **o* can be reconstructed.

Table 2.2: Vowel Inventory of Proto-Tisauric

	Front	Mid	Back
Close	<i>i, (j)</i>		<i>u, (w)</i>
Open		<i>a</i>	

2.1.2 Syllable Shape

The basic syllable shape is (c)v(c), though only stops are not permitted to serve as a coda. If only one consonant stands between two vowels, it is universally analyzed as belonging to the second syllable.

The vowels can form three falling diphthongs *ai*, *au* and *ui*. Furthermore two vowels that could form a diphthong cannot occur in hiatus but form their diphthong even across morpheme boundaries. The remaining combinations *iu*, *ia* and *ua* can stand in hiatus, but this is not permitted for two consecutive vowels of the same quality **i, *u, *a*.

2.1.3 Allophony

Due to its nature as an unattested proto-language, no allophonic variation proper is known for this language. It is noteworthy however that the lowering effect that *x* had on preceding vowels in the northern daughter languages seem to indicate that it was indeed realized as something close to *[x]* rather than *[ç]*, even after front vowels.

3 Classical Tiskaur

4 Proto-Teora

From the beginning of the world this is
passed down to us.

@@@

4.1 Phonology

4.1.1 Sound Changes

Diphthong reduction (*aj, aw, uj* > *e, o, y*) ???

***a*-Affection** (*i, u* > *e, o* / *_ ... a*) The high vowels *i, u* are lowered by an *a* in the following syllable.

Fricative voicing (*f, s, x* > *v, z, ɣ* > *w, Ø, j* / *V _*) The voiceless fricatives *f, s, x* become voiced and *v, ɣ* subsequently vocalize further, whereas *z* first develops to *h* and is then lost between vowels. This shift is the primary reason for the two major features of the Teoran subbranch: The vocalization of *f, x* and deletion of *s* produces the many vowels in contact and the change itself triggers the Teoran chain shift.

Plosive affrication (*p^h, t^h, k^h* > *f, s, x* / *V _*) Triggered by the loss of fricatives, the aspirates first become affricates *pf, ts, kx* and then develop further to *f, s, x*. This is inhibited by a preceding nasal, so the combinations *mp^h, nt^h, ŋk^h* remain unchanged. The voiced plosives do not participate in this chain shift.

Diphthong dissimilation (*aw, aj* > *o, e* / *_ ... aw, aj*)

Initial *x* weakens (*x* > *h* / *# _*)

4.1.2 Phonemic inventory

4.1.3 Morphology

Table 4.1: Consonant Inventory of Proto-Teora

	Initial			Medial and Final		
	Labial	Dental	Velar	Labial	Dental	Velar
Nasals	<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>ŋ</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>ŋ</i>
Plosives	<i>p^h</i>	<i>t^h</i>	<i>k^h</i>	<i>f(m^{p^h})</i>	<i>s(nt^h)</i>	<i>x(ŋk^h)</i>
	<i>b</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>b(mb)</i>	<i>d(nd)</i>	<i>g(ŋg)</i>
Fricatives	<i>f</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>∅</i>	<i>j</i>
Lateral		<i>l</i>			<i>l</i>	
Trill		<i>r</i>			<i>r</i>	