Language

László Lukács

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	1111	'U ☐ F <u>F </u>	
	Th-	growth at fan /nana\ ia and ia manaunaad [nana]	
	ıne	symbol for $\langle \text{nene} \rangle$ is $\frac{1}{4}$ and is pronounced [nene].	

1 Phonology

	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Plosive	p			t	c (y)	k	
Nasal	m	m (w)		n			
Fricative		f	θ (v)	s			h
Approximant					j		

Table 1: Consonants

	Front		Back
	Unrounded	Dack	
Close	i	y (ü)	u
Close-mid	e (ê)	ø (ö)	О
Open-mid	ε (e)		

Table 2: Vowels

1.1 Vowel harmony

Words contain either close and open-mid (i, ü, u, e) or close-mid and open-mid (ê, ö, o, e) vowels.

1.2 Stress

In each word the first syllable is stressed.

1.3 Syllables

Each syllable has a CV shape.

2 Vocabulary

3 Grammar

3.1 Word order

- SVO: Subject, Verb, Object.
- \bullet Noun adjective
- Posessor posessee
- Preposition noun

3.2 Plurals

Plurals have the $\langle -\text{m\^{e}}, -\text{mi} \rangle$ suffix. For example: $\frac{y\"{o}ne \text{ (eye)}}{f\!\!\!/ j\"{u}\!\!\!/ ne \text{ (mouth)}} \mid \frac{y\"{o}nem\~{e} \text{ (eyes)}}{f\!\!\!/ j\"{u}\!\!\!/ nem\~{e} \text{ (mouths)}}$

3.3 Moods

Interrogative	nünü-, nönö-
Negative	ne-
Abilitative	joko-, juku-
Negative	ne-

Table 3: Mood prefixes

Examples:

$ko y\ddot{o}$	I see
ko neyö	I do not see
ko jokoyö	I can see
ko nejokoyö	I cannot see
ko nejokoneyö	I must see (lit. I cannot not see)
ko nönöyö	Do I see?
ko nönöneyö	Do I not see?

3.4 Imperfective aspect

The imperfective aspect is marked between the moods prefixes and the verb by $yes\ddot{o}$ -, $yes\ddot{u}$: $\frac{ko\ nefij\ddot{u}\ |\ I\ am\ not\ eating}{ko\ neyes\ddot{u}fij\ddot{u}\ |\ I\ have\ not\ eaten}$

3.5 Tense

The tense is marked between the imperfective aspect and the verb by pi-, $p\hat{e}$ for the future and by vimu-, $v\hat{e}mo$ - for the past: $ko~piy\ddot{o}$ (I will see), $ko~v\hat{e}moy\ddot{o}$ (I saw).

3.6 Passive

Passive is marked by the -je suffix: $ko\ y\ddot{o}je$ (I am seen).

3.7 Examples

ko nejokoyesövêmoyöje – I could not have been seen.

4 Writing