

???

Tíməh, the language of *Shaygı*

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A grammar

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Dedicated to my haters

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1 | Introduction

1.1 | External history

The Timah language (**tʰíməh** [tʰíməh]; lit. language, speech) is a constructed language (*conlang*) made by me, Mareck (M.M.N.H.). It may further be classified as an artistic language (*artlang*). Its primary goal is simply to be documented entirely in \LaTeX (*LaTeX*).

Like most of my constructed languages, it tries to focus balancing between the interesting and the naturalistic, in terms of phonology, grammar, etc. Naturalism, however, is not the primary goal. I have therefore given myself the freedom to take liberties in terms of naturalism.

1.2 | Internal history

The Timah language is spoken by the Khokan people (**kʰəkʰətəʔe** [kʰəkʰətəʔe] lit. many-person). They live on the Saykung Archipelago (**sʰajkon** [sʰəjɡbũnm] lit. our-place)

TODO all of this

1.2.1 | People

The Khokan people are a largely matriarchal and polyandrous society. The practice of polyandry, wherein a woman may take multiple spouses, is due to limited land and natural resources.

Large communities (consisting of several family clans governed by a single clan) are on or around the more mountainous island centers, where terrace-farming is practiced. On the flatter shores, there are smaller communities (consisting of only a few family clans with no single governing clan).

TODO expand this

1.2.2 | Place

The Saykung Archipelago consists of five main islands and hundreds of smaller islands surrounding the main islands. The main islands are mainly flat, with mountainous centers and forested areas.

TODO expand this

1.2.3 | Beliefs & practices

TODO expand this

1.2.3.1 | Magic

TODO expand this

1.2.4 | Dialects

There are four main dialects of Timah. They are, from northmost to southmost, the *Cliff*, *Far Lake*, *Near Lake*, and *Shore* dialects. The Near Lake dialect is the prestige dialect, and is the one

described here. The Far Lake and Shore dialects are fairly similar to the Near Lake dialect; the Cliff dialect is the most divergent.

2 | Phonology

2.1 | Consonants

	<i>Labial</i>	<i>Alveolar</i>	<i>Palatal</i>	<i>Velar</i>	<i>Glottal</i>	<i>Placeless</i>
<i>Nasal</i>	m	n				N
<i>Plosive</i>		t ^h t t ^ʔ	tɕ ^h tɕ tɕ ^ʔ	k ^h k k ^ʔ	ʔ	
<i>Fricative</i>		s ^h s s ^ʔ			h	
<i>Approximant</i>	w	l	j			

Figure 2.1: Consonant phonemes

- /n t^h t t^ʔ/ are dental; /s^h s s^ʔ l/ are alveolar.
- /tɕ^h tɕ tɕ^ʔ/ are alveolo-palatal; /j/ is palatal.
- /h/ is articulated with true frication of the glottis, i.e., it is not a voiceless glottal approximant.
- /N/ is a nasal coda archiphoneme, i.e., not an uvular nasal¹.
- The aspirated obstruents /t^h tɕ^h k^h s^h/ may be accompanied by slight breathy-voice on the following vowel.
- The glottalized obstruents /t^ʔ tɕ^ʔ k^ʔ s^ʔ/ are articulated with laryngeal tension, and may be accompanied by slight creaky-voice on the following vowel.

2.1.1 | Consonant allophony

- The nasals /m n/ surface as implosives [ɓ ɗ] word-initially except in clusters.
- The alveolar nasal /n/ surfaces as palatal [ɲ] before [i] word-medially. The cluster /nj/ surfaces as [ɲ].
- The coda archiphoneme /N/ surfaces as [ɲ ɲ ɲ] before alveolar, (alveolo-)palatal, and velar plosives, respectively. It surfaces as nasalization of the preceding vowel before all other consonants. It surfaces as [ɲ] word-finally after non-back vowels, and as [ɲ̃m] word-finally after the back vowels /o ɔ/ and before the labio-velars [k̠p^ʔ k̠p̠ k̠p^h].
- The alveolar plosives /t^h t t^ʔ/ surface as trills [ɾ ɾ ɾ^ʔ] before [i]. This does not occur after /N/ nor in clusters.
- The aspirated plosives /t^h tɕ^h k^h/ surface as fricatives [θ ɕ x] before /a/. This does not occur after /N/ nor in clusters.

¹Yes, I say /ən 'uvjələʔ/. Deal with it.

- The aspirated obstruents /tʰ tɕʰ kʰ sʰ/ are deaspirated to [t tɕ k s] intervocalically and after /m n w j N/.
- The tenuis obstruents /t tɕ k s/ are voiced to [d dʒ g z] intervocalically and after /m n w j N/.
- The velars /kʲ k kʰ/ surface as labio-velars [kʲʷ kʲʷ kʲʷʰ] before the back vowels /o ɔ/. [kʲʷ] is voiced to [gʲʷ] and [kʲʷʰ] is deaspirated to [kʲʷ] intervocalically and after /w j N/.
- The sibilants /sʰ s sʲ/ are palatalized to [ɕʰ ɕ ɕʲ] before [i]. [ɕ] is voiced to [ʒ] and [ɕʰ] is deaspirated to [ɕ] intervocalically and after /w j N/.
- /w/ surfaces as [v] before [i].
- /l/ surfaces as [ɾ] intervocalically and after /w j N/.

2.1.2 | Dialectal variations of consonants

- In some^[which?] dialects, the alveolo-palatals /tɕ^h tɕ tɕ^ʔ/ may surface as alveolar affricates [ts^h ts ts^ʔ], true palatals [c^h c c^ʔ], or as non-affricated alveolo-palatals [tʰ t t^ʔ].
- In some^[which?] dialects, the glottalized plosives /t^ʔ tɕ^ʔ k^ʔ s^ʔ/ may surface as ejectives [t' tɕ' k' (t)s'] or geminates [tt ttɕ kk ss-tts].
- Depending on dialect^[which ones?] and idiolect, the glottal fricative /h/ may variously surface as any of [x χ ɦ ɦ̃].
- In some^[which?] dialects, the lateral [l] has merged with either /j/ or /n/.
- Depending on dialect^[which ones?] and idiolect, the lateral /l/ may variously surface as any of [ɭ ɮ ɭ ɮ̥ ɮ̥ ɮ̥̃ ɮ̥̃̃].
- In the Shore dialect, /w/ surfaces as [w^β], i.e., it has lip compression instead of protrusion.

2.2 | Vowels

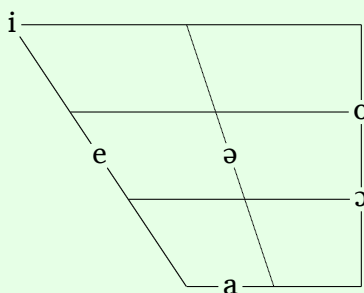


Figure 2.2: Vowel phonemes

- All vowels may occur as long or short (*see § 2.3.1*)
- /e/ is true mid [e]².
- /a/ is near-front [a] (i.e., not central [ä]).

2.2.1 | Vowel allophony

- All vowels are nasalized before nasal consonants.
- /i/ backs to [i̠] after the velars /k^h k k^ʔ/ and before coda [ŋ].
- /a/ fronts to [æ̠] after the palatals /tɕ^h tɕ tɕ^ʔ j/ and before coda /j/.
- /o ɔ/ raise to [u ɔ]² word-finally in open syllables, after the velars /k^h k k^ʔ w/, and before coda [ŋ].

2.2.2 | Dialectal variations of vowels

- Some^[which?] dialects merge the front vowels /i e/ into [i-ɪ].
- Some^[which?] dialects merge the central vowels /ə a/ into [a].
- Some^[which?] dialects merge the back vowels /o ɔ/ into true mid [ɔ].
- In the Shore dialect, the back vowels /o ɔ/ (and their allophones) surface as [ʏ^β ʌ^β], i.e., they have lip compression instead of protrusion.

2.3 | Phonotactics

2.3.1 | Syllable structure

$$(\#C)CV(T)(V^3(T)|G|S)$$

$$G = \{ʔ, h\}$$

$$S = \{N, w, j\}$$

$$T = \{ɔ̠, ɔ̠̃\}$$

Figure 2.3: Syllable structure

2.3.1.1 | Consonant clusters

In Timah, only the following consonant clusters (in black) are allowed:

²[ɛ ɔ] will be transcribed as [e o] for the sake of brevity.

³Long vowel morae must be homorganic in vowel quality, but not necessarily in tone.

	C ₁											
	m	n	t ^h	t	t ^ʔ	tɕ ^h	tɕ	tɕ ^ʔ	k ^h	k	k ^ʔ	ʔ
m	m	n	t ^h m	tm	t ^ʔ m	tɕ ^h m	tɕm	tɕ ^ʔ m	k ^h m	km	k ^ʔ m	ʔm
n	m	n	nt ^h	nt	nt ^ʔ	ntɕ ^h	ntɕ	ntɕ ^ʔ	k ^h n	kn	k ^ʔ n	ʔn
t ^h	mt ^h	nt ^h	t ^h	t ^h	t	tɕ ^h	tɕ ^h	tɕ	k ^h t ^h	k ^h t ^h	kt	t
t	mt	nt	t ^h	t ^ʔ	t ^ʔ	tɕ ^h	tɕ ^ʔ	tɕ ^ʔ	k ^h t ^h	kt	k ^ʔ t ^ʔ	t ^ʔ
t ^ʔ	mt ^ʔ	nt ^ʔ	t	t ^ʔ	t ^ʔ	tɕ	tɕ ^ʔ	tɕ ^ʔ	kt	k ^ʔ t ^ʔ	k ^ʔ t ^ʔ	t ^ʔ
tɕ ^h	mtɕ ^h	ntɕ ^h	tɕ ^h	tɕ ^h	tɕ	tɕ ^h	tɕ ^h	tɕ	k ^h tɕ ^h	k ^h tɕ ^h	ktɕ	tɕ
tɕ	mtɕ	ntɕ	tɕ ^h	tɕ ^ʔ	tɕ ^ʔ	tɕ ^h	tɕ ^ʔ	tɕ ^ʔ	k ^h tɕ ^h	ktɕ	k ^ʔ tɕ ^ʔ	tɕ ^ʔ
tɕ ^ʔ	mtɕ ^ʔ	ntɕ ^ʔ	tɕ	tɕ ^ʔ	tɕ ^ʔ	tɕ	tɕ ^ʔ	tɕ ^ʔ	ktɕ	k ^ʔ tɕ ^ʔ	k ^ʔ tɕ ^ʔ	tɕ ^ʔ
k ^h	mk ^h	nk ^h	t ^h k ^h	t ^h k ^h	tk	tɕ ^h k ^h	tɕ ^h k ^h	tɕk	k ^h	k ^h	k	k
C ₂ k	mk	nk	t ^h k ^h	tk	t ^ʔ k ^ʔ	tɕ ^h k ^h	tɕk	tɕ ^ʔ k ^ʔ	k ^h	k ^ʔ	k ^ʔ	k ^ʔ
k ^ʔ	mk ^ʔ	nk ^ʔ	tk	t ^ʔ k ^ʔ	t ^ʔ k ^ʔ	tɕk	tɕ ^ʔ k ^ʔ	tɕ ^ʔ k ^ʔ	k	k ^ʔ	k ^ʔ	k ^ʔ
ʔ	ʔm	ʔn	t	t ^ʔ	t ^ʔ	tɕ	tɕ ^ʔ	tɕ ^ʔ	k	k ^ʔ	k ^ʔ	ʔ
s ^h	mt ^h	nt ^h	t ^h	t ^h	t	tɕ ^h	tɕ ^h	tɕ	k ^h	k ^h	k	s
s	mt	nt	t ^h	t ^ʔ	t ^ʔ	tɕ ^h	tɕ ^ʔ	tɕ ^ʔ	k ^h	k ^ʔ	k ^ʔ	s ^ʔ
s ^ʔ	mt ^ʔ	nt ^ʔ	t	t ^ʔ	t ^ʔ	tɕ	tɕ ^ʔ	tɕ ^ʔ	k	k ^ʔ	k ^ʔ	s ^ʔ
h	m	n	t ^h	t ^h	t	tɕ ^h	tɕ ^h	tɕ	k ^h	k ^h	k	ʔ
w	m	nw	t ^h w	tw	t ^ʔ w	tɕ ^h w	tɕw	tɕ ^ʔ w	k ^h w	kw	k ^ʔ w	ʔw
l	ml	n	t ^h	t	t ^ʔ	tɕ ^h	tɕ	tɕ ^ʔ	k ^h l	kl	k ^ʔ l	ʔl
j	mj	nj	tɕ ^h	tɕ	tɕ ^ʔ	tɕ ^h	tɕ	tɕ ^ʔ	tɕ ^h	tɕ	tɕ ^ʔ	ʔj

Figure 2.4: Consonant clusters⁴

Clusters may only occur word-initially. If a prefix or proclitic is appended to a word that begins with a cluster, the C₁ of the cluster migrates to the beginning of the word. In fig. 2.4, entries in blue denote the result of C₁-migration (i.e., cluster resolution); i.e., if C₁ forms an illegal cluster after migration, the illegal cluster is resolved by returning the corresponding entry.

2.3.1.2 | Restraints

These phonotactic restraints govern allomorphy.

- The nasal coda /N/ cannot precede a nasal /m n/.
- The glottal codae /ʔ h/ cannot precede another glottal /ʔ h/.
- The glottal coda /h/ cannot precede a sonorant /m n w l j/.
- The glides /w j/ cannot precede another glide /w j/.
- The glide /w/ cannot follow /o ɔ/.

⁴Cells are unmerged for the purpose of clarity.

- The glide /j/ cannot follow /i e/.

In roots, the following coda reductions occur if the former rules are violated. The coda is deleted and lengthens the preceding vowel (if short). It may also apply tone to the long vowel.

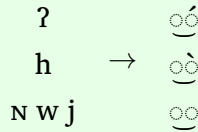


Figure 2.5: Coda reductions

2.4 | Phonological processes

2.4.1 | Stress

Stress placement in Timah is phonologically determined and is not phonemic.

Stress occurs on the left-most live syllable, wherein a syllable ending in a sonorant /N w j/ or long vowel are grouped as *live* and those ending in /ʔ h/ are grouped as *dead*.

Open syllables (i.e., syllables with a short vowel and no coda) are superseded by live syllables but take precedence over dead syllables in terms of stress hierarchy.

Clitics are ignored by stress placement.

2.4.2 | Vowel harmony

Timah displays vowel harmony based on tongue root position.

Vowels are divided into two classes: [+ATR] and [-ATR], traditionally grouped as *light* and *heavy* vowels.

[+ATR] (light)	i	ə	o
[-ATR] (heavy)	e	a	ɔ

Figure 2.6: Vowel harmony

Vowel harmony is very pervasive; within a word, harmony spreads rightward from a stressed vowel until it is terminated.

Vowel harmony is terminated after dead syllables (i.e., syllables ending in /ʔ h/, represented in fig. 2.7 by σ_{\dagger}) and non-harmonizing morphemes, such as clitics.



Figure 2.7: Harmony spread

2.4.3 | Obstruent weakening

Initial obstruents in compound words (including verbs with incorporated nouns, *see* § 8.6.2), here represented by $\omega_1\omega_2$, may undergo weakening. If an obstruent is present initially in ω_2 , it undergoes one of the following mutations.

$t^?$	t^h	t
$t\zeta^?$	$t\zeta^h$	$t\zeta$
$k^?$	k^h	k
$s^?$	s^h	s
$?$		h

Figure 2.8: Obstruent weakening

2.5 | Obstruent contraction

In non-initial (and therefore cluster-exclusive) sequences of $P_1^*VP_2^*V$, wherein P^* represents any obstruent and V represents any vowel, the sequence $P_1^*VP_2^*$ is contracted to P_3^* . This does not apply within roots (but can occur at root boundaries e.g., after inflection and in compounds), and applies after obstruent weakening.

In fig. 2.9, P^h represents the aspirated obstruents $/t^h t\zeta^h k^h s^h h/$, P represents the tenuis obstruents $/t t\zeta k \text{ }^5/$, and $P^?$ represents the glottalized obstruents $/t^? t\zeta^? k^? s^? \text{ }^5/$. The glottals $/? h/$ only affect contraction when they occur as P_2^* .

P_1^*		P_2^*		P_3^*
P^h, P		P^h, P		P^h
P^h	+	$P^?$	→	P
$P, P^?$		$P, P^?$		$P^?$
$P^?$		P^h		P

Figure 2.9: Obstruent contraction

The specific place and manner of articulation of P_3^* is dependent on a hierarchy of the obstruents in the positions P_1^* and P_2^* , i.e., obstruents lower in the hierarchy assimilate to those higher in the hierarchy.

$$k^* > t\zeta^* > t^* > s^* > ?, h$$

Figure 2.10: Obstruent hierarchy

If there is a tone associated with the elided vowel, it and all tones left of it are shifted one syllable leftward until a toneless syllable (*see* § 2.7.1).

⁵/ $?$ is classed as tenuis when it is either P_1^* or P_2^* , and as both tenuis and glottalized when it is P_3^*

2.6 | Degemination

Timah does not allow gemination of consonants, even across word boundaries. When a coda /ʔ h w j/ precede a word with an identical onset, the onset is elided and the coda takes its place. This occurs on the phonetic level.

sʔáw wíini

/sʔáw wíini/

[sʔáv_îîni]

some cats

2.7 | Tone

Timah has two distinct tonemes: *high* and *low*, as well as the option of being unmarked for tone. Tonally unmarked syllables are phonetically realized identically to the low tone, but unlike low tone, it can be affected by various tonological processes such as *tone mobility* and *tone association*.

2.7.1 | Tone mobility

Tones in Timah may move from their inherent position to a different surface position.

2.7.1.1 | Leftward tone shift

At the end of a prosodic unit (PU), all tones are shifted one syllable leftward until a toneless syllable, leaving the final syllable toneless. Unlike tone association (see § 2.7.2), tone shift is not blocked by dead syllables. This also occurs when a tonic vowel is elided by obstruent contraction (see § 2.5).

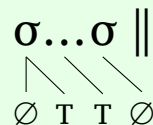


Figure 2.11: Leftward tone shift

2.7.1.2 | Rightward tone movement

If the stressed syllable of a word contains a toneless vowel, the nearest tone leftward of the stressed syllable moves to the stressed toneless vowel. If the stressed syllable contains a toneless long vowel, the two nearest tones leftward move to the stressed toneless long vowel.

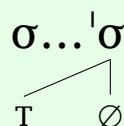


Figure 2.12: Rightward tone movement

2.7.2 | Tone association

Tone association is the process in which the tone of a given syllable may spread to the preceding toneless syllable under certain circumstances. This applies after tone mobility.

In fig. 2.13, S represents a sonorant /N w j/ and G represents a glottal /ʔ h/.

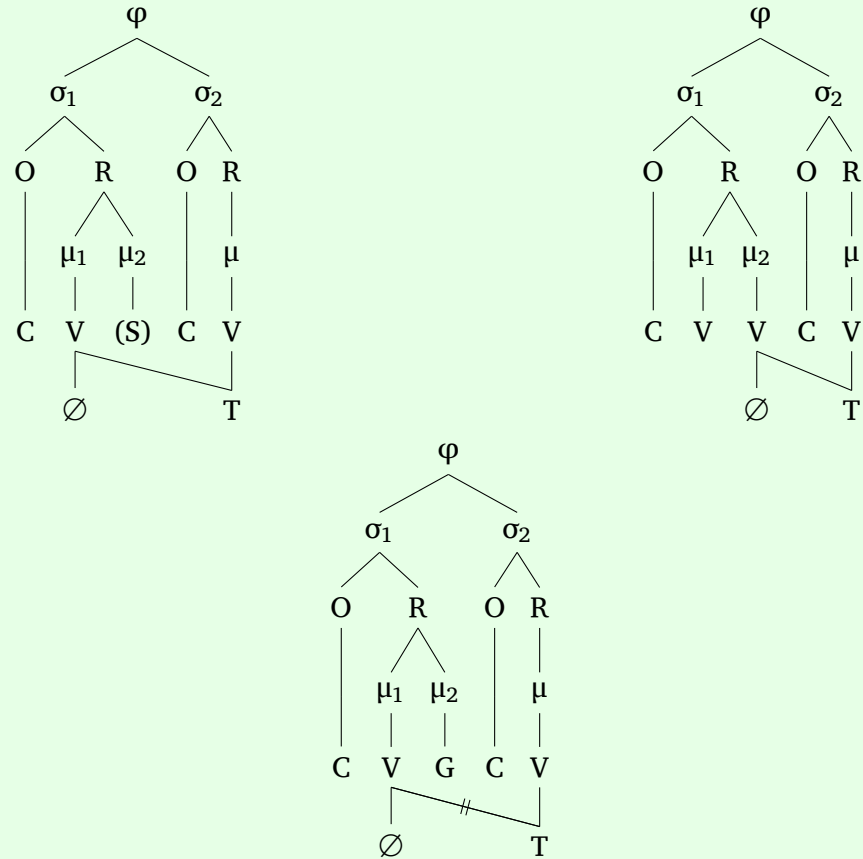


Figure 2.13: Tone association

Floating tones follow similar rules, but associate in the direction in which they moved.

3 | Prosody

3.1 | Isochrony

Timah is a moraically-timed language, i.e., the duration of every mora is approximately equal. Nuclei and live codae both count as one mora; onsets and dead codae do not contribute to mora count (see § 2.4.1).

3.2 | Prosodic hierarchy

Prosodic units can be separated into a hierarchy of sub-units. In fig. 3.1, PU represents a prosodic unit, φ represents a prosodic foot, σ represents a syllable, and μ represents a mora. Superscript numbers represent the amount of that to which they are superscripted.

TODO all of this

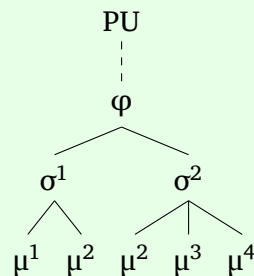


Figure 3.1: Prosodic hierarchy

3.3 | Intonation

TODO all of this

4 | Orthography

The Timah language uses the *Loma* script (**lóma** [lómà] lit. *smooth-word*), a defective abugida that was borrowed from a neighboring language *Maryu* (Timah **májlo** [bǎjɾò]). It was originally written on the large, durable leaves of the **sʷólów** [sʷóɾów] plant, which contributes to the script's curled aesthetic.

TODO native, script, other adaptations; tone markers

4.1 | Other scripts

4.1.1 | Latin

	<i>Labial</i>	<i>Alveolar</i>	<i>Palatal</i>	<i>Velar</i>	<i>Glottal</i>	<i>Placeless</i>
<i>Nasal</i>	⟨m⟩	⟨n⟩				⟨ŋ⟩ ⁷
<i>Plosive</i>		⟨th d t⟩	⟨ch j c⟩	⟨kh g k⟩	⟨h⟩ ⁷	
<i>Fricative</i>		⟨sh x s⟩			⟨h⟩	
<i>Approximant</i>	⟨w⟩	⟨l⟩	⟨y⟩			

Figure 4.1: Latin (consonants)

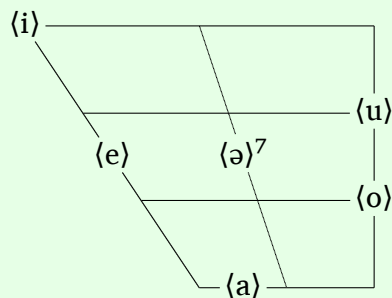


Figure 4.2: Latin (vowels)

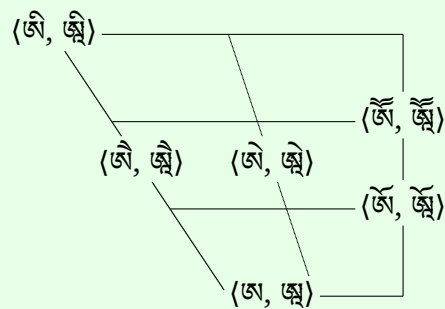
Vowels are marked with ⟨ó⟩ for high tone, ⟨ò⟩ for low tone, and unmarked for toneless.

⁷/N ʔ ə/ may alternatively be romanized as ⟨n ' v⟩, respectively.

4.1.2 | Tibetan

	Labial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal	Placeless
Nasal	⟨མ⟩	⟨ན⟩				⟨ཙྰ⟩ ⁸
Plosive		⟨ཐ ཌ ཏ⟩	⟨ཆ ཇ ཏ⟩	⟨ཀ ཁ ཁ⟩	⟨འ, ར⟩ ⁸	
Fricative		⟨ཤ ཟ ཨ⟩			⟨ཌ, ཨམ⟩ ⁸	
Approximant	⟨ཕ, ཕ⟩ ⁸	⟨ར⟩	⟨ཡ, ཡ⟩ ⁸			

Figure 4.3: Tibetan (consonants)

Figure 4.4: Tibetan (vowels)⁸

Tone is not marked.

4.1.3 | Mkhedruli

	Labial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal	Placeless
Nasal	⟨ཐ⟩	⟨བ⟩				⟨ོ ⁶ ⟩
Plosive		⟨ཏ ཌ ཏ⟩	⟨ཅ ཐ ཏ⟩	⟨ཀ ཁ ཁ⟩	⟨ཐ⟩	
Fricative		⟨ཆ ཟ ཨ⟩			⟨ཌ⟩	
Approximant	⟨ཕ⟩	⟨ར⟩	⟨འ⟩			

Figure 4.5: Mkhedruli (consonants)

⁸⟨ཨ⟩ is a filler letter. In slots with two elements, the second element is the coda form for consonants, and the long form for vowels.

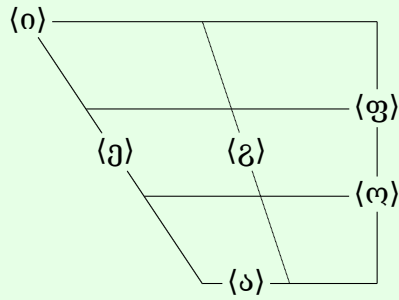


Figure 4.6: Mkhedruli (vowels)

Vowels are marked with <Ჟ> for high tone, <Ს> for low tone, and unmarked for toneless.

4.1.4 | Hacm

	Labial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal	Placeless
Nasal	<Ს>	<Ტ>				<ᲣᲡ>
Plosive		<ᲣᲡ ᲣᲢ ᲣᲣ>	<ᲣᲣ ᲣᲣ ᲣᲣ>	<ᲣᲣ ᲣᲣ ᲣᲣ>	<ᲣᲣ>	
Fricative		<ᲣᲣ ᲣᲣ ᲣᲣ>			<ᲣᲣ>	
Approximant	<ᲣᲣ>	<ᲣᲣ>	<ᲣᲣ>			

Figure 4.7: Hacm (consonants)

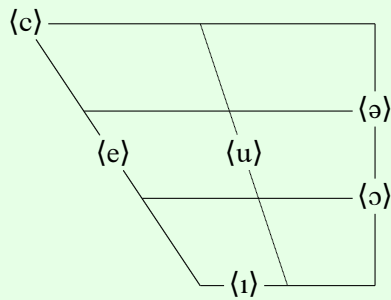


Figure 4.8: Hacm (vowels)

Vowels are marked with <ᲣᲣ> for high tone, <ᲣᲣ> for low tone, and unmarked for toneless.

5.1 | Sentence structure & word order

The *subject* is the argument that performs the verb. It consists of one or more noun phrase(s).

The (*direct*) *object* is the argument upon which the verb is directly performed. It, like the subject, consists of one or more noun phrase(s).

The *peripheral*, or indirect/oblique object, is the argument upon which the verb is indirectly performed. It is marked with a *postposition* (see § 7.6) or *oblique case* (see § 7.5.2) and consists of one or more noun or postpositional phrase(s).

The *verb* is the action that is performed within a clause. It consists of one or more verb phrase(s). Some verbs may not take a subject or object (see § 8.3). A verb must agree with its subject and object (see § 8.6.1).

Timah is *direct-inverse*, so word order in independent and clausal dependent clauses (see § 5.1.1) is largely dependent on an *empathy hierarchy*.

The empathy hierarchy is based on both *person* (see § 7.4) and *integrity* (see § 7.2).

$$1^{st} > 2^{nd} > 3^{rd} > \text{Cmplt. Anim.} > \text{Cmplt. Inan.} > \text{Ncmplt.}$$

Figure 5.1: Empathy hierarchy

If the arguments of a clause differ in rank in the empathy hierarchy, the higher-ranked argument is always placed first. If the arguments are the same in rank, the most proximate argument is placed first. Otherwise, argument placement defaults to *subject-object-peripheral-verb*.

The empathy hierarchy does not apply to partial dependent clauses (see § 5.1.1) and copular clauses (see § 8.9). Word order is *verb-initial head-final* in partial dependent clauses. Only the verb is obligatory. In copular clauses, the word order is always *subject-copula-attribute*, wherein the *attribute* is what is being associated with the subject of the copular phrase.

Dependents are placed before their head unless noted otherwise.

5.1.1 | Dependent clauses

Dependent clauses in Timah are divided into two types, *partial* and *replete* dependent clauses. They are introduced by one of three clausal conjunctions (a subset of *verbal conjunctions* see § 11.1). All dependent clauses are placed before their head and are deranked (see § 8.6).

nəj	introduces basic dependent clause
ten	introduces causal dependent clause
motó	introduces consecutive dependent clause
ní	introduces restrictive dependent clause

Partial dependent clauses consist of both *relative* and *adverbial* clauses (i.e., they are not differentiated). They modify a word or phrase and take *verb-initial head-final* word order, wherein the verb is placed initially and the head of the dependent argument is placed finally, with the

background argument (i.e., the argument of the dependent clause that is not the head) placed medially. Thus, the word order of a partial dependent clause may be either *verb-object-peripheral-subject* or *verb-subject-peripheral-object*. In the former, the subject is the head; in the latter, the object is the head. Only subjects and objects (i.e., not peripherals) may be relativized, and must take the same role in the relative clause as in the main clause. The *restrictive* clausal conjunction limits that which it modifies.

Replete dependent clauses consist of content clauses. Word order is the same as in independent clauses, with mandatory introduction by a clausal conjunction. Colloquially, the clausal conjunction may be dropped in replete dependent clauses.

TODO example sentences

5.2 | Alignment

The morphosyntactic alignment in Timah is a type of dually-split-ergative that is dependent of factors of *perfectiveness*, *valency*, and *volition*.

Perfectiveness describes the completeness of the verb (see § 8.6.6), *valency* describes the number of arguments of the verb (see § 8.3), and *volition* describes the degree of control or intent concerning the verb (see § 8.4).

The *ergative-absolutive* alignment is used in perfective clauses; the *active-stative* alignment is used in imperfective clauses.

Within imperfective clauses, monovalent may mark the subject as either *agentive* or *patientive*, depending on volition. In volitional clauses, the subject is marked as *agentive*; in non-volitional clauses, the subject is marked as *patientive*.

In fig. 5.2, S represents the subject of a monovalent verb, A represents the subject of a multivalent verb, O represents the object of a multivalent verb.

		<i>Mval.</i>	<i>Mtval.</i>
<i>Pfv.</i>		S=O=ABS, A=ERG	
<i>Npfv.</i>	<i>Vol.</i>	S=AGT	A=AGT, O=PAT
	<i>Nvol.</i>	S=PAT	

Figure 5.2: Alignment

Timah is secundative, with the *theme* (object that is directed toward the recipient) of a trivalent verb (i.e., a polyvalent verb that takes three arguments, see § 8.3) acting as the peripheral and being marked by a postposition (see § 7.6), and the recipient acting as the object.

5.3 | Repeat argument dropping

In ergative-absolutive statements, a repeated absolutive argument can be dropped. In active-stative statements, a repeated subject can be dropped. Switching grammatical voice (see § 8.6.3) allows the opposing argument to be dropped.

5.4 | Clitics

What are termed *clitics* in Timah are actually phrasal affixes, i.e., they are affixes that attach to the initial or final component of their head phrase. These are glossed and referred to as clitics, but may also be considered *gruppenflexion* or phrasal affixation.

6 | Lexical categories & stems

6.1 | Lexical categories

There is largely no lexical noun-verb distinction in Timah, i.e., most content words can act either as a noun or as a verb. The exceptions are the closed classes of *nominal limitives*, or true nouns, and *verbal limitives*, or true verbs (see §§ 7.1 and 8.1). These are grouped together as *limitives*, and contrast with *formatives*, which consist of content words that can act as either a noun or a verb.

6.2 | Stems

Roots in Timah are divided into two stems based on *perspective*, which is the distinction between *concrete* and *abstract*. This distinction functions inversely, i.e., each root is, by default, unmarked as either being concrete or abstract (the *intrinsic* state); marking inverts this (i.e., to the *extrinsic* state). Some formatives may be both concrete and abstract depending on nominal or verbal function. Pronouns and copulae do not alternate stems.

Concrete	<i>tangible, physical, actual, real</i> ; CONC
Abstract	<i>intangible, cognitive, conceptual, unreal</i> ; ABSTR

Alternation of stems functions derivationally as well as morphologically, i.e., some inflections are dependent on stem alternation.

Perspective is marked by applying the following processes in consecutive order until one succeeds:

- internal metathesis (see fig. 6.1); this applies to the first syllable and proceeds rightward until success; C_1 of C_1C_2 initial clusters is ignored (until cluster resolution)
- external metathesis; $[{}^{\sigma}_1C_1\dots][{}^{\sigma}_2C_2\dots] \rightarrow [{}^{\sigma}_1C_2\dots][{}^{\sigma}_2C_1\dots] / \#_$, i.e., the onsets of the first two syllables are metathesized; this fails if C_1 and C_2 are identical; C_1 cannot be a cluster
- suffixial reduplication of the initial syllable, i.e., $[-\sigma_i]$

Cluster resolution and coda reductions (see §§ 2.3.1.1 and 2.3.1.2) apply after these processes.

<i>Intrinsic</i>		<i>Extrinsic</i>
$C\{N^9, w, j\}V$		$CV\{N, w, j\}$
$CV\{N, w, j\}$		$C\{n, w, j\}V$
$P\{^h, ?\}V$		$PV\{h, ?\}$
$PV\{h, ?\}$	\rightarrow	$P\{^h, ?\}V$
$\{m, n\}V\{?, h, w, j\}$		$\{?, h, w, j\}VN$
$\{?, h, w, j\}VN$		$nV\{?, h, w, j\}$
$\{w, j\}V\{?, h\}$		$\{?, h\}V\{w, j\}$
$\{?, h\}V\{w, j\}$		$\{w, j\}V\{?, h\}$

Figure 6.1: Internal metathesis

⁹The nasals /m n/.

7 | Nouns

7.1 | Nominal limitives

Nominal limitives consist of a set of content words that cannot be used as verbs. See App. A for a list. Some nominal limitives are used as classifiers in tandem with a numeral (see Ch. 12) to describe a noun.

7.2 | Integrity

Grammatical class, or *integrity*, in Timah is divided by compositional integrity, or completeness of the entity. The *complete* class is further divided by animacy. Animacy distinction may not always occur in inflections.

Complete	<i>entity is viewed in its entirety; as sufficient, complete, whole; CMPLT</i>
Animate	<i>living, mobile, warm; more prominent; ANIM</i>
Inanimate	<i>non-living, immobile, cold; less prominent; INAN</i>
Incomplete	<i>entity is viewed partially; as deficient, incomplete, condensed; NCMPLT</i>

Generally, these refer to the compositional integrity within the context of the situation. With concrete stems, integrity refers to physical composition; with abstract stems, it refers to conceptual composition.

7.3 | Probability

Grammatical number in Timah is divided not by amount, but *probability*, i.e., if the amount is likely or unlikely to change.

Stable	<i>the amount is not likely to change; STBL</i>
Unstable	<i>the amount is likely to change; NSTBL</i>
Panstable	<i>probability to change is unknown; generally associated with mass nouns; PNSTBL</i>

With concrete stems, probability refers to the likeliness to change within the context of the situation; with abstract stems, it refers to the likeliness to change of the entity in general.

7.4 | Pronouns

Pronouns are a subset of nominal limitives that take the function of another noun or noun phrase.

7.4.1 | Personal

Personal pronouns inflect for person, integrity (in the 3rd person), and case.

Personal pronouns in Timah are *absolutely-sequenced* (in contrast to *relatively-sequenced* pronouns, which encode person relative to oneself). That to which a pronoun refers is dependent on the order in which conversation is initiated. 1st refers to the initial speaker(s), 2nd to the initial listener(s), and 3rd to the non-initial participant(s) and/or non-participating referent(s).

While these may overlap with their relatively-sequenced counterparts, this is not always the case. Take the following conversation:

- (1) *lə kawmeləhmów ləhamís^hoh*

lə kaw- melə -h =mów lə= ha=
 1.AGT CMPLT.INAN.STBL- bread -PAT.CMPLT =REF.VIS.STBL 1.AGT= 3.CMPLT.INAN.PAT=
 Ø- mís^hoh -Ø
 NPFV.REAL- detest -AV
I detest bread

To which the listener might reply:

- (2) *lətəjə teh*

lə= təjə teh
 1.AGT= REF.REV SURPRISE
you do?!

In both cases, the person in (1) is referred to using agreement for 1.AGT (*lə=*).

		<i>Agt.</i>	<i>Pat.</i>	<i>Erg.</i>	<i>Assoc.</i>	<i>Loc.</i>
1 st		<i>lə</i>	<i>ləhi</i>	<i>jəN</i>	<i>s^haj</i>	<i>tə^hə</i>
2 nd		<i>nó</i>	<i>nə</i>		<i>nò</i>	<i>nə</i>
3 rd	<i>Cmplt. Anim.</i>	<i>təʔ</i>	<i>təhi</i>	<i>təàN</i>	<i>kéh</i>	<i>té</i>
	<i>Inan.</i>		<i>han</i>			
	<i>Ncmplt.</i>		<i>səhe</i>		<i>kín</i>	<i>s^ʔəw</i>

Figure 7.1: Personal pronouns

The *associative* personal pronouns may be used possessively by appending one after the object of possession (i.e., as a suffix). It is sometimes appended as a prefix.

- (3) *hòns^haj*

hòN -s^haj
 dog -1.ASSOC
my dog

The *animate-inanimate* distinction in 3rd person pronouns may also be used as a *proximate-obviate* distinction. *Proximate* entities are more prominent, while *obviate* entities are less prominent.

TODO expand; example sentences

7.4.2 | Interrogative

Interrogative pronouns inflect for integrity, probability, and *function*. They are used to mark the specific characteristics of a question (see § 8.6.6.2).

		<i>Person</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Proportion</i>	<i>Manner</i>	<i>Reason</i>
<i>Cmplt.</i>	<i>Anim.</i>	ʔəsè	kʰɔ̃naj	silɔ	sáj	sʰèh
	<i>Inan.</i>	tansà				
<i>Ncmplt.</i>		ʔehi	kéhe	saʔíí	səmɔ́ɔ	sʰɔjna

Figure 7.2: Interrogative pronouns

Person	<i>person, thing; WH.PRSN</i>
Location	<i>place, time; WH.LOC</i>
Proportion	<i>extent, degree; WH.PROP</i>
Manner	<i>way, method; WH.MAN</i>
Reason	<i>reason, rationale; WH.REAS</i>

7.4.3 | Demonstrative

Demonstrative pronouns inflect for number, proximality, laterality, and deictic position. They express spatial and temporal position relative to the speaker.

They may modify a noun or pronoun, or stand on their own. They are placed after that which they modify.

	<i>Ant.</i>		<i>Post.</i>	<i>Prop.</i>	<i>Man.</i>
	<i>Sin.</i>	<i>Dex.</i>			
<i>Prox.</i>	tàá	kò	mɔ̃N	jé	wój
<i>Med.</i>	sáwhe	kàmeʔ	jéhə	jín	kə̃N
<i>Dist.</i>		kʔitò			

Figure 7.3: Demonstrative pronouns

Proximal	<i>near the speaker; within short timeframe; PROX</i>
Medial	<i>away from speaker and/or near the listener; within a medial timeframe; MED</i>
Distal	<i>far from all participants; within a distant timeframe; DIST</i>
Anterior	<i>in front of the speaker; associated with the past; ANT</i>
Sinister	<i>to the left of the speaker; associated with volitional events; SIN</i>
Dexter	<i>to the right of the speaker; associated with non-volitional events; DEX</i>
Posterior	<i>behind the speaker; associated with the future; POST</i>

Thus, the deictic space may be modeled as such:

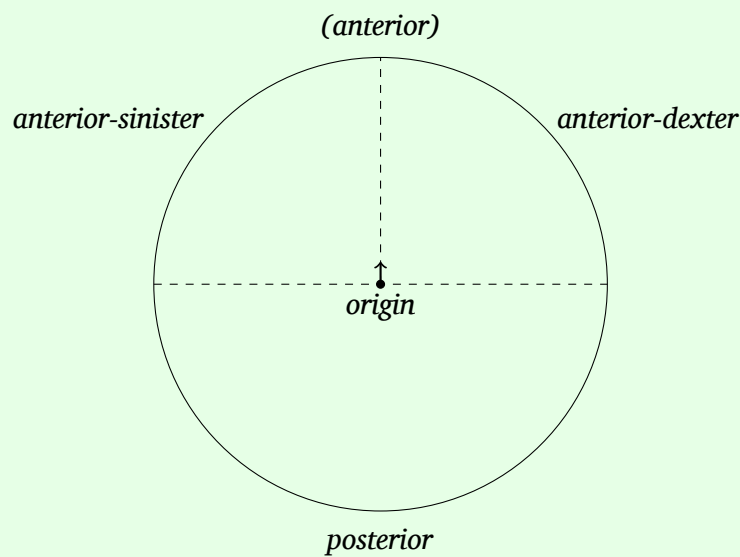


Figure 7.4: Deictic space

The laterally-neutral distal demonstratives **kʰitò** and **tekí** may be compounded with a medial or proximal sinister demonstrative to form laterally-neutral medial and proximal demonstratives.

- (4) **tàákʰitò**
 tàá- kʰitò
 DEM.ANT.SIN.PROX- DEM.ANT.DIST
this (in front of)

7.5 | Nominal inflections



Figure 7.5: Nominal inflection slots

7.5.1 | Noun classes

Noun classes in Timah are separated into the groups *complete* and *incomplete*, which are associated with semantic wholeness or entirety of the noun (see § 7.2).

	<i>Cmplt.</i>		<i>Ncmplt.</i>
	<i>Anim.</i>	<i>Inan.</i>	
<i>Stbl.</i>	Ø-	kaw-, kɔ-	wí-
<i>Nstbl.</i>	tɔ-	jé-	
<i>Pnstbl.</i>	na(N)-	Ø-	

Figure 7.6: Noun classes

7.5.2 | Cases

Case in Timah expresses syntactic roles and relations. *Open* forms are appended to words that end in an open syllable (i.e., a vowel); *closed* forms are appended to words that end in a closed syllable (i.e., a non-vowel coda).

	<i>Cmplt.</i>	<i>Ncmplt.</i>		<i>Cmplt.</i>	<i>Ncmplt.</i>
<i>Agt.</i>	-Ø	-N-(ó)	<i>Agt.</i>	-Ø	-né
<i>Pat.</i>	-h	-h-(ó)	<i>Pat.</i>	-si	-si-(ó)
<i>Erg.</i>	-ʔ	-ho	<i>Erg.</i>	-kʔi	-kʰo
<i>Assoc.</i>	-wɔ		<i>Assoc.</i>	-kɔ	
<i>Loc.</i>		-tɕó	<i>Loc.</i>		-tɕó
(a) Open			(b) Closed		

Figure 7.7: Cases

Agentive	<i>In active-stative clauses (see § 5.2), this marks the subject of a multivalent verb (see § 8.3) or the subject of a volitional monovalent verb. In ergative-absolutive clauses, this marks the object of a multivalent verb or the subject of a monovalent verb; AGT</i>
Patientive	<i>In active-stative clauses, this marks the object of a multivalent verb or the subject of a non-volitional monovalent verb; PAT</i>
Ergative	<i>In ergative-absolutive clauses, this marks the subject of a multivalent verb. This can also be used as an inalienable genitive; ERG</i>
Associative	<i>This marks genitive and genitive-like relations, which can be further clarified using postpositions; ASSOC</i>
Locative	<i>This marks physical and/or temporal location and movement that can be further clarified using postpositions; LOC</i>

The *associative* and *locative* cases, collectively called *peripheral cases*, may be accompanied by a postposition (see § 7.6). In isolation, the associative takes the meaning of an alienable genitive

(in contrast to the ergative, which may have an inalienable genitive meaning) and the locative takes on the meaning of a general locative or temporal (i.e., marking place or time).

TODO example sentences

7.5.3 | Article enclitics

Article enclitics in Timah inflect for referentiality, visibility, and probability. They attach as enclitics to the final element of their head phrase.

	<i>Ref.</i>		<i>Nref.</i>	
	<i>Vis.</i>	<i>Nvis.</i>	<i>Vis.</i>	<i>Nvis.</i>
<i>Stbl.</i>	=móɔ	=han	=∅	=tʔéʔ
<i>Nstbl.</i>	=mé		=tɕáá	
<i>Pnstbl.</i>	=já		=kʰɔɔ	

Figure 7.8: Article enclitics

Referentiality

Referential	<i>a specific instance of the class comprised of the given entity; REF</i>
Non-referential	<i>any instance of the class comprised of the given entity; NREF</i>

Visibility

Visible	<i>entity can be seen; VIS</i>
Non-visible	<i>entity cannot be seen; NVIS</i>

7.6 | Postpositions

The two types of *postpositions* in Timah are those of *association* and those of *location*. These types are directly related to the *associative* and *locative* noun cases, as the postpositional peripheral must take the respective case of its postposition.

Associative

lí	<i>accompaniment/use; basic theme of trivalent verb; with</i>
kʔe	<i>lack of accompaniment/use; negatory theme of trivalent verb; without</i>
kʰɔno	<i>intent of benefit/purpose; beneficial/purposive theme of trivalent verb; for</i>
sì	<i>intent of reference/relation; for</i>
tɕé	<i>state of being; as</i>
kʰò	<i>change of state; causation; to</i>
míh	<i>similarity/comparison; like</i>

Locative

tí	<i>movement toward; toward</i>
sʰì	<i>movement away from; from</i>
mí	<i>movement onto; onto</i>
tɕɔɔ	<i>movement under; under</i>
tʰisé	<i>movement into; into</i>
siiʔi	<i>movement out of; from</i>
kanʔɔ	<i>movement through, by way of, adjacent to; via</i>
soʔa	<i>in front of/below/before; before</i>
sàkə	<i>behind/above/after; after</i>
seeʔá	<i>between, amidst, within; between</i>
sɔtʰe	<i>surrounding, around, encompassing; around</i>

7.7 | Noun reduplication & quantification

Many nouns (including pronouns) may be fully reduplicated and attached to their root (i.e., |~ω|) to indicate plurality or intensity. Reduplication to mark plurality is never used when a numeral is used to quantify the root noun.

- (5) tɕɔʔi
tɕɔʔi
person
a person
- (6) tɕɔʔitɕɔʔi
tɕɔʔi ~tɕɔʔi
person ~person

people

In some nouns, full reduplication may also be used to derive mass nouns.

(7) hòn

hòn

dog

a dog(8) hònNhòn

hòn -hòn

dog -dog

a pack of dogs

Plural reduplication can be used in tandem with integrity (*see § 7.2*) in order to quantify the arguments of a verb. Marking an argument as both plural and complete indicates that all participants performed the action together; marking an argument as both plural and incomplete indicates that each of the participants performed the action separately.

(9) ketehketeh táljákála

Ø- keteh -keteh -Ø tá= laj- kála -Ø
 CMPLT.ANIM.STBL- child -child -AGT.CMPLT 3.CMPLT.ANIM.AGT= PFV.REAL- fish -AV
the children all went fishing (collectively)

(10) wíketehketehté sálajkála

wí- keteh -keteh -té sá= laj- kála -Ø
 NCMPLT- child -child -AGT.NCMPLT 3.NCMPLT.AGT= PFV.REAL- fish -AV
the children each went fishing (individually)

8.1 | Verbal limitives

Verbal limitives consist of a set of content words that cannot be used as nouns. See App. B for a list. Some verbal limitives can be used in tandem with other verbs to form *serial verb constructions* (see § 8.8).

8.2 | Verbal negation

Verbs are negated by appending a negatory particle (see § 11.3) before the negated verb. The verb must be in an irrealis mood (see § 8.6.6). As negatory (as well as affirmatory) particles inherently indicate evidentiality, the corresponding epistemic modality (see § 8.6.6.1) is dropped (if present).

(11) *ləhajkála*

lə= laj- kála -Ø
1.AGT= PFV.REAL- fish -AV

I went fishing

(12) *kój ləhajkála*

kój lə= haj- kála -Ø
NEG.BAS 1..AGT= PFV.IRR- fish -AV

I did not go fishing

8.3 | Valency classes

There are five main valency classes in Timah: *avalent*, *monovalent*, *ambivalent*, *subvalent*, and *polyvalent*.

Avalent	<i>zero arguments</i> ; AVAL
Monovalent	<i>zero or one arguments</i> ; MVAL
Ambivalent	<i>one or two arguments</i> ; BVAL
Subvalent	<i>one or two arguments</i> , see § 8.3.1; SVAL
Polyvalent	<i>two or more arguments</i> ; PVAL

Ambivalent and polyvalent verbs that take exactly two arguments are grouped as *divalent* (DVAL), polyvalent verbs that take exactly three arguments are grouped as *trivalent* (TVAL), and ambivalent and polyvalent verbs that take two or more arguments are grouped as *multivalent* (MTVAL). These terms (*divalent*, *trivalent*, *multivalent*) are used only in analysis and metagrouping.

Copulae (see § 8.9) are considered monovalent.

8.3.1 | Subvalency & salience

Some verbs are classed as *subvalent*. Although these verbs may take up to two arguments, the argument that would prototypically be the object is demoted to the peripheral argument, called the *subvalent peripheral*. This demotion is motivated by the property of *salience*, or how much the object is affected by the subject. Verbs with less salient objects tend to be subvalent.

The subvalent peripheral is put in the locative case (see § 7.5.2) and takes the postposition *tí* (see § 7.6). When negated, the postposition *s^hi* is used instead. There is no verbal agreement for the subvalent peripheral.

Colloquially, the subvalent peripheral may be treated as the object (i.e., as if the verb *were not* subvalent) to express that it *was* strongly affected. Inversely, the object of an ambivalent verb may be treated as the subvalent peripheral (i.e., as if the verb *were* subvalent) to express that it *was not* strongly affected.

(13) **tɕəŋihmɔ́ lətéhk^hajtè*

*Ø- tɕəŋi -h =mɔ́ lə= téh=
 *CMPLT.ANIM.STBL- person -CMPLT.PAT =REF.VIS.STBL 1.AGT= 3.CMPLT.ANIM.PAT=
 Ø- k^hajtè -Ø
 NPFV.REAL- see -AV
*I see the person (colloq. and the person was affected)

(14) *tɕəŋitɕó tímɔ́ lək^hajtè*

Ø- tɕəŋi -tɕó tí =mɔ́ lə= Ø- k^hajtè
 CMPLT.ANIM.STBL- person -CMPLT.LOC toward =REF.VIS.STBL 1.AGT= NPFV.REAL- see
 -Ø
 -AV
I see (toward) the person

8.4 | Volitional classes

Verbs are inherently classed as either *volitional* or *non-volitional*. These classes determine the case of the subject in monovalent verbs in active-stative-aligned clauses. They denote inherent intent of the agent, regardless of the situational intent. They directly affect alignment (see § 5.2).

Volitional	denotes an action that is intentionally performed; VOL
Non-volitional	denotes an action that is unintentionally performed; NVOL

8.5 | Verbal reduplication

Reduplication is more prominent in verbs than in nouns. Full reduplication of the root may be used to indicate greater intensity, but partial reduplication is used in verbal paradigms.

TODO example sentences

$|\sigma_i\sim|$ indicates prefixial reduplication of the initial syllable, and $|\sim\sigma_f|$ indicates suffixial reduplication of the final syllable.

8.6 | Verbal inflection

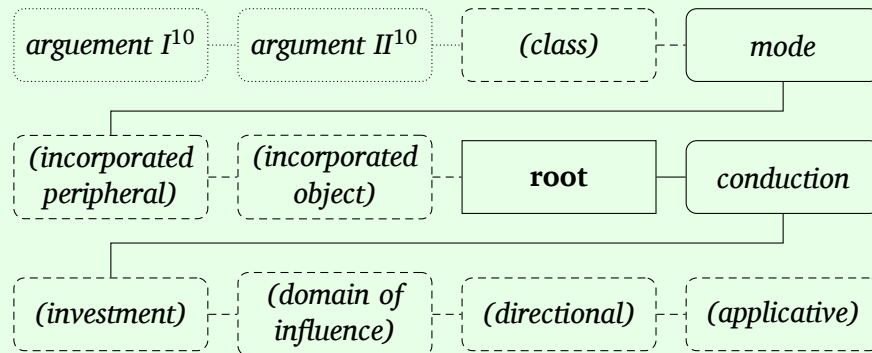


Figure 8.1: Verbal inflection slots

In dependent clauses, verbs are *deranked*—they take a more limited inflection template.

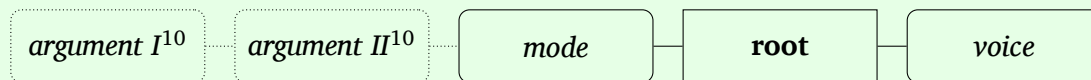


Figure 8.2: Deranked inflection slots

Copulae also take more limited inflection.

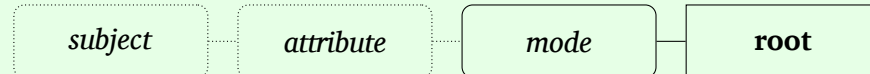


Figure 8.3: Copular inflection slots

8.6.1 | Pronominal proclitics

Pronominal proclitics are obligatorily appended to verb phrases and must agree with their respective argument. Pronouns are dropped when pronominal proclitics are present.

		<i>Agt.</i>	<i>Pat.</i>	<i>Erg.</i>
1 st		lə=	le(h)=	jə(N)=
2 nd		nó=		nɔ=
3 rd	<i>Cmplt.</i>	tə=	té(h)=	tɕà(N)=
	<i>Anim.</i>			
	<i>Inan.</i>	ha(N)=		
	<i>Ncmplt.</i>	sá=		kí(N)=

Figure 8.4: Pronominal proclitics

¹⁰The placement of arguments in the argument slots (which may convey subject or object) is dependent on the empathy hierarchy (see § 5.2). Additionally, pronominal proclitics are optional when the corresponding argument is not present.

Additionally, there is a set of pronominal proclitics that fuse 1st and 2nd persons. In fig. 8.5, AGT>PAT and ERG>AGT.

		Agt.	
		1 st	2 nd
Pat.	1 st	×	nóà=
	2 nd	lo(N)=	×
Erg.	1 st	×	jów=, jú=
	2 nd	naa=	×

Figure 8.5: Polypersonal pronominal proclitics

8.6.2 | Noun incorporation

In certain verbs, object and peripheral nouns may be *incorporated*, or attached, onto the verb. The incorporated noun may be phonologically reduced or even undergo suppletion.

When an object noun is incorporated, the meaning of the phrase becomes more general, e.g., he chops the tree (a specific tree) vs. he chops trees (as a profession, in general). Furthermore, an incorporated noun is never in focus, allowing other parts of the statement to be emphasized.

Likewise, incorporated peripheral nouns are never in focus, but do not necessarily generalize the phrase. Incorporation of peripheral nouns, especially instruments, is common.

Additionally, the incorporated noun may be marked with a noun class prefix (see § 7.5.1). If it is a peripheral object, it may take an associative or locative case marker. The incorporated noun is not marked for anything else.

TODO example sentences

8.6.3 | Conduction

The property of *conduction* in Timah expresses both *voice* and *bias*. Voices are symmetric, i.e., they do not alter the valency of the verb, only the arguments' roles. *Bias* describes the arguments' roles in relation to their rank in the empathy hierarchy (see § 5.2).

	Dir.	Inv.
AV	-Ø	-jì
UV	-tá	-tçè
CV	-mótè	

Figure 8.6: Conduction

Voice

Actor voice	<i>the subject is the agent, the object is the patient; AV</i>
Undergoer voice	<i>the subject is the patient, the object is the agent; UV</i>
Correlative voice	<i>the agent/patient distinction of the subject (and object) is reduced; CV</i>

Bias

Direct	<i>the subject outranks the object; DIR</i>
Inverse	<i>the object outranks the subject; INV</i>

The *correlative* voice is often used for reflexive constructs, but can also be used for reciprocal constructs.

TODO explain

(15) **ləmólámótè**

lə= Ø- mólá -mótè
 1.AGT= NPFV.REAL- wash -CV
I wash myself

(16) **lələmólámótè**

lə= lə= Ø- mólá -mótè
 1.AGT= 1.AGT= NPFV.REAL- wash -CV
we wash ourselves

(17) **ləlemólámótè**

lə= le= Ø- mólá -mótè
 1.AGT= 1.PAT= NPFV.REAL- wash -CV
we wash each other

8.6.4 | Investment

The property of *investment* primarily expresses interest or sympathy of the subject, e.g., give (uninvested) vs. loan (invested), but may also express surprise or doubt. With concrete stems, investment indicates an interest in the result of the action; with abstract stems, it indicates an interest in the action itself.

-Ø	<i>uninvested</i>
-tɕà	<i>invested; INVST</i>

8.6.5 | Domain of influence

In Timah, *domain of influence* describes the area in which the object is able to be affected by the subject. With certain verbs this is fairly straightforward, e.g., sensory verbs—the domain of influence describes the area in which the subject can sense the object.

Verbs inflect for the presence of the object inside or outside the domain of influence of the subject.

ó-N, -ná?	<i>inside the domain of influence; ∈DOI</i>
-lɔ̀	<i>outside the domain of influence; ∉DOI</i>

Only multivalent verbs in either the actor or undergoer voices may be marked for domain of influence, i.e., avalent and monovalent verbs, and verbs in the correlative voice may not take domain of influence marking.

When verbs in which the object is understood to be inherently inside or outside the domain of influence take domain of influence marking, it indicates the success or failure of the verb.

(18) *hònmów jəntə́lajʔaná́lɔ́*

Ø- hòN -Ø =mów jəN= tə́=
 CMPLT.ANIM.STBL- dog -CMPLT.AGT =REF.VIS.STBL 1.ERG= 3.CMPLT.ANIM.AGT=
 laj- ʔaná -Ø -lɔ́
 PFV.REAL- hit -AV - \notin DOI
I (tried to) hit the dog (and failed)

In abstract stems, the domain of influence instead describes the perceived attainability of the object (i.e., the subjective probability of it being able to enter the domain of influence).

(19) *hònsi lətéhə́nɔ́n*

Ø- hòN -si =Ø lə́= té= hənɔ́
 CMPLT.ANIM.STBL- dog -CMPLT.PAT =NREF.VIS.STBL 1.AGT= 3.CMPLT.ANIM.PAT= want
 -Ø -N
 -AV - \in DOI
I want a dog (and believe this to be attainable)

(20) *hònsi lətéhə́nɔ́lɔ́*

Ø- hòN -si =Ø lə́= té= hənɔ́
 CMPLT.ANIM.STBL- dog -CMPLT.PAT =NREF.VIS.STBL 1.AGT= 3.CMPLT.ANIM.PAT= want
 -Ø -lɔ́
 -AV - \notin DOI
I want a dog (and believe this to be unattainable)

8.6.6 | Modals

Mode (which expresses both *mood* and *aspect*) are obligatorily marked on a verb using prefixes. All moods (expressive, basic, and epistemic) are collectively called *modals*.

	<i>Imperfective</i>	<i>Habitual</i>	<i>Perfective</i>	<i>Experiential</i>	<i>Iterative</i>
<i>Realis</i>	Ø-	k ² a(ʔ)-	laj-, le-	jíhi-	σ _i -k ² a(ʔ)-
<i>Affirmative</i>	-σ _f	k ² a(ʔ)-√-σ _f	laj-√-σ _f , le-√-σ _f	jíhi-√-σ _f	σ _i -k ² a(ʔ)-√-σ _f
<i>Irrealis</i>	tɔ(ʔ)-	tew-, tə-	haj-, he-	já-	σ _i -tew-, σ _i -tə-
<i>Conditional</i>	ʔo-		né(h)-		
<i>Hypothetical</i>	tàj-, tè-		k ^h à-		σ _i -tàj-, σ _i -tè-

Figure 8.7: *Mode*

The *realis* and *affirmative* moods, and *epistemic* modals are classed as *realis*; the *irrealis*, *conditional*, and *hypothetical* moods, and *expressive* modals are classed as *irrealis*.

With realis modals, concrete stems are prototypically used; with irrealis modals, abstract stems are prototypically used. This trend may be superseded by other perspective-dependent distinctions.

Mood

Realis	<i>event is known to be real</i> ; REAL
Affirmative	<i>event is emphasized as being real</i> ; AFF
Irrealis	<i>event is unknown or unreal</i> ; IRR
Conditional	<i>event is dependent upon other events</i> ; COND
Hypothetical	<i>event is unknown or unreal, but possible</i> ; HYP

Aspect

Imperfective	<i>event is incomplete</i> ; NPFV
Habitual	<i>event is repeated within multiple timeframes</i> ; HAB
Perfective	<i>event is complete</i> ; PFV
Experiential	<i>event is experienced</i> ; EXP
Iterative	<i>event is repeated within a single timeframe</i> ; ITER

8.6.6.1 | Epistemic modals

Epistemic modals express the subject's forms of knowing. Epistemic markers are placed before their head verb, and they may be stacked. They are classed as *realis*.

TODO example sentences

k ^h ek ^h i	Witness ; <i>direct sensory witness, i.e., sight, sound, touch</i> ; WIT
səsɔŋ	Evidential ; <i>indirect sensory witness, i.e., smell, taste, indirect sight, sound</i> ; EVID
tɔŋke	Anecdotal ; <i>knows of event via prior experience(s)</i> ; ANEC
mɔ́hɔ	Reportative ; <i>non-firsthand knowledge, i.e., from another source</i> ; REP
ʔiŋ	Assimilative ; <i>knowledge is a firmly integrated part of one's perception</i> ; ASSM
mìwe	Acquisitive ; <i>knowledge is newly acquired; may express surprise and/or doubt</i> ; ACQ
ʔaj	Quotative ; <i>marks quoted speech, dialogue</i> ; QUOT

8.6.6.2 | Expressive modals

There are five moods in Timah that are independent from basic moods. These are called *expressive moods*, and are placed at the beginning of a clause. They are classed as *irrealis*.

TODO example sentences

tɕɔ́	Imperative ; <i>commands, wishes, desires</i> ; IMP
s ^h a	Interrogative ; <i>questions, requests</i> ; INT
təj	Polar ; <i>yes/no questions, tag questions</i> ; POL
kɪ	Precative ; <i>polite requests and commands</i> ; PREC
tʔɔ́N	Suggestive ; <i>suggestions, admonitions, warnings</i> ; SUG

The *interrogative* marker s^ha may be used in tandem with an interrogative pronoun (see § 7.4.2).

8.6.6.3 | Conditionals

Conditionals are formed by using a statement in the conditional mood (the *consequence*) in tandem with a statement in another mood (the *condition*). The statements are always separated by a conjunction (see § 8.6), and may be in either order depending on topic and focus (see § 16.1).

Implicative	REAL + ten ; <i>basic factual conditional</i>
Emphatic	AFF + ten ; <i>the consequence is emphasized</i>
Counterfactual	IRR + motó ; <i>the condition is considered unlikely</i>
Predictive	HYP + motó ; <i>the condition is considered likely</i>

8.6.7 | Directional specifiers & applicatives

The *venitive* and *andative* suffixes, collectively called *directional specifiers*, are commonly used with verbs of movement, such as wó move, walk, s^hɔ́j carry, give/take, and others.

TODO example sentences

-tí	Venitive ; <i>motion toward, with</i> ; VEN
-s ^h ì	Andative ; <i>motion away from, against</i> ; AND

Applicatives are argument-affecting operations that switch the syntactic position of the peripheral with that of the object. They are formed by appending an applicative suffix after the verb, which can be used in tandem with a directional specifier in order to express direction or efficiency.

TODO example sentences

-lí	Relational ; <i>accompaniment</i> ; REL
-k ^h òN	Beneficial ; <i>intent of benefit/purpose or reference/relation</i> ; BEN
-tʔɔʔ	Causal ; <i>causation, final causation</i> ; CAUS
-mî	Complemental ; <i>similarity/comparison, state of being</i> ; COMP
-tɕò	Locational ; <i>physical or temporal location and movement</i> ; LOCL

The applicatives **-lí** and **-k^hòN** may be used to invert the secundative construction (see § 5.1), making it indirective. This allows the theme to be relativized (see § 5.1.1).

Further specifications can be made by supplementing the applicative suffix with a postposition (see § 7.6) placed after the object.

8.7 | Verbal classifiers

Verbal classifiers are used with certain verbs to describe characteristics of the object, specifically integrity as well as *category*. It is most often used with verbs of handling.

TODO example sentences

ʔi-	Standing ; <i>entity is taller than it is wide</i> ; STA
maa-	Sitting ; <i>entity is as tall as it is wide</i> ; SIT
tɕè-	Lying ; <i>entity is wider than it is tall</i> ; LNG
sàj-, sè-	Hollow ; <i>entity is hollow</i> ; HOL
kʔəj-, kʔí-	Generic ; <i>unspecified category</i> ; GEN

8.8 | Serial verb constructions

A *serial verb construction* (SVC) in Timah is a verb phrase that contains two or more verbs that, within the context of their clause, share the same inflections and one or more arguments. They may be *continuous* (the constituent verbs are placed adjacent to each other) or *discontinuous* (the constituent verbs are separated by an argument.)

Continuous SVCs obligatorily share the same subject and object, while *discontinuous* SVCs only obligatorily share the same subject (i.e they may take different objects).

TODO expand on specific SVCs

8.8.1 | Perceptive

Perceptive SVCs are always discontinuous, and express sensory interaction.

8.8.2 | Directive

Directive SVCs may be either continuous or discontinuous, and express movement or position.

8.8.3 | Capacitive

Capacitive SVCs are always continuous, and express ability, attitude, or causality.

8.9 | Copulae

Timah *copulae* are a subset of verbal limitives that are used to connect arguments.

Copulae only inflect for person and mode (see §§ 8.6.1 and 8.6.6). The constituent arguments within a copular phrase (i.e., the subject and attribute) both take the (unmarked) agentive case (the attribute agrees as the object in copular person agreement).

As noted in § 5.1, all copular phrases have *subject-copula-attribute* word order. Copulae are always considered monovalent, although pronominal proclitics agree identically as in multivalent verbs (i.e., the attribute is treated as the object in terms of agreement).

Copulae are divided into three classes: *essential* (ESSNT), *existential* (EXIST), and *referential* (REF). These are further divided into the subclasses *assertive* (ASSRT), *negative* (NEG), and *revelatory* (REV).

	<i>Essential</i>	<i>Existential</i>	<i>Referential</i>
<i>Assertive</i>	kew	nén	t ^h əh
<i>Negatory</i>	kələ	néjé	t ^h ənéné
<i>Revelatory</i>		ʔowó	təjə

Figure 8.8: Copulae

The essential copulae express nominal predication (be). The existential copulae express locational, existential, and possessive predication (be at, have). The location of existential copulae take the locative case; the verb does not agree for location (i.e., it is considered a peripheral).

The referential copulae, while traditionally classed as such due to how they pattern, do not act like the other two classes of copula. They may either refer to the inherent action of the subject or, if present, to the directly preceding verb (do). Additionally, referential copulae cannot refer to preceding copulae.

The assertive subclass expresses the basic form of the copula. The negatory subclass negates the copula. The revelatory subclass expresses surprise, doubt, and/or interest, and suppletes the assertive form of a copula when any irrealis modal is present (see §§ 8.6.6, 8.6.6.1 and 8.6.6.2).

9 | Descriptives

There are twelve descriptives (which function as adjectives or adverbs, or independently as formatives) in Timah. They are placed before their head. All descriptives may be fully reduplicated to indicate greater intensity.

tɕʰàné	<i>good, positive; full</i>
sìnkà	<i>bad, negative; empty</i>
semɔʔ	<i>fast; loud; hard, rough</i>
lɔ	<i>slow; quiet; soft, smooth</i>
kʰɔkʰɔ	<i>big, strong; many</i>
tɕʰi	<i>small, weak; few</i>
sɔN	<i>short, wide; feminine</i>
ʔiN	<i>long, narrow; masculine</i>
tɕósʰa	<i>white, light; fresh, new</i>
káj	<i>warm (color); hot, dry</i>
sòtɕe	<i>cool (color); cold, wet</i>
tʰawsá	<i>black, dark; stale, old</i>

Order of descriptives is as listed from top to bottom, i.e., *quality-agility-capacity-length-color*.

9.1 | Dyadic color terms

In addition to the four main color terms, there exists a set of terms that describe the transition from one color to another, called *dyadic color terms*.

		A			
		<i>white</i>	<i>warm</i>	<i>cool</i>	<i>black</i>
Ω	<i>white</i>	×	kétɕɔh	sòtɕʰáh	sʰátɕʰá
	<i>warm</i>	tɕókʰáj	×	sòkʰáj	sóké
	<i>cool</i>	tɕósà	kétɕʰə	×	tʰɔsòh
	<i>black</i>	tɕótʰɔ	kétɕá	sòtɕʰéw	×

Figure 9.1: Dyadic color terms

9.2 | Comparison

Comparative constructions are formed by appending a postposition after the descriptive in a copular clause. The recipient of comparison is placed after the subject, i.e., *subject-recipient-copula-attribute*.

s ^h i	positive comparison
míh	equative comparison
tí	negative comparison

(21) **ketehmów tɕəŋitɕó s^himów tákew tɕós^ha**

Ø- keteh -Ø =mów Ø- tɕəŋi
 ANIM.STBL.CMPLT- child -AGT.CMPLT =REF.VIS.SG ANIM.STBL.CMPLT- person
 -tɕó s^hi =mów tá= kew tɕós^ha
 -LOC.CMPLT from =REF.VIS.SG 3.CMPLT.ANIM.AGT= COP.ESSNT.ASSRT new
the child is younger than the man

Superlative constructions are formed by placing a quantifier (prototypically *sée* *all*, *every*, see § 11.4) before the recipient, or using it in place of the recipient. Excessive constructions are formed by omitting the recipient entirely.

(22) **ketehmów sée (tɕəŋitɕó) s^hi(mów) tákew tɕós^ha**

Ø- keteh -Ø =mów sée (Ø- tɕəŋi
 ANIM.STBL.CMPLT- child -AGT.CMPLT =REF.VIS.SG all (ANIM.STBL.CMPLT- person
 -tɕó) s^hi =(mów) tá= kew tɕós^ha
 -LOC.CMPLT) from =(REF.VIS.SG) 3.CMPLT.ANIM.AGT= COP.ESSNT.ASSRT new
the child is the youngest of all (men)

(23) **ketehmów s^hi tákew tɕós^ha**

Ø- keteh -Ø =mów s^hi tá=
 ANIM.STBL.CMPLT- child -AGT.CMPLT =REF.VIS.SG from 3.CMPLT.ANIM.AGT=
 kew tɕós^ha
 COP.ESSNT.ASSRT new
the child is very/too young

10 | Word formation

Word formation in Timah is achieved through the processes of *derivation* and *compounding*.

10.1 | Derivation

Derivation is possible by appending a descriptive onto a noun or verb as a prefix. Additionally, there exists a small closed class of various derivational affixes, as well as specific processes that utilize sound symbolism.

Prefixes

tàj-, tət-	<i>opposite, reverse</i>
tə ^h à(?)	<i>person, profession</i>
lə(h)-(ó)	<i>place; time</i>
kósó-	<i>homorganic group/mass</i>
k ^h e-	<i>heterorganic group/mass</i>
təá(N)-(ò)	<i>prevent, stop, interrupt</i>
sáj-, sé-	<i>pretend, mimic, falsify</i>
sóo-	<i>cause, source</i>
ʔikə-	<i>expected accompaniment</i>

Suffixes

-təʔá	<i>attempt, try</i>
-táj	<i>product, result</i>
(ó)-sóh	<i>container, captivity, portation</i>
-kʔáʔ	<i>tool, instrument</i>
(ò)-sʔoo	<i>abstraction, mass</i>
-təáh	<i>animals, inedible plants</i>
-jáh	<i>edible plants, food</i>
-kʔée	<i>pejorative, derogatory</i>

10.1.1 | Sound symbolism

Sound symbolism can also be used as a means of derivation, using processes of alteration.

Magnitude is associated with the process of *strength alteration*, wherein certain consonants are classed as either *strong* or *weak*. Strong forms are associated with greater magnitude, while weak forms are associated with lesser magnitude.

<i>Strong</i>		<i>Weak</i>
t*	↔	s*
tə*	→	
k*	↔	tə*
ʔ	↔	h

Figure 10.2: *Magnitude*

Movement is associated with the process of *nasal alteration*, wherein certain consonants are classed as either *oral* or *nasal*. Oral forms are associated with slower movement, while nasal forms are associated with faster movement.

<i>Oral</i>		<i>Nasal</i>
w	↔	m
l	↔	n
j	→	
-w, -j ¹¹	→	-N ¹¹
oo	←	

Figure 10.3: *Movement*

10.2 | Compounding

Compounding in Timah is divided into *coördinating* and *subordinating* compounding.

10.2.1 | Coördinating

In coördinating compounds, the elements are equal and may be in any order. These are formed by appending one word onto another.

TODO example

10.2.2 | Subordinating

In subordinating compounds, elements are order-dependent; each element is a subset of the following element. These are formed by appending the reduced form (if one exists) of a word before the word by which it is subordinated.

TODO example

¹¹These are the coda phonemes /w j n/.

11 | Function words

11.1 | Conjunctions

The two groups of conjunctions in Timah are *nominal* and *verbal*. *Nominal* conjunctions connect nouns, noun phrases, and descriptives; *verbal* conjunctions connect verbs and verb phrases, and can be used to introduce clauses.

Nominal

ní	<i>presents non-contrast</i> ; NCNTRST.NML
?ika	<i>presents contrast</i> ; CNTRST.NML
teh	<i>presents alternative</i> ; ALTRN.NML

Verbal

nəj	<i>presents non-contrast; introduces basic (dependent) clause</i> ; NCNTRST.VRBL
ten	<i>presents rationale, causality; introduces causal (dependent) clause</i> ; RATNL.VRBL
motó	<i>presents consequence; introduces consecutive (dependent) clause</i> ; CNSQN.VRBL
?ihi	<i>presents contrast</i> ; CNTRST.VRBL
kàh	<i>presents alternative</i> ; ALTRN.VRBL

11.2 | Satellite conjunctions

Conjunctions may be used initially or finally in a statement as discourse markers.

ní	<i>indicates weak affirmation of the statement</i> ; WEAK_AFFIRM
?ika	<i>inquires weak affirmation of the listener's experience</i> ; WEAK_AFFIRM_LISTNR
teh	<i>indicates surprise, doubt, or interest toward the statement</i> ; SURPRISE
nəj	<i>indicates strong affirmation and/or discourse-completion of the statement</i> ; STRONG_AFFIRM
ten	<i>indicates agreement with the listener</i> ; AGREE
motó	<i>inquires strong affirmation of the listener's experience</i> ; STRONG_AFFIRM_LISTNR
?ihi	<i>inquires contrast of the listener's experience to the speaker's statement</i> ; CONTRAST
kàh	<i>requests more information from the listener</i> ; INQUIRY

11.3 | Affirmatory & negatory

Affirmatory and *negatory* particles in Timah are used to affirm and negate statements, e.g., when answering a polar question. Various levels of evidentiality are expressed in them.

Affirmatory

sén	Affirmatory-basic ; <i>affirms with no regard to evidence</i> ; AFF.BAS
s ^h è	Affirmatory-witness ; <i>affirms via visual evidence</i> ; AFF.WIT
s ^h ḏ	Affirmatory-sensory ; <i>affirms via non-visual evidence</i> ; AFF.SNS
s ^ʔ ó	Affirmatory-evidential ; <i>affirms via direct evidence</i> ; AFF.EVID
tɕ ^ʔ én	Affirmatory-anecdotal ; <i>affirms via prior experience(s)</i> ; AFF.ANEC
jón	Affirmatory-reportative ; <i>affirms via indirect evidence</i> ; AFF.REP

Negatory

kój	Negatory-basic ; <i>negates with no regard to evidence</i> ; NEG.BAS
k ^h àj	Negatory-sensory ; <i>negates via sensory/direct evidence</i> ; NEG.SNS
sój	Negatory-inferential ; <i>negates via direct evidence/prior experience(s)</i> ; NEG.INF
wáj	Negatory-reportative ; <i>negates via indirect evidence</i> ; NEG.REP

11.4 | Quantifiers

Quantifiers are particles that indicate or delimit the amount of that which they modify.

kii	<i>none, no</i>
sée	<i>all, every</i>
s ^ʔ áw	<i>some, few</i>
not ^ʔ e	<i>many, most</i>
hak ^h ín	<i>countable, finite</i>
sèntóʔ	<i>uncountable, infinite</i>

11.5 | Extension

Extension in Timah describes temporal limitation on the two axes of *locus* and *restraint*. Extension particles may apply to formatives, limitives, descriptives (see Ch. 9), and conjunctions (see § 8.6). They are placed directly before their head.

	<i>Retro.</i>	<i>Protr.</i>	<i>Delim.</i>
<i>Antmp.</i>	né	kəsí	tɔ́
<i>Postmp.</i>	liís ^h i	tòje	ʔɔjke
<i>Cistmp.</i>	tɕǎti	s ^h àN	×

Figure 11.1: Extension

Locus defines the temporal beginning and end.

Retroäctive	<i>beginning is focused; RETRO</i>
Protractive	<i>end is focused; PROTR</i>
Delimitive	<i>both beginning and end are focused; DELIM</i>

Restraint describes the the point at which the locus is defined.

Antemporal	<i>locus is defined before the point of reference; ANTMP</i>
Posttemporal	<i>locus is defined after the point of reference; POSTMP</i>
Cistemporal	<i>locus is defined during the point of reference; CISTMP</i>

When applied to limitives, formatives, and descriptives, extension is used to express when the entity starts and/or ends relative to the time of reference.

TODO example sentences

11.5.1 | Use with conjunctions

When applied to conjunctions, extension expresses the temporal relation between the phrases which the conjunction modifies.

TODO example sentences

12 | Numerals

Timah uses a base-60 numeral system. This is not a pure base-60 system orthographically, as it uses base-12 as a sub-base to construct the constituent numeric symbols. There is no overt difference between cardinal and ordinal numbers. All numerals may be used as descriptives or as formatives.

0	ʔi	12	tɕíha	24	sín	36	sekó	48	t ^h àse
1	t ^h è	13	tɕ ^ʔ əə	25	kon	37	hino	49	s ^h ii
2	nin	14	nəʔah	26	ʔəəha	38	s ^h əə	50	s ^ʔ óo
3	kɔ	15	s ^h a	27	t ^h aà	39	tè	51	k ^h əj
4	k ^h ì	16	s ^h ɔh	28	tòo	40	k ^ʔ ɔʔ	52	lóʔeN
5	tɕ ^h ajá	17	k ^h eé	29	tɕəN	41	sómán	53	t ^h òN
6	soo	18	jo	30	s ^h ih	42	has ^h è	54	tɕɔh
7	sóh	19	tànʔa	31	s ^ʔ ə	43	kè	55	sò
8	ʔɔsə	20	tɕ ^h à	32	nój	44	k ^h o	56	taloh
9	k ^h ii	21	tək ^ʔ o	33	sàtɕíí	45	lato	57	jíli
10	tɕé	22	ʔətɕ ^ʔ ó	34	satɕaʔ	46	tɕəh	58	t ^h ò
11	lóha	23	tək ^h o	35	tɕ ^h oN	47	sìit ^h ɔ	59	hent ^h e

Figure 12.1: Numerals

12.1 | Higher & lower numerals

Higher numerals in Timah are formed by using a positional numbering system, wherein each consecutive slot n contains a numeral x and indicates $60n x$.

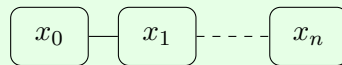


Figure 12.2: Higher numerals

12.1.1 | Numeric distributors

Numeric distributors may also be used to form higher numerals as well as *lower numerals*. They multiply or divide the numeral to which they are appended by a set value.

-nii	2×	-jih	2÷
-kʔʔ	3×	-k ^h à	3÷
-kì	4×	-té	4÷
-tçé	5×	-sì	5÷
-sʔo	6×	-hɔ	6÷

Numerals may be added and subtracted using the postpositions **lí** and **kʔe** (which are placed after their arguments), respectively.

13 | Units of measure

13.1 | Time

13.1.1 | Seasons

A year is divided into eight main seasons.

mólóló	<i>spring</i>
miiʔló	<i>late spring/early summer</i>
tɕiiʔló	<i>midsummer</i>
kʰəʔóló	<i>late summer/early autumn</i>
lóoʔló	<i>autumn</i>
níjòʔló	<i>late autumn/early winter</i>
woʔóló	<i>midwinter</i>
həlóló	<i>late winter/early spring</i>

14 | Register terms & personal names

14.1 | Register terms

Register terms in Timah are used to describe the social relationship between people using the three properties of *status*, *age*, and *formality*.

	<i>Inferior</i>			<i>Equivalent</i>			<i>Superior</i>		
	<i>Younger</i>	<i>Equal</i>	<i>Elder</i>	<i>Younger</i>	<i>Equal</i>	<i>Elder</i>	<i>Younger</i>	<i>Equal</i>	<i>Elder</i>
<i>Formal</i>		tèhah	waj	kátç ^h è	s ^h ò	s ^h əw	létça?	jó?oh	sako
<i>Polite</i>	lɔj	tç ^h aw	tçoo	sóhkəh		wo?ɔ	k ^h emé	mii?í	
<i>Familiar</i>		tç ^h ɔs ^h ə	to?a	k ^h a		t ^h ii?ɔj	t ^h itçín		t ^h è
<i>Pejorative</i>		kəj		ketç ^h ò			k ^h èle		

Figure 14.1: Register terms

These terms can also be used to describe familial relations. Status corresponds to the position of kin in relation to one's generation, i.e., *inferior* corresponds to kin below one's generation, *equivalent* to kin within one's generation, and *superior* to kin above one's generation. Age corresponds to relative age, while formality corresponds to relative social status.

14.2 | Personal names

A *personal name* in Timah consists of many elements.

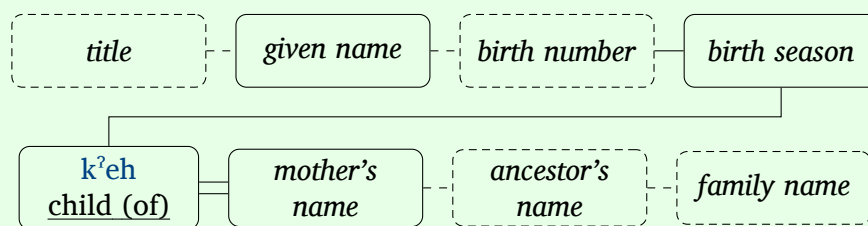


Figure 14.2: Personal name structure

Title	<i>an optional social title, often a register term and/or profession</i>
Given name	<i>one's given name</i>
Birth number	<i>an optional number corresponding to the birth order of oneself in relation to one's siblings (if one has siblings)</i>
Birth season	<i>the season of one's birth (see § 13.1.1)</i>
Mother's name	<i>one's mother's given name, always preceded by k'eh</i>
Ancestor's name	<i>an optional ancestor's given name, real or mythical</i>
Family name	<i>an optional word or phrase that describes the family (e.g., a common family profession or a family descriptor)</i>

The elements «[k'eh](#) (mother's given name)» may be repeated an arbitrary amount of times, each consecutive matriarch applying to the previous one.

15 | Ideophones

15.1 | Ideophonemes

There exists a set of phonemes in Timah that can appear only in ideophones. These are called *ideophonemes*, and they cannot cluster (i.e., codae /ʔ h ɳ w j/ may not precede them). Basic consonants can appear in ideophones, but ideophones are restricted to a reduced vowel inventory.

	<i>Labial</i>	<i>Alveolar</i>	<i>Dorsal</i>		<i>Dental</i>	<i>Alveolar</i>	<i>Lateral</i>
				<i>Tenuis</i>		!	
<i>Nasal</i>	^m b	ⁿ d	^ŋ g-ŋ	<i>Aspirate</i>	^h	! ^h	^h
<i>Liquid</i>	^l ḡ Ḃ		^ʀ χ R-Ḃ	<i>Nasal</i>	ṽ	ṽ!	ṽ
	<i>(a) Pulmonic</i>			<i>Glottal</i>	ṽ ʔ	ṽ!ʔ	ṽ ʔ
				<i>(b) Non-pulmonic</i>			

Figure 15.1: Ideophonemes

Another notable feature of ideophones is that they are vocally underspecified, i.e., ideophone roots consist only of consonants. Vowels may be inserted (respecting phonotactics) in order to convey meaning.

15.2 | Ideophones

There are three types of ideophones in Timah: *phonomimes*, *phenomimes*, and *psychomimes*. See App. D for a list of ideophones. Ideophones may function as descriptives or as formatives.

Phonomimes	<i>imitate sounds directly; PHON</i>
Phenomimes	<i>imitate sounds associated with tangible states and conditions; PHEN</i>
Psychomimes	<i>imitate sounds associated with intangible states and conditions; PSYCH</i>

Certain patterns of reduplication and vowel insertion have certain connotations when applied to ideophone roots.

Light vowels /i ə o/	<i>light, sharp, soft</i>
Heavy vowels /e a ɔ/	<i>heavy, blunt, rough</i>
Front vowels /i e/	<i>order, uniformity</i>
Central vowels /ə a/	<i>natural structure, innate form</i>
Back vowels /o ɔ/	<i>chaos, disformity</i>
Initial reduplication σ _i ~	<i>reductive, diminutive, negative</i>
Final reduplication ~σ _f	<i>casual, informal, playful</i>
Full reduplication ~ω	<i>intensive, augmentative, affirmative</i>
Lengthening	<i>general, associative</i>
Toneless	<i>natural measure, innate size</i>
High tone	<i>narrow, shallow; thin, tall</i>
Low tone	<i>wide, deep; fat, squat</i>

16.1 | Topic & focus

Topic and *focus* are important elements of discourse in Timah. Under certain circumstances (see § 5.2), the presence of explicit topic-fronting and/or focus-marking can change which alignment is used. Variably-aligned statements default to the active-stative alignment, but take the ergative-absolutive alignment when the speaker wishes to emphasize or topicalize the subject.

In general, the topic marks known or old information, while the focus marks unknown or new information.

16.1.1 | Topic & focus marking

The *topic* of a clause can be explicitly marked by changing the alignment of a variably-aligned clause to ergative-absolutive. In invariably-aligned clauses, the topic is explicitly marked by fronting the topicalized argument.

The topic strongly correlates to the subject of the clause, but this is not always the case. If the speaker wishes to emphasize the object, the arguments must be switched and the verb put into the undergoer voice (see § 8.6.3).

The *focus* of a clause can be explicitly marked by appending one of three *focus markers* before the head of the phrase containing the focus.

TODO example sentences, expand on topic/focus stuff

kʔitò		<i>focuses the entire phrase</i>
tàá		<i>focuses the head of the phrase</i>
kò		<i>focuses the dependents of the phrase</i>

The specific focus will always be intonationally emphasized.

17 | Speech registers

There exists many special *speech registers* in Timah. While identical in grammar, these registers differ in lexicon content and size.

Nuptial registers	<i>used by people who are or have been in an intimate relationship</i>
Internal subregister	<i>used when speaking directly to one's intimate partner</i>
External subregister	<i>used by people who are or have been in a relationship, with no regard to the status of the listener</i>
Avoidance subregister	<i>used when speaking to and around one's previous intimate partners</i>
Foreign registers	<i>used when around foreigners, i.e., non-Khokan people</i>
Positive subregister	<i>used when speaking to foreigners that are considered favorable by the speaker</i>
Negative subregister	<i>used when speaking to foreigners that are considered hostile by the speaker</i>
Vital registers	<i>used when hunting, gathering, and/or observing certain animals or plants</i>
Shallow subregister	<i>used when hunting and observing inherently terrestrial animals</i>
Deep subregister	<i>used when hunting and observing inherently aerial and/or aquatic animals</i>
Passive subregister	<i>used when gathering plants and collecting spoils</i>

TODO all of this

Appendices

Within these dictionary appendices, entries are notated as «*word, (reduced form) : (inherent inflections/classes), function, definition*». Items in parentheses may not appear for all entries.

Entries followed by a superscript *NI NX NA FP FN VS VD VP* correspond to the nuptial internal, nuptial external, nuptial avoidance, foreign positive, foreign negative, vital shallow, vital deep, and vital passive registers, respectively (see Ch. 14).

TODO all of this

A | Nominal limitives

• **tɕɔ̃ʔi (tɕʰɛ̃)** : (CONC, ANIM) *n.* person, human, humanoid creature ‡ *cl.* people, all humanoids

• **kɔn** : (CONC, INAN, PNSTBL) *n.* place, location, area ‡ *cl.* places, locations

• **kɛtɛh (kʰɛh)**, **tɕatɪh^{FP}** : (CONC, ANIM) *n.* baby, offspring; child, young person ‡ *cl.* young (of an animal), offspring, products

• **mɔwɔ** : (CONC, ANIM) *n.* parent, guardian; elder person ‡ *cl.* parent, producers

• **sɪsɪ (sʰiɪ)** : (CONC, ANIM, PNSTBL) *n.* water, air; liquid, fluid; motion, movement ‡ *cl.* all fluids

• **neh** : (CONC, INAN) *n.* rock, stone, solid; immobility, inactivity ‡ *cl.* rocks, stones, natural solids; rigid body parts e.g., shells, bone, teeth, nails

• **tɕɪ** : (CONC, ANIM) *n.* animal, creature, beast ‡ *cl.* all wild terrestrial animals excluding insects

• **tɕasɪ** : (CONC, INAN) *n.* tree, plant; foliage, vegetation ‡ *cl.* all non-edible plants

• **sóósa** : (CONC, INAN) *n.* container, vessel, receptacle ‡ *cl.* all containers; all foods that can contain other food

• **kʰɔ̃ʔe** : (CONC, INAN) *n.* tool, instrument, weapon ‡ *cl.* all tools, instruments, weapons; functional body parts e.g., appendages, sensory organs

• **tʰɪlɔ̃** : (CONC, ANIM) *n.* body; flesh, meat (living); physical form; body language, behavior

• **tʰɛ̃ʔ** : (CONC, INAN) *n.* corpse; flesh, meat (dead/raw); death ‡ *cl.* soft body parts e.g., flesh, hair, skin; all animal-derived foods

• **kʰàtɪ** : (CONC, ANIM) *n.* flesh, meat (cooked); meal, feast

• **jəhɔ** : (CONC, INAN) *n.* fruit; edible plant; the flesh of a fruit; flower ‡ *cl.* all plant-derived foods; all flowers

• **ʔolowí (ʔoló)** : (ABSTR, ANIM) *n.* season, the division of a year; time ‡ *cl.* time, all temporal concepts

• **ma** : (ABSTR, INAN) *n.* word, symbol, name; writing ‡ *cl.* all symbols, names

- **wó** : (CONC, VOL, MVAL) *n.* move, walk, come/go
- **mó** : (CONC, VOL, MVAL) *n.* run, move quickly; jump, leap
- **s^hɔj** : (CONC, VOL, PVAL) *n.* carry, give/take
- **niwi** : (CONC, VOL, BVAL) *n.* consume, eat, drink
- **tɕɔj** : (ABSTR, VOL, PVAL) *n.* speak, write, communicate
- **k^hajtè** : (ABSTR, VOL, SVAL) *n.* hear, see, directly sense; read, understand

- **hasi** : (ABSTR, VOL, SVAL) *n.* smell, taste, indirectly sense
- **jéko** : (ABSTR, VOL, BVAL) *n.* feel, sense; know
- **seʔmó** : (ABSTR, VOL, PVAL) *n.* make, cause, do
- **k^ho** : (ABSTR, NVOL, AVAL) *n.* occur, happen, exist
- **hɔnɔ** : (ABSTR, VOL, BVAL) *n.* want, desire, wish

| m

- **mís^hoh** : (ABSTR, ANIM) *n.* aversion, repulsion, disgust ‡ (ABSTR, NVOL, BVAL) *v.* be averse, repulsed, disgusted
- **melə (mii)** : (CONC, INAN) *n.* bread; food made from grain; grain ‡ (CONC, VOL, MVAL) *v.* prepare/eat bread; prepare grain
- **mtóósa (máh)** : (CONC, INAN) *n.* book, writing; collection of words ‡ (CONC, VOL, BVAL) *v.* read; write
- **mólá** : (CONC, INAN) *n.* wave, gust; flow, movement, direction ‡ (CONC, VOL, BVAL) *v.* make wet; wash, clean; push, move

| n

- **níjò** : (ABSTR, ANIM) *n.* awareness of something dangerous, premonition; warning, caution, advice; omen, prophecy; foresight ‡ (ABSTR, VOL, BVAL) *v.* warn, caution, advise; prophesize, foresee, predict
- **ntçè** : (CONC, INAN) *n.* solid food ‡ (CONC, VOL, MVAL) *v.* prepare solid food
- **nómo (nón)** : (CONC, ANIM) *n.* tooth; bite ‡ (CONC, VOL, BVAL) *v.* bite, chew

| t^h, t, t²

- **t^haʔwá (t^háw)** : (CONC, ANIM) *n.* yak, cow, dzo; wisdom, strength, power; work, effort ‡ (CONC, VOL, BVAL) *v.* be a yak, cow, dzo; be wise, strong, powerful; (do) work, put effort into
- **tkis^háj (tiʔsé)** : (CONC, INAN) *n.* hardness, durability, endurance ‡ (CONC, VOL, BVAL) *v.* be/make hard, durable, enduring; improve, enhance, fix

- **tɔnlá** : (CONC, ANIM) *n.* voice, sound; song, music ‡ (ABSTR, VOL, MVAL) *v.* make sound, music; sing

- **tətçìn (tç²ìn)** : (CONC, ANIM) *n.* eye, pair of eyes; sight ‡ (ABSTR, NVOL, SVAL) *v.* see, visually sense

| tç^h, tç, tç²

- **tç^hàs²ah (tç^hàʔ)** : (CONC, INAN) *n.* that which is contained; injury ‡ (CONC, VOL, BVAL) *v.* contain (within); incapacitate, debilitate
- **tçii** : (CONC, INAN) *n.* sand, dust, gravel, grain; sugarcane, sugar, sweetness ‡ (ABSTR, VOL, BVAL) *v.* separate, crumble; be particulate, granular; be sweet
- **tçóhk^hə (tçoh)** : (CONC, INAN) *n.* milk, fat ‡ (CONC, NVOL, MVAL) *v.* be/have/drink milk; be fat

| k^h, k, k²

- **k^hə** : (CONC, ANIM) *n.* breast; fat ‡ (CONC, VOL, BVAL) *v.* produce milk; nurture, care (for)
- **tç^hk^hòo** : (CONC, ANIM) *n.* fingers, hand, arm ‡ (ABSTR, VOL, BVAL) *v.* touch, interact (with)
- **kiʔəj (k²ii)** : (CONC, INAN) *n.* boat, method of travel; transportation; trade, commerce; goods, cargo, something to be transported ‡ (ABSTR, VOL, PVAL) *v.* travel (by boat); transport; trade (goods)
- **któhi^{FP} (mii)** : (CONC, INAN) *n.* any grain, cereal or pulse; bread ‡ (CONC, VOL, MVAL) *v.* grow/harvest grain

- **kála (kóǎ)** : (CONC, ANIM) *n.* fish; conspiracy, scheme ‡ (CONC, VOL, MVAL) *v.* fish, go fishing; conspire, scheme
- **kʔètɕʔè (ján), jáN^{NI}** : (CONC, ANIM) *n.* friend, spouse; expected accompaniment; friendship, relationship ‡ (ABSTR, VOL, BVAL) *v.* accompany; be in a relationship

| ʔ

- **ʔelǎw (láo)** : (CONC, ANIM) *n.* squamate reptile, lizard, snake; tail; self-amputation (of an appendage) ‡ (CONC, VOL, BVAL) *v.* be a squamate reptile, lizard, snake; have/move/be a tail; self-amputate (an appendage)
- **ʔəhee** : (CONC, INAN) *n.* cold food; raw food; something to be made cold ‡ (CONC, VOL, MVAL) *v.* prepare cold food; cool, make cold
- **ʔaná** : (CONC, INAN) *n.* injury, damage; sickness; immobility, laziness; rope ‡ (CONC, VOL, BVAL) *v.* injure, damage; make immobile; be lazy; tie (up), bind, restrain
- **ʔanko** : (CONC, INAN) *n.* bed, place of rest; sleep, rest; dream, hallucination ‡ (ABSTR, VOL, MVAL) *v.* sleep, rest; dream, hallucinate

| s^h, s, sʔ

- **sènǎj (sáj)** : (CONC, ANIM) *n.* bear; fear ‡ (CONC, NVOL, MVAL) *v.* be a bear; be afraid
- **setʔoʔ** : (CONC, ANIM) *n.* river, moving body of water; narrow portion of material, strip ‡ (CONC, VOL, BVAL) *v.* travel by river, moving body of water; make into narrow portions, strips
- **səlǎn** : (CONC, ANIM) *n.* intestines, that which is digested ‡ (CONC, NVOL, BVAL) *v.* digest, break down (naturally); dissolve

- **sʔǎlǎw** : (CONC, INAN) *n.* saraw plant, a squat wide-leafed plant used as material on which to write; the leaf of the saraw plant; any material on which one writes ‡ (CONC, VOL, MVAL) *v.* harvest (the leaves of) a saraw plant; write
- **sóo** : (CONC, INAN) *n.* excrement, waste ‡ (CONC, NVOL, MVAL) *v.* excrete, produce waste
- **sǎjsi** : (CONC, ANIM) *n.* hot food; cooked food; something to be made warm ‡ (CONC, VOL, MVAL) *v.* prepare hot food; heat, make warm
- **hǎláo** : (CONC, INAN) *n.* root; source, origin, cause; stability ‡ (ABSTR, NVOL, BVAL) *v.* be a source, origin; cause; be stable; stabilize
- **hǎn** : (CONC, ANIM) *n.* dog, wolf, canine; any domesticated animal ‡ (CONC, NVOL, BVAL) *v.* be a dog; domesticate
- **hój (hoj)** : (CONC, ANIM) *n.* number, numeral; amount, quantity; group, collection ‡ (ABSTR, VOL, BVAL) *v.* count, enumerate, quantify; collect, amass

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- **wìn** : (CONC, ANIM, PNSTBL) *n.* rain, precipitation; tears ‡ (CONC, NVOL, AVAL) *v.* rain, precipitate; fall, come down, descend; cry, weep
- **mínwo** : (CONC, ANIM) *n.* bird; flight; gossip ‡ (CONC, VOL, MVAL) *v.* be a bird; fly; gossip
- **wítɕʰə** : (ABSTR, INAN) *n.* weakness, laziness ‡ (ABSTR, NVOL, MVAL) *v.* be weak, lazy
- **wíini (wíi)** : (CONC, ANIM) *n.* cat; cleverness, wit ‡ (CONC, NVOL, MVAL) *v.* be a cat; be clever, witty

• **wíkən (wén)** : (CONC, ANIM) *n.* mouth, opening, orifice ‡ (CONC, VOL, BVAL) *v.* hold in one's mouth, suck; fellate

• **wəwkʰo (wóʔ)** : (CONC, INAN) *n.* that which is broken; breakage, damage, injury ‡ (CONC, NVOL, BVAL) *v.* break, damage, injure; be broken, damage, injured

• **wónəj (wój)** : (CONC, INAN) *n.* small amount; poverty ‡ (ABSTR, NVOL, MVAL) *v.* have few; be poor

• **wolðh** : (CONC, INAN) *n.* snow, ice, frost, cold water ‡ (CONC, NVOL, AVAL) *v.* snow, hail, rain coldly

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• **lijókʰo (lijóʔ)** : (CONC, INAN) *n.* face, flat surface; table ‡ (CONC, VOL, BVAL) *v.* flatten, make flat; be flat; lay flat

• **letʰitça (litçʰa)** : (CONC, ANIM) *n.* liquid food ‡ (CONC, VOL, MVAL) *v.* prepare liquid food

• **ləneh** : (CONC, INAN) *n.* mountain, collection of rock/stone ‡ (CONC, VOL, BVAL) *v.* be/climb a mountain; stop, prevent

• **lɔtçʰə** : (CONC, ANIM) *n.* rain ceremony ‡ (CONC, VOL, MVAL) *v.* perform a rain ceremony

• **lónlə (lón)** : (CONC, INAN) *n.* dumpling, dough; smallness, roundness; cuteness ‡ (CONC, VOL, MVAL) *v.* have/eat/prepare/be (a) dumpling(s), dough; be small and round; be cute

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• **jon** : (CONC, INAN) *n.* cave, dwelling; quiet, silence ‡ (ABSTR, VOL, MVAL) *v.* live in a cave; be quiet, silent

