

The Timah Language

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1 | Introduction

1.1 | External History

The Timah language (*tíməh* [tʰiməh]; lit. language, speech) is a constructed language (*conlang*) made by me, Mareck (M.M.N.H.). 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 Khogòjòhe people (*kʰɔ̀kɔ̀tɔ̀ʔe* [kʰòkòdzəʔè] lit. many-person).

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>		tʰ t t̚	tɕʰ tɕ t̚	kʰ k k̚	ʔ	
<i>Fricative</i>		sʰ s s̚			h	
<i>Approximant</i>	w	l	j			

Figure 1: Consonant Phonemes

- /tʰ t t̚/ are dental; /n sʰ s s̚ l/ are alveolar.
- /tɕʰ tɕ t̚/ 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 [N], i.e. not an uvular nasal¹.
- The aspirated obstruents /tʰ tɕʰ kʰ sʰ/ may be accompanied by slight breathy-voice on the following vowel.
- The fortis obstruents /t̚ t̚ k̚ s̚/ are articulated with laryngeal tension, and may be accompanied by slight creaky-voice on the following vowel.

2.1.1 | Consonant Allophony

- /m n/ surface as the implosives [ɓ ɗ] word-initially.

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

- The coda archiphoneme $|N|$ surfaces as $[n \ ɲ \ ŋ]$ before alveolar, (alveolo-)palatal, and velar plosives, respectively. It surfaces as nasalization of the preceding vowel before all other consonants. It surfaces word-finally as $[ŋ]$.
- The aspirated obstruents $/t^h \ tɕ^h \ k^h \ s^h/$ are deaspirated to $[t \ tɕ \ k \ s]$ intervocally and after $/N/$.
- The tenuis obstruents $/t \ tɕ \ k \ s/$ are voiced to $[d \ dʒ \ g \ z]$ intervocally and after $/N/$.
- $/k^h/$ surfaces as $[x]$ before $[a]$.
- $/n/$ is palatalized to $[ɲ]$ before $[i]$ word-medially.
- The sibilants $/s^h \ s \ ʃ/$ are palatalized to $[ɕ^h \ ɕ \ ɕʰ]$ before $[i]$. $[ɕ]$ is voiced to $[ʑ]$ and $[ɕ^h]$ is deaspirated to $[ɕ]$ intervocally and after $/N/$.
- $/l/$ surfaces as $[ɾ]$ intervocally and after $/N/$.
- $/w/$ surfaces as $[ʋ]$ before $[i]$.

2.1.2 | Dialectal Variations of Consonants

- In some^[which?] dialects, the fortis plosives $/t \ tɕ \ k \ ʃ/$ may surface as ejectives $[t' \ tɕ' \ k' \ s']$ or geminates $[tt \ ttɕ \ kk \ ss]$.
- In some^[which?] dialects, the alveolo-palatals $/tɕ^h \ tɕ \ tɕʰ/$ may surface as alveolar affricates $[ts^h \ ts \ tsʰ]$.
- In some^[which?] dialects, the lateral $[l]$ has merged with either $/j/$ or $/n/$.
- In some^[which?] dialects, the glottal fricative $/h/$ may be realized as pharyngeal $[ħ]$.
- Depending on dialect^[which ones?] and idiolect, the lateral $/l/$ may variously surface as any of $[ɭ \ ɮ \ ɹ \ ʎ \ ʑ \ ʒ]$.

2.2 | Vowels

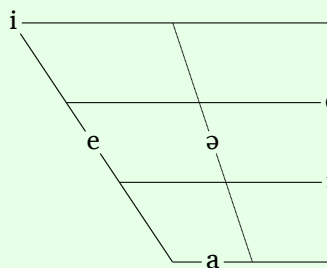


Figure 2: Vowel Phonemes

- $/e/$ is true mid $[e]$ ².
- $/a/$ is near-front $[a]$ (i.e. not central $[ä]$).

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

2.2.1 | Vowel Allophony

- All vowels are nasalized before nasal consonants.
- /i/ surfaces as [i] after the velars /k^h k k̟/ and before coda [ŋ]
- /o ɔ/ raise to [u ɔ]² word-finally in open syllables, after the velars /k^h k k̟ w/, and before coda [ŋ].
- /a/ surfaces as [æ~ɛ] after the palatals /tɕ^h tɕ tɕ̟ j/ and before coda /j/.

2.2.2 | Dialectal Variations of Vowels

- Some^[which?] dialects have merged the back mid vowels /o ɔ/ into true mid [ɔ].
- Some^[which?] dialects have merged the back the front vowels /i e/ into [i~ɪ]

2.2.3 | 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.

2.3 | Phonological Processes

2.3.1 | 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. If ambiguous, vowels are assumed to be of the +ATR class.

+ ATR (Light)	i	e	ə	o
– ATR (Heavy)	e	ə	a	ɔ

Figure 3: Vowel Harmony

Vowel harmony is very pervasive; harmony spreads rightwards from a stressed vowel until it is terminated.

Vowel harmony is terminated after dead syllables (i.e. syllables ending in /ʔ h/) and non-harmonizing morphemes, e.g. clitics and certain affixes.

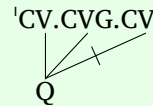
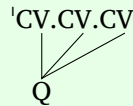


Figure 4: Harmony Spread

2.3.2 | Obstruent Alterations

<i>Radical</i>	<i>Fortis</i>	<i>Tenuis</i>	<i>Aspirate</i>
*t	t̚	t	t ^h
*tɕ	tɕ̚	tɕ	tɕ ^h
*k	k̚	k	k ^h
*s	s̚	s	s ^h
*ʔ		ʔ	h

Figure 5: Obstruent Alterations

2.3.3 | Approximant Nasalization

<i>Approx.</i>	<i>Nasal</i>
w	m
l	n
j	

Figure 6: Approximant Nasalization

2.4 | 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 association* and *tone mobility*.

2.4.1 | Tone Association

Tone association is the process in which the tone of a given syllable spreads (or doesn't spread) to the preceding toneless syllable.

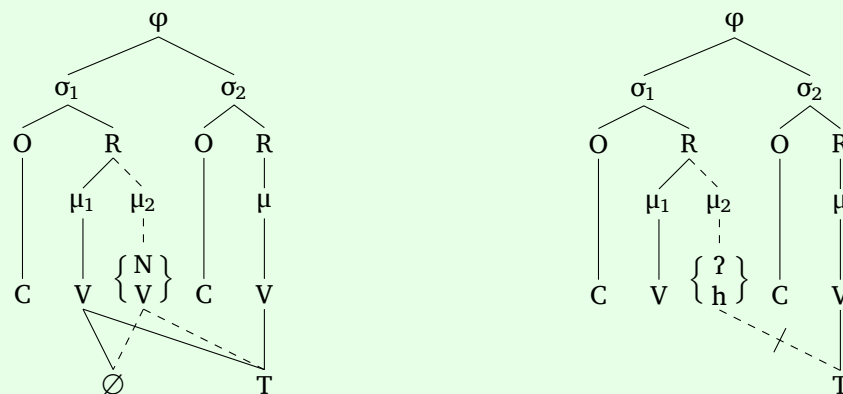


Figure 7: Tone Association

2.4.2 | Tone Mobility

2.4.2.1 | 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.

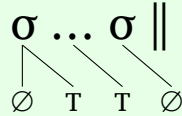


Figure 8: Leftward Tone Shift

2.4.2.2 | Rightward Tone Shift

2.5 | Phonotactics

2.5.1 | Syllable Structure

$$CV(T)(V^3(T)|H|S)$$

$$H = \{?,h\}$$

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

$$T = \{ó,ò\}$$

Figure 9: Syllable Structure

2.5.2 | 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/.

3 | Orthography

4 | Syntax

4.1 | Sentence Structure

Word order in Timah is primarily *Subject-Object-Peripheral-Verb* in independent clauses, and secondarily *Verb-Subject-Object-Peripheral* in dependent clauses. Only the *verb* must be present.

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

The *Subject*, or syntactic agent, is the thing that performs the verb; the verb may grammatically agree with the subject's *person*, *number*, and *modality*. It consists of one or more noun phrase(s).

The *Object*, or syntactic patient, is the thing that the verb is directly performed upon; the verb may agree with the salience, or level of affectedness, of the object. It, like the subject, consists of one or more noun phrase(s).

The *Peripheral*, or indirect object, is the thing that the verb is indirectly performed upon. It is usually marked with a *postposition* (cf. § 5.4) or *oblique case* (cf. § 5.3.1) and consists of noun or prepositional phrase(s).

The *Verb* is the action that is performed within a statement. It consists of one or more *verb phrase(s)*. Some verbs may not take a subject or object (cf. § 6.2).

4.1.1 | Syntactic, Semantic, & Discourse Roles

- **Agent**

- **Subject**; *syntactic agent*
- **Actor**; *semantic agent*
- **Topic**;

- **Patient**

- **Object**; *syntactic patient*
- **Undergoer**; *semantic patient*
- **Focus**;

4.2 | Alignment

The morphosyntactic alignment in Timah is a type of dually-split-ergative. *Realis* nouns align in an *active-stative* manner, while *Irrealis* nouns align in an *ergative-absolutive* manner.

The *active-stative* alignment is only used on realis arguments and is split-S, i.e. the case of the subject of a monovalent verb is determined by the verb's inherent *volitional class* (cf. § 6.3). Volitional verbs' subject takes the agentive case, while non-volitional verbs' subject take the patientive case. In *multivalent* (i.e. an ambivalent or polyvalent verb that takes two or more arguments, cf. § 6.2) verbs, the agentive marks the subject and the patientive marks the object.

The *ergative-absolutive* alignment is used only on irrealis arguments. In multivalent verbs, the *ergative* marks the subject and the agentive marks the object. In monovalent verbs, the agentive marks the subject.

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) being marked by the postposition *lí* (cf. § 5.4).

5 | Nouns

5.1 | Pronouns

5.1.1 | Personal

		Agt.	Pat.	Assoc.	Loc.			Agt.	Erg.	Assoc.	Loc.
	1	lə	ləhi	jón	s ^h aj						
Sg.	2	nó	nɔ	nò							
	3	təʔ	tóhi	tçàn	kéh						
			han								
	1	to	tò	táw							
Pl.	2	nɔ́	nɔ̀	néj							
	3	tóʔ	tóhi	tç ^h ON	kèè						
			t ^h ON								

(a) *Realis*

		Agt.	Erg.	Assoc.	Loc.
	1	ká	tàʔ	tçà	ləj
	2	nɔ́	nəw	só	
	3	sósá	kín	şəw	

(b) *Irrealis*

Figure 10: Personal Pronouns

5.1.2 | Interrogative/Relative

5.1.3 | Demonstrative

5.2 | Article Enclitics

Articles in Timah attach as enclitics to the final element of their head noun phrase.

	Referential		Non-referential	
	Visible	Non-visible	Visible	Non-visible
Singular	= mɔ́	= han	= ši	= tɛʔ
Plural	= kə	= mé	= k ^h ON	= tçáá

Figure 11: Article Enclitics

5.3 | Declensions

5.3.1 | Cases

- Agentive (Agt.) : In *multivalent* verbs (i.e. *ambivalent* or *polyvalent* verbs that take two or three arguments, cf. § 6.2), the *agentive* case marks a *realis* subject or an *irrealis* object. In *monovalent* verbs, it marks a *volitional realis* subject (cf. § 6.3) or *irrealis* subject.
- Patientive (Pat.) : In *polyvalent* verbs, the *patient* case marks a *realis* object. In *monovalent* verbs, it marks a *non-volitional realis* subject.
- Ergative (Erg.) : In *polyvalent* verbs, the *ergative* case marks an *irrealis subject*. It also indicates an *inalienable genitive*.
- Associative (Assoc.) : The *associative* case marks *alienable* relations that can be further clarified using prepositions.

- Locative (*Loc.*) : The *locative* case marks physical and/or temporal location and movement that can be expanded upon using prepositions.

	<i>Realis</i>	<i>Irrealis</i>		<i>Realis</i>	<i>Irrealis</i>
<i>Agt.</i>	-Ø	-né	<i>Agt.</i>	-Ø	-té
<i>Pat.</i>	-si	-sén	<i>Pat.</i>	-si	-sén
<i>Erg.</i>	-ʔi	-ho	<i>Erg.</i>	-kʲi	-kʰo
<i>Assoc.</i>	-wɔ		<i>Assoc.</i>	-kɔ	
<i>Loc.</i>	-tɕó	-je	<i>Loc.</i>	-tɕó	-se
(a) <i>Open</i>			(b) <i>Closed</i>		

Figure 12: Cases

The *Associative* and *Locative* cases may be accompanied by a postposition (cf. § 5.4). 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).

5.4 | Postpositions

There are two types of postpositions in Timah: those of *Association* and those of *Location*. These types are directly related to the *Associative* and *Locative* noun cases, as the Postpositional Object must take the respective case of its postposition.

- *Associative Postpositions*
 - lí : *accompaniment/use*
 - ʎe : *lack of accompaniment/use*
 - si : *intent of reference/relation*
 - kʰɔno : *intent of benefit/purpose*
 - tɕé : *state of being*
 - kʰò : *change of state*
 - kéh : *similarity/comparison*
 - ʦka : *causation*
- *Locative Postpositions*
 - tí : *movement toward*
 - sʰì : *movement away from*
 - mí : *movement onto*
 - tɕɔ : *movement under*
 - tʰisé : *movement into*
 - siiʔi : *movement out of*
 - tɕoli : *beginning of movement/time*

- ʔaŋ : *end of movement/time*
- kaŋʔɔ : *movement through, by way of, adjacent to*
- soʔa : *in front of/below/before*
- sàkə : *behind/above/after*
- seeʔá : *between, amidst, within*
- sɔtʰe : *surrounding, around, encompassing*

5.5 | Noun Classes

Noun classes in Timah are separated into the groups *Realis* and *Irrealis*, which are in part related to verbal modality (cf. § 6.4.5), but are also determined by the speaker's semantic notion of existence concerning the noun in question (cf. § 10.2).

The *Realis* group is further divided into the classes *Animate* and *Inanimate*, and also distinguishes the *Singular* and *Plural* numbers. The *Irrealis* group does not make any of these distinctions in isolation, but number can be indicated by articles (cf. § 5.2).

The concepts of *realis* and *irrealis* are directly associated with *yaks* and *tigers*, respectively (cf. § 10.3). Yaks and things closely associated with yaks are obligatorily marked as *realis*, while tigers and things closely associated with tigers are obligatorily marked as *irrealis*.

Nouns are also divided into *count* nouns and *non-count* nouns. *Count* nouns are inherently singular and are marked for plural, while *non-count* nouns are inherently transnumeral (i.e. number is underspecified) and are marked for singular or plural. *non-count* nouns are also unmarked for inanimacy instead of animacy.

	<i>Realis</i>		<i>Irrealis</i>
	<i>Animate</i>	<i>Inanimate</i>	
<i>Singular</i>	Ø-	kaw-, kɔ-	wí-
<i>Plural</i>	tɔ-	jé-	

(a) *Count*

	<i>Realis</i>		<i>Irrealis</i>
	<i>Animate</i>	<i>Inanimate</i>	
<i>Collective</i>	na(N)-	Ø-	kɔ-
<i>Singulative</i>	sé-	kəw -, ko-	wí-
<i>Plurative</i>	to-	jí-	

(b) *Non-count*

Figure 13: Noun Classes

6 | Verbs

6.1 | Active & Stative Verbs

6.2 | Valency Classes

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

- *Avalent* verbs take zero arguments.
- *Monovalent* verbs take one argument.
- *Ambivalent* verbs take one or two arguments.
- *Polyvalent* verbs take two or more arguments.

Ambivalent and polyvalent verbs that take exactly two arguments are grouped as *divalent*, polyvalent verbs that take exactly three arguments are grouped as *trivalent*, and polyvalent verbs that take three or more arguments are grouped as *multivalent*. These terms (*divalent*, *trivalent*, *multivalent*) are used only in analysis and meta-grouping.

6.2.1 | Valency-Altering Operations

6.3 | Volitional Classes

Verbs are inherently classed as either *volitional* or *non-volitional*. These classes determine the case of the subject in monovalent verbs, as well as semantic intention regardless of valency.

Volitional verbs usually denote an action that is intentionally performed by the subject.

Non-volitional verbs usually denote an action that is accidentally performed by the subject.

6.4 | Conjugations

6.4.1 | Pronominal Proclitics

Pronominal proclitics are appended to verb phrases and must agree with the subject. Subject pronouns can subsequently be dropped from the statement entirely.

		<i>Realis</i>	<i>Irrealis</i>
Sg. ⁴	1	lə =	ká =
	2	nó =	
	3	Anim. t́ə =	sá =
	Inan.	ha =	
Pl.	1	to =	
	2	nɔ =	
	3	Anim. t́ó =	
	Inan.	tʰɔ =	

Figure 14: Pronominal Proclitics

6.4.2 | Polypersonal Proclitics

Cf. § 11 fig. 19 for the full chart of *polypersonal proclitics*.

Polypersonal proclitics are proclitics that encode not only the subject but also the object of a statement. Both the subject and object can subsequently be dropped from the statement.

⁴*Irrealis* pronominal proclitics can be either singular or plural, but are grouped under *Singular* due to how they pattern.

6.4.3 | Voice

The verbal voices in Timah are symmetric, i.e. they do not alter the valency of the verb, only the arguments' roles.

Voice indicators also inflect for the *salience* of the patient, i.e. if the patient is or is not significantly affected by the agent.

	<i>Salient</i>	<i>Non-salient</i>
<i>Actor</i>	-tá	-tɕà
<i>Undergoer</i>	-ʃʃó	-jáə
<i>Correlative</i>		-mótè

Figure 15: Voice

6.4.4 | Expressive Moods

There are three moods in Timah that are independent from normal moods. These are called *Expressive Moods*, and are placed at the beginning of a statement.

- tɕó : **Imperative**; *commands, wishes, desires*
- s^ha : **Interrogative**; *questions, requests*
- kì : **Precative**; *polite requests and commands*

6.4.5 | Mood & Aspect

Mood and *aspect* are optionally marked using fused mood-aspect prefixes.

	<i>Perfective</i>	<i>Habitual</i>	<i>Continuous</i>	<i>Experiential</i>	<i>Capacitive</i>
<i>Indicative</i>	laj-, le-	ka(?)-	tɕee-	tɕíhi-	həw-, ho-
<i>Conditional</i>	haj-, he-	tew-, tə-	s ^h e(?)-	já-	?àti-
<i>Dubitative</i>	k ^h à-		sà(N)-	taʔe-	nəw-, nò-
<i>Desiderative</i>	sò-		s ^h eʔté-	jeʔi(h)-	mátɕa-
<i>Necessitative</i>	séme-		tɕ ^h ɔɔ-	kìtə(N)-	

Figure 16: Aspect & Mood

6.4.6 | Evidentiality

Timah optionally marks four levels of evidentiality. Evidentiality markers are placed before their head verb.

- k^hek^hì : **Witness**; *knows of event directly*
- sósɔN : **Evidential Inferential**; *knows of event via evidence*
- tɔNke : **Anecdotal Inferential**; *knows of event via prior experience(s)*
- mótɕo : **Reportative**; *knows of event indirectly*

6.4.7 | Venitive, Andative & Applicatives

The *venitive* and *andative* suffixes are commonly used with verbs of movement, such as *wá* move, walk, *s^hɔj* carry, give/take, and others. These are placed directly after the verb root.

- -tí : **Venitive**; *motion toward*
- -s^hì : **Andative**; *motion away from*

Applicatives are valency-increasing operations that promote an oblique (indirect) object to the role of the (direct) object. They are formed by appending an applicative suffix to the verb, which can be used in tandem with the venitive and andative markers in order to specify direction or efficiency. These are placed directly after the verb root and, if present, the a

- -lí : **Relational**; *accompaniment*
- -k^hòN : **Beneficial**; *intent of reference/relation or benefit/purpose*
- -tɔʔ : **Causal**; *causation, final causation*
- -kéh : **Complemental**; *similarity/comparison, state of being*
- -tɕò : **Locational**; *physical or temporal location and movement*
- -tɕòN : **Peripheral**; *beginning/end of movement/time*
- -sòʔ : **Positional**; *relative physical or temporal location and movement*

Further specifications can be made by supplementing the applicative suffix with a postposition (cf. § 5.4) placed after the object.

6.5 | Serial Verb Constructions(?)

6.6 | Essential Copulae

6.6.1 | Assertive-Essential

6.6.2 | Negative-Essential

6.6.3 | Revelatory-Essential

6.7 | Existential Copulae

6.7.1 | Assertive-Existential

6.7.2 | Negative-Existential

6.7.3 | Revelatory-Existential

7 | Descriptives & Derivation

There are eleven descriptives (which function as adjectives or adverbs) in Timah. They are placed before their head noun or verb.

- tɕ^hàné : *good, positive; full*

- s̀̀nkà : *bad, negative; empty*
- k^hɔ̀kɔ : *big, strong; many*
- tɕ^{hi} : *small, weak; few*
- semóʔ : *fast; loud; hard, rough*
- ló : *slow; quiet; soft, smooth*
- sɔ̀n : *short, wide; feminine*
- ʔin : *long, narrow; masculine*
- tɕósh^a : *white, light; fresh, new*
- káj : *warm (color); hot, dry*
- sɔ̀tɕe : *cool (color); cold, wet*
- t^hawsá : *black, dark; stale, old*

7.1 | Derivation

Noun and verbs can be zero-derived from each other, i.e. no overt marking is used to change a noun to a verb and vice versa. More derivations are possible by appending a descriptive before a noun or verb, i.e. attaching it as a prefix.

8 | Numerals

Timah uses a base-60 numeral system. This is not a pure base-60 system, as it uses base-12 as a sub-base to construct the constituent numeric symbols.

0	12	24	36	48
1	13	25	37	49
2	14	26	38	50
3	15	27	39	51
4	16	28	40	52
5	17	29	41	53
6	18	30	42	54
7	19	31	43	55
8	20	32	44	56
9	21	33	45	57
10	22	34	46	58
11	23	35	47	59

Figure 17: Numerals

9 | Ideophones

9.1 | Ideophonemes

There exists a set of consonants in Timah that can appear only in ideophones. These are called *ideophonemes*, and they only occur word-initially and cannot cluster.

	<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>	ɸ		ʀ~ʁ	<i>Nasal</i>	ɸ	ɸ!	ɸ
	<i>(a) Pulmonic</i>			<i>Glottal</i>	ɸ ^ʔ	ɸ! ^ʔ	ɸ ^ʔ
				<i>(b) Non-pulmonic</i>			

Figure 18: Consonant Ideophonemes

Additionally, the syllabic nasals /ᵐᵑ ᵑᵑ ᵑᵑ/ may also appear, but only in isolation.

9.2 | Ideophones

There are three types of ideophones in Timah: *phonomimes*, *phenomimes*, and *psychomimes*.

9.2.1 | Phonomimes

Phonomimes imitate sounds directly.

9.2.2 | Phenomimes

Phenomimes imitate sounds associated with tangible states and conditions.

9.2.3 | Psychomimes

Psychomimes imitate sounds associated with intangible states and conditions.

10 | Semantics & Pragmatics

10.1 | Topic-Comment Structure

10.2 | Existence

10.3 | Yak/Tiger Dichotomy

10.4 | Deixis

11 | Appendix A: Table of Polypersonal Proclitics

Object		Realis					Irrealis			
Subject		1sg.	2sg.	3sg.	1pl.	2pl.	3pl.	1	2	3
Realis	1sg.		lo(n) =	lætí(h) =	lètò =	lənó =	lètɔ́(h) =	lètà(?) =	lənəw =, ləno =	lə =
	2sg.	nólə(h) =		nóté(h) =	nótò =	nóú =	nótɔ́(h) =	nótà(?) =	nónəw =, nóno =	nó =
	3sg.	táʔle(h) =	táʔno =		tátò =	táʔnó =	tátɔ́(h) =	tátà(?) =	táʔnəw =, táʔno =	táʔ =
	1pl.	tole(h) =	tono =	tofí(h) =		tonó =	tó(h) =	tò(?) =	to nəw =, tono =	tokí(n) =
	2pl.	nɔlə(h) =	nɔ(n) =	nóté(h) =	nɔtò =		nɔtɔ́(h) =	nɔtà(?) =	nɔnəw =, nɔno =	nəké(n) =
	3pl.	tóʔle(h) =	tóʔno =	tófí(h) =	tótò =	tóʔnó =		tótà(?) =	tóʔnəw =, tóʔno =	tókí(n) =
Irrealis	1	kále(h) =	kó(n) =	káté(h) =	kátò =	kánó =	kátɔ́(h) =		kánəw =, káno =	kákí(n) =
	2	nóle(h) =	nó(n) =	nóté(h) =	nótò =	nóú =	nótɔ́(h) =	nótà(?) =		nókí(n) =
	3	śále(h) =	śó(n) =	śáté(h) =	śátò =	śánó =	śátɔ́(h) =	śátà(?) =	śánəw =, śáno =	

Figure 19: Polypersonal Proclitics