

???

Tíməh, the language of *Ləgu*

M.M.N.H.

A Grammar

2017

Dedicated to my haters

| Contents

1	Introduction	6
1.1	External History	6
1.2	Internal History	6
1.2.1	Culture	6
2	Phonology	7
2.1	Consonants	7
2.1.1	Consonant Allophony	7
2.1.2	Dialectal Variations of Consonants	8
2.2	Vowels	8
2.2.1	Vowel Allophony	8
2.2.2	Dialectal Variations of Vowels	8
2.3	Phonological Processes	9
2.3.1	Stress	9
2.3.2	Vowel Harmony	9
2.3.3	Obstruent Weakening	9
2.4	Tone	10
2.4.1	Tone Association	10
2.4.2	Tone Mobility	10
2.5	Phonotactics	10
2.5.1	Syllable Structure	11
2.5.2	Restraints	11
2.6	Prosody	11
2.6.1	Isochrony	11
2.6.2	Intonation	11
3	Orthography	12
3.1	Other Scripts	12
3.1.1	Romanization	12
3.1.2	Tibetan	12
3.1.3	Mkhedruli	13
3.1.4	Hacm	13
4	Syntax	14
4.1	Sentence Structure & Word Order	14
4.1.1	Dependent Clauses	14
4.2	Alignment	15
4.3	Repeat Argument Dropping	15
4.4	Clitics	16
5	Lexical Categories & Properties	17
5.1	Lexical Categories	17
5.2	Integrity	17
5.3	Probability	17

6	Nouns	18
6.1	True Nouns	18
6.2	Pronouns	18
6.2.1	Personal	18
6.2.2	Possessive	18
6.2.3	Relative/Interrogative	19
6.2.4	Demonstrative	19
6.3	Declensions	20
6.4	Noun Classes	20
6.4.1	Cases	21
6.5	Postpositions	21
6.6	Article Enclitics	22
6.7	Noun Reduplication	22
7	Verbs	24
7.1	True Verbs	24
7.2	Valency Classes	24
7.3	Volitional Classes	24
7.4	Verbal Reduplication	24
7.5	Conjugations	24
7.5.1	Pronominal Proclitics	24
7.5.2	Noun Incorporation & Salience	25
7.5.3	Voice & Investment	25
7.5.4	Domain of Influence	26
7.5.5	Expressive Moods	26
7.5.6	Mood & Aspect	27
7.5.7	Evidentials	27
7.5.8	Directional Specifiers & Applicatives	28
7.6	Verbal Classifiers	28
7.7	Serial Verb Constructions	29
7.7.1	Perceptive	29
7.7.2	Directive	29
7.7.3	Capacitive	29
8	Copulae	30
8.1	Essential Copulae	30
8.1.1	Essential-Assertive	30
8.1.2	Essential-Negative	30
8.1.3	Essential-Revelatory	30
8.2	Existential Copulae	30
8.2.1	Existential-Assertive	30
8.2.2	Existential-Negative	30
8.2.3	Existential-Revelatory	30
8.3	Referential Copulae	31
8.3.1	Referential-Assertive	31
8.3.2	Referential-Negative	31
8.3.3	Referential-Revelatory	31
9	Descriptives & Derivation	32
9.1	Comparison	32
9.2	Derivation	33

10 Function Words	34
10.1 Conjunctions	34
10.2 Satellite Conjunctions	34
10.2.1 Ellipsis	34
10.3 Affirmatory & Negatory	35
11 Numerals	36
12 Register Terms	37
13 Ideophones	38
13.1 Ideophonemes	38
13.2 Ideophones	38
13.2.1 Phonomimes	38
13.2.2 Phenomimes	38
13.2.3 Psychomimes	38
14 Semantics & Pragmatics	39
14.1 Topic & Focus	39
14.1.1 Topic & Focus Marking	39
14.2 Avoidance	39
14.3 Deixis	39
14.3.1 Spatial/Temporal Deixis & Domains	39
Appendices	41
A True Nouns	41
B True Verbs	42
C Dictionary	43
D Ideophones	44

| List of Figures

1	Consonant Phonemes	7
2	Vowel Phonemes	8
3	Vowel Harmony	9
4	Harmony Spread	9
5	Obstruent Weakening	9
6	Tone Association	10
7	Leftward Tone Shift	10
8	Syllable Structure	11
9	Romanization (Consonants)	12
10	Romanization (Vowels)	12
11	Tibetan (Consonants)	12
12	Tibetan (Vowels) ⁰	13
13	Mkhedruli (Consonants)	13
14	Mkhedruli (Vowels)	13
15	Hacm (Consonants)	13
16	Hacm (Vowels)	14
17	Alignment	15
18	Personal Pronouns	18
19	Possessive Pronouns	19
20	Relative/Interrogative Pronouns	19
21	Demonstrative Pronouns	20
22	Declension Slots	20
23	Noun Classes	21
24	Cases	21
25	Article Enclitics	22
26	Conjugation Slots	24
27	Pronominal Proclitics	25
28	Voice	25
29	Aspect & Mood	27
30	Verbal Classifiers	28
31	Numerals	36
32	Register Terms	37
33	Ideophonemes	38
34	Deictic Space	40

1 | Introduction

1.1 | External History

The Timah language (*tíməh* [tʰíməh]; 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 Khokòjòhe people (*kʰɔkʰɔtɕɔʔe* [kʰòkʰòdzɔʔɛ] lit. many-person), or Khokans. They live on the Lankung Archipelago (*lánkon* [lǎŋgũŋ] lit. our-place)

1.2.1 | Culture

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

Many 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).

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 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 fortis 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

- /m n/ surface as the implosives [ɓ ɗ] word-initially.
- 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 deäspirated to [t tɕ k s] intervocalically and after /N/.
- The tenuis obstruents /t tɕ k s/ are voiced to [d dɕ g z] intervocalically and after /N/.
- /k^h/ surfaces as [x] before [a].
- /n/ is palatalized to [ɲ] before [i] word-medially.
- The sibilants /s^h s s^ʔ/ are palatalized to [ɕ^h ɕ ɕ^ʔ] before [i]. [ɕ] is voiced to [ʒ] and [ɕ^h] is deäspirated to [ç] intervocalically and after /N/.
- /l/ surfaces as [ɾ] intervocalically and after /N/.
- /w/ surfaces as [ʋ] before [i].

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

2.1.2 | Dialectal Variations of Consonants

- In some^[which?] dialects, the fortis plosives /tʰ tɕʰ kʰ sʰ/ may surface as ejectives [tʰ tɕʰ kʰ (t)sʰ] or geminates [tt ttɕ kk ss~tts].
- In some^[which?] dialects, the alveolo-palatals /tɕʰ tɕ tɕʰ/ may surface as alveolar affricates [tsʰ ts tsʰ] or true palatals [cʰ c cʰ].
- In some^[which?] dialects, the lateral [l] has merged with either /j/ or /n/.
- Depending on dialect^[which ones?] and idiolect, the glottal fricative /h/ may variously surface as any of [x χ ɦ ɦ̃].
- Depending on dialect^[which ones?] and idiolect, the lateral /l/ may variously surface as any of [ɭ ɭ ɭ ɭ̥ ɭ̥ ɭ̥̃ ɭ̥̃̃].

2.2 | Vowels

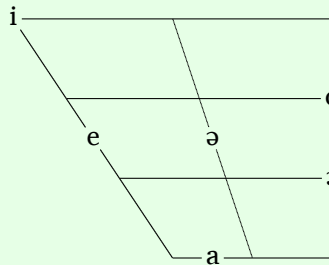


Figure 2: Vowel Phonemes

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

2.2.1 | Vowel Allophony

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

2.2.2 | Dialectal Variations of Vowels

- Some^[which?] dialects have merged the back vowels /o ɔ/ into true mid [ɔ].
- Some^[which?] dialects have merged the front vowels /i e/ into [i-ɪ]
- In some^[which?] dialects, the back vowels /o ɔ/ surface as [ʁ^β ʌ^β], i.e., they are rounded with lip compression instead of protrusion.

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

2.3 | Phonological Processes

2.3.1 | 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.

2.3.2 | 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 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, such as clitics.



Figure 4: Harmony Spread

2.3.3 | Obstruent Weakening

Compound words, 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	\rightarrow	t
$t\phi^?$	$t\phi^h$	\rightarrow	$t\phi$
$k^?$	k^h	\rightarrow	k
$s^?$	s^h	\rightarrow	s
$ʔ$		\rightarrow	h

Figure 5: Obstruent Weakening

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.

Floating tones follow similar rules, but can attach in either direction.

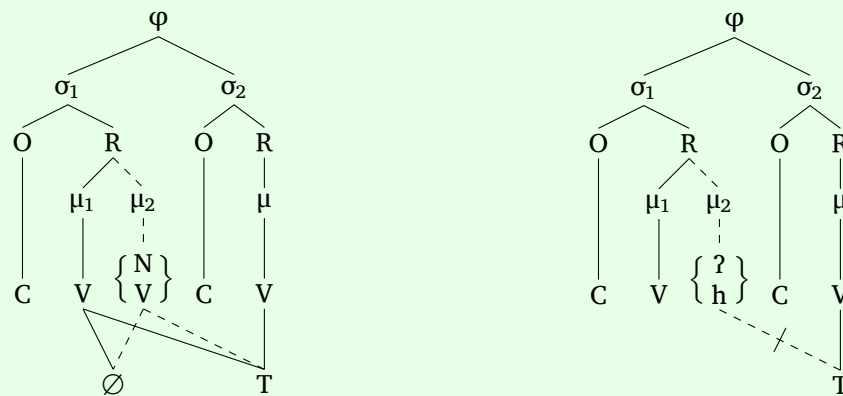


Figure 6: Tone Association

2.4.2 | Tone Mobility

At the end of a Prosodic Unit (PU), all tones are shifted one syllable leftward until a toneless syllable, leaving the final syllable toneless.

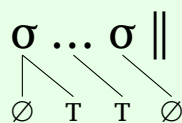


Figure 7: Leftward Tone Shift

2.5 | Phonotactics

2.5.1 | Syllable Structure

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

$$H = \{ʔ, h\}$$

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

$$T = \{ó, ò\}$$

Figure 8: 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/.

2.6 | Prosody

2.6.1 | 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* § 2.3.1).

2.6.2 | Intonation

TODO all of this

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

3 | Orthography

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

TODO native, script, other adaptations

3.1 | Other Scripts

3.1.1 | Romanization

	<i>Labial</i>	<i>Alveolar</i>	<i>Palatal</i>	<i>Velar</i>	<i>Glottal</i>	<i>Placeless</i>
<i>Nasal</i>	⟨m⟩	⟨n⟩				⟨ŋ⟩ ⁴
<i>Plosive</i>		⟨th d t⟩	⟨ch j c⟩	⟨kh g k⟩	⟨h⟩ ⁴	
<i>Fricative</i>		⟨sh x s⟩			⟨h⟩	
<i>Approximant</i>	⟨w⟩	⟨l⟩	⟨y⟩			

Figure 9: Romanization (Consonants)

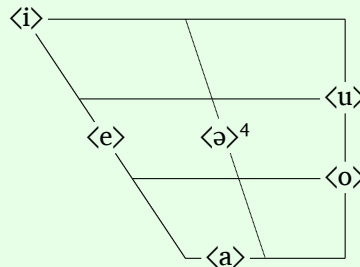


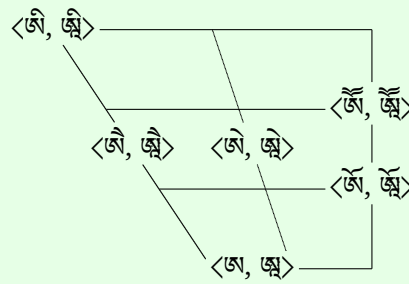
Figure 10: Romanization (Vowels)

3.1.2 | Tibetan

	<i>Labial</i>	<i>Alveolar</i>	<i>Palatal</i>	<i>Velar</i>	<i>Glottal</i>	<i>Placeless</i>
<i>Nasal</i>	⟨མ⟩	⟨ན⟩				⟨ཙ⟩ ⁵
<i>Plosive</i>		⟨ཐ ཅ ཏ⟩	⟨ཆ ཇ ཉ⟩	⟨ཀ ཁ ཌ⟩	⟨ཨ, ཟ⟩ ⁵	
<i>Fricative</i>		⟨ཤ ཟ ཨ⟩			⟨ཏ, ཨམ⟩ ⁵	
<i>Approximant</i>	⟨མ, མ⟩ ⁵	⟨ར⟩	⟨ཡ, ཡ⟩ ⁵			

Figure 11: Tibetan (Consonants)

⁴/N ? ə/ may alternatively be romanized as ⟨n ' v⟩, respectively.

Figure 12: Tibetan (Vowels)⁵

3.1.3 | Mkhedruli

	Labial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal	Placeless
Nasal	<ཐ>	<བ>				<ཾ ⁶ >
Plosive		<ཀ ཁ ག>	<ཅ ཌ ཎ>	<ཊ ཐ ན>	<པ>	
Fricative		<ཆ མ ལ>			<ཨ>	
Approximant	<ཙ>	<ལྷ>	<ལ>			

Figure 13: Mkhedruli (Consonants)

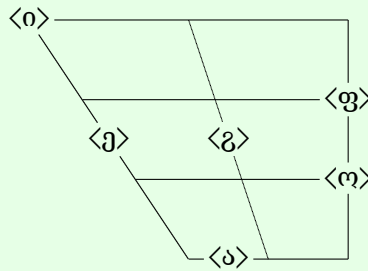


Figure 14: Mkhedruli (Vowels)

3.1.4 | Hacm

	Labial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal	Placeless
Nasal	<ཐ>	<ཎ>				<ཾ ⁿ >
Plosive		<ཌ ^h འ ཌ>	<ཌ ^h ཡ ཌ>	<ཌ ^h ཕ ཌ>	<པ>	
Fricative		<ཌ ^h ལ ཌ>			<ཨ>	
Approximant	<ཐ>	<ཌ>	<ལ>			

Figure 15: Hacm (Consonants)

⁵<ཨ> is a filler letter. If present, the second element is the coda form for consonants, and the long form for vowels.

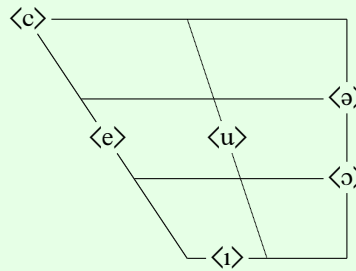


Figure 16: Hacm (Vowels)

4 | Syntax

4.1 | Sentence Structure & Word Order

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. In copular phrases (see § 8), the word order is always *Subject-Copula-Attribute*, wherein the *attribute* is what is being associated with the subject of the copular phrase.

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

The (direct) *object* 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/oblique object, is the thing that the verb is indirectly performed upon. It is usually marked with a *postposition* (see § 6.5) or *oblique case* (see § 6.4.1) and consists of 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 § 7.2).

Dependents are placed before their head unless noted otherwise.

4.1.1 | Dependent Clauses

Dependent clauses in Timah are introduced by one of three clausal conjunctions (a subset of *verbal conjunctions*, see § 10.1) or a *relative pronoun* (see § 6.2.3). They take *Verb-Subject-Object* word order except in copular clauses, where the word order remains *Subject-Copula-Attribute*. Relative clauses are placed before their head noun; only subjects and objects may be relativized, and must take the same role in the relative clause as in the main clause.

- *nəj* : introduces basic dependent clause
- *tən* : introduces causal dependent clause
- *motó* : introduces consecutive dependent clause

- (1) tə= laj- nómɔ -tá Ø- hòN -Ø
 3.STBL.ANIM.AGT.CMPLT= PFV.CMPLT- bite -AV ANIM.STBL.CMPLT- dog -AGT.CMPLT

=mɔɔ nəj Ø- tɛ̀ɛ̀ʔi -Ø =mɔɔ
 =REF.VIS.SG CONJ.DEP ANIM.STBL.COMPLT- person -AGT.COMPLT =REF.VIS.SG
 tɛ̀= kew sɪnkà
 3.STBL.ANIM.AGT.COMPLT= COP.ESSNT.ASSRT weak
the man that the dog bit is weak

4.2 | 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, *valency* describes the number of arguments of the verb (in this case, a split between one or more than one), and *volition* describes the degree of control or level of intent concerning the verb. In terms of alignment, all these factors are binary, i.e., [*perfective*|*non-perfective*], [*monovalent*|*polyvalent*], [*volitional*|*non-volitional*].

The *ergative-absolutive* alignment is used obligatorily in polyvalent clauses wherein the subject is specified as perfective.

The *active-stative* alignment is used obligatorily in monovalent clauses wherein the subject is specified as perfective and non-volitional as well as in monovalent clauses wherein the subject is specified only as non-perfective.

Either alignment is possible when the subject in polyvalent clauses is specified as non-perfective, as well as in monovalent clauses wherein the subject is specified as both perfective and non-volitional. Which alignment is used is pragmatically determined (*see § 14.1*).

			<i>Erg.-Abs.</i>	<i>Either</i>	<i>Act.-Stat.</i>
<i>Mono.</i>	<i>Pfv.</i>	<i>Vol.</i>		×	
		<i>Nvol.</i>			×
	<i>Npfv.</i>	<i>Vol.</i>			×
		<i>Nvol.</i>			×
<i>Multi.</i>	<i>Pfv.</i>	<i>Vol.</i>	×		
		<i>Nvol.</i>	×		
	<i>Npfv.</i>	<i>Vol.</i>		×	
		<i>Nvol.</i>		×	

Figure 17: 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 § 7.2*) being marked by the a postposition (*see § 6.5*).

4.3 | Repeat Argument Dropping

In ergative-absolutive statements, a repeated absolutive argument can be dropped. In active-stative statements, a repeated subject can be dropped.

4.4 | 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 phrase. These are glossed and referred to as clitics, but may also be called *gruppenflexion* or the aforementioned phrasal affixes.

5 | Lexical Categories & Properties

5.1 | Lexical Categories

There is largely no lexical noun-verb distinction in Timah, i.e., most words can act either as a noun or as a verb. The exceptions are the closed classes of *true nouns* and *true verbs* (see §§ 6.1 and 7.1).

5.2 | Integrity

Grammatical class, or *integrity* in Timah is divided by compositional integrity, or completeness of the item.

- **Complete**; *the item is sufficient, finished, whole*; CMPLT
- **Incomplete**; *the item is deficient, unfinished, broken or damaged, condensed*; NCMPLT

Generally, these refer to the compositional integrity within the context of the situation.

5.3 | Probability

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

- **Stable**; *the amount is not likely to change*; STBL
- **Unstable**; *the amount is likely to change*; NSTBL
- **Panstable**; *it is unknown if the amount is likely or unlikely to change*; PNSTBL

Generally, these refer to the probability to change within the context of the situation.

6 | Nouns

6.1 | True Nouns

True nouns consist of a set of nouns that cannot be used as verbs. True nouns can stand independent but can also be used to modify other nouns.

6.2 | Pronouns

Pronouns are a subset of true nouns.

6.2.1 | Personal

Personal pronouns decline for probability, person, animacy (in 3rd person), case, and integrity.

		<i>Agt.</i>	<i>Pat.</i>	<i>Erg.</i>	<i>Assoc.</i>	<i>Loc.</i>
<i>Stbl.</i>	1	lə	ləhi	jón	s ^h aj	tɕ ^h ɔ̃
	2	nɔ́	nɔ		nò	nə
	3	táʔ	táhi	tɕàn	kéh	té
			hàn			
<i>Nstbl.</i>	1	to	tò		tʔáw	jé
	2	nɔ́	nɔ̃		néj	tɕɔ
	3	tʔóʔ	tʔóhi	tɕ ^h ón	kèè	k ^h əw
			t ^h ɔ̃N			

(a) Complete

	<i>Agt.</i>	<i>Pat.</i>	<i>Erg.</i>	<i>Assoc.</i>	<i>Loc.</i>
1	ká	ke	tàʔ	tɕà	ləj
2	nɔ́	náw		nəw	no
3	sásá	seh		kín	sʔəw

(b) Incomplete

Figure 18: Personal Pronouns

6.2.2 | Possessive

Possessive pronouns decline for person (of the possessor), integrity, and animacy (of the possessed). They indicate ownership and relation. They are placed after their head noun.

	<i>Complete</i>		<i>Incomplete</i>
	<i>Animate</i>	<i>Inanimate</i>	
1	lón	jó	sèn
2	ná	nój	wan
3	tóó	tɕóó	kaá

Figure 19: Possessive Pronouns

6.2.3 | Relative/Interrogative

Relative/interrogative pronouns decline for integrity, probability, and domain. They are used to introduce relative clauses and to mark specific characteristics of a question.

		<i>Personal</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Proportion</i>	<i>Manner</i>	<i>Reason</i>
<i>Complete</i>	<i>Stbl.</i>	ʔəsè	kʰɔ̃naj	silɔ	sáj	sʰèh
	<i>Nstbl.</i>	tansà	kʰinɬə			
<i>Incomplete</i>		ʔehi	kéhe	saʔíí	səmóó	sʰɔ̃jna

Figure 20: Relative/Interrogative Pronouns

6.2.4 | Demonstrative

Demonstrative pronouns decline for number, proximity, and deictic position. They express spatial and temporal position relative to the speaker (see § 14.3.1). Demonstratives of *proportion* and *manner* express to what extent and in what way, respectively. They may modify a noun or pronoun, or stand on their own. They are placed after the noun they are modifying.

		<i>Anterior</i>		<i>Posterior</i>				
		<i>Sinister</i>	<i>Dexter</i>			<i>Anterior</i>	<i>Posterior</i>	<i>Indefinite</i>
<i>Stbl.</i>	<i>Prox.</i>	tàá	kò	mɔ̃N	<i>Prox.</i>	s ^h à	kɔ?	nəj
	<i>Med.</i>	sáwhe	kàme?	jéhə		tòhe	ʔankí	móle
	<i>Dist.</i>	kʔitò				sawa		
<i>Nstbl.</i>	<i>Prox.</i>	tçaà	ʔakə	wón	<i>Dist.</i>	(b) <i>Incomplete</i>		
	<i>Med.</i>	ʔitçʔa	kèho	míí				
	<i>Dist.</i>	tekí						

(a) *Complete*

		<i>Complete</i>	<i>Incomplete</i>
<i>Prop.</i>	<i>Prox.</i>	já	likɔ̃N
	<i>Dist.</i>	jín	
<i>Man.</i>	<i>Prox.</i>	wój	misɔ̃N
	<i>Dist.</i>	kə̃N	

(c) *Proportion & Manner*Figure 21: *Demonstrative Pronouns*

- **Proximal**; able to be heard by speaker
- **Medial**; able to be seen by speaker and/or heard by listener
- **Distal**; able to be seen by speaker; may be indistinct or non-visible
- **Anterior**; in front of the speaker; associated with the past
 - **Sinister**; to the left of the speaker; associated with volitional events
 - **Dexter**; to the right of the speaker; associated with non-volitional events
- **Posterior**; behind the speaker; associated with the future

6.3 | Declensions

<i>class</i>	root	<i>case</i>	<i>(article)</i>
--------------	-------------	-------------	------------------

Figure 22: *Declension Slots*

6.4 | 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 § 5.2).

The *complete* group is further divided into the classes *animate* and *inanimate*. The *panstable* number is generally associated with mass nouns.

	Complete		Incomplete
	Animate	Inanimate	
<i>Stbl.</i>	∅-	kaw-, kɔ-	wí-
<i>Nstbl.</i>	tɔ-	jé-	
<i>Pnstbl.</i>	na(N)-	∅-	kó-

Figure 23: Noun Classes

6.4.1 | Cases

- **Agentive** (*Agt.*) : In *multivalent* verbs (i.e., *ambivalent* or *polyvalent* verbs that take two or three arguments, see § 7.2), the *agentive* case marks a Complete subject or an Incomplete object. In *monovalent* verbs, it marks a volitional Complete subject (see § 7.3) or Incomplete subject.
- **Patientive** (*Pat.*) : In polyvalent verbs, the *patient* case marks a Complete object. In monovalent verbs, it marks a non-volitional Complete subject.
- **Ergative** (*Erg.*) : In polyvalent verbs, the *ergative* case marks an Incomplete *subject*.
- **Associative** (*Assoc.*) : The *associative* case marks genitive and genitive-like relations that can be further clarified using postpositions.
- **Locative** (*Loc.*) : The *locative* case marks physical and/or temporal location and movement that can be expanded upon using postpositions.

	Complete	Incomplete		Complete	Incomplete
<i>Agt.</i>	-∅	-N-(ó)	<i>Agt.</i>	-∅	-té
<i>Pat.</i>	-h	-h-(ó)	<i>Pat.</i>	-si	-séN
<i>Erg.</i>	-ʔ	-ho	<i>Erg.</i>	-kʔi	-k ^h o
<i>Assoc.</i>	-wɔ		<i>Assoc.</i>	-kɔ	
<i>Loc.</i>	-tɕó	-je	<i>Loc.</i>	-tɕó	-se
(a) Open			(b) Closed		

Figure 24: Cases

The *Associative* and *Locative* cases, collectively called *peripheral cases*, may be accompanied by a postposition (see § 6.5). 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).

6.5 | 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; basic theme of trivalent verb*
- k^ʔe : *lack of accompaniment/use; negatory theme of trivalent verb*
- k^hɔno : *intent of benefit/purpose; beneficial/purposive theme of trivalent verb*
- sì : *intent of reference/relation*
- tɕé : *state of being*
- k^hò : *change of state*
- kéh : *similarity/comparison*
- t^ʔɔka : *causation*

• **Locative Postpositions**

- tí : *movement toward*
- s^hì : *movement away from*
- mí : *movement onto*
- tɕòɔ : *movement under*
- t^hísé : *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*
- sɔt^he : *surrounding, around, encompassing*

6.6 | Article Enclitics

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

	Referential		Non-referential	
	Visible	Non-visible	Visible	Non-visible
<i>Stbl.</i>	=móɔ	=haŋ	=s ^ʔ i	=t ^ʔ éʔ
<i>Nstbl.</i>	=k ^ʔ ə	=mé	=k ^h əŋ	=tɕáá
<i>Pnstbl.</i>		=já		=k ^h ɔɔ

Figure 25: Article Enclitics

6.7 | Noun Reduplication

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

- (2) tɕəŋi
person
a person
- (3) tɕəŋi ~tɕəŋi
person ~person
people

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

- (4) hən
dog
a dog
- (5) hən ~hən
dog ~dog
a pack of dogs

7 | Verbs

7.1 | True Verbs

7.2 | 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 two or more arguments are grouped as *multivalent*. These terms (*divalent*, *trivalent*, *multivalent*) are used only in analysis and meta-grouping.

7.3 | 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.

7.4 | Verbal Reduplication

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

$|R_i\sim|$ indicates full reduplication of the initial syllable, and $|\sim R_f|$ indicates full reduplication of the final syllable.

7.5 | Conjugations

<i>subj.</i>	<i>obj.</i>	<i>(classifier)</i>	<i>mode</i>	<i>(noun)</i>	root	<i>voice</i>	<i>(DoI)</i>	<i>(directional)</i>	<i>(applicative)</i>
--------------	-------------	---------------------	-------------	---------------	-------------	--------------	--------------	----------------------	----------------------

Figure 26: Conjugation Slots

7.5.1 | 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.

		Agt.	Pat.	Erg.			Agt.	Pat.	Erg.
	1	lə=	le(h)=	jə́(N)=					
Stbl.	2	nó=	nɔ=	nò=					
	3	Anim.	tə́=	té(h)=					
		Inan.	ha(N)=	tɕà(N)=	1	ká=	tà(?)=	tà(?)=	
	1		to=	tò=	tʰáw=, tʰʒ=	2	nó=(ó)	nəw=, no=	no=
Nstbl.	2		nɔ=(ó)	nɔ=(ò)	něj=, ní=	3	sá=	se(h)=	kí(N)=
	3	Anim.	tʰó=	tʰó(h)=	tɕʰo(N)=				
		Inan.	tʰɔ(N)=						

(a) Complete

(b) Incomplete

Figure 27: Pronominal Proclitics

7.5.2 | Noun Incorporation & Salience

In certain verbs, object and peripheral nouns may be *incorporated*, or attached to, the verb. The incorporated noun may be phonologically reduced or even undergo suppletion. They are always placed directly before the verb root.

When a 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.

Additionally, the incorporated noun may optionally be marked with a noun class prefix (see § 6.4). If it is a peripheral object, it may take an associative or locative case marker. The incorporated noun is not marked for anything else.

7.5.3 | Voice & Investment

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 *investment* of the subject. This indicates that the subject has some sort of interest or stake pertaining to the action, e.g., give (uninvested) vs. loan (invested).

	Uninvested	Invested
Actor	-tá	-tɕà
Undergoer	-sʰʒʒ	-jə́ə
Correlative	-mótè	

Figure 28: Voice

The *correlative* voice indicates that both the agent and patient are in some way related; it is often used for reflexive constructs, but can also be used for reciprocal constructs.

- (6) lə= laj- mólá -mótè
 1.STBL.AGT.CMPLT= PFV.CMPLT- wash -CV
I wash myself

- (7) to= laj- mólá -mótè
 1.STBL.AGT.CMPLT= PFV.CMPLT- wash -CV
we wash ourselves
- (8) to= tò= laj- mólá -mótè
 1.STBL.AGT.CMPLT= 1.STBL.PAT.CMPLT= PFV.CMPLT- wash -CV
we wash each other

7.5.4 | Domain of Influence

The *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 conjugate via suffixes for the presence of the object inside or outside the domain of influence of the subject.

- ó-N, -ná? : *inside the domain of influence*
- -lǒǒ : *outside the domain of influence*

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. Furthermore, verbs in which the object is understood to be inherently inside or outside the domain of influence may not take domain of influence marking, e.g., *niwi* eat, *k^hòo* touch, interact (with).

When pertaining to abstract concepts, 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).

- (9) Ø- hòN -si =s^ʔi lə= té=
 CMPLT.ANIM.STBL- dog -CMPLT.PAT =NREF.VIS.STBL 1.STBL.AGT= 3.STBL.ANIM.PAT=
 hòNó -tɕà -N
 want -AV.INVST -∈DOI
I want a dog (and believe this to be attainable)
- (10) Ø- hòN -si =s^ʔi lə= té=
 CMPLT.ANIM.STBL- dog -CMPLT.PAT =NREF.VIS.STBL 1.STBL.AGT= 3.STBL.ANIM.PAT=
 hòNó -tɕà -lǒǒ
 want -AV.INVST -∉DOI
I want a dog (and believe this to be unattainable)

7.5.5 | 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 clause. They are considered *irrealis*.

- tɕó : **Imperative**; commands, wishes, desires
- s^ha : **Interrogative**; questions, requests
- təj : **Polar Interrogative**; yes/no questions; tag questions
- kǐ : **Precative**; polite requests and commands

7.5.6 | Mood & Aspect

Mood and *aspect* (collectively called *mode*) are optionally marked using fused mood-aspect prefixes.

	<i>Imperfective</i>	<i>Perfective</i>	<i>Habitual</i>	<i>Continuous</i>	<i>Experiential</i>	<i>Iterative</i>
<i>Realis</i>	Ø-	laj-, le-	kʔa(?)	tɕee-	jíhi-	R _i -kʔa(?)
<i>Affirmative</i>	~R _f	laj-√-R _f , le-√-R _f		tɕee-√-R _f	jíhi-√-R _f	R _i -tɕee-√-R _f
<i>Irrealis</i>	tɔ(?)	haj-, he-	tew-, tə-	s ^h e(?)	já-	R _i -tew-, R _i -tə-
<i>Conditional</i>	ʔo-	né(h)-	ne(N)-	ʔaa-		
<i>Hypothetical</i>	tàj-, tè-	k ^h à-	nəw-, nò-		taʔe-	R _i -nəw-, R _i -nò-

Figure 29: Aspect & Mood

- **Moods**

- **Realis** : event is known to be real
- **Affirmative** : event is emphasized as being real; REALIS
- **Irrealis** : event is unknown or known to be unreal
- **Conditional** : event is dependent upon other events; IRREALIS
- **Hypothetical** : event is unknown or counterfactual, but possible; IRREALIS

- **Aspects**

- **Imperfective** : event is incomplete
- **Perfective** : event is complete
- **Habitual** : event is repeated across multiple timeframes
- **Continuous** : event is incomplete or ongoing
- **Experiential** : event is experienced
- **Iterative** : event is repeated within the same timeframe

7.5.7 | Evidentials

Timah optionally marks four levels of evidentiality (as well as a *quotative*), which express how the information was gathered. Evidentiality markers are placed before their head verb. They are considered *realis*.

- k^hek^hì : **Witness**; knows of event directly
- səsɔN : **Evidential Inferential**; knows of event via evidence
- tɔNke : **Anecdotal Inferential**; knows of event via prior experience(s)
- mɔ́hɔ : **Reportative**; knows of event indirectly
- ʔaj : **Quotative**; marks quoted speech, dialogue; can be used in conjunction with other evidentials

7.5.8 | Directional Specifiers & Applicatives

The *ventitive* and *andative* suffixes, collectively called *directional specifiers*, are commonly used with verbs of movement, such as *wə* 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 switch the syntactic position of the peripheral (indirect object) with that 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 directional specifier.

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

The applicatives -lí and -k^hòN may be used to invert the secundative construction (see § 4.1), making it indirective. This inversion does not change the clause semantically, only syntactically.

Further specifications can be made by supplementing the applicative suffix with a postposition (see § 6.5) placed after the object.

7.6 | Verbal Classifiers

Verbal classifiers are used with certain verbs to describe characteristics of the object. It is most often used with verbs of handling.

	<i>Innate</i>	<i>Discrete</i>	<i>Coherent</i>	<i>Aggregate</i>	<i>Diverse</i>
<i>Living</i>	ʔi-		tàj-		sahi-
<i>Solid</i>	kaw-	maa-	maa-√~R _f	ʔitii-	itii-√~R _f
<i>Fluid</i>		tɕè-	tɕè-√~R _f	tín-	tín-√~R _f
<i>Generic</i>	kʔáj-		məájón-		ʔɔj-

Figure 30: Verbal Classifiers

- **Innate**; *unspecified composition*
- **Discrete**; *group of similar entities*
- **Coherent**; *organized group of similar entities*
- **Aggregate**; *group of dissimilar entities*
- **Diverse**; *organized group of dissimilar entities*

7.7 | 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).

7.7.1 | Perceptive

Perceptive SVCs are always discontinuous, and express sensory interaction.

7.7.2 | Directive

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

7.7.3 | Capacitive

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

8 | Copulae

There are two classes of *copulae* in Timah: *essential* and *existential*. These classes are further divided into *assertive*, *negative*, and *revelatory* forms.

Copulae only inflect for person and mood/aspect (see §§ 7.5.1 and 7.5.6), and 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 on the copula). As noted in § 4.1, all copular phrases have *Subject-Copula-Attribute* word order.

8.1 | Essential Copulae

The *essential* copulae express nominal and descriptive predication.

8.1.1 | Essential-Assertive

The *essential-assertive* copula *kew* is the basic copula used for predicating nouns and descriptives.

8.1.2 | Essential-Negative

The *essential-negative* copula *kələ* expresses negative predication of nouns and descriptives.

8.1.3 | Essential-Revelatory

The *essential-revelatory* copula *ʔowó* expresses surprise, doubt, and/or interest from the speaker toward the statement. It suppletes the essential-assertive copula in irrealis moods (see §§ 7.5.5 to 7.5.7).

8.2 | Existential Copulae

The *existential* copulae express locational predication as well as possession and existence.

8.2.1 | Existential-Assertive

The *existential-assertive* copula *nén* is the basic locative copula used for predicating location as well as indicating possession and existence.

8.2.2 | Existential-Negative

The *existential-negative* copula *néjé* expresses negative predication of location and indicates lack of possession/existence.

8.2.3 | Existential-Revelatory

The *existential-revelatory* copula *təjə* expresses surprise, doubt, and/or interest from the speaker toward the predicated location or possessive/existential phrase. It suppletes the existential-assertive copula in irrealis moods (see §§ 7.5.5 to 7.5.7).

8.3 | Referential Copulae

The *referential* copulae are traditionally classed as copulae due to how they pattern, but function differently. Depending on context, they express either an inherent action associated with the agent, or they refer to the verb in the directly preceding clause. They cannot refer to other copulae.

8.3.1 | Referential-Assertive

The *referential-assertive* copula *tʰəh* expresses basic reference of the inherent action or preceding verb

8.3.2 | Referential-Negative

The *referential-negative* copula *tʰənɛ* expresses negative reference of the inherent action or preceding verb.

8.3.3 | Referential-Revelatory

The *referential-revelatory* copula *?əjtɕa* expresses surprise, doubt, and/or interest from the speaker toward the inherent action or preceding verb. It suppletes the referential-assertive copula in irrealis moods (see §§ 7.5.5 to 7.5.7).

9 | Descriptives & Derivation

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

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

9.1 | 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*.

- sʰi : *positive comparison*
- míh : *equative comparison*
- tí : *negative comparison*

- (11) Ø- keteh -Ø =mɔɔ Ø- tɕòʔi -tɕó
 ANIM.STBL.CMPLT- child -AGT.CMPLT =REF.VIS.SG ANIM.STBL.CMPLT- person -LOC.CMPLT
 sʰi =mɔɔ tɔ= kew tɕósʰa
 ABL =REF.VIS.SG 3.STBL.ANIM.AGT.CMPLT= COP.ESSNT.ASSRT new
the child is younger than the man

Superlative constructions are formed by appending *sée* all, every before the recipient, or using it in place of the recipient. Excessive constructions are formed by omitting the recipient entirely.

- (12) Ø- keteh -Ø =mɔɔ sɛ̀ (Ø)- (tɕə̀ʔi)
 ANIM.STBL.CMPLT- child -AGT.CMPLT =REF.VIS.SG all (ANIM.STBL.CMPLT)- (person)
 -(tɕó) sʰi = (mɔɔ) tɔ́= kew tɕósʰa
 -(LOC.CMPLT) ABL = (REF.VIS.SG) 3.STBL.ANIM.AGT.CMPLT= COP.ESSNT.ASSRT new
the child is the youngest of all (men)
- (13) Ø- keteh -Ø =mɔɔ sʰi tɔ́=
 ANIM.STBL.CMPLT- child -AGT.CMPLT =REF.VIS.SG ABL 3.STBL.ANIM.AGT.CMPLT=
 kew tɕósʰa
 COP.ESSNT.ASSRT new
the child is very young

9.2 | 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. Other derivations are possible by appending a descriptive onto a noun or verb as a prefix.

Additionally, there exists a small closed class of various derivational affixes.

Prefixes

- tɔ́j-, tɔ́- : *opposite, reverse*
- tɕʰà(?) : *person, profession*
- lə(h)-(ó) : *place; time*
- kósó- : *homorganic group/mass*
- kʰe- : *heterorganic group/mass*
- tɕá(N)-(ò) : *prevent, stop, interrupt*
- sáj-, sé- : *pretend, mimic, falsify*
- sóo- : *cause, source*
- ʔikə- : *expected accompaniment*

Suffixes

- -tɕʰá : *attempt, try*
- -táj : *product, result*
- (ó)-litó : *within a period of time*
- -kʰáʔe : *tool, instrument*
- (ò)-sʰoo : *abstraction, mass*
- -tɕi : *animals, inedible plants*
- -mitàn : *edible plants, food*
- -kosée : *pejorative, derogatory*
- -tɕi : *previous, former*
- (ó)-nə : *eventual, later*

10 | Function Words

10.1 | Conjunctions

There are two groups of conjunctions in Timah: *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 : *presents non-contrast*
- ʔika : *presents contrast*
- teh : *presents alternative*

- **Verbal**

- nəj : *presents non-contrast; introduces basic (dependent) clause*
- ten : *presents rationale, causality; introduces causal (dependent) clause*
- motó : *presents consequence; introduces consecutive (dependent) clause*
- ʔihi : *presents contrast*
- kàh : *presents alternative*

10.2 | Satellite Conjunctions

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

- ní : *indicates weak affirmation of the statement*
- ʔika : *inquires weak affirmation of the listener's experience*
- teh : *indicates surprise, doubt, or interest toward the statement*
- nəj : *indicates strong affirmation and/or discourse-completion of the statement*
- ten : *indicates agreement with the listener*
- motó : *inquires strong affirmation of the listener's experience*
- ʔihi : *inquires contrast of the listener's experience to the speaker's statement*
- kàh : *requests more information from the listener*

10.2.1 | Ellipsis

- (14) kaw- melə -si lə= ha= niwi -tá nəj
 INAN.STBL.CMPLT- bread -PAT.CMPLT 1.STBL.AGT= 3.STBL.INAN.PAT= eat -AV and.VRBL
 tóʔ kaw- kʰə̀tə̀j -si
 3.STBL.ANIM.AGT INAN.STBL.CMPLT- milk -PAT.CMPLT
I eat bread and he (eats) milk

10.3 | Affirmatory & Negatory

- **Affirmatory**

- sÉN : **Affirmatory-Basic**; *affirms with no regard to evidence*
- s^hè : **Affirmatory-Witness**; *affirms via visual evidence*
- s^hò : **Affirmatory-Sensory**; *affirms via non-visual evidence*
- s^ʔó : **Affirmatory-Evidential**; *affirms via direct evidence*
- tɕ^ʔÉN : **Affirmatory-Anecdotal**; *affirms via prior experience(s)*
- jÓN : **Affirmatory-Reportative**; *affirms via indirect evidence*

- **Negatory**

- káj : **Negatory-Basic**; *negates with no regard to evidence*
- k^hàj : **Negatory-Sensory**; *negates via sensory/direct evidence*
- sáj : **Negatory-Inferential**; *negates via direct evidence/prior experience(s)*
- wáj : **Negatory-Reportative**; *negates via indirect evidence*

11 | 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.

0	ʔi	12	tɕíha	24	sín	36	sekó	48	tʰàse
1	tʰè	13	tɕʰəə	25	kON	37	hino	49	sʰii
2	nin	14	nəʔah	26	ʔəəha	38	sʰəə	50	sʰóo
3	kɔ	15	sʰa	27	tʰaà	39	tè	51	kʰj
4	kʰi	16	sʰɔh	28	tòo	40	kʰjʔ	52	lɔʔen
5	tɕʰajá	17	kʰeé	29	tɕəN	41	sómáN	53	tʰòN
6	soo	18	jo	30	sʰih	42	hasʰè	54	tɕɔh
7	səh	19	tàNʔa	31	sʰə	43	kè	55	sò
8	ʔosə	20	tɕʰà	32	nɔj	44	kʰo	56	taloh
9	kʰii	21	təkʰo	33	sàtɕíí	45	lato	57	jíli
10	tɕé	22	ʔətɕʰó	34	satɕaʔ	46	tɕəh	58	tʰj
11	laha	23	təkʰo	35	tɕʰON	47	sìitʰɔ	59	hentʰe

Figure 31: Numerals

12 | Register Terms

There is a system of social register terms in Timah that are used to describe the social relations between the speaker and listener, especially between family members and members within a community.

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

Figure 32: Register Terms

13 | Ideophones

13.1 | 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.

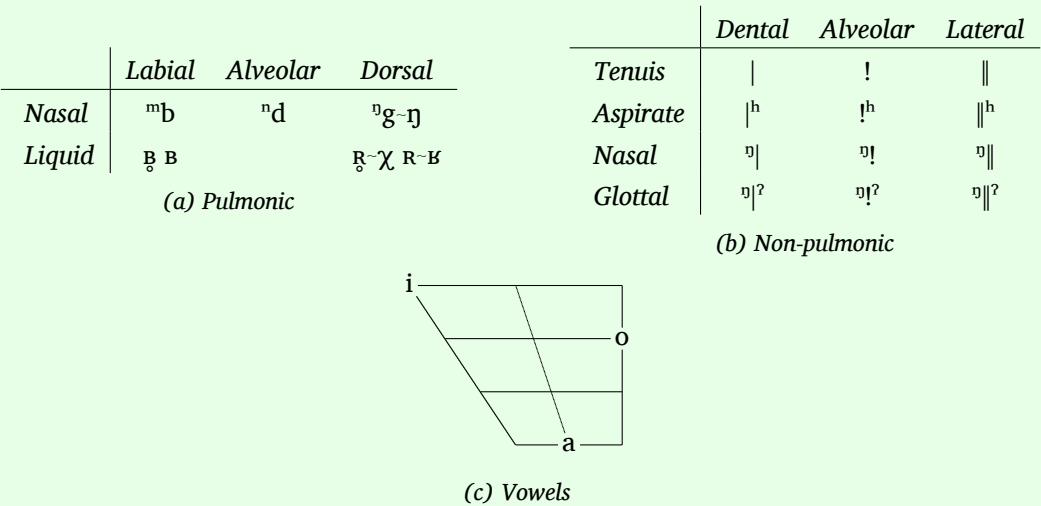


Figure 33: Ideophonemes

Additionally, the syllabic nasals /ᵐᵑ ᵑ ᵑ̃/ also appear, but only in isolation.

13.2 | Ideophones

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

13.2.1 | Phonomimes

Phonomimes imitate sounds directly.

13.2.2 | Phenomimes

Phenomimes imitate sounds associated with tangible states and conditions.

13.2.3 | Psychomimes

Psychomimes imitate sounds associated with intangible states and conditions.

14 | Semantics & Pragmatics

14.1 | Topic & Focus

Topic and *focus* are important elements of discourse in Timah. Under certain circumstances (see § 4.2), 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.

14.1.1 | 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 § 7.5.3).

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.

(15)

- kʔitò : *focuses the entire phrase*
- tàá : *focuses the head of the phrase*
- kò : *focuses the dependents of the phrase*

The specific focus will always be intonationally emphasized.

(16)

14.2 | Avoidance

14.3 | Deixis

14.3.1 | Spatial/Temporal Deixis & Domains

The deictic space of Timah is divided into three main domains: *anterior-sinister*, *anterior-dexter*, and *posterior*.

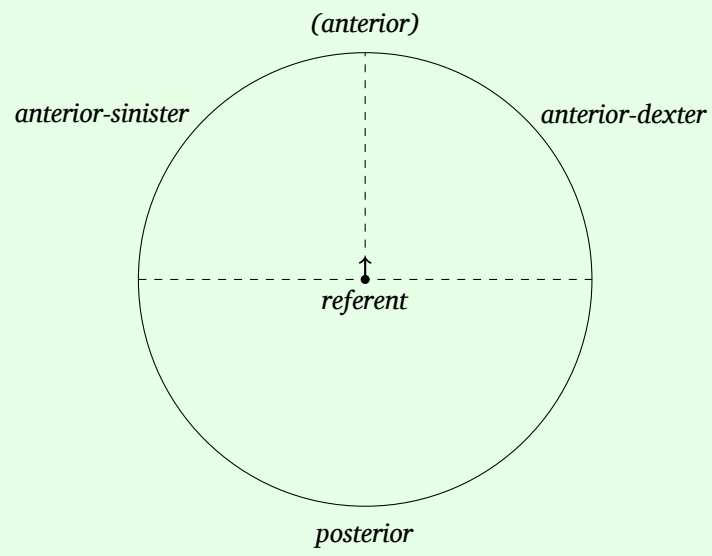


Figure 34: Deictic Space

Appendices

A | True Nouns

tɕɔŋi, tɕʰɛ : (ANIM) *person, human, humanoid creature*

kɔn : (INAN, PNSTBL) *place, location, area*

kɛtɛh : (ANIM) *baby, child, young person*

sisi, sʰi : (ANIM, PNSTBL) *water, liquid,*

fluid; motion, movement

neh : (INAN) *rock, stone, solid; immobility, inactivity*

tɕi : (ANIM) *animal, creature, beast*

B | True Verbs

C | Dictionary

k^hə̌ : (ANIM) *breast*

melə : (INAN) *bread, solid food,*

light/hollow food

D | Ideophones
