

# Malean

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# 1 Phonology

the phonology for Malean, first proposal.

Consonants	Bilabial	Coronal	Pallatal	Velar	Glottal
Nasal	m	n	ɲ	ŋ	
Stop      voiced	b	d			
unvoiced	p	t		k	
Fricative	ɸ	s	ç	ɣ	ħ
Sonorant		l	j	w ɥ	

  

vowels	normal		rhotacized		
	front	back	front	center	back
high	i y	u	ɨ		
mid	e	o		ə̃	
low-mid	ɛ	ɔ			ɔ̃
low		a			ɑ̃

  

nasalized vowels	normal		rhotacized	
	center	back	center	back
mid	ə̃		ə̃̃	
low-mid		õ		õ̃̃
low		ã		ã̃̃

  

Tones	tone
rising	↗
neutral	˥
falling	↘

## 2 phonotactics

A syllable in Malean is somewhat limmited. Every syllable in Malean has a vowel and tone, it can have an initial consonant (any) or combination. it also can have a final consonant, which either is an nasal or sonorant (excluding ɥ) ( $C_1C_2)V^{+T}(F)$  explanation of all terms :  $C_1$  the initial consonant,  $C_2$  the second consonant, this is limmited to what the first consonant is (list of legal combinations follows),  $V^{+T}$  the vowel plus it's tone,  $F$  the final consonant, the final consonant cannot occur after any nasalized or rhotacized vowel.

### 3 legal initial combinations

This is a list of the legal combinations.

first, the nasal + stop combinations :

combination	pronunciation	combination	pronunciation
m + b	mb	n + b	nb
m + p	mp	n + p	np
m + d	md	n + d	nd
m + t	mt	n + t	nt
m + ɣ	mg	n + ɣ	ɲ
m + k	mk	n + k	ɲk
combination	pronunciation	combination	pronunciation
ɲ + b	ɲb	ɲ + b	ɲb
ɲ + p	ɲp	ɲ + p	ɲp
ɲ + d	ɲd	ɲ + d	ɲd
ɲ + t	ɲt	ɲ + t	ɲt
ɲ + ɣ	ɲg	ɲ + ɣ	ɲg
ɲ + k	ɲk	ɲ + k	ɲk

and now stop plus s or ɕ :

combination	pronunciation	combination	pronunciation
b + s	bz	b + ɕ	bɕ
p + s	ps	p + ɕ	pɕ
d + s	dz	d + ɕ	dɕ
t + s	ts	t + ɕ	tɕ
k + s	ks	k + ɕ	kɕ

### 4 orthography

the letters are written as follows :

consonant		Vowels and tones			
IPA	writing	tone :	rising	neutral	falling
m	m	i	í	i	ì
n	n	y	ú	u	ù
ɲ	ɲj	e	é	e	è
ɳ	ng	ɛ	é	ɛ	è
b	b	u	ú	u	ù
d	d	o	ó	o	ò
p	p	ɔ	ó	ɔ	ò
k	k	a	á	a	à
ɸ	f	ir	ír	ir	ìr
s	s	er	ér	er	èr
ɕ	x	or	ór	or	òr
ɣ	g	ar	ár	ar	àr
h	h	ej	éj	ej	èj
l	l	oj	ój	oj	òj
j	y	aj	áj	aj	àj
w	w	ejr	éjr	ejr	èjr
ɟ	j	ojr	ójr	ojr	òjr
		ajr	ájr	ajr	àjr

## 5 grammar layout

### 5.1 verbs

The verbs in malean lay the stress on the mood and aspect. Though not seen as important they also conjugate to tense, person and number, but in most cases this is dropped. The aspects that the malean verbs have are: "Simple, Enduring/Lasting (continuous), Punctual, Beginning, Ending and repeating"; The moods are: "Indicative, Narrative<sup>1</sup>, Optative, Imperative, Conditional, Interrogative, Assumption and Cause". <sup>1</sup>The Narrative has it's own set of conjugations and conjugates to tense in a different way. The tenses for the normal verbs are: "Far-past, Past, Present and Future"; The tenses for the Narrative are: "Neutral, Resetting, Far before, Before and After". The verb also can conjugate to the person and number, the numbers it can conjugate to are: "Singular, Dual, Paucal and Plural, None"; the persons are: "First, Second and Third". In the dual, paucal and plural the first person is split up in inclusive and exclusive, this depends in if the person you're speaking to is a part of the group (inclusive) or not (exclusive). In the "none" person only the second and third person are allowed to be used.

### 5.2 nouns

Nouns decline to number, case and definiteness. This is mostly done by the article that follows the word. But the word itself (not the particle) also does decline. The noun and it's article decline to the following functions (cases): "Oblique(Nominative, Accusative, Vocative), Ownership(genitive), towards(dative), from(ablative), using/out of (instrumental (mostly)) alike (comparative) and with (committative)". it declines to the same numbers as the verbs, excluding the "none", and for definiteness it declines to : " Known (Has been introduced recently), Old but known (Has been talked about in the past) and New (Has not yet been talked about)".

### 5.3 adjectives

The adjectives decline to the noun they're grouped with. They take it's function in a somewhat broad manner (towards & from are merged, same for alike & with), and the person. The adjectives have four forms, their Positive (normal) form, their comparative, superlative and "lacking" form.