Krainova: the language

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1 Preamble

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2 General information

3 Phonology

3.1 Consonants

| Consonants | Labial | Alv. | AlvPal. | Post-alv. | Palatal | Velar | Glottal |
|----------------|--------|------|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------|-------|---------|
| Nasals | m | n | | | n | | |
| Affricates (v) | | dz | $\mathrm{d}\mathrm{z}^{\mathrm{j}}$ | dз | | | |
| Affricates (u) | | ts | ts ^j | t∫ | | | |
| Stops (v) | b | d | | | Ŧ | g | |
| Stops (u) | р | t | | | c | k | |
| Fricatives | f | S | $\mathbf{S}^{\mathbf{j}}$ | ſ | Ç | | h |
| Continuants | υ | Z | $\mathbf{Z}^{\mathbf{j}}$ | 3 | j | | ĥ |
| Liquids | | r | \mathbf{r}^{j} | | l^j | ł | |

3.2 Vowels

| Vowels | Front unrounded | Central | Back | |
|-----------|-----------------|---------|------|--|
| High | i | I | u | |
| Mid | e | | o | |
| Low | 3 | a | | |
| Dipthongs | वा हा ठा वळ् | | | |

3.3 Phonotactics, allophony, and stress

Stress is non-phonemic and somewhat weak, mostly quantitative. Generally, it falls on the penultimate syllable, provided it's a part of the word root; otherwise, it falls on the last syllable of the root. It does not cause vowel reduction.

TODO: syllable structure

4 Orthography

4.1 Romanisation

| Consonants | Labial | Alv. | AlvPal. | Post-alv. | Palatal | Velar | Glottal |
|----------------|--------------|------|---------|-----------|---------|-------|---------|
| Nasals | m | n | | | ň | | |
| Affricates (v) | | dz | dz' | dž | | | |
| Affricates (u) | | ts | ts' | č | | | |
| Stops (v) | b | d | | | ď | q | |
| Stops (u) | р | t | | | ť | k | |
| Fricatives | f | S | s' | š | X | | h |
| Continuants | \mathbf{v} | Z | z' | ž | j | | g |
| Liquids | | r | ř | | ľ | 1 | - |

| Vowels | Front unrounded | Central | Back |
|-----------|-----------------|---------|------|
| High | i | y | u |
| Mid | e | | O |
| Low | ä | a | |
| Dipthongs | ai ei o | i aw | |

5 Pronouns

| 0 | I | II | I + II | III, animate | III, inanimate |
|----|----|----|--------|--------------|----------------|
| la | mi | tu | mito | ne | sy |

Basic pronouns present in Adellian are shown in the table above. They are declined by case and number, like any other noun, but typically do not require any article.

Zero pronoun is used when the subject is abstract, somewhat like "one" or "generic you" in English. Additionally, it case serve as a placeholder pronoun when a word root is needed grammatically, but isn't present, meaning-wise.

Demonstratives are distinguished by three degrees of proximity.

| Proximal | Medial | Distal |
|----------|--------|--------|
| mes | täs | nay |

6 Nouns

Adellian nouns decline in the following way:

root + article + number + case [+ locative postfix]

Ex.: kassaqdes

kassa + NEG + DET + ACC

whom? - the majority of cats