

Proto-Forest

Cass Forest

May 2024

Contents

I Introduction	1
II Phonology	2
1 Consonants	2
2 Vowels	2
2.1 Monophthongs	2
2.2 Diphthongs	2
3 Stress	2
4 Phonotactics	2
4.1 Word-initial consonant clusters	2
4.2 Post-vocalic consonant clusters and epenthesis	3
III Morphology	4
1 Nouns	4
1.1 Masculine Noun Declension	4
1.1.1 Example	4
1.2 Feminine Noun Declension	5
1.2.1 Example	5
2 Pronouns	6
2.1 Example	6
3 Verbs	6
3.1 Example	7
IV Derivational Morphology	8
V Syntax	9
VI Orthography	10
VII Examples	12
VIII Lexicon	13

Part I

Introduction

Introduction, history, etc.

Part II

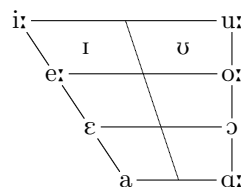
Phonology

1 Consonants

	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Post-alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Nasal	m ^h m ^v		n ^h	n ^h		ɲ	ŋ	
Plosive	p ^h p ^v b ^h b ^v		t ^h t ^v d ^h d ^v	t ^h d ^h		c ɟ	k g	
Fricative		f ^h f ^v v ^h v ^v		s ^v	ʃ	ç	x	h
Lateral				l ^h l ^v				
approximant				r ^h r ^v				
Flap								

2 Vowels

2.1 Monophthongs



2.2 Diphthongs

uə əi iə əu

3 Stress

Stress falls on the first syllable.

4 Phonotactics

4.1 Word-initial consonant clusters

Words can begin with clusters of two or three consonants. In general, all the consonants in a cluster agree in their quality, i.e. either all are broad or all are slender. Two-consonant clusters consist of an obstruent consonant followed by a liquid or nasal consonant (however, labial consonants may not be followed by a nasal). In addition, /s^v/ and /ʃ/ may be followed by a voiceless stop. Three-consonant clusters consist of /s^v/ or /ʃ/ plus a voiceless stop plus a liquid.

4.2 Post-vocalic consonant clusters and epenthesis

Like word-initial consonant clusters, post-vocalic consonant clusters usually agree in broad or slender quality.

A cluster of /r^v, r^h/, /l^v, l^h/, or /ŋ^v, n^h/ followed by a labial or dorsal consonant (except the voiceless stops /p^v, p^h/, /k, c/) is broken up by an epenthetic vowel /ə/. There is no epenthesis, however, if the

vowel preceding the cluster is long or a diphthong. There is also no epenthesis into words that are at least three syllables long.

Part III

Morphology

The morphology of Proto-Forest depends on what kind of vowel or consonant the word starts with. "SC" in the tables below refers to the word starting with a slender consonant. "BC" in the tables below refers to the word starting with a broad consonant. "SV" in the tables below refers to the word starting with a slender vowel. "BV" in the tables below refers to the word starting with a broad vowel.


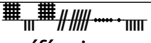





1 Nouns

Nouns are classed into two genders: Masculine and Feminine. Masculine nouns are nouns that end in a broad consonant or vowel. Feminine nouns are nouns that end in a slender consonant or vowel. "Redup" in the tables below means to reduplicate the first syllable onto the start of the word.

1.1 Masculine Noun Declension

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	No affix	Redup
Accusative	Prefix /e:lʲ/ (SV)	Redup + Prefix /e:lʲ/ (SV)
	Prefix /e:əilʲ/ (BV)	Redup + Prefix /e:əilʲ/ (BV)
	Prefix /e:lʲe/ (SC)	Redup + Prefix /e:lʲe/ (SC)
	Prefix /e:lʲa/ (BC)	Redup + Prefix /e:lʲa/ (BC)
Genitive	Prefix /ʃamʲ/ (SV)	Redup + Prefix /ʃamʲ/ (SV)
	Prefix /ʃanʲ/ (BV)	Redup + Prefix /ʃanʲ/ (BV)
	Prefix /ʃai/ (SC)	Redup + Prefix /ʃai/ (SC)
	Prefix /ʃa/ (BC)	Redup + Prefix /ʃa/ (BC)








1.1.1 Example

	 ífígrían /i:ʃi:ʃrʲiəŋʲ/	
	Singular	Plural
Nominative	 ífígrían /i:ʃi:ʃrʲiəŋʲ/	 ífíígrían /i:ʃi:ʃi:ʃrʲiəŋʲ/
Accusative	 élfígrían /e:lʲi:ʃi:ʃrʲiəŋʲ/	 élfíígrían /e:lʲi:ʃi:ʃi:ʃrʲiəŋʲ/
Genitive	 seainífígrían /ʃamʲi:ʃi:ʃrʲiəŋʲ/	 seainífíígrían /ʃamʲi:ʃi:ʃi:ʃrʲiəŋʲ/

1.2 Feminine Noun Declension

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	No affix	Prefix /r̥ʲ/ (SV) Prefix /r̥ʲ/ (BV) Prefix /r̥ʲi:/ (SC) Prefix /r̥ʲi:əi/ (BC)
Accusative	Suffix /n̥ʲi:/ (SV) Suffix /i:/ (BV/SC) Suffix /əi:/ (BC)	Prefix /r̥ʲ/ + Suffix /n̥ʲi:/ (SV) Prefix /r̥ʲ/ + Suffix /i:/ (BV) Prefix /r̥ʲi:/ + Suffix /i:/ (SC) Prefix /r̥ʲi:əi/ + Suffix /əi:/ (BC)
Genitive	Suffix /əi/ (BV/SV/BC) Suffix /iə/ (SC)	Prefix /r̥ʲ/ + Suffix /əi/ (SV) Prefix /r̥ʲ/ + Suffix /əi/ (BV) Prefix /r̥ʲi:/ + Suffix /iə/ (SC) Prefix /r̥ʲi:əi/ + Suffix /əi/ (BC)

1.2.1 Example





	 gí /ji:/	
	Singular	Plural
Nominative	 gí /ji:/	 rí /r̥ʲi:ji:/
Accusative	 gíní /jin̥ʲi:/	 ríní /r̥ʲi:jin̥ʲi:/
Genitive	 gía /ji:əi/	 ría /r̥ʲi:ji:əi/

2 Pronouns

All pronouns end in vowels.

Nominative	Accusative	Genitive
Suffix /n̥ʲ/ (SV) Suffix /n̥ʲ/ (BV)	Suffix /m̥ʲ/ (BV) Suffix /əin̥ʲ/ (SV)	Suffix /n̥ʲ/ (BV) Suffix /əin̥ʲəi/ (SV)

2.1 Example








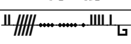



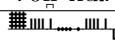

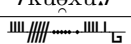


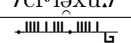

	 ei /ɛ/	
Nominative	Accusative	Genitive
 ein /ɛn̥ʲ/	 eian /ɛəin̥ʲ/	 eiana /ɛəin̥ʲəi/

3 Verbs

	PRES	PAST	FUT
1.SG	Prefix /f ^y u:/ (BC/SV/BV) Prefix /f ^y u:ɪ/ (SC)	Prefix /t ^j / (SV) Prefix /t ^y / (BV) Prefix /t ^j i:/ (SC) Prefix /t ^j i:əi/ (BC)	Prefix /m ^y / (BV) Prefix /m ^j / (SV) Prefix /m ^y əi/ (BC) Prefix /m ^y əu/ (SC)
2.SG	Prefix /ce:/ (SC/BV/SV) Prefix /ce:əi/ (BC)	Prefix /k/ (BV) Prefix /c/ (SV) Prefix /ko:/ (BC) Prefix /ko:ɪ/ (SC)	Prefix /s ^y k/ (BV) Prefix /ʃc/ (SV) Prefix /s ^y ka:/ (BC) Prefix /s ^y ka:ɪ/ (SC)
3.SG	Prefix /k/ (BV) Prefix /c/ (SV) Prefix /ca/ (BC) Prefix /caɪ/ (SC)	Prefix /d ^j r ^j ɛ/ (SV/BV/SC) Prefix /d ^j r ^j ɛəi/ (BC)	Prefix /u ⁿ ^y / (BV) Prefix /m ^j / (SV) Prefix /u ⁿ ^y əi/ (BC) Prefix /u ⁿ ^y əu/ (SC)
1.PL	Prefix /b ^y / (BV) Prefix /b ^j / (SV) Prefix /b ^j ɛ/ (SC) Prefix /b ^j a/ (BC)	Prefix /k/ (BV) Prefix /c/ (SV) Prefix /kuə/ (BC) Prefix /kɪ/ (SC)	Prefix /i:ç/ (SV) Prefix /i:əix/ (BV) Prefix /i:çɛ/ (SC) Prefix /i:ça/ (BC)
2.PL	Prefix /x/ (BV) Prefix /ç/ (SV) Prefix /xo:/ (BC) Prefix /xo:ɪ/ (SC)	Prefix /kr ^y / (BV) Prefix /cr ^j / (SV) Prefix /cr ^j ɪ/ (SC) Prefix /cr ^j iə/ (BC)	Prefix /g/ (BV) Prefix /ʃ/ (SV) Prefix /guə/ (BC) Prefix /gɪ/ (SC)
3.PL	Prefix /d ⁿ ^y / (BV) Prefix /d ^j / (SV) Prefix /d ^j iə/ (BC) Prefix /d ^j ɪ/ (SC)	Prefix /əixt ^y / (BV) Prefix /əuçt ^j / (SV) Prefix /əixt ^y əi/ (BC) Prefix /əuçt ^j ɪ/ (SC)	Prefix /a:m ^y / (BV) Prefix /a:m ^j / (SV) Prefix /a:m ^j i:/ (SC) Prefix /a:m ^y əi/ (BC)

3.1 Example

𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌰
 chú
 /xu:/

	PRES	PAST	FUT
1.SG	 fúchú /f ^u u:χu:/	 tíachú /t ⁱ i:əixu:/	 machú /m ^u əixu:/
2.SG	 céachú /ce:əixu:/	 cóchú /ko:χu:/	 scáchú /s ^u kɑ:χu:/
3.SG	 ceachú /caxu:/	 dreiachú /d ⁱ r ⁱ əixu:/	 unachú /u ⁿ χu:/
1.PL	 beachú /b ⁱ axu:/	 cuachú /kuəχu:/	 ícheachú /i:çaxu:/
2.PL	 chóchú /xo:χu:/	 criachú /c ^r iəixu:/	 guachú /guəχu:/
3.PL	 diachú /d ⁱ əixu:/	 achtachú /əixt ^u əixu:/	 ámachú /ɑ:m ^u əixu:/

Part IV

Derivational Morphology

To turn an adjective into an adverb, suffix /əɪ/ if it ends in a broad consonant or vowel, or /ə/ if it ends in a slender consonant or vowel.

To turn an adjective into a noun denoting the quality of being that adjective, suffix /r^v/ if it ends in a broad vowel, /r^j/ if it ends in a slender vowel, /əɪr^v/ if it ends in a broad consonant, or /ər^v/ if it ends in a slender consonant.

To turn an adjective into a verb denoting the action of making something that adjective, suffix /ɹ/ if it ends in a slender vowel, /ɹ/ if it ends in a broad vowel, /əɪɹ/ if it ends in a broad consonant, or /əɪɹ/ if it ends in a slender consonant.

To turn a noun into an adjective denoting something having the quality of that noun, suffix /d^v/ if it ends in a broad vowel, /d^j/ if it ends in a slender vowel, /uəd^v/ if it ends in a broad consonant, or /əd^v/ if it ends in a slender consonant.

To turn a noun into an adjective relating to that noun (e.g. economy to economic), suffix /iə/ if it ends in a slender consonant or any vowel, or /əɪ/ if it ends in a broad consonant.

To turn a noun into a verb, suffix /g/ if it ends in a broad vowel, /ɹ/ if it ends in a slender vowel, /əɪg/ if it ends in a broad consonant, or /iəg/ if it ends in a slender consonant.

To turn a verb into an adjective denoting the result of doing that verb, prefix /t^vo:/ if it starts with a broad consonant or any vowel, or /t^jo:/ if it starts with a slender consonant.

To turn a verb into another verb denoting the tendency to do that verb, prefix /ər^vs^v/ if it starts with a broad vowel, /əɹ^js^j/ if it starts with a slender vowel, /əɹ^js^j/ if it starts with a slender consonant, or /əɹ^js^j/ if it starts with a broad consonant.

To turn a verb into a noun denoting the act of doing the verb, prefix /i:ɹ/ if it starts with a slender vowel, /i:əɪr^v/ if it starts with a broad vowel, /i:ɹi:/ if it starts with a slender consonant, or /i:ɹi:əɪ/ if it starts with a broad consonant.

To turn a verb into a noun that that verb produces (e.g. know to knowledge), prefix /ɑ:/ if it starts with a broad consonant or any vowel, or /ɑ:/ if it starts with a slender consonant.

To turn a verb into a noun denoting one who does that verb (e.g. paint to painter), suffix /əɪ/ if it ends in a broad consonant or vowel, or /ə/ if it ends in a slender consonant or vowel.

To turn a noun into a noun that denotes the place where that noun takes place (e.g. wine to winery), suffix /r^jt^j/ if it ends with a slender vowel, /r^vt^v/ if it ends with a broad vowel, /iər^vt^v/ if it ends with a slender consonant, or /əɹ^jt^j if it ends with a broad consonant.

To turn a word into its diminutive form, suffix /t^j/ if it ends in a slender vowel, /s^vt^v/ if it ends in a broad vowel, /e:t^j/ if it ends in a slender consonant, or /e:əɪs^vt^v/ if it ends in a broad consonant.

To turn a word into its augmentative form, suffix /ɪ/ if it ends in a slender consonant or any vowel, or /əɪ/ if it ends in a broad consonant.

Part V

Syntax

Proto-Forest uses VSO word order and uses prepositions. Double negatives remain negative. Nouns precede both articles, determiners, and adjectives, but come after numbers and pronouns. When a noun possess's another noun, the possessee comes first. There is no indefinite article, but there is a definite article.

Part VI

Orthography

Broad consonants must appear next to broad vowels. Slender consonants must appear next to slender vowels. The following consonants are broad consonants and vowels.

Sound	Ogham	Romanization
b ^y	᚛	b
p ^y	ᚗ	p
m ^y	ᚖ	m
f ^y	ᚖ	f
v ^y	ᚖᚗ / ᚖ᚛	bh / mh
n ^y	ᚖᚖᚖ	n
t ^y	ᚖᚖ	t
d ^y	ᚖᚕ	d
s ^y	ᚖᚖ	s
l ^y	ᚖᚕ	l
r ^y	ᚖᚖᚖ	r
ŋ	ᚖᚖᚖᚗ	ng
k	ᚖᚖᚕ	c
g	ᚖᚕ	g
x	ᚖᚖᚕᚕ	ch
əi [˘]	+	a
o [˘]	++	o
u [˘]	+++	u
ɑ:	×	á
o:	◇	ó
u:	ᚖ	ú

The following are slender consonants and vowels.

Sound	Ogham	Romanization
b ⁱ	᚛	b
p ⁱ	ᚗ	p
m ⁱ	ᚖ	m
f ⁱ	ᚖ	f
v ⁱ	ᚖᚗ / ᚖ᚛	bh / mh
n ⁱ	ᚖᚖᚖ	n
t ⁱ	ᚖᚖ	t
d ⁱ	ᚖᚕ	d
ʃ	ᚖᚖ	s
ʎ	ᚖᚕ	l
r ⁱ	ᚖᚖᚖ	r
ŋ	ᚖᚖᚖᚗ	ng
c	ᚖᚖᚕ	c
ʃ	ᚖᚕ	g
ç	ᚖᚖᚕᚕ	ch
i	++++	i
e	++++	e
i:	#####	í
e:	×	é

The consonant /h/ (⁴) (h) is neither broad nor slender.
 As for diphthongs...

Sound	Ogham	Romanization	Beginning Quality	Ending Quality
iə	←→→	ia	Slender	Broad
əu	←→→	ai	Slender	Broad
uə	→→→	ua	Broad	Broad

Part VII

Examples

Part VIII

Lexicon

A

• *a* /əɪ/ *n.* Life, a person's being. Also refers to a period of time from birth to death. *num.* Fourteen.

• *abh* /əɪv/ *num.* Fifteen.

• *ad* /əd/ *v.* Improve, to bring into a more desirable or excellent condition.

• *áigilea* /aɪɪlɪə/ *n.* Insurance, coverage by contract in which one party agrees to indemnify or reim-

burse another for loss that occurs under the terms of the contract.

• *ainsear* /əɪnʃər/ *n.* Heat, a relatively high degree of warmth.

• *aisea* /əɪʃə/ *n.* Sailor, a person whose occupation is sailing or navigation; mariner.