

Proto-Forest

Cass Forest

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Part I

Introduction

Introduction, history, etc.

Part II

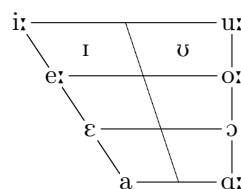
Phonology

1 Consonants

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

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 /ɾ^v, ɾ^h/, /l^v, l^h/, or /n^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:ɺ̥/ (SV)	Redup + Prefix /e:ɺ̥/ (SV)
	Prefix /e:əɺ̥ɪ/ (BV)	Redup + Prefix /e:əɺ̥ɪ/ (BV)
	Prefix /e:ɺ̥ɛ/ (SC)	Redup + Prefix /e:ɺ̥ɛ/ (SC)
	Prefix /e:ɺ̥a/ (BC)	Redup + Prefix /e:ɺ̥a/ (BC)
Genitive	Prefix /ʃamɺ̥/ (SV)	Redup + Prefix /ʃamɺ̥/ (SV)
	Prefix /ʃan̩ɺ̥/ (BV)	Redup + Prefix /ʃan̩ɺ̥/ (BV)
	Prefix /ʃai/ (SC)	Redup + Prefix /ʃai/ (SC)
	Prefix /ʃa/ (BC)	Redup + Prefix /ʃa/ (BC)








1.1.1 Example

	 ifígrían /i:ʃi:ʃrʲiənʲ/	 iffígrían /i:ʃi:ʃi:ʃrʲiənʲ/
Nominative	 ifígrían /i:ʃi:ʃrʲiənʲ/	 iffígrían /i:ʃi:ʃi:ʃrʲiənʲ/
Accusative	 élifígrían /e:lʲi:ʃi:ʃrʲiənʲ/	 élíffígrían /e:lʲi:ʃi:ʃi:ʃrʲiənʲ/
Genitive	 seainígrían /ʃamʲi:ʃi:ʃrʲiənʲ/	 seainíffígrían /ʃamʲi:ʃi:ʃi:ʃrʲiənʲ/

1.2 Feminine Noun Declension

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	No affix	Prefix /r ^j / (SV) Prefix /r ^y / (BV) Prefix /r ^j i:/ (SC) Prefix /r ^j i:əi/ (BC)
Accusative	Suffix /n ^j i:/ (SV) Suffix /i:/ (BV/SC) Suffix /ə ^j ii:/ (BC)	Prefix /r ^j / + Suffix /n ^j i:/ (SV) Prefix /r ^y / + Suffix /i:/ (BV) Prefix /r ^j i:/ + Suffix /i:/ (SC) Prefix /r ^j i:əi/ + Suffix /ə ^j ii:/ (BC)
Genitive	Suffix /ə ^j i/ (BV/SV/BC) Suffix /iə ^j / (SC)	Prefix /r ^j / + Suffix /ə ^j i/ (SV) Prefix /r ^y / + Suffix /ə ^j i/ (BV) Prefix /r ^j i:/ + Suffix /iə ^j / (SC) Prefix /r ^j i:əi/ + Suffix /ə ^j i/ (BC)

1.2.1 Example





	 gí /j ⁱ :/	
	Singular	Plural
Nominative	 gí /j ⁱ :/	 rígí /r ^j i:j ⁱ :/
Accusative	 gíní /j ⁱ n ^j i:/	 rígíní /r ^j i:j ⁱ n ^j i:/
Genitive	 gía /j ⁱ :əi/	 rígía /r ^j i:j ⁱ :əi/

2 Pronouns

All pronouns end in vowels.

Nominative	Accusative	Genitive
Suffix /n ^j / (SV) Suffix /n ^y / (BV)	Suffix /m ^j / (BV) Suffix /ə ^j n ^y / (SV)	Suffix /n ^y / (BV) Suffix /ə ^j n ^y əi/ (SV)

2.1 Example








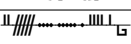



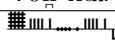

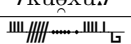


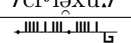

	 ei /ε/	
Nominative	Accusative	Genitive
 ein /εn ^j /	 eian /εəi ^y /	 eiana /εəi ^y əi/

3 Verbs

	PRES	PAST	FUT
1.SG	Prefix /fʸu:/ (BC/SV/BV) Prefix /fʸu:ɪ/ (SC)	Prefix /tʰj/ (SV) Prefix /tʰj/ (BV) Prefix /tʰi:/ (SC) Prefix /tʰi:əi/ (BC)	Prefix /mʸ/ (BV) Prefix /mʰj/ (SV) Prefix /mʸəi/ (BC) Prefix /mʸəu/ (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 /sʸk/ (BV) Prefix /ʃc/ (SV) Prefix /sʸka:/ (BC) Prefix /sʸka:ɪ/ (SC)
3.SG	Prefix /k/ (BV) Prefix /c/ (SV) Prefix /ca/ (BC) Prefix /caɪ/ (SC)	Prefix /dʰiʰjɛ/ (SV/BV/SC) Prefix /dʰiʰjɛəi/ (BC)	Prefix /uʰj/ (BV) Prefix /mʰj/ (SV) Prefix /uʰjəi/ (BC) Prefix /uʰjəu/ (SC)
1.PL	Prefix /bʸ/ (BV) Prefix /bʰj/ (SV) Prefix /bʰjɛ/ (SC) Prefix /bʰja/ (BC)	Prefix /k/ (BV) Prefix /c/ (SV) Prefix /kuə/ (BC) Prefix /kɪ/ (SC)	Prefix /i:ʃ/ (SV) Prefix /i:əix/ (BV) Prefix /i:ʃɛ/ (SC) Prefix /i:ʃa/ (BC)
2.PL	Prefix /x/ (BV) Prefix /ç/ (SV) Prefix /xo:/ (BC) Prefix /xo:ɪ/ (SC)	Prefix /krʸ/ (BV) Prefix /crʰj/ (SV) Prefix /crʰjɪ/ (SC) Prefix /crʰjəi/ (BC)	Prefix /g/ (BV) Prefix /ʒ/ (SV) Prefix /guə/ (BC) Prefix /gɪ/ (SC)
3.PL	Prefix /dʰj/ (BV) Prefix /dʰj/ (SV) Prefix /dʰjəi/ (BC) Prefix /dʰjɪ/ (SC)	Prefix /əixtʰj/ (BV) Prefix /əuʃtʰj/ (SV) Prefix /əixtʰjəi/ (BC) Prefix /əuʃtʰjɪ/ (SC)	Prefix /a:mʸ/ (BV) Prefix /a:mʰj/ (SV) Prefix /a:mʰjəi/ (SC) Prefix /a:mʸəi/ (BC)

3.1 Example


 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 ^y ka:χu:/
3.SG	 ceachú /caxu:/	 dreiachú /d ^j r ⁱ εəixu:/	 unachú /u ⁿ χu:/
1.PL	 beachú /b ^j axu:/	 cuachú /kuəχu:/	 ícheachú /i:çaxu:/
2.PL	 chóchú /xo:χu:/	 criachú /cr ⁱ əixu:/	 guachú /guəχu:/
3.PL	 diachú /d ^j əixu:/	 achtachú /əixt ^u əixu:/	 ámachú /a: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^j/ if it ends in a slender vowel, /ɹ/ if it ends in a broad vowel, /əɪɹ^j/ 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 /iəd^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^e/ if it starts with a slender consonant, or /əɹ^js^e/ if it starts with a broad consonant.

To turn a verb into a noun denoting the act of doing the verb, prefix /i:ɸ/ if it starts with a slender vowel, /i:əɪf^v/ if it starts with a broad vowel, /i:ɸi:/ if it starts with a slender consonant, or /i:ɸi: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	ṛ	b
p ^y	ṗ	p
m ^y	ṑ	m
f ^y	ṑ	f
v ^y	ṛ ^l / ṑ ^l	bh / mh
n ^y	ṑ	n
t ^y	ṑ	t
d ^y	ṑ	d
s ^y	ṑ	s
l ^y	ṑ	l
r ^y	ṑ	r
ŋ	ṑ	ng
k	ṑ	c
g	ṑ	g
x	ṑ	ch
əi _˘	+	a
o	+	o
u	+	u
ɑ:	×	á
o:	◇	ó
u:	ṑ	ú

The following are slender consonants and vowels.

Sound	Ogham	Romanization
b ⁱ	ṛ	b
p ⁱ	ṗ	p
m ⁱ	ṑ	m
f ⁱ	ṑ	f
v ⁱ	ṛ ^l / ṑ ^l	bh / mh
n ⁱ	ṑ	n
t ⁱ	ṑ	t
d ⁱ	ṑ	d
ʃ	ṑ	s
l ⁱ	ṑ	l
r ⁱ	ṑ	r
ŋ	ṑ	ng
c	ṑ	c
ʃ	ṑ	g
ç	ṑ	ch
i	+	i
e	+	e
i:	×	í
e:	×	é

The consonant /h/ (ʰ) (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** ˌəɪ/ *n.* Life, a person's being. Also refers to a period of time from birth to death. *num.* Fourteen.
- abh** ˌəɪvˠ/ *num.* Fifteen.
- ad** ˌəɪdˠ/ *v.* Improve, to bring into a more desirable or excellent condition.
- áigilea** ˌaːɪɪlˠa/ *n.* Insurance, coverage by contract in which one party agrees to indemnify or reimburse another for loss that occurs under the terms of the contract.
- ainsear** ˌaɪnˠsɛrˠ/ *n.* Heat, a relatively high degree of warmth.
- aisea** ˌaɪsɛa/ *n.* Sailor, a person whose occupation is sailing or navigation; mariner.
- aiseó** ˌaɪsɛo/ *n.* Sorrow, distress caused by loss, affliction, disappointment, etc.; grief, sadness, or regret.
- áitria** ˌaːɪtˠrɪə/ *Meeting, an assembly or conference of persons for a specific purpose.*
- ámú** ˌaːmˠuː/ *n.* Certificate, a document serving as evidence or as written testimony, as of status, qualifications, privileges, or the truth of something.
- arsaogóc** ˌaːrˠsəˠgoˠk/ *adj.* having the property of adhering, as glue; adhesive.
- ást** ˌaːsˠtˠ/ *v.* Compare, to examine (to or more objects, ideas, people, etc.) in order to note similarities and differences.

B

- bacha** ˌbˠəɪxəɪ/ *n.* Pepper, any plant of the genus Piper.
- bam** ˌbˠəɪmˠ/ *n.* Brother, a male offspring having both parents in common with another offspring; a male sibling. *prep.* Like, in like manner with; similarly to; in the manner characteristic of.
- bas** ˌbˠəɪsˠ/ *v.* Get, to receive or come to have possession, use, or enjoyment of.
- béatha** ˌbˠeːəɪhəɪ/ *n.* Bridge, a structure spanning and providing passage over a river, chasm, road, or the like.
- beibh** ˌbˠeɪvˠ/ *n.* Gold, a precious yellow metallic element, highly malleable and ductile, and not subject to oxidation or corrosion.
- bheist** ˌvˠeɪstˠ/ *adj.* Weird, strange; odd; bizarre.