

# Proto-Forest

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May 2024

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# **Part I**

# **Introduction**

Introduction, history, etc.

# Part II

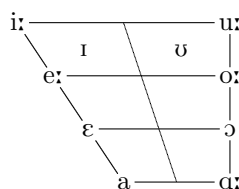
## Phonology

### 1 Consonants

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

### 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<sup>v</sup>/ and /ʃ/ may be followed by a voiceless stop. Three-consonant clusters consist of /s<sup>v</sup>/ 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<sup>v</sup>, ɾ<sup>h</sup>/, /l<sup>v</sup>, l<sup>h</sup>/, or /n<sup>v</sup>, n<sup>h</sup>/ followed by a labial or dorsal consonant (except the voiceless stops /p<sup>v</sup>, p<sup>h</sup>/, /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.



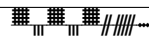
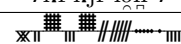
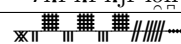
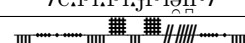

## 1 Nouns

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
<b>Nominative</b>	No affix	Redup
<b>Accusative</b>	Prefix /e:ɭ/ (SV)	Redup + Prefix /e:ɭ/ (SV)
	Prefix /e:əɭ <sup>v</sup> / (BV)	Redup + Prefix /e:əɭ <sup>v</sup> / (BV)
	Prefix /e:ɭɛ/ (SC)	Redup + Prefix /e:ɭɛ/ (SC)
	Prefix /e:ɭa/ (BC)	Redup + Prefix /e:ɭa/ (BC)
<b>Genitive</b>	Prefix /ʃam <sup>j</sup> / (SV)	Redup + Prefix /ʃam <sup>j</sup> / (SV)
	Prefix /ʃan <sup>v</sup> / (BV)	Redup + Prefix /ʃan <sup>v</sup> / (BV)
	Prefix /ʃai/ (SC)	Redup + Prefix /ʃai/ (SC)
	Prefix /ʃa/ (BC)	Redup + Prefix /ʃa/ (BC)

#### 1.1.1 Example

	 <i>/i:ʃi:ʃɭiəɭ<sup>v</sup>/</i>	
	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>Nominative</b>	 <i>/i:ʃi:ʃɭiəɭ<sup>v</sup>/</i>	 <i>/i:ʃi:ʃi:ʃɭiəɭ<sup>v</sup>/</i>
<b>Accusative</b>	 <i>/e:ɭi:ʃi:ʃɭiəɭ<sup>v</sup>/</i>	 <i>/e:ɭi:ʃi:ʃi:ʃɭiəɭ<sup>v</sup>/</i>
<b>Genitive</b>	 <i>/ʃam<sup>j</sup>i:ʃi:ʃɭiəɭ<sup>v</sup>/</i>	 <i>/ʃam<sup>j</sup>i:ʃi:ʃi:ʃɭiəɭ<sup>v</sup>/</i>

## 1.2 Feminine Noun Declension

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

### 1.2.1 Example

	<sup>-----</sup> /ji:/	
	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>Nominative</b>	<sup>-----</sup> /ji:/	<sup>-----</sup> /r <sup>j</sup> i:ji:/
<b>Accusative</b>	<sup>-----</sup> /ji:n <sup>j</sup> i:/	<sup>-----</sup> /r <sup>j</sup> i:ji:n <sup>j</sup> i:/
<b>Genitive</b>	<sup>-----</sup> /ji:əi/	<sup>-----</sup> /r <sup>j</sup> i:ji:əi/

## 2 Pronouns

All pronouns end in vowels.

Nominative	Accusative	Genitive
Suffix /n <sup>j</sup> / (SV)	Suffix /m <sup>j</sup> / (BV)	Suffix /n <sup>y</sup> / (BV)
Suffix /n <sup>y</sup> / (BV)	Suffix /ə <sup>j</sup> n <sup>y</sup> / (SV)	Suffix /ə <sup>j</sup> n <sup>y</sup> əi/ (SV)

### 2.1 Example

	<sup>-----</sup> /ε/	
<b>Nominative</b>	<b>Accusative</b>	<b>Genitive</b>
<sup>-----</sup> /εn <sup>j</sup> /	<sup>-----</sup> /εə <sup>j</sup> n <sup>y</sup> /	<sup>-----</sup> /εə <sup>j</sup> n <sup>y</sup> əi/

### 3 Verbs

	<b>PRES</b>	<b>PAST</b>	<b>FUT</b>
<b>1.SG</b>	Prefix /f <sup>y</sup> u:/ (BC/SV/BV) Prefix /f <sup>y</sup> u:ɪ/ (SC)	Prefix /t <sup>j</sup> / (SV) Prefix /t <sup>y</sup> / (BV) Prefix /t <sup>j</sup> i:/ (SC) Prefix /t <sup>j</sup> i:əi/ (BC)	Prefix /m <sup>y</sup> / (BV) Prefix /m <sup>j</sup> / (SV) Prefix /m <sup>y</sup> əi/ (BC) Prefix /m <sup>y</sup> əu/ (SC)
<b>2.SG</b>	Prefix /ce:/ (SC/BV/SV) Prefix /ce:əi/ (BC)	Prefix /k/ (BV) Prefix /c/ (SV) Prefix /ko:/ (BC) Prefix /ko:ɪ/ (SC)	Prefix /sk/ (BV) Prefix /ʃc/ (SV) Prefix /ska:/ (BC) Prefix /ska:ɪ/ (SC)
<b>3.SG</b>	Prefix /k/ (BV) Prefix /c/ (SV) Prefix /ca/ (BC) Prefix /caɪ/ (SC)	Prefix /d <sup>j</sup> r <sup>j</sup> ɛ/ (SV/BV/SC) Prefix /d <sup>j</sup> r <sup>j</sup> ɛəi/ (BC)	Prefix /u <sup>n</sup> <sup>y</sup> / (BV) Prefix /m <sup>j</sup> / (SV) Prefix /u <sup>n</sup> <sup>y</sup> əi/ (BC) Prefix /u <sup>n</sup> <sup>y</sup> əu/ (SC)



## **Part IV**

# **Derivational Morphology**

**Part V**  
**Syntax**

**Part VI**  
**Semantics & Pragmatics**

**Part VII**

# **Orthography**

## **Part VIII**

# **Examples**

## **Part IX**

# **Lexicon**