

Proto-Forest

Cass Forest

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Part I

Introduction

Introduction, history, etc.

Part II

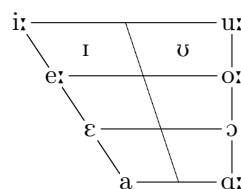
Phonology

1 Consonants

	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Post-alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Nasal	m ^h m ^v		n ^v	n ^h		ɲ	ŋ	
Plosive	p ^h p ^v b ^h b ^v		t ^h d ^v	t ^h d ^h		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:ɪ̯/ (SV)	Redup + Prefix /e:ɪ̯/ (SV)
	Prefix /e:əɪ̯/ (BV)	Redup + Prefix /e:əɪ̯/ (BV)
	Prefix /e:ɪ̯ɛ/ (SC)	Redup + Prefix /e:ɪ̯ɛ/ (SC)
	Prefix /e:ɪ̯a/ (BC)	Redup + Prefix /e:ɪ̯a/ (BC)
Genitive	Prefix /ʃam̩/ (SV)	Redup + Prefix /ʃam̩/ (SV)
	Prefix /ʃan̩/ (BV)	Redup + Prefix /ʃan̩/ (BV)
	Prefix /ʃai/ (SC)	Redup + Prefix /ʃai/ (SC)
	Prefix /ʃa/ (BC)	Redup + Prefix /ʃa/ (BC)








1.1.1 Example

	 ifígrían /i:ʃi:ʃɹʲiə̃nʲ/	 íffígrían /i:ʃi:ʃi:ʃɹʲiə̃nʲ/
Nominative	 ifígrían /i:ʃi:ʃɹʲiə̃nʲ/	 íffígrían /i:ʃi:ʃi:ʃɹʲiə̃nʲ/
Accusative	 élifígrían /e:lʲi:ʃi:ʃɹʲiə̃nʲ/	 élíffígrían /e:lʲi:ʃi:ʃi:ʃɹʲiə̃nʲ/
Genitive	 seainíffígrían /ʃamʲi:ʃi:ʃi:ʃɹʲiə̃nʲ/	 seainíffígrían /ʃamʲi:ʃi:ʃi:ʃi:ʃɹʲiə̃nʲ/

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








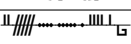



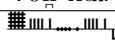

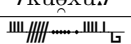


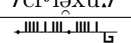

	 ei /ε/	
Nominative	Accusative	Genitive
 ein /εn ^j /	 eian /εə ^j n ^y /	 eiana /εə ^j n ^y əi/

3 Verbs

	PRES	PAST	FUT
1.SG	Prefix /fʸu:/ (BC/SV/BV) Prefix /fʸu:ɪ/ (SC)	Prefix /tʲ/ (SV) Prefix /tʲʸ/ (BV) Prefix /tʲi:/ (SC) Prefix /tʲi:əi/ (BC)	Prefix /mʸ/ (BV) Prefix /mʲ/ (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 /dʲrʲɛ/ (SV/BV/SC) Prefix /dʲrʲɛəi/ (BC)	Prefix /ʊɲʸ/ (BV) Prefix /ɪmʲ/ (SV) Prefix /ʊɲʸəi/ (BC) Prefix /ʊɲʸəu/ (SC)
1.PL	Prefix /bʸ/ (BV) Prefix /bʲ/ (SV) Prefix /bʲɛ/ (SC) Prefix /bʲa/ (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 /krʸ/ (BV) Prefix /crʲ/ (SV) Prefix /crʲɪ/ (SC) Prefix /crʲiə/ (BC)	Prefix /g/ (BV) Prefix /ʃ/ (SV) Prefix /guə/ (BC) Prefix /gɪ/ (SC)
3.PL	Prefix /dʲʸ/ (BV) Prefix /dʲ/ (SV) Prefix /dʲiə/ (BC) Prefix /dʲɪ/ (SC)	Prefix /əixtʲʸ/ (BV) Prefix /əuçtʲ/ (SV) Prefix /əixtʲʸəi/ (BC) Prefix /əuçtʲɪ/ (SC)	Prefix /a:mʸ/ (BV) Prefix /a:ɪmʲ/ (SV) Prefix /a:ɪmʲi:/ (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 /ʊn ^u χu:/
1.PL	 beachú /b ^j axu:/	 cuachú /kuəχu:/	 ícheachú /i:çaxu:/
2.PL	 chóchú /xo:χu:/	 criachú /cr ⁱ iəχu:/	 guachú /guəχu:/
3.PL	 diachú /d ^j iəχu:/	 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, /ɟ/ 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

Part VI
Semantics & Pragmatics

Part VII

Orthography

Part VIII

Examples

Part IX

Lexicon