

C-Arógha

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Chapter 1

Phonology

	Labial	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Velar	Uvular	Glottal
Fricative	f v	θ	s z	ʃ ʒ	ɣ		h
Plosive	p b		t d		k g	q	ʔ
Nasal	m		n		ŋ		
Trill			r ɾ				
Approx			l				

	Labial	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Velar	Uvular	Glottal
Fricative	f v	th	s z	ʃ	gh		h
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Nasal	m		n		ng		
Trill			r rh				
Approx			l				

Chapter 2

Words

<i>Word</i>	<i>Gloss</i>	<i>Desc</i>
pe	PST.CONT	Marks past continuous tense
pa	PRS.CONT	Marks present continuous tense
po	FUT.CONT	Marks future continuous tense
i	PRF	Marks perfect tense
ho	1SG	<i>Prn.</i>
he	2/3SG	<i>Prn.</i>
hov	1PL	<i>Prn.</i>
heve	2/3PL	<i>Prn.</i>
vi	PL many	Marks previous word as plural. <i>Adj.</i>
bibi	all	Specifies all of something
no	DEF	Marks previous word as being definite
notha	that	Remote demonstrative pronoun
rotha	this	Near demonstrative pronoun
ghaz	M	Marks masculine gender
naz	F	Marks feminine gender
zes	N	Emphasizes neuter gender
pelo	at	location of
ke	of	See English "of": 'tree of mine'
goŕo	INST	with/using something.
zare	sun	<i>N.</i>
narha	bright	<i>Adj.</i>
maz	person	<i>N.</i>
agha	tomorrow	<i>N.</i>
opo	high	<i>Adj.</i>
vala	eye	<i>N.</i>
vafaŕa	the senses	<i>N.</i>
lana	knowledge	<i>N.</i>
lera	language	<i>N.</i>
faqa	loud	<i>Adj.</i>

Chapter 3

Morphology

C-Phofha was almost entirely isolating, with words simply being inserted next to each other to convey complex ideas. Some of these words merged with the words they modified, and along with sound shifts, created some proper morphology.

3.1 Nouns

One of the biggest changes between C-Phofha and C-Afogha is the way the verbalizers are handled. The verbalizers merged onto the nouns they modify:

VBZ	-(a)ba -(a)'a
VBZ.become	-(s)aó

Where two affixes are listed, the top is to be used if the noun has not been otherwise modified (by affixes or particles), and the bottom is to be used if the noun *has* been modified.