

# **Qevesa Grammar**

Robbie Smith

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# Preface

*to be written...*





# 1

## *Background*

### **1.1. Demographic and Ethnographic Information**

Qevesa is a member of the Teranean family of languages, primarily spoken in the south eastern corner of the continent.

*to be written...*



# 2

## Phonology

### 2.1. Phonotactics

#### 2.1.1. Vowel inventory

There are ten distinct vowel phonemes in Qevesa, listed in Table 2.1. These are divided into five long and five short phonemes, differing in length but not quality. Long vowels are held approximately twice as long as their short counterparts.

	Front	Central	Back
Close	i i:		u u:
Mid	e e:		o o:
Open		a a:	

**Table 2.1.** Qevesa vowel phonemes

Although the vowels [e] and [o] are conventionally written using the close-mid IPA symbols, they are more accurately transcribed as mid vowels [ɛ] and [ɔ]. Word-initial /e/ is often realised as [je], and word-initial /o/ may be realised as [wo] in some dialects.

#### 2.1.2. Consonant inventory

Qevesa possesses twenty-six consonants, realised as in Table 2.2. Features and allophones of each row are described in more detail below. Consonants are slightly palatalised before /i/ (and its associated glides).

Consonantal length is phonemic, so [mata] and [mat:a] are distinguished. In correct speech, geminate consonants should be articulated and released separately, although in quick speech they will be pronounced as prolonged. Geminates may only occur in the middle or at the end of words.

	Bilabial	Labiodental	Denti-alveolar	Postalveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Nasal	m		$\text{ṇ}$		$\text{j}$		
Plosive	p		$\text{ṭ}$		c	k	
Fricative		f v	$\theta \delta \text{ s (z)}$	$\text{ʃ (ʒ)}$	ç	x	h (ɦ)
Affricate			ts dz	tʃ dʒ			
Approximant					j		
Lateral			l				
Rhotic			r				

Table 2.2. Consonants

### 2.1.2.1. Nasals

Qevesa has three nasal consonants: /m ṇ n/. /ṇ/ is a laminal denti-alveolar nasal, rather than a true dental nasal. These consonants are largely consistent in their realisation, though they may assimilate to the articulation point of adjacent plosives in clusters.

The velar nasal [ŋ] is an allophone of /ṇ n/ before /k/.

### 2.1.2.2. Plosives

Qevesa has four plosive consonants. These are spread over four positions (labial, denti-alveolar, palatal, velar); voice is not distinguished: /p ṭ c k/. The plosives are often realised with a slight aspiration when syllable-final; /c/ may become an affricate [cç], especially when geminated.

### 2.1.2.3. Fricatives

Qevesa has nine fricative consonants: /f v θ ð s ʃ ç x h/. /v/ and /ð/ are commonly realised as approximants. Before /i/ or /j/, /x/ and /h/ may be realised as [ç]; intervocalic and geminate /h/ may be realised as /ɦ/.

### 2.1.2.4. Affricates

Qevesa has four affricates: /ts dz tʃ dʒ/. /ts/ and /tʃ/ are consistently realised as affricates and behave as though they were a single consonant. /dz/ and /dʒ/ may be realised as a plain fricatives [z] and [ʒ] when word initial or preceded by another non-fricative consonant.

### 2.1.2.5. Liquids and Glides

Qevesa has two liquid consonants (one lateral and one rhotic) and two to four glides.

The lateral consonant is the denti-alveolar /l/. When preceding an /i-/ glide or /j/, it is realised as [ɬ].

The rhotic consonant is the alveolar trill /r/. It may be realised as a tap [ɾ] when intervocalic.

The glide is the palatal glide /j/. This shows little allophonic variation, tending to induce allophonic changes in other consonants. The fricatives /v/ and /ð/ are often realised as approximants.

### 2.1.3. Phonemic Restrictions

The main limitations on phonemic distribution are found within the context of consonant clusters. Any single consonant may appear in onset or coda position, word-initially, word-medially, or word-finally.

#### 2.1.3.1. Syllable Structure

Qevesa syllables are strictly (C)V(C)(C). The rest is *to be written...*

#### 2.1.3.2. Consonant Clusters

Qevesa is fairly lenient when it comes to word-internal clusters. Almost any combination is permitted, including clusters containing two consonants having the same point of articulation.

Initial consonant clusters are not permitted, except for palatal and labial offglides. Final clusters may only consist of geminates and the following clusters:

- /l/ + /p t k s f/: [lp lt lk ls lf]
- /m n p t c k/ + /s f/: [ms mf ns nf ɲç ps pf ts tf cç ks kf]
- /s f/ + a plosive: [sp st çç sk ʃp ʃt ʃk]
- A fricative + affricate at the same point of articulation: [sts ʃtʃ]
- /n/ + /t c k/: [nt ɲç nk]
- /m/ + /p/ : [mp]

Though there are a large number of permissible consonant clusters, their actual occurrence is fairly infrequent. Syllable-final clusters are to be avoided word-internally: VCCV will always be split into VC.CV. Clusters of three or more consonants are never permitted.

### 2.1.4. Romanisation

The usual transcription system used for the Latin alphabet is as follows:

<b>A a</b>	<b>Á á</b>	<b>C c</b>	<b>Č č</b>	<b>Ch ch</b>	<b>D d</b>	<b>E e</b>
/a/	/aː/	/ts/	/tʃ/	/ç x/	/ð/	/e/
<b>É é</b>	<b>H h</b>	<b>I i</b>	<b>Í í</b>	<b>J j</b>	<b>K k</b>	<b>Kh kh</b>
/eː/	/h/	/i/	/iː/	/j/	/k/	/x/
<b>L l</b>	<b>M m</b>	<b>N n</b>	<b>Ň ň</b>	<b>O o</b>	<b>Ó ó</b>	<b>P p</b>
/l/	/m/	/n/	/ɲ/	/o/	/oː/	/p/
<b>Ph ph</b>	<b>Q q</b>	<b>R r</b>	<b>S s</b>	<b>Š š</b>	<b>T t</b>	<b>Th th</b>
/f/	/c/	/r/	/s/	/ʃ/	/t/	/θ/
<b>U u</b>	<b>Ú ú</b>	<b>V v</b>	<b>Z z</b>	<b>Ž ž</b>		
/u/	/uː/	/v/	/z dz/	/ʒ dʒ/		

The Latin orthography is largely phonemic, and makes use of a number of diacritics and digraphs. The diacritics indicate the following features:

**Háček/Caron** The *háček* or caron indicates a palatalised variant. It is used with *c*, *n*, *s* and *z*, producing *č*, *ň*, *š* and *ž*

**Acute** The acute accent is used to indicate a long vowel, and is used with *a*, *e*, *i*, *o* and *u* to produce *á*, *é*, *í*, *ó* and *ú*. In handwriting, the acute accent is usually written more like a macron with an almost horizontal line.

The digraphs *ch*, *kh*, *ph* and *th* represent the phonemes /ç/, /x/, /f/ and /θ/. These phonemes were originally pronounced as aspirated stops in Common Therasa, and became fricatives in Qevesa. The letter *z* represents the affricate /dz/.

Geminate consonants are doubled, except for the digraphs which only double the first consonant.

## 2.2. Prosody

Qevesa is a syllable-timed language. *to be written...*

### 2.2.1. Stress

Stress always falls on the penultimate syllable of a word. *to be written...*

### 2.2.2. Intonation

Qevesa possesses a limited pitch-accent. *to be written...*





# 3

## *Morphological Typology*



# 4

## Verbal Morphology

### 4.1. Features

Qevesa verbs are traditionally described in terms of a *triliteral root system*, in which verb roots consist of an abstract pattern of three consonants (e.g. *R-K-T* “write”), with actual verb forms created by inserting various vowel patterns between these consonants and adding various prefixes and suffixes. This discontinuous system is used to form not only conjugated verbs, but also nominal and adjectival derivations, to the extent that the majority of the vocabulary consists of such constructions.

However, this is a very simplified interpretation. The Proto-Teranean language had a number of different types of verb roots, some of which contained inherent vowels. These various types of root were preserved in the modern Teranean languages to varying degrees, with some becoming prevalent and others gradually disappearing. The eastern Teranean languages, which includes Qevesa, developed a triliteral system as described above, but all the languages retain traces of each of these subclasses of root in some form or another.

Qevesa possesses four types of Proto-Teranean roots.

The first and most common type of verb root is the true *triliteral root*, which consists of three consonants and an inherent vowel between  $C_1$  and  $C_2$ . This vowel may be either /e/ or /o/, with a strong tendency for /e/ to occur in roots with a stative meaning, and /o/ in all others. The citation form of these roots is  $C_1VC_2uC_3$ . Throughout this text, the V listed in transfix patterns will represent the inherent root vowel.

The second most frequent type is the *biliteral root*, which consists of two consonants and an inherent vowel in between them, which is typically /a:/ or /e:/, but may be any long vowel. There are a large number of apparently biliteral roots that exist solely due to sound changes in which a consonant elided in most positions. Other biliteral roots are often augmented with another consonant either before or between the two consonants, and it's believed that the triliteral system evolved from biliteral origins.

The third type is the *quadriliteral root*, which consists of four consonants with no inherent vowel. The majority of these are reduplicated, with the form  $*C_1C_2C_1C_2$ , and are often onomatopoeic. Those quadriliteral roots with four different consonants are almost always derived roots of foreign origin, or extended roots formed by treating a set of four consonants as an independent root. The citation form of quadriliteral roots is  $C_1aC_2C_3eC_4$ .

The final and rarest type of root is the *geminate root*, which consists of two consonants, the second of which is geminated, and an inherent vowel /a/. These roots conjugate trilaterally in some forms and bilaterally in others. As with the biliteral roots, there are some irregular trilateral roots which appear to be geminates due to sound changes; these are distinguished by their inherent vowel. The citation form of geminate roots is  $C_1aC_2C_2$ .

## 4.2. The Verbal Patterns

Qevesa has a set of eight *verbal patterns*, also known as constructions (*mimdots*<sup>1</sup>). These patterns are sets of verbal conjugations with an associated grammatical function. Each pattern contains a full set of paradigms designating the various aspects; a root conjugated into the patterns has its meaning crossed with the pattern's grammatical function. Not all roots can be conjugated into all patterns, and some patterns are prone to semantic drift. The nine patterns are numbered from I–VIII and are listed in Table 4.1.

Pattern	General Form	Description
I	<i>modut</i>	Base
II	<i>moddut</i>	Intensive
III	<i>sumodtu</i>	Causative
IV	<i>namdotu</i>	Reflexive
V	<i>matodtu</i>	Reciprocal
VI	<i>istomdut</i>	Causative Reflexive
VII	<i>mitomdut</i>	Passive Reflexive
VIII	<i>imdotu</i>	Stative

**Table 4.1.** Verb root patterns

Each pattern will be described in full in the following sections. Within each pattern is a conjugational paradigm that allows the verb to conjugate for aspect and mood; personal suffixes are appended to these stems.

<sup>1</sup>From *modut* “build, construct”

### 4.2.1. Conjugation Stems

There are six aspects formed by using a root and vowel template, divided into three perfective aspects (*perfective*, *experiential*, and *momentane*) and three imperfective aspects (*progressive*, *durative*, and *habitual*). Each aspect has an indicative stem, used to mark the indicative mood, and a modal stem to which modal suffixes are appended. If both the indicative and modal stems are the same, as occurs for some patterns and conjugations, only the infinitive stem is listed in the table.

Each verbal pattern also has up to three other non-finite stems: the *infinitive*, an *active participle*, and a *passive participle*.

### 4.2.2. Defective Triliteral Roots

Within the set of triliteral roots there are a number of subtypes caused by the presence of certain consonants. These are predictable from the root, but significantly affect the vowel templates the root uses to conjugate, and in some cases cause consonants to alternate between methods of articulation. Although irregular, these *defective roots* are almost entirely due to historical sound changes.

#### 4.2.2.1. Aspirate Roots

Aspirate roots, or H-roots, are those roots which have /h/ in one or more positions, which results the following sound changes:

- A syllable-final /h/ induces lengthening of the previous vowel. Suffixes that follow are usually vowel-final.
- A /h/ following an unvoiced plosive caused it to become a geminate aspirated plosive, which are pronounced in Modern Qevesa as fricatives.
- Roots that have /h/ in more than one position follow the rules of both positions. These are exceedingly rare.

#### 4.2.2.2. Soft roots

Soft roots, or J-roots are also quite irregular in their conjugations. They are characterised by having had /j/ in one or more positions, and induced the following changes to the conjugated forms:

- a syllable-initial /j/ becomes /j/;
- a syllable-final /j/ tends to become /ʒ/ before stops, affricates and nasals, and /j/ before fricatives and liquids; and
- a geminate /jj/ becomes /iʒ/.

These sound changes create a number of homonymic conjugated stems.

### 4.3. Pattern I

Pattern I is the most common literal root form, containing no preformative affixes. It is typically the closest indicator to the lexical meaning of the root, and has no particular semantic function associated with it, so it includes a wide variety of verbs, including transitive, intransitive, stative and inchoative

#### 4.3.1. Triliteral Roots

The perfective indicative is the citation form of the Pattern I verb, and uses a stem of the form  $*C_1VC_2uC_3$ . The experiential aspect uses the pattern  $*C_1aC_2aC_3$ , and the momentane aspect uses the pattern  $*C_1aC_2iC_3$ . The modal stems take the form  $*C_1V_1C_2C_3V_2$ , where  $V_1$  and  $V_2$  are the first and second vowels of the indicative stems.

The imperfective aspects (progressive, durative and habitual) use the stem  $aC_1C_2V:C_3$ , where ‘V’ is  $-ú-$  for the progressive aspect,  $-á-$  for the durative, and  $-í-$  for the habitual. The modal stem appends an  $-e$  to the indicative stem.

In general, regardless of the root pattern, perfective aspects will always contain the inherent vowel as the first vowel, and imperfective aspects are always prefixed with  $ja-$ .

Example triliteral conjugations are given in Table 4.2.

		<i>rocut</i> “write”		<i>vesuk</i> “lay down”	
Aspect		Indicative	Modal	Indicative	Modal
Perfective	PERF	rocut	roktu	vesuk	vesku
Experiential	EXP	rokat	rokta	vesak	veska
Momentane	MOMT	rokit	rokti	vesik	veski
Progressive	PROG	jarkút	jarkúte	javsúk	javsúke
Durative	DUR	jarkát	jarkáte	javsák	javsáke
Habitual	HAB	jarkít	jarkíte	javsík	javsíke

**Table 4.2.** Pattern I triliteral aspectual stems

The non-finite stems are the infinitive and the active and passive participles. The infinitive is formed with the pattern  $C_1uC_2eC_3e$ ; the active participle with the pattern  $eC_1áC_2iC_3$ ; and the passive participle with the pattern  $šeC_1C_2úC_3$ .

Table 4.3 lists the non-finite stems of *rocut* “write”.

	Infinitive	Active Participle	Passive Participle
Stem	<i>rukete</i>	<i>erákit</i>	<i>šerkút</i>
Meaning	write	writing	written

Table 4.3. Pattern I trilateral non-finite stems

### 4.3.2. Biliteral Roots

Biliteral roots lack distinct modal stems. The perfective indicative is formed by the pattern  $*C_1V:C_2u$ , and the experiential and momentane aspects replace the final  $-u$  with  $-a$  or  $-i$ .

The imperfective aspects prefix *ja-* and switch the final two vowels; that is, they take the form  $*aC_1V_2:C_2V_1$ , where  $V_1$  is the short inherent vowel and  $V_2$  one of  $-ú-$  (progressive),  $-á-$  (durative), or  $-í$  (habitual).

The infinitive is marked by the suffix  $-e$ , the active participle by the pattern  $*eC_1áC_2i$ , and the passive participle by the prefix *še-*.

Table 4.4 lists some example biliteral conjugations.

		<i>máru</i> “see”	<i>šélu</i> “love”
Aspect		Stem	Stem
Perfective	PERF	<i>máru</i>	<i>šélu</i>
Experiential	EXP	<i>mára</i>	<i>šéla</i>
Momentane	MOMT	<i>mári</i>	<i>šéli</i>
Progressive	PROG	<i>jamúra</i>	<i>jašúle</i>
Durative	DUR	<i>jamára</i>	<i>jašále</i>
Habitual	HAB	<i>jamíra</i>	<i>jašíle</i>

(a) Aspect stems

	Infinitive	Active Participle	Passive Participle
Stem	<i>téke</i>	<i>etáki</i>	<i>šeték</i>
Meaning	go	going	gone

(b) Non-finite stems

Table 4.4. Pattern I biliteral stems

### 4.3.3. Geminate roots

Geminate roots behave like biliteral roots in Pattern I, with the geminate consonants remaining together in the perfective stems and being split in the perfective stems. They lack distinct modal stems.

The non-finite stems of geminate roots in Pattern I are formed by splitting the geminate consonant and treating them as two single consonants. They use the same patterns as trilateral roots:  $*C_1uC_2eC_2e$  (infinitive),  $*eC_1áC_2iC_2$  (active participle) and  $*šeC_1C_2úC_2$  (passive participle).

Example conjugations of geminate roots are given in Table 4.5.

		<i>vass</i> “flow”	<i>tamm</i> “finish”
Aspect		Stem	Stem
Perfective	PERF	vassu	tammu
Experiential	EXP	vassa	tamma
Momentane	MOMT	vassi	tammi
Progressive	PROG	javsúsa	jatmúma
Durative	DUR	javsása	jatmáma
Habitual	HAB	javsísa	jatmíma

(a) Aspectual stems

	Infinitive	Active Participle	Passive Participle
Stem	<i>vusese</i>	<i>evásis</i>	<i>ševsús</i>
Meaning	flow	flowing	flowed

(b) Non-finite stems

**Table 4.5.** Pattern I geminate stems

### 4.3.4. Defective Roots

Defective roots generally follow the patterns outlined above, taking into account the phonological changes listed in Section 4.2.2. Despite being irregular by nature, a lot of the irregularities of defective roots are in fact fairly regular and predictable.

#### 4.3.4.1. Aspirate Roots

Aspirate roots (those with  $*H$  as a root consonant) have fairly predictable irregularities. First-aspirate roots begin with  $á$ - in the imperfective aspects, and the second vowel is short.



Second-aspirate roots behave mostly like regular trilateral roots, though the modal perfective stems have the pattern  $C_1V:C_3$  to which the aspect suffixes *-u*, *-a* or *-i* are appended. Third-aspirate roots always lengthen the vowel that would otherwise precede  $C_3$ .

The non-finite stems are also mostly predictable: syllable-final /h/ lengthens the preceding vowel; /h/ following a plosive causes it to assimilate to the corresponding geminate fricative; /h/ following any other consonant causes it to geminate.

Examples of aspirate root conjugations are listed in Table 4.6. They can be distinguished from biliteral roots by the form of the imperfective aspects.

		<i>hevur</i> “be good”		<i>pohut</i> “speak”		<i>žoruh</i> “tie, bind”	
Aspect		Indicative	Modal	Indicative	Modal	Indicative	Modal
Perfective	PERF	hevur	hevr <u>u</u>	pohut	pótu	žorú	žorru
Experiential	EXP	hevar	hevra	pohat	póta	žorá	žorra
Momentane	MOMT	hevir	hevri	pohit	póti	žorí	žorri
Progressive	PROG	jávur	jávure	japphút	japphúte	jažrú	jažrúhe
Durative	DUR	jávar	jávare	japphát	jappháte	jažrá	jažráhe
Habitual	HAB	jávir	jávire	japphít	japphíte	jažrí	jažríhe

(a) Aspect stems

	Infinitive	Active Participle	Passive Participle
Stem	<i>humese</i>	<i>ehámis</i>	<i>šémus</i>
Meaning	send	sending	sent
Stem	<i>puhete</i>	<i>epáhit</i>	<i>šepphút</i>
Meaning	speak	speaking	spoken
Stem	<i>žuré</i>	<i>ežárí</i>	<i>šežrú</i>
Meaning	bind	binding	bound

(b) Non-finite stems

**Table 4.6.** Pattern I aspirate defective roots

#### 4.3.4.2. Soft Roots

Soft roots (those with \**j* as a root consonant) are fairly regular. All occurrences of \**-j-* before a consonant become *-ž-* if the consonant is a stop or nasal, and *-i-* if the consonant is a fricative or liquid. All occurrences of \**-ji-* and \**-ij-* become *-í-* except if they are preceded or followed by a different vowel, and word-final \**-Vj* becomes the rising diphthongs *-Vi*.

Examples of soft root conjugations are listed in Table 4.7. Note that the verb *jotuh* is also a third-aspirate root, which makes it doubly defective. There are only a very small number of such verbs.

		<i>jotuh</i> “know”		<i>kojur</i> “read”		<i>voluj</i> “rise (sun, moon)”	
Aspect		Indicative	Modal	Indicative	Modal	Indicative	Modal
Perfective	PERF	jotú	jotthu	kojur	koiru	voluj	volju
Experiential	EXP	jotá	jottha	kojar	koira	volaj	volja
Momentane	MOMT	jotí	jotthi	kojir	koiri	volí	volí
Progressive	PROG	jažtú	jažtúhe	jakjúr	jakjúre	javlúj	javlúje
Durative	DUR	jažtá	jažtáhe	jakjár	jakjáre	javláj	javláje
Habitual	HAB	jažtí	jažtíhe	jakír	jakíre	javlí	javlíje

(a) Aspect stems

	Infinitive	Active Participle	Passive Participle
Stem	<i>juté</i>	<i>ejátí</i>	<i>šežtú</i>
Meaning	know	knowing	known
Stem	<i>kujere</i>	<i>ekájir</i>	<i>šekjúr</i>
Meaning	read	reading	read
Stem	<i>vuleje</i>	<i>eválí</i>	<i>ševlúj</i>
Meaning	rise	rising	raised

(b) Non-finite stems

Table 4.7. Pattern I soft defective stems

#### 4.4. Pattern II: Intensive

Pattern II is commonly known as the *intensive* or *transitive* stem. It is primarily used to mean a stronger or iterative form of the action, or to form transitive verbs from intransitive and stative roots. Adjectival roots typically ascribe a causative meaning to Pattern II verbs. This pattern is also the base form of quadriliteral roots.

Adjectival roots often use Pattern II to form superlative roots; some examples include *hevvur* “best” (from *hevr* “good”) and *velluš* “tallest” (from *veluš* “tall”).

### 4.4.1. Triliteral Roots

The perfective indicative uses a stem of the form  $*C_1VC_2C_2uC_3$ , where ‘V’ is the inherent vowel. The experiential and momentane aspects replace the  $-u-$  with  $-u-$  or  $-u-$ . The modal stem appends a  $-u$  to the indicative stem.

The imperfective aspects use the pattern  $*jaC_1C_1V_2:C_2C_3V_1$ , where  $V_1$  is the inherent vowel and  $V_2$  is  $-ú-$ ,  $-á-$  or  $-í-$  for the progressive, durative and habitual aspects. The modal stems replace the final vowel with  $-e$ ; those roots whose inherent vowel is  $-e-$  do not have a distinct modal stem.

The non-finite stems are formed similarly to those for Pattern I verbs, albeit with a geminated second consonant. The infinitive is formed with the pattern  $*C_1uC_2C_2eC_3e$ ; the active participle with the pattern  $*eC_1áC_2C_2iC_3$ ; and the passive participle with the pattern  $*šeC_1iC_2C_2úC_3$ .

Some examples of Pattern II conjugations are listed in Table 4.8.

		sovvut “remind, exhort”		leccúm “shrink, reduce, make small”	
Aspect		Indicative stem	Modal stem	Indicative stem	Modal stem
Perfective	PERF	sovvut	sovvutu	leccum	leccumu
Experiential	EXP	sovvat	sovvatu	leccam	leccamu
Momentane	MOMT	sovvit	sovvitu	leccim	leccimu
Progressive	PROG	jassúvto	jassúvte	jallúcme	jallúcme
Durative	DUR	jassávto	jassávte	jallácme	jallácme
Habitual	HAB	jassívto	jassívte	jallícme	jallícme

(a) Aspectual stems

	Infinitive	Active Participle	Passive Participle
Stem	suvvete	esávvit	šesivvút
Meaning	remind	reminding	reminded

(b) Non-finite stems

Table 4.8. Pattern II triliteral stems

### 4.4.2. Biliteral Roots

Biliteral roots in Pattern II, like Pattern I, also lack distinct modal stems. The perfective indicative is formed by the pattern  $*C_1V:C_2C_2u$ , and the experiential and momentane aspects replace the final  $-u$  with  $-a$  or  $-i$ .

The imperfective aspects prefix *ja-* and switch the final two vowels; that is, they take the form  $*jaC_1V_2:C_2C_2V_1$ , where  $V_1$  is the short inherent vowel and  $V_2$  one of *-ú-* (progressive), *-á-* (durative), or *-í* (habitual).

The infinitive is marked by the pattern  $*C_1uC_2C_2éne$ , the active participle by the pattern  $*eC_1VC_2C_2í$ , and the passive participle by the pattern  $*šeC_1aC_2C_2ú$ .

Table 4.9 lists some example biliteral conjugations.

		<i>kérru</i> “request”	<i>máčču</i> “heat, make hot”
Aspect		Stem	Stem
Perfective	PERF	kérru	máčču
Experiential	EXP	kérra	máčča
Momentane	MOMT	kérri	máčči
Progressive	PROG	jakúrre	jamúčča
Durative	DUR	jakárre	jamáčča
Habitual	HAB	jakírre	jamíčča

(a) Aspectual stems

	Infinitive	Active Participle	Passive Participle
Stem	<i>muččéne</i>	<i>emaččí</i>	<i>šemačču</i>
Meaning	heat	heating	heated

(b) Non-finite stems

**Table 4.9.** Pattern II biliteral stems

#### 4.4.3. Quadriliteral Roots

The base form of quadriliteral roots is Pattern II; they cannot conjugate into Pattern I.

The perfective indicative aspect takes the form  $*C_1aC_2C_3uC_4$ . The experiential and momentane aspects replace the *-u-* with *-a-* or *-i-*. The modal stem appends a *-u* to the indicative stem.

The imperfective aspects use the pattern  $*jaC_1eC_2C_3V:C_4u$ , where  $V$  is *-ú-*, *-á-* or *-í-* for the progressive, durative and habitual aspects. The modal stems replace the final *-u* with *-e*.

The non-finite stems are formed similarly to those for trilateral roots, with the geminated second consonant replaced with  $C_2C_3$ . The infinitive is formed with the pattern  $*C_1uC_2C_3eC_4e$ ; the active participle with the pattern  $*eC_1aC_2C_3iC_4$ ; and the passive participle with the pattern  $*šeC_1iC_2C_3úC_4$ .

An example conjugation using the verb *zanzen* “annoy” is given in Table 4.10.

<i>zanzen</i> “annoy”			
Aspect		Indicative stem	Modal stem
Perfective	PERF	zanzun	zanzunu
Experiential	EXP	zanzan	zanzanu
Momentane	MOMT	zanzin	zanzinu
Progressive	PROG	jazenzúnu	jazenzúne
Durative	DUR	jazenzánu	jazenzáne
Habitual	HAB	jazenzínu	jazenzíne

(a) Aspectual stems

	Infinitive	Active Participle	Passive Participle
Stem	<i>zunzene</i>	<i>ezáncin</i>	<i>šezincún</i>
Meaning	annoy	annoying	annoyed

(b) Non-finite stems

**Table 4.10.** Pattern II quadrilateral stems

#### 4.4.4. Geminate roots

Geminate roots conjugate as trilateral roots in Pattern II, with the geminate consonant being split into two single consonants. Example conjugations of geminate roots are given in Table 4.11.

#### 4.4.5. Defective Roots

Defective roots in Pattern II are fairly regular, with the only irregularities being those introduced by the sound changes in Section 4.2.2. The most noticeable irregularities occur with third-defective roots, where elision and vowel-lengthening alters patterns in a relatively predictable way. Examples of defective conjugations are given in Table 4.12.

### 4.5. Pattern III: Causative

Pattern III is commonly known as the *causative* stem. Its most common function is causative; it may also convert transitive verbs into ditransitive ones. It can also have a causative meaning on verbs whose Pattern I root is intransitive, and for some verbs, may convey an assistive or factitive meaning. Roots in this pattern include *sukopsu* “feed”, *suroktu* “dictate”, *sudostu* “teach”, and *supesku* “fell sth (e.g. a tree)”.

<i>vassús</i> “flood”			
Aspect		Indicative	Modal
Perfective	PERF	vassus	vassusu
Experiential	EXP	vassas	vassasu
Momentane	MOMT	vassis	vassisu
Progressive	PROG	javsússa	javsússe
Durative	DUR	javsássa	javsásse
Habitual	HAB	javsíssa	javsísse

(a) Aspectual stems

	Infinitive	Active Participle	Passive Participle
Stem	<i>vusse</i>	<i>evássis</i>	<i>ševissús</i>
Meaning	flood	flooding	flooded

(b) Non-finite stems

**Table 4.11.** Pattern II geminate stems

The basic form of Pattern III verbs is prefixing *su-* onto the root  $C_1VC_2C_3$ , and as a result this pattern is also referred to as the *S-stem*.

#### 4.5.1. Triliteral Roots

The perfective indicative uses a stem of the form  $*suC_1VC_2C_3u$ . The experiential and momentane aspects replace the final *-u* with *-a* or *-i*. Pattern III verbs lack distinct modal stems in the perfective aspects.

The imperfective aspects (progressive, durative and habitual) use the stem  $*jasuC_1C_2V_2:C_3V_1$ , where  $V_1$  is the inherent vowel and  $V_2$  is *-ú-* for the progressive aspect, *-á-* for the durative, and *-í-* for the habitual. The modal stem replaces the final vowel with *-e*.

The infinitive is formed with the pattern  $*suC_1C_2uC_3e$ ; the active participle with the pattern  $*esC_1áC_2iC_3$ ; and the passive participle with the pattern  $*šesuC_1C_2úC_3$ .

Example triliteral conjugations are given in Table 4.13.

#### 4.5.2. Biliteral Roots

Biliteral roots in Pattern III have similar conjugations to Pattern I, with the addition of the prefix *su-* or the infix *-s-* that is inserted immediately before  $C_1$ . The infix assimilates to the point of articulation of a following fricative, effectively causing it to geminate.

		<i>jonnur</i> “plunder”		<i>volluj</i> “soar”		<i>žorrú</i> “fasten”	
Aspect		Indicative	Modal	Indicative	Modal	Indicative	Modal
Perfective	PERF	jonnur	jonnuru	volluj	volluju	žorrú	žorrú
Experiential	EXP	jonnar	jonnaru	vollaj	vollaju	žorrá	žorrá
Momentane	MOMT	jonnir	jonniru	vollí	volliju	žorrí	žorrí
Progressive	PROG	jaižúnro	jaižúnre	javvúljo	javvúlje	jažžúrro	jažžúrre
Durative	DUR	jaižánro	jaižánre	javváljo	javválje	jažžárro	jažžárre
Habitual	HAB	jaižínro	jaižínre	javvíljo	javvílje	jažžírro	jažžírre

(a) Aspect stems

	Infinitive	Active Participle	Passive Participle
<b>Stem</b>	<i>junnese</i>	<i>ejánnis</i>	<i>šejinnus</i>
<b>Meaning</b>	plunder	plundering	plundered
<b>Stem</b>	<i>vullei</i>	<i>evállí</i>	<i>ševillúj</i>
<b>Meaning</b>	soar	soaring	soared
<b>Stem</b>	<i>žurré</i>	<i>ežárrí</i>	<i>šežirrú</i>
<b>Meaning</b>	fasten	fastening	fastened

(b) Non-finite stems

**Table 4.12.** Pattern II defective stems

The infinitive is marked by the pattern  $*suC_1V:C_2e$ , the active participle by the pattern  $*esC_1V:C_2i$ , and the passive participle by the prefix *šes-*.

Some examples are listed in Table 4.14.

### 4.5.3. Quadriliteral roots

Quadriliteral roots form Pattern III similarly to Pattern II. The prefix *su-* or the infix *-s-* is inserted immediately before  $C_1$ , the infix assimilating to a geminate  $C_1$  if that consonant is a fricative.

The infinitive is marked by the pattern  $*suC_1C_2uC_3eC_4$ , the active participle by the pattern  $*esC_1V:C_2C_3iC_4$ , and the passive participle by the pattern  $*šesC_1iC_2C_3úC_4$ .

		<i>sukospu</i> “feed”		<i>sudostu</i> “teach”	
Aspect		Indicative	Modal	Indicative	Modal
Perfective	PERF	sukospu	sukospu	sudostu	sudostu
Experiential	EXP	sukospa	sukospa	sudosta	sudosta
Momentane	MOMT	sukospi	sukospi	sudosti	sudosti
Progressive	PROG	jasuksúpo	jasuksúpe	jasudsúto	jasudsúte
Durative	DUR	jasuksápo	jasuksápe	jasudsáto	jasudsáte
Habitual	HAB	jasuksípo	jasuksípe	jasudsíto	jasudsíte

(a) Aspectual stems

	Infinitive	Active Participle	Passive Participle
Stem	<i>suksupe</i>	<i>eskásip</i>	<i>šesuksúp</i>
Meaning	feed	feeding	fed

(b) Non-finite stems

**Table 4.13.** Pattern III trilateral stems

Aspect	<i>sutéku</i> “send”	
		Stem
Perfective	PERF	sutéku
Experiential	EXP	sutéka
Momentane	MOMT	sutéki
Progressive	PROG	jastúke
Durative	DUR	jastáke
Habitual	HAB	jastíke

(a) Aspectual stems

	Infinitive	Active Participle	Passive Participle
Stem	<i>sutéke</i>	<i>estáki</i>	<i>šesték</i>
Meaning	send	sending	sent

(b) Non-finite stems

**Table 4.14.** Pattern III biliteral stems



#### 4.5.4. Geminate roots

Geminate roots form Pattern III similarly to biliteral roots, with a geminate second consonant. The perfective aspects are formed with the pattern  $*suC_1V_1C_2C_2V_2$ , where  $V_1$  is the inherent vowel and  $V_2$  is one of  $-u-$ ,  $-a-$  or  $-i-$ .

The imperfective aspects use the pattern  $*jasC_1V_2C_2C_2V_2$  in the infinitive, replacing the final vowel with  $-e$  to form the modal stem.

The infinitive is formed with the pattern  $*suC_1uC_2C_2e$ , the active participle with  $*esuC_1aC_2C_2i$ , and the participle with  $*šesC_1iC_2úC_2$ .

As with all Pattern III stems, the infix  $-s-$  assimilates to an immediately following fricative. Table 4.15 lists the Pattern III stems for the verb *suvassu* “melt”.

<i>suvassu</i> “melt”			
Aspect		Indicative	Modal
Perfective	PERF	suvassu	suvassu
Experiential	EXP	suvassa	suvassa
Momentane	MOMT	suvassi	suvassi
Progressive	PROG	javvússa	javvússe
Durative	DUR	javvássa	javvásse
Habitual	HAB	javvíssa	javvísse

(a) Aspectual stems

	Infinitive	Active Participle	Passive Participle
Stem	<i>suvusse</i>	<i>esuvassi</i>	<i>ševvisús</i>
Meaning	melt	melting	molten

(b) Non-finite stems

**Table 4.15.** Pattern III geminate stems

#### 4.5.5. Defective Roots

Defective roots in Pattern III follow the same phonological assimilation rules as have previously described.

## 4.6. Pattern IV: Reflexive

Pattern IV is commonly known as the *reflexive* stem, though this is something of a misnomer as true reflexives only account for a portion of the verbs in this pattern. Verbs in Pattern IV are subject to a large amount of semantic drift, and some roots lack base forms in Patterns I or II. The main functions of this pattern are:

- Forming reflexives from transitive roots: *šomú* “shave” → *našmohu* “shave oneself”
- Forming causative reflexives from stative roots: *vorun* “wear” → *navronu* “dress oneself (cause oneself to wear)”
- Forming so-called autoreflexive verbs that denote (often involuntary) actions performed on one’s body: *náčoru* “sneeze”
- Forming verbs with unpredictable semantics: *narkotu* “copy (sth)”, *nakjoru* “read aloud, recite”, *namáru* “look inwards, introspect”

Of the functions listed, the only fully productive class is the reflexives from transitive roots. The verbs with unpredictable semantics are generally admitting of new forms, but the causative reflexives are mostly handled by Pattern VI in modern Qevesa, and the autoreflexives are a closed class.

### 4.6.1. Triliteral Roots

Triliteral roots form the perfective aspects with the pattern  $*naC_1C_2V_1C_3V_2$ , where  $V_1$  is the inherent root vowel and  $V_2$  is one of *-u*, *-a* or *-i* for the various subtypes.

The imperfective aspects are formed with the pattern  $*janaC_1V_2:C_2C_3V_1$ , where  $V_1$  is the inherent root vowel, and  $V_2$  is *-ú-* for the progressive aspect, *-á-* for the durative aspect, and *-í-* for the habitual aspect. Perfective aspects lack a distinct modal form in Pattern IV, but imperfective aspects form it by replacing the final vowel with *-e*.

The infinitive is formed with the pattern  $*naC_1uC_2eC_3e$ ; the active participle with the pattern  $*enC_1áC_2iC_3$  and the passive participle with the pattern  $*šenC_1iC_2C_3u$ .

Examples of triliteral stems in Pattern IV are given in Table 4.16.

### 4.6.2. Biliteral Roots

Biliteral roots form the perfective aspects by prefixing the Pattern I stem with *na-*. The imperfective stems are formed by inserting the prefix *-n-* immediately before  $C_1$ . Like their Pattern I counterparts, biliteral roots in this pattern also lack distinct modal stems.

The infinitive is formed with the pattern  $*naC_1V:C_2e$ ; the active participle with the pattern  $*enC_1áC_2i$  and the passive participle with the pattern  $*šenC_1V:C_2a$ .

		<i>narkotu</i> “copy (sth)”		<i>navronu</i> “dress oneself”	
Aspect		Indicative	Modal	Indicative	Modal
Perfective	PERF	narkotu	narkotu	navronu	navronu
Experiential	EXP	narkota	narkota	navrona	navrona
Momentane	MOMT	narkoti	narkoti	navroni	navroni
Progressive	PROG	janarúкто	janarúkte	janavúrno	janavúrne
Durative	DUR	janaráкто	janarákte	janavárno	janavárne
Habitual	HAB	janaríкто	janaríkte	janavírno	janavírne

(a) Aspectual stems

	Infinitive	Active Participle	Passive Participle
Stem	<i>narukete</i>	<i>enrákit</i>	<i>šenriktu</i>
Meaning	copy	copying	copied

(b) Non-finite stems

**Table 4.16.** Pattern IV trilateral stems

Examples of biliteral stems are given in Table 4.17.

		<i>namáru</i> “introspect”	<i>natévu</i> “sense, feel within”
Aspect		Stem	Stem
Perfective	PERF	namáru	natévu
Experiential	EXP	namára	natéva
Momentane	MOMT	namári	natévi
Progressive	PROG	janmúra	jantúve
Durative	DUR	janmára	jantáve
Habitual	HAB	janmíra	jantíve

(a) Aspectual stems

	Infinitive	Active Participle	Passive Participle
Stem	<i>namáre</i>	<i>enmári</i>	<i>šenmára</i>
Meaning	introspect	introspecting	introspected

(b) Non-finite stems

**Table 4.17.** Pattern IV biliteral stems

### 4.6.3. Quadrilateral roots

Quadrilateral roots form Pattern IV similarly to Pattern II. The prefix *na-* or the infix *-n-* is inserted immediately before  $C_1$ .

The infinitive is marked by the pattern  $*naC_1uC_2C_3eC_4e$ , the active participle by the pattern  $*anC_1V:C_2C_3iC_4$ , and the passive participle by the pattern  $*šenC_1iC_2C_3úC_4$ .

### 4.6.4. Geminate roots

Germinate roots form Pattern IV similarly to Pattern III, except for the perfective indicative aspects which split the geminate consonant  $C_2$  into two single consonants. The perfective indicative aspects are formed with the pattern  $*naC_1V_1C_2V_2C_2$ , where  $V_1$  is the inherent vowel and  $V_2$  is one of *-u-*, *-a-* or *-i-*, and the modal perfective aspects use the pattern  $*naC_1V_1C_2C_2V_2$ .

The imperfective aspects use the pattern  $*janC_1V_2:C_2C_2V_1$  in the indicative, replacing the final vowel with *-e* to form the modal stem.

The infinitive is formed with the pattern  $*naC_1C_2uC_2e$ , the active participle with  $*enC_1áC_2iC_2$ , and the participle with  $*šenC_1iC_2úC_2$ .

### 4.6.5. Defective Roots

Defective roots in Pattern IV follow the same phonological assimilation rules as have previously described.

## 4.7. Pattern V: Reciprocal

Pattern V is the *reciprocal* stem, whose primary purpose is to create verbs that convey meanings of a reciprocal or reflexive nature. It is often used to create verbs denoting social interactions or accompaniment, or to form transitive verbs from intransitive roots. This pattern is also subject to some semantic and metaphorical drift, though not as severe as in Pattern IV.

The general form of Pattern V verbs is inserting the infix *-at-* immediately after the first consonant.

### 4.7.1. Triliteral Roots

Triliteral roots form the perfective aspects with the pattern  $*C_1atV_1C_2C_3V_2$ , where  $V_1$  is the inherent root vowel and  $V_2$  is one of  $-u$ ,  $-a$  or  $-i$  for the various subtypes.

The imperfective aspects are formed with the pattern  $*jaC_1atV_2:C_2C_3a$ , where  $V_2$  is the  $-ú-$  for the progressive aspect,  $-á-$  for the durative aspect, and  $-í-$  for the habitual aspect. Perfective aspects lack a distinct modal form in Pattern V, but imperfective aspects form it by replacing the final  $-a$  with  $-e$ .

The infinitive is formed with the pattern  $*C_1atuC_2eC_3e$ ; the active participle with the pattern  $*aC_1átC_2iC_3$  and the passive participle with the pattern  $*šeC_1atiC_2C_3u$ .

Examples of triliteral stems in Pattern V are given in Table 4.18.

Aspect		<i>ratoktu</i> “correspond (with)”		<i>šatoptu</i> “buy (from)”	
		Indicative	Modal	Indicative	Modal
Perfective	PERF	ratoktu	ratoktu	šatoptu	šatoptu
Experiential	EXP	ratokta	ratokta	šatopta	šatopta
Momentane	MOMT	ratokti	ratokti	šatopti	šatopti
Progressive	PROG	jaratúkta	jaratúkte	jašatúpta	jašatúpte
Durative	DUR	jaratákta	jaratákte	jašatápta	jašatápte
Habitual	HAB	jaratíkta	jaratíkte	jašatípta	jašatípte

(a) Aspectual stems

	Infinitive	Active Participle	Passive Participle
Stem	<i>ratukete</i>	<i>erátkit</i>	<i>šeratiktú</i>
Meaning	correspond	corresponding	corresponded

(b) Non-finite stems

**Table 4.18.** Pattern V triliteral stems

### 4.7.2. Biliteral Roots

Biliteral roots form the aspects by inserting the infix  $-at-$  immediately after  $C_1$  on the Pattern I stem. Like their Pattern I counterparts, biliteral roots in this pattern also lack distinct modal stems.

The infinitive is formed with the pattern  $*C_1atV:C_2e$ ; the active participle with the pattern  $*eC_1táC_2i$  and the passive participle with the pattern  $*šeC_1atV:C_2a$ .

Examples of biliteral stems are given in Table 4.19.

		<i>tatéku</i> “go together (with)”	<i>katéru</i> “ask for (sth)”
Aspect		Stem	Stem
Perfective	PERF	tatéku	katéru
Experiential	EXP	tatéka	katéra
Momentane	MOMT	tatéki	katéri
Progressive	PROG	jatatúke	jakatúre
Durative	DUR	jatatáke	jakatáre
Habitual	HAB	jatatíke	jakatíre

(a) Aspectual stems

	Infinitive	Active Participle	Passive Participle
Stem	<i>katére</i>	<i>ektári</i>	<i>šekatéra</i>
Meaning	ask for (sth)	asking	asked

(b) Non-finite stems

Table 4.19. Pattern V biliteral stems

### 4.7.3. Quadriliteral roots

Quadriliteral roots form Pattern IV similarly to Pattern II. The infix *-at-* is inserted immediately after  $C_1$ .

The infinitive is marked by the pattern  $*C_1atC_2uC_3eC_4e$ , the active participle by the pattern  $*eC_1atáC_2C_3iC_4$ , and the passive participle by the pattern  $*šeC_1atiC_2C_3úC_4$ .

### 4.7.4. Geminate roots

Germinate roots form Pattern V similarly to Pattern III. The perfective aspects are formed with the pattern  $*C_1atV_1C_2C_2V_2$ , where  $V_1$  is the inherent vowel and  $V_2$  is one of *-ú-*, *-á-* or *-í-*.

The imperfective aspects use the pattern  $*jaC_1atV_2:C_2C_2V_1$  in the indicative, replacing the final vowel with *-e* to form the modal stem.

The infinitive is formed with the pattern  $*C_1atC_2uC_2e$ , the active participle with  $*eC_1atáC_2iC_2$ , and the participle with  $*šeC_1atiC_2úC_2$ .

### 4.7.5. Defective Roots

Defective roots in Pattern V follow the same phonological assimilation rules as have previously described.

## 4.8. Pattern VI: Causative Reflexive

Pattern VI is the *causative reflexive* stem, and generally functions as the reflexive counterpart to Patterns II and III. However, it is often subject to large amounts of unpredictable semantic and metaphorical drift. Verbs in this pattern often have an inchoative sense associated with them.

It is marked by the infix *-st-* in all forms.

### 4.8.1. Triliteral Roots

Triliteral roots form the perfective indicative aspects with the pattern  $*istV_1C_1C_2V_2C_3$ , where  $V_1$  is the inherent root vowel and  $V_2$  is one of *-u-*, *-a-* or *-i-* for the various subtypes. The modal perfective aspects append the suffix *-e*.

The imperfective aspects are formed with the pattern  $*jastaC_1V_2:C_2C_3a$ , where  $V_2$  is *-ú-* for the progressive aspect, *-á-* for the durative aspect, and *-í-* for the habitual aspect. The modal conjugations are formed by replacing the final *-a* of the indicative stems with *-e*.

The infinitive is formed with the pattern  $*istuC_1C_2eC_3e$ ; the active participle with the pattern  $*estáC_1C_2iC_3$  and the passive participle with the pattern  $*šestiC_1C_2uC_3$ .

Examples of triliteral stems in Pattern VI are given in Table 4.20.

istodsut “learn”			
Aspect		Indicative	Modal
Perfective	PERF	istodsut	istodsute
Experiential	EXP	istodsat	istodsate
Momentane	MOMT	istodsit	istodsité
Progressive	PROG	jastadústa	jastadúste
Durative	DUR	jastadásta	jastadáste
Habitual	HAB	jastadísta	jastadíste

(a) Aspectual stems

	Infinitive	Active Participle	Passive Participle
Stem	istudsete	estádsit	šestidsut
Meaning	learn	learning	learned

(b) Non-finite stems

**Table 4.20.** Pattern VI triliteral stems

### 4.8.2. Biliteral Roots

Biliteral roots form the perfective aspects by the pattern  $*istV_1C_1V_2C_2$ , where  $V_1$  is the short inherent vowel and  $V_2$  is one of  $-u-$ ,  $-a-$  or  $-i-$ . The imperfective stems use the pattern  $*jastV_2:C_1V_1C_2$ , again with  $V_1$  as the short inherent vowel and  $V_2$  one of  $-ú-$ ,  $-á-$  or  $-í-$ . Both aspects form the modal stem by suffixing with  $-e$ .

The infinitive is formed with the pattern  $*istaC_1V:C_2e$ ; the active participle with the pattern  $*estáC_1iC_2$  and the passive participle with the pattern  $*šestiC_1uC_2$ .

Examples of biliteral stems are given in Table 4.21.

<i>istamur</i> “reflect”			
Aspect		Indicative	Modal
Perfective	PERF	istamur	istamure
Experiential	EXP	istamar	istamare
Momentane	MOMT	istamir	istamire
Progressive	PROG	jastúmar	jastúmare
Durative	DUR	jastámar	jastámare
Habitual	HAB	jastimar	jastimare

(a) Aspectual stems

	Infinitive	Active Participle	Passive Participle
Stem	<i>istamáre</i>	<i>estámir</i>	<i>šestimur</i>
Meaning	reflect	reflecting	reflected

(b) Non-finite stems

Table 4.21. Pattern VI biliteral stems

### 4.8.3. Quadriliteral roots

### 4.8.4. Geminate roots

Geminate roots form Pattern VI by splitting the geminate consonants and treating it as two single consonants in all conjugations. The perfective aspects are formed with the pattern  $*istV_1C_1C_2V_2C_2$ , where  $V_1$  is the short inherent vowel and  $V_2$  is one of  $-u-$ ,  $-a-$  or  $-i-$ . The imperfective stems use the pattern  $*jastV_2:C_1C_2V_1C_2$ , again with  $V_1$  as the short inherent vowel and  $V_2$  one of  $-ú-$ ,  $-á-$  or  $-í-$ . Both aspects form the modal stem by suffixing with  $-e$ .

The infinitive is formed with the pattern  $*istaC_1uC_2C_2e$ ; the active participle with the pattern  $*estáC_1C_2iC_2$  and the passive participle with the pattern  $*šestiC_1C_2uC_2$ .



Examples of biliteral stems are given in Table 4.22.

<i>istavsus</i> “(begin to) flow”			
Aspect		Indicative	Modal
Perfective	PERF	istavsus	istavsus
Experiential	EXP	istavsas	istavsas
Momentane	MOMT	istavsis	istavsis
Progressive	PROG	jastúvsas	jastúvsas
Durative	DUR	jastávsas	jastávsas
Habitual	HAB	jastívsas	jastívsas

(a) Aspectual stems

	Infinitive	Active Participle	Passive Participle
Stem	<i>istavusse</i>	<i>estávsis</i>	<i>šestivsus</i>
Meaning	(begin to) flow	(beginning to) flow	(begun to) flow

(b) Non-finite stems

**Table 4.22.** Pattern VI biliteral stems

#### 4.8.5. Defective Roots

Defective roots in Pattern VI follow the same phonological assimilation rules as have previously described.

### 4.9. Pattern VII: Passive Reflexive

Pattern VII is the *passive reflexive* stem, and commonly used to form anticausative verbs.

### 4.10. Pattern VIII: Stative

Pattern VIII is the *stative* stem, used to form stative verbs and verbs that describe attributes and qualities. Most adjective-like words are formed from this pattern, such as *ivlešu* “tall” (from *veluš* “grow”).

### 4.10.1. Triliteral Roots

Triliteral roots form the perfective aspects with the pattern  $*iC_1C_2V_1C_3V_2$ , where  $V_1$  is the inherent root vowel and  $V_2$  is one of  $-u$ ,  $-a$  or  $-i$  for the various subtypes. The perfective aspects lack a distinct modal stem.

The imperfective aspects are formed with the pattern  $*jiC_1V_2:C_2C_3a$ , where  $V_2$  is  $-\acute{u}$ - for the progressive aspect,  $-\acute{a}$ - for the durative aspect, and  $-\acute{i}$ - for the habitual aspect. The modal conjugations are formed by replacing the final  $-a$  of the indicative stems with  $-e$ .

The infinitive is formed with the pattern  $*iC_1C_2eC_3e$  and the passive participle with the pattern  $*\acute{s}eiC_1C_2uC_3$ ; Pattern VIII verbs lack an active participle.

Examples of triliteral stems in Pattern VIII are given in Table 4.23.

<i>iksetu</i> “be ready”			
Aspect		Indicative	Modal
Perfective	PERF	iksetu	iksetu
Experiential	EXP	ikseta	ikseta
Momentane	MOMT	ikseti	ikseti
Progressive	PROG	jikústa	jikúste
Durative	DUR	jikásta	jikáste
Habitual	HAB	jikísta	jikíste
(a) Aspectual stems			
		Infinitive	Passive Participle
Stem		<i>iksete</i>	<i>\acute{s}eiksut</i>
Meaning		ready	readied
(b) Non-finite stems			

**Table 4.23.** Pattern VIII triliteral stems

### 4.10.2. Biliteral Roots

Biliteral roots form the perfective aspects with the pattern  $*C_1iC_2V_2$ , where  $V_2$  is one of  $-u$ ,  $-a$  or  $-i$  for the various subtypes. The perfective aspects lack a distinct modal stem.

The imperfective aspects are formed with the pattern  $*jiC_1V_2:C_2V_1$ , where  $V_1$  is the inherent vowel and  $V_2$  is  $-\acute{u}$ - for the progressive aspect,  $-\acute{a}$ - for the durative aspect, and  $-\acute{i}$ - for the habitual aspect. The modal conjugations are formed by replacing the final vowel of the indicative stems with  $-e$ .

### 4.10.3. Geminate Roots

Geminate roots behave like biliteral roots in Pattern VIII. The perfective aspects are formed with the pattern  $*C_1iC_2C_2V_2$ , where  $V_2$  is one of  $-u$ ,  $-a$  or  $-i$  for the various subtypes.

The imperfective aspects are formed with the pattern  $*jiC_1V_2:C_2C_2V_1$ , where  $V_1$  is the inherent vowel and  $V_2$  is  $-ú-$  for the progressive aspect,  $-á-$  for the durative aspect, and  $-í-$  for the habitual aspect. The modal conjugations are formed by replacing the final vowel of the indicative stems with  $-e$ .

The infinitive is formed with the pattern  $*iC_1eC_2C_2e$  and the passive participle with the pattern  $*šiC_1C_2uC_2$ .

<i>zillu</i> “green”			
Aspect		Indicative	Modal
Perfective	PERF	zillu	zillu
Experiential	EXP	zilla	zilla
Momentane	MOMT	zilli	zilli
Progressive	PROG	jizúlla	jizúlle
Durative	DUR	jizálla	jizálle
Habitual	HAB	jizílla	jizílle
(a) Aspectual stems			
		Infinitive	Passive Participle
Stem		<i>izelle</i>	<i>šizlul</i>
Meaning		green	green
(b) Non-finite stems			

**Table 4.24.** Pattern VIII geminate stems

### 4.10.4. Defective Roots

Defective roots in Pattern VI follow the same phonological assimilation rules as have been previously described. Some examples are listed in Table 4.25.

<i>íveru</i> “be good”			
Aspect		Indicative	Modal
Perfective	PERF	<i>íveru</i>	<i>íveru</i>
Experiential	EXP	<i>ívera</i>	<i>ívera</i>
Momentane	MOMT	<i>íveri</i>	<i>íveri</i>
Progressive	PROG	<i>jihúvra</i>	<i>jihúvre</i>
Durative	DUR	<i>jihávra</i>	<i>jihávre</i>
Habitual	HAB	<i>jihívra</i>	<i>jihívre</i>
(a) Aspectual stems			
		Infinitive	Passive Participle
Stem		<i>ívere</i>	<i>šévur</i>
Meaning		good	good
(b) Non-finite stems			

Table 4.25. Pattern VIII defective stems

## 4.11. Aspect

Qevesa verbal morphology indicates aspect instead of tense, to the extent that there is no means to indicate tense on the verb phrase; the closest approximation is periphrastically by means of adverbial phrases referring to time.

### 4.11.1. Perfective

The perfective aspect indicate activities viewed as a single whole. It is typically used to speak of singular events completed in the past, but may also be used to speak of actions without internal structure.

- (1) *Kesselanti tékujen*  
*Kessel-anti ték-u-jen*  
 Kessel-ALL go-PERF-1SG.AGT  
 I went to Kessel.
- (2) *Mi kori lamiztivaš mārūn.*  
*Mi-Ø kori lamizti-v-aš mār-u-n*  
 3SG-DIR three ballgame-DU-ABS see-PERF-3SG.AGT  
 He has watched three ballgames.

### 4.11.2. Experiential

The experiential aspect ascribes to a subject the property of having experienced the event. There is some overlap between the perfective and experiential aspects, but the experiential carries connotations of ‘completeness’ that the perfective does not.

- (3) *Mi kori lamiztivaš máran.*  
*Mi-Ø kori lamizti-v-aš már-a-n*  
 3SG-DIR three ballgame-DU-ABS see-EXP-3SG.AGT  
 He has watched three ballgames [in his entire life].
- (4) *Kovelnapalli póriaš máratan.*  
*ko-velnapa-lli póri-a-š már-a-tan*  
 PROX-tomorrow-ESS city-DEF-ABS see-EXP-2SG.AGT  
 Tomorrow you will have seen [everything in] the city.

### 4.11.3. Momentane

The momentane aspect indicates brief single-time activities or states.

### 4.11.4. Progressive and Durative

The progressive aspect indicates ongoing actions with a change of state.

- (5) *Veráninaš javrúnen.*  
*verán-in-aš javrún-en*  
 clothes-PART-ABS wear-PROG-1SG.AGT  
 I am putting on clothes.

The durative aspect indicates ongoing actions without a change of state, or actions which last some time.

- (6) *Veráninaš javránen.*  
*verán-in-aš javrán-en*  
 clothes-PART-ABS wear-DUR-1SG.AGT  
 I am wearing clothes.

There are a number of verb patterns that imply either the progressive or the durative as their imperfective aspect, or have subtly different meanings depending on which is used. Adjectival verbs use the progressive aspect to indicate a change to the quality described by the adjective, and the durative is used to indicate a more-or-less continuous state.

#### 4.11.5. Habitual

The habitual aspect indicates actions that occur habitually.

### 4.12. Verb Mood

Qevesa inflects verbs for five basic moods: *indicative*, *mirative*, *conditional*, *optative*, *potential*, and *imperative*. The indicative mood is marked by separate stems described in the previous section, and with the exception of the imperative mood, the others are marked by suffixes appended to the modal stem of the verb. These suffixes are listed in Table 4.28.

Mood		Suffix
<b>Mirative</b>	MIR	-lu
<b>Conditional</b>	COND	-zu
<b>Optative</b>	OPT	-tu
<b>Potential</b>	POT	-ru

**Table 4.26.** Verbal mood suffixes

The imperative mood is marked on the infinitive verb stem rather than the modal verb stem. There is a perfective imperative and an imperfective imperative, both marked with suffixes and prefixes listed in Table 4.27. The *-t-* is epenthetic and inserted if the infinitive stem ends with a vowel. If the infinitive stem begins with a vowel, this vowel is dropped and the imperfective prefix becomes *já-*.

Aspect		Prefix	Suffix
<b>Perfective</b>	PERF.IMP		-(t)um
<b>Imperfective</b>	IPFV.IMP	ja-	-(t)om

**Table 4.27.** Imperative affixes

#### 4.12.1. Indicative Mood

The indicative mood is used for factual statements and positive beliefs, and as such is the default mood.

#### 4.12.2. Mirative Mood

The mirative mood is used to express surprise and also doubt, irony, sarcasm. It is used to express statements contrary to the speaker's expectations or state of mind.

#### 4.12.3. Conditional Mood

The conditional mood is used to speak of an event whose realization is dependent upon another condition.

#### 4.12.4. Optative Mood

The optative mood is used to express hopes, wishes and desires.

#### 4.12.5. Potential Mood

The potential mood indicates that, in the opinion of the speaker, the action or occurrence is considered likely. It can also be used to express that one has the ability to do something.

#### 4.12.6. Imperative Mood

The imperative mood is used for commands and requests.

### 4.13. Person Marking

Person marking in Qevesa is somewhat complicated by the unusual morphosyntactic alignment. It broadly functions as a *trigger system*, in which the thematic role (agent, patient, or oblique) of the noun marked by the direct case is encoded in the verb.

The personal suffixes mark for first, second and third person in singular, dual and plural numbers, with the first person plural also making a distinction between inclusive and exclusive. The inanimate suffixes do not indicate number, nor are there inanimate suffixes for the agent trigger. These suffixes are listed in Table 4.28; the left columns list suffixes that follow a consonant, and the right columns those that follow a vowel.

	Agent Trigger		Patient Trigger		Oblique Trigger	
I'M PRETTY SURE	AGT		PAT		OBL	
1SG	-en	-jen	-eš	-ješ	-ek	-jek
2SG	-tan	-tan	-taš	-taš	-tak	-tak
3SG	-in	-n	-iš	-š	-ik	-k
1DU	-even	-ven	-eveš	-veš	-evék	-vek
2DU	-avtin	-vtin	-avtiš	-vtiš	-avtik	-vtik
3DU	-iván	-ván	-iváš	-vás	-ivák	-vák
1PL;INC	-isen	-sen	-iseš	-seš	-isek	-sek
1PL;EXC	-ečen	-čen	-ečes	-češ	-eček	-ček
2PL	-astin	-stin	-astiš	-stiš	-astik	-stik
3PL	-imsen	-msen	-imseš	-mseš	-imsek	-msek
INANIM			-oš	-š	-ok	-k

**Table 4.28.** Person marking suffixes



# 5

## *Nominal Morphology*

### **5.1. Definitions and Features**

Qevesa nouns, like verbs, are highly regular in their declension. They inflect for two non-inherent features: number and case. They are also occasionally marked for animacy, though this is inherent in the noun, and thus is usually only indicated by the declension affixes.

Unlike in some languages, there is no grammatical gender. Instead, Qevesa uses natural gender, and this is an inherent feature of the noun that is neither marked nor affects declension. Explicit constructions to distinguish gender may be used when necessary.

Most nouns have three numbers, a singular, dual or quantitative, and plural, although a small, closed set have a natural number and receive inverse marking.

There are fourteen cases in the standard written language: direct, nominative, absolutive, secundative, genitive, essive, instrumental-committative, inessive, adessive, illative, allative, elative, ablative and comparative.

Nouns can also be marked for four states, which are different types of determinateness.

The citation form of all nouns is the unmarked form, that is, with no suffixes or prefixes.

#### **5.1.1. Animacy**

Nouns in the Teralo family of languages display a property known as animacy, in which nouns referring to humans, animals and other things perceived as having consciousness or life decline differently to other nouns in some forms. The animacy of a noun must be known in order to properly decline it to the primary cases and to indicate pronomial forms.

Animate nouns refer to humans, animals, spirits, some plants, and some meteorological and geological phenomena. This includes personal names, possessions, and some body parts. Most living but inanimate life forms are not included, such as the majority of plants, as well as microbial life forms. Animacy is a fixed feature, so nouns may not switch between animate

and inanimate declensions. Exceptions to this include named objects as well as some towns and cities.

## 5.2. Nominal Declension

Qevesa noun words consist of the stem, followed by number, possessor and case marking:

(7) *stem*-NUMBER-POSSESSOR-CASE

Noun stems that end in a long vowel reduce it before suffixes that begin with a vowel.

### 5.2.1. Number

Qevesa nouns have four numbers, singular, dual, plural and partitive, which are typically indicated by the suffixes listed in Table 5.1. A small, closed set of nouns has suppletive plural forms; these may be so-called *broken plurals* or separate roots entirely.

The indefinite suffix is marked with an *-e* after a consonant, and is unmarked on nouns that end with a vowel, except if the vowel is *-i* in which case the indefinite suffix replaces it.

The definite singular suffix is usually *-ia*, and is not used before a pronomial possessor. Definiteness may also be indicated by the prepositional articles *a* or *az*.

An epenthetic *-e-* is inserted after a consonant for the dual and plural suffixes; the partitive uses an *-i-* instead.

Number	Suffix	
<b>Indefinite</b>	INDEF	-Ø, -e
<b>Definite Singular</b>	SG	-ia, -ja
<b>Dual/Quantitative</b>	DU	-(e)v
<b>Plural</b>	PL	-(e)s
<b>Partitive</b>	PART	-(i)n

**Table 5.1.** Grammatical number suffixes

Number marking in Qevesa functions in a somewhat unusual manner in that every noun has an inherent “natural” number, which is its default, unmarked form. The suffixes are appended to indicate that the quantity (and definiteness) differs from what is expected. Most nouns default to the implicit singular; some nouns, such as body parts and items of clothing that come in pairs are implicitly dual (*méri* “eyes”); and other nouns may be implicitly plural or partial (particularly uncountable nouns).

The dual number functions to indicate exact quantities. By itself, it indicates exactly two of the noun; however, it is also used when the noun is preceded by a modifier that indicates an exact quantity, such as a number word.

In contrast to the dual, the plural number is used for unspecified quantities greater than the singular. The plural suffix may also encode definiteness, especially for those nouns whose unmarked form has an implicit number.

The partitive is used to express partialness or inexact quantities.

### 5.2.2. Case

Qevesa possesses fourteen cases, which are divided into two groups. The primary cases, of which there are four, indicate morphosyntactic roles of the noun with respect to the verb; the remaining ten cases are the secondary cases, and these are mostly locative and adverbial cases.

The case suffixes are listed in Table 5.2. The left column lists suffixes that follow a vowel, and the right column lists suffixes that follow a consonant.

Noun Case		Suffix	
<b>Direct</b>	DIR	-a, -n, -Ø	
<b>Nominative</b>	NOM	-m	-am
<b>Absolutive</b>	ABS	-š	-aš
<b>Secundative</b>	SDT	-t	-at
<b>Genitive</b>	GEN	-k	-ak
<b>Comparative</b>	CMPR	-d	-ad
<b>Essive</b>	ESS	-l	-alli
<b>Instrumental</b>	INS	-či	-ači
<b>Inessive</b>	INE	-ssi	-assi
<b>Adessive</b>	ADE	-zi	-azi
<b>Illative</b>	ILL	-sti	-asti
<b>Allative</b>	ALL	-nti	-anti
<b>Elativ</b>	ELA	-spi	-aspi
<b>Ablative</b>	ABL	-mpi	-ampi

**Table 5.2.** Case suffixes

### 5.2.3. Direct

The direct case marks the topic of the verb phrase. This may be the experiencer (both voluntary and involuntary) of an intransitive verb, the agent or patient of a transitive verb, or (less commonly) some other argument of the verb. In this latter case, the direct suffix is stacked onto the other case suffix.

Typically, animate nouns in the direct case are the voluntary experiencers or agents of verbs, and inanimate nouns in the direct case are experiencers or patients.

The direct case suffix takes several forms: *-a* only occurs after a consonant, or a consonant followed by *u*; *-n* occurs after a diphthong ending in *u*, or when the direct case is stacked onto a secondary case; elsewhere, the direct case is unmarked.

### 5.2.4. Nominative

The nominative case marks the voluntary experiencer of an intransitive verb, or the agent of a transitive verb. Inanimate nouns cannot be marked with the nominative case, because an inanimate entity is considered incapable of acting of its own accord.

### 5.2.5. Absolutive

The absolutive case marks the involuntary experiencer of an intransitive verb, the patient of a transitive verb or the recipient of ditransitive verb.

### 5.2.6. Secundative

Qevesa is a secundative language, that is, the recipient of a ditransitive verb is treated the same as the patient of a monotransitive verb. The secundative case marks the theme of a ditransitive verb.

### 5.2.7. Genitive

The genitive case indicates the possessor of another noun. Animate pronomial possessors are usually indicated by means of a suffix on the possessed noun.

### 5.2.8. Essive

The essive case is used to indicate duration and time, as well as temporary states of being or existence.

### **5.2.9. Instrumental**

The instrumental case indicates the means by which the action is performed. Inanimate agents of verbs are also marked with the instrumental case.

### **5.2.10. Inessive**

The inessive case indicates internal location.

### **5.2.11. Adessive**

The adessive case indicates external location.

### **5.2.12. Illative**

The illative case indicates motion from the exterior to the interior.

### **5.2.13. Allative**

The allative case indicates motion towards the noun.

### **5.2.14. Elative**

The elative case indicates motion from the interior to the exterior.

### **5.2.15. Ablative**

The ablative case indicates motion away from the noun. It can also be used in expressions of time and emotion to indicate the beginning of the event or state.

### **5.2.16. Comparative**

The comparative case indicates a likeness to something, or the standard to which something is compared.

### 5.3. Pronouns and Pronominal forms

Pronouns are roughly equivalent to nouns in terms of syntax and morphology. They serve as substitutes for other nouns or noun phrases that have previously been mentioned or can be inferred from context. There are a number of types of pronouns in Qevesa, including personal pronouns, demonstrative pronouns and interrogative pronouns.

#### 5.3.1. Personal Pronouns

The personal pronouns stand in for other nouns, indicating that noun's person, number and case. Most personal pronouns refer only to animate referents: a separate inanimate pronoun is used for inanimate referents. There are two first person plural pronouns, an inclusive, which includes the listener, and an exclusive, which does not.

Personal pronouns are declined to the some of the cases by suffixation; other case constructions use a stem derived from the case ending combined with the suffix form of the pronoun. The suffix form is generally preferred over the genitive case to indicate possession, but inanimate pronouns lack a suffix form so always use the genitive pronoun.

The base forms of the pronouns are given in Table 5.3, and the cases with personal suffixes are given in Table 5.4.

	Stem		Cases					
	Root	Suffix	DIR	NOM	ABS	SDT	GEN	CMPR
1SG	je	-(a)i, -e	je	jem	ješ	jeut	jek	jed
2SG	tá	-ut	tá	tám	táš	taut	ták	tád
3SG	mi	-(i)m	mi	mim	miš	miot	miek	mied
1DU;INC	vu	-iu, -vu	vu	vum	vuš	vot	vek	vud
1DU;EXC	če	-(e)če	ča	čém	čэш	čeut	ček	čed
2DU	tav	-(e)tu	táva	távam	távaš	távet	távek	táved
3DU	miv	-(u)mi	miva	mivam	mivaš	mivet	mivek	mived
1PL;INC	jis	-(i)sá	jisa	jisam	jisaš	jiset	jisek	jised
1PL;EXC	čes	-(e)če	česa	česam	česaš	česet	česek	česed
2PL	tás	-(a)tá	tása	tásam	tásaš	táset	tásek	tásed
3PL	mis	-(a)mi	misa	misam	misaš	miset	misek	mised
INANIM;SG	han		hana	hanam	hanaš	hanet	hanek	haned
INANIM;DU	hava		hava	havam	havaš	havet	havek	haved
INANIM;PL	hasa		hasa	hasam	hasaš	haset	hasek	hased

**Table 5.3.** Personal pronouns

		Cases							
		ESS	INS	INE	ADE	ILL	ALL	ELA	ABL
		<i>el-, l-</i>	<i>eč-, č-, če-</i>	<i>ess-</i>	<i>ez-</i>	<i>est-</i>	<i>ent-</i>	<i>esp-</i>	<i>emp-</i>
1SG	<i>-ai</i>	elai	ečai	essai	ezai	estai	entai	espai	empai
2SG	<i>-ut</i>	alut	ačut	assut	azut	astut	antut	asput	amput
3SG	<i>-mi</i>	elim	ečim	essim	ezim	estim	entim	espim	empim
1DU;INC	<i>-ivi</i>	elivi	ečivi	essivi	ezivi	estivi	entivi	espivi	empivi
1DU;EXC	<i>-eči</i>	eleči	ečeči	esseči	ezeči	esteči	enteči	espeči	empeči
2DU	<i>-etu</i>	eletu	ečetu	essetu	ezetu	estetu	entetu	espetu	empetu
3DU	<i>-umi</i>	lumi	čumi	essumi	ezumi	estumi	entumi	espumi	empumi
1PL;INC	<i>-ísa, -isa</i>	lísa	čeisa	essísa	ezísa	estísa	entísa	espísa	empísa
1PL;EXC	<i>-ičes</i>	ličes	čičes	essičes	ezičes	estičes	entičes	espičes	empičes
2PL	<i>-atás</i>	latás	čatás	essatás	ezatás	estatás	entatás	espatás	empatás
3PL	<i>-mis, -emis</i>	lemis	čemis	essemis	ezemis	estemis	entemis	espemis	empemis
		<i>-lla</i>	<i>-či</i>	<i>-ssi</i>	<i>-zi</i>	<i>-sti</i>	<i>-nti</i>	<i>-spi</i>	<i>-mpi</i>
INANIM;SG	<i>ha-</i>	halla	hači	hassi	hazi	hasti	hanti	haspi	hampi
INANIM;DU	<i>hav-</i>	havalla	havači	havassi	havazi	havasti	havanti	havaspi	havampi
INANIM;PL	<i>has-</i>	hasalla	hasači	hasassi	hasazi	hasasti	hasanti	hasaspi	hasampi

Table 5.4. Cases with personal suffixes

### 5.3.1.1. Possessive Suffixes

Pronominal genitive forms are rarely used when the possessor is animate; instead, nouns are marked with suffixes that indicate the possessor. These suffixes also influence whether the vowel or consonant form of the following case suffix is used.

### 5.3.2. Demonstrative and Correlative Pronouns

Qevesa has three degrees of demonstrative pronouns, as well as an interrogative series.

- The **proximal** series refers to things closer to the speaker than the listener;
- The **medial** series refers to things closer to the listener than the speaker; and
- The **distal** series refers to things that are far from both speaker and listener.

Demonstrative pronouns must agree in number and case with their antecedent, unlike all other types of modifiers, such as adjectives.

The demonstrative pronouns are listed in Table 5.5.

		Proximal	Medial	Distal	Interrogative
		PROX	MED	DIST	INT
		<i>to-</i>	<i>ko-</i>	<i>ša-</i>	<i>ve-</i>
<b>Person</b>	<i>-icu</i>	toicu	koicu	šaicu	veicu
<b>Animate</b>	<i>-re</i>	tore	kore	šare	vere
<b>Inanimate</b>	<i>-ku</i>	toku	koku	šaku	veku
<b>Location</b>	<i>-ze</i>	toze	koze	šaze	veze
<b>Direction</b>	<i>-chira</i>	tochira	kochira	šachira	vechira
<b>Manner</b>	<i>-:du</i>	tódu	kódu	šádu	védu

**Table 5.5.** Demonstrative pronouns

## 5.4. Postpositions

As a left-branching language, Qevesa tends to use postpositions almost exclusively. Many postpositions are inflected for case, and require the complement after which they are placed to adopt a particular case form as well.



# 6

## *Adjectival Morphology*

Qevesa does not possess adjectives in the syntactic sense, though there are words that function as adjectives in the semantic sense. These are distributed into two morphological classes, with some overlap between them:

- Adjectival verbs have verbal roots and conjugate as stative verbs.
- Adjectival nouns are nouns that combine with the intransitive copula.

Unlike adjectives in languages like English, adjectival verbs in Qevesa inflect for aspect, mood and person. Every adjective can be used in an attributive position, and nearly every adjective can be used in a predicative position. Both the predicative and attributive forms can be reanalysed as verb phrases, making the attributive forms of adjectival verbs and adjectival nouns relative clauses.

### **6.1. Adjectival Inflection**

Adjectival words do have additional inflections that aren't used with non-adjectival verbs and nouns. primarily inflect for degree. The structure of an adjective is:



# 7

## *Numerals*

Numerals form a separate class in Qevesa, ... The counting system is fundamentally duo-decimal

Cardinal		
$0_{12}$	0	en
$1_{12}$	1	jara
$2_{12}$	2	vít
$3_{12}$	3	kor
$4_{12}$	4	qesa
$5_{12}$	5	peci
$6_{12}$	6	zusti
$7_{12}$	7	kuš
$8_{12}$	8	soppi
$9_{12}$	9	jouka
$A_{12}$	ζ	mieri
$B_{12}$	ξ	túre
$10_{12}$	10	veša

**Table 7.1.** Basic numerals

Numerals from  $20_{12}$  to  $B0_{12}$  are suffixed with *-vešu*:

$20_{12}$	<i>vítvešu</i>
$30_{12}$	<i>korvešu</i>
$40_{12}$	<i>qesavešu</i>
$50_{12}$	<i>pecvešu</i>
$70_{12}$	<i>kušvešu</i>
$A0_{12}$	<i>mierivešu</i>

BB<sub>12</sub> *túrevešu-túre*

Numerals from 100<sub>12</sub> to B00<sub>12</sub> are suffixed with *-tus*:

100<sub>12</sub> *ertus*

200<sub>12</sub> *víttus*

300<sub>12</sub> *kortus*

409<sub>12</sub> *qesetus-jouka*

752<sub>12</sub> *kuštus-nichcet-vít*

Numerals from 1000<sub>12</sub> to B000<sub>12</sub> use the suffix *-mazi*:

1000<sub>12</sub> *ermazi*

2000<sub>12</sub> *vítmazi*

4000<sub>12</sub> *qesemazi*

8603<sub>12</sub> *soppimazi-zumtus-kor*

10,000<sub>12</sub> *vešamazi*

17,029<sub>12</sub> *vešakušmazi-vítcatu-jouka*

50,000<sub>12</sub> *nichtusmazi*

93,487<sub>12</sub> *joukacet-kormazi qesetus-soppicatu-kuš*

100,000<sub>12</sub> *ertusmazi*

582,196<sub>12</sub> *nichtus-soppicet-vítmazi ertus-joukacatu-zum*

# 8

## *Derivational Morphology*

As a highly synthetic language, derivation plays a major role in the formation of words in Qevesa. Due to its trilateral roots, the majority of words are in fact derived by productive transfixes, suffixes, and prefixes, as well as compounding operations.

### 8.1. Nominalisation

#### 8.1.1. Discontinuous Patterns

A large number of nouns in Qevesa are derived from the root + vowel pattern framework of the verbal system.

The pattern  $*C_1aC_2C_3aC_3$  is commonly used to form professions from verbal roots. It is no longer highly productive, so most nouns with this pattern represent professions that have existed for a very long time.

Root/Base	Meaning	Profession	Meaning
<i>dosut</i>	study, teach	<i>dassat</i>	teacher
<i>kolun</i>	heal	<i>kallan</i>	doctor
<i>nokur</i>	cut [wood, etc]	<i>nakkar</i>	carpenter
<i>rokut</i>	write	<i>rakkat</i>	scribe
<i>sotur</i>	govern	<i>sattar</i>	governor, lord
<i>zomur</i>	guard, watch	<i>zammar</i>	guard

The pattern  $*C_1eC_2iC_3in$  is the most common pattern used to form professions (as well as many other role-like agentives) in modern-day Qevesa.

Root/Base	Meaning	Profession	Meaning
<i>homus</i>	send	<i>hemisin</i>	messenger, envoy
<i>lokuj</i>	trick	<i>lekín</i>	trickster
<i>monuš</i>	count	<i>menišin</i>	accountant
<i>mosul</i>	think	<i>mesilin</i>	philosopher
<i>jonuv</i>	steal	<i>jenivin</i>	thief

The pattern  $*miC_1C_2eC_3$  creates agentives from activities that are social in nature, that is, typically involve more than one person and are not done on their own.

Root/Base	Meaning	Profession	Meaning
<i>rovud</i>	work	<i>mirved</i>	worker, employee
<i>toruz</i>	come	<i>mitrez</i>	guest
<i>šél</i>	love	<i>mišlé</i>	lover
<i>hocuv</i>	sit	<i>mícev</i>	resident
<i>lomut</i>	learn	<i>milmet</i>	student

The pattern  $*zeC_1C_2VC_3$ , where ‘V’ represents the long root vowel, typically forms nouns of place or location, such as physical features or buildings.

Root/Base	Meaning	Profession	Meaning
<i>khonus</i>	get up, stand	<i>zekhnós</i>	place, location
<i>rosuč</i>	bathe	<i>zersóč</i>	bath, bathtub
<i>voluj</i>	rise [sun, moon, etc]	<i>zevloj</i>	east
<i>koruv</i>	set [sun, moon, etc]	<i>zekróv</i>	west
<i>lomut</i>	learn	<i>zelmót</i>	school
<i>vesuk</i>	lie down	<i>zevsék</i>	bed

The pattern  $*C_1eC_2C_3i$  is also used to form nouns of place or location.

Root/Base	Meaning	Profession	Meaning
<i>vulaj</i>	rise [sun, moon, etc]	<i>velí</i>	eastern
<i>kurav</i>	set [sun, moon, etc]	<i>kervi</i>	western
<i>lumat</i>	learn	<i>lemti</i>	university
<i>khudas</i>	be special	<i>khedsi</i>	temple
<i>tesan</i>	house, shelter	<i>tesni</i>	house

The pattern  $*miC_1C_2VC_3$ , where ‘V’ is the short root vowel, is used to form nouns describing tools or instruments used to perform an action.

Root/Base	Meaning	Profession	Meaning
<i>čoput</i>	open	<i>mičpot</i>	key
<i>šomug</i>	shave	<i>mišmog</i>	razor
<i>rokut</i>	write	<i>mirkot</i>	pen
<i>šovuc</i>	burn	<i>mišvoc</i>	lighter
<i>sonuth</i>	weigh	<i>misnoth</i>	scale

The pattern  $*C_1eC_2áC_3$  is similarly used to form names of tools and other physical objects. These nouns are typically, but not always, the resulting product of the action.

Root/Base	Meaning	Profession	Meaning
<i>rukat</i>	write	<i>rekát</i>	book
<i>vuran</i>	wear	<i>verán</i>	garment
<i>žura</i>	bind, tie	<i>žerá</i>	knot





# A

## *List of Glossing Abbreviations*

1 First person	CARD Cardinal
2 Second person	CESS Cessative aspect
3 Third person	CMPR Comparative case
ABL Ablative case	COL Collective
ABS Absolutive case	COND Conditional
ABST Absolute state	CONT Continuative aspect
ACC Accusative case	COP Copula
ADE Adessive case	DEF Definite state
ADJ Adjective/Adjectival	DEL Delimitative aspect
ADU Animate dual	DEST Destination
ADV Adverb(ial)	DIR Direct case
AFF Affirmative	DIST Distal
AGT Agent trigger	DU Dual number
ALL Allative case	DUR Durative aspect
ANIM Animate	ELA Elative case
AOR Aorist	ELECT Elective
APL Animate plural	ERG Ergative case
ASG Animate singular	ESS Essive case
ASM Assumptive	EXAG Exaggerated
ASS Associative	EXC Exclusive

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EXIST Existential	INF3 Third Infinitive
EXP Experiential aspect	INFR Inferential
F1 Root Form 1	INS Instrumental (-comitative) case
F2 Root Form 2 (“intensive”)	INT Interrogative
F3 Root Form 3 (“passive”)	IPF Imperfect
F4 Root Form 4 (“causative”)	IPFV Imperfect
F5 Root Form 5 (“reciprocal”)	IPL Inanimate plural
F6 Root Form 6 (“reciprocal causative”)	ISG Inanimate singular
F7 Root Form 7 (“attributive”)	LOC Location
FOC Focal case (topic marker)	MAN Manner
FRAC Fraction	MED Medial
FREQ Frequentative aspect	MIR Admirative
FUT Future	MOMT Momentane aspect
GEN Genitive case	MULT Multiplicative
HAB Habitual aspect	NAT Natural number
HUM Human	NEG Negative
HYP Hypothetical	NH Non-Human
IDU Inanimate dual	NOM Nominative case
ILL Illative case	OBL Oblique case
IMP Imperative	OPT Optative
INANIM Inanimate	ORD Ordinal
INC Inclusive	PART Partitive
INCH Inchoative aspect	PAT Patient trigger
IND Indicative	PERF Perfect
INDEF Indefinite	PFV Perfective aspect
INE Inessive	PL Plural number
INF Infinitive	PLUP Pluperfect
INF1 First Infinitive	POL Polite register
INF2 Second Infinitive	POS Possessor

POT Potential

PROG Progressive aspect

PROX Proximal

PRS Present

RECP Reciprocal

RSN Reason

SDT Secundative case

SG Singular number

SGV Singulative number

SRC Source

STAT Stative (Imperfective) aspect

SUPL Superlative

TIME Time

UNIV Universal

VOC Vocative case