

Proto-*lajbhāhe* Language

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1 Phonology

Table 1: Consonants

	Labial		Alveolar		Palatal	Velar		Labiovelar		Glottal
Plosive	p	b	t	d		k	g	k ^w	g ^w	ʔ
Prenasalized Stop		^m b		ⁿ d			^ŋ g		^ŋ g ^w	
Fricative			s	z						h ʃ
Nasal		m		n			ŋ		ŋ ^w	
Approximant				r, l	j				w	

1.1 Syllables

Consonants Syllables must follow the sonorance hierarchy, with more sonorant elements falling closer to the nucleus than less sonorant elements. There are three categories of consonants as follows, from most to least sonorant:

- Approximants and nasals
- Fricatives
- Plosives and prenasalized stops

Syllables consist of an onset of one or two consonants, followed by a vowel, followed by zero to two consonants. If both a plosive and a fricative are present, they must agree in voice. Nasal consonants cannot come immediately before prenasalized stops in the same syllable.

1.2 Accent

Words in Proto-*lajbfiahe* can either have a *mobile* accent, meaning the location of the accent varies throughout the inflectional paradigm, or a *static* accent, meaning the location of the accent is fixed on a particular syllable. In words with a mobile accent, the accent falls on the last syllable with a vowel other than ə. If no such syllable exists, the word lacks an accent. In words with a static accent, it will be marked with an acute accent (´).

1.3 Vowels

There are four phonemic vowels in Proto-*lajbfiahe*: ə, e, o, and a. ə can only occur in unaccented syllables; the rest can occur anywhere.

1.4 Orthography

Proto-*lajbfiahe* was never a written language, so we are free to use whatever transcription scheme we find most convenient. This document will denote consonants as listed on table 1, with the following exceptions:

- g and g^w instead of g and g^w
- $mb\ nd\ \eta g\ \eta g^w$ instead of $^mb\ ^nd\ ^\eta g\ ^\eta g^w$

Vowels will be transcribed as in section 1.3.

2 Sentence Structure

Proto-*lajbfiahe* has a default word order of verb–subject–object. However, since nouns are marked for case, the elements can be rearranged for emphasis.

2.1 Coördination

In Proto-*lajbfiahe*, multiple nouns, or multiple verbs, can be chained together to form a single element of a sentence, without any connecting words.

Nouns Nouns in coördination have two possible meanings. In the first meaning, called *attributive coördination*, the nouns all refer to the same thing, providing additional specification or description. In this case, all the nouns must agree in case and (usually) number. In the second meaning, called *comitative coördination*, the nouns refer to separate things, which together fill the role in the sentence. In this case, the nouns must agree in case, but not necessarily in number, and may not appear in the dual number.

Verbs Verbs in coördination also have two possible meanings. When the first verb is imperfective, the verbs typically refer to actions or states which are happening at the same time. This is called *concurrent coördination*. Some verbs, such as *nand* ‘to do slowly’, when used this way, have the effect of modifying the following verb. When the first verb is perfective, the verbs typically refer to sequential events, or states which result from actions. This is called *sequential coördination*.

2.2 Relative Clauses

Relative clauses are marked with the conjunction *zəj*, which joins a noun to a relative clause. In the relative clause, if the head noun fills the role of subject or direct object, it can be dropped. Otherwise, an appropriate pronoun is used to fill the gap.

- (1) a. *rəhkəs nájslar məwhəs zəj janwəs fiesp.*

rəh-kəs nájs-lar məwh-əs zəj jan-wəs fiesp
go -3s live -LOC man -NOM.S REL see-1s yesterday

The man that I saw yesterday went home.

- b. *tnekdéhkəh məwhhè zəj trawəs howtləjdhè kra.*

tnek -déh -kəh məwh-hè zəj trá -wəs howtləjd-hè kra
[be ill]-INCH-PAS.3s man -ACC.S REL give -1s tea -ACC.S PN.3.LOC.S

The man that I gave the tea to got sick.

3 Verbs

The basic form of a conjugated verb is stem + personal endings, where the stem consists of a root with zero or more derivational endings. The personal ending conveys person, number, and voice, while the derivational endings provide aspect information.

3.1 Aspect

Each root is associated with a default aspect. To form other aspects, derivational suffixes are added. Some of the most common suffixes are shown in table 2. Because these suffixes are derivational in nature, they might also change the meaning of the verb. For example, the verb *jan* ‘to see’ becomes *jandéh* ‘to notice’ in the inchoative aspect.

Table 2: Aspect Suffixes

Ending	Aspect
-jo	Retrospective – the state resulting from an action
-hemb	Habitual – an action repeated over a long period of time
-ʔrang ^w	Continuous – an ongoing action
-bet	Momentane – a single instance of an action
-dəl	Aorist – a normally continuous action viewed as a whole
-déh	Inchoative – the start of an action or state
-k ^w oz	Cessative – the end of an action or state

3.2 Tense

Verbs in Proto-*lajbñiahe* are not explicitly marked for tense. Instead, aspect plays a much more important role. Perfective aspects, which refer to a single action, event, or point in time, are implicitly past tense, since they can never occur in the exact moment of the present – by the time the speaker has finished, the moment will have passed. Imperfective aspects, on the other hand, are more ambiguous as to tense. Generally, they are assumed to refer to the present. To specify a past tense meaning, context can be given thru adverbs or perfective verbs, or a perfective aspect can be used instead.

3.3 Personal Endings

There are two sets of personal endings, one for the active voice, and one for the passive voice. Inanimate nouns do not have a nominative form, so there are no active endings for third person inanimate. The impersonal ending, -*hàs*, is neither active nor passive in meaning. The personal endings are shown on table 3.

Table 3: Verb Personal Endings

Person	Number	Active	Passive
Impersonal	—	<i>-fiàs</i>	
First Person	Singular	<i>-wəs</i>	<i>-wèh</i>
	Dual	<i>-ʔès</i>	<i>-ʔèh</i>
	Plural	<i>-thəh</i>	<i>-thəhəh</i>
Second Person	Singular	<i>-sàns</i>	<i>-sànhè</i>
	Dual	<i>-snəj</i>	<i>-snəj</i>
	Plural	<i>-səh</i>	<i>-səhəh</i>
Third Person (Animate)	Singular	<i>-kəs</i>	<i>-kəh</i>
	Dual	<i>-kjə</i>	<i>-kjə</i>
	Plural	<i>-kəh</i>	<i>-khəh</i>
Third Person (Inanimate)	Singular	—	<i>-tòh</i>
	Dual	—	<i>-tòj</i>
	Plural	—	<i>-tòhəh</i>

3.4 Mood

Proto-*lajbfiahe* has two moods, the indicative and the subjunctive. The indicative is unmarked. The subjunctive is marked by the suffix *-rə*, inserted between the stem and the personal ending.

The indicative mood is used when describing real facts or events in the present or past. The subjunctive is used in conditionals, imperatives, and as a future tense.

3.5 Voice

Proto-*lajbfiahe* has two voices, active and passive, as well as a third form, the impersonal. The active voice is used when the subject of the verb is the willful agent of the action. Because the active voice requires volition, inanimate nouns can never be the subject of an active verb. In the active voice, the subject takes the nominative case. The passive voice is used when the subject of the verb is the patient, target, or experiencer of the action. In the passive voice, the subject takes the accusative case. The impersonal is used when there is neither a willful agent nor a specific target of the action. It is frequently used in weather expressions. It is also used when there is a non-willful (particularly inanimate) agent. In this usage, the agent takes the instrumental case if it is inanimate, or the genitive case if it is animate. However animate agents in impersonal constructions are rare; instead, they are often replaced with an inanimate equivalent, or the active voice is used.

3.6 Negation

Negation is expressed using the prefix *həs*.

4 Particles

Particles are roots which are used on their own, without inflectional endings. Unlike verbal and nominal roots, particle roots can exist as stand-alone words.

4.1 Numbers

Numbers one thru four are invariant, and are shown on table 4. *sah*, acts like a noun, and can be translated as ‘a group of five’. It agrees with the head noun in case, tho in numbers five thru nine, it is singular, while the head noun is plural. This construction is an instance of attributive coördination. Numbers six thru nine are formed with *sah*, followed by a number one thru four, followed by the noun. The noun agrees in number with the last numeral, so six takes a singular noun, and seven takes a dual noun. When such a noun phrase is the subject of a verb, the verb is still plural.

Numbers greater than nine are formed in various ways at different points in time, and in different areas. There are three systems: the pure quinary system, the pure decimal system, and the mixed system.

Quinary System In the quinary system, numbers greater than nine are formed with the number of fives, followed by an inflected form of *sah*, followed by the remainder (one thru four). Ten is *ləj sah*, with *sah* in the dual; fifteen is *tjeh sah*, with *sah* in the plural; and so on. Twenty five is *sah sah*, with the first *sah* in the singular, and the second one in the plural. Exact numbers beyond fifty or so are uncommon, and *g^wew* (which functions like a noun similarly to *sah*) can refer to any arbitrarily large number.

Decimal System In the decimal system, *khen*, translatable as ‘a group of ten’, acts like *sah*. Numbers greater than nine are formed with the number of tens, followed by an inflected form of *khen*, followed by the ones digit, formed identically to one thru nine. *g^wew* specifically means a hundred.

Mixed System The mixed system takes elements from both the decimal system and the quinary system. For small numbers (usually less than 30, tho the exact cut-off can vary), the decimal system is used for numbers ending in 0–4, while the quinary system is used for numbers ending in 5–9. For larger numbers, the decimal system is used.

4.2 Prepositions and Adverbs

Prepositions are placed before nouns to form indirect objects as well as temporal and spacial modifiers for verbs. Each preposition governs one or more cases. Prepositions which govern multiple cases generally take on distinct meanings for each case. Adverbs are like prepositions, except they lack an object, and modify the verb on their own.

Table 4: Invariant Numbers

Number	Word
1	<i>rən</i>
2	<i>ləj</i>
3	<i>tjeh</i>
4	<i>pət</i>

4.3 Conjunctions

Conjunctions join two elements of a sentence. They generally only join elements of the same type (i.e. two nouns or two verbs). The main exception to this rule is the conjunction *zəj*, which joins a noun to a relative clause.

5 Nouns

Nouns are generally formed by adding a nominalizing ending to a verbal root, although some roots can be used on their own as nouns.

Nouns decline for three numbers: singular, dual, and plural, and five cases: nominative, accusative, instrumental, genitive, and locative. The nominative is only found in animate nouns, and serves as the subject of a verb. The accusative serves as the object of a verb. The instrumental is only found in inanimate nouns, and indicates the means of an action. The genitive can be translated as ‘from’ or ‘of’, and is used for motion away from, and certain types of possession. In the dual, or in comitative coördination, the genitive can also be used to mean ‘between’. The locative can be translated as ‘to’ or ‘at’, and indicates motion towards, location, other types of possession. In addition to their standalone meanings, different cases are used as the objects of prepositions, and verbs may have specific uses for the genitive and locative cases. The endings are given in table 5.

Because inanimate nouns lack a nominative case, they can’t be the subject of a sentence. Instead, they are placed in the instrumental case, and the impersonal form of the verb is used:

(2) *kénjofias lomlarja mawhtəhja.*

kén *-jo* *-fiàs* *lomlar* *-ja* *məwh* *-təh* *-ja*
 separate-RET-0 mountain-INS.S person-COL-ACC.D

The mountain separates the two peoples.

Table 5: Noun Endings

Case	Singular	Dual	plural
Nominative	(ə)s ¹	jə	(ə)h ¹
Accusative	hə ²	jə	həh
Instrumental	ja	jaɟ	jah
Genitive	(a)j ¹	za	(a)jh ¹
Locative	ra	raj	rah

¹ Unlike unlike normal endings, these ending do not start with consonants. If they are added to an ending without a final consonant, their vowels are dropped.

² The grave accent indicates that this ending cannot be stressed.

5.1 Pronouns

Personal Pronouns There are first and second person pronouns, as well as several sets of demonstratives that function as third person pronouns. Since subjects are marked on

verbs, the nominative case of the pronouns are only used when two subjects appear in comitative coördination (e.g. “You and I ...”). The dual number cannot be used in this type of coördination, and therefore the personal pronouns lack a nominative in the dual. The forms of the pronouns are shown on table 6.

Table 6: Personal Pronouns

Person	Case	Singular	Dual	Plural
First Person	Nominative	<i>wəs</i>	—	<i>thəh</i>
	Accusative	<i>weh</i>	<i>ʔehè</i>	<i>thəhəh</i>
	Genitive	<i>waj</i>	<i>ʔeza</i>	<i>thajh</i>
	Locative	<i>wəra</i>	<i>ʔera</i>	<i>thərah</i>
Second Person	Nominative	<i>sáns</i>	—	<i>səh</i>
	Accusative	<i>sánhe</i>	<i>snəj</i>	<i>səhəh</i>
	Genitive	<i>sánaj</i>	<i>sánza</i>	<i>sánajh</i>
	Locative	<i>sánra</i>	<i>sánraj</i>	<i>sánrah</i>

Demonstratives Proto-*lajbfiahe* has three sets of demonstratives. The first, with a stem of *k-*, is an animate anaphoric demonstrative, meaning that it refers to an animate noun (generally a person or animal) that has already been referred to. The second, with a stem of *to-*, is an inanimate anaphoric demonstrative, referring to a previously mentioned inanimate noun. The third, the indefinite pronoun, has a stem of *fia-*, and can refer to people or things in the abstract (i. e. ‘someone’), or introduce new nouns thru gesturing or relative clauses:

- (3) a. *hróngkəh weh fiah zəj kálpkeht nájsk^wozrəweh.*

hróng -*kəh* *weh* *fiah* *zəj* *kálp-keht* *nájsk^woz-rə* -*wèh*
frighten-3p PN.1.ACC.S NDEF.NOM.p REL wish-PRS.3p die -SUBJ-PAS.1s

Those who wish me dead frighten me.

- b. *həstekwò fiahè.*

həs-tek -*wò* *fiahè*
not-[care about]-PRS.1s NDEF.ACC.S

I don’t care about that.

Reflexive Pronouns In addition to the personal and demonstrative pronouns, Proto-*lajbfiahe* also has a reflexive pronoun, which is used to refer back to the subject. Because it must refer back to the subject of the sentence, it lacks nominative forms. It is also

Table 7: Demonstrative Pronouns

Pronoun	Case	Singular	Dual	Plural
Animate	Nominative	<i>kəs</i>	—	<i>kəh</i>
	Accusative	<i>keh</i>	<i>kjə</i>	<i>khəh</i>
	Instrumental	—	—	—
	Genitive	<i>kaj</i>	<i>ksa</i>	<i>kajh</i>
	Locative	<i>kra</i>	<i>kraj</i>	<i>krah</i>
Inanimate	Nominative	—	—	—
	Accusative	<i>tóhe</i>	<i>tójə</i>	<i>tóhəh</i>
	Instrumental	<i>tója</i>	<i>tójaj</i>	<i>tójah</i>
	Genitive	<i>tój</i>	<i>tóza</i>	<i>tójh</i>
	Locative	<i>tóra</i>	<i>tóraj</i>	<i>tórah</i>
Indefinite	Nominative	<i>has</i>	<i>haj</i>	<i>hah</i>
	Accusative	<i>hahè</i>	<i>hjə</i>	<i>həh</i>
	Instrumental	<i>hja</i>	<i>hjaaj</i>	<i>hjah</i>
	Genitive	<i>haj</i>	<i>həza</i>	<i>hajh</i>
	Locative	<i>hira</i>	<i>hiraj</i>	<i>hirah</i>

necessarily animate (since inanimate nouns can't be subjects), so it lacks instrumental forms. It is prototypically third person, although it can refer to first or second person subjects thru coördination with the corresponding personal pronoun. The forms of the reflexive pronouns are shown on table 8.

Table 8: Other Pronouns

Pronoun	Case	Singular	Dual	Plural
Reflexive	Nominative	—	—	—
	Accusative	<i>deh</i>	<i>djə</i>	<i>dəh</i>
	Instrumental	—	—	—
	Genitive	<i>daj</i>	<i>dza</i>	<i>dajh</i>
	Locative	<i>dra</i>	<i>draj</i>	<i>drah</i>
Interrogative	Nominative	<i>dwətəs</i>	<i>dwətjə</i>	<i>dwətəh</i>
	Accusative	<i>dwəthe</i>	<i>dwətjə</i>	<i>dwəthəh</i>
	Instrumental	<i>dwətja</i>	<i>dwətjaj</i>	<i>dwətjah</i>
	Genitive	<i>dwətaj</i>	<i>dwətza</i>	<i>dwətajh</i>
	Locative	<i>dwətra</i>	<i>dwətraj</i>	<i>dwətrah</i>

6 Example Sentences

- (4) *slojwəs deh weh.*

sloj -wəs deh weh
clean-1s RFL.ACC.S 1s.ACC

I washed (myself).

- (5) a. *mbakkəh dlew məwhəh.*

mbak-kəh dlew məwh -əh
shout-3p all person-NOM.p

All of the people shouted.

- b. *mbakkəh həsdlew məwhəh.*

mbak-kəh həs-dlew məwh -əh
shout-3p not-all person-NOM.p

Some of the people shouted.

- c. *mbakləjbetkəh the məwhəh.*

mbak-ləj -bet -kəh the məwh -əh
shout-2 -PFV -3p many person-NOM.p

Many of the people shouted twice.

- d. *mbakhembkəh məwhəh sájktwasəh.*

mbak-hemb-kəh məwh -əh sájk -twas-əh
shout-HAB -3p person-NOM.s enjoy-EXP -NOM.p

Happy people often shout.

- (6) *rəhrəsàns wəra!*

rəh-rə -sàns wəra
go -SUBJ-2s 1s.LOC

Come here!

- (7) *patkəh gfielŋgerəh ŋ^{wop} təlŋgerra.*

pat -kəh gfiel -ŋger-əh ŋ^{wop} təlŋger-ra
seated-3s camp-AGT-NOM.p around fire -LOC.s

The campers sit around the fire.

- (8) *həsphetfiàs hməjgtjórresəh.*

həs-phet-fiàs hməjg-tjór -rə -səh
not-able-0 smoke-CAUS-SUBJ-2p

No smoking.

A Roots

Word	Meaning
<i>bet</i>	to try
<i>brág</i>	to be brown, to be dull
<i>mbak</i>	to shout, to make a loud sound
<i>mbled</i>	to age
<i>mbwó</i>	to be strong
<i>dlán</i>	to turn, to roll
<i>dlék</i>	to decide
<i>dlew</i>	to fill
<i>dmé</i>	to eat
<i>dol</i>	to fill
<i>ndná</i>	to be green, to be fertile
<i>ndwəl</i>	to branch multiple times (habitual, impersonal)
<i>gazd</i>	to be hard, to be sharp
<i>ghel</i>	to set up camp
<i>gow</i>	to sail, to travel by boat
<i>ŋgez</i>	to dance
<i>ŋglé</i>	to swim (habitual)
<i>g^wáɪ</i>	to lead
<i>ŋg^wnam</i>	to beg for
<i>hajb</i>	to be patient (habitual)
<i>halh</i>	to be yellow, (of a plant) to be ready for harvest
<i>har</i>	to be blue
<i>hems</i>	to bleed
<i>həst</i>	to press, to flatten
<i>hət</i>	to put, to place
<i>hlowk</i>	to milk a cow (habitual)
<i>hməjg</i>	to give off (a lot of) smoke, to smoke
<i>howt</i>	to boil
<i>hré</i>	to draw (perfective)
<i>hrəj</i>	to freeze
<i>hrəwt</i>	to tie up, to capture
<i>hróŋg</i>	to threaten
<i>hwən</i>	to sleep
<i>hwəs</i>	to blow
<i>hwəws</i>	to snow (generally used in the impersonal)
<i>jan</i>	to see
<i>jejz</i>	to light a fire, (in the impersonal) the sun rose
<i>jək</i>	to shrink, to withdraw
<i>kah</i>	to know (a person)

Word	Meaning
<i>kálp</i>	to need, to lack, to want
<i>káw</i>	to rain (generally used in impersonal)
<i>kén</i>	to separate, to divide
<i>kéz</i>	to fix or make with metal
<i>kjet</i>	to argue (usually used in the dual)
<i>kses</i>	to drink
<i>ksə</i>	to crumble
<i>ksol</i>	to fight
<i>k^wər^k</i>	to twist, to bend
<i>k^wə</i>	to cut, to shorten
<i>k^wlek</i>	to work
<i>k^woj</i>	to injure ACC, to injure ACC in their LOC
<i>laj</i>	to speak
<i>lár</i>	to arrive at ACC
<i>láw</i>	to be dark
<i>log^w</i>	to warm
<i>lom</i>	to shadow, to dwarf
<i>lówt</i>	to extend over an area
<i>mám</i>	to give birth
<i>mánh</i>	to love
<i>məwh</i>	to be a person
<i>mort</i>	to change (impersonal, continuous), (without an object) time passes
<i>nand</i>	to do slowly
<i>nájs</i>	to be alive, to live at LOC
<i>ŋán</i>	to blossom, to bloom
<i>ŋoh</i>	to hide (transitive, perfective), to shelter
<i>ŋ^wok</i>	to follow, to be second
<i>pat</i>	to be seated
<i>pend</i>	to throw
<i>pek^w</i>	to satisfy (perfective)
<i>pə</i>	to carry, to pull
<i>phés</i>	to peel, to remove ACC from the surface of GEN
<i>phet</i>	to be able to
<i>pját</i>	to lie (tell a falsehood)
<i>pláh</i>	to fly
<i>ploh</i>	to leak (habitual)
<i>prajs</i>	to stand out (habitual)
<i>preg</i>	to be thin, to be narrow
<i>pset</i>	to flow
<i>pwáms</i>	to forgive, to forget, to lose
<i>?ál</i>	to create, to invent (habitual)

Word	Meaning
<i>ʔá</i>	to arrange, to count
<i>ʔlójk</i>	to finish a task
<i>ʔna</i>	to drop
<i>ráh</i>	to put on clothing, to wear
<i>rez</i>	to heal (transitive)
<i>rəh</i>	to go, to traverse ACC
<i>rów</i>	to be first
<i>sah</i>	to grasp (perfective)
<i>sájk</i>	to enjoy (habitual)
<i>səs</i>	to be white
<i>sláh</i>	to teach ACC to LOC
<i>sloj</i>	to purify, to clean (perfective)
<i>srəhk</i>	to shine
<i>swoj</i>	to moisten
<i>tek</i>	to value, to care about
<i>tək^w</i>	to be on the opposite side of
<i>təl</i>	to burn, to cook
<i>tət</i>	to be straight, to be direct
<i>thed</i>	to wake up
<i>thəlh</i>	to know (a fact)
<i>tjan</i>	to obtain
<i>tnek</i>	to be ill
<i>tok</i>	to do quickly
<i>trá</i>	to give
<i>tsáj</i>	to hunt
<i>twəl</i>	to fix or make with clay or pottery
<i>wájg</i>	to hear
<i>wá</i>	to enlarge, to grow
<i>wert</i>	to search for
<i>wət</i>	to walk
<i>zesp</i>	to ford a river

B Verbal Derivational Endings

Word	Meaning
-bet	Momentane aspect – a single instance of an action
-déh	Inchoative aspect – entering into a state, or the start of an action
-dəl	Aorist aspect – a normally continuous action viewed as a whole
-dwens	Benefactive – an action done on behalf of someone or something. The object of the original verb is placed in the genitive, and the benefactor in the accusative.
-hemb	Habitual aspect – an action repeated over a long period of time
-jed	Intensive; superlative
-jo	Retrospective aspect – the state resulting from an action
-k ^w oz	Cessative aspect – the end of an action or state
-ʔrang ^w	Continuous aspect – an ongoing action
-tjór	Causative – causing someone or something to perform an action or enter a state. The subject of the original verb is placed in the accusative, and the object of an originally transitive verb is dropped or placed in the genitive or locative case, depending on the verb. The object of an impersonal verb remains in the accusative.

C Derived Verbs

Word	Meaning
<i>mbakhemb</i>	to be loud
<i>doljo</i>	to be fifth
<i>ndnádeh</i>	(of a plant) to grow
<i>hajbbet</i>	to wait for (perfective)
<i>halhtjór</i>	to grow (transitive), to farm (habitual)
<i>jandéh</i>	to notice
<i>kahdéh</i>	to meet
<i>kjethemb</i>	to disagree (always used in the dual)
<i>k^wlekk^woz</i>	to complete
<i>lajdwens</i>	to call, to name
<i>lárjo</i>	to be at ACC
<i>nandhemb</i>	to be slow
<i>nájsk^woz</i>	to die
<i>nájsjo</i>	to be dead
<i>ŋohjo</i>	to hide (transitive, imperfective)
<i>patk^woz</i>	to stand up
<i>plohbet</i>	to spill
<i>prajsbet</i>	to differentiate oneself
<i>pwámshemb</i>	to be forgetful
<i>pwámsjo</i>	to allow
<i>ʔájo</i>	to be prepared
<i>sájkjo</i>	to be happy, to be content
<i>sláhhemb</i>	to understand
<i>slojhemb</i>	to be a clean person
<i>tekhemb</i>	to be fast
<i>thəlhbet</i>	to recall
<i>thəlhʔrang^w</i>	to actively keep in mind
<i>tjanjo</i>	to have
<i>tjanʔrang^w</i>	to carry
<i>wertk^woz</i>	to find

D Nominalizers

Word	Meaning
- <i>bh̥a</i>	method
- <i>dwe</i>	benefactor, recipient
- <i>gój</i>	action
- <i>ŋger</i>	agent, instrument
- <i>hwək</i>	process
- <i>jəw</i>	source, origin (also forms a genitive adverb)
- <i>lar</i>	location, destination (also forms a locative adverb)
- <i>ləjd</i>	product
- <i>ŋ^wo</i>	instrument
- <i>ʔəh</i>	patient
- <i>ʔoh</i>	agent of necessity (i.e., the one who must act as the agent)
- <i>səj</i>	state
- <i>twas</i>	experiencer of a state

E Secondary Nominal Endings

Word	Meaning
- <i>jək</i>	small, less threatening
- <i>má</i>	home of
- <i>təh</i>	collective
- <i>wá</i>	large, grand

F Nouns

Word	Meaning
<i>mbledjotwas</i>	elder
<i>dlonŋ^{wo}</i>	wheel
<i>dméʔəh</i>	food
<i>doldwe</i>	bowl, pot
<i>ndnátwas</i>	leaf, plant
<i>ndwəlʔəh</i>	tree
<i>gazdtwas</i>	rock
<i>gowŋ^{wo}</i>	boat
<i>ŋgléŋger</i>	fish
<i>g^wáʔŋger</i>	head
<i>halhtjórŋger</i>	farmer
<i>halhtwas</i>	wheat
<i>hartwas</i>	sky
<i>həstləjd</i>	board, plane
<i>hlowkjəw</i>	cow
<i>hlowkləjd</i>	milk
<i>howtləjd</i>	broth, tea
<i>hwəsŋger</i>	wind
<i>janjəw</i>	light
<i>janŋ^{wo}</i>	eye
<i>jejzhwək</i>	day, morning
<i>jejzʔoh</i>	sun (animate)
<i>kálpʔəh</i>	necessity
<i>káwsəj</i>	rain
<i>kézŋger</i>	blacksmith
<i>kézzəw</i>	metal
<i>ksələjd</i>	sand
<i>ksolŋ^{wo}</i>	weapon
<i>k^wlekgój</i>	work, task
<i>k^wojjosəj</i>	pain
<i>lajŋ^{wo}</i>	name
<i>láwsəj</i>	darkness, night
<i>lomlar</i>	hill, mountain
<i>lówttwas</i>	earth
<i>mámləjd</i>	infant
<i>məwhhá</i>	people
<i>məwhhət</i>	man, person
<i>mortŋger</i>	Time (animate), passage of time, extent of time
<i>nájsjosəj</i>	death

Word	Meaning
<i>nájslar</i>	house
<i>nájssəj</i>	life
<i>ŋánləjd</i>	fruit
<i>ŋohlar</i>	home
<i>ŋohŋ^{wo}</i>	reed
<i>pek^wjosəj</i>	peace
<i>pəŋger</i>	bull, ox
<i>phésʔəh</i>	skin
<i>pláhŋ^{wo}</i>	feather
<i>pregtwas</i>	stick
<i>psettwas</i>	river
<i>ʔálʔoh</i>	god
<i>ráhŋ^{wo}</i>	cloth, clothing
<i>rezŋger</i>	healer
<i>rezŋ^{wo}</i>	medicine
<i>sahŋ^{wo}</i>	hand
<i>sláhŋ^{wo}</i>	mind
<i>swojŋ^{wo}</i>	water
<i>təlŋger</i>	fire
<i>tjanlar</i>	store
<i>tneksəj</i>	illness
<i>tolʔoh</i>	cook
<i>tsojʔoh</i>	wolf
<i>twəlŋger</i>	potter
<i>twəlŋ^{wo}</i>	clay

G Prepositions

Word	Meaning
<i>bəh</i>	in LOC, on LOC
<i>hal</i>	below LOC
<i>hetlár</i>	west, west of GEN
<i>hiesp</i>	yesterday
<i>jajzlár</i>	east, east of GEN
<i>jem</i>	among LOC, into LOC, out of GEN
<i>khaw</i>	north, left, north of GEN, left of GEN
<i>maʔ</i>	away from GEN
<i>ŋ^{wop}</i>	around LOC
<i>ŋ^{ewd}</i>	by means of GEN, with support of GEN, for the purpose of LOC
<i>pləs</i>	during LOC
<i>wolh</i>	surrounded by GEN, in (without external reference) GEN

H Quantifiers

Word	Meaning
<i>the</i>	many
<i>jək</i>	few
<i>dlew</i>	all
<i>həsdlew</i>	some
<i>ŋg^wan</i>	more
<i>rən</i>	1
<i>ləj</i>	2
<i>tjeh</i>	3
<i>pət</i>	4
<i>sah</i>	5
<i>khen</i>	10
<i>g^wew</i>	100

I Conjunctions

Word	Meaning
<i>hiesp</i>	before
<i>hésne</i>	without
<i>ne</i>	with, and
<i>pal</i>	or (inclusive)
<i>zəj</i>	that (relativizer)