

# Kata

## Lexember 2014

Wm S. Annis

December 31, 2014

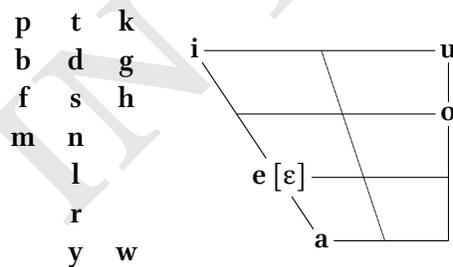
### 1. Introduction

This is a quick language I came up with just to give me something to play with for the 2014 Lexember Season. I could have used an existing language, but I want to play with some ideas from some reading I've been doing lately, none of which would really play well with my existing languages.

The other goal is to have good entries for each new lexical item—examples, definitions more than a single English word, etc.

### 2. Phonology and Phonotactics

2.1. **Sound Inventory.** The sound inventory is only moderately sized:



In addition to this basic set of phonemes, there are two symbols used in the lexicon and some grammatical discussion,  $\acute{c}$  and  $\acute{k}$ . These present in different ways depending on the phonetic environment.

The  $\acute{c}$  appears as:

- $\acute{c} \rightarrow$  i, before a voiced stop
- $\acute{c} \rightarrow$  t, before any other consonant and the vowels a o u
- $\acute{c} \rightarrow$  s, before i e and at the end of a word

The  $\acute{k}$  appears as:

- $\acute{k} \rightarrow$  y, V\_{i e}

- **k** → w, after any consonant
- **k** → n,<sup>1</sup> as a syllable coda
- **k** → k, everywhere else

For example, the verb *sek eat* gives the following forms:

	singular	paucal	plural
1	* <i>e-sek-u</i> > <i>eseku</i>	* <i>e-sek-tima</i> > <i>esentima</i>	* <i>e-sek-ti</i> > <i>esenti</i>
2	* <i>e-sek-sa</i> > <i>esesa</i>	* <i>e-sek-oma</i> > <i>esekoma</i>	* <i>e-sek-o</i> > <i>eseko</i>
3m.	* <i>e-sek-ur</i> > <i>esekur</i>	* <i>e-sek-nama</i> > <i>esennama</i>	* <i>e-sek-a</i> > <i>eseka</i>
3f.	* <i>e-sek-e</i> > <i>eseye</i>		* <i>e-sek-na</i> > <i>esenna</i>

In the 2SG form, coda **n** always deletes before **s**.

**2.2. Syllable Structure.** The fundamental syllable is (C)V(F), that is, any consonant (or none), followed by a vowel, followed optionally by one of **p t k f s m n l r**. Coda voiced stops are only a result of voicing assimilation.

When two vowels occur next to each other, they are counted as separate syllables, not diphthongs. Some vowel combinations that result from grammatical processes contract:

	a	e	i	o	u
a	a	ae	e/ai	ao	o
e	a	e	i	eo	eu
i	ia	i/ie	i	io	iu
o	oa	oe	oi	o	u
u	ua	ue	ui	u	u

The combinations **ai** and **ie** are uncontracted if they result from compounds, but contract to **e** and **i** otherwise.

**2.3. Stress.** The stress accent most frequently falls on the penultimate syllable. The stress can also fall finally, and more rarely, on the antepenult, which is marked with an accute accent on the vowel, as in *imnón hunter* and *ráhia today*.

**2.4. Allophony.** The phoneme /a/ is pronounced [ɒ] before nasals and either before or after **r**.

**2.5. Phonological Processes.** Vowel syncope of unstressed high vowels (**i u**, as well as **o** before nasals) is a pervasive feature of the language. It regularly occurs in lexical morphology, but is most frequently found in verb conjugations.

The rule is—the rightmost unaccented syllable *before* the stress is deleted if the vowel is **i, u**. The vowel **o** is considered high if it occurs before a nasal. Some examples:

<sup>1</sup>Or as **m** if the following consonant is bilabial.

*\*atip-an-u* > aptanu  
*\*e-gadur-oma* > egadroma  
*\*e-gadur-an-u* > egadranu  
*\*e-tilot-u* > etlotu

If an illegal consonant cluster would result from the deletion, it doesn't occur; **an-tilot-u** does not become **\*antlotu**.

Syncope doesn't happen in monosyllabic roots.

#### 2.5.1. Other Processes.

2.5.1.1. **Coda Nasal Deletion.** Coda **n** and **m** is always deleted before **s**, *\*eseksa* > *\*esensa* > *esesa*. Since coda **k** becomes a nasal, it is also deleted before **s**, *\*e-sek-sa* > *esesa*.

2.5.1.2. **Coronal Metathesis.** Alveolar stops (**t d**) are strongly dispreferred as the first element of a consonant cluster made up of consonants of the same manner of articulation. In that situation, the consonants undergo metathesis, *\*atip + an + u* > *\*atipanu* > *\*atpanu* > *aptanu*. The nasal cluster *\*nm* will become **mn**.

2.5.1.3. **T Coda Lenition.** A coda **t** occurring before another **t** becomes **s**, *\*e-tilot-ti* > *etlosti*.

2.5.1.4. **High Vowel Dissimilation.** In roots, two consecutive high vowels are not allowed. In that situation, the first vowel lowers (**i** to **e**, **u** to **o**, as in *teyilur* < *tikil-ur*).

### 3. Nouns and the Noun Phrase

The basic order of the noun phrase is:

(RC/POSS) N ADJ NUM DEM CLASS CASE

3.1. **Classifiers.** The language has extensive and cross-cutting systems of noun classification. First, nouns have gender (masculine and feminine). Second, it has number classifiers<sup>2</sup> which are also used with demonstratives. Third, the possessive postposition classifies the possessum. Finally, intransitive verbs are marked for a three-way class distinction in addition to gender agreement.

**Gender.** Assignment of gender is largely predictable, and is determined first by semantics, and second by the phonological shape of the word. Words that refer to humans and domesticated animals assign gender based on sex.

While some words for animals have separate lexical items for the different sexes, many animal terms are epicene, with a default gender where the sex is unknown or irrelevant, but semantic agreement when the sex is known.

Words for most trees and crop plants are feminine.

Nouns not covered by the above rules assign gender based on how the word ends. If it ends in a vowel other than **e** it is masculine, if it ends in **e**, it is feminine. If it ends in **p** or true **k**, it is masculine. If it ends in any other consonant, including **č** and **k**, it is feminine.

<sup>2</sup>As one finds in Mandarin and other languages of East Asia.

**Numeral Classifiers.** The numeral classifiers are used both with numbers and demonstratives.

<b>he</b>	adult human male
<b>nia</b>	adult human female
<b>liri</b>	human children
<hr/>	
<b>bin</b>	domesticated animals
<b>let</b>	long, flexible things (rope-like)
<b>no</b>	round, spherical objects; this is also the default residue classifier for items without a better option
<b>pol</b>	books, other collections of text
<b>yat</b>	for stick-like things

**Verb Classifiers.** Intransitive verbs of posture and position are prefixed with markers which agree with the subject, classifying posture and physical properties.

The first class marks things which are either saliently long or saliently upright. This includes all animates capable of independent motion, as well as most plants. This is marked with the prefix *ye-*.

The second class marks things that are saliently flat, both surface-like and sheet-like. This includes things conceptualized as covering a wide area. Animates which are sleeping or sick are usually marked with the second class. This takes the prefix *o-*

The final class is the residue class: everything else. It has no affix.

**3.2. Number.** Nouns, pronouns and a few adjectives are marked for number, singular, paucal and plural.

Animate nouns, trees and crop plants take the plural suffix *-le*, which appears as *-we* after *u* and *o*, and is simply *-e* after *n* and *m*; *nanele grandmothers* < *nane-le*; *imnone hunters* < *imnón-le*.

Inanimates take the suffix *-son*. Nouns that end in *-k* will lose that, as in *katason books* < *katak-son*.

**3.3. Role.** Case role is marked by particles which are not formally distinguishable from postpositions.

**3.3.1. Ergative.** The ergative postposition is *ue*.

**3.3.2. Possessive.** The possessive postposition is marked by a set of postpositions which classifier the possessum.

<b>uen</b>	for people and domesticated animals
<b>uese, ués</b>	for consumables
<b>uego</b>	for things related to literacy, bureaucracy, government
<b>ua</b>	general classifier for all other things

The general possessive *ua* may be used with any possessor. The other three focus on the relationship between possessor and possessum, and must thus be animate. So, even though *hifa atole* is a consumable, expressions naming specific kinds of drink use *ua* rather than *uese*, as in *itan ua hifa tea*.

**3.3.2.1. Noun Attribution.** The general possessive is often used instead of compounding to generate derived nouns, or when a noun is used to characterize another noun, as in *itan ua hifa tea* above (*itan leaf; hifa atole*).

**3.3.3. Inalienable Possession.** Inalienable possess is marked by simple concatenation. Family members, nations and languages are inalienably possessed.

**Otia kata esato ae?**  
otia kata e-sat-o ae  
1PL language 3M.SG-speak-2PL Q  
*Do you speak our language?*

**3.3.4. Dative.** The dative particle is **me**. In addition to marking recipients and addressees, it also marks destinations for verbs of motion.

**One kiro me samakat munane.**  
woman house DAT run.CNV enter.PAST.3F.SG  
*The woman ran into the house.*

**3.3.4.1. Scope Limitation.** The particle **me** also limits the applicability of adjectives.

**3.3.4.2. Dative Experiencer.** Certain verbs take dative experiencers as subjects (§10.5).

**3.3.5. Locative.** The particle **ia** marks location in time and space. With abstractions it can mark instrument.

**3.4. Locative Nouns.** A number of nouns, mostly identical to body part terms, are used to form expressions of location. They immediately follow the noun, and in turn take some case marker, **ia** for fixed location, **me** for destination and **gem** for source.

**atu huda ia**  
hill head LOC  
*on top of the hill*

## 4. Adjectives

Adjectives have the same word shape requirements as verbs. The masculine is identical to the root, ending in a consonant. The feminine takes the ending **-e**. A small set of adjectives are marked for number, taking the suffix **-na**, which is the same for both genders.

**4.1. Comparatives and Superlatives.**

**4.2. Adjective Predication.**

## 5. Adverbs

## 6. Pronouns and Deixis

**6.1. Personal Pronouns.**

*Independent Pronouns*

	singular	paucal	plural
1	ko	otiman	otia
2	tase	oruman	orun
3m.	ye	naman	nan
3f.	ra		ran

## 6.2. Indefinites.

6.3. **Deixis.** The demonstratives make a two-way distance distinction. Adjectival demonstratives agree in gender:

	m.	f.
this	on	e
that	ara	te

In addition to gender marking, the demonstratives take the numeral classifiers.

**nar on he**  
man this.M CL.HUMAN.MALE  
*this man*

**one te nia**  
woman that.F CL.HUMAN.FEMALE  
*that woman*

## 7. Numbers and Time

### 8. Postpositions

### 9. Verbs and the Verb Phrase

Most verb roots take the shape CVC or CVCVC. Fewer take the shapes VCVC.

9.1. **Person Marking.** Though the noun system has ergative alignment, the verbal system is resolutely nominative-accusative. This extends to certain verbs that have dative experiencers, where the subject marking on the verb agrees with the dative subject. Transitive verbs are marked for both subject and object.

The subject prefixes have both realis and irrealis forms:

	<i>Subject Suffixes</i>		
	singular	paucal	plural
1	-u	-tima	-ti
2	-sa	-oma	-o
3m.	-ur	-nama	-a
3f.	-e		-na

	<i>Irrealis Subject Suffixes</i>		
	singular	paucal	plural
1	-wi	-time	-til
2	-se	-ome	-wi
3m.	-ri	-name	-e
3f.	-i		-ni/-ne

Only the singular and plural have object prefixes. The paucal forms are independent pronouns.

	<i>Object Prefixes</i>		
	singular	paucal	plural
1	<b>wa-</b>	<b>otiman</b>	<b>si-</b>
2	<b>er-</b>	<b>oruman</b>	<b>u-</b>
3m.	<b>e-</b>	<b>naman</b>	<b>a-</b>
3f.	<b>ra-</b>		<b>an-</b>

**9.1.1. Imperative.** The general imperative suffix is **-in**. It doesn't distinguish singular from plural.

**9.2. Tense.** Verbs are marked for tense, non-past, hodiernal past (for things that happened today) and general past.

The non-past is unmarked. The hodiernal past is marked by the infix **<li>** before the final consonant. The general past is marked by the suffix **-an**.

**9.3. Conjugation.** Pretonic, unstressed, high vowels (**i u**) are deleted.

**9.4. Aspect.**

**9.5. Mood.**

**9.6. Valency and Voice.**

**9.7. Converbs.** There are four (?) basic converb types.

**9.7.1. Imperfective.** The converb **-at** marks simultaneous action with the verb. It is also frequently used with auxiliary verbs.

It is also used to indicate manner and means.

**9.7.1.1. Manner.** The language is strongly V-framed (according to Talmy's terms), so that the primary verbs of motion encode the path of motion, and converbs are left to take up the question of manner.

**Imnón kiro me samakat munanur.**

imnón kiro me samak-at mun-an-ur  
hunter house DAT ran-ICNV enter-PST-3M.SG

*The hunter ran into the house.*

**9.7.2. Perfective.** The converb **-om** marks perfective aspect, and for all practical purposes indicates anterior actions, best translated "after."

**9.8. Participles.** Participles function both as simple participles but are also used to form the equivalent relative clauses. Like converbs, these differ by aspect only, not tense.

The imperfective participle ends in **-ar** and the perfective in **-ap**. Like adjectives, these agree with their noun. Unlike adjectives, they come before, not after, the noun they go with.

**Tasikare rahe reharu sal.**

tačík-ar-e rahe ra-ihar-u sal  
descend-IPFV.PCPL SUN 3F.SG-see-1SG NEG

*I don't see the setting sun.*

9.9. **Nominalization.** Verb and verb phrase nominalization is also marked for aspect only, **-imbe** for imperfective, **-ahe** for perfective.

9.10. **Auxiliaries.**

## 10. Basic Clauses

10.1. **Intransitive Clause.**

10.2. **Extended Intransitive.**

10.3. **Transitive Clause.**

10.4. **Ditransitive Clause.**

10.5. **Dative Experiencers.** A number of verbs of perception and cognition take dative subject noun phrases. The verb subject marking, however, is marked to agree with the dative subject.

**Imin me agi ehopalna.**

imin me agi e-hopal-na  
dog DAT water 3F.SG-want-3F.SG

*The dog wants water.*

With pronoun subjects the dative phrase may be left off in rapid speech, though in general it is present,

**Ko me te no eketeru.**

ko me te no e-keter-u  
1SG DAT that.F.SG CLS.ROUND 3F.SG-know-1SG

*I know that.*

10.6. **Negation.**

10.7. **Polar Questions.** Simple yes-no questions are marked by the clause final particle **ae**.

**Otia kata esato ae?**

otia kata e-sat-o ae  
1PL language 3M.SG-speak-2PL Q

*Do you speak our language?*

10.8. **Content Questions.**

10.9. **Imperatives and Prohibitives.**

10.10. **Satelites.**

## 11. Conjunctions and Complex Sentences

11.1. **Coordination.**

11.1.1. **Gapping.**

11.2. Relative Clauses.

11.3. Temporal Clauses.

11.4. Locative Clauses.

11.5. Purpose Clauses.

11.6. Reason Clauses.

11.7. Result Clauses.

11.8. Report Clauses. Report clauses, of both direct and indirect speech, are introduced with the conjunction *han*,

**Ko me huda selinu han takanur.**

ko me huda selin-u han čak-an-ur  
1SG DAT head hurt-1SG QUOT say-PAST-3M.SG

*He said "I have a headache" or he said that I have a headache.*

11.9. Conditional Sentences.

## 12. Discourse

12.1. Constituent Order.

12.2. Negation.

12.3. Focus.

12.4. Discourse Particles.

12.5. Register.

12.6. Cursing, Insults and Other Unfriendliness.

## 13. Word Building

Lexical affixes can take the form of prefixes, suffixes, circumfixes and infixes. Suffixes are most common, with circumfixes and prefixes next in line.

13.1. Noun to Noun.

13.2. Verb to Noun.

13.2.1. Action Noun. The suffix *-it* creates action nouns.

13.2.2. Object Noun. The circumfix *ha-X-i/a* creates nouns that represent the prototypical object (sometimes medium) of an action.

With intransitive verbs it more often represents the prototypical actor or, again, medium, of the action, *hasekani ascent* from *sekan ascend*.

13.2.3. **Instrument.** Nouns of instrument have two forms, **mat-X-a** which is most common for verbs of high agency, and **ke-X-i** which is for the rest.

13.2.4. **Location and Time.** The infix <la> creates nouns of location, and rarely time, **sekalar** *school* from **sekar** *study, learn*.

13.3. **Adjective to Noun.**

13.4. **Adjective to Adjective.**

13.5. **Noun to Adjective.**

13.6. **Verb to Adjective.**

13.7. **Verb to Verb.**

13.7.1. **Low Agency Action.** The prefix **kar-**, along with voicing of the initial consonant if it is one of **p t k**, marks low-agency actions, accidents, as well as things occurring by surprise or suddenly.

13.8. **Noun to Verb.**

13.9. **Adjective to Verb.**

13.9.1. **“Become”.** The prefix **ke-** creates verbs meaning “to become X,” such as **kasat** *grow, become large* (< **asat** *large*)

13.9.2. **Factive.** The prefix combination **dake-** (< **de-ke**) creates verbs meaning “to make X,” as in **dekasat** *enlarge, to make large*.

13.10. **Any to Any.**

**Agent Noun.** The primary agent nouns suffix is **-ón**. It usually goes with verbs, but with nouns indicates someone somehow saliently associated with the noun, as in **imnón** *hunter* (< **imin** *dog* + **on**).

13.11. **Compounding.**

## A. Vocabulary

Verbs marked *v.ex.* have dative experiencer subjects (§10.5). Verbs marked *v.pos.* take verb classifiers (§3.1). Nouns marked *l.n.* have locative uses (§3.4).

### A A A A A

**ae** question particle.

**agi** n.m. *water*; **agi edbokanti** *we drank water*.

**ara** adj., m.sg. *that*.

**asat** 1. adj. *large, big*; takes plural marking. 2. of sounds, *loud*; **otia me awe asate rayeranti** *we heard a loud noise*.

**atip** v. -

**atu** (\**açu*) n.m. *hill*; **atu gem tatlinna** *they came down the hill*.

**awe** 1. n.f. *noise, sound*; **otia me awe asate rayeranti** *we heard a loud noise*. 2. of animates *voice, cry*.

### B B B B B

**bin** classifier for domesticated animals, **imin e bin** *this dog*.

### D D D D D

### E E E E E

**e** adj., f.sg. *this*.

**ehi** n.m. *potato*; **ehile ahakananti** *we dug potatoes*.

### F F F F F

### G G G G G

**gem** ablative particle.

**gome** n.f. *pen*; generally with **ia** for instrument, **gome e yat ia rayatwanu** *I wrote it with this pen*.

a. **agi ua gome** n.f. *brush* (for painting or writing).

## H H H H H

**hakan** (*hakan*) v.tr. *dig*; object is either the medium or what is being dug for; **tata ue nata ehakanur** *grandfather is digging the ground*; **ehile ahakananti** *we dug potatoes*.

**han** conj. *that*, for quotation, either direct or indirect, **ko me huda selinu han takanur** *he said that I have a headache* or *he said "I have a headache."*

**he** classifier for adult human males, **nar ara he** *that man*.

**helan** v.in. *shine, glow*.

**hen** (*\*hek*) 1. adj. *small*; takes number marking. 2. of sounds, *quiet*; **awe hewe ia sata** *the speak quietly*.

**hifa** n.m. *atole*, a drink made of corn flour and spices, **tirale hifa edbokat hopalila** *the boys wanted to drink atole*.

a. **itan ua hifa** n.m. *tea*.

**hopal** 1. v.ex *want, desire*; **ko me imin ehopalu** *I want a dog*. 2. v.aux *want*, with ipfv. converb, **kimat hopalu** *I want to sleep*.

**huda** 1. n.m. *head*. 2. n.m. *roof*. 3. l.n. *top*

## I I I I I

**ia** 1. locative case particle; 2. also has instrumental uses, **gome e yat ia rayatwanu** *I wrote it with this pen*; **awe hewe ia sata** *the speak quietly*; **nin e let ia kalat tey-ilti** *we will return on this road*.

**ihar** 1. v.tr. *see; look at*. 2. v.tr. *read*; **katan reharanu** *I read a book*. 3. v.aux. *try to*; **taha rasekat ihare** *she tries to eat an apple*.

**ikosi** n.m. *chocolate*.

**imin** n.f. *dog*; used for hunting, and thus regularly used in idioms and metaphors for searching and competition.

**imnón** n. *hunter*.

**isi** adv. *too, too much*; **imin te bin asate isis otule** *that dog is too big*; **onil ia isi ansekanu** *I at too much during the holiday*.

**ita** 1. n.m. *moon*; **ita sekanat teyilur** *the moon will rise*. 2. n.m. *month*.

a. **itar** (*ita ara*) adv. *last month*.

b. **iton** (*ita on*) adv. *this month*.

**itan** 1. n.m. *leaf*. 2. n.m. *paper*.

**itar** see **ita**.

**iton** see **ita**.

**iyen** v.in. *exit, leave, go out of*, with **gem**.

## K K K K K

**kal** (*kal*) 1. v.in. *return*, with **gem** for source and **me** for destination; **sekalar gem kalila** *they returned from school*. 2. v.aux. *again*, with ipfv. coverb, **reharat kalin** *read it again*.

**kalem** adj. *correct*; **yatiyit ua nin e let kaleme tule sal** *this way of writing isn't correct*.

**kata** (*\*kata*) 1. n.m. *word*. 2. n.m. *language*; inalienably possessed, **otia kata esato ae?** *do you speak our language?*

**katan** (*\*katak*) n.f. *book*; **katan e pol reharanu** *I read this book*.

**keter** (*\*keter*) v.ex. *know*, facts, not people; **imnón me te no eketeranur** *the hunter knew that*; **(ko me) te no**

**eketeru** *I know that.*

**a. gem keter** v. *obey*; (**ran me**) **nane gem keterna** *they obey grandmother.*

**kim** v.in. *sleep, be asleep*; **nane kime** *grandmother is sleeping.*

**a. X gem kim** v. *overlook, ignore, miss*, either through circumstances or carelessness, **imnón gem kimanna** *they overlooked the hunter.*

**kiro** n.m. *house, home*; **one kiro me samakat munane** *the woman ran into the house.*

**ko** prn. *I.*

**kon** n.f. *wind, air*; **kon se millet otule** *the wind is light today.*

**ku** 1. adv. *again*; **nane ku kime** *grandmother is asleep again.* 2. of sequence, *in turn.*

**a. ku X ku Y** idiom, *both X and Y*, **ku senana ku kimana** *they both ate and slept.*

**kus** v.tr. *rule, lead*; **kata millet ia kusane** *she ruled with a gentle word.*

## L L L L L

**let** classifier for long, flexible things; includes: roads and paths; **nin e let ia kalat teyilti** *we will return on this road.*

**lemi** n.m. -

**liri** classifier for human children.

## M M M M M

**maye** (\**make*) n.f. *cat.*

**me** dative particle.

**mefor** adj. *heavy*; **meforwat karwime** *it's suddenly raining heavily.*

**milet** 1. adj. *mild, gentle, calm.* 2. of wind, precipitation, *light*; **kon se millet otule** *the wind is light today.*

**mito** n.m. *dream.*

**a. mito ihar** v.in. *dream.*

**mun** v.in. *enter*, with **me** for destination; **one kiro me samakat munane** *the woman ran into the house.*

## N N N N N

**naman** prn.3m.pauc. *they.*

**nan** prn.3m.pl. *they.*

**nane** n.f. *grandmother.*

**nar** 1. n.m. *man.* 2. n.m. *husband*; **on he ko nar yetulur** *this is my husband.*

**nata** (\**naća*) n.m. *soil*; **tata ue nata ehakanur** *grandfather is digging the ground.*

**nekip** (\**nikip*) v.in. *snow*; **miletwat nikpane** *it snowed lightly.*

**nerin** (\**nirik*) v.tr./in. *be afraid, fear*; **imin ue waneriye** *the dog is afraid of me.*

**nia** classifier for adult human females.

**nin** (\**nik*) 1. n.f. *road, path; way*; **nin e let ia kalat teyilti** *we will return on this road.* 2. n.f. *journey.* 3. n.f. *way, manner*; **yatiyit ua nin e let kaleme tule sal** *this way of*

*writing isn't correct.*

**no** classifier for round, spherical items; also the default residue classifier for everything without a better option.

## O O O O O

**on** adj., m.sg. *this*.

**one** 1. n.f. *woman*. 2. n.f. *wife*.

**onil** n.f. *festival, holiday*; **onil ia isi ansekanu** *I at too much during the holiday*.

**oruman** prn.2pauc. *you*.

**orun** prn.2pl. *you*.

**otia** prn.1pl. *we*.

**otiman** prn.1pauc. *we*.

**owana** n.m. -.

## P P P P P

**pol** classifier for books and any collection of text, including computers.

## R R R R R

**ra** prn.3f.sg. *she, it*.

**rahe** n.f. *sun*; **rahe tasiye** *the sun sets*.

**ráhia** adv. *today*; this is a fussy, bureaucratic word, confined to official documents; **se** is the colloq. word.

**rakte** adv. *yesterday*.

**ran** prn.3f.pl. *they*.

## S S S S S

**sal** adv. *no, not*; comes after the verb, **iharu sal** *I don't see him*.

**saman** (*samak*) v.in. *run*; **one kiro me samakat munane** *the woman ran into the house*.

**sat** v.tr. *speak, tell*; only used when not reporting direct or indirect speech; **otia kata esato ae?** *do you speak our language?*

**se** adv. *today, now*; to be precise about *now*, see **sese**.

**sekar** (*sekar*) v.tr. *study, learn*.

**sekalar** n.f. *school*; **sekalar gem kalila** *they returned from school*.

**selin** v.ex. *ache, have a pain*, **ko me huda selinu** *I have a headache*.

**sen** (\**sek*) v.tr. *eat*; **one ue taha esekane** *the woman ate an apple.*

**sekan** v.in. *ascend, rise*; **with me; ita sekanat teyilur** *the moon will rise.*

**sese** adv. (*right*) *now.*

**sihal** v.tr. *forbid; refuse.*

## T T T T T

**tak** (*ćak*) v.in. *say*, **ko me huda selinu han takanur** *he said that I have a headache or he said "I have a headache."*

**tasin** (\**taćik*) 1. v.in. *descend, go down*, **with gem; atu gem tatlinna** *they came down the hill.* 2. of celestial objects, *set*, **rahe tasiye** *the sun sets.*

**taha** n.m. *apple*; **one ue taha esekane** *the woman ate an apple.*

**tase** prn.2sg. *you.*

**tata** n.m. *grandfather.*

**te** adj., f.sg. *that.*

**teyil** (\**tićil*) 1. v.in. *come*; **kiro me tinlane sal** *she didn't come home.* 2. v.aux. *future auxiliary*; **ita sekanat teyilur** *the moon will rise.*

**tibok** v.tr. *drink*; **agi edbokanti** *we drank water.*

**tira** 1. n.m. *boy; son.*

**tire** n.f. *girl; daughter.*

**tul** v.pos. *be*; **kon se milet otule** *the wind is light today.*

## U U U U U

**ue** ergative particle.

**upel** v.in. *finish, end, stop*; **nin upelile** *the journey ended.*

## W W W W W

**wale** n.f. -.

**wim** v.in. *rain*, always with the classificatory prefix *o-*, unless other prefixes are added; **owime** *it's raining*; **meforwat karwime** *it's suddenly raining heavily.*

## Y Y Y Y Y

**yat** classifier for stick-like things.

**yatin** *yatic* v.tr. *write*; **gome e yat ia rayatwanu** *I wrote it with this pen*; **nane ue katan e pol rayatwane** *grandmother wrote this book.*

**ye** prn.3m.sg. *he, it.*

**yer** v.ex *hear*; **nan me imine anyerana** *they heard the dogs.*

a. **gem yer** v. *listen to*; the subject may be a dative experiencer, but more likely is just a normal intransitive subject, **tata gem yerna** *they listen to grandfather.*

WORK IN PROGRESS

## **B. Notes on Semantics**

Expressions of affliction typically have dative experiencers.

## **C. Conceptual Metaphors**

## **D. Example Texts**

WORK IN PROGRESS