

OUTLINE GRAMMAR OF THE ŠETÂMOL LANGUAGE

*with Appendices: Sample Text, Diachronic Notes and Sample
Lexicon*

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An Outline Grammar of the Šetâmol Language

1. Introduction

Šetâmol [ʃeta:mól] was the name given natively to the language spoken by the *Wañelinlawag* people of western Peilaš, in around -500 YP. The *Wañelinlawag* were the descendants of the speakers of the Çetázó language (hereafter abbreviated **C.**), and Šetâmol is regarded as a daughter language of Çetázó. Thus it belongs to the *Çetázóic* subgroup of the *Western* language family.

The name **Šetâmol** itself is derived from C. **Çetázó** “Çetázó” + **moṭi** “tongue”. **Wañelinlawag** is derived from the name of the lake referred to natively as **Wañelín** (C. **Γañetina** “big lake”). By -500 YP, the speakers of Šetâmol had expanded to govern a small empire that encompassed the entirety of the shores of the Wañelín.

This grammar concerns itself primarily with synchronic features of the language, as spoken at the time of the ascension of Big Chief Zamar (**Zamar piu Wañeu Hû**) in -503 YP. Zamar is considered amongst the greatest of the *Wañelinlawag* “Big Chiefs” (kings or emperors), and hence the language of his time can be thought of as something of a classical standard. However, despite the synchronic focus, Appendix II deals with the changes between Çetázó and Classical Šetâmol, and Appendix III (a sample lexicon) includes diachronic notes. Appendix I is a sample text, *The Horse and the Sheep*.

2. Phonology

2.1 Consonants

Šetâmol had twenty consonant phonemes, as follows:

	Labial	Coronal			Dorsal			Glottal
Plosive	p b	t d				k g	q	
Nasal	m	n			ñ	ŋ		
Fricative			s z	š		x		h
Approximant			l		j	w		
Tap			r					

Of the coronal consonants, /**t d n**/ are dental, and /**š**/ is postalveolar. The remainder are alveolar.

Of the dorsal consonants /**ñ j**/ are palatal, /**w**/ is labiovelar and /**q**/ is uvular. The rest are velar.

The symbols in the table are mostly used with their IPA values or approximately so. However, /**ñ**/ is /ɲ/, /**š**/ is /ʃ/, and /**r**/ is /r/.

2.2 Vowels

Šetâmol had seven basic vowel phonemes: /**a e i ø y o u**/. These are the symbols used for these sounds in this document and are also the sounds’ IPA vowels.

Vowels had three *lengths*: short (unmarked), medial (marked with an acute accent: **á é í ó ý ó ú**) and long (marked with a circumflex accent: **â ê î ô û ô ŷ**). Medial vowels were pronounced longer than short vowels, and long vowels longer than medial vowels.

2.3 Accent

Šetâmol was characterised by a pitch accent, realised fundamentally as a high tone on the final syllable. This distinction was never phonemic.

3. The Noun Phrase

3.1 Number and case

Nouns in Šetâmol inflected for five *cases*. The main uses of each case were as follows:

- *Absolutive*: nominal arguments of intransitive clauses and objects of transitive clauses.
- *Oblique*: subjects of transitive clauses and indirect objects.
- *Instrumental*: the means by which an action is done.
- *Locative*: possessors and the location of an action.
- *Allative*: movement towards a noun.
- *Ablative*: movement away from a noun.

By -500 YP, the absolutive and oblique cases had merged in most positions, including the singular forms of most nouns.

Postpositions also governed various different cases: most commonly the locative (used for most postpositions of location and postpositions of time derived from these) and the oblique. However, the instrumental, allative and ablative cases were also governed by certain postpositions.

Nouns also took markings for one of three *numbers*: singular (one or less than one), dual (two) and plural (two or more than two). The dual was rarely used and was mostly restricted to a small number of nouns commonly found in pairs (e.g. eyes, shoes, dice), and in idiomatic and archaic language. Otherwise the plural was more usually employed. However, in the lexicon included with this grammar the *oblique dual* is cited for all nouns: for the reasoning behind this, see below.

All nouns belong to one of five *declension classes*: these are unrelated to noun classes, which will be considered later. These are referred to for historical reasons as the A-stem, the E-stem, the I-stem, the U-stem and the N-stem. However, the declension class to which a noun belongs is not apparent from the absolutive or oblique singular, which is the simplest form of most nouns. It does, however, affect other inflections. The simplest form from which a noun's declension class can be worked out unambiguously is the *oblique dual*. It is for this reason that this form is cited in the lexicon alongside the absolutive/oblique singular (which forms the headword). The oblique dual endings for each of the five noun classes are as follows:

A-stem	-ol
E-stem	-el
I-stem	-il
U-stem	-ul
N-stem	-r

The complete suffix paradigm for all (regular) nouns is as follows:

<i>Singular</i>	A-stem	E-stem	I-stem	U-stem	N-stem
Absolutive	-	-	-	-	-n
Oblique	-	-	-	-	-n
Instrumental	-ómok	-ímok	-ímok	-úmok	-númok
Locative	-óm	-ím	-ím	-úm	-núm
Allative	-ôd	-îd	-îd	-ûd	-nyd
Ablative	-ô	-î	-î	-û	-nú

<i>Dual</i>	A-stem	E-stem	I-stem	U-stem	N-stem
Absolutive	-	-e	-i	-u	-r
Oblique	-ol	-el	-il	-ul	-r
Instrumental	-olumok	-elumok	-ilumok	-ulumok	-rumok
Locative	-olúm	-elúm	-ilúm	-ulúm	-rúm
Allative	-olyd	-elyd	-ilyd	-ulyd	-ryd
Ablative	-ogû	-egû	-igû	-ugû	-rû

<i>Plural</i>	A-stem	E-stem	I-stem	U-stem	N-stem
Absolutive	-ak	-ok	-uk	-uk	-zug
Oblique	-ag	-og	-ug	-ug	-zug
Instrumental	-agumok	-ogumok	-ugumok	-ugumok	-zugumok
Locative	-agúm	-ogúm	-ugúm	-ugúm	-zugúm
Allative	-agyd	-ogyd	-ugyd	-ugyd	-zugyd
Ablative	-agû	-ogû	-ugû	-ugû	-zugû

Various other points must be born in mind when inflecting a Šetâmol noun:

- For *E-stem nouns* only, the last vowel of the stem may undergo a *mutation* in all singular forms but the absolutive (but never in the dual or plural). The two main vowel alterations are **u** → **y** and **o** → **ø**; parallel rules also apply to the corresponding long forms. Occasionally long **â** may also mutata (â → ê) but this is unpredictable.
- For *N-stem nouns*, the last vowel of the stem mutates in the oblique singular only. The mutations are the same as those applied to E-stem nouns.
- The last vowel of the stem of frequently-used nouns ending in nasal consonants (including N-stem nouns) is generally shortened in the dual and the plural.
- Where a noun ends in the vowel **i**, this must be changed to **j-** before any suffixes can be added. Similarly, stems ending in **u** must alter this to **w**. **í** and **ú** change to **ij-** and **uw-** respectively, **î** and **û** change to **îj-** and **ûw-**.

3.2 Class

All nouns in Šetâmol belonged to one of seven classes, marked in the lexicon. Each class has its own set of *class markers*, which inflect as regular nouns. Class markers are not used with nouns themselves, but are important for agreement (e.g. with adjectives and verbs) and form a part of several pronominal constructions.

The seven classes with their class markers are as follows:

<i>Class</i>	<i>Referents</i>	<i>Absolutive singular</i>	<i>Oblique dual</i>
I	Humans, other beings capable of speech <i>People, gods, spirits, demons etc.</i>	-u	-wol
II	Solid objects, foodstuffs <i>Rocks, babies, animals, plants, fruit, meat, etc.</i>	-d / -t	-dol / -tol
III	Tools <i>Weapons, household implements</i>	-wún	-wur
IV	Granular masses <i>Grains, berries, soil, sand etc.</i>	-k	-kil
V	Mushy inedible objects <i>Faeces, mud, rotting things, quicksand etc.</i>	-xi	-xjul
VI	Tangible fluids <i>Water, urine, rivers, flames, wind etc.</i>	-i	-jel
VII	Intangible things <i>Air, ideas, colours</i>	-x	-xil

The following rules had to be followed when class markers were used:

- For Class II nouns, **-d** was used after vowels and nasal consonants, and **-t** elsewhere. Case and number suffixes were added to these
- The Class IV suffixes cause the preceding vowel to lengthen: short vowels to become medial length, and medial vowels to become long.

The class of a noun is generally fairly predictable, although there were of course certain unexpected outcomes. One of the most obvious of these is that four nouns referring to body parts (**šip** “arm”, **ís** “hand”, **klú** “leg” and **pá** “penis”) are included in Class III.

3.3 Adjectives

The vast majority of Šetâmol adjectives preceded their heads, and agreed with them in case, number and class. The means of this agreement was an inflected class marker suffixed to the adjective stem.

ñódu-i latal
white-NC6 milk
“white milk”

kazi-wuzug ís-ak
dirty-NC3:PL:ABS hand-PL:ABS
“dirty hands”

lúna-d-óm jasab-óm
green-NC2-LOC meadow-LOC
“in the green meadow”

3.4 Numerals

Numbers in Šetâmol formed a sub-class of adjectives, and were used in the same way. Šetâmol had a base-10 number system with the following basic *cardinal* forms:

1	taga
2	ši
3	nátu
4	meza
5	uza
6	mezi
7	nalši
8	ñawa
9	ñawataga
10	ñawaši
100	môra
1000	gañimôra

Ordinals are created with the suffix **-zu**, e.g **tagazu** “first”, **nalšizu** “seventh”.

Multiples of 10, 100 and 1000 are created by combining **ñawa** (used in place of **ñawaši**, for historical reasons), **môra** and **gañimôra** with an ordinal, thus:

šizu-ñawa
second-eight
“twenty”

nátuzu-môra
third-hundred
“three hundred”

Further numbers can be formed with the connector **-za-**, for example:

ñawaši-za-nátu
10+3
“thirteen”

nátuzu-môra-za-šizu-ñawa-za-ñawataga
3x100+2x10+9
“three hundred and twenty-nine”

When a noun is used with a number, it always inflects in the singular, and the numeral takes singular agreement. However, the agreement of verbs, pronouns and other adjectives remains in the dual (with **ši-**) or the plural (with all numbers except **taga**).

Šetâmol also had various *quantifiers*, such as **lada** “many”. These were used similarly to numerals – i.e. as adjectives with the head noun in the singular.

Numerals and quantifiers could also be used as *pronouns*, in which case they were used in their stem forms.

3.5 Possession

Possessors in Šetâmol were marked in the locative and placed before the main noun, for example:

I-óm wug
man-LOC pig
“the man’s pig”

Šetâmol had a set of nouns referred to for historical reasons as *inalienable nouns*. These were not truly inalienable, but were required to take an additional prefix when used with a possessor. It was a closed class of fifteen nouns, in two groups – close relations and certain body parts:

- **sunán** “father”, **mín** “mother”, **mám** “sister”, **bám** “brother”, **per** “son”, **simp** “daughter”
- **pín** “head”, **mazán** “nose”, **jám** “mouth”, **šíp** “arm”, **ís** “hand”, **klú** “leg”, **nánj** “foot”; **lau** “eye”, **lók** “ear”

lau and **lók** only belonged to the class of inalienable nouns when used in the dual, e.g. **nalawol** “my eyes”, **lóm elókol** “the man’s ears”.

	Singular	Plural
1st person	na-	uga-

2nd person	se-	uke-
3rd person	e-	pe-

When these prefixes were added, the forms **per**, **pín**, **klú** mutated to **-ber**, **-bín**, **-glú** respectively.

3.6 Pronouns

Šetâmol personal pronouns, like the nouns for which they stood, inflected for *case* and *number*. Unlike most nouns, the absolutive and oblique cases were often distinguished in the singular. The dual forms were also more likely to be used, particularly in the first and second persons. The first person also made use of *inclusive* and *exclusive* forms in the dual and plural: these refer to whether or not the listener is included or not in the utterance, thus:

- Singular: “I”
- Dual inclusive: “we = you and I”
- Dual exclusive: “we = he/she/it and I”
- Plural inclusive “we = you, he/she/it/they and I”
- Plural exclusive “we = they and I”

The complete paradigm for the first and second persons was as follows:

<i>First person</i>	Singular	Dual inclusive	Dual exclusive	Plural inclusive	Plural exclusive
Absolutive	na	tán	ján	tas	sa
Oblique	no	tán	ne	tas	se
Instrumental	nómok	tanómok	nalumok	tasómok	sómok
Locative	nóm	tanóm	nalúm	tasóm	sóm
Allative	nôd	tanôd	nalyd	tasôd	sôd
Ablative	nô	tanô	nalû	tasô	sô

<i>Second person</i>	Singular	Dual	Plural
Absolutive	ta	jat	tak
Oblique	te	tal	tag
Instrumental	tómok	talumok	tagumok
Locative	tóm	talúm	tagúm
Allative	tôd	talyd	tagyd
Ablative	tô	talû	tagû

Third person pronouns came in two types. *Anaphoric* pronouns refer to a noun that has already been mentioned, and are formed from the anaphoric stem **ja-** prefixed to the relevant, inflected class marker. *Cataphoric* pronouns refer to nouns that are to be mentioned later in the discourse, and are formed of the cataphoric stem **pi-** prefixed again to a class marker. (The class VII absolutive/oblique form is **pí** in place of ***pii**.) Slightly confusingly, however, cataphoric pronouns can also be used as *relative pronouns*, in which case they usually follow their referent rather than precede it.

Subject and direct object pronouns, whose person and number were generally marked on the verb, were generally omitted except for emphasis.

3.7 Demonstratives

Šetâmol made a two-way distinction between its demonstratives: **da-** “this”, **se-** “that”. These stems prefix to the relevant class marker, which inflects. Demonstratives can either be used as adjectives or pronouns.

4. The Verb Phrase

4.1 The verb stem

In the Šetâmol lexicon that forms Appendix III to this grammar, all verbs are cited in their *stem* forms, onto which inflectional prefixes and suffixes may be added. However, the final vowel of the stem was always lost when the verb is left uninflected, so this is placed in brackets: e.g. **nam(u)** “think”, **sun(u)** “have sex with”. This indicates that it is the forms **nam**, **sun** that are to be used when the verb is left uninflected, and **namu-**, **sunu-** otherwise. For example, the **namu-** stem is used to form **namun** “I think”, and **sunu-** to form **sununes** “I am having sex with you”. The uninflected form, without the final vowel, is then used with auxiliary verbs, for example:

nam sú-weje-n

think IRR-go-1PS

“I will think”

sun sú-syj-waz-ne-u

have:sex:with IRR-PAST-can-1PS:ERG-3PS:NC1:ABS

“I could have had sex with him/her”

Note that, on their own, the forms ***namu**, ***sunu** do not occur.

4.2 Agreement

All Šetâmol verbs took a suffix to agree in person and number with the argument in the absolutive case. (Dual nouns caused the verb to inflect in the plural.) Transitive verbs also received a suffix to agree with their subject, in the ergative case. All ergative suffixes precede absolutive suffixes: the former vary depending on which of the latter is used. The table below lists all combinations of suffixes for verbs whose absolutive argument is in either the first and second persons.

		<i>Absolutive argument</i>			
		1PS	1PP	2PS	2PP
<i>Ergative argument</i>	None	-n	-nán	-s	-sán
	1PS	-ní-n	-ni-nán	-ne-s	-ne-sán
	1PP	-ši-n	-ši-nán	-šin-s	-šin-sán
	2PS	-ší-n	-ši-nán	-še-s	-še-sán
	2PP	-ši-n	-ši-nán	-šin-s	-šin-sán
	3PS	-gá-n	-ga-nán	-ga-s	-ga-sán
	3PP	-ga-n	-ga-nán	-gan-s	-gan-sán

Where the absolutive argument is in the third person, the suffix taken is the noun class marker in the absolutive singular or absolutive plural, as follows:

Class	Singular	Plural
I	-u	-wak
II	-d / -t	-dak / -tak
III	-wún	-wuzug
IV	-k	-kuk
V	-xi	-xjuk
VI	-i	-jok
VII	-x	-xuk

(The stem alterations discussed in Section 3.2 also apply here.)

Where relevant, the class markers are then preceded by the following markers to agree with the ergative argument:

Ergative argument	Suffix
1PS	-ne-
1PP	-šin-
2PS	-še-
2PP	-šin-
3PS	-ga-
3PP	-gan-

The stem-final vowels of some verbs change based on the following consonant, but in most cases this has been analogically levelled out.

4.3 Morphological T/A/M marking

Šetâmol verbs also inflected morphologically for *tense* (past vs. non-past) and *mode* (realis vs. irrealis). They also took morphological markers for several kinds of *aspect*: inceptive, completive, progressive, habitual, punctual, and iterative.

The *past tense* (which is used for past events) is marked with a prefix, **syj-**. This marker is also used with the past anterior (for which see Section 4.4), which also takes an auxiliary verb. Non-past tenses take a zero marking.

The *irrealis mode* is marked with a prefix **sur-** before vowels or **sú-** before consonants. This mode is used for verbs making no assertion that the action described by a verb actually happened, for example to mark an optative, potential, hypothetical, conditional or deontic verb. It is also used with the future tense (for which see Section 4.4), interrogatives and the imperative (Section 4.5), and negatives (Section 4.6).

If a verb in the past irrealis is used, **sú-** precedes **syj-**, for example:

nam sú-syj-waz-an
think IRR-PAST-can-1PS
 “I could have thought”

The following prefixes, which precede tense or modal prefixes, were used to mark the various aspects:

Aspect	Prefix	Usage
--------	--------	-------

Inceptive	jîsa-	For the starting point of an event: “to begin ...”
Completive	hurú-	For the completion of an event: “to finish ...”
Progressive	suka-	For an ongoing process, e.g. sukašedau : “they are singing [at the moment]”
Habitual	ze-	For a type of event that regularly takes place, e.g. zeplawan “I walk [every day]”
Punctual	taga-	For an event occurring at one instant in time
Iterative	tagataga-	For punctual event taking place several times in succession

4.4 Auxiliary verbs

A number of verbs could be used as *auxiliaries* for other verbs, making tense/mode distinctions beyond those marked morphologically. In all cases, auxiliaries follow the verb they modify, which is present in its stem form without the final vowel or any other inflections. Key auxiliaries included:

- **wej(e)** “to go”, marking the *future tense*. **wej(e)** must always inflect in the irrealis mode when used as an auxiliary, with the prefix **sú-**.
- **jêz(u)** “to leave”, marking the *past anterior tense*. This was used to represent an event as taking place in the past relative to another verb inflected in the past tense. **jêz(u)** must itself always take a (slightly irregular) past tense prefix, thus **syjêzu-**.
- Modal verbs, e.g. **waz(a)** “to be able to”, **jaš(i)** “to have to”. Like **wej(e)**, these must inflect in the irrealis.

4.5 Other modes

Šetâmol had two further modes that were marked syntactically: the imperative and the interrogative. Both of these required the verb to be marked in the irrealis.

The *imperative* was used to give orders. It involved the verb being fronted and inflecting in the second person, and the use of a second person pronoun:

sú-weje-s ta!

IRR-go-2PS 2PS:ABS

“go!”

The negative imperative is formed slightly differently from most negatives, for which see Section 4.6.

The *interrogative* was used to form a question. Simple interrogatives were formed by fronting the verb and placing the particle **wei** at the end of the clause:

kuda-u ul wei?

sleep-NC1:ABS man INTER

“is the man sleeping?”

4.6 The negative

The Šetâmol negative was formed with the particles **je ... i** placed around the main verb, which inflected in the irrealis.

je sú-weje-n i

NEG IRR-go-1PS:ABS NEG

“I am not going”

The *negative imperative* was formed slightly differently: the **i** particle was omitted.

je sú-weje-s ta!

IRR-go-2PS 2PS:ABS

“don’t go!”

5. Derivational Morphology

5.1 Nominalisation

A selection of Šetâmol suffixes used in nominalisation are listed below. The declension class to which the new noun belongs is also included (for suffixes marked *V-stem*, *V* represents the final vowel of the verb).

<i>Suffix</i>	<i>Process</i>	<i>Declension class</i>
-wín	Creates abstract noun (gerund) for verb action or state	N-stem
-zai	Creates agent noun from verb	V-stem
-zún	Creates instrument noun from verb	N-stem
-l	Shows result of verb action	A-stem
-z	Augmentative or honorific	U-stem
-g	Diminutive	I-stem
-gín	Feminine	N-stem
-d	Derives abstract noun from concrete noun or adjective (equivalent English “-ness”)	U-stem
-lau	Derives person with connection to base noun	V-stem

5.2 Other derivational suffixes

Šetâmol also allowed a number of other derivations, including:

<i>Suffix</i>	<i>Process</i>
-z(a)	Increases the valence of a verb by one, creating transitives and causatives.
-du	Derives adverbs from nominals and verbs.

6. Clauses

6.1 Constituent order

Most clauses in Šetâmol have a *subject-object-verb* (SOV) word order. (Imperatives and interrogatives are exceptions; the verb is fronted.) Indirect objects generally precede direct objects, although this order may be reversed in intransitive clauses. Adjectives precede nouns; adverbs precede verbs; the language is postpositional.

Any constituent could be *topicalised* by moving it to the front of the clause; however, this process was already somewhat old-fashioned by the year -500 YP. Since the absolutive and oblique cases had largely merged, subjects and objects were rarely inverted where context or verbal agreement did not make it clear which was which.

6.2 Deemphasis

Šetâmol allowed the omission of an agent in transitive clauses, to form the equivalent of an English passive. A transitive verb used without an agent inflected as if intransitive.

klám sy-jegu-k

berry PAST-eat-NC4:ABS

“the berry was eaten”

The total omission of a patient or of the argument of a transitive verb was not permitted. However, such nouns could be replaced with the dummy object **tag**, in which case the verb takes class VII inflection.

tag wajiza-ne-x

OBJ kill-1PS:ERG-NC7:ABS

“I killed”

6.3 Coordination

Two clauses can be coordinated with the conjunctions **ut** “and” (sometimes realised as **’t** after a vowel) or **sau** “or”. The conjunction comes between the two clauses.

múŋ noula ut lai hana

sheep white and horse black

“The sheep is white and the horse is black”

Noun phrases can also be coordinated, this time with the conjunctions **ama** “and” or **sau** “or”. These follow the second noun.

múŋ lai ama

sheep horse and

“The sheep and the horse”

Where two nouns of different classes are used as the absolutive argument of a sentence, the verb inflects in class VII with the suffix **-xuk**.

6.4 Complement clauses

A Šetâmol clause may be used as the argument of a verb. Complement clauses are formed as main clauses followed by the Class VII anaphoric pronoun **jax** inflected for case. The verb in the main clause agrees with this pronoun.

[ul syj-wajiza-d ja-x] na yjaza-gá-n

[man PAST-kill-NC2:ABS 3PS-NC8] 1PS:ABS cause:pain-3PS:ERG-1PS:ABS

“it pains me [that the man was killed]”

6.5 Relative clauses

Šetâmol relative clauses were formed with a cataphoric pronoun (**pi-**), agreeing with its head. This replaced the head within the clause and was placed at the beginning of that clause. The cataphoric pronoun could thus be seen to function as a relative pronoun. Relative clauses usually follow their heads, but this is not a requirement – the relative clause may come first.

klám pi-k sy-jegu-ne-k

berry REL-NC4 eat-1PS:ERG-NC4:ABS

“the berry which I am eating”

6.6 Predicate nominals and related constructions

The *predicate nominal* expresses the concept of “X is Y”. The Šetâmol predicate nominal uses no copula in the present tense, with both arguments in the absolutive cases. Unlike in other clauses, pronouns cannot be omitted.

na-sánan ul

my-father man

“My father is a man”

In non-present tenses, the copula **syj(a)** is used. This verb takes agreement with the subject, but not the predicate. (The rule regarding non-omission of pronouns remains.)

na-bám laŋlau syj-syja-u

my-brother priest PAST-be-NC1

“My brother was a priest”

Membership of a class is shown with the verbalising suffix **-aj(a)** on the predicate.

da-d klehán laj-aja-d

this-NC2 animal horse-VB-NC2

“This animal is a horse”

Predicate adjectives are formed as predicate nominals, and the adjective does not inflect:

mún noula

sheep white

“The sheep is white”

Predicate locatives express the location of the subject. They are formed with verb **máp(a)** “to be located” plus a noun in the locative, for example:

na-mín jasab-óm mápa-u

my-mother meadow-LOC be:located-NC1

“My mother is in the meadow”

Possessive clauses are formed with the same structure, or with the verb **jaš(i)**:

jasab na-mín-úm mápa-d

meadow my-mother-LOC be:located-NC2

“The meadow belongs to my mother” (lit. “The meadow is at my mother”)

na-mín jasab jaši-ga-d

my-mother meadow own-3PS:ERG-NC2

“My mother has a meadow”

Appendix I: Sample Text

i. Šetâmol text

Lai Múnuk ama

Lai pid wereîmok syjmápad muṇuk syjlawósasagadak. Ajýn tagazudóm múnúm sur sukasyjzaragák; lag šizudóm múnúm latal sukasyjîsazagai; ul nátuzud mún sukasyjwajizagad. Jawagúm hajómok mezazud mún sukasyjhajópád.

Lai mún pax syjzazigax: “Jamajag muṇuk dadlím zesasagandak jax na yjazagán.”

Tagad mún lai pax syjzazigax: “Wijanes jax dawazanex. Lai pid woguzu zeplawad zehatað ut zejegud jax na yjazagán. Tóð wogud sasa súwazawak jax jamajag je bina i. Zet wõtwinán bin súwejewak. Ta jamajagúm wéb šizu hán syi súwejes.

Pad sex wí syjêzugax jaxím quð, tagadlîð lai syjmâzud.

ii. English translation

The Horse and the Sheep

A horse on a hill saw some sheep. A woman was cutting away the wool of the first sheep, a child was milking the second sheep, a man was slaughtering a third sheep. On their fire, a fourth sheep was being cooked.

The horse said this to a sheep: “It pains me to see humans using sheep like this.”

One sheep said this to the horse: “I want you to listen to me. It pains me to see the horse who runs swiftly being shot and eaten. Humans do not know how to use your swiftness. But next year they will know. Then you too will be the slave of the humans!”

Having heard this, the horse fled into the plain.

iii. Interlinear gloss

Title:

lai mún-uk ama

horse sheep-PL:ABS and

“the horse and the sheep”

lai [pi-d were-îmok syj-mápa-d] mún-uk syj-lawósasa-ga-d-ak

horse [REL-NC2 hill-LOC PAST-be:located-NC2] sheep-PL:ABS PAST-see-3PS:ERG-NC2:ABS-PL

“a horse which was on a hill saw some sheep”

ajýn tagazu-d-óm mún-úm sur suka-syj-zara-ga-k

woman:OBL first-NC2-LOC sheep-LOC wool PROG-PAST-cut-3PS:ERG-NC4:ABS

“a woman was cutting away the wool of the first sheep”

lag šizu-d-óm mún-úm latal suka-syj-jîsaza-ga-i

child second-NC2-LOC sheep-LOC milk PROG-PAST-take-3PS:ERG-NC6:ABS

“a child was taking the milk of the second sheep”

ul nátuzu-d mún suka-syj-wajiza-ga-d

man third-NC2 sheep PROG-PAST-kill-3PS:ERG-NC2:ABS

“a man was killing the third sheep”

ja-w-agúm haj-ómok mezazu-d mún suka-syj-hajópa-d

3P-NC1-LOC fire-INS fourth-NC2 sheep PROG-PAST-cook-NC2:ABS

“the fourth sheep was being cooked with their fire”

lai mún pa-x syj-zazi-ga-x

horse sheep CAT-NC7 PAST-say-3PS:ERG-NC7:ABS

“the horse said this to a sheep”

[jamaj-ag mun-uk dadlím ze-sasa-gan-d-ak ja-x] na yjaza-gá-n

[human-OBL:PL sheep-ABS:PL like:this HABIT-use-3PP:ERG-NC2:ABS-PL 3PS-NC7] 1PS:ABS

cause:pain-3PS:ERG-1PS:ABS

“that humans use sheep like this causes me pain”

taga-d mún lai pa-x syj-zazi-ga-x

one-NC2 sheep horse CAT-NC7 PAST-say-3PS:ERG-NC7:ABS

“one sheep said this to the horse”

[wija-ne-s ja-x] dawaza-ne-x

[listen-2PS:ERG-1PS:ABS 3PS-NC8] want-1PS:ERG-NC7:ABS

“I want you to listen to me”

[lai [pi-d wogu-zu ze-plawa-d] ze-hata-d ut ze-jegu-d ja-x] na yjaza-gá-n

[horse [REL-NC2 quick-ADV HABIT-run-NC2:ABS] HABIT-shoot-NC2:ABS and HABIT-eat-NC2:ABS

3PS-NC8] 1PS:ABS cause:pain-3PS:ERG-1PS:ABS

“that the horse who swiftly runs is shot and is eaten causes me pain”

[tóm wogu-d sasa sú-waza-wak ja-x] jamajag je bina i

[2PS:LOC quick-ness use IRR-be:able:to-NC1:ABS:PL 3PS-NC8] human-PL:OBL NEG know NEG

“humans do not know that they are able to use your swiftness”

zet wõtwinán bin sú-weje-wak

but next:year know IRR-go-3PP:ABS

“but next year they are going to know”

ta jamaj-agúm wéb šizu hán syi sú-weje-s

you human-LOC:PL slave then also be IRR-go-2PS:ABS

“then you will also be a slave of the humans”

[pa-d se-x wí sy-jêzu-ga-x ja-x-ím qud] tagadl-îd lai syj-mâzu-d

[CAT-NC2 that-NC7 hear PAST-leave-3PS:ERG-NC7:ABS 3PS-NC7-LOC after] plain-ALL horse PAST-flee-NC2:ABS

“after it had heard that, the horse fled to the plain”

Appendix II: Diachronic Notes

This section outlines the main changes between Çetázó and Classical Šetâmol.

i. Sound changes

1. **a** → **æ** / _C[+palatal]
o → **ø** / _C[+palatal]
u → **y** / _C[+palatal]
2. **θ** → **t** / _#
ð → **d** / _#
θ → **s**
ð → **z**
3. **v, ɣ, ɣ^w** → **w**
4. **e** → **ø** / _C[+labiovelar]
i → **y** / _C[+labiovelar]
5. **k^w** → **q** / _V[+back]
k → **q^w** / _V[+back]
x^w → **x^w** / _V[+back]
x → **χ** / _V[+back]
6. **e** → **i** / _C[+nasal]
ø → **y** / _C[+nasal]
o → **u** / _C[+nasal]
7. **V:** → **V** / _#
8. **k^w** → **p** / #_
g^w → **b** / #_
k^w → **k**
g^w → **g**
q^w → **q**
x^w → **x**
χ^w → **χ**
ŋ^w → **ŋ**
9. **l** → **r** / V_V
10. **ɬ** → **l** / V_V
11. **V** → **V:** / _l#
l → **Ø** / _#
12. **c** → **ts** / _V[+front]
ɟ → **dz** / _V[+front]
c → **k**
ɟ → **g**
13. **æ** → **é**
æ → **a**
14. **f** → **Ø** / _#
ç → **Ø** / _#
x → **Ø** / _#
χ → **Ø** / _#
15. **V[+short]** → **Ø** / _#
16. **V:** → **V** / _#
17. **V** → **V:** / _C[+nasal]#
18. **x** → **χ** / #_
19. **ts** → **t** / _#
dz → **d** / _#

- ts** → **s**
dz → **z**
 20. **ç** → **š** / **_V[+front]**
ç → **x**
 21. **χ** → **h**
f → **h**
 22. **V** → **V:** / **_z#**
z → **Ø** / **_#**
 23. **ñ** → **ŋ** / **_#**
 24. **i** → **u** / **_C[+dorsal,-palatal]**
y → **u** / **_C[+dorsal,-palatal]**
e → **o** / **_C[+dorsal,-palatal]**
ø → **o** / **_C[+dorsal,-palatal]**
 25. **V:** → **V[+middle]** / **_C[+nasal]**
 26. **C[+geminate]** → **C[-geminate]**
 27. **V** → **V[+middle]** / **_C**
l → **Ø** / **V_C**
 28. **l** → **ul** / **C_#**
C → **uC** / **#_#**
 29. **j** → **i** / **V_#**
j → **i** / **V_C**
w → **u** / **V_#**
w → **u** / **V_C**
ii → **i**
uu → **ú**
 30. **w** → **Ø** / **#_l**
 31. **w** → **Ø** / **C_#**
j → **Ø** / **C_#**

One additional sound change is the generalisation of the pitch accent to the final syllable.

/dl/, considered a single sound in Çetázó, is analysed as a cluster in Šetâmol.

ii. Changes in the noun phrase

1. A major change between Çetázó and Šetâmol is the merger of the oblique and ergative into a single case, here called “oblique”. This occurred primarily by regular sound change, although the A-stem ergative dual **-øl** levelled to **-ol** by analogy with the other forms. Similar analogical levelling also took place amongst pronouns.

2. The usage of certain cases also changed. The principle alterations involve the cases governed by postpositions and the shift amongst possessors from the oblique to the locative.

3. Çetázó had a base-8 number system; Šetâmol is base-10. Šetâmol’s numerals for 100 and 1000 are based upon the Çetázó numbers 64 and 512 (8² and 8³ respectively). The numbers 9 and 10 are compounds, translating as “eight-one” and “eight-two”. Interestingly, the old word for “8” is used to mean “10” in compound forms: 20, 30 etc.

4. By the time of Classical Šetâmol, the singular is used with all numerals and other quantifiers. This was not the case in Çetázó.

5. The new inclusive dual and plural forms of the first person pronouns were created by prefixing **ta-**. The singular and dual (exclusive) forms merged in first and second person absolutive, therefore new forms were created by prefixing **ja-**, although sound changes have occurred since.

6. Šetâmol's use of cataphoric pronouns as relatives was not fully developed in Çetázó; although cataphoric pronouns were used with a relative function, relative clauses always preceded their heads. Šetâmol's use of these pronouns after their heads, but only when used with a clear relative function, is thus an innovation.

7. Šetâmol's simplifies the Çetázó demonstrative system; this is due at least in part to certain forms evolving very similar realisations.

8. Whilst phrasal conjunctions have remained unchanged, the new noun conjunction **ama** "and" is based on the Çetázó word meaning "with". Noun conjunctions now follow both nouns.

iii. Changes in the verb phrase

1. In Çetázó, nouns in the dual took verbal agreement in the singular. This changed to a plural agreement in Šetâmol.

2. At some point Šetâmol verbs began to mark the third person plural, by analogy with the number distinction made in the other persons.

3. Except in certain idiomatic expressions, evidentiality markers are no longer used.

4. A number of aspect prefixes emerged between Çetázó and Šetâmol, as follows:

<i>Aspect</i>	<i>Prefix</i>	<i>Etymology</i>
Inceptive	jīsa-	From C. jíłtsa "to come"
Completive	hurú-	From C. xulu "anus"
Progressive	suka-	From C. cika "continuous"
Habitual	ze-	From C. je "through"
Punctual	taga-	From C. tag^wa "one"
Iterative	tagataga-	Reduplication of taga

5. The future tense marker underwent an alteration as the language evolved; it is used in Šetâmol to mark the irrealis, with a separate phrasal future construction.

6. Šetâmol has evolved a past anterior tense, marked with an auxiliary based on the verb meaning "to leave".

7. The negative construction also altered, with the particle **je** being reduplicated on both sides of the verb. Sound changes, slightly irregular, reduced the second **je** to a shorter particle **i**. This is no longer used at all in the imperative.

8. Šetâmol's imperative construction is an innovation not found in Çetázó.

9. Šetâmol has evolved a copula for use in the non-present tenses. This is derived from the Çetázó verb meaning "to become".

Appendix III: Sample Lexicon

i. List of abbreviations

<i>adj.</i>	adjective
<i>adv.</i>	adverb
<i>C.</i>	Çetázó
<i>conj.</i>	conjunction
<i>dem.</i>	demonstrative
<i>I, II, III, etc.</i>	noun class number
<i>in.</i>	inalienable
<i>n.</i>	noun
<i>obl-du.</i>	oblique dual
<i>pp.</i>	postposition
<i>pro.</i>	pronoun
<i>vi.</i>	intransitive verb
<i>vt.</i>	transitive verb

ii. Lexicon

A

aging *n-I. Obl-du: **agingil**. girl. Etym: C. **ajeng^wi** "little woman".*

ajin *n-I. Obl-du: **ajir**. woman. Etym: C. **ajen** "wife".*

ama *conj. and. Usage: Used to conjoin two nouns. Follows the second noun. Etym: C. **ama** "with".*

B

bax *n-I. Obl-du: **baxel**. god. Etym: C. **baxe** "holiness".*

bám *n-I-in. Obl-du: **bamel**. brother.*

bin(a) *vt. know. Usage: For "know how to [verb]", use "[verb] **súwazax jax bina**" (lit. "to know that one can [verb]"). Etym: C. **bená**.*

blam(a) *vi. defecate. Etym: C. **błama** "to fart".*

blur *n-II. Obl-du: **blurol**. abdomen. Etym: C. **blula** "belly".*

D

da- *dem. this. Etym: C. **da** "this near you".*

dadlím *adv. like this. Etym: C. **dadłe** "here".*

dawaz(a) *vt. want. Etym: C. **dayaza** "to call to".*

G

guh(u) *vt. kill whilst hunting. Etym: C. **jufu** "to hunt, gather"*

H

- hai** *n-VI. Obl-du: hajol. fire. Etym: C. xaja.*
- hajóp(a)** *vt. cook. Etym: C. xajoþpa "to burn".*
- hán** *adv. then. Usage: Used with future events.. Etym: C. fan "then, next".*
- hana** *adj. black. Etym: C. xana.*
- har(u)** *vi. prepare. Etym: C. xalu "to fasten".*
- hat(a)** *vt. shoot with an arrow. Etym: C. fata "to throw".*
- haxaz(a)** *vt. to mock. Etym: C. xax^waza.*
- hax(a)** *vi. to laugh. Etym: C. xax^wa.*
- hor(a)** *vi. grow. Etym: C. fora "to swell".*
- hû** *n-I. Obl-du: húwol. chief. Etym: C. fuða.*

I

- ís** *n-III-in. Obl-du: ísol. hand. Etym: C. ilsa.*

J

- jám** *n-II-in. Obl-du: jamul. mouth. Etym: C. jamu.*
- jamai** *n-I. Obl-du: jamajol. human being. Etym: C. jamajá.*
- jaš(i)** *vt. have; own; marry. vi. have to. Etym: C. jæçi "own, marry".*
- jasab** *n-II. Obl-du: jasabol. meadow. Etym: C. jaθaba "garden".*
- je ... i** *adv. not. Etym: C. je.*
- jeg(u)** *vt. eat. Usage: Only used with human agents. Etym: C. jegu "to eat meat".*
- jīsaz(a)** *vt. take. Etym: C. jíŋtsaza "to pull".*

K

- kad** *n-I. Obl-du: kadol. friend. Etym: C. kadza.*
- kazi** *adj. muddy. Etym: C. kæji "dirty".*
- klám** *n-IV. Obl-du: klamol. berry. Etym: C. θula.*
- klehán** *n-II. Obl-du: klehar. animal. Etym: C. kŋefan "wild animal".*
- klú** *n-III-in. Obl-du: kluwol. leg. Etym: C. kluwa.*

L

- lad** *pro. many. Etym: C. ladza.*
- lada** *adj. many. Etym: C. ladza.*
- lag** *n-I. Obl-du: lagil. child. Etym: C. lag^wi "little man".*
- lai** *n-II. Obl-du: lajil. horse. Etym: C. ʎæji.*
- lanjlau** *n-I. Obl-du: lanjlauwol. priest. Etym: C. ʎanjlawa.*

latal *n-VI. Obl-du: latalol. milk. Etym: C. ylata "to milk".*
lau *n-II-in. Obl-du: lawol. eye. Usage: Only takes inalienable prefix in the dual. Etym: C. laya.*
lawósas(a) *vt. see. Etym: C. layot θaθa "to use the eyes".*
leih(a) *vt. clean. Etym: C. lejfa "to wipe".*
lók *n-II-in. Obl-du: lókol. ear. Usage: Only takes inalienable prefix in the dual. Etym: C. lotka.*
lúna *adj. green. Etym: C. y+una "meadow".*
luqóp(a) *vi. to recover. Etym: C. tiko+pa "to heal".*

M

mám *n-I-in. Obl-du: mamel. sister.*
máp(a) *vi. be located. Usage: Governs the locative case. Etym: C. ma "place".*
mâz(u) *vi. flee.*
mazán *n-II-in. Obl-du: mazar. nose. Etym: C. mazan.*
mín *n-I-in. Obl-du: mir. mother. Etym: C. mina.*
mol(u) *vi. make clothes. Etym: C. mo+tu "to sew".*
múnj *n-II. Obl-du: munjul. sheep. Etym: C. monju.*
mýnj *n-VII. Obl-du: mýnjul. the past. Etym: C. muña "the day before yesterday".*

N

nam(u) *vi. think. Etym: C. namu.*
noula *adj. white. Etym: C. neyla.*
nánj *n-II-in. Obl-du: nanjul. foot. Etym: C. nanju.*
ñódu *adj. white. Etym: C. ño+du "pale, blunt".*

P

pâ *n-III. Obl-du: pázu. penis. Etym: C. kʷađu "tail".*
per *n-I-in. Obl-du: perol. son. Etym: C. kʷela "child".*
pín *n-I-in. Obl-du: pinul. head. Etym: C. kʷenu.*
plám *n-II. Obl-du: plamol. plant. Etym: C. plama "flower".*
plaw(a) *vi. walk; run. Etym: C. p+awa "to walk".*
plawâz(u) *vi. flee. Etym: C. p+awâzu "to walk away".*

Q

qud *pp. after; behind. Etym: C. kʷudzu.*
qud(a) *vi. sleep. Etym: C. kuda.*
qul *n-II. Obl-du: qulul. dog. Etym: C. kʷu+tu "wolf".*

S

- sa** *vt.* build. *Etym:* C. **θa** "to do, make".
- sas(a)** *vt.* use. *Etym:* C. **θaθa**.
- sau** *conj.* or. *Etym:* C. **saw**.
- sawaj(a)** *vt.* conquer. *Etym:* C. **savaja** "to fight".
- se-** *dem.* that. *Etym:* C. **ce** "that over there (visible)".
- šed(a)** *vi.* sing. *Etym:* C. **čeda**.
- šeh** *n-II. Obl-du:* **šehul**. wild animal. *Etym:* C. **čefu** "deer".
- šeib** *n-II. Obl-du:* **šeibul**. snake. *Etym:* C. **čejbu** "worm".
- šejasul** *n-II. Obl-du:* **šejasulul**. defensive earthwork. *Etym:* C. **čejas+u** "wall, rampart".
- šek** *n-II. Obl-du:* **šekol**. stone. *Etym:* C. **četka**.
- Šetâmol** *n-VII. Obl-du:* **Šetâmolil**. Šetâmol language. *Etym:* C. **Četázó** "Četázó" + **mo+li** "tongue".
- simp** *n-I-in. Obl-du:* **simpil**. daughter. *Etym:* C. **θempi**.
- šíp** *n-III-in. Obl-du:* **šípul**. arm. *Etym:* C. **čilpu**.
- šizu** *adj.* second. *adv.* also. *Etym:* C. **čiđu** "second".
- sú** *n-II. Obl-du:* **suwol**. root vegetable. *Etym:* C. **θuva** "root".
- sun(u)** *vt.* have sex with. *Etym:* C. **θunu**.
- sunán** *n-I-in. Obl-du:* **sunar**. father. *Etym:* C. **θunan**.
- sur** *n-IV. Obl-du:* **suroi**. wool. *Etym:* C. **θula**.
- syj(a)** *vt.* be. *Etym:* C. **θuja** "to become".

T

- tagadul** *n-VII. Obl-du:* **tagadlel**. plain; grassland. *Etym:* C. **tagadle**.
- tlagazún** *n-II. Obl-du:* **ttagazur**. throne. *Etym:* C. **t+tagazun** "chair".
- tuz** *n-II. Obl-du:* **tuzol**. hometown. *Etym:* C. **tudza** "home, house".

U

- ul** *n-I. Obl-du:* **lol**. man. *Etym:* C. **la**.
- ut** *Variant:* **t. conj.** and. *Usage:* Used to conjoin two clauses. The variant form **t** may be used after a vowel. *Etym:* C. **tsa**.

W

- wad** *n-II. Obl-du:* **wadol**. dreamland. *Etym:* C. **wadja** "the day after tomorrow".
- wajiz(a)** *vt.* kill. *Etym:* C. **wæjiza**.
- wañe** *adj.* big. *Etym:* C. **yañe**.
- Wañelín** *n-VI. Obl-du:* **Wañelínol**. Wañelín lake. *Etym:* C. **Ɔañe+ina**.
- Wañelinlau** *n-I. Obl-du:* **Wañelinlawol**. person of the Wañelinlawag tribe. *Etym:* C. **Ɔañe+inalawa** "Big Lake person".

Wañeu Hû *n-I.* Obl-du: **Wañewol Húwol**. "Big Chief"; emperor.

waz(a) *vi.* be able to. *Etym:* C. **waldza** "to hit".

wéb *n-I.* Obl-du: **wébul**. slave. *Etym:* C. **yelbu**.

wej(e) *vi.* go; be going to. *Etym:* C. **yeje** "to run".

werei *n-II.* Obl-du: **wereil**. hill. *Etym:* C. **ywelej** "mountain".

wez(u) *vt.* eat; feed on. *Usage:* Only used with animal (non-human) agents. *Etym:* C. **wedzu** "to eat meat".

wij(a) *vt.* hear; listen. *Etym:* C. **yija**.

wogu *adj.* quick. *Etym:* C. **ywegu**.

wogud *n.* Obl-du: **wogudul**. swiftness.

woguzu *adv.* quickly.

wøtwinán *adv.* next year. *Etym:* C. **wetwenan**.

wug *n-II.* Obl-du: **wugol**. pig. *Etym:* C. **yuga**.

wuwaz(a) *vt.* beget. *Etym:* C. **ywiwaza** "to give birth".

Y

yjaz(a) *vt.* cause pain. *Etym:* C. **ujaza**.

Z

zar(a) *vt.* cut (away). *Etym:* C. **dzalan** "to stab".

zaz(i) *vt.* say. *Etym:* C. **dzæji**.

zet *adv.* but. *Etym:* C. **jet** "however"

