

LangTimeChat Proto Sketch

by Jessie Sams and David J. Peterson

1. LangTimeChat Proto Language Description

FUN-ology:

- The phonetic inventory of LangTimeChat Proto is listed below:

Consonants

	Labial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Glottal
Stops	p, p ^h	t, t ^h		k, k ^h	q, q ^h	ʔ
Fricatives		s		x	χ	h
Approx.		l	j			
Nasals	m	n				

Vowels

	Front	Central	Back
High	i		u
Mid	e	ə	
Low		a	

ROOTS

sleep	*kap ^h
give	*suʔ
pick up	*q ^h ənki
sit	*χime
lie	*ast ^h ə
rock	*ətuh
person	*qujə
child	*taxle
daisy	*heli
stick	*niʔi
grass	*pək ^h is
hill	*xuxjə

Stress:

- [[If the language has stress, list the stress rules here, with examples if necessary.]]

Tone:

- [[If the language has lexical tone, state whether it's register or contour, then list either all the tones, or all the tone melodies. Also make a note if tone is used grammatically.]]

Historical Notes

- Below is a behind-the-scenes description of the historical processes that gave rise to the alternations seen in LangTimeChat Proto. In the descriptions below, a segment, word or phrase preceded by an asterisk (*) is a proto-form. A proto-form is an older form that's no longer present in the modern language. [[List all of the sound changes in order.]]
 1. Sound change 1: **rule*
Description.
 2. Sound change 2: **rule*
Description.

Morphology and Typology

- LangTimeChat Proto is a VSO and head-initial language.

Nouns:

- LangTimeChat Proto nouns [[state whether nouns inflect for number, case, gender, or possessive status. If they do, list which categories are relevant for each]].
- Noun Function: [[State how you know who does what to whom, even if it's word order. This section may be renamed Noun Case. This will generally only be relevant if cases are relevant for compounding.]]
- Noun Number: [[State how number works.]]
- Noun Gender: [[State which genders are present and how they're reified.]]
- Noun Possession: [[If not already indicated, state how noun possession works.]]

Adjectives:

- LangTimeChat Proto adjectives [[state how adjectives work, including whether or not they agree with nouns in case, number, or gender, and if they inflect for degree of comparison. If there are no adjectives, delete this section.]]:
- Adjective Placement: [[Show how adjectives work when modifying a noun, and state if it's possible to have predicative adjectives.]]
- Adjectival Agreement: [[Show how adjectival agreement works, if adjectives agree with nouns.]]

Verbs:

- LangTimeChat Proto verbs [[state whether verbs conjugate for tense, aspect, modality, voice, or polarity. State whether verbs agree with anything. State whatever else is relevant in a top-level introduction to verbs. Probably relevant are non-finite forms of the verbs and nominalizations]]:

Compounding

- LangTimeChat Proto allows the following types of compounds [[list all the types of compounds LangTimeChat Proto allows]].

Naming Strategies

- LangTimeChat Proto utilizes the following strategies to form personal names and place names [[go over naming strategies for speakers, as well as place names. Also use this space for examples]].

2. LangTimeChat Proto Reference Grammar

Nouns

Nominal Inflection

Word “meaning”, wordy “meaning”

	Singular			Plural		
	Plain	Objective	Vocative	Plain	Objective	Vocative
Def.	<i>worda</i>	<i>wordinna</i>	<i>wordish</i>	<i>wordiwa</i>	<i>wordimma</i>	<i>wordiship</i>
Ind.	<i>word</i>	<i>wordin</i>	<i>word</i>	<i>wordip</i>	<i>wordim</i>	<i>word</i>

Verbs

Conjugation

Intransitive Dynamic Verbs

jul “sleep”

Active	Standard	Imperfective	Inceptive
Gnomic	<i>jul</i>	<i>gən jul</i>	<i>yu jul</i>
Perfective	<i>jul nəkh</i>	<i>gən jul nəkh</i>	<i>yu jul nəkh</i>