FAMILY OF SKETCHES

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

VERBS
*kapʰ "to sleep"
*suʔ "to give"
*qʰənki "to pick up"
*χime "to sit"
*astʰə "to lie"

NOUNS
*ətuh "rock"
*qujə "person"
*taxle "child"
*heli "daisy"
*niʔi "stick"
*pəkʰis "grass"
*xuχjə "hill"

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VSO, head-initial

SOUND CHANGES

JESSIE

*kapʰ	*kā*	[ˈqaː]	"to sleep"
*suʔ	*su*	[ˈsu]	"to give"
*qʰənki	*kangki*	[ˈkaŋ.ki]	"to pick up"
*χime	*khime*	[ˈxi.me]	"to sit"
*astʰə	*āto*	[ˈaː.tə]	"to lie"

JESSIE

*ətuh	*adu*	[ˈa.du]	"rock"
*qujə	*kuyo*	[ˈqu.jə]	"person"
*taxle	*tāle*	[ˈtaˑ.le]	"child"
*heli	*heli*	[ˈhe.li]	"daisy"
*niʔi	*niʼi*	[ˈni.ʔi]	"stick"
*pəkʰis	*pakī*	[ˈpa.kiˑ]	"grass"
*xuχjə	*khūyo*	[ˈχuˑ.jə]	"hill"

*kapʰ	*kava*	[ˈka.βa]	"to sleep"
*suʔ	*so*	[ˈso]	"to give"
*qʰənki	*khange*	[ˈxa.ŋe]	"to pick up"
*χime	*ime*	[ˈi.me]	"to sit"
*astʰə	*atha*	[ˈa.θa]	"to lie"

*ətuh	*edu*	[ˈe.du]	"rock"
*qujə	*kuzha*	[ˈku.ʒa]	"person"
*taxle	*chale*	[ˈtʃa.le]	"child"
*heli	*ile*	[ˈi.le]	"daisy"
*niʔi	*ne*	[ˈne]	"stick"
*pəkʰis	*peghize*	[ˈpe.ɣi.ze]	"grass"
*xuχjə	*khozha*	[ˈxo.ʒa]	"hill"

COMPARISON

Jessie	David	Jason	Jonathan	Miles	Jake
8	23	16	5	22	8

COMPARISON

Proto	Jessie	David	Jason	Jonathan	Miles	Jake
*kapʰ	[ˈqaː]	[ˈka.βa]	[ˈɣap]	[kap͡ɸ]	[kà]	[kʰaɸ]
*suʔ	[ˈsu]	[ˈso]	[ˈsu]	[suʔ]	[sú]	[sú]
*qʰənki	[ˈkaŋ.ki]	[ˈxa.ŋe]	[ˈqa.ⁿgi]	[k͡xʌŋ.kɪ]	[ká.kì]	[qʰàŋ.ki]
*χime	[ˈxi.me]	[ˈi.me]	[ˈçeː.me]	[xɪ.mɛ]	[ē.mē]	[χè.me]
*astʰə	[ˈaː.tə]	[ˈa.θa]	[ˈas.ta]	[as.t͡sə]	[àː.tá]	[à.tʰe]

COMPARISON

Proto	Jessie	David	Jason	Jonathan	Miles	Jake
*ətuh	[ˈa.du]	[ˈe.du]	[ˈðu]	[ə.tuh]	[ò.tù]	[e.tù]
*qujə	[ˈqu.jə]	[ˈku.ʒa]	[ˈɣoː.jo]	[kɔ.jʌ]	[kwē]	[qò.je]
*taxle	[ˈtaː.le]	[ˈtʃa.le]	[ˈðax.le]	[tax.le]	[tā.lé]	[tà.le]
*heli	[ˈhe.li]	[ˈï.le]	[ˈheː.li]	[he.li]	[è.lì]	[hè.li]
*niʔi	[ˈni.ʔi]	[ˈne]	[ˈniː.hi]	[ni.ʔi]	[tìː]	[nì.ʔi]
*pəkʰis	[ˈpa.kiː]	[ˈpe.ɣi.ze]	[βe.ˈkis]	[pə.k͡xis]	[pē.kíː]	[po.kʰì]
*xuχjə	[ˈχuː.jə]	[ˈxo.ʒa]	[ˈxuç.jo]	[xɔx.jʌ]	[xō.jé]	[xò.je]

COOL THINGS THAT HAPPENED

▸ Jason: Unaspirated stops lenited and voiced (e.g. *p > β).

▸ Jonathan: Vowels shifted when occurring before/after uvular consonants, and then the velar and uvular consonants merged, leaving some vowels in a different form.

▸ Miles: Three rounds of tonal shifts resulted in low, high, high-falling, low-rising tones.

▸ Jake: Two rounds of tonal shifts resulted in rising, falling, and dipping tones, but tone can only be assigned to one syllable per word.

GRAMMAR

MILES

▸ *Kákì kwē òtù.* (VSO) "The person picks up the rock."

▸ *Sú kwē tìì tālé.* (VSO$_1$O$_2$) "The person gave the stick to the child."

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▸ ***Kà tālé ēpèkíí.*** "The child sleeps in the grass."

   ▸ *χime "to sit" > locative preposition > locative prefix

   ▸ The modern form ***ē-*** changes the tone of the following syllable (usually lowering it).

   ▸ Here, ***pēkíí*** becomes ***ēpèkíí***.

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▸ *Kà tālé ēpèkíī.* "The child sleeps in the grass."

▸ *Kákì tālé èlì ēxòjé.* "The child picks up the daisy on the hill."

    ▸ The same tonal lowering occurs in *xōjé* "hill."

JESSIE'S GRAMMATICALIZATION

▸ Noun function

  ▸ *ətuh "rock" = ergative prefix (i.e. "at the rock of X" is viewed as instrumental, and the person wielding the instrument is the agent)

  ▸ *xuχjə "hill" = dative/locative prefix (i.e. "at the hill of X")

▸ absolutive ~ ergative ~ dative

  ▸ *adu ~ adodu ~ khughado* "rock"

  ▸ *kuyo ~ akuyo ~ khūkuyo* "person"

JESSIE'S GRAMMATICALIZATION

▸ Noun number

　▸ *pəkʰis "grass" = plural suffix (i.e. seen as blades of grass, so there are multiple)

▸ singular ~ plural

　▸ *adu ~ adupo* "rock"

　▸ *kuyo ~ kuyobo* "person"

JESSIE'S GRAMMATICALIZATION

▸ Possessee Possessor (matching case)

  ▸ *adu kuyo* "person's rock [absolutive]"

  ▸ *ateli atāle* "child's daisy [ergative]"

  ▸ *khūpakī khūkhūyo* "hill's grass [dative]"

JESSIE'S COMPOUNDS

▸ Noun-noun compounds are head-initial:

  ▸ *helibakī* "wildflower" (lit. 'daisy grass')

  ▸ *Khūyoheli* "daisy hill"

JESSIE'S GRAMMATICALIZATION

▸ *astʰə "to lie" = imperfective prefix

  ▸ *Akapku tāle.* "The child is sleeping."

  ▸ *Kapku tāle.* "The child slept."

JESSIE'S GRAMMATICALIZATION

▸ *qujə "person" = third-person animate agreement (this is also the third-person animate pronoun)

▸ *niʔi "stick" = third-person inanimate agreement (this is also the third-person inanimate pronoun)

▸ Absolutive argument agreement:

  ▸ ***Khimegu tāle.*** "The child sat."

  ▸ ***Khimeni adu.*** "The rock sat."

JESSIE'S EXAMPLE SENTENCES

▸ *Kangkini atāle heli.* "The child picked up the daisy."

▸ *Kangkigu akuyo tāle.* "The person picked up the child."

▸ *Suni atāle heli khūkuyo.* "The child gave the person a daisy."

DAVID'S GRAMMATICALIZATION

▸ Noun function

▸ Word order determines noun function (i.e. who hath done what to whom). This necessitated a change in verb placement, resulting in basic SVO word order.

▸ Nouns may co-occur with a definite prefix. This prefix is *ki-* before consonants, *k-* before words that begin with *i*, or *ky-* before words beginning with other vowels. (Ultimately from *qujə.)

▸ Indirect objects are preceded by the preposition *i* (from *χime).

DAVID'S GRAMMATICALIZATION

▸ Verbs

  ▸ There's a basic distinction between transitive and intransitive verbs. Transitive verbs are basic roots. Intransitive verbs are a reduplication. The source of this reduplication is zero derivation of the verb root as a nominal object (e.g. "I slept a sleep").

  ▸ There's a distinction between perfect and imperfect. The bare stem is perfect. The imperfect takes a prefix *a-* before words that begin with a consonant, and *ath-* before words that begin with a vowel (source from *astʰə).

DAVID'S EXAMPLE SENTENCES

▸ Intransitive vs. Transitive

   ▸ *Kichale khakhange.* "The child picked something up."

   ▸ *Kichale khange edu.* "The child picked up a rock."

▸ Definite vs. Indefinite

   ▸ *Chale ime kuzha.* "A child seated a person."

   ▸ *Kichale ime kikuzha.* "The child seated the person."

DAVID'S EXAMPLE SENTENCES

▸ Perfect vs. Imperfect

   ▸ *Kichale kakava.* "The child slept."

   ▸ *Kichale akakava.* "The child is sleeping."

▸ Several Distinctions with Indirect Object

   ▸ *Kichale so ne i ile.* "The child gave a stick to a daisy."

   ▸ *Chale asó kiné i kile.* "A child is giving the stick to the daisy."

COMPARISON: EXAMPLE SENTENCES

▸ "The child picks up the daisy."

    ▸ Jessie: ***Akangkini atāle heli.***

    ▸ David: ***Kichale akhange kile.***

    ▸ Miles: ***Kákì tālé èlì.***

▸ "The person gave the child a stick."

    ▸ Jessie: ***Suni akuyo ni'i khūtāle.***

    ▸ David: ***Kikuzha so kiné i kichale.***

    ▸ Miles: ***Sú kwē tìì tālé.***