

# Wokuthízhǔ project:

By: Bubba J

# Foreword:

Here are four words. Hahaha.

In all seriousness, here I took the time to work through all 3 prompts, some more rigorously than others. I understand this is above and beyond, and I understand if time is not allowable. The first one listed here isn't to be taken seriously in the slightest, but just something for fun and unique. The other 2 are where I couldn't decide, "Kēnsihlai" and "Wokóthúzyö" are both unique and different from the original "Wokuthízhǔ", many of my ideas came from the non-winning poll choices of "Wokuthízhǔ", "Tpaalha", "Nulisü", and "Engála", respectively. I hope you enjoy what I came up with, and well, without further ado; thrice separated kangaroo-rats from Wokuthízhǔ.

## /wɔ.ku.ði.ɪʲy/

A group of kangaroo-rats, who although are genetically different from the normal mice, partnered with them, dissolved this partnership after the mice go to war with several other clans of animals such are the hare-brained rabbits; the oproblematic opossums;, and even the cats, which is the only logical one, being their natural enemies. They kept the committee structure, and agreed to keep the writing system as everyone was familiar with it.

### 16. Tono-exodus: V↓ > V[-ATR] /

- Low tone vowels are realized as -ATR, while high tone vowels retain their quality. This leads to stress being placed on the primary +ATR vowels. (Yes, I know /æ/ is not -ATR, however I wanted a contrast, and liked “Engála’s” distinction of stressed and unstressed <a>)

### 17. Fricative Lenition: C[+fricative, +voice] > C[+approx]; C[+fricative, -voice] > C[+voice] / V\_V

- Fricatives lenite intervocally, voiceless fricatives become voiced, the voiced fricatives become approximants, and ejective fricatives become un-ejective-d.
  - f' > f > v > w
  - θ' > θ > ð > ð̤
  - s' > s > z > ɹ
  - ʃ > ʒ > ɹʲ

- Ch'ükí wázhálá. “The mouse is singing.”
  - tʃ'ɻ.'ki 'wa.ɪ'a.la
- Ch'ükíswá wázhálálá. “The two mice are singing.”
  - tʃ'ɻ.'ki.swa 'wa.ɪ'a.la.la
- Ch'ükívú wázhálálá. “The mice are singing.”
  - tʃ'ɻ.'ki.wu 'wa.ɪ'a.la.la
- Ch'ükí kópíkok'u wázhálá. “The mouse is singing in the marketplace.”
  - tʃ'ɻ.'ki 'ko.pi.kɔ.k'u 'wæ.ɪ'a.la
- Ch'ükí wávwétémezhálá. “The mouse is singing with the rabbit.”
  - tʃ'ɻ.'ki 'wa.vwe.te.mɛ.ɪ'a.la
- Ch'ükí síthí womí. “The mouse eats the barley corn.”
  - tʃ'ɻ.'ki 'zi.ði wo'mi
- Ch'ükí síthíní wáts'úmípi. “The mouse doesn't eat the barley corn.”
  - tʃ'ɻ.'ki 'zi.ði.ni 'wa.ts'u.mi.pi
- Máwé natá woché. “The owl is boiling water.”

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- ma.we næ.'ta wɔ'tʃe
- Máwé natání wáp'écházhi. “The owl is not boiling water.”
  - ma.we næ.'ta.ni 'wa.p'e.tʃa.ɹ̥i
- Míniwú swaráke wokúsu. “The turtles are stacking cherries.”
  - /mi.ni.wu swæ.'ɹ̥a.ke wɔ'ku.zu
- Swaráküni míniwüni wokúsu. “The cherries are stacking the turtles.”
  - swæ.'ɹ̥a.ky.ni 'mi.ni.wy.ni wɔ'ku.zu

As this group of kangaroo-rats split off the most recent, the number of changes is rather minimal. And despite losing the tone, a key aspect of the mice language, and one that they [the mice] are proud of; they [the kangaroo-rats] claim their language is the exact same, as when they left.

## /wòkó.θý.jø/

Another group of kangaroo-rats broke off once the mice began to develop machinery, these kangaroo-rats, admiring the rabbits's naturalistic lifestyle, left the colony once their petition for a subcommittee wasn't voted on, despite meeting the approved numbers, and a quorum being available. These kangaroo-rats buddied up with the rabbits and did receive some linguistic influence from their long eared friends. These rats still do many things in a committee fashion, even if they don't have the sub-branching of their former allies.

### 8. Vowel raisin:

- Vowels rise when following the palatal approximant, if in a consonant cluster. The high vowels don't rise, because they are raised as high as one can be raised and any raiser is impossible; so /i/ is lengthened and /u/ is fronted.

Vowel raisin	
ji	i:
je	i
ju	ü
jo	u

### 9. Glottal deletion: C[-eject.] > C[+eject.] > ?\_

### 10. Glottal deletion: C[+glottal] > / V\_\$

### 11. Palatal Truezation: C[+post-alveolar] > C[+palatal] /

- The post-alveolar sounds of /ʃ/ & /ʒ/ become the true palatals of /ç/ & /j/, in all environments. ~~This is just to make it harder for Jessie to pronounce.~~

### 12. Rattastic rhotic: ɹ > r

- The sound /ɹ/ goes to /r/ in *eeeeeeeeeeeeeverywhere*.

### 13. Long vowel fixing: V[+long] > V[+high tone]

- A long vowel gains a high tone and shortens

### 14. Tone lowering: V[+mid tone] > V[+low tone] /

- Mid tone is realized as low tone, which means high tone will be marked in the romanization, and all unmarked vowels are low tone.

### 15. Second diphthong simplification:

- Diphthongs simplify...

### 16. Vowel harmony:

- Vowels match the rounding of the preceding vowel.

- C'̀̀ki wazja.ia. "The mouse is singing."
  - c'̀̀k̀̀ỳ̀ wàjàrà
- C'̀̀ki vú? wazja.ia-∅. "The two mice are singing."
  - c'̀̀k̀̀ỳ̀ vú wàjàrà
- C'̀̀ki vú? wazja.ia.ia. "The mice are singing."
  - c'̀̀k̀̀ỳ̀ vú wàjàràrà
- C'̀̀ki kopikòk'̀̀òu wazja.ia. "The mouse is singing in the marketplace."
  - c'̀̀k̀̀ỳ̀ vú kòpykòk'̀̀ù wàjàrà
- C'̀̀ki wèbemèzja.ia. "The mouse is singing with the rabbit."
  - c'̀̀k̀̀ỳ̀ vú wèbè mèjàrà
- C'̀̀ki sitsi womí? "The mouse eats the barley corn."
  - c'̀̀k̀̀ỳ̀ vú siθi wòmý
- C'̀̀ki sitsiní? was'oumipì:h. "The mouse doesn't eat the barley corn."
  - c'̀̀k̀̀ỳ̀ vú siθiní wàs'ùmýpý
- Mawe nà:ta wocai. "The owl is boiling water."
  - màwè nàtà wòcø
- Mawe nà:tani? wap'écaji:h. "The owl is not boiling water."
  - màwè nàtàní wap'éc'écí
- Minì:vú? swazáke wokúsu. "The turtles are stacking cherries."
  - minívì swàzàkè wòkúsù
- Swazáküní minì:vyní? wokosò:. "The cherries are stacking turtles."
  - swàzàkìnì minívìnì wòkòsó

As you can see above, these kangaroo-rats lost their dual marking, as the plural marking kinda gobbled it up; however a vestigial of the dual is still there as they lost the pluractional suffix on formally-marked dual sentences. They also adopted the engála word for rabbit, as can be seen in the cyan coloring above. This group of "kanga-rats" keep the logo-syllabary of their techno-(used-to-be)-friends, however, it appears that they tend to write more vertically, and with less-than-equal stroke width. (Note: grave accent equates low tone and acute accent equates high tone)

# Kēnsihla·i /kẽ̃.ɫ.sɪ̃.ɫæ̃.ɪ̃.ɪ̃/

“Kangaroo-rat ~~sq~~peak”

The first group of kangaroo-rats to break away were those that thought the bureaucracy of the committees proposed by the mice was ridiculous and that nothing of importance would get done. They left and noticed the much laxer approach to life like the opossums were enjoying. These kangaroo-rats worried about another partnership being broken, so they watched the opossums from afar, gaining aspects of their language while the opossum language goes relatively unchanged by these “furry jumping beans”. They also adopted a few words for my Beavers, though the “alliance” (if you can call it that) with them was short-lived. They didnt get along because the “pat-tails” were gnaw-it-all...you could say the alliance is...gnaw-nexistent. (ok, ill see myself out)

This group adopts a theocratic-monarchical style system where the “king” or the “/\*ɫau.nic/ > /ʔo:ɫniɫ/” goes and converses with the ancestors whenever making a ruling or answering any questions brought to him.

This may or mayn’t be my third rendition of this branch.

Consonants	Labial	Dental	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar
Nasal	m		n	ɲ	ŋ
Plosive	p/pʻ	t/tʻ ts		tʃ/tʃʻ c/cʻ	k/kʻ
Fricative	f/fʻ		s/sʻ ʈ	ʃç	x
Approx.	w w̥		ɹ ɹ̥	j j̥	

Vowles	Front	Central	Back
High	i ĩ i: y ỹ y:		u ũ u:
Mid	e ẽ e: ø ø:		o õ o:
Low		a ã a:	ɑ ã ɑ:

1. Approximant devoicing:  $w \downarrow j > w̥ \downarrow j̥ / \$\_$ 
  - The proto-approximants of  $/*w/$ ,  $/*ɹ/$ , and  $/*j/$  — devoice to  $/w̥/$ ,  $/ɹ̥/$ , and  $/j̥/$  — respectively, at the beginning of a syllable.
2. Vowel simplification:
  - Vowel simplify in to steps, below table shows how vowel diphthongs simplify:

Vowel simplification															
	i			e			u			o			a		
	S0	S1	S2	S0	S1	S2	S0	S1	S2	S0	S1	S2	S0	S1	S2
i	ii	i̠	i:	ie	iɛ	i	iu	i̠	y:	io	iɔ	y	ia	i̠	e:
e	ei	e̠	e:	ee	eɛ	e:	eu	e̠	ø:	eo	eɔ	ø	ea	e̠	e
u	ui	u̠	y:	ue	uɛ	y	uu	u̠	u:	uo	uɔ	u	ua	u̠	o:
o	oi	o̠	ø:	oe	oɛ	ø	ou	o̠	o:	oo	oɔ	o:	oa	o̠	o
a	ai	a̠	e:	ae	aɛ	e	au	a̠	o:	ao	aɔ	o	aa	a̠	a:

- As can be seen above, the high vowels cause lengthening, as does a double vowel; while the front vowel causes fronting.
3. Glide Fortition:  $w̥ \downarrow j̥ > f \downarrow ç$ 
    - The voiceless glides of  $/*w̥/$  &  $/*j̥/$  become  $/f/$  &  $/ç/$ .
  4. Fricative assimilation:  $C[+fricative] > C[ɑplace] / \_C[ɑplace]$ 
    - Fricatives assimilate to the same place of articulation of a consonant that follows it.
  5. Tonogenesis
    - Tone is done in a two stages, this depends on the coda consonant, so here are the tables of tone:

Approximants									
	-w			-j			-ɹ		
	S0	S1	S2	S0	S1	S2	S0	S1	S2
i	iw	y:w	ỳ:	ij	i:j	ì:	iɹ	e:ɹ	è:
e	ew	y:w	ỳ:	ej	i:j	ì:	eɹ	æ:ɹ	à:
u	uw	u:w	ù:	uj	y:j	ỳ:	uɹ	o:ɹ	ò:
o	ow	u:w	ù:	oj	u:j	ù:	oɹ	ɑ:ɹ	à:



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a	aw	o:w	ò:	aj	e:j	è:	a:ɪ	ɑ:ɪ	à:
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Nasals									
	-m/-n			-ɲ			-ŋ		
	S0	S1	S2	S0	S1	S2	S0	S1	S2
i	im	ìm	ì	iɲ	ìɲ	ì	iŋ	èŋ	è
e	em	èm	è	eɲ	ìɲ	ì	eŋ	èŋ	è
u	um	ùm	ù	uɲ	ỳɲ	ỳ	uŋ	òŋ	ò
o	om	òm	ò	oɲ	ỳɲ	ỳ	oŋ	òŋ	ò
a	am	àm	à	aɲ	èɲ	è	aŋ	àŋ	à

Fricatives									
	-f/-s			-ç			-x		
	S0	S1	S2	S0	S1	S2	S0	S1	S2
i	if	ìh	ì	iç	ih	ì	ix	eh	è
e	ef	èh	è	eç	ih	ì	ex	eh	è
u	uf	ùh	ù	uç	yh	ỳ	ux	oh	ò
o	of	òh	ò	oç	yh	ỳ	ox	oh	ò
a	af	àh	à	aç	eh	è	ax	ah	à

Plosives									
	-p/-t/-ts			-c			-k		
	S0	S1	S2	S0	S1	S2	S0	S1	S2
i	ip	íʔ	í	ic	íʔ	í	ik	éʔ	é
e	ep	éʔ	é	ec	íʔ	í	ek	éʔ	é
u	up	úʔ	ú	uc	úʔ	ú	uk	óʔ	ó
o	op	óʔ	ó	oc	úʔ	ú	ok	óʔ	ó
a	ap	áʔ	á	ac	éʔ	é	ak	áʔ	á

- As the tables above show, plosives apply a rising tonal feature, while the other three — nasals, approximants, and fricatives — apply a falling tonal feature, and the foremost of the three also applies nasality.
6. Low vowel fronting:  $V[+low, -front] > V[+front]$  /
    - The vowel /a/ goes to the back vowel /ɑ/ in all cases.
  7. Tone completion:  $V > \acute{V}$  /
    - All vowels without tone gain a rising tonal feature.
  8. Zetazation:  $\underset{\cdot}{j} > \underset{\cdot}{t}$ 
    - The alveolar approximant, /ɹ/ goes to /t/ in all cases of its occurrence.
  9. Palatal correcting:
    - The true palatals, /c/, /c'/ & /ç/, become palato-alveolar, /tʃ/, /tʃ'/ & /ʃ/, in all cases. This is due to a post-alveolar consonant already existing, and well, who can really tell the difference between /ʃ/ & /ç/? David? Ok, sure. Maybe. But are we 100% sure he is *human*?
  10. Deutero-tonos:
    - ...Rule #7 lied, sorry 😞 All obstruents become plain; this means ejectives are lost. All that to say: proto-ejective consonants apply a low register, while the proto-pulmonic consonants apply an high register. Any syllable without an onset will be counted as a pulmonic, ergo high register

	Rising	Falling
High Register	High $\bar{V} \uparrow$	Falling $\hat{V} \downarrow$
Low Register	Rising $\acute{V} \uparrow$	Low $V \downarrow$

- The small table above is mostly for myself, to show how the two tone rules affect each other, and to show you what the diacritics mean.

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Proto	Modern	Meaning
*c'ewki wajia.aa	tʃy:ʎkiʃ faʃʃe:ʎaʃ chúúki fasheehla	The mouse is singing.
*c'ewki'oo wajia.aa	tʃy:ʎkiʃʃoʃ faʃʃe:ʎaʃʃaʃ chúúkichó fasheehlahla	The two mice are singing.
*c'ewki.ɹup wajia.aa	tʃy:ʎkiʃʃuʃ faʃʃe:ʎaʃʃaʃ chúúkihlu fasheehlahla	The mice are singing.
*c'ewki ko.pi.kon.k'ow wa.jia.aa	tʃy:ʎkiʃ koʃpiʃkõʎko:ʃʃeʃʃaʃ chúúki kopikõnkõðshehla	The mouse is singing in the marketplace.
*c'ewki wa.ei.sii.mem.jia.aa	tʃy:ʎkiʃ faʃʃe:ʎse:ʎmèʎʃʃeʃʃaʃ chúúki fa-èèseemènshehla	The mouse is singing with the rabbit.
*c'ewki si.tsi waw.mip	tʃy:ʎkiʃ siʃtsiʃ fo:ʎmiʃ chúúki sitsi foomi	The mouse eats the barley corn.
*c'ewki si.tsi.nik wa.s'ou.mi.pes.ka	tʃy:ʎkiʃ siʃtsiʃniʃ fo:ʎso:ʎmiʃʃeʃʃkaʃ chúúki sitsini foosóomipekà	The mouse doesn't eat the barley corn.
*mawe na.i.ta waw.cai	maʃʃeʃ na:ʃtaʃ fo:ʎtʃe:ʃ mafe naata fòðchee	The owl is boiling water.
*mawe na.tanik wa.p'ep.cai.es.ka	maʃʃeʃ na:ʃtaʃniʃ faʃʃeʃʃe:ʃeʃʃkaʃ mafe naatani faʃeʃchee-èka	The owl is not boiling water.
*mi.nij.ɹup so.i.sake waw.ko.sos	miʃni:ʃʃuʃ sa:ʎsaʃkeʃ fo:ʎkoʃsoʃ miniìhlu sààsake fòðkosò	The turtles are stacking cherries.
*so.i.sa.ke.e.nuj.nik mi.nij.ɹu.puj.nik waw.ko.sos	sa:ʎsaʃkeʃʃeʃny:ʎniʃ miʃni:ʃʃuʃʃpy:ʎniʃ fo:ʎkoʃsoʃ sààsakehlenùùni miniìhlupùùni fòðkosò	The cherries are stacking turtles

Extra Sentences		
Proto	Modern	Meaning
*k'ensi.aa wajia.aa	kèʃsiʃʃaʃ faʃʃe:ʎaʃ	The k-rat is singing.

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	kēnsihla fasheehla	
*k'ensi.ɔ'ac'o wajia.ɔ.ɔ	kēJsiŋhaŋtfoɔ faŋfe:ŋhaŋhaŋ	The two k-rats are singing.
	kēnsihlachó fasheehlahla	
*k'ensi.ɔ.ɔup wajia.ɔ.ɔ	kēJsiŋhaŋhuŋ faŋfe:ŋhaŋhaŋ	The three k-rats are singing.
	kēnsihlahlu fasheehlahla	
*k'ensi.ɔ.ɔup.si wajia.ɔ.ɔ	kēJsiŋhaŋhuŋ faŋfe:ŋhaŋhaŋ	The three k-rats are singing
	kēnsihlahlu fasheehlahla	
*k'ensi.ɔ ko.pi.kon.k'ow wa.jia.ɔ	kēJsiŋhaŋ koŋpiŋkōŋko:ŋfeŋhaŋ	The k-rat is singing in the marketplace.
	kēnsihla kopikōnkōoshehla	
*k'ensi.ɔ wa.ei.si.ɔ.mem.jia.ɔ	kēJsiŋhaŋ faŋle:ŋse:ŋmēŋfeŋhaŋ	The k-rat is singing with the rabbit.
	kēnsihla fa-èèsemēnshehla	
*k'ensi.ɔ si.tsi.waw.mip	kēJsiŋhaŋ siŋtsiŋ fo:ŋmiŋ	The k-rat eats the barley corn.
	kēnsihla sitsi foomi	
*k'ensi.ɔ si.tsi.nik wa.s'ou.mi.pes.ka	kēJsiŋhaŋ siŋtsiŋniŋ fo:ŋso:ŋmiŋpeŋkaŋ	The k-rat doesn't eat the barley corn.
	kēnsihla sitsini foosóomipekà	
*c'apsi.ɔ tsui.ɔup waw.nic	tŋeJsiŋhaŋ tsi:ŋhuŋ fo:ŋniŋ	The opossum speaks to the stars.
	chēsihla syüühlu fòðni	
*c'apsi.ɔ tsui.ɔup.nik wa.wic.ni.ces.ka	tŋeJsiŋhaŋ tsi:ŋhuŋniŋ faŋfiŋniŋ.tŋeŋkaŋ	The opossum doesn't speak to the stars.
	chēsihla syüühlu fafinichèka	
*mi.nij.ɔup so.ɔ.sake.ɔik waw.ko.sos	miŋni:ŋhuŋ sa:ŋsaŋkeŋhiŋ fo:ŋkoŋsoŋ	The turtles are stacking three cherries.
	minìhlu sààsakehli fòðkosò	
*so.ɔ.sake.ɔe.nuj.nik mi.nij.ɔup.puj.c'o.nik waw.ko.sos	sa:ŋsaŋkeŋheŋny:ŋniŋ miŋni:ŋhuŋpy:ŋtfoŋniŋ fa:ŋkoŋsoŋ	The cherries are stacking two turtles
	sààsakehlenüni minìhlu püüchóni fààkosò	

Tail = \*si.ɔ (from Tpaalha)

Long = \*k'ensi

Kangaroo-rats = \*k'ensisi.ɔ / k'ensi.ɔ

Negation = \*eska (from Tpaalha)

Hang = \*c'ap (from myself; #crafty)

Opossum = \*c'apsi.ɔ

Beaver = (pat)-si.ɔ &gt; \*famsi.ɔ (from Nulisü)

Dog = (wag)-si.ɔ &gt; \*ɔ.ɔ.ɔ.ɔ.ɔ.ɔ (from myself; #crafty)

Cat = (swipe)-si.ɔ &gt; \*ɔ.ɔ.ɔ.ɔ.ɔ.ɔ (from myself; #crafty)

Rabbit = (cloud)-si.ɔ &gt; \*eisi.ɔ (from Nulisü)

Numbers					
hex	dec	Proto	Modern	Romanization	Meaning
	1	*muf	muʎ	mù	one
	2	*sie	siʎ	si	two (from Tpaalha)
	3	*et'e	eʎteʎ	eté	three (from Tpaalha)
	4	*ɲet	ɲeʎ	nge	paw
	5	*tos	toʎ	tò	five (from Tpaalha)
	6	*k'ap	kaʎ	ká	six (from Tpaalha)
	7	*.ansa	ʎãʎsaʎ	hlānsa	seven
	8	*c'oɲet	tʃoʎ	chó	2 paws
	9	*uts.ansa	uʎ.ʎãʎ.saʎ	uhlānsa	touchn't seven
A	10	*uts.s'au	uʎso:ʎ	usōō	touchn't six
B	11	*uts.jus	uʎʃuʎ	ushù	touchn't five
C	12	*uts.ɲet	uʎɲeʎ	unge	touchn't four
D	13	*uts.iik	uʎɰiʎ	uhli	touchn't three
E	14	*uts.c'o	uʎtʃoʎ	uchó	touchn't two
F	15	*utsmuf	uʎmuʎ	umù	touchn't one
10	16	*sef	seʎ	sè	litter (from Tpaalha)
11	17	*sefkosmuf	seʎkoʎmuʎ	sèkò mù	litter stack one
12	18	*sefkosc'o	seʎkoʎtʃoʎ	sèkò chó	litter stack two
13	19	*sefkos.iik	seʎkoʎɰiʎ	sèkò hli	litter stack three
14	20	*sefkosɲet	seʎkoʎɲeʎ	sèkò nge	litter stack four
15	21	*sefkosjus	seʎkoʎʃuʎ	sèkò shù	litter stack five
16	22	*sefkos'au	seʎkoʎso:ʎ	sèkò èsóó	litter stack six
17	23	*sefkos.ansa	seʎkoʎʎãʎsaʎ	sèkò hlānsa	litter stack seven
18	24	*sefkosc'oɲet	seʎkoʎtʃoʎɲeʎ	sèkò chónge	litter stack (eight)
19	25	*c'osefuts.ansa	tʃoʎseʎʃuʎʎãʎsaʎ	chósefuhlānsa	two litters touchn't seven

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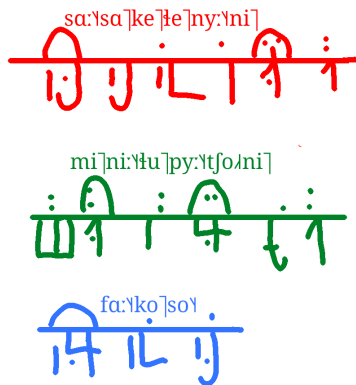
Numbers					
hex	dec	Proto	Modern	Romanization	Meaning
1A	26	*c'osefuts.s'au	tʃoʌseʌfuʌso:ʌ	chósefusóó	two litters touchn't six
1B	27	*c'osefuts.jus	tʃoʌseʌfuʌʃuʌ	chósefushù	two litters touchn't five
1C	28	*c'osefuts.nget	tʃoʌseʌfuʌŋeʌ	chósefunge	two litters touchn't four
1D	29	*c'osefuts.ɿik	tʃoʌseʌfuʌʃiʌ	chósefuhli	two litters touchn't three
1E	30	*c'osefuts.c'o	tʃoʌseʌfuʌtʃoʌ	chósefuchó	two litters touchn't two
1F	31	*c'osefutmuf	tʃoʌseʌfuʌʌmuʌ	chósefumù	two litters touchn't one
20	32	*c'osef	tʃoʌseʌ	chósè	two litters
21	33	*c'osefkosmuf	tʃoʌseʌkoʌʌmuʌ	chósèkòmù	two litters stack one
30	48	*ɿiksef	ʃiʌseʌ	hlisè	three litters
40	64	*ŋet.sef	ŋeʌseʌ	ngesè	four litters
50	80	*jusef	ʃuʌseʌ	shusè	five litters
60	96	*s'ausef	so:ʌseʌ	sóósè	six litters
70	112	*ɿansasef	ʃãʌsaʌseʌ	hlānsasè	seven litters
80	128	*c'oŋetsef	tʃoʌkoʌseʌ	chókòsè	(eight) litters
90	144	*uts.ɿansasef	uʌʃãʌsaʌseʌ	uhlānsasè	(nine) litters
A0	160	*uts.s'ausef	uʌso:ʌseʌ	usóósè	(ten) litters
B0	176	*uts.jusef	uʌʃuʌseʌ	ushusè	(eleven) litters
C0	192	*uts.ngetsef	uʌŋeʌseʌ	ungesè	(twelve) litters
D0	208	*uts.ɿiksef	uʌʃiʌseʌ	uhlisè	(thirteen) litters
E0	224	*uts.c'osef	uʌtʃoʌseʌ	uchósè	(fourteen) litters
F0	240	*utsmufsef	uʌʌmuʌseʌ	umùsè	(fifteen) litters
100	256	*f'ansef	fãʌseʌ	fānsè	large litter
101	257	*f'ansefkosmuf	fãʌseʌŋeʌʌmuʌ	fānsèngemù	large litter stack one

\*f'anu &gt; \*f'an = opossum (argumentative)

\*kosu &gt; \*kos = stack

\*zəφ &gt; \*sef = litter (from Tpaalha)

\*uts = touch (negation prefix)



This, to the left (\*checks notes\*: yep, that's on the left), is an example of Kénsiilhai written in a Tpseudo-Tpaalha script of sentence #11.

As can be seen here, in the above table, /kě̃l.sil.ʎæ̃l.iʎ/, borrowed a few number words from Tpaalha (the numbers two, three, five & six), it is base-16, with a sub-base of 8, numbers 9-15 are made up of compounds meaning “(negation prefix {touch})-(number)”, with the words for 16 coming from the opossum word for litter. When counting, the negation prefix used is touch; however depending on that the number modifies — such as food, drink, or sound — the number will change to that negation prefix, (please refer to the green table below for an example). The dual marker for nouns is from the proto-squeak number two /\*c'o/. These rats also adopted a opseudo-opossum style writing system, an abugida with vowel diacritics.

As for the other points of note in the grammar: as you can see from the “Extra Sentences” section, when a number is specified — it too (like the dual) — is added to the thing counted; while this is not necessary, it is near unanimous: especially among the older and the high classes. Some other points of difference is the lack of ejectives and approximants, this was not done out of malice toward either of these two groups of sounds.

As can be seen in my romanization, in regards of tone: high vowels are unmarked, raising vowels are marked with an acute accent, falling with a grave accent, and low vowels with a macron. A nasal vowel is marked with a Vn sequence, at the suggestion of Jake. (This is because a tilde with an umlaut is ugly, and going through the trouble of typing <ø> & <y> (plus the tone markers), well ‘tisn’t worth it; also Jake and Miles both seem to agree.) Long vowels are marked with a doubling of said vowel, while a vowel hiatus is marked with the “dot hyphen” interpunct — the thing done in Catalan with its “l·l”, among others — so that there is never a triple vowel sequence. Lastly, outside of the above, the only no davidic thing I've done is to transcribe /ʎ/ and <hl> as it makes more sense in mine own mind.

I know some of my tonal structures may be unnatural, but I don't understand sandhi enough to mess with it. But, also, talking kangaroo-rats isn't the most natural thing...so I mean is natuality really needed? Let's just say it's in development with the Gens-Z & -Alphas of the Kangaroo-rats. Also, if I have to deal with another silly tone marking piller doo-dah thingamajig (these thing ʎ), it'll be too soon, lol.

	Count/Touch	Sight	Food	Drink	Sound
	*uts	*tsui	*s'ou	*p'ep	*jus
9	* <u>uts</u> .iansa	* <u>tsui</u> .iansa	* <u>s'ou</u> .iansa	* <u>p'ep</u> .iansa	* <u>jus</u> .iansa
	u.l.ǎ̃\sał	tsy:l.ǎ̃\sał	so:l.ǎ̃\sał	pe\ǎ̃\sał	ʒu.l.ǎ̃\sał
	uhlànsa	tsüühlànsa	sóóhlànsa	pèhlànsa	hlúhlànsa
30	*c'osef <u>utsc'o</u>	*c'osef <u>tsuic'o</u>	*c'osef <u>s'ouc'o</u>	*c'osef <u>p'epc'o</u>	*c'osef <u>jusc'o</u>
	tʃo\se\fułtʃoł	tʃo\se\tsy:lʃoł	tʃo\se\so:lʃoł	tʃo\se\pełtʃoł	tʃo\se\ʒułʃoł
	chósefuchó	chósètsüüşo	chósesóóchó	chósèpèchó	chósèhlúchó
240	* <u>utsmufsef</u>	* <u>tsuimufsef</u>	* <u>s'oumufsef</u>	* <u>p'epmufsef</u>	* <u>jusmufsef</u>
	ułmu\se\	tsy:lmu\se\	so:lmu\se\	pe\mu\se\	ʒułmu\se\
	umùsè	tsüümùsè	sóómùsè	pèmùsè	hlúmùsè

Tethys style sound chart

		Labial	Coronal	Palatal	Velar
Nasal		m	n	ɲ	ŋ
Plosive	plain	p	t̥		k
	affricates		t͡s	t͡ʃ	
Fricative	plain	f	s	ʃ	
	lateral		ɬ		

	Front						Back		
	unrounded			rounded					
	short	nasal	long	short	nasal	long	short	nasal	long
High	i	ĩ	i:	y	ỹ	y:	u	ũ	u:
Mid	e	ẽ	e:	ø		ø:	o	õ	o:
Low							a	ã	a:



## Aft'words

I'm sorry Jessie for the pronunciation mess, this is nothing personal, you definitely deserve a Kopiko after my sheet. Sorry for the botching of your beautiful script David, you too, deserve a Kopiko. If you need the picture delivered another way, let me know.

As Mentioned above, I'm perfectly fine with only one submission making into the podcast, I fully understand; now choosing which one, well that's the harder thing to do. If I, Bubba J. [*Last Name*], have to pick one it would not be the first on this list. The first one was purely a joke for mine own amusement. The latter two are more special; the third was my original planned submission, until I saw how lovely the other (number two) turned out. I hereby, by the authority of myself and absolutely no one else, give you, Jessie, the sole authority to select your favorite, if it is indeed required.

Lastly, do not click on [this](#) link.