

Jake A Posteriori Challenge: P'ananich

I worked from Group 1 to create P'ananich (lit. (the language) of the dry nest/place)

(1) The Sentences (in IPA)

NB: Some of these have changed from the forms presented in the document, and as such they are presented numbered in the order corresponding to the forms as originally presented. These changes are further described in section 2.

1. /t'ep.tʃi ↗ 'de.wa/
2. /ts'u t'ep.tʃi ↗ 'de.wa.wa/
3. /t'ep.tʃi ↗ 'de.wa.wa/
4. /t'ep.tʃi ha.'ŋaŋ.k'ob ↗ 'de.wa/
5. /t'ep.tʃi 'boj.tem ↗ 'de.wa(.wa)/
6. /t'ep.tʃi 'ʃi.ʃi ↗ mip/
7. /t'ep.tʃi ʃi.'ʃi.nitʃ ↘ 'tʃ'o.mi.pi/
8. /ma.bi 'naʃ.ta ↗ taj/
9. /ma.bi naʃ.'ta.nitʃ ↘ p'ep.'ta.ɹi/
10. /mi.'niɹ 'ʃo.ʃa ↗ 'ku.sos/
11. /ʃo.ʃa mi.'niɹ ↘ 'ku.sos/

(2) Highlights

(2.1) Phonology

Consonants

		Labial	Alveolar		Palatal	Velar	Glottal
			Plain	Sibilant			
Nasals		m	n		(ɲ)	ŋ	
Stops	Plain	p	t	ts	tʃ	k	
	Voiced	b	d	dz	dʒ		
	Ejective	p'	t'	ts'	tʃ'	k'	
Fricatives				s	ʃ		h
Approximants		w	ɹ				

Vowels

The vowel system is the same as the proto-language in that it is a **five vowel system**, although there are no longer vowels in hiatus or diphthongs apart from the following: /aj, aw, ej, ew, oj/.

Stress and Intonation

KangLang developed a stress system which is predominantly penultimate. The stress may be pulled forwards or backwards by historic long vowels and diphthongs:

kupich [ˈku.pitʃ] 'buy' (singular) > **kupichich** [ku.ˈpi.tʃitʃ] 'buy' (plural) **but**

awán [a.ˈwan] 'bow' (singular) > **awanán** [a.wa.ˈnan] 'bow' (plural)

dewa [ˈde.wa] 'sing' (singular) > **déwawa** [ˈde.wa.wa] 'sing' (plural)

Following the loss of the negation suffix *-f when not used with the epenthetic *i, the negative is principally understood through the construction of the negation prefixes and the patient being in the ablative. This is also accompanied by a falling intonation, and the affirmative thus takes a general rising intonation.

One exception to this intonation rule is that to express disbelief a verb in the affirmative may take falling intonation.

(2.2) Grammar

- There is no plural or dual marking on the noun in KangLang. Plurality is marked only through reduplication on the verb.
- While in Wokuthízhú the comitative forms an applicative construction, in KangLang the same verb was grammaticalised as a case suffix, analogous to the other case suffixes. It takes the form *-m* following a CV syllable and *-mi* elsewhere.
- Where the plurality of the subject is ambiguous (cf. 5) it may take the plurality marking based on the interpretation of the sentence. In the plural the verb would indicate that the mouse **and** the rabbit are dancing (imo the more natural meaning) where in the singular it would suggest the rabbit was simply present for the mouse's dance.
- The ablative suffix *-nich/nits* participates in consonant harmony; all sibilants in a word are either alveolar or post-alveolar:

boitsi 'rabbit' > *bóitsinits* 'from the rabbit' *but*

t'epchi 'mouse' > *t'epchinich* 'from the mouse'

(2.3) Vocabulary

- Rather than using *kopikon for marketplace, the speakers of KangLang call it the *hangáng*, literally the 'grab place', where *-ang* is used more widely in KangLang to form places (cf. Wok. *zhína* 'where' *jin + *aŋ)