FrameLang Experiment

Your language sketch must account for the following data, taken from *Sushi for Beginners* by Marian Keyes. You need to treat it as an unknown entity, as romanised forms an author created to represent a language without actually having created a language structure to support it. It is, effectively, consistent gibberish.

Character Names
- 👤 Ashling Kennedy /as.hliŋ ken.ne.dɨ/
- 👤 Yvonne Hughes /ɨ.von.ne hu.ɣes/
- 👤 Clodagh Kelly /ʕlo.daɣ kel.lɨ/
- 👤 Lily Headly-Smythe /li.lɨ he.a.dlɨ smɨt.ħe/
- 👤 Bicycle Billy /biʕiʕle bil.lɨ/

Other Names (Place Names, Brand Names)
- 👤 Dublin /du.blin/
- 👤 Colleen /ʕol.le.en/
- 👤 Trix /triħ/
- 👤 Mercedes /merʕedes/

Short Phrases
- 👤 ominous silence /o.mi.no.us si.len.ʕe/
- 👤 surefire success /su.re.fi.re suʕ.ʕe.sʂ/
- 👤 soap opera /so.ap o.pe.ra/
- 👤 sweet sixteen /swe.et siħ.te.en/

Full Clauses
- 👤 Rancor and regret generated insomnia.
- 👤 /ran.ʕor and re.gret ge.ne.ra.ted in.som.ni.a/
- 👤 Extreme familiarity and empty distance hung together.
- 👤 /eħ.tre.me fa.mi.li.a.ri.tɨ and emp.tɨ dis.tan.ʕe huŋ to.get.her/

In the template that follows, sections marked in purple indicate the minimum (for David and Jessie—anyone else who participates can do as much or as little as they choose!) and sections marked in green with asterisks are entirely optional for all involved.

FrameLang: A Language Sketch

Phonology

Consonants

	Labial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Stops	p/b	t/d		k/g		
Fricatives	f/v	s		ɣ <gh>	ħ <x>/ʕ <c>	h
Approx.	w	l, r	(j) <i(V)>			
Nasals	m	n		ŋ <ng>		

Vowels

	Front	Central	Back
High	i	ɨ <y>	u
Mid	e		o
Low		a	

Stress and Tone:
· There are no stress or tone distinctions made at the lexical level

Syllable Structure:
· The maximum syllable has the structure CRVC where R is a resonant, i.e. an approximant or a nasal, and N is a nasal. In contractions complex codas consisting of a nasal and a following stop surface -

Morphology and Typology

· FrameLang is a predominantly head-initial language with {SOV, SVO, VSO, OVS, OSV, VOS} word order and {agglutinative, fusional} tendencies.

· The basic phrasal structures of FrameLang are:
  · noun-demonstrative
  · noun-adjective

- · noun-relative clause
- · preposition-noun phrase
- · noun-possessor
- · verb-adverb

Phrasal and Clauses Analysis:
- · Provide a basic breakdown of the data, showing how you analysed forms, especially those in the short phrases and clauses (e.g. label a unit as a noun, indicate where the phrases are within the clause.). Feel free to provide any notes on how you assigned forms to lexical categories and if you used the names to inform your process.

*Grammar Details**

*Include as many details as your conlanging heart desires. Mind you, your conlang heart may have no desire at all to create any of these details, and that's totally a-okay.

Nouns:
- · FrameLang nouns [[state whether nouns inflect for number, case, gender, or possessive status. If they do, list which categories are relevant for each]].

- · <u>Noun Function:</u> [[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.]]

- · <u>Noun Number:</u> [[State how number works.]]

- · <u>Noun Gender:</u> [[State which genders are present and how they're reified.]]

- · <u>Noun Possession:</u> [[If not already indicated, state how noun possession works.]]

Adjectives:
- · FrameLang 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.]]:

- · <u>Adjective Placement:</u> [[Show how adjectives work when modifying a noun, and state if it's possible to have predicative adjectives.]]

- · <u>Adjectival Agreement:</u> [[Show how adjectival agreement works, if adjectives agree with nouns.]]

Demonstratives:

·   [[This will generally only be relevant if there are articles that feature in place names, e.g. Cardiff by the Sea.]]

Verbs:
·   FrameLang 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]]:

·   Participles: [[Participles are probably more relevant to place names than ordinary verbs for a sketch.]]

*Compounding**

·   FrameLang allows the following types of compounds [[list examples compound structures FrameLang allows]].

*Naming Strategies**

The names are presented in phonetic form here:

•   /as.hliŋ ken.ne.dɨ/
    Ashling ke(*l*)*--son*
•   /ɨ.von.ne hu.ɣes/
•   / ʕlo.daɣ kel.lɨ/
    ʕlo.daɣ *kel-son*
•   /li.lɨ   he.ad.lɨ   smɨt.he/
    li-son   head-son
•   /biʕiʕle bil.lɨ/
    biʕiʕle *bil-son*

FrameLang repeats some parts of names which leads to the suggestion of the following naming strategies:

-dɨ~lɨ:

this suffix only appears in names, and thus represents a common naming element. It might mean 'son' if this is from a patronymic naming system. Considering its appearance as <dy> as in 'Kennedy' and <ly> as in Kelly I propose that <dy> is the oldest form and it lenited to <ly> Based on its appearance in 'Lily' (most likely a first name) this may no longer be productive, just as many surnames today are used as first names.

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-(n)ne:

The other suffix to appear prominently in the roots takes the form –(n)ne, as in Ke<u>nne</u>dy and Yvo<u>nne</u>. Like -dy/ly, this suffix appears in both a first name and a surname, and might originate as a surname forming suffix which was later used in first names.

*Historical Notes**

*If you want to create some sound changes for your language sketch, include them here.

*ɨ > ṣ / s _

*d → l / l_