Jaömy

by Atyx

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Chapter I - Phonology

I.1 - Consonants & Vowels

Jaömy has a small inventory of consonant, being only 10 consonants

		Labial	Coronal	Dorsal
Nasal			[m~n~ŋ]	
Plosive	Plain	[p~b~ɸ~f]	[t~d~t͡s~s]	[c~k~ɟ~g~x]
	Ejective	p'	[t'~t͡s'~s']	[c'~k']
Approximant		[ʊ~w]	l	[ɥ~j]

*ʊ is considered to be a voiced labial-velar inhaled approximant, which mean the way of pronouncing a /w/, but by inhaling it. (it also inhale the vowel that comes after it)

However its vowel inventory is more developed with 12 vowel, 3 R-colored vowels, and 3 diphthongs

	Front	Mid	Back
Close	i y		u u˞
Close-Mid	e ø		o o˞
Mid		[ə~ɜ]	
Open-Mid	ɛ œ		ɔ ɔ˞
Open	æ	a	
Diphthongs	aø̌	aɜ̌	aɔ̌

I.2 - Allophony

Because of its small consonant inventory, Jaömy features some allophony with its consonants :
- Plosives are voiced at the start of a word, and unvoiced everywhere else
- /k/ and /g/ are palatalized before a front vowel except for diphtongues
- /t/ become /t͡s/ at the end of the word, and /s/ before in an inter-syllabic cluster
- /k/ and /p/ may become /x/ and /ɸ~f/ in an inter-syllabic cluster though it is more attested in female speech and less in male speech
- /m/ takes the place of articulation of the following consonant in a cluster (inter-syllabic)
- ʊ become /w/ when not at the start of a syllable or after an ejective
- /j/ become /ɥ/ before front vowels except /y/ and diphthongs

As for vowels, the only real rule is that ə becomes ɜ in closed syllables

I.3 - Consonant harmony

Jaömy display a plain-ejective harmony in its plosives, meaning that either plains or ejectives must be used.

The harmony is spread from the root word, and a word without any plosive is considered ejective-less.

I.4 - Romanization

I.4.1 - Consonants

		Labial	Coronal	Dorsal
Nasal			n	
Plosive	Plain	p	t	k
	Ejective	p'	t'	k'
Approximant		w	l	j

I.4.1.Annex - Expanded form

Some people may romanize with more letters to make the sounds of some consonants easier to deduce in words.

It is as it follow :

		Start	Cluster	Medial	End
Nasal		m	n	/	m
Plosive	Labial	b	p / f	p / f	p
	Coronal	d	s	t	ts
	Dorsal	g	k / x	k / x	k

(however the simple romanization is still mostly used)

I.4.2 - Vowels

	Front	Mid	Back
Close	i y		u ur
Close-Mid	e eu		o or
Mid		ê	
Open-Mid	ë ëu		ö ör
Open	ä	a	
Diphthongs	ae	aê	aö

I.5 - Phonotactics

Syllables in Jaömy follow this form : $ (C) / CV(V)(C)

Chapter II - Morphology

II.1 - Word Order

Word order in Jaömy is originally OSVO2 (O2 being the receiver) for transitive sentences, and SVO2 for intransitive sentences.
However it shows other word orders depending on what need to be done.
Relative closes are dones by nearly completely inversing the order, being VSOO2
Questions fronten the part that is being asked with the interrogative clitic and the rest follow in the expected order.
Focus is also extensively used in stories and do nearly the same as question but with focus clitics.

II.2 - Pronouns

Pronouns in Jaömy are simple in the way that they does not differentiate between number, the only real distinction being in the 3rd person with a proximate/obviate distinction.

1	kaö
2	të
3 PROX	lur
3 OBV	je

However in some villages people thought to be important to encode plurality in formal speech and reports, thus adding the word "people" after the pronoun.

II.3 - Noun Morphology

Nouns in Jaömy are inflicted for definiteness, with the clitic "w(e)-" and is basically the only thing that can modify a noun.

II.4 - Verb Morphology

II.4.1 - Tenses

Verbs in Jaömy are inflicted for two tenses, Non-future and future, with the prefix being after the O<S agreement.

Non-Future	Future
-	jëu-

II.4.2 - Aspects

They are also inflicted for two aspects normally :

Perfective	Imperfective
-	-tör

But some other aspects appeared for narration purposes or noble speech.

Inchoactive	Cessative	Continuous	Habitual
-wa	-(l)yn	-tör teut	-tör jam

Note that the Continuous and Habitual aspects are made by adding an auxiliary verb just after that has no meaning on its own.

II.4.3 - Verb Agreement

Jaömy shows extensive use of verb agreement, for subject, object, as well as receiver.

S / O >	1	2	3 PROX	3 OBV
1	kaök-	etkaö-	lurkaö-	jakö-
2		tët-	lurtë-	jët-
3 PROX			lur-	je-
3OBV				ji-

*an "m" is inserted after the agreement if the verb starts with a vowel

Here is for the subject and the object, note that agreement works with the subject having to be the most salient person. If the expecter order is not the one that is agreed on, then a "a-" is prefixed before to show that the inverse is the correct order. (for the S1O2 the /e/ is replaced by the /a/)
As for intransitive sentences, the agreements used are the one with the 3 obviate as the object.

Receiver agreement is always put at the end of the verb :

1	-kê
2	-të
3 PROX	-
3 OBV	-je

the 3OBV fronten the immediately in front vowel and closen it a bit if already a front vowel.

II.4.4 - Strong Verbs

Strong verbs are a special class of verbs that come from the first method to mark the imperfective. Originally it was done by the reduplication of the first CV of the verb (now often only staying as an added vowel most often the one of the first syllable), but has shifted to the old verb *tjöl "to wait". Some verbs too, got completely suppleted.

Since then most of the verb shifter to the new way but some of the most used continued to be used in their old form.

Examples of strong verbs :

Verb		Strong form
to be	jel	t'al
to eat	tur	tutur
to stand up[1]	k'am	ök'am
to speak	jaömy	äjaömy
to cover	laepte	alaepte
to own	k'or	ok'or
to own (IN-A)	etme	ëteme
to make friends[2]	t'ëup'at'a	eut'ëup'a
to like	urkä	ulurkä
to see	oja	ojeja
to die	t'euk'	ot'euk'
to give	jör	ëjör
to be happy	tym	ytym

[1]*Also means to wake up, or to put something back into standing position (up)*
[2]*The verb come from to.get.brother-CAUS (to.get.brother was at first the to.make.friends) but the strong form stayed the one from without the causative*

II.4.5 - Negation

Negation in Jaömy is simply made by the word " wê " placed at the end of the sentence.

II.4.6 - Auxiliary Verbs

In Jaömy, sentences can have multiples verbs. These are auxiliary verbs, that add some precision to the main verb. They are often verbs denoting likeness, thoughts, and so on… They are placed just after the main verb, and are allowed to lack verb agreement, in which case the verb agreement will be the same than for the main verb (the negation marker is actually this case to the extreme, where it is completely barren of any changement to the auxiliary verb).

```
pelmaek  lurkaöm-ojeja        jam  urkä
moon     3PROX<1-see.IMP HAB like
```
I like to habitually watch the moon.

```
jak'öm-eut'ëup'a             a-lurkaöm-urkä
3OBV<1-to.be.friendly INV-3PROX<1-like
```
He likes that I am friendly with him (others)

II.5 - Numbers

Numbers in Jaömy use a base 12 number system for the units, being these words :

0	ly	7	mili
1	kili	8	ört
2	tala	9	aê
3	k'op'u	A	ikja
4	wuka	B	mê
5	paji	10	tola
6	tula	100	ot'ë

Numbers are made using a non-positional system in the japanese way, as such base10 42 can be written as base12 36, which is : k'op'u-t'ola-t'ula (lit. three ten six)
Note here that the harmony is only spread from the first number in the chain.
Using the numbers in Jaömy are pretty much like verbs, thus :

```
t'at'     lurkaö-wuka       oja
people 3PROX<1-four see
```
I see four people

Using them after the noun, thus as an adjective, make them become ordinal numbers :

```
wa-t'at's        wuka lurkaöm-oja
DEF-people four 3PROX<1-see
```
I see the fourth people

II.6 - Relative Clauses

Relative clauses in Jaömy are done by an inversion in the word order, thus being " OSV, VSO " for "that" like clauses, but could also be " OS, VSO, V "

II.7 - Comparative and superlative

Jaömy possesses both comparatives, superiority, and inferiority, as well as a superlative. These are used with verbs often and also sometimes for derivational purposes.

Comparative	Superiority	-(l)öt
	Inferiority	-(l)ä
Superlative		-(u)laê

Chapter III - Syntax

III.1 - Telling time

To mention time in Jaömy, one has to use either :
- an adjective formed by a noun and the suffix -PAL/(e)l (from the verb to be), where PAL fronten the vowel if back vowel, or close it more if already front.
- a construction formed by a verb and the place/time focus clitic wula

For example, " maëk'el " is an adjective meaning " during the night " or " at the sunset ".
And the construction " tur wula ", meaning roughly " during eating time ".

III.2 - Adpositions

Adpositions do not exist in Jaömy. Instead, a word construction made of a noun and definitive articles are used, for various matter.

III.3 - Telling location and cardinal directions

w-euli   w-ut'ur
DEF-womb DEF-forest
at the center of / inside the forest

wa-tyla   w-ut'
DEF-sunrise DEF-tree
At the east of the tree

Chapter IV - Tasks

IV.1 - Sentences

IV.1.1 - I will be happy to go.

```
jaköm-ytym                 jale
3OBV<1-to.be.happy.NPFV    go
[ ɥakɔmytym ɥale ]
```

IV.1.2 - They are no wiser than we.

```
lurkaö-wäm-öt                    wê
1<3PROX-to.be.wise-CMPR.PLUS    NEG
[ lu˞ka�amɔʦ̂ ʊə ]
```

IV.1.3 - The sun is rising now.

```
wa-pëltyla    jem-ök'am                    tyläl
DEF-sun       3OBV<3PROX-to.wake.up        now
[ ʊapɛltyla ɥemɔc'am dylæl ]
```

IV.1.4 - We have more time than they.

```
tylajur lurk'aöm-ok'or-löt'-je
time    3PROX<1-to.possess-CMPR.PLUS-3OBV
[ dylaju˞ lu˞k'aɔ̌mok'o˞lɔt'ɥe ]
```

IV.1.5 - Whew! That cold wind freezes my nose !

```
ja!    wa-wu    (kaö)¹  wa-lawa    a-jakö-turma-ta
whew  DEF-nose (1)      DEF-wind  INV-3PROX<1-to.be.cold-CAUS
[ ɥa ! ʊawu (gaɔ̌) ʊalaʊa aɥakɔtu˞mata ]
```

¹kaö can be added to let the listener knows that it is indeed the speaker's nose, but it is already known by the verb agreement.

IV.2 - Novel paragraph

IV.2.1 - Part by part

tyl a-jem-ëteme teut. wa-pami wa-tyl têjur tylajurmy ji-jör, tylajurmy=wula pëlmaek je-tala-tola-tula t'al.

```
name INV-3OBV<3PROX-posess.AL.NPFV CONT. DEF-green DEF-name
important story 3OBV<3OBV-give-3PROX, story=time.FOC moon
3OBV<3PROX-two-ten-six be.NPFV.
```

He had many names. Even before he reached his thirtieth year, history had seen fit to bestow upon him a multitude of titles:

nalpëlmaekäk ap'ymur je-jel têjurt ap'ymur t'euk', têjurt ap'ymur=ät' jim-ëjör tëjmy, lur-käl-tör-kê-laê teut,

```
sword tribe 3OBV<3PROX-be-3PROX master tribe sick, master
tribe=person.FOC 3OBV<OBV-give.NPFV-3PROX order,
3PROX<3PROX-annoy-NPFV-1-SUP CONT,
```

he was the Sword of the Kingdom to the mad king who had sent him to torment us

taja jelör je-jel t'at', t'at'=ät' a-je-mowek-je k'äk'ur t'euk'-laê,

```
hawk young 3OBV<3PROX-be-3PROX people, people=people.FOC
INV-3OBV<3PROX-follow-3OBV war death-SUP,
```

Young Hawk to the men who had followed him into the torments of war,

nalpëlmaekäkör-pë-laê k'äk'at'weu Kumpaêjan a-je-tyl

```
blade-dark-SUP enemy Cumbraëlian INV-3OBV<3PROX-call-3PROX
```

Sombrelame to his Cumbraëlian enemies

daj, tylëu=wula jakö-jëu-apae,

```
and, future=time.FOC 3OBV<1-FUT-learn,
```

and, as I was to learn much later,

ut'ur têjur wa-olajur wa-nalaê=wula Pelal Tak Ur je-jel ap'ymur weumurkä - wa-ek'u t'at'weu.

```
forest great DEF-see DEF-world=place.FOC Beral Shak Ur 3OBV<3PROX-be-3PROX
tribe mysterious - DEF-raven shadow.
```

Beral Shak Ur to the mysterious tribes of the Great North Forest - the Shadow of the Raven.

IV.2.2 - Jaömy only

tyl a-jem-ëteme teut. wa-pami wa-tyl têjur tylajurmy ji-jör, tylajurmy=wula pëlmaek
je-tala-tola-tula t'al.
nalpëlmaekäk ap'ymur je-jel têjurt ap'ymur t'euk', têjurt ap'ymur=ät' jim-ëjör tëjmy,
lur-käl-tör-kê-laê teut, taja jelör je-jel t'at', t'at'=ät' a-je-mowek-je k'äk'ur t'euk'-laê,
nalpëlmaekäkör-pë-laê k'äk'at'weu Kumpaêjan a-je-tyl daj, tylëu=wula jakö-jëu-apae, ut'ur
têjur wa-olajur wa-nalaê=wula Pelal Tak Ur je-jel ap'ymur weumurkä - wa-ek'u t'at'weu.

IV.2.2.Annex - Without hyphens

tyl ajemëteme teut. wapami watyl têjur tylajurmy jijör, tylajurmy wula pëlmaek jetalatolatula
t'al.
nalpëlmaekäk ap'ymur jejel têjurt ap'ymur t'euk', têjurt ap'ymur ät' jimëjör tëjmy,
lurkältörkêlaê teut, taja jelör jejel t'at', t'at' ät' ajemowekje k'äk'ur t'euk'laê,
nalpëlmaekäkörpëlaê k'äk'at'weu Kumpaêjan ajetyl daj, tylëu wula jaköjëuapae, ut'ur têjur
waolajur wanalaê wula Pelal Tak Ur je-jel ap'ymur weumurkä - wa-ek'u t'at'weu.

IV.2.3 - Gloss only

```
name INV-3OBV<3PROX-posess.AL.NPFV CONT. DEF-green DEF-name
important story 3OBV<3OBV-give-3PROX, story=time.FOC moon
3OBV<3PROX-two-ten-six be.NPFV.
sword tribe 3OBV<3PROX-be-3PROX master tribe sick, master
tribe=person.FOC 3OBV<OBV-give.NPFV-3PROX order,
3PROX<3PROX-annoy-NPFV-1-SUP CONT,
hawk young 3OBV<3PROX-be-3PROX people, people=people.FOC
INV-3OBV<3PROX-follow-3OBV war death-SUP,
blade-dark-SUP enemy Cumbraëlian INV-3OBV<3PROX-call-3PROX
and, future=time.FOC 3OBV<1-FUT-learn,
forest great DEF-see DEF-world=place.FOC Beral Shak Ur
3OBV<3PROX-be-3PROX tribe mysterious - DEF-raven shadow.
```

IV.2.4 - Translation only

He had many names. Even before he reached his thirtieth year, history had seen fit to
bestow upon him a multitude of titles: he was the Sword of the Kingdom to the mad king who
had sent him to torment us, Young Hawk to the men who had followed him into the torments
of war, Sombrelame to his Cumbraëlian enemies and, as I was to learn much later, Beral
Shak Ur to the mysterious tribes of the Great North Forest - the Shadow of the Raven.

Taken from the first paragraph of the prologue of the " Blood Song " novel.

IV.3 - Story telling register

To tell stories, jaömy speakers will often use the focus clitics, that aren't that much used otherwise except for the place focus one.

There is also a set of four aspects (found in the introduction doc) that arose from the need of better details to tell stories.

Also, the lenition of /k/ and /p/ to /x/ and /f/ from the more feminine speech, may also be used to represent feminine characters, while sometimes the narrator might also completely avoid the lenition of /t/ to /s/ or /t͡s/ to make the character looks more manly.

Chapter V - Wordlist

Some words are only found in the document and not in the wordlist.

ap / ap' [ap / ap'] (clitic) - action focus
ap'ym [ap'ym] (noun) - village, communauty
ap'ymur [ap'ymɯ] (noun) - tribe, clan
apae [apaǧ] (verb) - to learn
apae [apaǧ] (noun) - a student, a learner
apaeta [apaǧta] (verb) - to teach, to educate
apaeta [apaǧta] (noun) - a teacher
ät / ät' [æt͡s / æt͡s'] (clitic) - people / name focus
ëk'u [ɛk'u] (noun) - raven
etme [esne] (verb) - to possess (inalienable)
euli [øli] (noun) - womb, bladder (in the center, inside)
gajaö [gajaɔ̌] (noun) - lit ape shit, used in interjection, when angry...
ja [ɥa] (noun) - whew (somesort), used to express surprise, agreement to a discussion, little angerness, etc...
jale [ɥale] (verb) - to go somewhere, to walk
jaöjaö [jaɔ̌jaɔ̌] (noun) - ape, monkey
jaömy [jaɔ̌my] (noun) - language, word
jaömy [jaɔ̌my] (verb) - to speak, (to discuss in imperfective) ; (to say, to tell in transitive)
jel [ɥel] (verb) - to be, to become in imperfective, to live
jelör [ɥelɔ] (verb) - to be young, naive
jelur [ɥelɯ] (verb) - to be old, sage
jör [jɔ] (verb) - to give
jör [jɔ] (noun) - a gift, an offering
k'äk' [c'æk'] (verb) - to attack, to raid
k'äk' [c'æk'] (noun) - an attack, a raid
k'äk'at' [c'æc'at'] (noun) - soldier, warrior
k'äk'at'pë [c'æc'at'pë] (noun) - ally
k'äk'at'weu [c'æc'at'□ø] (noun) - ennemy
k'äk'ör [c'æk'ɔ] (noun) - weapon, club
k'äk'ur [c'æk'ɯ] (noun) - a war, a fight
k'am [c'am] (verb) - to wake up, to stand up, to put something back to standing position
k'or [k'ɔ] (verb) - to possess, to own (alienable)
kal [gal] (verb) - to defecate, to shit
käl [cæl] (verb) - to annoy, to be annoying
käl [cæl] (noun) - something annoying, a fool
laepte [laǧp.te] (noun) - head, roof (on top of, covering)
laepte [laǧp.te] (verb) - to cover, to shelter
lawa [laʊa] (noun) - wind, tempest
lawa [laʊa] (verb) - to push with great force, to break something by pushing it
maek' [maǧk'] (noun) - night, sunset
maek'el [maǧk'el] (adj) - during the night, at the sunset, nocturnal
mowek [mo□ek] (verb) - to follow, to pursue

nal [nal] (noun) - stone, boulder, rock

nalaê [nalaž] (noun) - the world, the entire Earth

nalör [nalɔ] (noun) - dust, sand

nalpëlmaek [nalpɛlnaɣ̆k] (noun) - metal, iron

nalpëlmaekäk [nalpɛlnaɣ̆cæk] (noun) - sword

nalpëlmaekäk [nalpɛlnaɣ̆cæk] (verb) - to attack with a sword, to duel

nalpëlmaekäkör [nalpɛlnaɣ̆cækɔ] (noun) - a blade, a piece of a sword

nalur [nalu˞] (noun) - mountain

oja [oɥa] (verb) - to see, to watch

ola [ola] (noun) - water

ola [ola] (verb) - to be wet, slippery

olajur [olaju] (noun) - see, ocean (the north)

pami [pami] (noun) - green, blue ish (many, a lot, all of)

pami [pami] (verb) - to be green, blue ish

pë [bɛ] (verb) - to be light

pë [bɛ] (noun) - lightness, white

pël [bɛl] (noun) - star, sun, any glowing ball in the sky

pëlmaek [bɛlnaɣ̆k] (noun) - moon

pëltyla [bɛltyla] (noun) - sun

pelyt [bɛlyt͡s] (noun) - sky

t'al [t'al] (verb) - to live, archaic

t'at' [t'at͡s'] (noun) - person, body

t'at'weu [t'at'wø] (noun) - shadow

t'euk' [t'øk'] (verb) - to die, to pass away, to be greatly sick (or mad)

t'euk' [t'øk'] (noun) - a dead, a sick or mad person

t'ëup'a [t'œp'a] (noun) - brother, sister, friend

t'ëup'a [t'œp'a] (verb) - to get a brother or a sister

t'ëup'at'a [t'œp'at'a] (verb) - to sympathize, to be friendly with someone

taj [daj] (conj) - and, also, as well as

taja [daɥa] (noun) - falcon, eagle

tê [də] (noun) - big, heavy, fat

tê [də] (verb) - to be big, heavy, fat

tëjmy [dɛjmy] (verb) - to order, to command

tëjmy [dɛjmy] (noun) - an order

têjur [dəju˞] (noun) - important, of high status

têjur [dəju˞] (verb) - to be important, of high status, noble, great

têjurt [dəju˞t] (noun) - master, commander (king when associated with tribe)

tur [tu] (verb) - to eat, to consume

turma [du˞ma] (noun) - cold, coldness

turma [du˞ma] (verb) - to be cold, to be freezing

turmalaê [du˞malaž] (noun) - the great cold, the apocalypse

turmata [du˞mata] (verb) - to freeze, to store

tyl [tyl] (noun) - a name, a nickname

tyl [tyl] (verb) - to call someone (by their nicknames)

tyla [dyla] (noun) - day, sunrise

tylajur [dylaju] (noun) - time

tylajurmy [dylaju˞my] (verb) - to tell stories

tylajurmy [dylaju˞my] (noun) - stories

tyläl [dylæl] (daʯa) - during the day, at the sunrise, diurnal, now

tylëu [dylœ] (noun) - future

tym [tym] (verb) - to be happy, joyful

tym [tym] (noun) - happyness, joy

urkä [u˞rcæ] (verb) - to like, to appreciate

ut' [ut͡s'] (noun) - tree

ut'ur [ut'u˞] (noun) - forest, patch of trees

wäm [ʊæm] (verb) - to be knowledgeable, to be smart

wê [ʊɜ] (verb) - to not be able to, to be unable to, to be impossible

weu [ʊø] (verb) - to be dark

weu [ʊø] (noun) - darkness, dark

weumurkä [ʊømu˞cæ] (verb) - to be weird, stange, mysterious

wu [ʊu] (noun) - nose, beak, muzzle, snout

wu [ʊu] (verb) - to smell, to inhale

wula [ʊu.la] (clitic) - place, time focus