

Relay Text

Arr wen diindinwadorr Rrüdwidoubü sobo Müülisidorr, oihpu bädoudalibisorr jänswinwa; ssärranrrobis Sudüinalü. Osa tan bädoudalibis met, san met Bädoudalibisorrtwe, Sinsorrrrrotis met bädoudalibis sinsorrrn.

Las Sinsorrrrrotis, met san senarrwe sinsorrrn, arr risorr bïd müülistbonan met Sinsorrrrrotis; tuna sudüinalüdorr ou ssärranrrobis loun narrluu. Kuu ssiirarrtssäsapani dadüda tm bïd diindnarrrluu-tisnd oihpu botbonan.

Tuna ssisü loun sin ahpin Sudüinalü, sounyau diindedalü to tanalü. Obrrwe ssisürrurr sé loun isirr to sounyau si soudrrb ebi tuna tm, soub rrwe Sudüinalü, met se rrwe, il ahpin rrwe met san sütaswe.

Il rrurr ebi rrot ssisü loun isirr Sudüinalü met tuna sütaast. Rrau Sudüinalü h-üda h-ebi h-asirr ssisü loun isirr ys met Sudüinalü. Bädoudüit düinalüduu to rrot rrwe san sütaast rre.

Asirr ssisü loun isirr diind met ys met Sudüinalü ob ebi soundyau rrurr keedalü. Büitü rrwe h-ob, tuna ys met Sudüinalü sobo süs to kwodüit büitubuu rrwe, rrau Sudüinalü h-ebi arrs sorrant ou se diind.

Obrrwe ssäsapanidisorr to h-ilädil rrurr rrauduudorr se tirtwe sorranalü to büisorr sorranalü. Arrs sorrant oihpu sinsorrrn, sütateet rrurr t-nwadbasis rrurr. Büisü rrwe, il rrurr bïd süs rre, wen kwodüit büitubuu, arr ou tout to büisorrrrrwe, tanalü diindinwadorr düinalü ahpin sena tm süstorrnwadorr so; ou sütateet basis.

Arrs sorrant, sütateet met kweduu diindinwadorr nwadbasis to h-arr loun sudüinalü ssärranrrobis. Narrl ssäspandisorr to las rrurr se rurr met kweduu met diindinwa las sudüinalüdorr ebi ssiditsis sé narrl basis to se Sinsorrrrroti las sé.

Dictionary

Word	Word Class	Meaning
ahpin	conj.	with, how
arr	v.	to see, to look, to find, to seek
arrs	v.	to fall
asirr	v.	to bite, to tooth
bādoudalibis	n.	deity
bādoudalibisortwe	n.	collection of deities (approximately equivalent to a pantheon)
bādoudüit	v.	to shine, to glow, to illuminate
bīd	prp.	about, around, at
bonan	adj.	sacred
bot	n.	sky, daytime, day
būis	n.	bone
būisū	v.	to thunder, to boom
būitubuu	n.	lightning, thunder
diind	n.	fire
diindedalū	adj.	warm, hot, dry
diindinwa	n.	flower (particularly one with multiple petals)
düinalū	adj.	white, light (in colour)
düinalūduu	n.	something white
ebi	conj.	while, when, where
il	v.	to come, to walk, to arrive
ilädil	v.	to follow
isirr	adj.	old
keedalū	adj.	animalistic

kuu	v.	to eat
kweduu	n.	telling, story, poem
kwodüit	v.	to beat, to desire, to hit, to strike
las	v.	to give (to), to send (distinct from to gift)
loun	conj.	comparative (e.g. like, as, -er [i.e. taller])
müilisi	n.	cloud
müilist	n.	communal ground
narri	v.	to die
narrluu	n.	death
nwadbasis	v.	to know
obrrwe	v.	to wake (up)
oihpu	prp.	on, over
osa	v.	copula (indicative)
ris	n.	stream, brook, runoff
rrau	v.	to scream
rrauduu	n.	scream
rre	adj.	big, great
rrot	v.	to make, to create
rrotis	n.	maker, creator, craftsman
rrüdwo	n.	stone, rock
san	prp.	in, within, inside
se	prp.	to, toward, through, between (over as in <i>come over</i> or <i>invite over</i>)
sé	part. n.	something (also a referent tracker)

sena	n.	vessel, container
sin	adj.	new, fresh, clear, clean
sī	adj.	cold
so	adj.	black, blue, purple, murky, matte
sobo	prp.	under, below
sorranalü	adj.	wet
sorrant	n. (uncountable)	rain, raindrops
sornn	n.	water
soub	v.	to invite, to welcome
soudrrb	aux.	implicative conditional
soundyau	v.	to become (indicative)
su	n.	bird
sūs	n.	tree
sütast	n.	under a tree, tree-shade
sūtaswe	n.	forest
sütateet	v.	to grow leaves, to grow
ssärranrrobis	v.	to drown
ssäsapanī	n.	field, pasture
ssäsapanīdis	n.	farmer
ssiditsis	v.	to beg
ssiirarrt	n.	home
ssīsü	n.	sibling
tan	num.	1, one
tanalü	adj.	alone, lonely, only
tisnd	n.	friend
tout	n. (uncountable)	ash
tīrtwe	n.	pile of ashes
to	conj.	and, where

tornwa	n.	finger, toe
tuna	v.	to lie (down), to sit
yänswinwa	n.	plant, scrub, stunted tree
ys	n.	neck

Grammar and Syntax

Phonology

Modern Consonants		Bilabial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Glottal
	Nasal	m	n				
Plosive	Voiceless	(p)	t		k		
	Voiced	b	d				
Fricative	Voiceless		s	ʃ <ś>			
	Voiced			ʒ <ź>			h
	Approximant		l	j <y>	w		
	Trill		r <r>			R <rr>	

Modern Vowels	Front	Central	Back
High	i(:) <i,ii>	i: <î>	u(:) <u,uu>
Mid-High	e(:) <e,ee>	ə <ü>	o(:) <o,oo>
Mid		ə <ă>	
Mid-Low			
Low		ă <a>	(ɑ)

Diphthongs	ei <üi> äu <au> ou <ou> oi <oi> äi <ai>
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Additional Phonological Processes:

Syllabic Prosthesis: When a monosyllabic word with a syllabic consonant precedes a word beginning with a vowel, it becomes an onset cluster

H-Prosthesis: When a word ending in a vowel is followed by a word beginning with a vowel, an h is prefixed to that following word (shown by h-)

Grammar

Syntax:

Bädoudilätous uses a VSO word order in the indicative and a SVO word order in the subjunctive.

Auxiliary verbs take clause-final position in the indicative and verb-second word order in the subjunctive.

There is an exception to this, the imperative marker ‘nudin’ must always take clause-final position.

Tables of Auxiliary Verbs:

Tense-Aspect	Terminative/Discontinuous Past	Continuou s	Perfective	Inchoative	Habitual/Continu ative
Present	-	ob	-	üda	dadüda
Non-Present	basis	isil		ourrik	ïrrirrourrik
Hodiernal	astirr			out	oud'it

Modality	Auxiliary	IPA	Uses Subj.	Uses Non-Present	Relative Tense	Tense Used	Negative Required
Speculative	arrwe	[ˈärwe]	Y	N	F	Hodiernal	N
Dubitative							Y
Deductive	sadü	[ˈsäde]	N	N	A	Present/Hodiernal	N
Assumptive	sk	[sk]	Y	N	F	Hodiernal	
Permissive	yid	[jid]	N	Y	F	Non-Present	
Obligative	nadb	[ˈnädb]	N	Y	F	Non-Present	
Commissive	kwab	[kwab]	N	N	F	Hodiernal	
Directive					P	Present	
Abilitive	sodu	[ˈsodu]	Y	Y	Pa	Non-Present	
Hypothetical				N		Hodiernal	
Optative	ourndrr	[ouˈrɯdɾ]	N	Y	F	Non-Present	
Volitive				N		Hodiernal	
Deliberative			N	N		Hodiernal	

Modifying Nouns through Adjectives:

	Indicative	Subjunctive
Adjective	Post	Pre
Relative Clauses	Post	
Demonstratives	Post	Pre

Numerals	Pre	
Possessor		
Genitives	Post	
Adverbs to Adj or Adv		
Classifiers	Pre	

Adjective Construction Pattern:

- Quantity must precede the noun, others follow above syntax rules
- (Opinion-Age-Size-Colour-Shape-Origin-Material-Purpose) must occur in that order
- When adjectives precede the noun, quantity must be next to the noun
- When adjectives follow the noun, demonstratives must be next to the noun

Pronouns:

	Sing.	Du.	Pl. Inc.	Pl. Excl. (Pl. for 2+3)
1st	an	oub	oubü	arr
2nd	li	leb	-	lirr
3rd	rrwe	-		rrurr

Noun Morphology:

Noun declension can be split into three main classes, null-class, t-class and d-class.

Null-class nouns form plurals by appending the plural suffix ‘-(d)orr’. The d appears as an epenthetic consonant between two vowels.

T-class nouns have a word final ‘s’ but when taking the plural suffix (and other suffixes) take the form ‘-tes’ or ‘-täs’ and then append the suffix. The vowel cannot be predicted; however, in the majority of cases, the root ending ‘-tes’ occurs.

D-class nouns have a word final ‘t’ but when taking the plural suffix (and other suffixes) take the form ‘-det’ and then append the suffix.

Possession:

When a noun is referred to as possessed, one of two strategies occurs:

1. When the noun is possessed by a topic represented in the sentence by a pronoun, the pronoun is appended to the noun and an epenthetic /d/ is inserted when two vowels come into contact as a result.
2. When the noun is possessed by another noun or noun phrase, possession is shown via a possessive clause which follows the same syntax rules for placement as relative clauses. No noun takes any marking in this process.

D-Affectation:

When an epenthetic d is inserted between certain vowels and a suffix with an initial vowel, an ablaut occurs which is shown in the table below:

Unaffected Vowel	Affected Vowel
/ä/ <a>	/i:/ <i>
/e/ <e>	/e/ <ü>
/o/ <o>	/i/ <i>

An exception is the <a> in <wa> is not affected, this is due to some sources of the allophone of /ä/ present here originated from a different vowel to /ä/ and in the past [wä] sequences (as opposed to [wa]) shifted to [wa] by analogy and lost their ability to be affected.

<we> is also an exception for a similar reason.

Classifiers:

In Bädoudilätous, demonstratives are formed by nouns taking classifiers when they otherwise would not. There are five classifiers for the five noun classes: Human, Made, Animal, Plant, Inorganic

The corresponding classifiers (in the same order):

- met
- rü
- ou

- wen
- tm

The normal circumstances for a classifier being used are:

- Denoting plurality for uncountable nouns when given a number
- Use of a relative, possessive or prepositional clause

(All A class and some P and I class are uncountable, if a noun is uncountable, it is documented as such in the dictionary)

Verb Morphology:

Verbs take no agreement for person or for tense, the role of nouns or pronouns in relation to the verb is primarily communicated via their position in the sentence.

Negation:

Verbs are negated using the t- prefix, in words beginning with a coronal consonant other than /t/, that consonant is replaced by /t/. Otherwise, the word is simply prefixed with the syllable /tə/