

LHAR RELAY

Directions:

Step 1.

Translate the torch below from the conlang to English using the below information. The English portion should make sense as a stand-alone piece of work and should not be a word-for-word translation of the text.

The overwhelming majority of words and grammatical features are presented either in the grammar or lexicon. If something is missing, it has been an oversight and mistake on my end. You may either try to determine the meaning through context or KINDLY ASK if the torch is missing this piece of information.

One of the challenges inherent in this relay is that compounds, specifically those that are derivational, are left untranslated in the lexicon, and left to the translator of this torch to assign them a meaning that contextually fits. I encourage you as you are compiling your lexicon to do the same.

Step 2.

Translate the English version of the text you have just produced into the conlang of your choosing. Provide all words and grammatical features that the next participant will need to translate JUST THAT TEXT. Do not include your whole dictionary and grammar: only which is necessary. If a derivation or open compound is featured in your text, you may present only the roots and the morphology for that word.

In addition, provide a translation of your leg in English to showcase how the text changes over the relay's duration.

Step 3.

Send the appropriate documents to the participants of the game. To Miles, provide ALL materials that you have created during your leg. To the next participant, provide everything BUT the English translation. This would, of course, be a spoiler for the

person. A good piece of advice is to include to whom you are sending each document in its title!

This also includes copying these directions for the next participant in order to standardize the experience.

NB.

You will have five days from when you have received the torch to when you will need to submit it. This may be a really long time for you, yet this amount of time may be helpful for those who need it or have pre-existing responsibilities. Everyone's life looks different. If something out of your control happens that prevents you from finishing or if you need an extension, please let me and to whom you are passing the torch know this.

In order to have the relay run smoothly, it would be appreciated if once you have received the torch and once you have finished to let me know. This will help me keep track of the torch's progress through the relay. Below is also a small schedule to assist in planning for your time with the torch.

Day 1 – familiarize yourself with the grammar and torch, translate about half
Day 2 – finish translation and revision into smooth english, prepare your conlang
Day 3 – translate about half the new torch, begin constructing lexicon and grammar
Day 4 – finish translation of new torch, finish constructing lexicon and grammar
Day 5 – final proofreading and edits, send to Miles and next relay member

Torch Text

Shupúú ch'úúhu ketíí pííne Xip'uupát p'unáá Sichúú yeng xoanchimáát áánu p'ámáát ráákíésu mééhi. Ráákíésu kim mát p'unáá Méhuníí xaa Súósichí, sichí háyu ráákíésu.

Shupúú kúút ketíí úúpí ch'úúhu hóóxa ch'uomáát ietlóó saa Súósichí p'unáá óángáá yeng sichí ííha shishu kúút ííchú sichí háyu p'ieshímu. Máácha xúóshí kúút xáá nípú ííchú xúófó ch'oachúúm nii áánu cháyu siefaamáát.

Súútu Shupúú saang ííchú ínsha moaxúú shiim xaa háyu shich'á. Cháyu kiyaa micháá moaxúú sáápú úúpí kiilú saang ííchú Shupúú k'ixáá áánu sáá chá p'unáá uo'oláá.

Kú sáá yeng kiyaa su Shupúú ketíí ch'áhí ííchú laashí. Chá micháá nit'a yeng kiyaa úúpí sháchí Shupúú háyu sip'i. Xiech'iet'ee k'aang siim róó ííchú laashí.

Kiyaa xáá xáá sháchí p'unáá Shupúú háyu sip'i yeng ínsha p'unáá kú moaxúú la háyu lúóxáá kúút. K'oataa Shupúú háyu sip'i úúpí ketíí ixuu shikíí ch'áhí úúpí nit'a yeng hut'íémáát úúpí fi ííchú ínsha.

Máacha xúóshí háyu síéyáá mééhi micháá ííha leawúú nit'amáát úúpí pííne yúúmfe kúmimáát ítlú kúsa yáli ítlú kúút. Hut'íí kú áánu sichí wikáá úúpi xaatoo fít. K'oataa kú ch'áhí yaa ííchu laashí shikíí úúpí pííne kúmimáát kúsa yáli kúút háyu cha p'unáá xoanchimáát xiech'íí kúsa fu sayú k'u kúút t'áát xóónchi.

Hut'íí ních'iifo mát wikáá xoanchimáát mát ketíí shelá ííha hóóxa shupúú ch'úúhu. Máacha xúóshí háyu síéyáá kúút ch'uu ietlóó xoanchimáát mát ixuu kú shii shupúú kúút, háyu p'oo chát'ee iráát ketíí ch'uu ietlóó saa Súósichí.

Phonology and Romanization

Consonants

			alveolar				
		bilabial	plain	lateral	palatal	velar	glottal
stop	plain	p	t			k	ʔ <' / t>
	ejective	p' <p'>	t' <t'>			k' <k'>	
affricate	plain		ts	tɬ <tl>	tʃ <ch>		
	ejective				tʃ' <ch'>		
fricative		f	s	ɬ <lh>	ʃ <sh>	x	h
nasal		m	n			ŋ <ng>	
approximant		w	r	l	j <y>		

The glottal stop /ʔ/ is romanized differently depending on its position in the word. If it occurs within the word, it is transliterated as <'>, while when behaving as a coda, it is romanized as <t>. Note that this checked syllable may only occur with a high tone <V́t>

Monophthongs and Tones

	front	central	back
high	i i: <ij>		u u: <uu>
mid	e e: <ee>		o o: <oo>
low		a a: <aa>	
Tones: ́, ̀			

Diphthongs

	front	back
high	i̯e <ie>	u̯o <uo>
mid	e̯a <ea>	o̯a <oa>

Grammar

The Chielúú language has a strict SVO word order where the subject is always sentence initial and verb phrases link the object and other nouns in the sentence. It is prepositional and follows a noun-adjective word order. Possessors precede the noun they modify while demonstratives follow. Morphology is rather isolating, however, some affixes emerged for derivations. Compounding forms a large portion of derivations between all logical combinations between nouns and verbs.

Nouns

Being an isolating language, nouns in Chielúú do not inflect.

Noun Function:

The function of the noun is determined in two competing manners, depending on the role it plays in the sentence. As a core argument of the verb (subject or object), word

order will determine, i.e. the subject occurs before the main verb of the sentence and if present, the object occurs after the main verb.

For other roles, serial verb constructions are used although the distinction between preposition and serial verb is minuscule, if present.

Noun Number:

Nouns are distinguished between singular and plural number. The base form of the noun is in the singular while plurality is distinguished using the particle “kúút”. Note that this particle is only used for an unspecified amount while if the number is specified, “kúút” is not used.

ámú → “girl” ; ámú kúút → “girls”

pát → “rock” ; pát kúút → “rocks”

Pronouns:

Pronouns are distinguished between singular and plural number. **The third person also is split by three layers of animacy.** The highest governs humans, animals, and celestial bodies; the intermediate governs plants, fungi, body parts, and dead humans & animals; the lowest governs all other third person arguments, usually inanimate objects. The following table displays the pronouns for Chielúú featured in the text.

	Singular		Plural	
	general	inalienable possessive	general	inalienable possessive
3rd person animate	chá	cháyu	kú	kóyu
3rd person “midanimate”	la	layu	fít	fíchu

Demonstratives:

Demonstratives are distinguished by distance, whether the argument in question is near or far from the speaker. They are pluralized in a similar manner as nouns, with the particle “kúút” unless they are used with a plural pronoun. Note that the plural particle modifies the whole determiner phrase in addition to a noun-determiner order.

úú'o mát → “this tree” ; úú'o mát kúút → “these trees”

úú'o t'ee → “that tree” ; úú'o t'ee kúút → “those trees”

Possession:

Possession is handled differently depending on the animacy of the possessor. If the noun is animate or “midanimate,” possession is split between alienability while inanimate nouns do not distinguish alienability. With inanimate nouns, the alienable strategy is used. The alienable possession marker “yeng” and the inalienable possession marker “háyu” are derived previously from verbs. For pronominal arguments, specific inalienable possessive pronouns are used and are derived from association of the pronoun and the verb.

ruu háyu t'óó → “the man’s hand”

cháyu t'óó → “their hand”

ruu yeng palháá → the man’s mushroom

chá yeng palháá → their mushroom

Adjectives:

Adjectives constitute a closed class of words. In other words, there is a finite number of “adjectives.” To represent a concept outside of the realm of this class, it uses the particle “háyu” similar to that of inalienable possession. This induced a noun-adjective word order, where the noun phrase can include the plural marker, demonstratives, and possession. Note that these may stack onto each other.

xééyu t'óó kúút sáákam → “my dry hands”

xééyu t'óó kúút háyu pónsa → “my dirty hands”

Nominal Coordination:

Depending on the parts of speech being coordinated, Chielúú will treat them differently. Focusing on nominal coordination, the particle “kúsa” acts both as the conjunction “and” and also as a comitative between the nouns also, similar to the English “with.” However, an instrumental interpretation cannot be given by this construction. More about this distinction can be found under “prepositional phrases.”

paang kúsa niyáá → the boy and the girl / the boy with the girl

paang kúsa xúúra → the boy and the boat (not the boy with the boat)

Verbs

Although verbs are simple and relatively uninflected, they provide the framework of the sentence, linking arguments and clauses together. Tense, aspect, and mood distinctions, as well as other morphosyntactic consideration is marked through serial verb constructions and auxiliaries.

Tense:

A verb without another verb expresses the imperfective past or present. Whichever tense is being expressed is done through context.

taatam t'áát → "The rabbit is sleeping / was sleeping"

ámú nípú ech'u → "The woman is eating / was eating the apple."

The future tense is marked through a variety of means using modal auxiliaries and will be further discussed in that section.

Aspect:

These are the aspectual auxiliaries in Chielúú used in the above text.

- perfective: denoting an action being complete
- inchoative: denoting an action beginning
- terminative: denoting an action ending
- iterative: denoting an action occurring over and over again in an instance
- semelfactive: denoting an action occurs once more after the initial

Aspect	Modern form and meaning
perfective	úúpí
inchoative	micháá
terminative	t'áát
iterative	xáá
semelfactive	ch'áhí

Mood:

Mood is highly marked in Chielúú as being the main source of expressing the future tense. Depending on the intention of the action, the marking of future tense varies. These auxiliaries may also stack with the aspectual ones above. The main route of the future tense is handled by the optative mood, while the conditional mood when used must be in tandem with another clause.

These are the moods in Chielúú used in the text

- conditional: denoting an action depending on another
- permissive: denoting permission and ability to do an action

Mood	Modern form and meaning
conditional	kiilú
permissive	iráát

Prepositional phrases:

Prepositions are transparently derived from verbs and used similarly in the serial verb constructions. Below is a list of some prepositions used in the torch.

íichú → general locative (“at, by, in”)

ííha → across, through, away

saa → with (instrumental), for

p'unáá → under, inside, behind

áánu → over, outside, at/in/during (time)

fi → toward

ixuu → between, against

háyu + xaa ⇒ hóóxa → as, like

Valency Changing:

The amount of arguments a verb can take in Chielúú can be either increased or decreased through a causative or passive construction, respectively. For the causative, the verb “su” is used where the causer is the first argument of the sentence. Note that for the causative, the aspect markers can also be used with “su” to qualify the causation. For the passive, the verb “ketíí” is used in a serial verb construction. The valency changing particle comes before any serial verb construction as the entire verb phrase is what is either increasing or decreasing in arguments.

éésu ch'áhí sáwoo → The child was striking the deer

éésu ketíí ch'áhí → The child was being struck

ámú su éésu ch'áhí sáwoo → The child was striking the deer because of the woman

Verbal Coordination:

no special marking between verbal coordination “and”

yeng → “as, while, at the same time”

p'unáá → “but, however”

ixuu → instead of X

hut'íí X k'aang Y → “X happens, after which Y”

hut'íí X wikáá Y → “X because Y”

k'oataa X shikíí Y → "X occurs shortly before Y"

Subordinate Clauses:

Relative clauses are formed through a similar strategy as either inalienable possession and nominal adjectives, where the particle "háyu" preceding a verbal phrase will encode the meaning of the relative clauses. The verbal phrase can take any TAM information as needed to express the desired attribution to the noun. Interrogative pronouns may be the object of "háyu" in order to further qualify the clause.

taatam t'áát → "The rabbit is sleeping / was sleeping"

taatam háyu t'áát → "The rabbit that is sleeping / was sleeping..."

taatam háyu p'oo t'áát → "when the rabbit is sleeping / was sleeping..."

Chielúú to English Dictionary

Some entries have underlined segments to help with visually distinguishing tonal minimal pairs. They have no bearing or effect on the translation. Some entries also could have more information than is provided, as it will be revealed as the torch is translated. The following abbreviations are used to distinguish the parts of speech:

(n.) noun

(prop. n.) proper noun

(v.) verb

(adj.) adjective

(dem.) demonstrative

(num.) numeral

(prep.) preposition

(conj.) conjunction

(part.) particle

A

áánu

1. (v.) to cover
2. (prep.) over, outside, at/in/during (time)

Ch

cha

1. (n.) hole
2. (num.) zero
3. (pron.) nothing

chá

1. (pron.) third person animate singular

chát'ee

1. (pron.) something (animate)

cháyü

1. (pron.) third person animate single inalienable possessive

Ch'

ch'áhi

1. (v.) to strike , to hit once
2. (part.) semelfactive aspect , to do X once more

ch'oachúúm

1. (v.) to talk, to say

ch'uomáát

1. (n.) death

ch'uu

1. (v.) to die

ch'úúhu

1. (v.) to drown

F

fi

1. (v.) to fall
2. (prep.) toward

fit

1. (pron.) third person mid-animate plural pronoun

fu

1. (n.) bowl
2. (n.) circle

H

háyu

1. (part.) inalienable possessive marker
2. (pron.) relative clause pronoun

hóóxa

1. (prep.) as, like

hut'íemáát

1. (n.) raindrops

hut'íí

1. (v.) to rain

I

ietlóó

1. (v.) to send

íichú

1. (prep.) general locative: at, by, in

ííha

1. (v.) to see
2. (prep.) across, through, away (from)

ínsha

1. (n.) fire

iráát

1. (v.) to beg
2. (part.) permissive mood marker: may/shall X , might/should X

ítlu

1. (adj.) wet

ixuu

1. (v.) to cut , to slice
2. (prep.) between, against

K

ketíí

1. (v.) to lie down
2. (part.) passive marker

kim

1. (num.) one

kúút

1. (part.) plural marker

kiyaa

1. (n.) older sibling / same generational person

2. (n.) respectful title for older same generational person

kiilú

1. (v.) to choose
2. (part.) conditional mood marker, will/would X

kú

1. (pron.) third person animate plural pronoun

kúmimáát

1. (n.) ash(es)

kúsa

1. (part.) comitative marker, with

K'

k'aang

1. (v.) to shine

k'ixáá

1. (v.) to invite

k'oataa

1. (v.) to thunder

k'u

1. (adj.) dark, black
2. (adj.) bad, harmful

L

la

1. (pron.) third person mid-animate singular pronoun

laashí

1. (n.) large tree

leawúú

1. (v.) to follow

lúóxáá

1. (n.) orca
2. (adj.) violent, dangerous

M

máácha

1. (n.) house, dwelling

mát

1. (dem.) proximal demonstrative

mééhi

1. (adj.) few, some

Méhuníí

1. (prop. n.) the pantheon of deities
2. (prop. n.) thirteenth month of calendar
3. (n., arch.) family

micháá

1. (v.) to wake up
2. (part.) inchoative aspect marker

moaxúú

1. (v.) to become

N

ních'iifo

1. (n.) short story, poem

nii

1. (n.) friend

nípú

1. (v.) to eat

nit'a

1. (v.) to scream, to moan

nit'amáát

1. (n.) scream(s), moan(s)

O

óángáá

1. (n.) cauldron, large pot

P

pííne

1. (v.) to find

P'

p'ámáát

1. (n.) plant, general term / species neutral

p'ieshímu

1. (n.) temple, sacred place

p'oo

1. (n.) moon
2. (pron.) when

p'unáá

1. (v.) to hide
2. (prep.) under, inside, behind
3. (conj.) but, however

R

ráákíésu

1. (n.) deity

róó

1. (n.) shadow
2. (n.) hour

S

saa

1. (v.) to offer
2. (prep.) instrumental 'with,' benefactive 'for'

sáá

1. (v.) to walk, to run

saang

1. (v.) to sit
2. (v.) arch., to wait

sáápú

1. (adj.) cold

sayú

1. root

siefaamáát

1. (n.) holiday

síéyáá

1. (n.) person

sichí

1. (n.) freshwater

siim

1. (v.) to make, to change

sip'i

1. (n.) neck

su

1. (part.) causative marker

Súósichí

1. (prop. n.) a name

súútu

1. (n.) younger sibling / same generational person
2. (n.) respectful title for younger same generational person

Sh

sháchí

1. (v.) to bite

shelá

1. (v.) to know (how)

shich'á

1. (n.) abalone, whelk
2. (adj.) lonely, empty

shii

1. (v.) to give

shiim

1. (adj.) hot

shikíí

1. (v.) to have lightning strike

shishu

1. (n.) stream, brook
2. (adj.) pure, clean, fresh, clear

Shupúú

1. (n.) dove
2. (prop. n.) a given name

T'

t'áát

1. (v.) to sleep
2. (part.) terminative aspect marker

U

uo'oláá

1. (n.) forest

úúpí

1. (part.) perfective aspect marker

W

wikáá

1. (v.) to grow

X

xaa

1. (v.) copular verb

xáá

1. (v.) to beat, to hit more than once
2. (part.) iterative aspect marker

xaatoo

1. (v.) to forget, to ignore

xúófó

1. (n.) hearth, fire pit

xiech'íí

1. (adj.) bright, white
2. (adj.) good, beneficial

xiech'iet'ee

1. (n.) something bright / white
2. (n.) something good / beneficial

Xíp'uupát p'unáá Sichúú

1. (prop. n.) island name, lit. "our rock under the clouds"

xoanchimáát

1. (n.) flower(s)

xóónchi

1. (v.) to expand

xúóshí

1. (n.) farm

Y

yaa

1. (v.) to come, to arrive

yáli

1. (v.) bone

yeng

1. (part.) alienable possessive marker
2. (conj.) as, while, at the same time

yúúmfe

1. (n.) pile