

# Relay Text

saudude gçýýgte kkúige ηςύμου ke luaíge rvúide fuiha σέέkte ggúsesgu σα σάίρρο  
bíúsiaηosemγoko. σέέkte — σα luaíha σauato σα σέέkte bíúηγusagγυ ζνύásegγy —  
sulato sísusamγoko ke augamasamγoko.

δζy σάίρρο mugaλaizamγuko, sísusamγuko sulato luaísu suaki fuiha gνάúdema fuiha  
miaτοodda. miaτοodda-ruidisamíγy ηςúúla fuηνύíresahγy tumakausemíγy luaíηe ηςάma  
ssisahγy.

maidíδau fubçaisammuko dγusamγuko ηγáúsemmuko ke luaíηe ssisammuko buíηe  
ηκáízammuko ruiddsemmuko.

mísuασo fuiηa bçáísammuko mísuασo fuζvusammuko daíadassimmuko ke luaíηa  
ηγáúízammuko buíηe kiumuizammmuko ruiddsemmuko, ζνúsammuko ddáγosamγoko  
fuζvúáísamγoko dmúássemmmuko luasu ηςúútloka fuζvúáísasγy ζvúáísamγoko  
kíumusammuko ggusemγoko.

luaíha δasuizamγoko daíadsammuko ddáγosamγoko mugeelsemmuko kkúso  
ηςúútloka. frúíηe σάίρρο-δairíáúizammmuko harudaulsemγoko! dγusemγuko ke busu  
ηςúútloka fuζvúáísasγy rvúízammuko ruiddsemγoko.

bumi σάίρρο-δairíáúizammmoko gçáηau fugçalookkaíza ruiddsemmoko! gγálookke  
harudaulsegçuumko, σύáηe fuiíha σάίρρο kkúso ηςúútloka mugaalsegçuumko ke  
ruddáγosagçuumko — gçí harudaulsegçuumko fsu σάίρρο — sísusegçuumko ke  
ttíllkesamγuko fuηviraizamγuko ke sugaudema dbíílsegçuumko.

ηςííkte fuζvúáísammuko ludaidasemmuko, σároδauλε ληútossimmuko ke suadadui ke  
dnáítaíku fugvaugauδεemsasmuko ggusemγuko. luaísu gνáúgaudemá-ggusammuko ke  
luasíu σároδauλε-ksasasmuko gνáúgaudeemsasmoko lgusgesmoko lua σíssmuko!  
ηςálookkesagçuumko luasíu srútukola δasusegçuumko. gνáúgaudeemsasmoko suudude  
fsu σάίρρο ke suaki luasíu srútukola bγusasmuko ggusesmuko ke σíssmuko.

gνáúgaudemá fudbílesassíne σáδauλε fuçáizamγoko fuiha saudude ggusessíne,  
ddagosamγuko luçiaηosemγuko lgusesmuko ke ggusesmuko. ηςííkte fuζvúáísammuko  
ttíllkesemmuko ke saudude tumakausemmuko σáíha σadauλε fuiíha ζvúsammuko — su  
δζúso tumakousasγy saudude daípíausamγuko δζy ggusesmuko su bu bsu  
ttíllkesasmuko díkatosesmuko

The flowers see the moon under the cloud, and over their gods; those stars that were drowned. There is one god in the pantheon that made the skies and is the god of the skies.

The sky-maker sent, in their container, the sky and looked for streams around their holy meeting place, and laid down stars that had drowned. Those in the homeland offer burnt sacrifices on that day.

The younger sibling sat with the doves and became hot where he was alone. His sibling woke the older sibling and became cold when they sat, she welcomed the stars into the forest, and they came to her and met her there.

When they arrived the older sibling made them lay down under the trees and they began to scream as the older sibling bit the necks of the stars. They shone and made the canopies great!

The older sibling is biting the fire of the stars' necks and becomes animalistic! She is thundering and lays the stars' necks under the canopies, and makes lightning—the screaming of the stars—while those stars fall as raindrops and fire!

Farmers woke up and followed the screams to a pile of wet bone and wet ashes. Looking for raindrops in the skies, the bones and ashes grew and did not know it. She thundered and arrived around the grand tree. The plants desired her thunder. The ashes and bones saw the stars' flowers with the vessel on the dark tree's limbs, and they grew!

The raindrops saw the story of the flowers grow, they knew and saw the brightness drown. The farmers died and sent them to her story that is the flower showed the stars how to beg that something would die and be sent to the World maker.

# Dictionary

-aki (N) Lake

-adui (N) Bone

-ama (N) Day

-atu (N) Place

-aηau (N) Animal

-aηi (N) Head, Neck

bu (Particle) How

bu- (PREP) From

bςάί (V.INTRANS) Young

bγu (V.INTRANS) Dark

-dada (N) Father

daipiau (V.TRANS) Attack by Biting

-δαυλι (N) Language, Speak; Story; Tongue

ddago (V.INTRANA) Bright

daiada (V.TRANS) Awaken

daσσu (V.INTRANS) Arrive (If it has object, it will be introduced by a locative that agrees with the object)

dikato (V.TRANS) Ask for

dbile (V.INTRANS) Fall

dmúása (V.TRANS) Welcome

dγu (V.INTRANS) Shine

dςu (Conj) For (V) X Causes Y, Comes from (Prep) From, For

fu- (Prep) With, Alongside; Of

fru- (Prep) By Means Of, Using

-gaudemα (N) Flow (of X), Water

ggu (V.TRANS) See, Look

-idi (N) The act of Working

-ididau (N) Boy, Child  
-ipu (N) Star  
ke (Conj) And  
-kite (N) Food  
kiumu (V.INTRANS) Cold  
kkú- (Prep) Under, Down  
ksa (V.TRANS) Desire  
mugaλe (V.TRANS) Lay something down  
lgu (V.TRANS) Know  
-lookke (N) Wind  
lua (Conj) But  
luai- (Prep) On, Over, At  
ruidi (V.TRANS) Become — Requires an ablative subj.  
rvu (V.INTRANS) Large  
siσu (V.TRANS) Make  
ssi (V.INTRANS) Alone  
taiko (N) Ash  
ttiiλke (V.INTRANS) Slumbering, Dead, Fall Asleep, Die  
tumakau (V.TRANS) Offer  
-tuλoka (N) Tree  
-ude (N) Flower  
-ugama (N) Ruler  
-ugite (N) Eye  
-ula (N) Tame Animal  
-umau (N) Sheep  
ηki (V.INTRANS) Hot  
ηνύíre (V.TRANS) Immolate  
-ηγύ (V.TRANS) Have

-λατο (N) Sky

ληύτο (V.TRANS) Follow

σα (Prep) Near, Toward

σι (V.INTRANS) Grow

σιαηυ (V.INTRANS) Drown

-σuaaso (N) Sibling

ςvu (V.INTRANS) Old

-ςvύά (V.INTRANS) Many

# Grammar

## Phonology

| Consonants | Labial | Alveolar |         | Palatal | Posterior |
|------------|--------|----------|---------|---------|-----------|
|            |        | Plain    | Lateral |         |           |
| Nasals     | m      | n        |         |         | ŋ         |
| Stops      | p, b   | t, d     |         |         | k, g      |
| Fricatives | f      | s, z     | ʎ ~ ʑ   | ç ~ ʝ   | h         |
| Liquids    |        | r        | l       |         |           |

| Vowels | Front         | Back          |
|--------|---------------|---------------|
| Close  | i ~ ç ~ e ~ y | u ~ v ~ o ~ y |
| Open   | a ~ ʏ         |               |

## Syllables and Stress Assignment

Dauʎi syllables are of the form  $(C_1(C_2))V$  where:

- $C_1$  is all consonants excluding tense vowels ( $\{y, ç, v\}$ )
- $C_2$  is all consonants including tense vowels
- $V$  is all vowels excluding tense vowels

Vowels must be separated by a consonant, in the event that they are not, unless denoted by stress marking, the vowels are rendered as a diphthong - only taking up one syllable.

Stress regularly falls on the second syllable of a word, on the first syllable if it is monosyllabic. However in the event that a word begins with a consonant cluster or a geminate consonant, the word will be stressed on the initial syllable.

## Phonological Processes

Long Vowel Breaking:

In situations where two identical vowels meet, they become diphthongs.

ii → ai

uu → au

aa → au / \_f

aa → ua

This happens before high vowel lowering.

High Vowel Lowering: unstressed /i/ and /u/ both lower to [e] and [o] respectively when after stressed syllables.

{i, u}[-stress] → {e, o} // #(C)\_

Obstruent Voicing: Obstruents and Stops will voice when followed by voiced consonants or tense vowels, additionally /s/ under the same conditions will voice, except word initially.

Haplology:

Unstressed vowels will be deleted in certain environments, either when between two identical consonants, or when followed by an identical vowel. This will cause lengthening and coloring of the preceding vowel depending on the deleted vowel. Below are the coloring effects:

|     | /_Ci | /_Cu | /_Ca |
|-----|------|------|------|
| i > | i    | y    | e    |
| u > | y    | u    | o    |
| a > | e    | o    | a    |

Diphthongs will not receive coloring nor lengthening as a result of this process.

## Syntax

Word order in dauʔi is very strictly SOV with indirect objects coming after the verb. Prepositional phrases are head initial and come after nouns they're describing.

Relative clauses come after words they describe, and are introduced by complementizers that are very transparently related to gender prefixes found on nominals. These complementizers agree with the word they describe. In the event a relative clause is functioning as an argument, the form [su] is used.

## Converb Clauses

When a description scopes over the entire sentence, a converb clause is used. Converb clauses follow the same structure as regular sentences but are introduced by a preposition, this will usually be the preposition fru- or lua-.

A semi-frequent occurrence in converb clauses is object incorporation on the verb, this is understood to be the object of the converb clause.

## Obliques

Not many verbs in dauʔi require an indirect object, however oblique arguments may be optionally introduced using prepositions that agree with the subject of the verb.

## Serial Verb Constructions

Narrative structures in *dauḷi* very frequently utilize serial verb constructions, where sequences of sentences occur without any sort of coordinating temporal conjunctions. These in the translation are realized with a comma between them. Complete sentences with the coordinating conjunction [ke] are understood to be happening at the same time.

## Morphology

### Nominal morphology

#### Gender and Definiteness

There are 5\* genders in *dauḷi*, Abstract, Humane, Dangerous, Tame, and Inanimate. These are all marked with prefixes, with pre-prefixes marking definiteness.

|           | Definite | Indefinite |
|-----------|----------|------------|
| Abstract  | σα-      | ha         |
| Humane    | mi-      | Ø          |
| Dangerous | 9ς-      |            |
| Tame      | ης-      |            |
| Inanimate | su-      | u-         |

Notably the 2nd gender does not have an indefinite form, it will co-opt an indefinite form from the 3rd or 4th genders depending on the semantics of the root.

A final note on gender marking on nominals, the definite 1st marker will pull stress to the initial syllable, and the indefinite 5th gender will often be rendered as the tense vowel [v] as the second segment in the word.

#### Pluralization

To pluralize nominals, the first syllable of the root is reduplicated, however in situations where that would cause a double vowel, the consonant of the following syllable is reduplicated as well.

-udi → \*uudi → -udude

-tuta → tututa

Because of phonological processes, sometimes plural forms can cause the initial vowel and first consonant of the root to geminate. This is usually as a result of stress shifts.

-ipu → iippo

## Prepositional Pronouns

Dauḷi has no dedicated pronouns, and instead uses inflecting prepositions. These prepositions will take different suffixes depending on the gender or person of the noun it describes. These are listed below:

|         |                |
|---------|----------------|
| -a / -Ø | 1st person     |
| -fe     | 2nd person     |
| -iha    | 1st Gender     |
| -ige    | 3rd Gender     |
| -iṇe    | 2nd/4th Gender |
| -su/-so | 5th Gender     |

Prepositions introducing oblique arguments will agree with the noun being introduced as the oblique. A distinct irregularity present in the current text is the treatment of the word “ἡςῦλόκα” as a noun in the 5th gender by the preposition.

When used as pronouns, the preposition used depends on the semantics of the verb, the specific preposition used can more or less be ignored for this exercise, just pay attention to the person/gender utilized.

## Nominal Derivations

To verbalize a noun, first place it in the indefinite form and then add the suffix -se, and to use it as an adjective, simply use the -sa suffix.

Augmentative marking is done by a prefix ru-, this denotes either importance or a larger size.

## Verbal Morphology

### Finiteness Marking

Verbs will be obligatorily marked with a suffix that marks finiteness. A verb marked with -se will function as a verb, and is able to take gender agreement and tense morphology.

When this suffix is replaced with the suffix -sa then the verb will function as a participle.

### Auxiliary Verbs

Sometimes verbs will appear with no finiteness marking immediately before a verb that does, those are auxiliary verbs. The only auxiliary verb present in the text is dḡu which is the causative marker.

## Participle Uses

A sentence can only have one finite verb, and as such, when adverbs are used to describe verbs, the lexical verb is rendered as a participle and is then modified by the verbal adverb.

Since dauḷi has no dedicated pronouns, participles are used similarly to pronouns.

Participles are also most commonly used in converb clauses in place of a lexical verb.

## Participle Specific Morphology

There are two pieces of morphology specific to participles, the first being a passive marker, and the second is a complementizer.

bíú- | Passive Marker : Used to show that the agent of the verb is receiving the action that is described.

fu- | Complementizer : This prefix is used to mark that a participle is effecting the nominal immediately before it.

## Tense Marking and Subject Agreement

All verbals take a clitic that conveys temporal meanings and agrees with the subject in person and gender. These clitics allow for the language to drop subject pronouns.

| Verb Agreement | Present CONT | Non-Present CONT | Past PFV | Far Past PFV |
|----------------|--------------|------------------|----------|--------------|
| 1st            | -gyu         | -λγα             | -zyine   | -myuko       |
| 2nd            | -figu        | -fiḷa            | -fsine   | -fimuko      |
| 3rd G1         | -gyu         | -λγα             | -zyine   | -myuko       |
| 3rd G2         | -migu        | -miḷa            | -smine   | -mmuko       |
| 3rd G3         | -gɣuɔ        | -γɣaḷa           | -gɣĩne   | -gɣuumko     |
| 3rd G4         | -ηɣu         | -ληα             | -sɣine   | -mmuko       |
| 3rd G5         | -sgu         | -suḷa            | -ssine   | -smuko       |

These will follow any and all suffixes on the root.

Participles take these markings, however the participle marker will change to mark a nonstative meaning as well as taking one of these clitics.

-sa | Stative : A participle describing a quality of the argument it agrees with.

-iza | Active : A participle describing an action effecting or being done to the argument.

Participles will use any gender marking present on the tense suffix to mark the gender of the noun being described or the noun being represented by the participle.

## Other Verbal Marking

lu- | Passive : A prefix marking the passive voice on verbs

-g(u) | Negative : A suffix marking negation

I'm so sorry for this, but so long as you're good at pattern recognition you'll do great!