

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(s), 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

Chupuu chúuhu ketíí pííne Xipúúpá púnáá Sichuu yeng xoonchimáá áánu suwamáá ráákéésu mééhi. Ráákéésu kim má púnáá Méhuníí kaa Súúsichi, sichi háyu ráákéésu.

Chupuu kúú ketíí úúhi chúuhu hóóxa chúúmáá iichoó púnáá óóngáá yeng sichi ííha sixúúm kúú ííchu sichi háyu pííshímu. Máácha kuúshi kúú xáá chawúú ííchú xúúfó chóochúúm nii áánu cháyu tsiifaamáá.

Súútu Chupuu oonyáá chá ííchú ínsha mooxúú chiim kaa háyu shichá. Cháyu kiya mishaa mooxúú sááhu úúhi kiilú oonyáá chá ííchú Chupuu kixáá áánu tsáá chá púnáá uu'oláá.

Kú tsáá yeng kiyaa su Chupuu ketíí cháhí ííchú uu'oxíí. Chá mishaa nitá yeng kiyaa úúhi chăchí Chupuu háyu tsipí. Xiichiitéé kááng tsiim róó ííchú uu'oxíí.

Kiyaa xáá xáá chăchí púnáá Chupuu háyu sipí yeng ínsha púnáá kú mooxúú la háyu lúúxaá kúú. Kóotaa Chupuu háyu sipí úúhi ketíí ixuu chikíí Chupuu cháhí úúhi nitá yeng hutíímáá úúhi pi ííchú ínsha.

Máacha kuúshi háyu sííyáá mééhi mishaa ííha leewúú nitámáá úúhi pííne yúúmhe kúmimáá íchu kúsa yáli íchu kúú. Hutíí kú chăwuu súúsan wikáá úúhi kaatoo pǐ. Kóotaa kú cháhí yaa ííchu uu'oxíí chikíí úúhi pííne kúmimáá kúsa yáli kúú háyu cha púnáá xoonchimáá xiichií kúsa fu tsayú kú kúú táá xóónchi.

Hutíí níchíifo má wikáá xoonchimáá má ketíí chelá ííha hóóxa chupuu chúúhu. Máacha kuúshi háyu sííyáá kúú chúú iichoó xoonchimáá má ixuu kú chii chupuu kúú, háyu póo chátée iráá ketíí chúú iichoó saa Súúsichi.

Phonology and Romanization

Consonants

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

Vowels and Tones

	front	central	back
high	i i: <ij>		u u: <uu>

mid	e e: <ee>		o o: <oo>
low		a a: <aa>	
Tones: ́, ̀, ̂, ̃			

If a long vowel carries a falling or rising tone, the vowel is written as a combo of ́V and V̀, respectively.

Grammar

The Chiilúú 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 “kúú”. Note that this particle is only used for an unspecified amount while if the number is specified, “kúú” is not used.

ámú → “girl” ; ámú kúú → “girls”

pá → “rock” ; pá kúú → “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 Chiilúú used in the torch:

	Singular		Plural	
	general	inalienable possessive	general	inalienable possessive
3rd person animate	chá	cháyú	kú	kóyu
3rd person “midanimate”	la	layu	pǐ	pěyu

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 “kúú” 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 má → “this tree” ; úú'o má kúú → “these trees”

úú'o téé → “that tree” ; úú'o téé kúú → “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 tóó → “the man’s hand”

cháyü tóó → “the man’s hand”

ruu yeng palháá → the man’s mushroom

chá yeng palháá → the man’s 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 tóó kúú sáákam → “my dry hands”

xééyu tóó kúú háyu pónsa → “my dirty hands”

Nominal Coordination:

Depending on the parts of speech being coordinated, Chiilúú 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 kúúra → 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'áá → “The rabbit is sleeping / was sleeping”

ámú níhu echú → “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:

The following aspectual auxiliaries in Chiilúú are used in the 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	úúhi
inchoative	mishaa
terminative	táá
iterative	xáá
semelfactive	cháhi

Mood:

Mood is highly marked in Chiilúú 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 moods in Chiilúú are in the text.

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

Mood	Form and meaning
conditional	kiilú
permissive	iráá

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 text.

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

ííha → across, through, away

saa → with (instrumental), for

púnáá → under, inside, behind

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

pi → toward

ixuu → between, against

háyu + xaa ⇒ hóóxa → as, like

Valency Changing:

The amount of arguments a verb can take in Chiilúú can be either increased or decreased through a causative or passive construction, respectively. For the causative, “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, “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 cháhí sáwoo → The child was striking the deer

éésu ketíí cháhí → The child was being struck

ámú su éésu cháhí sáwoo → The child was striking the deer because of the woman

Verbal Coordination:

no special marking between verbal coordination “and”

yeng → “as, at the same time”

púnáá “to hide” → “but, however”

ixuu → instead of X

hutií X kááng Y → “X happens, after which Y”

hutií X wikáá Y → “X because Y”

kóotaa X chikíí 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 táá → “The rabbit is sleeping / was sleeping”

taatam háyu táá → “The rabbit that is sleeping / was sleeping...”

taatam háyu póo táá → “when the rabbit is sleeping / was sleeping...”

Chiiluu to English Dictionary

Some entries have underlined segments to help with visually distinguishing tonal minimal pairs or difficult to read contour tones. 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 pronoun

chǎchí

1. (v.) to bite

cháhí

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

chátée

1. (pron.) something (animate)

chawúú

1. (v.) to drink

cháyü

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

chelá

1. (v.) to know (how)

chii

1. (v.) to give

chiim

1. (adj.) hot

chikíí

1. (v.) to have lightning strike

chóochúúm

1. (v.) to talk
2. (v.) to say

Chupuu

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

chúú

1. (v.) to die

chúúhu

1. (v.) to drown

chúúmáá

1. (n.) death

F

fu

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

H

háyu

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

hóóxa

1. (prep.) as, like

hutií

1. (v.) to rain

hutií máá

1. (v.) raindrops

I

íchu

1. (adj.) wet

iichoó

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

iráá

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

ixuu

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

K

kaa

1. (v.) copular verb

kááng

1. (v.) to shine

kaatoo

1. (v.) to forget, to ignore

ketíí

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

kiilú

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

kim

1. (num.) one

kîxáá

1. (v.) to invite

kiyaa

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

kóotaa

1. (v.) to thunder

kú

1. (pron.) third person animate plural pronoun

kû

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

kúmimáá

1. (n.) ash(es)

kúsa

1. (part.) comitative marker, with

kúú

1. (part.) plural marker

kuúshi

1. (n.) farm

L

la

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

leewúú

1. (v.) to follow

lúúxaá

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

M

má

1. (dem.) proximal demonstrative

máácha

1. (n.) house, dwelling

mééhi

1. (adj.) few, some

Méhuníí

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

mishaa

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

mooxúú

1. (v.) to become

N

níchíífo

1. (n.) short story, poem

nii

1. (n.) friend

nitá

1. (v.) to scream, to moan

nitámáá

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

O

óóngáá

1. (n.) cauldron, large pot

oonyáá

1. (v.) to put down

P

pi

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

pĩ

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

pííne

1. (v.) to find

pííshímu

1. (n.) temple, sacred place

póo

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

púnáá

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

R

ráákéésu

1. (n.) deity

róó

1. (n.) shadow

2. (n.) hour

S

saa

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

sááhu

1. (adj.) cold

sichi

1. (n.) freshwater

síiyáá

1. (n.) person

sixúúm

1. (n.) river

su

1. (part.) causative marker

Súúsichi

1. (prop. n.) a name

súútu

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

súúsan

1. (v.) to spin

suwamáá

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

Sh

shichá

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

T

táá

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

Ts

tsáá

1. (v.) to walk, to run

tsayú

1. (n.) root

tsiifaamáá

1. (n.) holiday

tsiim

1. (v.) to make, to change

tsipí

1. (n.) neck

U

úúhi

1. (part.) perfective aspect marker

uu'oláá

1. (n.) forest

uu'oxíí

1. (n.) large (conifer) tree

W

wikáá

1. (v.) to grow

X

xáá

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

xiichiíítée

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

Xipúúpá púnáá Sichuu

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

xóónchi

1. (v.) to expand

xoonchimáá

1. (n.) flower(s)

xúúfó

1. (n.) hearth, fire pit

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

yúúmhe

1. (n.) pile