

# Torch

*Joroge bang chaseko ri e maye hibi kel da umi lai ngo im chabe. Pertujes da abe umi waim dero da umi pauga ri nat waim, meldes im riyan ka im umi. Tinge e maye ri hanak da chike, has ki ike pauga. Natasijes ri ige hijes, ri pertu te lejes yi as ike. Wisor lejes im umi ri tingem wai yi im ngor kajes. Kim e chaseko wai e maye ihm, “Sambok jorogerou da umi lai kina?” San e maye wai e chaseko ihm, “San le mo. Derorou da yusu wai jes adabang.” Esu e maye im riyan ka umi lai ngo sabi pauga.*

*Ihim odang im odamauga ka e adabang ka Salut Kote. San te waim olih gat tora ka Sesanat na dakoh pauga jikimai jikedik nyayang ri mai ngo im jak Nechanut.*

## Grammar

Jayodang is strongly head-initial, using VSO word order. It is prepositional and nouns precede most modifiers. It is relatively analytic, with a handful of clitics but no true inflectional affixes, though there’s quite a bit of derivational morphology.

## Nouns

Every noun must be preceded by an article, which marks class, number, and definiteness. There are three noun classes: Human, animate, and inanimate, which are not marked directly on the noun but can be determined by the article, and usually follow what you would expect semantically. Number is not marked for inanimate nouns.

The definite articles also serve as 3rd person pronouns, so the chart below includes both articles and pronouns.

	definite singular	def plural	indef singular	indef plural
1st	<b>ma</b>	<b>lok</b>		
2nd	<b>il</b>	<b>rau</b>		
3rd human (i)	<b>e</b>	<b>jes</b>	<b>bang</b>	<b>gat</b>
3rd animate (ii)	<b>po</b>	<b>as</b>	<b>ngal</b>	<b>ki</b>
3rd inanimate (iii)	<b>im</b>		<b>da</b>	

In certain contexts (more information on when this happens later), pronouns cliticize onto the ends of words. This can cause some changes in form. Two changes are relevant to this text:

- Pronouns beginning with a vowel drop that vowel when attached to a word that ends in a vowel.
- The pronoun **jes** becomes **-des** after a consonant.

Examples:

**jes maye** - “The mothers”

**ngal ike** - “A bee”

The one situation in which a noun does not take an article is when it is preceded by a demonstrative instead, which include the same information as articles.

	Human S	Human P	Animate S	Animate P	Inanimate
Proximal	<b>ihe</b>	<b>ides</b>	<b>ipo</b>	<b>ihas</b>	<b>ihim</b>
Medial	<b>doye</b>	<b>dejes</b>	<b>dopo</b>	<b>dohas</b>	<b>doyim</b>
Distal	<b>waye</b>	<b>wasdes</b>	<b>waspo</b>	<b>wasas</b>	<b>waim</b>
Non-visible	<b>gaye</b>	<b>gades</b>	<b>gapo</b>	<b>gahas</b>	<b>gaim</b>
Interrogative	<b>kime</b>	<b>kindes</b>	<b>kimo</b>	<b>kinyas</b>	<b>kimim</b>

Examples:

**ihas ike**- “These bees”

**doyim abe**- “That tree” (or “Those trees”)

Like adjectives, numbers follow nouns, and take no particular marking.

1	<b>da</b>	11	<b>dajik</b>	21	<b>ngas ri da</b>
2	<b>mai</b>	12	<b>dakomai</b>	30	<b>danyas</b>
3	<b>ang</b>	13	<b>andik</b>	40	<b>ngasmai</b>
4	<b>maime</b>	14	<b>tumai</b>	50	<b>danyasmai</b>
5	<b>koh</b>	15	<b>anyo</b>	60	<b>nyayang</b>
6	<b>dakoh</b>	16	<b>maimem</b>	70	<b>danyang</b>
7	<b>tun</b>	17	<b>ngasyang</b>	80	<b>ngamaime</b>

8	<b>jikimai</b>	18	<b>ngaimai</b>	90	<b>danyamaime</b>
9	<b>jikida</b>	19	<b>ngayida</b>	100	<b>jikedik</b>
10	<b>jik</b>	20	<b>ngas</b>	200	<b>ngasdik</b>

Examples:

**gat maye ang** - “Three mothers”

**im umi ngasmai ri mai** - “The 42 berries”

## Verbs

Verbs do not mark tense or aspect - if relevant, temporal adverbs are used. Technically verbs don't mark agreement, but pronominal arguments cliticize onto the ends of verbs. Subject pronouns can always attach, while object pronouns can only attach if the subject is also a clitic pronoun.

Examples:

**has e maye** - “The mother comes.”

**hase** - “Xe comes.”

**ike as ike po** “The bees sting it.”

**ikespo** “They sting it.”

There is a small class of post-verbal particle that follow verbs and mark various things. These are part of the verb phrase, and clitic pronouns attach to the last particle if any are present. Three appear in this text:

<b>te</b>	Passive
<b>le</b>	Negative
<b>mo</b>	Imperative

Examples:

**has mo-** “Come!.”

**ike te lepo** “It is not stung”

There are a whole bunch of derivational affixes that can apply to verbs. Less transparent derivations have simply been included in the word list, but one has been left for you! The prefix **wi-** makes the word mean “to be able to [VERB].”

Examples:

**wihas e maye** - “The mother can come.”

**wike as ike po** “The bees are able to sting it.”

## Syntax

### Prepositions and Possession

Jayodang is prepositional. Like verbs, pronouns cliticize onto prepositions. In certain cases, the forms can be much more irregular than they are on verbs. This can most clearly be seen with the genitive preposition **ka**, used to mark possession. Forms in blue are irregular.

	Singular	Plural
1st person	<b>kam</b>	<b>kalok</b>
2nd person	<b>kel</b>	<b>karo</b>
Human	<b>ke</b>	<b>kajes</b>
Animate	<b>kap</b>	<b>kas</b>
Inanimate	<b>kem</b>	

Examples:

**im ngor ka e maye** - “The mother’s hand”

**im abe karo** - “Our tree”

**nate wai im chabe** - “Xe goes to the forest”

### Auxiliary Verb Constructions

Auxiliary verb constructions follow this template. This is the clearest way I can find to explain it. Sorry.

[auxiliary verb] [subject of auxiliary] <b>im</b> [lexical verb] ( <b>yi</b> [subject of lexical verb]) ( <b>ka</b> [object of lexical verb])
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Examples:

**esuma im ike yi as ike kapo** “I want the bees to sting it.”

## Relative Clauses

Like other modifiers, relative clauses follow the noun they modify. The relative clause is introduced by a distal demonstrative (most often **waye** or **waim**), and changes the word order so that the verb must immediately follow the subject, whether the head is the subject or object of the phrase.

Examples:

**e maye waye yusu** - “The mother who weaves.”

**as ike waspo ikepo** “The bees that stung it.”

**im abe waim ma dero** - “The tree that I made”

## Word List

**adabang**, /a.da.baŋ/ \*ada-baŋ - (n.i) ancestor, ancestral line

**abe**, /a.be/ \*abe - (n.iii) tree

**chabe**, /tʃa.be/ \*co-abe - (n.iii) forest

**chaseko**, /tʃa.se.ko/ \*cas-xeko - (n.i) girl

**chike**, /tʃi.ke/ \*co-ikə - (n.iii) beehive, bee’s nest

**dero**, /de.ro/ \*dero - (vt) to make, to build, to create

**esu**, /e.su/ \*esu - (vt) to want, to desire, to wish

**hanak**, /ha.nak/ \*xanək - (vt) to break, to destroy

**has**, /has/ \*fas - (vi) to come, to approach

**hibi**, /hi.bi/ \*xibi - (n.iii) sun, day (not night), (adj) bright, light, pale

**igehi**, /i.ge.hi/ \*igfi - (vt) to hide

**ike**, /i.ke/ \*ikə - (n.ii) bee, wasp; (vt) to sting

**jak**, /dʒak/ \*jak - (n.iii) town

**joroge**, /dʒo.ro.ge/ \*jorə-ge - (vt) to look for, to search for

**kim**, /kim/ \*kem - (p) interrogative/question particle; (vt) to ask, to question

**kina**, /ki.na/ \*kem-cari - (p) why; (n.iii) reason, cause, motive

**lai**, /laj/ \*lahi - (n.iii) night, darkness; (adj) dark, black

**maye**, /ma.je/ \*mahe - (n.i) mother, mom

**mel**, /mel/ \*moł - (vt) to begin, to increase

**na**, /nat/ \*nac - (prep) past, beyond, more than

**nat**, /nat/ \*nac - (vi) to go

**natasi**, /na.ta.si/ \*nac-çi - (vi) to leave, to exit, to go out

**Nechanut**, /ne.tʃa.nut/ - (proper n) the name of a culture

**ngo**, /ŋo/ \*ŋor - (prep) at, locative preposition

**ngor**, /ŋor/ \*ŋor - (n.iii) hand, arm  
**odamauga**, /o.da.maw.ga/ \*odaŋ-pahuga - (n.iii) story, tale  
**odang** /o.daŋ/ \*odaŋ - (n.iii) word; (vi) to speak  
**olih**, /o.lih/ \*olif - (n.iii) life; (vi) to live; (n.i) the god of life  
**pauga**, /paw.ga/ \*pahuga - (n.iii) thousand, (adj) thousand, (adj) many  
**pertu**, /per.tu/ \*pirtu - (n.ii) eye, eyes; (vt) to see, to look at, to glance at  
**ri**, /ri/ \*riŋaŋ - (p) and, with, conjunction, (prep) with, using, instrumental/comitative  
**riyan** /ri.jan/ \*riŋaŋ - (vt) to take  
**sabi**, /sa.bi/ \*sabhi - (n.iii) time; (adv) now, today  
**Salut Kote**, /sa.lut ko.te/ - (proper n) a person's name and title  
**sambok**, /sa.bi.mok/ \*sabhi-umok - (adv) next time, again  
**san**, /san/ \*san - (vt) to say  
**Sesanat**, /se.sa.nat/ - (proper n) a place name  
**sor**, /sor/ \*sur - (vt) to carry, to hold  
**tinge**, /tiŋ.ge/ \*teŋgə - (vi) to fall  
**tora**, /to.ra/ \*tura - (n.i) person; (n.iii) body  
**umi**, /u.mi/ \*uhmi - (n.iii) berry, small fruit  
**wai**, /wai/ \*waʔeɣ - (prep) towards, for, to, dative/allative  
**yi**, /ji/ \*çi - (prep) from, ablative  
**yusu**, /ju.su/ \*çuh~çuh - (vi) to weave; (n.iii) knot, twist

If you can't find a word in this list, check the charts in the grammar section!