

Naath

Isle of Butterfly



History of Naathi people

- Island in the Summer Sea
- Naathi people have flat faces, a dark complexion, and golden eyes
- They are extremely pacifistic, and are often referred to as the Peaceful People
- They make music rather than war
- Are strictly vegan

Proto Phonology

Stops	p/b	t̚/d̚			k		ʔ
Affricative							
Fricatives	f	θ	s				h
Nasals	m		n		ŋ		
Glides		ɹ	r	j	w		
Laterals							

Modern Phonology Consonants

Stops	p/b		t/d		k		ʔ
Affricative							
Fricatives	f	θ	s				h/ħ
Nasals	m		n		ŋ		
Glides			r	j	w		
Laterals			l				

Proto Phonology- Vowels

i

u

ɛ

ɔ

a

Modern Phonology- Vowels

i

e

u

ɛ

ɔ

ɑ

Gender

1. Feminine 2. Masculine 3. Non Mammalian

1. -ε Ex. Fօհε

2. - ա Ex. Dօհա

3. No marker BUT if you want to say a female fish then you combine the word for woman + fish

Ex. Fօհե-բեսօփ

Pronouns

Pa (I/me)

Da (you)

Di (little you)

Khe (she)

Lհօ (he)

Dam (they/them)

Sound Changes

l → l / #_ and _#

h → h / _#

t → t / everywhere

d → d / everywhere

a → a / C_C and #_

ε → e / after voiced sounds

ŋ → n / _#

Nouns

Basic

Wupek- water

Pakut- Bird

Kehθ- Cup

Naθim- Butterfly

aθ- seed

Pεsɔf- fish

Fɔhε- woman

Compound

Pakut-wupek: Seagull

Naθim-kehθ: Cocoon

Pεsɔf-aθ: Fish Eggs

Fɔhε-kehθ: Womb

Nominal Number

My nominal number is realized as singular or plural. There is either one of something and when there is more than one (no matter the number) it is always plural.

Plural is distinguished by reduplicating the first CV of the plural person, object, or animals.

Ex. Women: Fɔfɔhɛ Cups: kɛkɛhθ

Fishes: Pɛpɛsɔf Skies: arah → ararah

My word order is
SOV

Head Initial

Cases

Nominative, Genitive, Accusative

Verbal Morphology

Example Verbs:

mijε- sleep

pabupi-swim

kεsi- send for

jeni- leave behind

wufe- stop

seni- be

fuθi- give

sapi- take

❑ Verbs do not agree with nouns

❑ Infinite -I ending

❑ Roots end in vowel

Verbal Morphology

Tenses: Past, Present, Near future (tomorrow)

Past: comes from the word /hiw/ which means *back* so the prefix -hi is added to verbs

Present: comes from the word /nima/ which means *moment*, so the prefix -ni is added to verbs

Near future or Tomorrow: comes from the word /θul/ which means *rise* (this is directly related to the sun rising which brings a new day) so the prefix -θu is added to the verbs.

Verbal Morphology

Aspects: habitual, progressive, perfective, imperative, negation

Habitual marker: -lot; comes from the word *always* /bulot/

Progressive: -wa; comes from the word *wave* /wane/

Perfective: -ne; comes from the word *past* /nedul/

Imperative: -de; comes from the verb *'to do'* /tede/

Negation: -fit; comes from the word *'No'* /nefit/

Syntax

- ★ /tɛla ŋɔha fafipɛsɔf hiseni lakine/
 - DEM boy fish-Nom shark-Nom to be-PAST eat-PERFECTIVE
 - “The boy fish was eaten by the shark”

- ★ /pa faj niθulelɔt/
 - I up-ADV to wake-Present.Habitual
 - “I wake up”

- ★ /di nimijɛde/
 - Little you to sleep-present.imperative.
 - “Little you go to sleep!”

- ★ /dam faj tɛl wupek θupabupifit/
 - They up-ADV DEM shore-Nom not tomorrow.Negation
 - “They don’t swim up shore tomorrow”

Questions

Questions take the verb at the beginning and they have a special prefix that lets the speaker initiate that they want an answer and the listener know they are meant to give them one.

Prefix: /rah/ comes from the word Sky /arah/ because in a sense you look up to the sky for guidance.

rahwupeki da tɛl aθ?

Sky-Qprefix water-past you-sub the-DM seeds?

rahseni di tamet?

Sky- Q prefix to be-present you-sub happy-Adv?

