# Irregularity in ariska

### 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Abstract

Ariska was initially made as a conlang without any thought put to diachronics, and is thus very regular. But as it was fleshed out over the months, it did eventually gain some irregularities. In the course of this document, I will show these irregularities.

### 1.2 Relevant typology

Ariska is a strongly isolating head initial language with VS/VAO word order. inflectionally, its nouns are not marked for anything, and its verbs are only marked with a hyper-regular past tense morpheme **-(h)ta**. its derivational morphology is predictable too, It makes use of 3 to 4 productive derivational affixes:   a nominalizer **-ti**, a verbalizer **-can**, a detransitivizor **gua-,** and arguably an instrumental nominalizer **-canti**.

### 1.3 Regarding stress

We do not know if stress is regular or even phonemic in Ariska, and if it is, what enviroments it appears in. For this reason, I will not be discussing possible irregularities with stress, nor will I be marking it in the romanization.

### 2 Plurality

### 2.1 Pronominal irregularity

The distinction between the definite and indefinite[1] plural pronouns in Ariska is hard to describe and is not important to this document, all you need to know is that the indefinite plural is far more common and that the definite plural is only used in very specific circumstances.

| | singular | definite plural | indefinite plural |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1** | haka | hakaman | ariskariska |
| **2** | hani | haniman | haniani |
| **3** | han | hanan | |

The methods of deriving these two plurals are rather transparent:   The definite plural suffixes **-man**, and the indefinite plural undergoes some form of final reduplication. only the second person pronoun shows no irregularities. For the first person, the indefinite plural is suppleted with a reduplication of **ariska** "person". For the third person, it is merged with both the definite and indefinite plural due to historical phonological changes[2].

### 2.2 Nominal irregularity

Nouns usually express number analytically when needed. This is also true for the collective, expressed by the adjective **mun** "all, every" or the related constructed **munti ru** "all of, all". This is not exactly the case for **hurakan** "house"; The most natural way to express its collective is **hurakanakan**, but it can still optionally be expressed with the regular constructions, usually as a way to add emphasis. compare these two sentences:

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[1] They have also been labelled as the plural and collective, respectively (Taub, 2024 *"cryšk grammar"*)

[2] (Taub, 2025, *"a proposed reconstruction of proto-ariska"*)

(1) **himin hurakanan si**
    be.pretty house~COLLECTIVE here
    "all the houses are beautiful here"

(2) **himin hurakan mun si**
    be.pretty house all here
    "each and every house is beautiful here"

## 3 Verbal

### 3.1 Semantic voice

Verbs in Ariska may fall into one of these classes:   transitive, intransitive, or both depending on the context. It is not possible to tell what class a verb fits into, even if it shares the same semantic class.

For example: verbs of state of being usually are both transitive and intransitive, the transitive being used like a causative. Verbs like this are **kanku** "be broken, break", **haras** "be wet, make wet", and so on.

But then there are verbs similar in meaning which can only be intransitive, such as **haran** "be fat", **tuh** "be experienced", **tawan** "be different" and so on.

Furthermore, there are even some of these verbs which are inbetween; they can either be transitive, or can't, and need to be expressed some other way. An example of a verb like this is **mawi** "be big, enlargen". In some situations and for some speakers, the transitive meaning of "enlarge" seems ungrammatical or plain unwanted. Instead, they might form it with the causative auxiliary, yielding **tuya mawi** "cause to be big" , or they will add the verbalizer suffix **-can[3],** yielding **mawican** "enlarge".

### 3.2 Past tense

Verbs in Ariska may take **-(h)ta** for the past tense. This morpheme may predictably change under the given phonological conditions.

When the stem ends in a coda consonant, the allomorph **-ta** is used:
> **haras** "be wet" : **harasta** "had been wet"
> **iyuh** "wait" : **iyuhta** "waited"
> **racan** "beat" : **racanta** "had beaten"

When the stem ends with **-i**, it will back to **-u** when -**hta** is applied:
> **ani** "have" : **anuhta** "had"
> **kuri** "build" : **kuruhta** "built"

The only irregularity[4] seen with this morpheme is in **siri** "labour", which backs both vowels in the past tense **suruhta** "laboured". compare this with the regular verb **hisi** "stay", with the past tense **hisuhta** "stayed".

## 4 Conclusion

From its nominals and its morphology, to its verbs and their transitivity, it is clear that Ariska has a sufficient amount of irregularity that I am satisfied with.

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[3] which in this case serves as a valency increasing affix
[4] with the lexical data we have as of the writing of this document

Taub. (unreleased at this current date). *a proposed reconstruction of proto-ariska and further*. to be on https://tabbys-asylum.neocities.org/ariskadocuments/ariskafiles

Taub. (2024, december 16). *cryšk grammar*. https://tok-pidgeon.neocities.org/cryk-grammar