

GLOSSARY

COL - collective ALL - allitive preposition "to" BEN - benefactive preposition "for" LOC - locative preposition "at" ABL - ablative preposition "of" - INS - instrumental "with" HRT - hortative PST - past DES - desirative. CAUS - causative auxiliary

Temporal relation with positional adverbs

There are two adverbs which fill this function, *si* "here", and *as* "there".

As well as supplying a close distental meaning, *si* also carries the meaning of being close temporally.

- (1) Sanyahta si nachin marati han
find-PST here bird food 3p
"The bird just caught its prey"
"The bird had caughten its pray here"

The two translations are both valid, context is the only thing to distinguish the two.

As "there", when used temporally, supplies the meaning of a certain, or intended, future.

- (2) Mara as haka hariku si!
Eat there 1p pest here
"Im going to eat this pest"
"Im going to eat a pest here"

It is worth noting that the temporal adverbs are more likely to appear after the verb phrase, rather than at the end of the clause.

Positional adverbs as conjunctions

There are two adverbs which fill this function, *si* "here", and *as* "there".

The conjunction is used before the clause.

As a conjunction, *si* undertakes the meaning of "although, indeed". This conjunction does not have a fitting translation in english. It is usually used to contrast two clauses/events, the first clause (with *si*) being the more positive one.

- (3) Si kawi han mari nachin, guanaka ani tamacan
Here be.fast 3p BEN bird, NEG=1p have feet
"He is fast as a bird, and here I am without feet"

The contrast of the two clauses put by *si* need not even be between positive and negative in association. Generally it is merely the "focus clause" put first, then followed by the contrast. One could think of this like an "anti-but" in english.

- (4) Si mayas kaskas haka, huwi guana ita yanti, gayu hanicani han!
Here bite cat 1p, HRT NEG yell fear, be.liked.by 2p.COL 3p
"My cat does bite, but don't worry, he likes you!"

- (5) Si Ani akucan karukaru haka ta tayutayu, guana mani'ka sikasta ta haka
 Here can face.towards friend~COL 1p ALL celebration, NEG mother=1p give.permission-PST
 ALL 1p
 "All my friends are going to the celebration, but my mother didn't allow me to"

As a conjunction, *as* undertakes a meaning of "thus, so, then". It indicates a causal relationship between two clauses.

- (6) Iruhta kimari, as suhicanta han "puwu!"
 fall.PST stick, there make.sound-PST 3p "puwu"
 "The stick fell, so it made a fwomp sound"

Commonly, when listing clauses of multiple events which happen after one another, *as* is used, where English would use "and", this is commonly used as a disfluency.

- (7) as, guatahta mawati ru nachin sa yaskati haka, as marahta hanan ru giri haka!
 there, be-PST alot ABL bird LOC lap 1p, there eat-PST 3p.COL ABL hand 1p
 "so, there was alot of birds on my lap, and they ate from my hand!"

Past habitual

The "past habitual" is formed via one of the perfective form of the copula, *guata* with the main verb phrase as the predicate

- (8) Guatahtaka kuri ara
 be-PST=1p make basket
 "I used to make baskets"

The "perfective"

When I first created ariska, I intended to use the -(h)ta morpheme as a perfective. Nowadays, -(h)ta is used more broadly as a general past tense which so happens to often have a perfective connotation; due to this, and classic tradition, I still call it the perfective.

Clauses with the perfective tend to imply that the action has been completed by the time of current discourse. To emphasize a past imperfective, the structure "guatahta SUBJ sa VERB-PHRASE" is used; essentially, the copula is used in the perfective, with the lexical verb and its arguments placed in a subordinate clause with the complementizer *sa* "while".

- (9) Iruhta kimari
 fall=PST stick
 "A branch fell"
 (10) Guatahta kimari sa iri
 be=PST stick LOC fall
 "The branch was falling"~"there was a branch while falling"

The perfective can also be used for actions which began in the past, and are still occurring.

- (11) Sawa kisyahaka ma asuti haka, kisy hani haca guata?
 Go see-PST=1p DES things 1p, see 2p GRND=3p be.there
 "I've been looking for my things, do you know where they are?"

Complementizer use from prepositions

Many prepositions can also double as complementizers, placed at the beginning of the clause.

Table of ariska prepositions and their complementizer uses:

Phonological form	As preposition	As complementizer
ma	DES, wanting, for	In order to, so that
sa	LOC, at, on, around	while
(gu)ari	Down, at the bottom of	after
nu	up, at the top of	before
ru	ABL, from, of	Because, due to
as-ma	Ø	As long as, under the condition that

- (12) Sawa kisyā haka sa yuriyuri si
Walk look 1p LOC forest here
“I’ll look in this forest”

- (13) Kuniyahta han mani haka sa mara
learn-PERF 3p mother 1p LOC eat
“He met my mother while eating”

“Come” and its uses as an auxiliary

- Polite imperative~hortative
- Intention to do something (1p)
- (huwi rasi), should

Gerundive particle

The gerund particle *ha* has many uses above simply marking a verbal noun.

Ha, in its most basic use, nominalises a verb-phrase without a subject.

- (14) Ha sirah yuman
GRND kill people
“Killing people”

Expanding on this, a verb-phrase with a subject can also be nominalised, but it requires that the subject possesses the Gerund particle. Pronouns cliticise onto the Gerund particle in a very predictable way, as the initial <h> of the pronoun shifts to <c>.

- (15) Hacaka tuyu mara kaskas
GRND=1p CAUS eat cat
“Me feeding the cat”~“my feeding the cat”
- (16) Hacani kisyu mawati ru ariska
GRND=2p see alot ABL person
“You seeing alot of people”~“your seeing alot of people”

The gerund also can be used to mark subordinate clauses, akin to “that” in english

Often times, when there is no object, and there is a stated subject, the Gerund itself acts as the object to the verb phrase, akin to english “what” clauses

- (17) Guanaka aganta hacani yucan
NEG=1p hear-PST GRND=2p say
“I didn't hear what you said”

The Gerund participle may oftentimes also serve a purpose as a null noun.

This null-noun can be used in possessive phrases, when the posessum is not mentioned, or when one doesn't want to restate the posessum

- (18) A: Kisyuhta hani tagitagi haka? B: Mari haka, guata tagitagi si hacani?
A: see-PST 2p manuscript 1p? B: think 1p, be manuscript here GRND=2p
“A: Have you seen my manuscript? B: I think so, is this manuscript yours?”

The null noun is also used with a stative verb, adjective, or nominal-adjective, with the translation of english “one”. Note that most of the time, *ka* will be used instead, especially if it's animate. The null noun is unlikely to be used if the object or set of objects weren't already mentioned.

- (19) Guata masa si ha waran mari hacaka rinta haris ta hani, haris ruya hani han?
Be pottery here GRND be.the.same BEN GRND=1p PASS trade ALL 2p, trade why 2p 3p.
“This pottery is the same one I sold to you, why are you selling it?”
- (20) Guatahta han sa mayas ha miran
be-PST 3p LOC bite GRND be.red
“He was chewing on the red one/red thing”
- (21) Guana gayu ha ruka haka, kanku aqua han.
NEG please GRND brother 1p, break near 3p
“I don't like the ones for males, they're nearly broken”

R-voicing morphophonemically

R-voicing is the only productive morphophonemic process in ariska, occurring in between morpheme boundaries of compounds.

condition	result
rV-m, rV-h, rV-qu, rV-gu	m
rV-t	nr [nd]
rV-k, rV-g	ng
rV-s, rV-r	r
rV-y, rV-w	ri-y, ru-w
rV ¹ -V ²	r-V ²

compounding

A wide spread derivational method is compounding, where two unbound morphemes are affixed onto one another. In ariska, there are two types of compounding: noun-noun, and noun-verb. When romanizing, it is a common practice to separate the compound with a hyphen (accept when R-voicing is applied).

noun-noun: the first noun is the head, and the on-coming nouns are all descriptive to that head. Some nouns may be especially used in compounding, to a point to where they may be considered more like adjectives, coined as “nominal adjectives”. An example of such nominal adjectives is *ruka* “boy, male”, which as a nominal adjective means something like “for a male, used by males”. Unlike normal compounding, nominal adjectives do not undergo R-voicing.

- (22) Guata hasi miyamiyan haka, as Guata hasi samin haka miyamiyan han. Guata hacaka ha ruka, as guata haca ha samin.
Be this clothes 1p, there be this sister 1p clothes 3p. Be GRND=1p GRND for.males, there be GRND=3p GRND for.females.
“This is my clothes, and this is my sister’s clothes. My ones are for males, and her ones are for females”

noun-verb: the noun is the head, and the verb describes an associated property of it, which acts differently from a relative clause. Most instances of noun-verb compounds can be paraphrased as *noun ABL GRND verb*, as seen in the following examples:

- (23) Waran aquati-kuniya mari aquati ru ha kuniya
 Be.the.same place-learn BEN place ABL GRND learn
 "School is the same as a place of learning"

Relative clauses:

Relative clauses are generally just a verb phrase juxtapositioned to the noun.

- (24) Anki aran
 Duck sleep
 "a duck thats sleeping"/"a sleeping duck"

- (25) Taki rin mucu
 Brick PASS cook
 "The brick being cooked"

This verb phrase may contain an object and adjunct

- (26) Ariska kuri acan
 Person make boat
 "The person that's making the boat"

A relative clause always assumes that the juxtaposed noun is the subject. The passive is used to express object relative clauses.

- (27) Yangami rin sasni
 Bottle PASS fill
 "the bottle being filled"

Relative clauses which denote prepositional relations such as english "the house in which I ate" are very rare to see. To express them, a full juxtaposition of a clause is used after the noun, usually with the preposition as the first preposition. Relative clauses like this are usually only used to add information the speaker previously wanted to add, with more foresight, it would not have been used

- (28) Tantahta haka hurakan- guanta han guata masa hani, sa sawa kisyu. Guanaka
 anuhta sanya han
 enter-PST 1p house- inside 3p be pot 2, LOC go see. NEG=1p can-PST find 3p
 "I went in the house- the one where your post are , looking for them. But I wasn't able to find them."