

Seaxán

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24th Speedlang Challenge

June 2025

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1 Introduction

Seaxán /səʃán/ [səʃaʃán] is my entry for the 24th Speedlang Challenge, hosted by /u/lichen000.

I will now detail how all the constraints are fulfilled in the following document:

Phonology

1. No diphthongs, but allow adjacent vowels.

There are no phonemic diphthongs in **Seaxán**, as seen in 2, but adjacent vowels are permitted, though many are coalesced/syncopated in certain contexts.

2. Voicing must be a contrastive feature, but at only one POA.

Voicing is only contrastive for alveolar consonants, with voicing distinctions existing in other places of articulation, but never to minimally contrast a pair of consonants. Underlyingly, /f/ and /b/, and /k/ and /g/ act as if they are voiceless/voiced pairs of stops, even if their surface realisations mostly have them pronounced as given in their phonemic transcription.

3. Have a stress system, but have the stressed syllable be different more than merely in prominence.

The language has a relatively simple pitch accent system, where a pitch shift is fixed to the penultimate mora, as is metrical stress. This is complicated due to accents being allowed in a variety of pre-penultimate positions underlyingly, despite surface accentuation always falling on the last two moras, and there being three possible accent types- rising, falling, and final, which can be understood as lacking an inherent accent.

4. Don't include /w j/.

See *(2. I haven't bothered to go much into the intricacies of diachronically phonology in this conlang, but all that needs to be said is that diachronically onset /w j/ became /b ɟ/ while coda /w j/ lengthened vowels.

Morphology

1. Have a 'dual form' for verbs. Interpret this how you will.

Verbs are marked for number (dual or plural), which agrees with the patient/subject (ergative-absolute alignment). This differs from the usual agreement pattern of the language, which is a kind of active-stative/split-ergative alignment.

2. **Have a normal-ish set of TAM(E) distinctions, and then exactly 1x weird outlier.**

There is a narrative/reportative mood, which is the only marked evidential category in the language. The other primary TAME categories (ignoring auxiliaries) are present, past, future, indicative, subjunctive, and imperative.

3. **Nouns have at least 3x cases, and 2x of the cases must be called 'static' and 'dynamic'.**

There are six cases used in **Seaxán**. The dynamic case is used for transitive agents, volitional subjects, and subjects of dynamic verbs. The stative case is used for transitive patients, nonvolitional subjects, and subjects of stative verbs. The stative case is also unmarked, and it is used additionally for some possessors (others use the dative case).

4. **Use 'inversion' on nouns or verbs (or both) to indicate something.**

This was definitely the hardest constraint to try and make naturalistic. Bisyllabic nouns show 'vowel inversion' for some declensions, where the non-singular and non-stative forms will invert vowels. So a noun of the shape CuCə for the stative will be expected to have the shape CəCulə for the dynamic case. This pattern is common with bisyllabic, and rarely in trisyllabic nouns. Derivations and compounds tend to not show this pattern, though the alternations between /i/ & /u/ with /ə/ according to stress may still occur.

5. **Somewhere, include deliberate ambiguity.**

Agreement prefixes (3.3.2), inalienable possessive prefixes, and emphatic pronouns (partially derived from said possessive prefixes) all show syncretism between certain person-number combinations, due to the loss of pretonic syllables when these markers were originally independent, grammaticalised words. The following combinations are synonymous: 1DL.EXCL and 2DL; 1DL.INCL and 2SG; 1PL.INCL and 2PL. For agreement markers specifically (which has more categories), 3DL.ANIM and 3DL.INAN; 3PL.ANIM and 3PL.INAN.

Other

1. **There needs to be a 'diminutive register'.**

See 5.1. This is a form of child-directed speech which has a distinct phonology and morphosyntax, which is not necessarily 'simplified', as it is arguably more archaic in terms of its phonology, and is more explicit and with more redundancies in terms of marking.

2. **Translate 5x SMOYD or other sentences**

See 6.

Vocabulary

1. **Have a weird colour/texture term (could be very specific, or very vague, like 'red and rubbery' or 'blonde but also maybe reddish-brown or coppery').**

See 4.1. This is less a weird colour term but more weirdness with colour terminology in general as colour/texture terms have polysemy beyond the scope of colour into a variety of semantic domains.

2. **Include two sets of words that exhibit sound symbolism.**

See 4.2. Because of my easter eggs/concept I **had** to use 'light' as one of the sound symbolism categories, so I gave three examples of sound symbolism instead. Note that the sound symbolism related to 'light' and 'dark' covers categories much broader than light/colour and has more to do with the metaphors and cultural grounding of the conlang. See **t-l** 'earth' for a more 'normal' instance of sound symbolism.

Bonus

1. **Include easter eggs from a book/movie you like or the last book/movie you read/watched.**

So you don't get spoiled, I won't say what the easter eggs are referencing, but rest assured they're found widely through out the conlang. See 6 for a summary of the easter eggs and the reveal on what I'm referencing.

2. **Use the attached picture of an asemic text sample as a basis for a writing system.**

The one constraint left unfulfilled. Mostly because I can't be bothered figuring out a writing system on top of creating the grammar and vocabulary of this conlang. Probably the most potentially time-consuming constraint alone, if I had tried my hand at it.

2 Phonology

2.1 Phonemic Inventory

Table 1: Consonants

	<i>Labial</i>	<i>Alveolar</i>	<i>Palatal</i>	<i>Velar</i>
<i>Nasal</i>	/m/ m	/n/ n		
<i>Voiceless Stop</i>		/t/ t		/k/ k
<i>Voiced Stop</i>	/b/ b	/d/ d	/j/ j	
<i>Voiceless Fricative</i>	/f/ f	/s/ s	/ʃ/ x	
<i>Voiced Fricative</i>		/z/ z		/ɣ/ g
<i>Liquid</i>		/l/ l		

Table 2: Vowels

	<i>Front</i>	<i>Central</i>	<i>Back</i>
<i>High</i>	/i i:/ i ī		/u u:/ u ū
<i>Mid</i>	/e:/ ē	/ə/ e	/o:/ ō
<i>Low</i>		/a a:/ a ā	

2.2 Phonotactics

Table 3: Permitted syllables

	<i>Onset (C¹)</i>	<i>Nucleus (V)</i>	<i>Coda (C²)</i>
C ¹ VC ²	/m n t k b d ʃ f s ʒ z ɣ l/	/a ə i u/	/n t l/
C ¹ V	/m n t k b d ʃ f s ʒ z ɣ l/	/a a: e: ə o: i i: u u:/	

Seaxán allows for a maximal syllable of CVC, and has a strong asymmetry in terms of what consonants are permitted in the onset and coda. In the onset, all consonants except the glottal stop are permitted, while in the coda only /l/, /t/ and /n/ are permitted, which is an instance of ‘coronal unmarkedness’, where due to earlier neutralisations, only coronals are permitted in coda position. While /t/ and /n/ assimilate to the place of articulation of the following consonant, retaining their manner of articulation, /l/ completely assimilates to any following coronal consonant, while remaining distinct when preceding non-coronal consonants; for the purposes of this assimilation rule, /ʃ/ is treated as coronal while /j/ is not. Note that these phonotactic restrictions do not factor in the development of new codas due to the conditional syncope of /ə/, which will be discussed later in this section. Vowel hiatus is permitted with all possible vowel combinations, though morphonology generally restricts many instances of vowel hiatus from occurring root internally.

2.3 Pitch Accent

Seaxán has a pitch accent, which allows for two possible tone contours, associated with the right-edge of the word. Stress is fixed to the penultimate mora of a phonological word, and the pitch accent must coincide with the last two moras. The two possible tone contours can be simply referred to as rising and falling, which are LH and HL tone contours fixed upon the last two moras of the word. All lexical words have an inherent accent, and grammatical morphemes may either have an accent or not.

There are in fact three different ‘accent types’, which are falling, rising, and final. Rising and final accents are indistinguishable from each other in unmarked words with no suffixes/enclitics, being realised as a LH contour on the last two moras, but the rising accent will become falling accent when followed by a suffix/enclitic that lacks accentuation. Rising accents, either true, or derived from falling, always remain as a HL contour on the last two moras. The final accent instead remains LH on the last two moras.

The contours of any given word may change due to the application of grammatical morphemes, but these can be generalised with the following rules:

- If the last morpheme within the phonological word has an underlying accent, this is the accent of the word, unconditionally.
- Unaccented morphemes are transparent in terms of accent application. An indefinite number of them can lie between the accented morpheme and the right edge of the word.

- If a rising accent has to shift rightward across unaccented morphemes, then it becomes falling.
- If an accented morpheme precedes a final accent morpheme, the resulting accent (assuming the final accent was word-final), will either be final (LH) or falling (HL). The reason for this split is discussed below.
- Due to final schwa loss, the accent of the word may shift rightward (causing a rising > falling switch), but with no apparent surface morpheme, which may be analysed as ‘tone inversion’ marking a morphological category.

Older and newer morphology (in terms of when it was accreted into the word) differs in how it treats the ‘final accent’. In older morphology, final accent morphemes are treated as being unaccented, so any preceding morphemes that have a rising/falling accent may override it, but in newer morphology, the final accent is treated the same as the rising/falling accents and remains even if it is preceded by other accented morphemes.

2.4 Allophony

Seaxán has a wide amount of allophony associated with both consonants and vowels, which both involves regular sound changes as well as free variation between possible pronunciations.

2.4.1 Regular Rules

- As mentioned earlier, /l/, /n/, and /t/ assimilate regularly to following consonants. /l/ completely assimilates, but only to coronal consonants, while /n/ and /t/ assimilate to the following consonant in terms of place of articulation.
- Word final /t/ is debuccalised to [ʔ].
- Short non-low vowels are lost when unstressed as the second element in a dibrach. When this occurs word-finally in hiatus, the preceding vowel is lengthened.
- Voicing assimilation of medial clusters occurs, with sonorants voicing obstruents, and voiceless obstruents devoicing voiced obstruents. When /ɣ/ is devoiced it becomes [k], not [x]. When /f/ is voiced it becomes [b], not [v].
- Final obstruents are devoiced. When /ɣ/ is devoiced it becomes [k], not [x].
- /l/ is pronounced as [ɾ] between vowels.

- Fricatives become stops and sibilants become affricates after a nasal consonant.
- Voiced stops become fricatives between vowels.
- Identical vowels in hiatus contract to long vowels, with /əə/ becoming [a:].

2.4.2 Free Variation

- Short non-vowel vowels may variably be lost in pretonic/posttonic syllables ending in /n/ and /l/, which become syllabic resonants. Note this rule cannot apply where /l/ has geminated the following consonant.
- Final nasals may be pronounced as [n], [ŋ] or as simply lengthening and nasalising the preceding vowel. This rule generally applies before schwa apocope, so coda nasals resulting from that change generally remain with their original place of articulation.
- Final stops arising from schwa apocope may be debuccalised to [ʔ].
- Coda /f/, /s/, /ʎ/ may be lost and lengthen the preceding vowel, or simply be debuccalised to [h].

2.5 Morphophonology

In **Seaxán** there is a pervasive pattern of reduction which affects the language. This was caused by penultimate stress system of the language. The affect of this is that all syllables outside of the last foot of the word underwent some degree of reduction. This cannot be discussed as simply historical sound changes as the rules primarily affected older compounds, derivational and inflectional morphology, but as these reduction patterns became non-productive with the shift of stress to the right-edge of the phonological word (which is synonymous with a noun or verb phrase). Now there are a large number of unstressed syllables that have unreduced pronounciations.

The following rules can be understood as having affected much of the vocabulary and morphology:

- Internal cluster assimilation: Clusters assimilate so that they agree in voicing. This rule is effectively the same as the rule given in the 'regular rules' section above.
- Vowel reduction: All vowels except /a/ merge as /ə/ in all unstressed syllables, except when followed by a coda nasal, in which case all vowels have merged as /a/.

- Vowel assimilation: Irregular vowel assimilation occurs, which causes /ə/ before /b/ to become /u/. In this case, certain morphemes starting with /b/ will cause assimilation while others will not. In parallel, there is a regular rule that causes /ə/ before /ʃ/ to become /i/.
- Coda reduction: All codas in pretonic syllables are lost.
- Vowel euphony: All non-borrowed stems/roots undergo internal vowel harmony, which in the modern language has some notable results. When considering alternating vowels, most bisyllabic stems will have only one phonemic vowel, which will determine the quality of the stressed vowel (assuming that it is stem-internal). The exception to this rule is stems with the vowel /u/, which cannot condition euphony with a preceding /a/ or /i/. This gives the following possible shapes for bisyllabic roots (ignoring codas), giving the stressed reflexes of each vowel: CaCa, CiCi, CuCu, CiCu, CaCu. Trisyllabic roots are even more irregular, and allow any of /a i u/ to occur in the first syllable, except /u/ before /i/ in the penultimate syllable.

2.6 Orthography

Seaxán is presented in a romanisation coloured **dark red**, and this romanisation has its own rules in how it represents the underlying phonology of the language. Each letter corresponds with a single phoneme in the language, and the vowels are marked for length and tone by diacritics. The following table presents the correspondences between the vowels/diacritics and the actual tones and lengths.

Table 4: Tone and length marking		
<i>Unaccented/Final</i>	<i>Rising</i>	<i>Falling</i>
/a/ a	/à/ à	/á/ á
/a:/ ā	/à:/ ǎ	/á:/ â
/ə/ e	/è/ è	/é/ é
/e:/ ē	/è:/ ě	/é:/ ê
/o:/ ō	/ò:/ ǒ	/ó:/ ô
/i:/ ī	/î/ î	/í/ í
/i:/ ī	/î:/ ĩ	/í:/ î
/u/ u	/ù/ ù	/ú/ ú
/u:/ ū	/ù:/ ũ	/ú:/ û

3 Morphosyntax

3.1 Derivation

Seaxán has a number of ways to derive new lexemes, some of which are productive and some of which are not. These morphemes can be divided into classes based on age, which will be given roman numeral identifiers:

- I: Morpheme causes and is affected by euphony, and all subsequent morphophonological rules. Accented morphemes override final accent.
- II: Morpheme is not affected by euphony, but is affected by vowel/coda reduction, and vowel assimilation. Accented morphemes override final accent.
- III: Morpheme is not affected by vowel/coda reduction, but is affected by vowel assimilation. Accented morphemes override final accent.
- IV: Morpheme is affected by no morphophonological rules. Cluster assimilation affects all morphemes as it is consistently productive. Any inherent tone of this morpheme will no longer affect a ‘final accent’ word.

All productive morphemes will behave as Class IV, but there may be fossilised lexeme + morpheme combinations that belong to older classes.

3.1.1 Noun > Noun

- **-dal** /-dal/: Female associated person (III)
- **-din** /-din/: Male associated person (III)
- **-li** /-li/: Associated location (III)

3.1.2 Verb/Adjective > Noun

- **-ne/nu** /-nu/: † Agent noun (I)
- **-ga** /-ya/: † Agent noun (II)
- **-i** /-i/: Agent noun (III)
- **-lai** /-lai/: Instrumental noun (III)
- **-idal** /-idal/: Female agent noun (III)
- **-idin** /-idin/: Male agent noun (III)
- **-li** /-li/: Location noun (III)

3.1.3 Verb > Verb

- **-be/-bu** /-bu/: † Causative (II)
- **-tĩ** /-tì:/: Mediopassive (III)
- **-san** /-san/: Causative/Antipassive (IV)
- **mù-/mè-** /mù-/: † Causal negative (II)

3.1.4 Noun/Adjective > Verb

- **-be/-bu** /-bu/: † Denominal causative (II)
- **-fe/-fi** /-fi/: † Denominal stative (II)
- **-ban** /-ban/: Denominal causative (III)
- **-ein** /-əin/: Denominal stative (III)

3.1.5 Adjective > Adjective

- **mù-/mè-** /mù-/: † Negative attributive (II)
- **melă-** /məlà-/: Negative attributive (III)
- **sa-** /sa-/: Intensifier (III)

3.2 Noun Complex

3.2.1 Adjectives

In **Seaxán**, adjectives precede the nouns they modify, as is the case with all modifiers. However some nouns function like adjectives, such as **ama** ‘mother’, which may be used as an adjective indicating size or perceived value and importance, and these nouns follow their head, which is treated as if it were a possessor.

3.2.2 Possession

In **Seaxán**, possessors precede their possessee, and neither word has any obligatory marking to indicate the relationship. Possessors may be marked with the dative case, but this kind of possessive marker is used to indicate ownership or subordination of the possessed referent to the possessor, while a lack thereof indicates a more or less equal or ‘impartial’ kind of relationship between the referents.

Inalienable possession, that being kinship and body part-whole relationships, is unique in that it is marked by a set of pronominal prefixes.

These prefixes are related to the free pronouns and agreement prefixes, but are distinct due to the sound changes that affected them.

Table 5: Inalienable possessive prefixes

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1.EXCL	/a-/	/ʏə-/	/zə-/
1.INCL		/də-/	/sə-/
2	/də-/	/ʏə-/	/sə-/
3	/mà-/	/kə-/	/sə-/

3.2.3 Number

Seaxán has four ways in which number is marked on nouns: singular/unmarked, dual, plural, and collective, the latter being the equivalent of a plural form for mass nouns. Mass nouns are treated as being grammatically singular for the purposes of agreement.

- Dual: **-ge** /-ʏə/ (unstressed), **-gi-** /-yi-/ (stressed)
- Plural: **-se** /-sə/ (unstressed), **-su-** /-su-/ (stressed)
- Collective: **-jə** /-jə/ (unstressed), **-ji-** /-ji-/ (stressed)

Number marking is relatively uncomplicated, but it is associated with stem alternations. Any noun that ends in a trochaic foot (CVCCV) will have its internal coda dropped when it is followed by a dual, plural, or collective suffix. Furthermore common bisyllabic nouns may also feature the dropping of an initial unstressed syllable when marked with a number suffix, but this is only found in a small set of very frequently used nouns.

Furthermore, the vowel alternations mentioned in 2.5 are apparent when these suffixes are added. This splits bisyllabic roots into three classes, which I will refer to as ‘aleph’ (root vowel /a/), ‘yod’ (root vowel /i/) and ‘waw’ (root vowel /u/), with an additional ‘irregular waw’ class. The regular classes are simple in that their reduced vowels are predictable from their root vowel. Aleph class roots have all vowels pronounced as /a/, while yod and waw classes will have their root vowel in the stressed syllable and /ə/ in the unstressed syllable. Irregular waw roots do not alternate regularly, and instead have a final stressed /u/ become /ə/ when unstressed while the penultimate syllable has another vowel (either /a/ or /i/) which alternates as one would expect (/a/ non-alternating, /i/ alternating with /ə/). The

alternations associated with yod and waw classes can be referred to as ‘vowel inversion’¹.

(1) Number marking for disyllabic roots

- a. **Dama** ‘leash’ > **Damase** ‘leashes’
dama > dama-se
leash > leash-PL
- b. **Mide** ‘guide’ > **Medise** ‘guides’
mide > medi-se
guide > guide-PL
- c. **Felinle** ‘wolf.DYN’ > **Felensule** ‘wolf.DYN.PL’
felin-le > felen-sule
wolf-DYN > guide-DYN.PL
- d. **Sufe** ‘teacher’ > **Sefuse** ‘teachers’
sufe > sefu-se
teacher > teacher-PL
- e. **Xade** ‘enemy’ > **Xaduse** ‘enemies’
xade > xadu-se
enemy > enemy-PL

Trisyllabic roots have many more possible classes, to the point where noting what roots are not possible is more helpful than trying to list all the possibilities. All the bisyllabic roots plus a syllable with any vowel are allowed, except for /CuCiCV/. However, due to consistent vowel reduction, the first vowel of the root is either /a/ or /ə/ (from /i/ or /u/), making the patterns a bit more predictable. To simplify trisyllabic roots belong to two macroclasses, ‘regular’ roots which function like the bisyllabic regular roots, and ‘irregular’ roots, which do not have the same vowel across the root. Most trisyllabic nouns are irregular, as opposed to bisyllabic nouns, which are mostly regular.

(2) Number marking for trisyllabic root

- a. **Taasa** ‘free person’ > **Taasase** ‘free people’
taasa > taasa-se
free.person > free.person-PL
- b. **Geide** ‘warrior’ > **Geeduse** ‘warriors’
geide > geedi-se
warrior > warrior-PL

¹This fulfils one of the constraints of the challenge.

- c. **Sadai** ‘servant’ > **Sadaise** ‘servants’
 sadai > sadai-se
 servant > servant-PL

3.2.4 Case

Seaxán has six cases that are used to mark relationships of the arguments and obliques of a clause. Core case relationships are marked by the stative, dynamic, and dative cases. The stative marks non-volitional/undergoer subjects of intransitive clauses, the subject of stative verbs, the patient of transitive clauses, and the theme of ditransitive clauses. The dynamic case marks a volitional subject of intransitive clauses, and the agent of transitive and ditransitive clauses. The dative case marks the recipient of ditransitive clauses, benefactors/malefactors, goals of verbs of motion and possessors.

Oblique case relationships are marked by the locative, ablative, and instrumental cases. The locative case marks locations of events, and demoted patients in causative/antipassive clauses. The ablative case marks sources of verbs of motion, an the origins or taxonomic grouping of an referent. The instrumental case marks an instrument used in an event, an associated person, or a location close to, but not where the event occurred.

	Table 6: Case & number			
	<i>Singular</i> (SG)	<i>Dual</i> (DL)	<i>Plural</i> (PL)	<i>Collective</i> (COLL)
<i>Stative</i> (STAT)	/-Ø/	/-yǝ/	/-sǝ/	/-jǝ/
<i>Dynamic</i> (DYN)	/-lǝ/	/-yilǝ/	/-sulǝ/	/-jilǝ/
<i>Dative</i> (DAT)	/-ma/	/-yima/	/-suma/	/-jima/
<i>Locative</i> (LOC)	/-ǝ/	/-yi:/	/-su:/	/-ji:/
<i>Ablative</i> (ABL)	/-zǝ/	/-yizǝ/	/-suzǝ/	/-jizǝ/
<i>Instrumental</i> (INST)	/-da/	/-yida/	/-suda/	/-jida/

Due to schwa reduction and voicing neutralisation the ablative singular and stative plural forms of nouns are syncretic, at least for nouns that end in open syllables. For speakers with more reduction of final consonants, more forms can become homophonous, such as the locative singular, ablative singular, stative dual, and stative plural, which would all be indicated by vowel lengthening when suffixed onto a final open syllable.

3.2.5 Pronouns

Seaxán contrasts three persons in its pronouns, as well as clusivity in the 1st person non-singular and animacy in the 3rd person. However, 1st and 2nd person dynamic/stative pronouns are non-existent as non-emphatic pronouns, as agreement marking fulfils this role. However, non-core/dative independent pronouns do exist for all persons. The 1st and 2nd person pronouns in the stative set below are the unmarked forms which are used for possession, but not as free pronouns.

Table 7: Simple Pronouns

	<i>Stative</i>	<i>Dynamic</i>	<i>Dative</i>	<i>Locative</i>	<i>Ablative</i>	<i>Instrumental</i>
1SG	/an/	*	/anma/	/anə/	/anzə/	/anda/
1DL.EXCL	/falyə/	*	/fayima/	/fayi:/	/fayizə/	/fayida/
1PL.EXCL	/falsu/	*	/fasuma/	/fasu:/	/fasuzə/	/fasuda/
1DL.INCL	/andə/	*	/aduma/	/adu:/	/aduzə/	/aduda/
1PL.INCL	/adusə/	*	/adəsuma/	/adəsu:/	/adəsuzə/	/adəsuda/
2SG	/du:/	*	/duma/	/du:/	/duzə/	/duda/
2DL	/duyə/	*	/dəyima/	/dəyi:/	/dəyizə/	/dəyida/
2PL	/dusə/	*	/dəsuma/	/dəsu:/	/dəsuzə/	/dəsuda/
3SG.ANIM	/màt/	/màtlə/	/màtma/	/màtə/	/màtzə/	/màtda/
3DL.ANIM	/màtyə/	/makílə/	/makíma/	/makí:/	/makízə/	/makída/
3PL.ANIM	/màtsə/	/masúlə/	/masúma/	/masú:/	/masúzə/	/masúda/
3SG.INAN	/bì:/	/bì:lə/	/bì:ma/	/bì:ə/	/bì:sə/	/bì:ta/
3DL.INAN	/bì:kə/	/bikílə/	/bikíma/	/bikí:/	/bikízə/	/bikída/
3PL.INAN	/bì:sə/	/bisúlə/	/bisúma/	/bisú:/	/bisúzə/	/bisúda/

Table 8: Emphatic Pronouns

	<i>Stative</i>	<i>Dynamic</i>	<i>Dative</i>	<i>Locative</i>	<i>Ablative</i>	<i>Instrumental</i>
1SG	/asal/	/asallə/	/asalma/	/asalə/	/asalzə/	/asalda/
1DL.EXCL	/yəsalyə/	/yəsayilə/	/yəsayima/	/yəsayi:/	/yəsayizə/	/yəsayida/
1PL.EXCL	/zəsazə/	/zəsazilə/	/zəsazuma/	/zəsasu:/	/zəsasuzə/	/zəsasuda/
1DL.INCL	/dəsalyə/	/dəsayilə/	/dəsayima/	/dəsayi:/	/dəsayizə/	/dəsayida/
1PL.INCL	/səsalsə/	/səsazulə/	/səsazuma/	/səsazu:/	/səsazuzə/	/səsazuda/
2SG	/dəsal/	/dəsallə/	/dəsalma/	/dəsalə/	/dəsalzə/	/dəsalda/
2DL	/yəsalyə/	/yəsayilə/	/yəsayima/	/yəsayi:/	/yəsayizə/	/yəsayida/
2PL	/səsalsə/	/səsazulə/	/səsazuma/	/səsazu:/	/səsazuzə/	/səsazuda/
3SG	/masál/	/masàllə/	/masálma/	/masálə/	/masàlzə/	/masàlda/
3DL	/masályə/	/masayílə/	/masayíma/	/masayí:/	/masayízə/	/masayída/
3PL	/masálsə/	/masazúlə/	/masazúma/	/masazú:/	/masazúzə/	/masazúda/
3COLL	/masáljə/	/masajílə/	/masajíma/	/masají:/	/masajízə/	/masajída/

3.3 Verb Complex

3.3.1 Order of Elements

The following morphemes can be applied in the following slots within the verb complex:

Table 9: Verb Complex Order of Elements

-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
DYN agr.	STAT agr.	NEG /ində-/	DL /bə-/ , PL /ə-/	Σ	SBJV /-ʃa/ IMP /-lât/	NARR/REP /-ʏu/	PST /-tə/ FUT /-nə/
-	-	-				-	-

3.3.2 Agreement Marking

Seaxán verbs agree for two persons, which are referred to by the equivalent cases, the dynamic and stative cases. The former is used for agents, and the latter for patients, while in intransitive clauses the choice of stative versus dynamic is based on both aktionsart and the volitionality of the subject. The choice of which case marked person is used with intransitive verbs is discussed in more detail in 3.2.4, as agreement and case marking are not distinct in terms of their behaviour. Agreement prefixes for the 3rd person are deictic, and are not necessary when the referent is stated within the clause. The prefixes and the nouns may co-occur, but this is usually emphatic rather than how the prefixes are expected to be used. This is not the case with emphatic 1st and 2nd person pronouns, which require the usage of the expected agreement prefix.

Table 10: Agreement Prefixes

	<i>Stative</i>	<i>Dynamic</i>
1SG	/an-/	/allə-/
1DL.EXCL	/falyə-/	/ʏilə-/
1PL.EXCL	/falsə-/	/zulə-/
1DL.INCL	/andə-/	/dulə-/
1PL.INCL	/dusə-/	/sulə-/
2SG	/du:-/	/dulə-/
2DL	/duyə-/	/ʏilə-/
2PL	/dusə-/	/sulə-/
3SG.ANIM	/màt-/	/màtlə-/
3DL.ANIM	/màtyə-/	/kílə-/
3PL.ANIM	/màtsə-/	/súlə-/
3SG.INAN	/bì:-/	/bì:lə-/
3DL.INAN	/bì:kə-/	/kílə-/
3PL.INAN	/bì:sə-/	/súlə-/

As can be observed from the table, there is syncretism with the agreement prefixes, especially the dynamic forms, where the a number of forms with different meanings are homophones. This leads to ambiguity which may be disambiguated with the emphatic pronouns, though this only helps so much as the emphatic pronouns themselves also have syncretism.

One notable form of allomorphy associated with these prefixes is that the 3rd inanimate prefixes beginning with /b/ condition a preceding /ə/ in another prefix to become /u/. This is an instance of the morphophonological alternation concerning schwa discussed in 2.5.

3.3.3 Number Marking

Seaxán marks number on the verb separate from the agreement pattern. Number marking agrees with the subject/patient, following an ergative-absolutive pattern. There are two markers, the dual marker, and the plural marker. The dual prefix is **bè-** /bè/ and the plural prefix is **e-** /è-/.

- (3) a. **Kallàt.**
 /kallàt/ [kalɿ'làt/]
 kal -làt
 go -IMP
 'Go (sg.).'
 b. **Bekallàt.**

/bəkallət/ [bəkəlˈlæt/]

bè- kal -làt

DL- go -IMP

‘Go (dl.).’

c. **Ekallət.**

/əkallət/ [əkəlˈlæt/]

è- kal -làt

PL- go -IMP

‘Go (pl.).’

3.3.4 TAME Marking

Seaxán marks a number of tense, aspect, mood, and evidentiality categories on the verb, which can be summarised as follows: past tense, future tense, imperative mood, subjunctive mood, and reportative/narrative evidentiality. The tenses, moods, and evidentiality categories can all combine with categories that are not of the same type, except the imperative mood which cannot combine with other TAME categories. The unmarked tense is present tense, while the past and future simply mark those tenses. The subjunctive mood and reportative/narrative evidentiality are a fair bit more complex.

The subjunctive can be understood a generic irrealis that can be used for most, if not all irrealis constructions, even imperatives, which are marked with their own marker. However, in practice, this broad usage is rarer, and it is more specifically used in conditionals, counterfactuals, and to mark polar questions.

The reportative/narrative evidentiality marker is used for those specific functions, being used to indicate that the contents of the sentence are not a direct observation of the speaker. This means that it may be used to indicate a sense of doubt on the speaker’s behalf, as it is not ungrammatical to leave it out even when discussed non-observed events. A quotation differs from a report in that it requires a full construction denoting the speaker and any information about the event of that quotation. The narrative function is more stringent, as it is applied to all verbs within narratives, making it clear what is being said is ‘part of a story’ as opposed to the commentary of the storyteller.

(4) Tenses

a. **Allubĩfätte.**

/allubiːfättə/

[alɭuɭβi:ɭ'fat/təɭ]
 alle- bɿ- fāt -te
 1SG.DYN- 3SG.INAN.STAT- eat -PST

'I ate it.'

b. **Dulebefātne.**

/duləbəfātne/
 [duɭləpɭ'fad/nəɭ]
 dule- be- fāt -nə
 1DL.INCL.DYN- DL- eat -FUT

'We two (incl.) will eat.'

Subjunctive

(5) a. **Keil dū mide einxane.**

/kəɭ du:midə əɭŋʃanə/
 [kəɭ'ɭil du:ɭ'mit/ əɭɭɭnɭ'tʃan/]
 keil dū mide ein -xa -ne
 light 2SG.POSS guide COP -SBJV -FUT

'May light be your guide.'

b. **Dulubɿdeunxa.**

/dulubɿ:dəunʃa/
 [duɭɭbi:ɭðəɭ'ɭun/tʃaɭ]
 dule- bɿ- deun -xa
 2SG.DYN- 3SG.INAN- hold -SBJV

'Can you wield it?'

c. **Xade allelibe unxate, anmōlexate.**

/ʃadə alləlibəunʃatə anmo:ɭəʃatə/
 [ʃat/ alɭəɭβeɭɭunɭ'tʃaɭtə amɭmo:ɭləɭ'ʃat/]
 xade alle- libe un -xa -te an- mōle -xa
 enemy 1SG.DYN- fight PERF -SBJV -PST 1SG.STAT- die -SBJV
 -te
 -PST

'If I fought the enemy, I would have died.'

(6) **Reportative/Narrative**

a. **Màtlubɿfàkkute.**

/màtlubɿ:fàtyutə/

[madʝluʝβi:ʝfakʝ'kutʝ]
 māt-le- bǐ- fāt -gu -tə
 3SG.ANIM.DYN- 3SG.INAN.STAT- eat -NARR -PST

‘He ate it.’ (as part of narrative)

- b. **Duse emun dulekulangute.**
 /dusəmun duləkulanɣutə/
 [duʝsa:ʝ'mun/ duʝləgʝlanʝ'gut/]
 duse emun dule- kulan -gu -tə
 1PL.INCL.POSS village 2SG.DYN- return -REP -PST
 ‘(I heard that) you returned to our village.’

(7) Imperative

- a. **Bǐfāt-lāt.**
 /bǐ:fāt-lāt/
 [bi:ʝfadʝ'lat/]
 bǐ- fāt -lāt
 3SG.INAN.STAT- eat -IMP
 ‘Eat it.’

3.3.5 Auxiliary Verbs

Seaxán has a number of auxiliary verbs, most of which indicate different moods, aspects, and directions/associated motion. These are summarised in the following table and examples. Auxiliary verbs follow their head verb. Note that the ‘stem’ slot of the verb complex is taken up by a verb and any number of auxiliaries, which are preceded and followed by other morphemes in the relevant slots.

Table 11: Auxiliary Verbs			
<i>Term</i>	<i>Gloss</i>	<i>Usage</i>	<i>Source</i>
un /un/	PERF	Perfect aspect	deun ‘hold’
in /in/	HAB	Habitual aspect	ein ‘stay’
fán /fán/	ABIL	Abilitative mood	jefán ‘receive’
bū /bu:/	OPT	Optative mood	buze ‘want’
tā /ta:/	PROH	Prohibitive mood	tada ‘stop, halt’
dùt /dùt/	TRA	Translocative motion	dùt ‘go’ (obsolete)
jàt /jàt/	CIS	Cislocative motion	jàt ‘come’ (obsolete)

- (8) a. **Allefāt un.**
 /alləfātun/
 [al.lə.fɑ.'tunʌ]
 alle-fāt un
 1SG.DYN-eat PERF
 'I have eaten.'
- b. **Tallise alletelāt in.**
 /tallisə allətəlätin/
 [ta.'lis/ al.ləd.la.'tinʌ]
 talle-se alle-telāt in
 field-PL 1SG.DYN-plough HAB
 'I plough the fields (as my job).'
- c. **Lan kula fánxa?**
 /lan kulafánʃa/
 ['lan/ ku.la.'fan/tʃa]
 lan kulan fán-xa
 champion return ABIL-SBJV
 'Is the champion able to return?'
- d. **Libe tā!**
 /libəta:/ [lip]'ta:/]
 libe tā
 fight PROH
 'Do not fight!'
- e. **Dulekal dūt būxa?**
 /duləkaldùtbu:ʃa/
 [dul.gal.dup'pu:ʃa]
 dule-kal dūt bū-xa
 2SG.DYN-go TRA OPT-SBJV
 'Do you want to leave?'
- f. **Súlelibe jätte.**
 /súləlibə jättə/
 [sul.lib.'jat/tə]
 súde-libe jät-te
 3PL.DYN-fight CIS-PST
 'They came to fight us.'

3.3.6 Negation

Seaxán marks negation in a few ways, depending on the level of the negation. Nouns and adjectives may be negated with negation prefixes such as **mù-** /mù-/ or **mè-** /mè-/ and **melă-** /məlà:/, which are derivational as opposed to functioning as independent grammatical morphemes. Verbs may also have derived negative forms with the prefix **mù-/mè-**, which implies reversing the state of affairs of expected the result of the base verb, which makes the set of ‘negated’ verbs quite restricted due to the semantic implausibility of many negated verbs on a conceptual level.

- (9) a. **Sala** ‘living’ > **Mesála** ‘dead (euphemistic)’
 b. **Xade** ‘enemy’ > **Mexáde** ‘neutral party, non-belligerent’
 c. **Lein** ‘man’ > **Meleín** ‘boy, child’
 d. **Kulan** ‘return, reincarnate’ > **Mekulán** ‘leave, die (euphemistic)’

On a clausal level, negation is marked by two morphemes, one of which is part of the verb complex and the other which is a noun which functions like a particle. **Inde-** /ində-/ is a negation prefix which directly precedes any number marking (or the stem if it isn’t present), while the noun **melùt** /məlùt/ is used in tandem to indicate a clause a being negated. **Melùt** is marked with the instrumental case when applied to an intransitive clause, while it is left unmarked in the stative case in a transitive or ditransitive clause.

- (10) a. **Melùt alleindefätte.**
 /məlùt alləindəfàttə/
 [mə'lùtʔ alɭəʔinɭdəʔfat/təʔ]
 melùt alle-inde-fàt-te
 NEG 1SG.DYN-NEG-eat-PST
 ‘I did not eat anything.’
 b. **Talexaneze melùtda sùleein.**
 /taləʃanəzə məlùtda indəsùləəin/
 [talɭəʃaɭ'nəs/ mə'lùt/təʔ inɭdəsulə:ʔinʔ]
 talexane-ze melùt-da inde-sùle-ein
 the.earth-ABL NEG-INST 3PL.ANIM.STAT-LOC.COP
 ‘They are not from/of the Earth.’

3.3.7 Questions & Imperatives

Seaxán uses the subjunctive mood to mark polar questions, as well as conditionals, counterfactuals, and as a generic irrealis. The imperative mood is used for making commands. To form hortatives and other non-basic imperatives, the subjunctive mood may be used. As noted earlier, an explicit prohibitive mood (negative imperative exists), and may be used with non-2nd person subjects/agents, though those subject/agents must be explicitly marked.

- (11) a. **Dulubîfâtɬate.**
 /dulubi:fâtɬatə/
 [dulɭbi:ɭfatɬ'ɬatʋ]
 dule-bî-fât-xa-te
 2SG.DYN-3SG.INAN.STAT-eat-SBJV-PST
 'Did you eat it?'
- b. **Bîsefâtɬàt!**
 /bi:səfâtɬàt/
 [bi:ɭsəɭfadɭlaʔʌ]
 bîse-fât-làt
 3PL.INAN.STAT-eatIMP
 'Eat those!'
- c. **Sulubîsefât tã!**
 /sulubi:səfâtta:/
 [sulɭbi:ɭsəɭfatɬ'ta:ʋ]
 sule-bîse-fât tã
 1PL.INCL.DYN-3PL.INAN.STAT-eat PROH
 'We cannot eat those!'

4 Pragmatics & Semantics

4.1 Colour & Texture Terms

Seaxán has a diverse array of colour and texture terms, which cover broad categories. These are listed in the following table with glosses and basic definitions, which will then be elaborated upon later in this section.

Table 12: Colour & Texture Terms		
<i>Term</i>	<i>Gloss</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Daun /daun/	black	covers all dark colours, purple, blue, and dark brown
Dē /de:/	white	covers white, yellow, all pale colours
Kal /kal/	red	covers red, orange, magenta, and light brown
Ēla /e:la/	green	covers green, light blue, and gold
Keil /kəil/	shiny	brightly coloured, shiny, glistening
Xeī /ʃəi:/	dark	darkly coloured, dull, opaque

The basic colour terms divide the colour space into four categories, which can be understood as being typically ‘black’, ‘white’, ‘red’, and ‘green’, though each fill up together the entire colour space. The terms **xeī** and **keil** have distinctive meanings separate from the other colour terms; though they could be analysed as being ‘black’ and ‘white’, respectively, they are not synonymous with **daun** and **dē**. They can refer to the general brightness of colours, shininess/opaqueness, and how the colour, light, or texture of a substance or object relates to whether it aids or hinders vision.

Keil polysemy:

- light (of colour)
- shiny (not shiny)
- metallic, valuable, important
- revealing, aiding vision (such as small fires, light sources, the sun, clear sky, plains/open spaces)
- revealed, obvious, clear
- pure, right, orderly

Xeī polysemy:

- dark (of colour)
- dull texture
- opaque (not transparent)
- obscuring, hindering vision (such as fog, blizzards, storms, smoke, large fires, tall grass, thick woodland)
- hidden, not apparent
- evil, corrupt, chaotic, destructive

4.2 Sound Symbolism

Seaxán has a few instances of identifiable sound symbolism, and the most notable examples of this relate to two categories ‘positive’ and ‘negative’, which more narrowly refer to ‘visible’ and ‘non-visible’, ‘light’ and ‘dark’, ‘good’ and ‘evil’, ‘life’ and ‘death’, which are semantically tied together. The ‘positive’, or ‘light’ set of words, begin with the onset /l/, though there are a few words beginning with the prefix **sa-** /sa-/, which is the intensifier used broadly in **Seaxán**. The ‘negative’, or ‘dark’ set of words, begin with the onset /ʃ/, and commonly with the entire syllable /ʃa/.

Positive

- **Lan** /lan/ ‘hero, champion’ (also **Landin**, **Landal** which are personal names)
- **Lajin** /laʃin/ ‘dawn, beginning’
- **Sala** /sala/ ‘life, living’
- **Lāli** /la:li/ ‘mortal world, the Earth’
- **Lē** /le:/ ‘eye(s), vision’
- **Lēli** /le:li/ ‘reality (what is visible, true, real)’
- **Landō** /lando:/ ‘light-bringer, Venus, weapon of light’
- **Kulan** /kulan/ ‘return, come back, reincarnate’
- **Geleal** /ʒələl/ ‘source of light, fire, torch’
- **Sageleal** /saʒələl/ ‘source of (divine) great light’

Negative

- **Xeī** /ʃəi:/ ‘dark, obscuring, hidden, evil’
- **Xade** /ʃadə/ ‘enemy’
- **Xanna** /ʃanna/ ‘blindness, obscuration’
- **Xein** /ʃəin/ ‘death, oblivion’
- **Ìxa** /iʃa/ ‘traitor, betrayer, deceiver’
- **Xāli** /ʃa:li/ ‘miasma, toxic/deadly place’
- **Xaxan** /ʃaʃan/ ‘night-time, darkness’
- **Xal** /ʃal/ ‘blood (outside of body)’

- **Xallai** /ʃallai/ ‘execution’
- **Xul** /ʃul/ ‘rat, vermin, disease-bearing (creature)’

Another set of words showing sound symbolism are those relating to earth and the landscape, which generally begin with the consonant /t/, and are followed by the consonant /l/.

Earth

- **Talan** /talan/ ‘land, country, territory’
- **Telàt** /təlàt/ ‘dig, plough’
- **Tulje** /tuljə/ ‘stone, rock’
- **Teltul** /təltul/ ‘pebble, boulder’
- **Talexane** /taləʃanə/ ‘the Earth’
- **Talzĩ** /talzĩ:/ ‘settle, farm’
- **Talle** /tallə/ ‘field’

5 Sociolinguistics

5.1 Diminutive Register

Seaxán has a diminutive register, which is used specifically to speak to young children. This register may also be used disparagingly towards non-children to imply that they are child-like or simple-minded. This register features a simplified and distinct phonological system, distinct grammatical features, and a different vocabulary and word-formation rules.

Phonological Features

- All fricatives, affricates, and sibilants become stops. This makes voicing contrastive in all places of articulation except the palatal series, though most speakers usually merge [p] into /b/ and [g] into /k/.
- Voicing-time-onset contrasts are exaggerated, with voiceless stops being pronounced as strongly aspirated or more rarely as ejective stops.
- All syncopated vowels are pronounced.
- Schwas are realised as a near-low unrounded back or central vowel when unstressed. When stressed it is raised instead to a mid unrounded back or central vowel.

- The tone contours of the pitch accent are exaggerated, with falling accent words having high tone on pre-accented syllables, while rising accent words have low tone on pre-accented syllables. Final tone words still parallel rising tone words, and have low tone on non-final syllables.
- Clusters on morpheme edges are simplified, becoming geminates of the second element for all clusters except sonorant-obstruent clusters.

Grammatical Features

- Number is double marked by quantifiers. **ĩ** /i:/ ‘all’ is preposed before plural-marked nouns, and **bũ** /bù:/ ‘two’ is preposed before all dual-marked nouns.
- Emphatic pronouns are used consistently to mark core arguments when they are not indicated by a noun.
- Reduplication is used for emphasis, usually marking the focus/comment of a sentence.

Lexical Features

- Most common nouns are phonologically simplified, reducing internal clusters and removing pretonic syllables within lexemes. Syllables marking grammatical categories are never dropped.
- Rarer nouns are avoided and instead periphrastic names are given as substitute.

The following examples present sentences to compare the diminutive register to normal adult speech:

- (12) a. **Dū sē fàtlàt!**
 /du:se: fàtlàt/
 [du:ˈse: fadˈlaʔ/]
 dū sē fàt-làt
 2SG.POSS meal eat-IMP
 ‘Eat your meal!’ (normal)
- b. **Detalle dū tētē pàllàt!**
 /dəsallə du:se:se: fàtlàt/
 [dɛˈtʰalˌlɛ du:ˈse:ˈse: pʰalˈlaʔ/]
 desalle dū sē~sē fàt-làt
 2SG.EMPH.DYN 2SG.POSS EMPH~meal eat-IMP
 ‘Eat your meal!’ (diminutive)
- c. **Leengule bekalte.**
 /ləənyulə bəkaltə/

[la:ŋ¹gul/ bə¹kal¹də¹]
 lein-gule be-kal-te
 man-DYN.DL DL-go-PST

‘The two men went.’ (normal)

d. **Bǔ leengule bekalte.**

/bù:ləənyulə bəkaltə/
 [bu:ʔla:ŋ¹gu¹lɐ¹ bɐ¹k^hal¹dɐ¹]
 bǔ lein-gule be-kal-te
 two man-DYN.DL DL-go-PST

‘The two men went.’ (diminutive)

e. **Sedai lagǎ.**

/sədai layà:/
 [sə¹ʔðə:¹ la¹ʔyɑ:¹]
 sedai lagǎ
 servant wait

‘The servant waits.’ (normal)

f. **Tedai ein.**

/sədai əin/
 [tɐ¹ʔda¹ʔi¹ ɐ¹ʔin¹]
 sedai ein
 servant LOC.COP

‘The servant waits.’ (diminutive)

6 Examples

(13) a. **Emunze bàt xā xal allane ku tajǎ xa einte.**

/əmunzə bàtʃaə ʃalallanə kutajǎ:ʃa əintə/
 [ə¹mun¹ʔd̪zə¹ bat¹ʃa:¹ ʃar¹al¹ʔlan¹ ku¹ta¹ʔja:¹ʃa¹ ə¹ʔin¹tə¹]
 emun-ze bàt xa-e xal allan-e ku tajǎ xa
 village-ABL far small-LOC low hill-LOC PROX house small
 ein-te
 LOC.COP-PST

‘This cottage stood on a low hill, at some distance from the village.’
 (CSTC 143)

b. **Talane samaxan jexul.**

/talanə samaʃan ʃəʃul/
 [ta¹ʔran¹ sa¹ma¹ʔʃan¹ ʃə¹ʔʃul¹]

talan-e samaxan jexul
land-LOC sun shine

‘The sun is shining.’ (CSTC 2)

c. **Galit xane matal tetin gōne.**

/yalitʃanə matal tətinyo:nə/
[yaʃritʃaʎnə maʃtal tətɪŋʃgo:ʎnə]
galit xan-e matal tetin gō-ne
near time-LOC rain fall stop-FUT

‘Soon the rain will stop.’ (CSTC 22)

d. **Ī xane mātfelīgute galba kedillai mātlijedigute bazit xansū saməmalū mātlemāūgute.**

/i:ʃanə mātʃəli:γutə ɣalbəkədillai mātliɣədiγutə bazitʃansu:
saməmalu: mātmau:γutə/
[i:ʃan mapʃəʎri:ʃut ɣalbəkʃtilʃla: madʃliɣədʃʃut
baʎzitʃanʃdzu:ʎ samʃmaʃru:ʎ madʃləʎmaʃu:ʃut]
ī xan-e māt-felī-gu-te galba kedillai
all time-LOC 3SG.ANIM.STAT-neglect-NARR-PST ragged clothes
māt-le-jedi-gu-te bazit xan-sū sa-mè-malū
3SG.ANIM.DYN-wear-NARR-PST cold day-LOC.PL very-NEG-ease
māt-le-māū-gu-te
3SG.ANIM.DYN-feel-NARR-PST

‘She was always, shabby, often ragged, and on cold days very uncomfortable.’ (CSTC 161)

e. **Duma anlagāte anlagā.**

/duma anlayà:tə anlayà:/
[ʃduʎmaʎ anʎlaʃʃa:təʎ anʎlaʃʃa:ʎ]
duma an-lagā-te an-lagā
2SG.DAT 1SG.STAT-stay-PST 1SG.STAT-stay

‘I have been waiting for you.’ (CSTC 47)

Easter Eggs

Seaxán has a large number of easter eggs in its lexicon and morphology, which were taken from the Wheel of Time books, as well as direct borrowings from the Old Tongue (henceforth OT), at least in the forms that can be reconstructed from the books². The following list non-exhaustively explains the easter eggs I've hidden in this document.

- **Seaxán**: invokes the place/country name 'Seanchan'
- **ein** 'LOC.COP': ain (OT)
- **-din** 'male suffix': din 'brother' (OT)
- **-dal** 'female suffix': dar 'sister' (OT)
- **melä-** 'negative attributive': mera- 'without' (OT)
- **ī** 'all': aes (OT)
- **emun** 'village': Emond's Field
- **dama** 'leash': dam (OT)
- **allan** 'hill': allen (OT)
- **xade** 'enemy': shadar 'shadow' (OT)
- **mide** 'guide': mahdi 'seeker' (OT)
- **sadai** 'servant': sedai (OT)
- **geide** 'warrior': gai'don 'battle' (OT)
- **taasa** 'free person': tuatha (OT)
- **kedin** 'drape (v.)': cadin 'clothes' (OT)
- **lagă** 'wait': logoth 'waiting' (OT)
- **lein** 'man': (al)lein (OT)
- **daun** 'black': doon (OT)
- **dē** 'white': de 'sun' (OT)
- **kal** 'red': cal (OT)
- **ēla** 'green': era 'blue' (OT)
- **xeī** 'dark': shai'tan 'the Dark One' (OT)

²I have not taken from the actual conlang developed for the TV series.

- **keil** 'shiny': kair 'golden' (OT)
- **lan** 'hero, champion': Lan, Rand
- **felin** 'wolf': Perrin
- **lajin** 'dawn, beginning': rahien (OT)
- **landō** 'light-bringer': Callandor
- **sala** 'life': sora (OT)
- **geleal** 'light imbued': Angreal (OT)
- **sageleal** 'source of (divine) light': Sa'angreal (OT)
- **xein** 'death, oblivion': shain 'peace' (OT)
- **ixa** /iʃa/ 'traitor, betrayer, deceiver': isha (OT)
- **xal** /ʃal/ 'blood (outside of body)': shar (OT)
- **xul** /ʃul/ 'rat': sorda (OT)
- **deun** /dəun/ 'have, hold': duente 'holds' (OT)
- **mōle** /mo:lə/ 'die': moridin 'grave' (OT)

Abbreviations

1	1 st person	INAN	inanimate
2	2 nd person	INST	instrumental
3	3 rd person	NARR	narrative
ABL	ablative	LOC	locative
ABIL	abilitative	OPT	optative
ANIM	animate	PERF	perfect
CIS	cislocative	PL	plural
COLL	collective	PAST	past
DAT	dative	REP	reportative
DL	dual	STAT	stative
DYN	dynamic	SG	singular
FUT	future	SBJV	subjunctive
HAB	habitual	TRA	translocative
IMP	imperative		