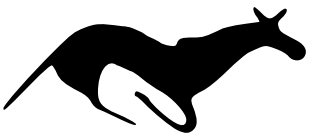
Dictionary of qâ

CrazyEttin



CrazyEttin 2016–2022 (http://ahti.space/~crazyettin/)

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The title page illustration is based on a petroglyph from the Altai (*Алтай*) Mountains. The fonts used in this work are Gentium Plus by SIL International (http://software.sil.org/gentium/), ɕéqɑɕe (ᒉᔑ) by CrazyEttin, and Oyun Čaγan Tig (᠊᠋᠋᠋

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Introduction

Ethnography

History

The qâ (ɛ) emerged as a distinct ethnicity of mixed origin in the early 33rd century BCE when the tewtéɦ[1] migrations reached the ɕékɯɕɛɕehkɯqɑ (ɳɓɳɹıɓɛ) Pass[2] from the north[3]. They rapidly adopted the horse from their new neighbours and began raiding[4] passers-through in the Pass[5] and their southeastern neighbours[6] and traditional enemies the d͡ʒeʔŋ[7]. This era, however, lasted only a couple of generations before the d͡ʒeʔŋ had enough horses of their own to challenge the qâ, restricting their raiding outside the Pass considerably. The present of the timeline is the early 32nd century BCE.

Society

The most defining feature of the qâ society is that they consider meat and organs, but not animal products such as eggs or milk, unhealthy. As primarily gatherers they require more land to feed themselves than farmers, pastoralists, or even hunters. This has led to a preference for small and extremely mobile extended family bands and a lack of complex social hierarchies and structures. Familial ties remain important even between bands, however, and blood feuds are common. Some other peculiarities of their society is their complete lack of the concepts of gender, marriage, and belief in the supernatural[8].

Art

qâ music is built around traditional repeating rhythmic patterns depending on style and theme and uses a scale of five roughly equidistant pitches per octave. The most common instruments are various types of flutes and idiophones[9]. Poetry is mostly sung and instead of fixed forms its structure is usually defined by the music.

Carving of and painting on rock and wood and pyrography on wood are extremely common. Cloth is usually dyed with various locally available earth pigments and plant dyes.

Technology

qâ technology is Eneolithic, or Chalcolithic, and they mostly use tools made of ground stone. Instead of a knife their most common tool is a unifacial hand adze used for digging as well as cutting.

Their metallurgy is limited to cold-working native copper, whose practical application is thus limited to small items such as nails, needles, and jewellery. String, rope, and cloth made of nettle fibres are used instead of sinew and leather. Items made of materials or with techniques not available to the qâ are, however, often acquired through trade and raiding.

Notes

1. Lit. 'People'. A Proto-Indo-European group analogous to the Afanas′evans (афанасьевские, *afanas′evskie*) of our timeline, see J. P. Mallory and D. Q. Adams, ed. *Encyclopedia of Indo-European Culture* (London and Chicago: Routledge, 1997), 4–6 and 417. The IPA transcription of tewtéħ is based on James Clackson, *Indo-European Linguistics: An Introduction* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2007).
2. Lit. 'Windmouth'. The Dzungarian (𐰚𐰞𐰼 𐰀𐰼, *Zöün γar*) Gate of our timeline. The qâ mostly inhabit the area from its top to the southern shores of the qáɬɛhɕekɯkɯhɬɛħ (ᠰᠠᠯᠠᠨᠤᠨᠠᠭᠤᠷ, lit. 'Salt Lake') Lake, the Alaköl (Алакөл) Lake of our timeline, and the associated river valleys.
3. The tewtéħ extend farther to the south than the Afana′evans did.
4. Mounted warfare has not been invented, so the horses are used only for transport.
5. Reducing migration, trade, and other contacts between the Central and Eastern Steppes compared to our timeline.
6. In the d͡ʒeʔŋ Steppe, the Dzungarian Steppe of our timeline.
7. Lit. 'People'. A Pre-Proto-Yeniseian (енисейский, *jenisejskij*) group with no direct counterpart in our timeline.
8. This does not, however, mean they are atheists in the modern sense either.
9. Chordophones have not been invented.

Phonology

Phonemes and Allophones

Consonants		Alveolo-palatal	Peripheral		Debuccalised	
		Plain	Plain	Emphatic	Plain	Emphatic
Plosives		/ɬ/	/k~p/	/q~ꝑ/		
Fricatives		[ɕ]			[h~f]	[ħ~ɸ]
Glide		[j]				
Vowels		Front	Raised	Retracted		
Advanced tongue root	+	/e/	[ɯ~u]			
	–	/ɛ/	[ɷ~ʊ]	[ɑ]		

The emphatic labials [ꝑ] and [ɸ] are realised as pharyngealised. The nonstandard IPA letters ɬ and ɷ are used and vowels transcribed based on their acoustics instead of their articulation to increase legibility.

In normalised transcriptions allophony is written out but free variation is not. In the latter case the most common form, listed first in the table above, is used.

Phonotactics

The syllable structure is (C)V(C). /e/ does not occur after onset /q~ꝑ/. Vowel-initial syllables and adjacent syllables with identical bodies are rare. The domain of syllabification is the phonological word, corresponding to the morpheme.

Allophony

Adjacent vowels are separated by an epenthetic [j]. Onset /ɬ/ is lenited into [ɕ] before /e/. Vowels are raised after onset /k~p/ and retracted after onset /q~ꝑ/. Codae are debuccalised into [h~f] after /e/ and into [ħ~ɸ] after /ɛ/, and assimilate to a following onset in emphaticness and labialness. The domain of epenthesis and coda assimilation is the intonational phrase.

Prosody

The isochrony is syllable-based. The first or only phonological word of an accentual phrase, corresponding to the morphological word, has a falling tone [◌̂] that spreads into a high [◌́] one on its first syllable and a neutral one on the following ones if possible. Unaccented phonological words have a neutral tone. The falling tone is longer than the high and neutral ones.

Intonation is not prosodically meaningful and tends to be level. Prosodic stress /ˈ/ on the first syllable of an accentual phrase can be used for emphasis. The boundaries of intonational phrases /|/ and utterances /‖/ are marked by preboundary lengthening and pausae. Clauses always form distinct intonational phrases.

Syllabics

The phonology of qâ is not well suited for an alphabet, and IPA transcriptions of it are practically a dyslexia simulator even with the non-standard letters and conventions adopted in this work. The Syllabics are a non-canonical writing system designed to address this problem.

Conventions

The writing direction is from left to right. Words are separated by spaces and can be hyphenated at syllable borders for line breaking. Monosyllabic compound heads are separated by non-breaking hyphens except for those ending in ı and followed by ⴰ. Emphasis is can be marked with overlining above the x-height.

Graphemes

Letters								Vowel sign	Punctuation		Other
[ɛ jɛ]	[qɑ]	Ligature of ⵉ and ⵏ	[kɷ]	[ʨɛ]	[ɕe]	Iteration mark	[h ħ]	/e/	/|/	/||/	Coördinator sign
ⴰ	ⵉ	ⵋ	ⵃ	ⵊ	ⵏ	ⵎ	ⵏ	ⵓ	|	||	ⵓ

There is a separate letter for each syllable body with a phonetically distinct onset. Except for ⵏ, the nucleus /ɛ/ is inherent to the body letters and the nucleus /e/ is marked with the diacritic ⵓ. Codae are written with the letter ı.

ⵎ iterates the preceding base letter. The domain of its use is a sequence of letters uninterupted by spaces or non-breaking hyphens.

| and || are used after prosodic units separated by a non-breaking space. || can also be used at the beginning of units of text such as paragraphs or headings. ⵓ can replace the coördinating conjunction *êh* (ⴰⵏ).

The order of the letters is ⴰ, ⵉ, ⵃ, ⵊ, ⵏ, ⵎ, and ı. Despite its nominal place in the order ⵎ is collated as the letter it represents. Letters with ⵓ are collated after their plain forms. Orthographic hyphens have secondary collation weight.

Stylistic Considerations

As qâ is unwritten in-universe, texts should be written as close to spoken language as possible. Initial ‖ should not be used in indented paragraphs because they originally developed from the omission of the roughly analogous pilcrow (¶).

Grammar

Lexicology

The open lexical word classes are verbs and nouns and the closed grammatical ones the conjunction *êh* (ᴏ̣ı, :), the conjunction and prefix *kω̂ħ(-)* (ᴌı), and the particle *ƫê* (ᒣ). Adjectival functions are taken by abstract nouns and adverbial ones by verbs. There are no words for numbers. Loaning is rare.

Morphology

qâ has an exclusively analytic grammar and thus no inflectional morphology. Lexical words can be compounded with eachother, mixed compounds taking the class of their head. The prefix *kω̂ħ-* is used to derive nouns from verbs and abstract nouns from concrete ones. Verbs acting as modifiers in compounds are not explicitly nominalised.

Syntax

qâ has neutral alignment and right-branching syntax with topic fronting (gloss 1). Both topics and comments can be dropped if they can be inferred from context (gloss 2). Verb phrases can be chained in serial constructions ordered according to causation and order of occurence (gloss 3). Noun clauses are introduced with the conjunction *kω̂ħ* (gloss 4). Clauses within a sentence usually form separate intonational phrases.

1. ᴇ ᴌᒣᒣ ᒣᴇıᒣı ||
   qâ kώƫɛɕe ɕéqɑhƫɛħ ||
   qâ kill d͡ʒeʔŋ ||
   "A qâ killed / was killed by a d͡ʒeʔŋ."

2. ᒣᴇ ᴌᴇ ᒣᴇıᒣı ᒣᴌ̣ıᒣ ᴇᒣ ᴏ̣ᴌᒣ || : ᒣᴌ̣ıᒣ ||
   ɕéqɑ kώqɑ ɕéqɑhƫɛħ ɕékɯhƫɛ qáƫɛ ékωɕe | êh ƫɛ́hkɯ ||
   1P ADV d͡ʒeʔŋ take DEF horse | COORD have ||
   "I took this horse from a d͡ʒeʔŋ, so it's mine."

3. ᴇᴇ ᑲᴇ ᴇᴇᒣᒉ ᴇᴏᒣᴇ ᑲ̣ᴇᒣ ᴇᒣᒉᒣᑲ ᑲ̣ᒣᴇ ᑲᒣ-ᴇᒣᴇᒣᒣ ||

qáʈɛ kώqɑ qáʈɛhɕe qájɛhʈɛ kɯ́qɑh ʈɛ́hɕehkω kɯ́hʈɛ kω̂ħqɑħqɑʈɛħ ||

DEF ADV lake ride LOC mountain make NZ:burn ||

"They rode from the lake to the mountain and set up a camp."

4. ᴏ̣ᑲᒉ || ᑲᒣ ᑲᴇ ᴇᴏᒣᴇ | ᴇᒣᑲ̣ᒣᒉ ||

ékωɕe | kω̂ħ kώqɑ qájɛhʈɛ | qáhkɯhɕeh ||

horse | NZ ADV ride | tire ||

"The horse that they rode was tired."

Nouns can be modified by other nouns or noun clauses describing or delimiting the head or indicating a relationship with it. Describing or delimiting modifiers come before those indicating a relationship and the two are not linked with a conjunction.

Negation is marked with the word *ʈɛ̂*, acting as a preceding particle for verbs and a head noun for nouns. A verb does not take the negative particle if one or both of its arguments are negative.

Commands, questions, and conditionals are not distinguished from statements. The indefinite pronoun *ɕê* (ᒉ) is used in non-polar questions. Polar questions are answered either by echoing the relevant verb or with the verb *kɯ́hʈɛ* (ᴇᒣᑲ̣) 'do', with or without the negative particle.

The coördinating conjunction *êh* is placed before all non-initial coördinated elements. Conjoined comparatives are used for comparison.

Dictionary

Dictionary

‖ ᴏ ‖

ᴏᴇ *éqa* Noun: right (direction). Cf. ᴊᴅ̣.

ᴏᴉᴉᴇ *éɕeħqa* Noun: heart, centre.

ᴏ̣ᴅᴉ *ékɯɕe* (tewtéħ *ʔékʲwos* ‘horse’) Noun: 1. horse. 2. mount.

ᴏ̣ᴉ (:) *êh* Conjunction: coördinator (COORD).

‖ ᴇ ‖

ᴇ *qâ* Noun: 1. person, people. 2. human. 3. qâ. ~ ᴉᴉ Phrase: (poetic) qâ.

ᴇᴏᴉᴉ *qájɛhtɛ* Intransitive verb: ride.

ᴇᴅ *qákɯ* Noun: little, few, less. Used with nouns. Cf. ᴅᴉᴉ. ᴅ̣ᴉᴉ~ Intransitive verb: little, less. Used with verbs.

ᴇᴅᴉᴉ *qákɯɕeh* Noun: proximity, immediacy.

ᴇᴅ̣ᴊ *qákɯkɯ* Transitive verb: cover, surround, around.

ᴇᴉ *qáƫɛ* Noun: definite pronoun (DEF). Used for second and third persons.

ᴇᴉᴉᴉ *qáƫɛhɕe* Noun: (body of) water. Proper noun: (colloquial) Jalaŋaşköl (Жалаңашкөл) Lake. ~ᴅᴊᴉᴉ Noun: 1. salt water. 2. salt lake. Proper noun: Alaköl (Алакөл) Lake. ~ᴅᴊᴅ̣ᴅ Proper noun: Jalaŋaşköl Lake.

ᴉᴇ *qáɕeqa* Noun: 1. morning, dawn. 2. east. Cf. ᴅᴊᴅ̣ᴉ, ᴅ̣ᴉᴉᴇᴉ, and ᴉᴅᴊᴅᴉᴇᴉ.

ᴉᴅ *qáɕekɯ* Noun: strength, power.

ʕꓕ *qáɕeȶɛ* Noun: 1. tongue. 2. language.

ɛɪɛꓕɪ *qáħqaȶɛħ* Intransitive verb: burn. ᴅɪ-~ Noun: 1. fire. 2. camp. 3. band, family.

ɛɪᴅꓕ *qáhkɯɕe* Noun: size.

ɛɪᴅ̣ɪꓕɪ *qáhkɯhɕeh* Intransitive verb: tire.

ɛɪꓕɪᴅ̣ *qáhȶɛhkɯ* Noun: speed.

ɛɪꓕ *qáhɕe* Noun: 1. self. 2. reflexive, reciprocal pronoun (REFL).

ɛɪꓕɪɛ *qáhɕeħqa* Transitive verb: tell. ᴅɪ-~ Noun: story, literature, poem, song, poetry.

‖ ᴅ ‖

ᴅᴏɛɪ *kɯ́jeqaħ* Noun: back (direction), lastness. Cf. ᴅɪɛɪᴅɪ.

ᴅɛ *kɯ́qa* Transitive verb: with, by (means), about, because of, from (ADV). Used for adverbial abstract nouns. Cf. ᴅ̣ɛɪ.

ᴅɪꓕɪɹ̣ *kɯ́kɯhȶɛħ* Noun: 1. salt. 2. bitterness.

ᴅɪꓕ *kɯ́kɯhɕe* Noun: fibre.

ᴅꓕᴅ *kɯ́ȶɛkɯ* Intransitive verb: prevail, win.

ᴅꓕꓕ *kɯ́ȶɛɕe* Transitive verb: kill.

ᴅꓕɪ *kɯ́ȶɛħ* Noun: much, many, more. Used with nouns. Cf. ɛᴅ. ᴅ̣ɪꓕ~ Intransitive verb: much, more. Used with verbs.

ᴅꓕ *kɯ́ɕe* Noun: fish, aquatic animal. Obligatory reference to *ghoti*.

ᴅɪ *kɯ̂ħ* Conjunction: clause nominaliser (NZ). Prefix: action, state, quality (NZ). Used for deriving nouns from verbs and abstract nouns from concrete ones.

ᑲᑊᑫᑊ *kώħqahkωħ* Noun: front, firstness. Cf. ᑲᑫᑫᑊ.

ᑲᑊᑲᒉ *kώhkuɕe* Noun: 1. sun. 2. day, noon. 3. south. Cf. ᑫᑫ, ᑲᒉᑊᑫᑊ, and ᑫᑲᑊᑫᑊ.

ᑲᑫᑲᑊ *kúqakωħ* Transitive verb: break, hurt.

ᑲᑫᑊ *kúqaħ* Transitive verb: in, on, at, by (location), to, into (LOC). Used for recipients, beneficiaries, and results. Cf. ᑲᑫ.

ᑲᒍ *kúkω* Noun: left (direction). Cf. ᑫᑫ.

ᑲᒍᒉ *kúkωɕe* (tewtéħ *kʷékʷlos* 'wheel') Noun: wheel.

ᑲᒍᑊᑫᑊ *kúkωħqaħ* Transitive verb: greet. Interjection: greeting.

ᑲᑫᑫᒉ *kúṭɛɕe* Noun: sheep, goat.

ᑲᑫᑫᒉ *kúṭɛɕe* (tewtéħ *kʲṛsós* 'vehicle') Noun: 1. cart, wagon. 2. vehicle.

ᑲᑫᑊᑫ *kúṭɛħqa* Transitive verb: carry, pull.

ᑲᑊᑫᑊᑫᑊ *kúɕeħqaħ* Noun: 1. evening, dusk. 2. west. Cf. ᑫᑫ, ᑲᑊᑲᒉ, and ᑫᑲᑊᑫᑊ.

ᑲᑊᑫᑫᑊ *kúħqaṭɛħ* Noun: fabric, (outer) garment.

ᑲᑊᑫ *kúhṭɛ* Transitive verb: do, cause, make. Used for answering polar questions.

ᑲᑊᑊᑲᑊ *kúhɕehkωħ* Transitive verb: 1. give, give up, renounce. 2. shine, emit.

‖ ᑫ ‖

ᑫ *ṭɛ̂* Particle: negation (NEG). Noun: negative pronoun (NEG).

ᑫᑫᑲ *ṭɛ́qakω* Transitive verb: hear, listen.

ᑫᑫ *ṭɛ́qaɕe* Noun: 1. friend, ally. 2. ṭɛ́qɑɕe.

ᑲᒣᑫᒣ *ȶέqahkɯh* Transitive verb: speak, say.

ᑫᒣᑫᒣ *ȶέqahȶɛ* Noun: warmth.

ᑲᒃ *ȶέkɷ* Copula: be. Intransitive verb: exist.

ᑲᒣᑲᒣ *ȶέkɷħqaħ* Noun: 1. night. 2. north. Cf. ᑫᑫ, ᑲᒣᑲᒣ, and ᑲᒣᑲᒣ.

ᑲᒣᑲᒣ *ȶέkɷhkɯ* Transitive verb: agree, promise, swear. Cf. ᑲᒣᑲᒣ. ᑲᒣ-~ Noun: agreement, promise, contract, oath.

ᑲᒣᑲ *ȶέkɯɕe* Noun: 1. everything, all. 2. world.

ᑲᒣᑲᒣ *ȶέkɯhȶɛ* Intransitive verb: travel, migrate. ᑲᒣ-~ Noun: trip, journey, migration.

ᑲᑲᑲᒣ *ȶέɕeqaħ* Noun: 1. shelter. 2. leeward. 3. northwest (winter) 4. southeast (summer). Cf. ᑲᒣ-ᑲᑫ.

ᑲᒣᑫᒣ *ȶέħqakɯ* Transitive verb: remove.

ᑲᒣᑫᒣ *ȶέħqaȶɛħ* Noun: weight.

ᑲᒣᑫᒣ *ȶέħqaħ* Noun: thing, object.

ᑲᒣᑲᒣ *ȶέhkɷɕe* Intransitive verb: run. Transitive verb: escape, flee.

ᑲᒣᑲ *ȶέhkɯ* Transitive verb: have, possess, own.

ᑲᒣᑲᒣ *ȶέhɕehkɷ* Noun: 1. height. 2. mountain(s).

‖ ᑲ ‖

ᑲ *ɕê* Noun: indefinite pronoun (INDEF). Used in non-polar questions.

ᑲᑫ *ɕéqa* Noun: first person pronoun (1P).

ᑲᑫ *ɕéqaɕe* Noun: 1. buran (a strong winter wind). 2. (cold, calculating) determination.

ᒉᑫᒉᑫ *ɕéqahʈɛħ* Noun: 1. d͡ʒeʔŋ 2. foreigner, barbarian.

ᒉᑲᒉ *ɕékɯɕe* Noun: 1. mouth. 2. entrance, door. 3. mountain pass. ~ᒍᑲᒉ Proper noun: Dzungarian Gate.

ᒉᑲᒃᑫ *ɕékɯhʈɛ* Transitive verb: take.

ᒉᑲᒃᑲ *ɕékɯhkɯ* Noun: rock, stone.

ᒉᑲᒃᑫᒉ *ɕéʈɛkɯh* Transitive verb: search, track (down), chase, drive.

ᒉᑫᒉ *ɕéʈɛħ* Noun: place, land.

ᒉᒍᒉ *ɕéɕeh* (tewtéħ *tewtéħ* 'people') Noun: tewtéħ.

ᒉᑲᒉᑫᒉ *ɕéħqahkɯħ* Intransitive verb: disagree, argue, fight. Cf. ᒉᑲᒉᑫ. ᑲᒉ-~ Noun: disagreement, argument, conflict, fight.

ᒉᑲᒉᑫ *ɕéhkɯqa* Intransitive verb: blow (of wind by default). ᑲᒉ~ Noun: 1. right of windward. 2. southwest (winter) 3. northeast (summer). ᑲᒉ-~ Noun: 1. wind. 2. windward. 3. southeast (winter). 4. northwest (summer). Cf. ᒉᒉᑫᒉ. ᑲᒍ~ Noun: 1. left of windward. 2. northeast (winter) 3. southwest (summer).

ᒉᑲᒉᑫ *ɕéhkɯʈɛ* Intransitive verb: come, arrive. Transitive verb: enter.

ᒉᑫᒉᑫ *ɕéhʈɛqa* Noun: 1. lowness. 2. plain, steppe.

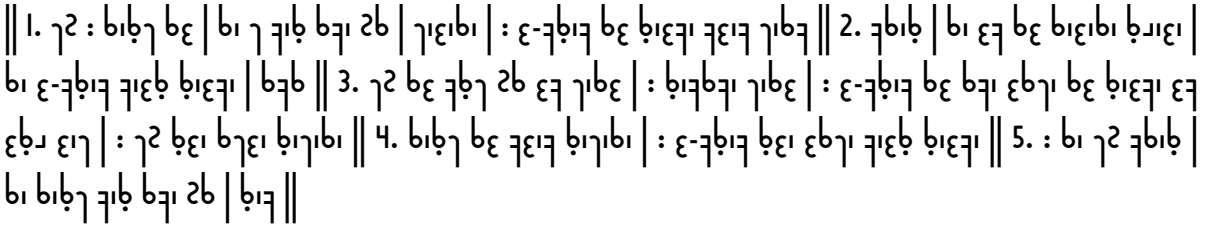
ᒉᑫᒉᑫ *ɕéhʈɛkɯ* Transitive verb: see, watch.

Example Texts

The Buran and the Sun

The North Wind and the Sun, attributed to Aísōpos (Αἴσωπος), is commonly used as a parallel text in comparative linguistics. This version of the text is translated and adapted from The International Phonetic Association, *Handbook of* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999), 44.

Text



Transcription

1. ɕéqaɕe jêh kώhkɯɕe kώqa | kῶh ɕê ɬéhkɯ kώɬɛħ qáɕekω | ɕéħqahkωh | êh qâɬɛkɯhɬɛ kώqa kύħqaɬɛh ɬéqahɬɛ ɕéhkωɬɛ || 2. ɬékωhkɯ | kῶħ qáɬɛ kώqa kώħqahkωh kύkωħqah | kῶħ qâɬɛkɯhɬɛ ɬéħqakɯ kύħqaɬɛh | kώɬɛkω || 3. ɕéqaɕe kώqa ɬékɯɕe qáɕekω qáɬɛ ɕéhkω-qa | êh kύhɬɛkωɬɛh ɕéhkωqa | êh qâɬɛkɯhɬɛ kώqa kώɬɛħ qákωɕeh kώqa kύħqaɬɛħ qáɬɛ qákɯkω qáhɕe | êh ɕéqaɕe kύqah kώɕeqah kύhɕehkωħ || 4. kώhkɯɕe kώqa ɬéqahɬɛ kύh-ɕehkωħ | êh qâɬɛkɯhɬɛ kύqaħ qákωɕeh ɬéħqakɯ kύħqaɬɛħ || 5. êh kῶh ɕéqaɕe ɬékωhkɯ | kῶh kώhkɯɕe ɬéhkɯ kώɬɛħ qáɕekω | kύhɬɛ ||

Gloss

1. buran COORD sun ADV | NZ INDEF have more strength | argue | COORD person:travel ADV cloak warmth arrive || 2. Ø agree | NZ DEF ADV firstness cause | NZ person:travel remove cloak | win || 3. buran ADV all strength DEF blow | COORD Ø do:more blow | COORD person:travel ADV more proximity ADV cloak DEF surround REFL | COORD buran LOC end give.up || 4. sun ADV warmth shine | COORD person:travel LOC immediacy remove cloak || 5. COORD NZ buran agree | NZ sun have more strength | make ||

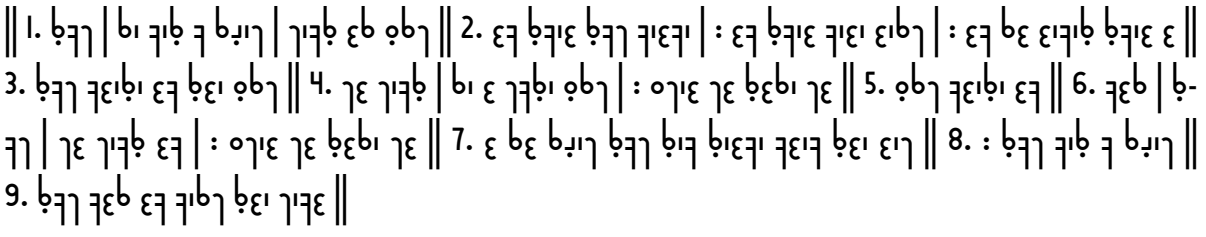
Translation

1. The Buran and the Sun were disputing which was stronger, when a traveler with a warm cloak arrived. 2. They agreed that the one who first made the traveler remove their cloak would win. 3. The Buran blew with all of their strength, but the more they blew the more closely the traveler wrapped their cloak around themself, and in the end the Buran gave up. 4. The Sun shone warmly, and immediately the traveler took off their cloak. 5. And the Buran was made to agree that the Sun was stronger.

Schleicher's Fable

Schleicher's Fable, also known as *The Sheep and the Horses*, was written in 1868 by August Schleicher in reconstructed Proto-Indo-European. This version of the text is translated and adapted from R. S. P. Beekes, *Comparative Indo-European Linguistics: An Introduction*, 2nd ed. (Amsterdam and Philadelphia: John Benjamin's Publishing Company, 2011), 287.

Text



Transcription

1. kúɬɛɕe | kôh ɬéhku ɬê kókuhɕe | ɕéhɬɛku qákɯ jékɯɕe || 2. qáɬɛ kúɬɛħqa kúɬɛɕe ɬéħqaɬɛħ | êh qáɬɛ kúɬɛħqa ɬéħqaħ qáhkɯɕe | êh qáɬɛ kóqa qáhɬɛhku kúɬɛħqa qâ || 3. kúɬɛɕe ɬéqahkuħ qáɬɛ kúqaħ ékɯɕe || 4. ɕéqa ɕéhɬɛku | kôh qâ ɕéɬɛkuh ékɯɕe | êh éɕeħqa ɕéqa kúqakɯh ɕéqa || 5. ékɯɕe ɬéqahkuħ qáɬɛ || 6. ɬéqakɯ | kúɬɛɕe | ɕéqa ɕéhɬɛku qáɬɛ | êh éɕeħqa ɕéqa kúqakɯh ɕéqa || 7. qâ kóqa kókuhɕe kúɬɛɕe kúhɬɛ kúħqaɬɛh ɬéqahɬɛ kúqaħ qáhɕe || 8. êh kúɬɛɕe ɬéhku ɬê kókuhɕe || 9. kúɬɛɕe ɬéqakɯ qáɬɛ ɬéhkɯɕe kúqah ɕéhɬɛqa ||

Gloss

1. sheep | NZ Ø have NEG fibre | see few horse || 2. DEF pull wagon weight | COORD DEF carry thing size | COORD DEF ADV speed carry human || 3. sheep say DEF LOC horse || 4. 1P see | NZ human drive horse | COORD heart 1P hurt 1P || 5. horse say DEF || 6. Ø listen | sheep | 1P see DEF | COORD heart 1P hurt 1P || 7. human ADV fibre sheep make garment warmth LOC REFL || 8. COORD sheep have NEG fibre || 9. sheep hear DEF flee LOC plain ||

Translation

1. A sheep that had no wool saw horses: 2. one of them was pulling a heavy wagon, one carrying a big load, and one carrying a human quickly. 3. The sheep said to the horses: 4. “I see humans driving horses and my heart pains me.” 5. The horses said: 6. “Listen, sheep, we see this and our hearts pain us: 7. a human makes a warm garment for themself from the wool of the sheep. 8. And the sheep has no wool.” 9. Hearing this, the sheep fled into the plain.