

Palenggua

<https://www.wildcoast.co.za/xhosa-phrasebook>

General

.(..).	*	Further Explanation
..(..).	*	Example
..[(..)].	*	AKA
..{..}.	*	Fill in the Blank Illiteral
..{{..}}.	*	Fill in the Blank Literal
..[.].	*	Short Term Closes Into One Unit Marks as Label Tags
..{(..)}.	*	Optional
..{..}.		Optional with Situation
..[{}].	*	Phrase as Short Term
<i>'italic in apostrophe'</i>		English
<i>italic</i>		Palengguan
<i>"italic in quotation"</i>		English/Indo representing Palengguan
		Or
		Different Situation
.. .. .		Optional with a Situation
		Another Definition
--		Deliberately Empty
..[{}].		Can Also Be
..//.		Slang
..<..>.		Closest Translation

*if vague, use periods to separate between brackets

Syntax and Grammar Exclusive

→	Describes
+	Combine Order does not matter
- (With Space)	Order matters

-(Without Space)	Attach Affix(es)

Phonology

Consonants

	Labial	Alveolar		Post-Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
		Central	Lateral				
Stop	p, b	t, d				k, g	'
Fricative	f, v	s, z	lh	sh			h
Affricate		ts		ch, j			
Nasal	m	n			ny	ng	
Liquid		r	l	y		w	
Clicks		c	x	q			
Cluster						ngg	

Vowels

	Front	Central	Back
High	i		u
Mid	e		o
Low		a	

Phonotactics

I. (C)(C)(C)(C)V(C)

II. Word Structure

|| [Subj] || - [AuxVerb] [Pref] [Valency] [Verb | Adj] [Suf] - || [Obj] ||

Syntax & Grammar

I. Word Order

1. SVO
 - 1.1 Subj - Verb
 - 1.2 Subj - Verb - Obj

2. Descriptee + Descriptor
 - 2.1 Noun + Adj
 - 2.1.1 [Noun] - [Adj]
 - 2.1.2 [Noun] - [Adv] - [Adj]* (Adj1 → Noun, Adv → Noun & Adj1)
 - 2.1.3 [Noun] - [Adj1] - "and" - [Adj2] (Adj1 & Adj2 → Noun)
 - 2.2 [Noun1] - *y* - [Noun2] (Noun2 → Noun1)
 - 2.3 Verb/Adj + Adv
 - 2.3.1 [Verb] - [Adv] (Adv → Verb)
 - 2.3.2 [Adv] - [Adj] (Adv → Adj)

3. Preposition - Noun

4. Possessee - Possessor
 - 4.1 [Noun]-[Possessive Pronoun]
 - 4.2 [Noun] - [Name/Object]

5. Noun - Relative Clause
 - 5.1 Noun - "verb" Relative Clause (."which".)
[Noun] - *xa* - [Relative Clause]
 - 5.2 Noun - "to be" Relative Clause (."which is a".)
[Noun] - *xeba* - [Relative Clause]

6. Auxiliary - Verb
[Subj] - [AuxVerb] - [Verb .(Infinitive Form).]*

*Infinitive Form = [*ngu* | *nggu*]-({nasal consonant})-Root Form

II. Sentence Types

1. Declarative [(Statement)]
 - 1.1 Noun + Adj
 - 1.1.1 [Noun] - [Adj] - *na*.
 - 1.1.2 [Adj] - [Noun].
 - 1.2 Noun + Verb
 - 1.2.1 [Noun] - [Verb]
 - 1.2.2 [Noun1] - [Verb] - [Noun2]
 - 1.3 Noun + Intransitive Verb (no ambiguity with object)
 - 1.3.1 [Noun] - [IntVerb]
 - 1.3.2 [IntVerb] - [Noun]

2. Interrogative
 - 1.1 Informative
Statement + [*le* | *yile*]¹
 - 1.2 Yes/No²
 - 1.2.1 No

- Statement + *ele*¹
- 1.2.2 Yes
- Statement + *lwe*¹
- 1.3 Clarificative
- Statement + *yele*¹

¹ Either at the end of the whole sentence OR after the word/idea being questioned.

² Two contexts of asking a Yes/No question. In English, the only difference is intonation.

- 3. Imperative
 - i*-({nasal consonant})-[Verb]
 - 3.1 Polite
 - {{*ngxaba*}} + [{Statement without Subj}]
 - 3.2 "You're welcome to" / "Go ahead and"
 - xabela* + Statement

III. Plural Morphology

- 1. Singular
 - "Noun"
- 2. Paucal
 - "No-noun" (Repeat First Syllable)
- 3. Plural
 - iyi*- "Noun" (Repeat Last Syllable)

IV. Valency Changes

- 1. Passive
 - khu*-[Verb]
- 2. Causative
 - ngaku*-[Verb]

V. Tenses

- 1. Tenseless¹ (no reference to time)
 - [Verb]
- 2. Present
 - 1.1 Continuous¹ (happening now, unfinished)
 - ngam*-[Verb]
 - 1.2 Current (just started, unfinished)
 - [Verb]
 - 1.3 Perfect Continuous (started a while ago, unfinished)
 - ngoya*-[Verb]
- 3. Past
 - 2.1 Simple¹ (finished)
 - [Verb]-*lebo*
 - 2.2 Current (just finished)
 - ngofuna*-[Verb]
 - 2.3 Continuous (started and finished)
 - yama*-[Verb]
 - 2.4 Perfect¹ (finished a while ago)
 - ngola*-[Verb]

4. Future
 - 3.1 Simple ¹ (will happen)
buya-[Verb]
 - 3.2 Current (just about to happen)
-[Verb]
 - 3.3 Perfect (will have happened)
ndyomha-[Verb]
5. Incognitive* ¹ (not yet happened)
bele-[Verb]

¹ must learn; most often used.

*can be combined with Tenseless, Present Continuous, Past Perfect, and Future Simple. If combined with Tenseless, use *njuma*-. Otherwise, *nju*-.

VI. Negation

1. General
 {word}-*ne*
2. First Word of Sentence or Phrase (Preferred)
 “{(is)} not {word}” = e-{{Nasal Pair}}-{word}

Consonant	Nasal Pair	Consonant	Nasal Pair	Consonant	Nasal Pair
b	m	k	ng	s	n
c	n	x	n	sh	n
ch	n	l	n	t	n
d	n	lh	n	ts	n
q	n	m	n	v	m
f	m	n	m	w	m
g	ng	ny	m	y	n
h vowel	m n ng ny	p	m	z	n
j	n	r	n		

VII. Special Rules

1. [Negation] Root-negate ¹ using e if nasal consonant will not be m.
 - 1.1 Negate this negative word with em-.
- /1. Otherwise, root-negate using ba.

¹ To negate a word to form another word with a new definition

Examples

I. Word Order

1. SVO

1.1 Subj - Verb

Ndilwami.
[Ndi-lwami].
[I-know].
I know.

1.2 Subj - Verb - Obj

Ndimungge makho.
[Ndi-mungge] [makho].
[I-know] [him].
I know him.

2. Descriptee - Descriptor

2.1 Noun + Adj

2.1.1 [Noun] - [Adj]

2.1.2 [Noun] - [Adj1] - [Adv]

2.1.3 [Noun] - [Adj1] - "and" - [Adj2]

2.2 [Noun1] - y - [Noun2]

2.3 Verb/Adj + Adv

2.3.1 [Verb/Adj] - [Adv]

2.3.2 [Verb/Adj] - [Adv1] - [Adv2]

2.3.3 [Verb/Adj] - [Adv1] - "and" - [Adv2]

3. Preposition - Noun

Ulanjo.
At home.

4. Possessee - Possessor

4.1 [Noun]-[Possessive Pronoun]

Lanjonda.
[Lanjo-nda].
[Home-my].
My home.

4.2 [Noun] - [Name/Object]

5. Noun - Relative Clause

5.1 Noun - "verb" Relative Clause

[Noun] - xe - [Relative Clause]

5.2 Noun - "to be" Relative Clause

[Noun] - *xeba* - [Relative Clause]

6. Auxiliary - Verb

[Subj] - [AuxVerb] - [Verb (Infinitive Form)]

Nditanggo ngubonzi.

[Ndi] [itanggo] [ngu-bonzi].

[I] [like] [to shower].

I like to shower.