

Verb conjugation

	1sg	1pl	2sg	2pl	3sg	3pl
past	-ank	-il	- o o ¹	-ut		-ɔ ¹
imperative			-un ¹	-un ¹		
future	-aun ²	-i ²	-un ²	-un ²		-ɔ ²

→ o¹ → u¹ when verb is negated.

Syntax

Verb Consonant-conjugation

(consonant: f- for transitive verbs, m- ~~to~~ to negate the verb. ~~is not used~~.)
t- for intransitive verbs,

exceptions

In the imperative, t- → k-.

In the past tense, f- → t-.

Verbs (transitive)

English	Tangsa
to eat	sa ¹
to kill grill	sa jaug ¹
to kill	t ¹ at
to rub	t ¹ ut
to sell	faun ¹
to steal	gun ¹
to buy	runi ²

Verbs (intransitive)

English	Tangsa
to fall	ru¹
to fall	ru ¹
to cough	saun¹
to cough	saun ¹
to run	ju ¹
to stand	taap
to dive	dok

Might be transitive or intransitive

English	Tangsa
to arrange	dun ¹
to sit	gaug ¹
to fly	ba ¹
to shoot	gap
to squeeze	su ¹
to bite	kauk (assume transitive)
to cut	taum ¹ (assume transitive)

Writing system

Alphabetic, left-to-right. The tone or the presence of a stop after the vowel is indicated ~~by~~ ^{as separate} vowel symbols.

if no stop follows in writing, the default is ?.

y, m, and l can occur after vowels that have tone, with final y written differently from initial y:

y (initial): W y (final): ɜ

j: ɕ i: ɕ t: ɕ
n: ɕ s: ɕ u: h
t^h: ɕ m: ɕ d: ɕ
r: ɕ l: ɕ b: d
k: ɕ tɕ: ɕ p: ɕ
g: ɕ

a¹: ɕ u¹: ɕ
a²: W u²: d
ɔ¹/ɔ: ɕ i²: ɕ
a¹/a: ɕ u²: ɕ
u¹/u: ɕ u¹: ɕ
i¹/i: ɕ u¹: ɕ
ɔ¹/ɔ: ɕ a¹: ɕ
o¹/o: ɕ ɔ²: ɕ
u¹: ɕ u¹: ɕ
u²: ɕ

Note: u¹, u² and u² are written with single letters.

Other diphthongs are written as the two vowels in sequence (they must have the same tone or both agree that a stop is present).

- (1) gap to¹
- (2) runi² si²
- (3) ju¹ mu¹
- (4) you¹ didn't run
- (5) you¹ will stand
- (6) you¹ sold
- (7) you¹ emerge (imp.)
- (11) you¹ will dive
- (15) kauk ju¹

(14) am¹ ɕ ɕ h