

# Translation: Kúsawoj

Kúloniloniəj kúəhóəge Xájəcoc Tújəpop. Ə lox Ocəcajəgaj kúmpupuk, nəgo no onde jó kúmpukage fi loni. Omzágm kúmpukpukage no jóəd nəgo om ətətaj. Nəgo uezágm záhned jó fi okufáəj, no iəkúz oŋ púnej. Iəkúz kúokufáək jóən.

**Proper Nouns:** Xájəcoc Tújəpop [ˈxajəcɔc ˈtɯjəpɔp] , Ocəcajəgaj [ɔcəcakəgəj]

## Documentation

### Vocabulary

<u>Word</u>	<u>Lexical Class</u>	<u>Semantic Meaning</u>	<u>Noun (keN-)</u>	<u>Adjective (-Vn)</u>	<u>Verb (zeN-)</u>	<u>Recurrence (1st)</u>
ət	noun	man/woman	tribe	living/human-like	to live	
əhó	verb	to lead (something somewhere)	leader			
fi	conjunction	in				
iəkúz	adverb	instead				
loni	noun	house, hut	village, town		to build	
no	exclamation	no, negative, etc.				
jó	verb	to bring			to steal	
ŋn	verb	to ask			to request	
od	particle	[progressive tense]	[gerund]	[participle]	to begin	
okufá	noun	gold, silver, precious metal	wealth			
ol	particle	[question], [dep clause marker]	what	how	why	
om	conjunction	at				
omzágm	adverb	now				

m						
oŋ	verb	to go			to move (something)	
puk	verb	to fight	army, militia			to counter
pún	noun	goal				
uezág m	adverb	already				
zágm	noun	day				

<u>Person</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Possessive</u>
1st	Singular	ləjo	-Vj
	Plural	nəjo	
2nd	Singular	loh	-Vh
	Plural	noh	
3rd	Singular	ləgo	-Vge
	Plural	nəgo	

## Affixes

Affixes are prefixes and suffixes applied to stem words to change their meaning.

<u>Affix</u>	<u>Usage</u>	<u>Notes</u>
m-	Affirmation	
nə-	Negation	
kúN-	Noun	
záN-	Verb	
-Vn	Adjective	
-Vwi	Formal	Used in formal contexts as a particle. When used as a suffix, is an honorific.
-Vu	Diminutive	
uə-Vn	Augmentative	Derived from DIM-NEG

Affixes can have a vowel or nasal preceding or proceeding it that change based on the surrounding sounds:

- N/m/\_{p,b}
- N/n/\_{t,d}
- N/ɲ/\_{c,ʃ}
- N/ŋ/\_{k,g}
- N/ø/\_{else}
- V/e/{w,j,ɹ,l, C[+nasal]}\_
- V/a/C[+stop]\_
- V/ø/C[+fricative]\_
- V/ə/V\_
- V/ə/\_V

## Recurrence

Recurrence is a special kind of affix, which reduplicates the first syllable of the root to show the concept of the stem happening at least twice in some way. Consider:

- *puk* “to fight” → *pupuk* “to counter”
- *mgon* “blood” → *memgon* “scar”

## Word Order and General Grammar

Kúsawoj is SOV. Adjectives follow their noun. Adverbs follow their verb.

## Nouns

Nouns are not declined.

Nouns are explicitly denoted using the **kúN-** prefix. **Plurality** is shown by reduplicating the root: *at* vs *atat* (“person” vs “people”), *kúzam* vs *kúzamzam* (“(a) nap” vs “naps”).

Diminutive is **-Vu**, augmentive is **uə-Vn**, derived from negating the diminutive.

## Pronouns

Pronouns change based on number and person. They can be substituted for nouns.

**Personal pronouns** have a **possessive** form that is appended to a noun to show possession: *gəku* “nose” vs *gəkuəh* “your nose”.

## Verbs

Verbs are conjugated for tense. There is “no” copula.

Prefix **ze-** makes verbs.

Particle **od** makes a verb progressive.

## Tenses

Past **-Vd**

Present **Ø**

Future **-Vx**

## Copula

The adjective affix **-Vn** is used as a particle **on** as a copula, and otherwise acts like a verb. This copula isn't used in the present; it's used with the past tense as a preterite and the future tense as an imperative.

## Clauses

Dependent clauses are linked to independent clauses by the particle **ol**, the question marker. Dependent clauses are always placed before the independent clause.

**Ol** changes depending on the conditionality of the dependent clause. No affix marks the end of the dependent clause and the start of the independent clause. The diminutive affix is used when the dependent clause is conditional, i.e. English "as long as, while, if" etc. The augmentative affix is applied otherwise for dependent clauses that focus on actions, such as "*Eating the cereal*, the boy..."

**Ol** uses the future verb tense **-Vx** as **olox** to denote causality.