# The text:

*Gāluin a, Ḳirsapsi os Gēyissau, os Gēaséṣi, ladāṣéin riyēf a séu Īkasa ir yissau yis utā séu ēyóffô ir eê. Sūpsi óppór séu yédaḳeṣi sō yévās ar séu Īkasa sagāṣi dō bō āpsi os sóyiḳ dō yips os so dant séu Ḳirsapsi sô fē gōlyéi. Sōó riyēf hui nēl ló agūkó ódériyēf āló sagāṣi.*

# Grammar:

Bágo is mostly analytic, with only verbs being inflected. The word order is verb-initial.

## Verbs

Verbs have an unmarked perfective form, an imperfective form, and a non-finite form. Verb roots can end in a vowel (thematic) or a consonant (athematic). They are divided into two main conjugation classes: n-suffix and ī-suffix. N-suffix verbs have an imperfective form ending in -n, and the non-finite form is formed by removing the -n; ī-suffix verbs have an imperfective form ending in -ī and a non-finite form ending in -ê.

All thematic n-suffix verbs and some ī-suffix verbs have ablaut of the final vowel, while the rest of the ī-suffix verbs have an epenthetic consonant added (which consonant depends on the verb). Athematic n-suffix verbs have the suffix -ē added (before the -n of the ipfv. form) and athematic ī-suffix verbs change the final consonant in addition to the suffix -ī/-ê.

The only types used in this text are: thematic n-suffix verbs with -i~-éi or -ó~-ui, a thematic ī-stem verb with ā~eī, and an athematic n-suffix verb.

## Nouns and adjectives

All nouns belong to one of ten noun classes: general, amount, small object, person, event, body part, plant, animal, tool, and place. When there is a determiner, particle or adjective modifying a noun, there has to be a classifier after the noun. Adjectives are just nouns, mostly meaning like or having features characteristic of the noun.

# Lexicon

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| Nouns |  |
| Āló | Land (place) |
| Āpsi | Person (person) |
| Aséṣi | Elder (person) |
| Ēyóffô | Tsunami, war (event) |
| Gē- | Indicates authority or strength (person) |
| Īkasa | A person’s name /iːkasa/ (person) |
| Ḳirsapsi | A person’s name /tʃirapsi/ (person) |
| Sagāṣi | Gem, riches (amount) |
| Sóyiḳ | M division of an army, consisting of 36 men; literally dozen-Many (amount) |
| Yédaḳeṣi | Sunlight (event) |
| Yévās | Month, season (event) |
| Yissau | Country, realm (place) |
|  |  |
| Verbs |  |
| Ā | Place, do |
| Agūkó | Take, seize |
| Dant | Teach, learn |
| Gālo | Say |
| Gōlyi | Attack |
| Ladāṣi | Attack, fight |
| Sōó | Give |
| Sūpsi | Be made to give |
|  |  |
| Pronouns and determiners | |
| A | First person pronoun |
| Nēl | He |
| Séu | Proximal determiner |
| Utā | Distal determiner |
|  |  |
| Classifiers |  |
| Ar | Event classifier |
| Dō | Small thing classifier |
| Os | Person classifier |
| Yis | place classifier |
| Particles |  |
| Hui | Negation |
| Ir | Accusative case marker |
| Ló | Coördinating conjunction, indicates that the second clause is a result of the first |
| Ódériyēf | Indicates immediacy (used with riyēf) |
| Óppór | Indicates future obligation |
| Riyēf | Indicates a sense of an action being ongoing |
| Séu | Genitive case marker |
| So | Relativiser |
| Sō | With, near, during |
|  |  |
| Numbers |  |
| Bō | eight |
| Sô | ten; dozen |
| Yips | two |