

Mechanics

Stance forms (taking the place of prepositional phrases and possession) are described in the previous homework. Definiteness, gender, number, and case are not marked.

Adjectives are placed before the noun, with no modifications to the noun or adjective.

The -hly suffix will mark adjectivization. The most important use of -hly will be turning material nouns into adjectives.

Pronouns

I chose to pluralize pronouns by reduplication, and have an animacy distinction in 3rd person pronouns. Mass nouns are considered singular. First person plural can be inclusive or exclusive. Animals are animate, and everything else is inanimate. The decision to have pluralization for pronouns but not for nouns is taken from Chinese.

I chose to have a 4th person “generic” pronoun, with singular used for generic “you” or generic “one” and plural used for generic “they”. (I plan to also use this for passive voice.)

I chose to have a single reflexive pronoun that applies for any person. It is pluralized to match its antecedent.

I chose to have proximal and distal demonstratives in animate and inanimate forms. These are listed as pronouns. The adjective forms, e.g. “this book”, are just normal adjectives, which will be derived from the pronoun forms with -hly attached. The adjective forms do not have plurals.

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	wùg	wùgwùg
2nd	à	àà
3rd animate	gó	gógó
3rd inanimate	zine	zinezine
4th	kýt	kýt kýt
Reflexive (self)	xel	xelxel
Proximal demonstrative animate (this)	nôr	nôrnôr
Proximal demonstrative inanimate (this)	slôr	slôrs slôr
Distal demonstrative animate (that)	kũx	kũxkũx
Distal demonstrative inanimate (that)	krũx	krũxkrũx

Noun Phrases

- (1) rōk kwaŷx=la lelō=li
mountain tree=ADESS3 nest=INESS3
mountain tree=on nest=in
the nest in the tree on the mountain

This example exhibits nested stance forms.

- (2) cycīl rōk
red mountain
red mountain

the red mountain

Adjectives come before nouns.

- (3) heľă il
human language=POSS
human language=POSS
human language

Where English uses a noun as an adjective of ownership or origin, I will just use the possessive form.

- (4) twazwa-hľy wihű
metal-ADJ bird
metal bird
airplane

The -hľy suffix turns material nouns into adjectives.

- (5) xrők gón slôr-hľy hlātu=la
amazing food DEM.PROX-ADJ plate=ADESS3
amazing food this plate=on
the amazing food on this plate

The -hľy suffix also turns demonstrative pronouns into adjectives. This causes ambiguity; the above sentence also could mean “the amazing food on the plate made of this [material]”.

- (6) wùg hengó=ty
1SG forest=POSS
I forest=POSS
my forest
- (7) gógó lutlùt gūs crizĩ=na=ty
3PL river small house=ADESS2=POSS
they river small house=by=POSS
their small house by the river

I decided “their” modifies “small house by the river” rather than just “small house”.

- (8) xeľ krârwik=ty
REFL.SG idea=POSS
self idea=POSS
one’s own idea

Without an antecedent, this could mean “my own idea”, “your own idea”, “its own idea”, or “one’s own idea”. Reflexive possessives don’t translate into English perfectly, so as an example, it would be used in “He disliked his idea”, where “his” refers to the subject rather than someone else.

- (9) k̄yt xwé=ty gòn=i
 4SG knowledge=POSS faith=ILL3
 one knowledge=POSS faith=into
 faith in one's knowledge

I decided to use 3D “into” motion arbitrarily. English idioms with prepositions will have different positional relations.

- (10) gó crizĩ=ty hòk=ty xrôk kwaŷx=li gūs cycīl zêg=la
 he house=POSS back=POSS big tree=INESS3 small red fruit=ADESS3
 he house=POSS back=POSS big tree=in small red fruit=on
 the small red fruit on the big tree behind his house

- (11) hàgry wùg wuzic ĩ=ty
 some 1SG favorite thing=POSS
 some me favorite thing=POSS
 some of my favorite things

In English, “some” is a determiner with the associated special behavior. In Psittacine, I choose for “some” to just be a normal adjective. This particular usage of “some” refers to multiple instances of a countable noun, rather than a portion of a mass noun.

- (12) sotê zasõg=ty
 rain season=POSS
 rain season=POSS
 spring

I will use possessive and stance forms rather than true compound words.

- (13) krũx-hŷy kàt nes=ni
 DEM.DIST-ADJ day event=INESS2
 that day event=in
 an event on that day

I only equipped Psittacine with two-dimensional and three-dimensional positionals. I decided to use the two-dimensional positionals for time even though time only has one dimension.

- (14) krũx-hŷy kàt xâr=ty nes=na
 DEM.DIST-ADJ day top=POSS event=ADESS2
 that day top=POSS event=on
 an event before that day

I decided to make the past upwards and the future downwards.

- (15) klās-hŷy nūr
 glass-ADJ light
 glass light
 lightbulb

(16) nūr-hły sōkro kláte=ni
 feather-ADJ leaf design=INESS2
 feathery leaf design=on
 the design on the cloth

(17) xăw nī
 young cat
 young cat
 the kitten

I decided to prefer the adjectives “small” and “young” over diminutive morphology.

(18) héz nī=li
 hat cat=INESS3
 hat cat=in
 the cat in the hat

(Here, “in” means contained in, not wearing.)

(19) tōg takís=ni
 east country=INESS2
 east country=in
 the country in the east

(20) klās-hły hlōs
 glass-ADJ screen
 glass screen
 window

(21) wug gó amì=ty=keg
 dog him friend=POSS=COM
 dog him friend=POSS=with
 his friend with the dog

(22) gógó kîr=ty
 3PL heart=POSS
 them heart=POSS
 their hearts

(“they” is animate here.)

(23) hūg-hły kîr wihũ=keg
 fire-ADJ heart bird=COM
 fiery heart bird=with
 angry birds

I chose to express emotion using adjectives on “heart”, which is common cross-linguistically. I expect parrots to have emotional responses with heart rate in a similar way to humans.

(24) zine hengó=ni
 it forest=INESS2
 it forest=in
 the forest in it [a country or area]

(25) zinezine rōk=ty lutlùt=na
 them mountain= river=
 them mountain= river=by
 the river by their mountain

“they” is inanimate here. Since the positional is two-dimensional, it means “on the edge of the mountain as a region” rather than “on the surface of the mountain”.

(26) xw crizǐ=ty
 study house=POSS
 study house=POSS
 the school

(27) zīg sotê kwal=ty
 fresh rain water=POSS
 fresh rain water=POSS
 the fresh rainwater

This could also be bracketed as “the fresh rain’s water”.

(28) hàgry zine sōkro=ty
 some it leaf=POSS
 some it leaf=POSS
 some of its leaves

(29) xàc hitza kàt=ken
 next pizza day=COM
 next pizza day=with
 the next day with pizza

This could also be bracketed as “the day with the next pizza”.

(30) à nes crò kwāl krârwik=i=ty
 2SG event other good idea=ILL3=POSS
 you event other good idea=into=POSS
 your other good idea about the event

Positional phrases often don’t correspond with the English prepositions when the usage is not physical. In this case, ideas are “into” their topics.

(31) wùgwùg xw crizǐ=ty=ty gān=ty gón crizǐ=ty=ni
 1PL study house=POSS=POSS south=POSS food house=POSS=INESS2
 us study house=POSS=POSS south=POSS food house=POSS=in
 the restaurant south of our school

- (32) kȳt él=ken
 4SG people=COM
 one people=with
 the people with one
- (33) krũx-hȳ rùc rōk=ken
 DEM.DIST-ADJ gold mountain=COM
 that gold mountain=with
 the mountain with that gold
- (34) krũx-hȳ xu
 DEM.DIST-ADJ shoe
 that shoe
 those shoes
- (35) zèk-hȳ xār xw=ty
 electricity-ADJ brain study=POSS
 electric brain study=POSS
 computer science
- (36) ìl xw=ty
 language study=POSS
 language study=POSS
 linguistics
- (37) xwé crizĩ=ty zū sōkro=ty
 knowledge house=POSS thick leaf=POSS
 knowledge house=POSS thick leaf=POSS
 library card
- (38) nūr-hȳ kláte
 light-ADJ design
 light design
 [digital] image
- (39) kwal̥x gón=ty
 tree food=POSS
 tree food=POSS
 fertilizer
- (40) gógó gò kwal=ty=ty
 3PL fruit water=POSS=POSS
 them fruit water=POSS=POSS
 their juice

(41) crizĩ kwal̥x=na gò=ty
 house tree=ADESS2 fruit=POSS
 house tree=on fruit=POSS
 the trees by the house's fruit

(42) hægry wùg wuzic gò=ty
 some me favorite fruit=POSS
 some me favorite fruit=POSS
 some of my favorite fruit

Specifically, several pieces of my favorite type of fruit.

(43) wùg hægry wuzic gò=ty
 me some favorite fruit=POSS
 me some favorite fruit=POSS
 some of my favorite fruit

Specifically, several types of fruit.

(44) słary̆
 grass
 grass
 grass

(45) kwal̥x słary̆=ty
 tree grass=POSS
 tree grass=POSS
 moss

(46) słary̆-hły kwal̥x
 grass-ADJ tree
 grass tree
 bamboo

(47) klās-hły ăn
 glass-ADJ eye
 glass eye
 camera

(or simply “glass eye”)

(48) ăn kwal=ty
 eye water=POSS
 eye water=POSS
 tear

(49) ozkā-hły sotê
 ice-ADJ rain
 icy rain
 snow

(50) tũl ozkā
sweet ice
sweet ice
sugar