

Sumsgywa

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Util

0.1 gen - language text generator

<https://www.zompist.com/gen.html>

[Categories are in the source code]

[Syllable types are in the source code]

1 Introduction

2 Typology

2.1 Word Order

The default sentence structure in Sumsgiwa is VAP/VS (VSO). Negative clauses are AVP/SV (SVO), and nouns can be topicalized by moving them to the front of the clause.

2.2 Morphological Typology

2.2.1 Synthesis

Sumsgiwa is a somewhat polysynthetic language, with many morphemes occurring in each word.

2.2.2 Fusion

Sumsgiwa is highly agglutinative, with most morphemes having only one meaning.

2.2.3 Morphological Processes

Sumsgiwa inflects its words mostly through the use of prefixes. There are also a few suffixes and stem modifications.

3 Phonology

3.1 Consonants

	Bilabial		Alveolar		Postalveolar		Palatal	Labiovelar	Velar	
Plosive	[p ^h] /p/ ⟨p⟩	[b] /b/ ⟨b⟩	[t ^h] /t/ ⟨t⟩	[d] /d/ ⟨d⟩					[k ^h] /k/ ⟨k⟩	[g] /g/ ⟨g⟩
Nasal		[m] /m/ ⟨m⟩		[n] /n/ ⟨n⟩						[ŋ] /ŋ/ ⟨ñ⟩
Fricative			[s] /s/ ⟨s⟩	[z] /z/ ⟨z⟩	[ʃ] /ʃ/ ⟨š⟩	[ʒ] /ʒ/ ⟨ž⟩				
Approximant							[j] /j/ ⟨y⟩	[w] /w/ ⟨w⟩		
Affricate			[ts] /ts/ ⟨c⟩	[dz] /dz/ ⟨č⟩	[tʃ] /tʃ/ ⟨č⟩	[dʒ] /dʒ/ ⟨j⟩				

3.2 Vowels

	Front	Back
Close	[i] /i/ ⟨i⟩	[u] /u/ ⟨u⟩
Mid	[e ~ ε] /e/ ⟨e⟩	[o] /o/ ⟨o⟩
Open	[a] /a/ ⟨a⟩	

3.3 Syllable Structure

Syllables in Sumsgiwa consist of an onset, a nucleus, and a rhyme. Most syllables are open. Syllable possibilities:

CV(N)

C = p, b, t, d, k, g, m, n, ñ, s, z, š, ž, y, w, c, ž, č, j

V = i, u, e, o, a

N = m, n, ñ

SPV(N)

S = s, š

P = b, d, g

V = i, u, e, o, a

N = m, n, ñ

3.4 Stress

Stress always falls on the penultimate syllable of the word stem and does not move when prefixes or suffixes are added.

4 Grammar

4.1 Parts of Speech

4.1.1 Nouns

4.1.1.1 Noun Phrases

Noun phrases are structured as follows:

[Adposition]
[Ordinal]
Case-NOUN STEM-[Augmentative/Diminutive]
[Adjective(s)]
[Comparative]
[Cardinal/Quantifier]
[Demonstrative]
[Genitive]
[Relative Phrase]

[] = optional part of noun phrase

4.1.1.2 Noun Cases

There are 5 cases in Sumsgywa indicated using prefixes:

Nominative nom Subject of an intransitive verb

Ergative erg Agent of a transitive verb

Accusative acc Patient of a transitive verb

Dative dat Indirect object of a verb

Genitive gen Modifier of another noun

Nominative NOM	⟨ja⟩-	ᑭᐱ
Ergative ERG	⟨di⟩-	ᑭᐃ
Accusative ACC	⟨ša⟩-	ᑭᐱᑦ
Dative DAT	⟨šo⟩-	ᑭᐱᑦ
Genitive GEN	⟨ne⟩-	ᑭᐱᑦ

4.1.1.3 Gender

There are 3 genders, and nouns are categorized purely through semantics, rather than through phonology or spelling.

Human h Humans, body parts, nouns relating to language

Animate an Animals, thoughts

Inanimate inan Objects, plants, fungi

Both adjectives and verbs must agree with nouns in gender.

4.1.2 Verbs

4.1.2.1 Verb Phrases

Verb phrases are structured as follows:

[Question Particle]

Mood-Aspect-VERB STEM-Gender of S-Gender of A-Gender of P

[Adverb(s)]

□ = optional part of verb phrase

4.1.2.2 Mood

Verbs have 4 moods marked using prefixes:

Indicative ind Default, all realis statements

Optative opt Wishes, hopes, and desires

Deontic deo How things “ought” to be

Subjunctive sjv All other irrealis statements

Indicative IND	Ø- or ⟨s⟩-	□
Optative OPT	⟨šd⟩-	□
Deontic DEO	⟨šuč⟩-	□
Subjunctive SJV	⟨y⟩-	□

Imperative statements use the deontic mood. [See 4.3.3 Imperatives]

4.1.2.3 Aspect

Verbs have 4 aspects marked with prefixes:

Perfective pfv Complete action as a single event in time

Habitual hab Habitual actions (repetition over multiple occasions)

Iterative iter Repeated actions (repetition at a single occasion)

Progressive prog Action in progress at a specific time (incl. continuous)

Perfective PFV	-Ø- or -⟨e⟩-	ᐅ
Habitual HAB	-⟨ini⟩-	ᐅᐅᐅ
Iterative ITER	-⟨i⟩-	ᐅ
Progressive PROG	-⟨a⟩-	ᐅ

4.1.2.4 Agreement with Nouns

Verbs agree with their subject, agent, and patient arguments in gender.

4.1.2.4.1 Subject Gender

Human H	-⟨po⟩	ᐅ
Animate AN	-⟨žu⟩	ᐅ
Inanimate INAN	-⟨šbi⟩	ᐅ

4.1.2.4.2 Agent Gender

Human H	-⟨jo⟩-	ᐅ
Animate AN	-⟨če⟩-	ᐅ
Animate AN	-⟨sba⟩-	ᐅ

4.1.2.4.3 Patient Gender

Human H	-⟨pon⟩	ᐅᐅ
Animate AN	-⟨šum⟩	ᐅᐅ
Inanimate INAN	-⟨žo⟩	ᐅ

4.1.3 Adjectives

Adjectives are structured as follows:

Case-ADJECTIVE STEM-Gender

4.1.3.1 Agreement with Nouns

Adjectives agree with the nouns they modify in case and gender.

4.1.3.1.1 Case

Nominative NOM	⟨ča⟩-	𐌇𐌵
Ergative ERG	⟨ti⟩-	𐌵𐌹
Accusative ACC	⟨ša⟩-	𐌵𐌶
Dative DAT	⟨šo⟩-	𐌵𐌶
Genitive GEN	⟨ne⟩-	𐌵𐌶𐌵

4.1.3.1.2 Gender

Human H	-⟨po⟩	𐌵𐌶
Animate AN	-⟨žu⟩	𐌵𐌶𐌶
Inanimate INAN	-⟨šbi⟩	𐌵𐌶𐌶

4.1.4 Adverbs

Adverb structure:

Aspect-ADVERB STEM

or

ADVERB STEM-Gender

4.1.4.1 Agreement with Verbs

Adverbs follow the verbs they modify and agree with them in aspect.

4.1.4.1.1 Aspect

Perfective PFV	Ø-	
Habitual HAB	⟨ni⟩-	𐌵𐌶
Iterative ITER	⟨neye⟩-	𐌵𐌶𐌶𐌶
Progressive PROG	⟨na⟩-	𐌵𐌶

4.1.4.2 Agreement with Adjectives

Adverbs follow the adjectives they modify and agree with them in gender.

4.1.4.2.1 Gender

Human H	-⟨po⟩	𐌱
Animate AN	-⟨šu⟩	𐌱𐌶
Inanimate INAN	-⟨šbe⟩	𐌱𐌶𐌵

4.1.5 Pronouns

There are different pronoun forms for each of the 5 cases. Pronouns in Sumsgywa distinguish between 1st person exclusive and 1st person inclusive, and there are 3 politeness levels for 2nd person pronouns. In addition, there are 3 sets of pronouns for each of the 3 genders.

First person exclusive 1ex 1st person, excluding the hearer

First person inclusive 1in 1st person, including the hearer

Second person polite 2pol 2nd person, used in formal or neutral circumstances

Second person humiliative 2hum 2nd person, used when speaking to figures of authority, elders, etc.

Second person familiar 2fam 2nd person, used when speaking to friends and/or family members

Third person 3 3rd person

4.1.5.1 Human

	Nomin- ative NOM	Ergative ERG	Accusative ACC	Dative DAT	Genitive GEN
First person exclusive 1EX	⟨yem⟩ ᑦᑦᑭ	⟨ya⟩ ᑦ	⟨yu⟩ ᑦᑦ	⟨yežo⟩ ᑦᑦᑭ	⟨yañi⟩ ᑦᑦᑭ
First person inclusive 1IN	⟨žem⟩ ᑭᑦᑭ	⟨ža⟩ ᑭᑦ	⟨žu⟩ ᑭᑦ	⟨žežo⟩ ᑭᑦᑭ	⟨žiñi⟩ ᑭᑦᑭ
Second person polite 2POL	⟨jišbem⟩ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭ	⟨jišba⟩ ᑭᑦᑭ	⟨jišbu⟩ ᑭᑦᑭ	⟨jižo⟩ ᑭᑦᑭ	⟨jiši⟩ ᑭᑦᑭ
Second person humiliative 2HUM	⟨žešbem⟩ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭ	⟨žešba⟩ ᑭᑦᑭ	⟨žešbu⟩ ᑭᑦᑭ	⟨žežo⟩ ᑭᑦᑭ	⟨žeši⟩ ᑭᑦᑭ
Second person familiar 2FAM	⟨šbem⟩ ᑭᑦᑭ	⟨šba⟩ ᑭᑦ	⟨šbu⟩ ᑭᑦ	⟨šbežo⟩ ᑭᑦᑭ	⟨šbiñi⟩ ᑭᑦᑭ
Third person 3	⟨čem⟩ ᑦᑦᑭ	⟨ča⟩ ᑦᑦ	⟨ču⟩ ᑦᑦ	⟨čužo⟩ ᑦᑦᑭ	⟨čañi⟩ ᑦᑦᑭ

4.1.5.2 Animate

	Nomin- ative NOM	Ergative ERG	Accusative ACC	Dative DAT	Genitive GEN
Second person 2	⟨consi⟩ ᑦᑦᑭᑦᑭ	⟨consan⟩ ᑦᑦᑭᑦᑭ	⟨conso⟩ ᑦᑦᑭᑦᑭ	⟨sonsuče⟩ ᑦᑦᑭᑦᑭ	⟨consuči⟩ ᑦᑦᑭᑦᑭ
Third person 3	⟨si⟩ ᑦᑦ	⟨san⟩ ᑦᑦ	⟨so⟩ ᑦᑦ	⟨suče⟩ ᑦᑦᑭ	⟨suči⟩ ᑦᑦᑭ

4.1.5.3 Inanimate

	Nominative NOM	Ergative ERG	Accusative ACC	Dative DAT	Genitive GEN
Third person 3	⟨yo⟩ □	⟨zin⟩ 𐌿𐌵	⟨je⟩ 𐌿𐌶	⟨sayo⟩ 𐌶□	⟨zeyo⟩ 𐌿𐌶

4.1.6 Adpositions

Sumsgiwa uses prepositions that take uninflected nouns. The prepositional phrases follow the verb. However, some functions usually covered by adpositions in other languages are covered by the dative case. When a pronoun acts as the object of a adposition, it takes the dative case.

4.2 Noun and Noun-Phrase Operations

4.2.1 Noun-Noun Compounding

Nouns are compounded by juxtaposition, with the new combined form inflected as one word.

4.2.2 Denominalization

There are two ways nouns can be verbalized, with different meanings. In both cases, morphological changes are applied to the uninflected forms of the nouns.

The prefix ⟨do⟩- converts the noun into a verb meaning “to become [noun].”

- (1) 𐌿𐌵𐌿𐌶𐌿𐌶𐌿𐌵𐌶𐌿𐌶
dočuzipo čem
Ø- Ø- do- čuzi-po čem
IND-PFV-VBZ-man-H 3.H.NOM
“He became a man.” (e.g. “He transitioned.”)

The prefix ⟨ke⟩- changes the noun into a verb that means “to have [noun].”

- (2) 𐌶𐌵𐌿𐌶𐌿𐌶𐌿𐌶𐌿𐌶𐌿𐌶
sakebišepo čem
s- a- ke- biše-po čem
IND-PROG-VBZ-table-H 3.H.NOM
“They own tables.”

4.2.3 Adjectivization

A noun can take adjectival case and gender markings to become an adjective meaning “similar to [noun].”

	“another/other”
Human H	⟨dimži⟩ ႁ႔ႱႱ
Animate AN	⟨tuže⟩ ႁႱႱ
Inanimate INAN	⟨žosa⟩ ႱႱ

4.3 Verb and Verb-Phrase Operations

4.3.1 Negation

When verbs are negated, the first consonant of the verb stem changes from a voiced consonant to an unvoiced one, or vice versa, and the clause-level word order changes from VAP/VS (VSO) to AVP/SV (SVO). If the initial consonant is ⟨y⟩ or ⟨w⟩, it becomes ⟨n⟩, ⟨m⟩, or ⟨ñ⟩, and vice versa. Which one the consonant becomes is unpredictable and must be memorized on a per-word basis.

4.3.2 Interrogatives

4.3.2.1 Yes/No Questions

Yes/no questions are marked by placing the question particle ⟨šgezu⟩ at the beginning of the sentence.

4.3.2.2 Content Questions

Content questions use the same interrogative marker as yes/no questions, ⟨šgezu⟩, but also use the following question words in situ:

Nominative Noun	⟨sensu⟩	ႱႱႱ
Ergative Noun	⟨senyu⟩	ႱႱႱႱ
Accusative Noun	⟨senge⟩	ႱႱႱႱ
Dative Noun	⟨senbi⟩	ႱႱႱႱ
Genitive Noun	⟨senžo⟩	ႱႱႱႱ
Time Adverb	⟨šanbi⟩	ႱႱႱႱ
Location Adverb	⟨šanzim⟩	ႱႱႱႱႱ
Manner Adverb	⟨šanže⟩	ႱႱႱႱ
Purpose/Reason Adverb	⟨šansum⟩	ႱႱႱႱႱ

4.3.3 Imperatives

Imperatives are in the deontic mood and have either the imperative particle ⟨sesum⟩ or the negative imperative particle ⟨dosika⟩ in front of the sentence. When the speaker is telling the hearer to do something, the agent is dropped and the patient goes into the nominative case.

When both the agent and patient are present in the sentence, the speaker is telling the hearer to ask the agent to perform the action.

4.3.3.1 Polite Imperatives

Polite imperatives use the optative mood instead of the deontic mood. Additionally, the agent is explicitly expressed using either the second person polite 2POL or second person humiliative 2HUM pronouns.

4.3.4 Causatives

Causatives in Sumsgiwa are marked with the prefix ⟨kaga⟩- on the fully-inflected verb. The tense/aspect inflections are still for the action itself rather than for causing the action. The causer takes the ergative case while the causee will take either the accusative or dative cases. The dative case is when the causee has little agency in the situation, while the accusative case is when they have some amount of agency.

4.3.5 Possessor Raising

Intransitive verbs with possessed subjects can be expressed as transitive verbs with the possessee as the agent and the possessor as the patient.

4.3.6 Argument Omission

Any argument of a verb can be omitted as long as the omitted noun is clear from context.

4.3.7 Verb Compounding

4.3.7.1 Noun Incorporation

4.3.7.1.1 Subject/Agent Incorporation

Subjects and agents are incorporated by moving their uninflected forms before the verb stem. Any prefixes that go on the verb will move to before the incorporated noun.

4.3.7.1.2 Patient Incorporation

Patients are incorporated by moving their uninflected forms after the verb stem. Any suffixes the verb may take will go after the incorporated patient.

4.3.7.2 Verb-Verb Incorporation

Verbs are compounded by juxtaposition, with inflections applied to the new combined word.

4.3.8 Nominalization

4.3.8.1 Action Nominalization

Action nominalization is achieved by adding case markings onto the uninflected form of the verb.

4.3.8.2 Agent/Subject Nominalization

Sumsgiwa nominalizes the typical agent or subject of a verb by adding the prefix ⟨juzi⟩- to its uninflected form.

4.3.8.3 Patient Nominalization

The typical patients of verbs are nominalized by adding the suffix -⟨sokuñ⟩ to the verbs' uninflected forms.

4.3.8.4 Instrument Nominalization

Sumsgiwa nominalizes the typical instruments of a verb by adding the suffix -⟨sodise⟩ to its uninflected form.

4.3.8.5 Location Nominalization

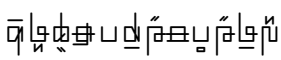
Sumsgiwa nominalizes the typical locations where a verb happens by adding the suffix -⟨gomsa⟩ to its uninflected form.

4.3.8.6 Product Nominalization

Sumsgiwa nominalizes the typical products of the action represented by a verb by adding the suffix -⟨sigo⟩ to its uninflected form.

4.3.9 Adjectivization

A verb can be turned into an adjective that describes nouns that have had the action done to them using the suffix -⟨žuša⟩ on the uninflected form of the verb.

- (4) 
jašikunso čaumsežušašbi
ja- šikunso ča- žumse-žuša -šbi
NOM-ball NOM-break -ADJZ-INAN
“The ball is broken.”

4.4 Adjective and Adverb Operations

4.4.1 Derivational Morphology

Any adjective can take adverbial grammar markings, and vice versa.

4.4.2 Comparatives and Superlatives

The comparative form of an adjective or adverb is formed by reduplicating the first syllable of the word stem.

- (5) $\begin{array}{c} \text{řřř} \\ \text{žužušo} \\ \text{řu~ řušo} \\ \text{CMPR~pretty} \\ \text{"prettier"} \end{array}$

There are two comparative constructions in Sumsgiwa.

The construction used for both adjectives and adverbs is splitting up the statement into two sentences. The adjective or adverb is in the comparative form, and the second, repeated, verb takes no grammatical markings.

- (6) $\text{ᑭᓂᑎᑦᑕᓄᑦ ᑎᑖᑖᑖᑦᑕᓄᑦ ᑭᐱᑖᑦᑕᓄᑦ}$
 siniñizužu nibibišen japode | ñizu nikukuše jašumzan
s- ini- ñizu -žu ni- bi~ bišen ja- pode
 IND-HAB-walk-AN HAB-CMPR~quickly NOM-cat
 “Cats walk quicker than dogs do.” (lit. “Cats walk qu-
 ñizu ni- ku~ kuše ja- šumzan
 walk HAB-CMPR~slowly NOM-dog
 “Cats walk quicker than dogs do.” (lit. “Cats walk qu-

The second comparative construction only applies to adjectives. To compare two nouns, the comparative verb *⟨kogu⟩* is used. It is only inflected for the gender of the comparee noun using the ergative suffixes. The comparee noun takes the ergative case and the standard noun takes the dative case and the comparative adjective in question.

- (7) kogu jo di kiže šo sdandi šo žu~ žušo -po
 COMP-H ERG-boy DAT-girl DAT-CMPR~pretty-H
 “The boy is prettier than the girl.”

4.5 Clause Operations

4.5.1 Left-Dislocation

Any argument of a verb can be left-dislocated by adding the suffix *-⟨sugu⟩*.

4.5.2 Cleft Constructions

Sumsgiwa has cleft constructions consisting of the noun phrase, the predicate nominal copula [See 4.6.2 Predicate Nominals], and a headless relative clause [See 4.7.3 Relative Clauses], in that order.

4.6 Simple Sentences

4.6.1 Simple Declarative Sentences

Simple declarative sentences in Sumsgiwa are expressed with VAP/VS word order. Transitive verbs agree with both the agent and patient, and intransitive verbs agree with the subject [See 4.1.2.4 Agreement with Nouns].

4.6.2 Predicate Nominals

Predicate nominals use a defective copula COP verb, ⟨se⟩, that inflects for mood but not aspect or gender. These constructions encompass proper inclusion, where something is asserted to be among the class specified by the nominal predicate, and equative clauses, where two things are asserted to be the same.

4.6.3 Predicate Adjectives

Predicate adjectives in Sumsgiwa consist of the noun and properly inflected adjective juxtaposed with each other, with no copular verbs or particles.

4.6.4 Predicate Locatives

Predicate locative constructions use the locative adposition, ⟨šim⟩, as a defective verb, inflecting it for mood but not for aspect or gender.

4.6.5 Existentials

Existentials use the same copular verb as predicate nominals, ⟨se⟩, and also only inflect it for mood.

4.6.6 Possessive Clauses

Possessive clauses use the same verb as predicate locatives, ⟨šim⟩, also only inflected for mood. The possessor is placed in the genitive case.

4.7 Clause Combinations

4.7.1 Complement Clauses

Sumsgiwa forms complement clauses by adding a case-marking prefix onto the verb.

4.7.2 Adverbial Clauses

Adverbial clauses use an adposition combined with a relative clause. The word expressing the function of the adverbial clause and the relativizer are shortened into one word.

⟨dašo⟩, shortening of ⟨dasbu šužon⟩, is used for temporal clauses meaning “when”.

4.7.3 Relative Clauses

Relative clauses come after the head noun. They are introduced with the relativizer ⟨šužon⟩ and use a pronoun retention strategy for case recoverability. All clause elements can be relativized.

4.7.4 Coordination

4.7.4.1 Conjunction

There is no special morphosyntax for conjunction, with clauses simply juxtaposed next to each other. So, any two clauses in Sumsgiwa can be said to be conjoined.

4.7.4.2 Disjunction

Disjunction is expressed with the particle ⟨ziše⟩ inserted between the two clauses.

5 Quantifiers

5.1 Numerals

There are 3 numeral systems in Sumsgiwa, each modifying a different gender of noun. The inanimate numerals are used for counting.

Ordinal numbers are formed by prefixing the cardinal numeral with ⟨bi-⟩.

5.1.1 Human

Numerals modifying human nouns are base 8.

Octal	Decimal	Sumsgiwa	
0 ₈	0 ₁₀	⟨punžon⟩	ᄀᄃᄃᄃ
1 ₈	1 ₁₀	⟨žañe⟩	ᄃᄃᄃ
2 ₈	2 ₁₀	⟨šite⟩	ᄃᄃᄃ
3 ₈	3 ₁₀	⟨žoye⟩	ᄃᄃᄃ
4 ₈	4 ₁₀	⟨daži⟩	ᄃᄃᄃ
5 ₈	5 ₁₀	⟨kindu⟩	ᄃᄃᄃ
6 ₈	6 ₁₀	⟨šoku⟩	ᄃᄃᄃ
7 ₈	7 ₁₀	⟨pažu⟩	ᄃᄃᄃ
10 ₈	8 ₁₀	⟨yesa⟩ ⟨žayeša⟩	ᄃᄃᄃ ᄃᄃᄃᄃ
11 ₈	9 ₁₀	⟨yesa žañe⟩ ⟨žayeša žañe⟩	ᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃ ᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃ
12 ₈	10 ₁₀	⟨yesa šite⟩ ⟨žayesa šite⟩	ᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃ ᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃ
...			
20 ₈	16 ₁₀	⟨šiyeša⟩	ᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃ
21 ₈	17 ₁₀	⟨šiyeša žañe⟩	ᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃ
...			
30 ₈	24 ₁₀	⟨žoyeša⟩	ᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃ
40 ₈	32 ₁₀	⟨dayesa⟩	ᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃ
50 ₈	40 ₁₀	⟨kinyesa⟩	ᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃ

Octal	Decimal	Sumsgiwa	
60 ₈	48 ₁₀	⟨šoyeša⟩	ᠰᠣᠶᠡᠰᠠ
70 ₈	56 ₁₀	⟨payesa⟩	ᠫᠠᠢᠶᠡᠰᠠ
...			
100 ₈	64 ₁₀	⟨žemdo⟩ ⟨žazemdo⟩	ᠵᠡᠮᠳᠤ ᠵᠠᠵᠡᠮᠳᠤ
101 ₈	65 ₁₀	⟨žemdo puyesa žaṇe⟩ ⟨žazemdo puyesa žaṇe⟩	ᠵᠡᠮᠳᠤ ᠫᠤᠶᠡᠰᠠ ᠵᠠṇᠡ ᠵᠠᠵᠡᠮᠳᠤ ᠫᠤᠶᠡᠰᠠ ᠵᠠṇᠡ
102 ₈	66 ₁₀	⟨žemdo puyesa šite⟩ ⟨žazemdo puyesa šite⟩	ᠵᠡᠮᠳᠤ ᠫᠤᠶᠡᠰᠠ ᠰᠢᠲᠡ ᠵᠠᠵᠡᠮᠳᠤ ᠫᠤᠶᠡᠰᠠ ᠰᠢᠲᠡ
...			
110 ₈	72 ₁₀	⟨žemdo yesa⟩ ⟨žazemdo žayeša⟩	ᠵᠡᠮᠳᠤ ᠶᠡᠰᠠ ᠵᠠᠵᠡᠮᠳᠤ ᠵᠠᠶᠡᠰᠠ
120 ₈	80 ₁₀	⟨žemdo šiyesa⟩ ⟨žazemdo šiyesa⟩	ᠵᠡᠮᠳᠤ ᠰᠢᠶᠡᠰᠠ ᠵᠠᠵᠡᠮᠳᠤ ᠰᠢᠶᠡᠰᠠ
...			
200 ₈	128 ₁₀	⟨šizemdo⟩	ᠰᠢᠵᠡᠮᠳᠤ
300 ₈	192 ₁₀	⟨zozemdo⟩	ᠵᠠᠵᠡᠮᠳᠤ
400 ₈	256 ₁₀	⟨dažemdo⟩	ᠳᠠᠵᠡᠮᠳᠤ
500 ₈	320 ₁₀	⟨kižemdo⟩	ᠬᠢᠵᠡᠮᠳᠤ
600 ₈	384 ₁₀	⟨sozemdo⟩	ᠰᠣᠵᠡᠮᠳᠤ
700 ₈	448 ₁₀	⟨pažemdo⟩	ᠫᠠᠵᠡᠮᠳᠤ

5.1.2 Animate

Numerals modifying animate nouns are base 10.

Decimal	Sumsgiwa	
0 ₁₀	⟨žanžu⟩	ᠵᠠᠨᠵᠠ
1 ₁₀	⟨gasdi⟩	ᠭᠠᠰᠳᠢ
2 ₁₀	⟨dosde⟩	ᠳᠣᠰᠳᠡ
3 ₁₀	⟨šikim⟩	ᠰᠢᠬᠢᠮ

Decimal	Sumsgiwa	
4 ₁₀	⟨beku⟩	ပီဝ်
5 ₁₀	⟨cinsi⟩	ဝိုင်
6 ₁₀	⟨šasdum⟩	လိုင်
7 ₁₀	⟨kišge⟩	ဝိုင်
8 ₁₀	⟨žiso⟩	လိုင်
9 ₁₀	⟨zenbe⟩	ပိုင်
10 ₁₀	⟨kumsgi⟩	ဝိုင်
	⟨gakumsgi⟩	ဝိုင်
11 ₁₀	⟨kumsgi gasdi⟩	ဝိုင်
	⟨gakumsgi gasdi⟩	ဝိုင်
12 ₁₀	⟨kumsgi dosde⟩	ဝိုင်
	⟨gakumsgi dosde⟩	ဝိုင်
...		
20 ₁₀	⟨dokumsgi⟩	လိုင်
21 ₁₀	⟨dokumsgi gasdi⟩	လိုင်
...		
30 ₁₀	⟨šikumsgi⟩	လိုင်
40 ₁₀	⟨bekumsgi⟩	ပိုင်
50 ₁₀	⟨cikumsgi⟩	ဝိုင်
60 ₁₀	⟨šasgumsi⟩	လိုင်
70 ₁₀	⟨kišgumsi⟩	ဝိုင်
80 ₁₀	⟨žikumsgi⟩	လိုင်
90 ₁₀	⟨zekumsgi⟩	ပိုင်
...		
100 ₁₀	⟨dužo⟩	လိုင်
	⟨gadužo⟩	ဝိုင်
101 ₁₀	⟨dužo žakumsgi gasdi⟩	လိုင်
	⟨gadužo žakumsgi gasdi⟩	ဝိုင်
102 ₁₀	⟨dužo žakumsgi dosde⟩	လိုင်

Decimal	Sumsgywa	
	⟨gadužo žakumsgi dosde⟩	ထပ်ကပ်သုခဏ်လၢ်
...		
110 ₁₀	⟨dužo kumsgi⟩ ⟨gadužo gakumsgi⟩	သုခဏ် ထပ်ကပ်သုခဏ်
120 ₁₀	⟨dužo dokumsgi⟩ ⟨gadužo dokumsgi⟩	သုခဏ်လၢ် ထပ်ကပ်သုခဏ်လၢ်
...		
200 ₁₀	⟨dodužo⟩	လၢ်လၢ်
300 ₁₀	⟨šiduzo⟩	လၢ်လၢ်
400 ₁₀	⟨bedužo⟩	ထပ်လၢ်
500 ₁₀	⟨cidužo⟩	လၢ်လၢ်
600 ₁₀	⟨šaduzo⟩	လၢ်လၢ်
700 ₁₀	⟨kidužo⟩	ထပ်လၢ်
800 ₁₀	⟨židuzo⟩	ထပ်လၢ်
900 ₁₀	⟨zedužo⟩	ထပ်လၢ်

5.1.3 Inanimate

Numerals modifying inanimate nouns are base 12.

Dozenal	Decimal	Sumsgywa	
0 ₁₂	0 ₁₀	⟨kamda⟩	သုခဏ်
1 ₁₂	1 ₁₀	⟨šudo⟩	လၢ်
2 ₁₂	2 ₁₀	⟨kiše⟩	ထပ်
3 ₁₂	3 ₁₀	⟨češin⟩	လၢ်လၢ်
4 ₁₂	4 ₁₀	⟨sgonti⟩	ထပ်ထပ်
5 ₁₂	5 ₁₀	⟨žago⟩	ထပ်
6 ₁₂	6 ₁₀	⟨pižu⟩	ထပ်လၢ်
7 ₁₂	7 ₁₀	⟨šdeke⟩	ထပ်ထပ်
8 ₁₂	8 ₁₀	⟨sem dum⟩	ပုခဏ်လၢ်
9 ₁₂	9 ₁₀	⟨cuše⟩	ထပ်ထပ်

Dozenal	Decimal	Sumsgiwa	
110 ₁₂	156 ₁₀	⟨košim boša⟩ ⟨šukošim šubosa⟩	𐌵𐌹𐌶𐌴𐌸𐌰𐌺𐌰 𐌹𐌺𐌵𐌹𐌶𐌴𐌸𐌰𐌺𐌰
120 ₁₂	168 ₁₀	⟨košim kiboša⟩ ⟨šukošim kiboša⟩	𐌵𐌹𐌶𐌴𐌸𐌰𐌺𐌰𐌺𐌰 𐌹𐌺𐌵𐌹𐌶𐌴𐌸𐌰𐌺𐌰𐌺𐌰
...			
200 ₁₂	288 ₁₀	⟨kigosim⟩	𐌵𐌹𐌶𐌴𐌸𐌰
300 ₁₂	432 ₁₀	⟨češkošim⟩	𐌹𐌺𐌵𐌹𐌶𐌴𐌸𐌰
400 ₁₂	576 ₁₀	⟨sgokosim⟩	𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌴𐌸𐌰
500 ₁₂	720 ₁₀	⟨žakosim⟩	𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌴𐌸𐌰
600 ₁₂	864 ₁₀	⟨pikošim⟩	𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌴𐌸𐌰
700 ₁₂	1008 ₁₀	⟨šdegesim⟩	𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌴𐌸𐌰
800 ₁₂	1152 ₁₀	⟨semgošim⟩	𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌴𐌸𐌰
900 ₁₂	1296 ₁₀	⟨cukosim⟩	𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌴𐌸𐌰
χ00 ₁₂	1440 ₁₀	⟨šokošim⟩	𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌴𐌸𐌰
ξ00 ₁₂	1584 ₁₀	⟨žukosim⟩	𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌴𐌸𐌰
...			
1000 ₁₂	1728 ₁₀	⟨deze⟩ ⟨šudeze⟩	𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌴𐌸𐌰 𐌹𐌺𐌵𐌹𐌶𐌴𐌸𐌰

5.2 D-Quantifiers

D-quantifiers agree with nouns in gender.

	Human H	Animate AN	Inanimate INAN
none/zero	⟨zosi⟩ ᠵᠣᠰᠢ	⟨sodi⟩ ᠰᠣᠳᠢ	⟨šugi⟩ ᠰᠤᠭᠢ
some/a few	⟨diňšu⟩ ᠳᠢᠨᠰᠤ	⟨pošu⟩ ᠫᠣᠰᠤ	⟨čogi⟩ ᠴᠣᠭᠢ
many/most	⟨šesbun⟩ ᠰᠡᠰᠪᠤᠨ	⟨sbeso⟩ ᠰᠪᠡᠰᠣ	⟨šbase⟩ ᠰᠡᠪᠠᠰᠡ
each/every	⟨žiže⟩ ᠵᠢᠵᠡ	⟨kašo⟩ ᠬᠠᠰᠤ	⟨žešo⟩ ᠵᠡᠰᠤ

5.3 A-Quantifiers

Explicit A-quantifiers are not applicable to perfective and progressive aspects.


Meaning	TAM	Adverb	
usually/often	Positive Habitual	⟨tindu⟩	ᠲᠢᠨᠳᠤ
usually doesn't/ only rarely	Negative Habitual	⟨kupišo⟩	ᠬᠤᠫᠤᠯᠢᠰᠤ
always	Positive Habitual	⟨siyuži⟩	ᠰᠢᠶᠤᠵᠢ
never	Negative Habitual	⟨kežin⟩	ᠬᠡᠵᠢᠨ
Specified number of repetitions	Positive Iterative	⟨žedun⟩ + INAN numeral	ᠵᠡᠳᠤᠨ


6 Lexicon

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1W3hW0CICs0Jzt5hmA5ESs0ZLXcQeZ_dRlPPZJA39RSg/edit?usp=sharing

piše  /piʃe/ *adj.* • sad.


pugiñ  /pugiñ/ *adj.* • cold.


puža  /puʒa/ *inan. n.* • Unit of length.
A bit longer than an inch.


pujun  /puʒun/ *inan. n.* • entrance.


pešin  /peʃin/ *v.* • to avoid.

pode  /pode/ *an. n.* • cat.


posim  /posim/ *v.* • to stand.

pan  /pan/ *adp.* • at; on top of.


binšim  /binʃim/ *adj.* • patient.

biše  /biʃe/ *inan. n.* • table.


bišen  /biʃen/ *adv.* • quickly.


bižina  /biʒina/ *v.* • to laugh; to laugh at.


bu  /bu/ *adp.* • following.


bumšon  /bumʃon/ *inan. n.* • morning.


tikodo  /tikodo/ *v.* • to leave.


timža  /timʒa/ *inan. n.* • solstice.


tiñzim  /tiñzim/ *inan. n.* • flower.


tišu  /tiʃu/ *v.* • to hide; to cover.


tunžu  /tunʒu/ *adj.* • happy.


tego  /tego/ *inan. n.* • Unit of length,
1000₁₂ = 1728₁₀ šudo. About one-third of
a mile.


težuñ  /teʒuñ/ *inan. n.* • everywhere.

digo  /digo/ *adj.* • big, large.

dimšopa  /dimʃopa/ *an. n.* • plant
seed.


dimžiba  /dimʒiba/ *an. n.* • squirrel.


dizuža  /dizuʒa/ *v.* • to lose (an object).


dišandu  /diʃandu/ *h. n.* • line (of
people), queue.


dižen  /diʒen/ *h. n.* • sibling.


du  /du/ *adp.* • near; next to.

dugaša  /dugaʃa/ *inan. n.* • rainwater.

duzo  /duzo/ *adj.* • wild, barbaric.

dušdudi  /duʃdudi/ *an. n.* • robin.

dušam  /duʃam/ *h. n.* • person, hu-
man.

duči  /duʃi/ *inan. n.* • autumn, fall (sea-
son).

dekuže ^ḡ ḡḡḡ /dekuʒe/ <i>v.</i> • to sag, to droop.	kibešu ^ḡ ḡḡḡ /kibefu/ <i>h. n.</i> • neighbor.
dem ^ḡ ḡḡ /dem/ <i>adp.</i> • inside; at (a time), when.	kiken ^ḡ ḡḡḡ /kiken/ <i>adj.</i> • neat.
dem ^ḡ ḡḡ /dem/ <i>v.</i> • to sit.	kisgan ^ḡ ḡḡḡ /kisgan/ <i>v.</i> • to pick up (a person).
dempi ^ḡ ḡḡḡ /dempi/ <i>an. n.</i> • river current.	kiši ^ḡ ḡḡḡ /kifi/ <i>inan. n.</i> • light.
demzu ^ḡ ḡḡḡ /demzu/ <i>adv.</i> • already.	kišudin ^ḡ ḡḡḡ /kifudin/ <i>adj.</i> • old.
denši ^ḡ ḡḡḡ /denʃi/ <i>inan. n.</i> • floor, ground.	kiže ^ḡ ḡḡḡ /kiʒe/ <i>h. n.</i> • boy.
denšaň ^ḡ ḡḡḡḡ /denʃaŋ/ <i>an. n.</i> • summer.	ku ^ḡ ḡḡ /ku/ <i>v.</i> • to go.
denžu ^ḡ ḡḡḡḡ /denʒu/ <i>v.</i> • to write.	kuše ^ḡ ḡḡḡḡ /kuʃe/ <i>adv.</i> • slowly.
desbo ^ḡ ḡḡḡ /desbo/ <i>v.</i> • to be born.	kengo ^ḡ ḡḡḡḡ /kengo/ <i>an. n.</i> • action.
desige ^ḡ ḡḡḡḡ /desige/ <i>adv.</i> • again.	kenčam ^ḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ /kentʃam/ <i>inan. n.</i> • fence.
dese ^ḡ ḡḡḡ /dese/ <i>adv.</i> • probably, likely.	keň ^ḡ ḡḡḡḡ /keŋ/ <i>adv.</i> • now; currently.
dezu ^ḡ ḡḡḡ /dezu/ <i>h. n.</i> • jaguar.	kešde ^ḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ /keʃde/ <i>inan. n.</i> • there (medial, near listener). Can refer to specific place or anywhere near speaker depending on context. In contrast to ⟨sbiža⟩ and ⟨žanti⟩.
do ^ḡ ḡḡ /do/ <i>adp.</i> • toward.	kešgi ^ḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ /keʃgi/ <i>v.</i> • to roll.
donse ^ḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ /donse/ <i>inan. n.</i> • house; animal nest.	keše ^ḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ /keʃe/ <i>adv.</i> • in the past, a long time ago.
doňžo ^ḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ /doŋʒo/ <i>inan. n.</i> • tree branch.	keša ^ḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ /keʃa/ <i>adj.</i> • good; well.
dosen ^ḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ /dosen/ <i>inan. n.</i> • evening.	kon ^ḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ /kon/ <i>v.</i> • to eat.
došbi ^ḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ /doʃbi/ <i>v.</i> • to stop, to halt; to finish.	kon ^ḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ /kon/ <i>adp.</i> • with (comitative).
dožešo ^ḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ /doʒeʃo/ <i>v.</i> • to jump; to hop.	kože ^ḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ /koʒe/ <i>inan. n.</i> • town; village.
danšu ^ḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ /danʃu/ <i>an. n.</i> • fire.	
dasbu ^ḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ /dasbu/ <i>inan. n.</i> • point in time.	

kaži 𐌗𐌵𐌿𐌶𐌰 /kaži/ *inan. n.* • nighttime.

gidum 𐌵𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /gidum/ *inan. n.* • daytime.

ginsbu 𐌵𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /ginsbu/ *v.* • to rise.

ginše 𐌵𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /ginše/ *adj.* • warm, hot.

gise 𐌵𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /gise/ *inan. n.* • mountain.

getu 𐌵𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /getu/ *adv.* • soon.

gedike 𐌵𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /gedike/ *inan. n.* • cover, lid.

goda 𐌵𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /goda/ *inan. n.* • door.

gošbi 𐌵𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /gošbi/ *adj.* • black.

gošo 𐌵𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /gošo/ *adv.* • be able to; can.

gansu 𐌵𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /gansu/ *inan. n.* • spring (season).

gaši 𐌵𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /gaši/ *v.* • to run.

gažesu 𐌵𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /gažesu/ *an. n.* • animal.

ņizu 𐌵𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /ņizu/ *v.* • walk (of an animal).

ņeke 𐌵𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /ņeke/ *an. n.* • mist, fog.

s- 𐌵 /s/ *aff.* • indicative verb.

sbiža 𐌵𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /sbiža/ *inan. n.* • here (proximal).
Can refer to specific place or anywhere near speaker depending on context. In contrast to ⟨kešde⟩ and ⟨žanti⟩.

sbo 𐌵𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /sbo/ *adv.* • facing; across from.

sbaga 𐌵𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /sbaga/ *h. n.* • sister.

sde 𐌵𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /sde/ *v.* • to have; to own; to hold.

sdandi 𐌵𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /sdandi/ *h. n.* • girl.

sidušu 𐌵𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /sidušu/ *inan. n.* • ring, circle.

sinzi 𐌵𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /sinzi/ *v.* • to come.

sukin 𐌵𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /sukin/ *adj.* • bright.

sedo 𐌵𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /sedo/ *h. n.* • woman.

seni 𐌵𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /seni/ *inan. n.* • jungle; forest.

seza 𐌵𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /seza/ *v.* • to wait; to await, to wait for.

sožašbe 𐌵𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /sožašbe/ *v.* • to cooperate.

zige 𐌵𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /zige/ *adv.* • around; surrounding.

zeboyu 𐌵𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /zeboyu/ *v.* • to sing.

zoduži 𐌵𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /zoduži/ *v.* • wear (headwear).

zom 𐌵𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /zom/ *h. n.* • father.

zosdi 𐌵𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /zosdi/ *v.* • to sail in a small boat.

-šbi 𐌵𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /šbi/ *aff.* • verb with inanimate subject.

šbedim 𐌵𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /šbedim/ *adv.* • tomorrow.

šdimša 𐌵𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /šdimša/ *inan. n.* • place, location.

šdeki 𐌵𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /šdeki/ *h. n.* • brother.

šgomzi 𐌵𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /šgomzi/ *v.* • to visit.

šikunso 𐌵𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰 /šikunso/ *inan. n.* • ball.

- šikapo 𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 /ʃikapo/ *v.* • to vacation; to travel.
- šimki 𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 /ʃimki/ *adj.* • small, little.
- šinže 𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 /ʃinʒe/ *adj.* • (very) young; child.
- šudo 𐌿𐌿𐌿 /ʃudo/ *inan. n.* • Unit of length, $10_{12} = 12_{10}$ puža. A bit longer than a foot.
- šugu 𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 /ʃugu/ *an. n.* • monkey.
- šumzan 𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 /ʃumzan/ *an. n.* • dog.
- šun 𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 /ʃun/ *adp.* • for (a duration). Does not apply to the perfective aspect.
- šebe 𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 /ʃebe/ *v.* • to sleep.
- šede 𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 /ʃede/ *h. n.* • child.
- šemdin 𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 /ʃemdin/ *h. n.* • baby.
- šo 𐌿𐌿 /ʃo/ *v.* • to look, to see.
- šoge 𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 /ʃoge/ *an. n.* • winter.
- šogo 𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 /ʃogo/ *an. n.* • river; stream.
- šonyu 𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 /ʃondʒu/ *v.* • to fall, to drop.
- šožidu 𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 /ʃoʒidu/ *v.* • to play.
- žika 𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 /ʒika/ *adv.* • very; too.
- žinden 𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 /ʒinden/ *v.* • to dance.
- žiwo 𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 /ʒiwo/ *v.* • to hunt.
- žu 𐌿𐌿 /ʒu/ *aff.* • verb with animate subject.
- žu 𐌿𐌿 /ʒu/ *aff.* • animate adjective.
- žumse 𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 /ʒumse/ *v.* • to break; to cut.
- žunki 𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 /ʒunki/ *inan. n.* • basket.
- žuñ 𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 /ʒuŋ/ *adp.* • after.
- žušo 𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 /ʒuʃo/ *adj.* • pretty, beautiful, handsome.
- žegun 𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 /ʒegun/ *inan. n.* • walking stick.
- žege 𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 /ʒege/ *inan. n.* • sky.
- žeše 𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 /ʒeʃe/ *v.* • to perform.
- žokaki 𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 /ʒokaki/ *v.* • to live in the wilderness; to live away from civilization.
- žojem 𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 /ʒodʒem/ *inan. n.* • sun.
- žam 𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 /ʒam/ *adp.* • to (a location).
- žanti 𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 /ʒanti/ *inan. n.* • there (distal, far from both listener and speaker). Can refer to specific place or anywhere near speaker depending on context. In contrast to ⟨sbiža⟩ and ⟨kešde⟩.
- žašdon 𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 /ʒaʃdon/ *inan. n.* • snow.
- wisi 𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 /wisi/ *v.* • to know; to understand.
- ci 𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 /tsi/ *adp.* • away from.
- cižoñ 𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 /tsiʒoŋ/ *inan. n.* • school.
- že 𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 /dʒe/ *v.* • to give.
- žoge 𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿𐌿 /dʒoge/ *adp.* • under, below.

čuzi $\text{č} \text{u} \text{z} \text{i}$ /tʃuzi/ *h. n.* • man.

čo $\text{č} \text{o}$ /tʃo/ *adv.* • surrounded by, inside.

čošdaže $\text{č} \text{o} \text{š} \text{d} \text{a} \text{ž} \text{e}$ /tʃoʃdaʒe/ *v.* • to shout, to yell.

ča- $\text{č} \text{a}$ /tʃa/ *aff.* • nominative adjective.

ji $\text{j} \text{i}$ /dʒi/ *adv.* • for the purpose of; in order to.

jinka $\text{j} \text{i} \text{n} \text{k} \text{a}$ /dʒinka/ *adv.* • yesterday.

ja- $\text{j} \text{a}$ /dʒa/ *aff.* • nominative noun.

i- i /i/ *aff.* • perfective verb.

a- a /a/ *aff.* • progressive verb.

7.1 Conlang Syntax Test Cases

(CSTC.1) $\text{sinizesba}\dot{z}o\text{ di}\dot{z}ojem\ \acute{s}aki\acute{s}i$
s- ini- ze -sba -žo di- žojem ša- kiši
 IND-HAB-give-INAN-INAN ERG-sun ACC-light
 “The sun shines.” (lit. “The sun gives light.”)

(CSTC.2) šgezu sinizesbažo dižojem šakiši
 šgezu s- ini- že -sba -žo di- žojem ša- kiši
 YN HAB-PROG-give-INAN-INAN ERG-sun ACC-light
 “Does the sun shine?” (lit. “Does the sun give light?”)

(CSTC.3) ꞒꞑꞐꞑꞓꞔꞕꞖꝼꝼꝼꝼꝼ
sezesbažo dižojem šakiši
s- e- že -sba -žo di- žojem ša- kiši
IND-PFV-give-INAN-INAN ERG-sun ACC-light
“The sun shone.” (lit. “The sun gave light.”)

(CSTC.4) $\dot{\text{y}}\text{e}\dot{\text{z}}\text{e}\text{sba}\dot{\text{z}}\text{o}\text{ di}\dot{\text{z}}\text{o}\text{jem}\ \dot{\text{s}}\text{a}\text{k}\dot{\text{i}}\text{š}\dot{\text{i}}$
yezesbažo dižojem šakiši
y- e- že -sba -žo di- žojem ša- kiši
SJV-PFV-give-INAN-INAN ERG-sun ACC-light
“The sun will shine.” (lit. “The sun will give light.”)

(CSTC.5) Ɂʒəsbəʒo diʒoʒem ʃakiʃi
 sažesbažo dižojem šakiši
s- a- že -sba -žo di- žojem ša- kiši
 IND-PROG-give-INAN-INAN ERG-sun ACC-light
 “The sun has been shining.” (lit. “The sun has been giving light.”)

- (CSTC.24) $\text{se keše čosbiža jagažesu čaduzožu}$
Ø- se Ø- keše čo- sbiža ja- gažesu ča- duzo-žu
 IND-COP PFV-in_the_past inside-here_PROX NOM-animal NOM-wild-AN
 “Once wild animals lived here.”
- (CSTC.25) $\text{sašojožo nakuše ča šatežuñ}$
s- a- šo -jo-žo na- kuše ča ša- težuñ
 IND-PROG-look-H -INAN PROG-slowly 3.H.ERG ACC-everywhere
 “Slowly she looked around.” (lit. “Slowly she looked at everywhere.”)
- (CSTC.26) sesum šučekupo
sesum šuč- e- ku-po
 IMP DEO-PFV-go-H
 “Go away!”
- (CSTC.27) šdekupo žem
šd- e- ku-po žem
 OPT-PFV-go-H 1IN.H.NOM
 “Let’s go!”
- (CSTC.28) ščekupo jišbem
šč- e- ku-po jišbem
 DEO-PFV-go-H 2POL.H.NOM
 “You should go.”
- (CSTC.29) yekupo tunžu
y- e- ku-po Ø- tunžu
 SBJV-PFV-go-H PFV-happily
 “I will be happy to go.” (lit. “I will go happily.”)

- (CSTC.36) $\text{sinzipo getu žika jišbem}$
 $\emptyset\text{-} \emptyset\text{-} \text{sinzi-po} \emptyset\text{-} \text{getu} \emptyset\text{-} \text{žika jišbem}$
 IND-PFV-come-H PFV-soon PFV-very 2POL.H.NOM
 “You have come too soon.”
- (CSTC.37) $\text{jišba sinitenžujo nikiken | šučinidenžujo nikiken}$
 $\text{jišba} \quad s\text{-} \quad \text{ini-} \quad \text{tenžu} \quad \text{-jo} \quad \text{ni-} \quad \text{niken}$
 2POL.H.ERG IND-HAB-NEG\write-H HAB-neatly

 $\text{šč-} \quad \text{ini-} \quad \text{denžu-jō} \quad \text{ni-} \quad \text{niken}$
 DEO-HAB-write -H HAB-neatly
 “You must write more neatly.” (lit. “You do not write neatly, you should write neatly.”)
- (CSTC.38) $\text{se sbosbiža jašdimša čažušo}$
 $\emptyset\text{-} \text{se} \quad \text{sbo-} \quad \text{sbiža} \quad \text{ja-} \quad \text{šdimša} \quad \text{ča-} \quad \text{žušo}$
 IND-COP across_from-here_PROX NOM-place NOM-beautiful
 “Directly opposite stands a wonderful place.” (lit. “Across from here there is a beautiful place.”)
- (CSTC.39) $\text{sadizuža diyenyi šašumzan}$
 $s\text{-} \quad a\text{-} \quad \text{dizuža-jō-šum} \quad \text{di-} \quad \text{yenyi} \quad \text{ša-} \quad \text{šumzan}$
 IND-PROG-lose -H-AN ERG-Henry ACC-dog
 “Henry’s dog is lost.” (lit. “Henry lost [his] dog.”)
- (CSTC.40) $\text{japode yañi čagošbižu}$
 $\text{ja-} \quad \text{pode} \quad \text{yañi} \quad \text{ča-} \quad \text{gošbi-žu}$
 NOM-cat 1EX.H.GEN NOM-black-AN
 “My cat is black.”
- (CSTC.41) $\text{jageñbo nesdandi nešinžepo čažumsežušašbi}$
 $\text{ja-} \quad \text{geñbo} \quad \text{ne-} \quad \text{sdandi} \quad \text{ne-} \quad \text{šinže} \quad \text{-po} \quad \text{ča-} \quad \text{žumse-žuša} \quad \text{-šbi}$
 NOM-doll GEN-girl GEN-very_young-H NOM-break -ADJZ-INAN
 “The little girl’s doll is broken.”

(CSTC.48) $\underline{\text{p}}\underline{\text{n}}\underline{\text{i}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{h}}\underline{\text{n}}\underline{\text{i}}\underline{\text{n}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{z}}\underline{\text{e}}\underline{\text{d}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{n}}\underline{\text{s}}\underline{\text{u}}\underline{\text{j}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{j}}\underline{\text{u}}\underline{\text{z}}\underline{\text{i}}\underline{\text{z}}\underline{\text{o}}\underline{\text{k}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{k}}\underline{\text{i}}$

sadempo zignedanšu jajuzižokaki
s- a- dem-po zige- danšu ja- juzi- žokaki
 IND-PROG-sit -H around-fire NOM-NMLZ-live_in_wilderness
 “The campers sat around the fire.”

(CSTC.49) $\underline{\text{p}}\underline{\text{n}}\underline{\text{i}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{h}}\underline{\text{n}}\underline{\text{i}}\underline{\text{n}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{z}}\underline{\text{e}}\underline{\text{d}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{n}}\underline{\text{s}}\underline{\text{u}}\underline{\text{j}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{j}}\underline{\text{u}}\underline{\text{z}}\underline{\text{i}}\underline{\text{z}}\underline{\text{o}}\underline{\text{k}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{k}}\underline{\text{i}}$

sadempo duyežo jasdandi čašinžepo šužon sasdejošum ča šapode šašinžežu
s- a- dem-po du- yežo ja- sdandi ča- šinže -po šužon
 IND-PROG-sit -H near-1EX.H.DAT NOM-girl NOM-very_young-H RELZ
s- a- sde -jo-šum ča ša- pode ša- šinže -žu
 IND-PROG-have-H -AN 3.Hg.ERG ACC-cat ACC-very_young-AN
 “A little girl with a kitten sat near me.”

(CSTC.50) $\underline{\text{p}}\underline{\text{u}}\underline{\text{p}}\underline{\text{r}}\underline{\text{h}}\underline{\text{p}}\underline{\text{h}}\underline{\text{n}}\underline{\text{i}}\underline{\text{n}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{z}}\underline{\text{e}}\underline{\text{d}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{n}}\underline{\text{s}}\underline{\text{u}}\underline{\text{j}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{j}}\underline{\text{u}}\underline{\text{z}}\underline{\text{i}}\underline{\text{z}}\underline{\text{o}}\underline{\text{k}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{k}}\underline{\text{i}}$

sasezapo sbogoda jiyešojopon šazom jašede
s- a- seza-po sbo- goda ji- y- e- šo -jo-pon ša- zom ja- šede
 IND-PROG-wait-H facing-door for-SBJV-PFV-see-H -H ACC-father NOM-child
 “The child waited at the door for her father.”

(CSTC.51) $\underline{\text{d}}\underline{\text{i}}\underline{\text{z}}\underline{\text{u}}\underline{\text{ž}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{j}}\underline{\text{o}}\underline{\text{s}}\underline{\text{u}}\underline{\text{m}}\underline{\text{j}}\underline{\text{i}}\underline{\text{n}}\underline{\text{k}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{d}}\underline{\text{i}}\underline{\text{s}}\underline{\text{d}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{n}}\underline{\text{d}}\underline{\text{i}}\underline{\text{s}}\underline{\text{u}}\underline{\text{ž}}\underline{\text{o}}\underline{\text{n}}\underline{\text{k}}\underline{\text{o}}\underline{\text{g}}\underline{\text{u}}\underline{\text{j}}\underline{\text{o}}\underline{\text{d}}\underline{\text{e}}\underline{\text{m}}\underline{\text{k}}\underline{\text{o}}\underline{\text{ž}}\underline{\text{e}}\underline{\text{č}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{š}}\underline{\text{o}}\underline{\text{s}}\underline{\text{d}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{n}}\underline{\text{d}}\underline{\text{i}}\underline{\text{ž}}\underline{\text{i}}\underline{\text{ž}}\underline{\text{e}}\underline{\text{š}}\underline{\text{o}}\underline{\text{k}}\underline{\text{i}}\underline{\text{k}}\underline{\text{i}}\underline{\text{s}}\underline{\text{u}}\underline{\text{d}}\underline{\text{i}}\underline{\text{n}}\underline{\text{p}}\underline{\text{o}}\underline{\text{š}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{p}}\underline{\text{o}}\underline{\text{d}}\underline{\text{e}}\underline{\text{š}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{š}}\underline{\text{i}}\underline{\text{n}}\underline{\text{ž}}\underline{\text{e}}\underline{\text{ž}}\underline{\text{u}}\underline{\text{č}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{n}}\underline{\text{i}}$

dizužajošum jinka disdandi šužon kogujo demkože ča šosdandi žiže šokikišud-
 inpo šapode šašinžežu čaňi
Ø- Ø- dizuža-jo-šum Ø- jinka di- sdandi šužon kogu -jo
 IND-PFV-lose -H -AN PFV-yesterday ERG-girl RELZ COMP-H
dem- kože ča šo- sdandi žiže šo- ki~ kišudin-po ša- pode
 inside-village 3.Hg.ERG DAT-girl all.H DAT-CMPR~old -H ACC-cat
ša- šinže -žu čaňi
 ACC-very_young-AN 3.Hg.GEN
 “Yesterday the oldest girl in the village lost her kitten.” (lit. “Yesterday the girl, who in the village is older than all girls, lost her very young cat.”)

(CSTC.52) $\underline{\text{š}}\underline{\text{g}}\underline{\text{e}}\underline{\text{z}}\underline{\text{u}}\underline{\text{d}}\underline{\text{e}}\underline{\text{s}}\underline{\text{b}}\underline{\text{o}}\underline{\text{p}}\underline{\text{o}}\underline{\text{d}}\underline{\text{e}}\underline{\text{m}}\underline{\text{k}}\underline{\text{o}}\underline{\text{ž}}\underline{\text{e}}\underline{\text{j}}\underline{\text{i}}\underline{\text{s}}\underline{\text{b}}\underline{\text{e}}\underline{\text{m}}$

šgezu desbopo demkože jišbem
šgezu Ø- Ø- desbo -po dem- kože jišbem
 YN IND-PFV-be_born-H inside-village 2POL.H.NOM
 “Were you born in this village?”

- (CSTC.53) ሻጅዝ ሃነሽጅነደንፖ ነጅሻ ነጅዓሽ ጆሻደክ ጎሽ
 ṣgezu yinižindenpo nikeša nigošo jašdeki jiši
 ṣgezu y- ini- žinden-po ni- keša ni- gošo ja- šdeki jiši
 YN SBJV-HAB-dance -H HAB-well HAB-able_to NOM-brother 2POL.H.GEN
 “Can your brother dance well?”
- (CSTC.54) ሻጅዝ ቲኮዶፖ ጎሯዝ
 ṣgezu tikodopo jačuzi
 ṣgezu Ø- Ø- tikodo-po ja- čuzi
 YN IND-PFV-leave -H NOM-man
 “Did the man leave?”
- (CSTC.55) ሻጅዝ ሲንጎፖ ጎሃይክሰጎፖን ጎሽቢ ጆሻጎጎ ጎሽቢ
 ṣgezu sinzipo jiyekisganjopon jišbu jasbaga jiši
 ṣgezu Ø- Ø- sinzi-po ji- y- e- kisgan -jo-pon jišbu ja- sbaga
 YN IND-PFV-come-H for-SBJV-PFV-pick_up-H-H 2POL.H.ACC NOM-sister
 jiši
 2POL.H.GEN
 “Is your sister coming for you?”
- (CSTC.56) ሻጅዝ ሃሲንጎፖ ነሻሸደ፤ ነጎሽ ጎሽሸደ፤
 ṣgezu yasinzipo našbedim nagošo jišbem
 ṣgezu y- a- sinzi-po na- šbedim na- gošo jišbem
 YN SBJV-PROG-come-H PROG-tomorrow PROG-able_to 2POL.H.NOM
 “Can you come tomorrow?”
- (CSTC.57) ሻጅዝ ቲኮዶፖ ርሲታ ጎሃይፔሰጎሽ ሻሻጎጎ ጎሽቢ
 ṣgezu tikodopo cisbiža jiyepesinjošum šašoge jakibešu
 ṣgezu Ø- Ø- tikodo-po ci- sbiža ji- y- e- pešin -jošum
 YN IND-PFV-leave -H away_from-here_PROX for-SBJV-PFV-avoid -H -AN
 ša- šoge ja- kibešu
 ACC-winter NOM-neighbor
 “Have the neighbors gone away for the winter?”
- (CSTC.58) ሻጅዝ ሲንጎፖ ጎሃይጎሽ ሻጎጎ ጎሽቢ
 ṣgezu sinizeboyužu čodugaša jadušdudi
 ṣgezu s- ini- zeboyu-žu čo-dugaša ja- dušdudi
 YN IND-HAB-sing -AN in-rainwater NOM-robin
 “Does the robin sing in the rain?”

- (CSTC.59) ၵံၵ်းၵ်းၵ်းၵ်းၵ်းၵ်းၵ်းၵ်းၵ်း
 šgezu yekupo žamžešegomsa konyezo jišbem
šgezu y- e- ku-po žam-žeše -gomsa kon- yežo jišbem
 YN SBJV-PFV-go-H to- perform-NMLZ with-1EX.H.DAT 2POL.H.NOM
 “Are you going with us to the concert?”
- (CSTC.60) ၵံၵ်းၵ်းၵ်းၵ်းၵ်းၵ်းၵ်းၵ်းၵ်း
 šgezu sašikapopo čoseni nakeše jišbem
šgezu s- a- šikapo-po čo- senī na- keše jišbem
 YN IND-PROG-travel-H inside-jungle PROG-in_the_past 2POL.H.NOM
 “Have you ever traveled in the jungle?”
- (CSTC.61) ၵံၵ်းၵ်းၵ်းၵ်းၵ်းၵ်းၵ်းၵ်းၵ်း
 sazodipo budempi šuntego šbase žem
s- a- zodi-po bu- dempi šun-tego šbase žem
 IND-PROG-sail -H following-river_current for- tego many.INAN 1IN.H.NOM
 “We sailed down the river for several miles.” (lit. “We sailed following the river current for many *tego* [about 1/3 mile].”)
- (CSTC.62) ၵံၵ်းၵ်းၵ်းၵ်းၵ်းၵ်းၵ်းၵ်းၵ်း
 sawisijožo diduśam žize šažiwo
s- a- wisi -jo-žo di- duśam žize ša- žiwo
 IND-PROG-understand-H -INAN ERG-person all.H ACC.NMLZ-hunt
 “Everyone knows about hunting.”
- (CSTC.63) ၵံၵ်းၵ်းၵ်းၵ်းၵ်းၵ်းၵ်းၵ်းၵ်း
 tikodopo dogise dembumśon žuñtimža daśo jažojem časukinśbi žem
Ø- Ø- tikodo-po do- gise dem-bumśon žuñ- timža daśo
 IND-PFV-leave -H toward-mountain at- morning after-solstice when.RELZ
ja- žojem ča- sukin -śbi žem
 NOM-sun NOM-bright -INAN 1IN.H.NOM
 “On a sunny morning after the solstice we started for the mountains.”
- (CSTC.64) ၵံၵ်းၵ်းၵ်းၵ်းၵ်းၵ်းၵ်းၵ်းၵ်း
 sabižinajožo ditomo šadožeśo neśugu
s- a- bižina-jo-žo di- tomo ša- dožeśo ne- śugu
 IND-PROG-laugh-H -INAN ERG-Tom ACC.NMLZ-jump GEN-monkey
 “Tom laughed at the monkey’s tricks.” (lit. “Tom laughed at the monkey’s jumping.”)

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Glossary

agent	The argument of a transitive verb that is performing the action 6	patient	The argument of a transitive verb that is receiving the action 7
irrealis	A certain situation or action that is not known to have happened at the moment the speaker is talking 8	realis	A statement of fact 7
		subject	The sole argument of an intransitive verb 6, 26, 27

Acronyms

TAM tense-aspect-mood 25

Glossing Abbreviations

1EX	first person exclusive	DEO	deontic
1IN	first person inclusive	DIST	distal
2FAM	second person familiar	ERG	ergative
2HUM	second person humiliative	GEN	genitive
2POL	second person polite	H	human
2	second person	HAB	habitual
3	third person	IMP	imperative
ACC	accusative	INAN	inanimate
ADJZ	adjectivizer	IND	indicative
AN	animate	ITER	iterative
CMPR	comparative	LOC	locative
COMP	complementizer	MED	medial
COP	copula	NEG	negative
DAT	dative	NMLZ	nominalizer
DEM	demonstrative	NOM	nominative

OPT	optative	SBJV	subjunctive
PFV	perfective	SJV	subjunctive
POS	positive	VBZ	verbalizer
PROG	progressive	YN	yes/no question
PROX	proximal		