

Sumsgiwa

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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/ $\langle p \rangle$	[b] /b/ $\langle b \rangle$	[t ^h] /t/ $\langle t \rangle$	[d] /d/ $\langle d \rangle$					[k ^h] /k/ $\langle k \rangle$	[g] /g/ $\langle g \rangle$
Nasal			[m] /m/ $\langle m \rangle$	[n] /n/ $\langle n \rangle$					[ŋ] /ŋ/ $\langle \tilde{n} \rangle$	
Fricative			[s] /s/ $\langle s \rangle$	[z] /z/ $\langle z \rangle$	[ʃ] /ʃ/ $\langle \check{s} \rangle$	[ʒ] /ʒ/ $\langle \check{z} \rangle$				
Approximant							[j] /j/ $\langle y \rangle$	[w] /w/ $\langle w \rangle$		
Affricate			[ts] /ts/ $\langle c \rangle$	[dz] /dz/ $\langle \check{z} \rangle$	[tʃ] /tʃ/ $\langle \check{c} \rangle$	[dʒ] /dʒ/ $\langle j \rangle$				

3.2 Vowels

	Front	Back
Close	[i] /i/ $\langle i \rangle$	[u] /u/ $\langle u \rangle$
Mid	[e ~ ε] /e/ $\langle e \rangle$	[o] /o/ $\langle o \rangle$
Open	[a] /a/ $\langle a \rangle$	

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, ň, s, z, š, ž, y, w, c, ž, č, j

V = i, u, e, o, a

N = m, n, ň

SPV(N)

S = s, š

P = b, d, g

V = i, u, e, o, a

N = m, n, ň

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 Sumsgiwa 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	$\langle ja \rangle -$	جا
Ergative ERG	$\langle di \rangle -$	دى
Accusative ACC	$\langle ša \rangle -$	شا
Dative DAT	$\langle šo \rangle -$	شو
Genitive GEN	$\langle ne \rangle -$	نى

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⟩-	𠂇
Habitual HAB	-⟨ini⟩-	𠂇𠂇
Iterative ITER	-⟨i⟩-	𠂇
Progressive PROG	-⟨a⟩-	𠂇

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⟩	𠁻
Animate AN	-⟨žu⟩	𠁼
Inanimate INAN	-⟨šbi⟩	𠁼

4.1.2.4.2 Agent Gender

Human H	-⟨jo⟩-	𠁻
Animate AN	-⟨če⟩-	𠁻
Animate AN	-⟨sba⟩-	𠁼

4.1.2.4.3 Patient Gender

Human H	-⟨pon⟩	𠁻𠁻
Animate AN	-⟨šum⟩	𠁼𠁻
Inanimate INAN	-⟨žo⟩	𠁼

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	$\langle \check{c}a \rangle$ -	
Ergative ERG	$\langle ti \rangle$ -	
Accusative ACC	$\langle \check{s}a \rangle$ -	
Dative DAT	$\langle \check{s}o \rangle$ -	
Genitive GEN	$\langle ne \rangle$ -	

4.1.3.1.2 Gender

Human H	-⟨po⟩	◐
Animate AN	-⟨žu⟩	◑
Inanimate INAN	-⟨šbi⟩	●

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	\emptyset -	
Habitual HAB	$\langle ni \rangle$ -	
Iterative ITER	$\langle neye \rangle$ -	
Progressive PROG	$\langle na \rangle$ -	

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⟩	𠈌
Animate AN	-⟨šu⟩	𠈌
Inanimate INAN	-⟨šbe⟩	𠈌

4.1.5 Pronouns

There are different pronoun forms for each of the 5 cases. Pronouns in Sumsgiya 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

	Nominative NOM	Ergative ERG	Accusative ACC	Dative DAT	Genitive GEN
First person exclusive 1EX	⟨yem⟩ ယော	⟨ya⟩ ယ	⟨yu⟩ ယူ	⟨yežo⟩ ယံ့စွာ	⟨yañi⟩ ယံ့အို
First person inclusive 1IN	⟨žem⟩ ဇံ့မြေ	⟨ža⟩ ဇံ	⟨žu⟩ ဇံ့ဗု	⟨žežo⟩ ဇံ့စွာ	⟨žinī⟩ ဇံ့အို
Second person polite 2POL	⟨jišbem⟩ ၂၂၁ၢာ	⟨jišba⟩ ၂၃၁ၢာ	⟨jišbu⟩ ၂၃၁ၢု	⟨jižo⟩ ၂၃၁ၢွာ	⟨jiši⟩ ၂၃၁ၢ္ာ
Second person humiliative 2HUM	⟨žešbem⟩ ၂၃၁ၢာ	⟨žešba⟩ ၂၃၁ၢာ	⟨žešbu⟩ ၂၃၁ၢု	⟨žežo⟩ ၂၃၁ၢွာ	⟨žeši⟩ ၂၃၁ၢ္ာ
Second person familiar 2FAM	⟨šbem⟩ ၂၃၁	⟨šba⟩ ၂၃	⟨šbu⟩ ၂၃ၢု	⟨šežo⟩ ၂၃၁ၢွာ	⟨šbiñi⟩ ၂၃၁ၢို
Third person 3	⟨čem⟩ ၂၃၁	⟨ča⟩ ၂၃	⟨ču⟩ ၂၃ၢု	⟨čužo⟩ ၂၃၁ၢွာ	⟨čañi⟩ ၂၃၁ၢ္ာ

4.1.5.2 Animate

	Nominative NOM	Ergative ERG	Accusative ACC	Dative DAT	Genitive GEN
Second person 2	⟨consi⟩ ၂၄၁ၢူ	⟨consan⟩ ၂၄၁ၢးၢူ	⟨conso⟩ ၂၄၁ၢ်ၢူ	⟨sonsuče⟩ ၂၄၁ၢ်ၢူၢူ	⟨consuči⟩ ၂၄၁ၢ်ၢူၢ္ာ
Third person 3	⟨si⟩ ၂ၢူ	⟨san⟩ ၂ၢးၢူ	⟨so⟩ ၂ၢ်ၢူ	⟨suče⟩ ၂ၢ်ၢူၢူ	⟨suči⟩ ၂ၢ်ၢူၢ္ာ

4.1.5.3 Inanimate

	Nominative NOM ERG	Ergative ERG ACC	Accusative ACC DAT	Dative DAT GEN	
Third person 3	⟨yo⟩ 𠁧	⟨zin⟩ 𠁮𠁤	⟨je⟩ 𠁮	⟨sayo⟩ 𠁮𠁧	⟨zeyo⟩ 𠁮𠁯

4.1.6 Adpositions

Sumsgiya 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) 𠁮𠁧𠁮𠁨𠁮𠁤
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) 𠁮𠁧𠁮𠁨𠁮𠁤
 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].”

- (3) **ဂုဏ်သိမ်ခြင်းများ**
 jakengo žeši čadezužu
ja- *kengo* *žeši* *ča-* *dezu* -žu
 NOM-action 2HUM.H.GEN NOM.ADJZ-jaguar-AN.ADJZ
 “Your actions are jaguar-like!”

4.2.4 Determiners

4.2.4.1 Demonstratives

Demonstratives agree with the nouns they modify in gender, and are split into 3 categories. They go after the nouns they modify.

Proximal prox Close to the speaker

Medial med Close to the listener

Distal dist Far from both the speaker and the listener

	Proximal PROX	Medial MED	Distal DIST
Human H	⟨keši⟩ ကျို့	⟨zišgo⟩ ၏၏	⟨simsbe⟩ ပူးပေါ်
Animate AN	⟨gunzin⟩ မှုပ်ကုပ်	⟨sgaku⟩ ဘု၏	⟨densi⟩ နီးပူး
Inanimate INAN	⟨dazo⟩ ဝါ၏	⟨yezi⟩ ဗို၏	⟨šosu⟩ ဇူးပူး

Sumsgiya does not have demonstrative pronouns, so it uses a demonstrative adjective and a generic noun to specify the same meaning.

4.2.4.2 Distributive Determiners

Distributive determiners agree with the nouns they modify in gender.

See 5.2 D-Quantifiers.

4.2.4.3 Determiners of Difference

Determiners of difference agree with the nouns they modify in gender.

	“another/other”
Human H	⟨dimži⟩ ମୁହଁଜି
Animate AN	⟨tuže⟩ ମୁଝେ
Inanimate INAN	⟨žosa⟩ ମୋତ୍ତା

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/VIS (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⟩	ମୁଁବୁ
Ergative Noun	⟨senyu⟩	ମୁଁବୁ
Accusative Noun	⟨senge⟩	ମୁଁବୁ
Dative Noun	⟨senbi⟩	ମୁଁବୁ
Genitive Noun	⟨senžo⟩	ମୁଁବୁ
Time Adverb	⟨šanbi⟩	ମୁଁବୁ
Location Adverb	⟨šanzim⟩	ମୁଁବୁ
Manner Adverb	⟨šanže⟩	ମୁଁବୁ
Purpose/Reason Adverb	⟨šansum⟩	ମୁଁବୁ

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 humiliating 2HUM pronouns.

4.3.4 Causatives

Causatives in Sumsgiya 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

Sumsgiya 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

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

4.3.8.5 Location Nominalization

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

4.3.8.6 Product Nominalization

Sumsgiya 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 čažumsežušabi
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) **žužušo**
žu~ žušo
CMPR~pretty
“prettier”

There are two comparative constructions in Sumsgiya.

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) **siniñizužu nibibišen japođe | ñizu nikukuše jašumzan**
s- ini- ñizu-žu ni- bi~ bišen ja- pode
IND-HAB-walk-AN HAB-CMPR~quickly NOM-cat

ñizu ni- ku~ kuše ja- šumzan
walk HAB-CMPR~slowly NOM-dog

“Cats walk quicker than dogs do.” (lit. “Cats walk quickly, dogs walk slowly.”)

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) **kogujo dikiže šosdandi šožužušopo**
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

Sumsgiya 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 Sumsgiya are expressed with VAP/VVS 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 Sumsgiya 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

Sumsgiya 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 Sumsgiya 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 Sumsgiya, each modifying a different gender of noun. The inanimate numerals are used for counting.

5.1.1 Human

Numerals modifying human nouns are base 8.

Octal	Decimal	Sumsgiwa	
0_8	0_{10}	⟨punžon⟩	𢂔𢂕𢂕
1_8	1_{10}	⟨žaňe⟩	𢂚𢂕
2_8	2_{10}	⟨šite⟩	𢂚𢂕
3_8	3_{10}	⟨žoye⟩	𢂚𢂏
4_8	4_{10}	⟨daži⟩	𢂚𢂕
5_8	5_{10}	⟨kindu⟩	𢂚𢂕𢂕
6_8	6_{10}	⟨šoku⟩	𢂚𢂕
7_8	7_{10}	⟨pažu⟩	𢂚𢂕
10_8	8_{10}	⟨yesa⟩ ⟨žayeša⟩	𢂚𢂏 𢂚𢂕𢂕
11_8	9_{10}	⟨yesa žaňe⟩ ⟨žayeša žaňe⟩	𢂚𢂏𢂚𢂕 𢂚𢂕𢂚𢂕𢂚𢂕
12_8	10_{10}	⟨yesa šite⟩ ⟨žayesa šite⟩	𢂚𢂏𢂚𢂕 𢂚𢂕𢂚𢂕𢂚𢂕
...			
20_8	16_{10}	⟨šiyeša⟩	𢂚𢂕𢂕
21_8	17_{10}	⟨šiyeša žaňe⟩	𢂚𢂕𢂚𢂕𢂚𢂕
...			
30_8	24_{10}	⟨žoyeša⟩	𢂚𢂏𢂕
40_8	32_{10}	⟨dayesa⟩	𢂚𢂏𢂏
50_8	40_{10}	⟨kinyesa⟩	𢂚𢂕𢂏𢂏
60_8	48_{10}	⟨šoyeša⟩	𢂚𢂏𢂕

Octal	Decimal	Sumsgiwa	
70_8	56_{10}	⟨payesa⟩	𠁠𠁧𠁩
...			
100_8	64_{10}	⟨žemdo⟩ ⟨žazemdo⟩	𠁰𠁩𠁩 𠁰𠁩𠁩
101_8	65_{10}	⟨žemdo puyesa žaňe⟩ ⟨žazemdo puyesa žaňe⟩	𠁰𠁩𠁩𠁨𠁪𠁩𠁩 𠁰𠁩𠁩𠁨𠁪𠁩𠁩
102_8	66_{10}	⟨žemdo puyesa šite⟩ ⟨žazemdo puyesa šite⟩	𠁰𠁩𠁩𠁨𠁪𠁩𠁩 𠁰𠁩𠁩𠁨𠁪𠁩𠁩
...			
110_8	72_{10}	⟨žemdo yesa⟩ ⟨žazemdo žayeša⟩	𠁰𠁩𠁩𠁧 𠁰𠁩𠁩𠁧𠁤
120_8	80_{10}	⟨žemdo šiješa⟩ ⟨žazemdo šiješa⟩	𠁰𠁩𠁩𠁨𠁤 𠁰𠁩𠁩𠁨𠁤
...			
200_8	128_{10}	⟨šizemdo⟩	𠁨𠁩𠁩
300_8	192_{10}	⟨zozemdo⟩	𠁮𠁩𠁩
400_8	256_{10}	⟨dažemdo⟩	𠁮𠁭𠁩𠁩
500_8	320_{10}	⟨kižemdo⟩	𠁨𠁭𠁩𠁩
600_8	384_{10}	⟨sozemdo⟩	𠁮𠁭𠁩𠁩
700_8	448_{10}	⟨pažemdo⟩	𠁨𠁭𠁩𠁩

5.1.2 Animate

Numerals modifying animate nouns are base 10.

Decimal	Sumsgiwa	
0_{10}	⟨žanžu⟩	𠁮𠁣𠁣
1_{10}	⟨gasdi⟩	𠁮𠁣
2_{10}	⟨dosde⟩	𠁮𠁣
3_{10}	⟨šikim⟩	𠁨𠁣𠁣
4_{10}	⟨beku⟩	𠁨𠁣

Decimal	Sumsgiwa	
5_{10}	$\langle \text{cinsi} \rangle$	៥ᬸ᭕
6_{10}	$\langle \text{šasdum} \rangle$	៥᭟᭕
7_{10}	$\langle \text{kišge} \rangle$	᭟᭔᭕
8_{10}	$\langle \text{žiso} \rangle$	᭟᭕
9_{10}	$\langle \text{zenbe} \rangle$	᭟᭕᭕
10_{10}	$\langle \text{kumsgi} \rangle$	᭟᭕᭕
	$\langle \text{gakumsgi} \rangle$	᭟᭕᭕᭕
11_{10}	$\langle \text{kumsgi gasdi} \rangle$	᭟᭕᭕᭕᭕
	$\langle \text{gakumsgi gasdi} \rangle$	᭟᭕᭕᭕᭕᭕
12_{10}	$\langle \text{kumsgi dosde} \rangle$	᭟᭕᭕᭕᭕᭕
	$\langle \text{gakumsgi dosde} \rangle$	᭟᭕᭕᭕᭕᭕᭕
...		
20_{10}	$\langle \text{dokumsgi} \rangle$	᭟᭕᭕᭕᭕
21_{10}	$\langle \text{dokumsgi gasdi} \rangle$	᭟᭕᭕᭕᭕᭕
...		
30_{10}	$\langle \text{šikumsgi} \rangle$	᭟᭕᭕᭕᭕
40_{10}	$\langle \text{bekumsgi} \rangle$	᭟᭕᭕᭕᭕
50_{10}	$\langle \text{cikumsgi} \rangle$	᭟᭕᭕᭕᭕
60_{10}	$\langle \text{šasgumsi} \rangle$	᭟᭕᭕᭕᭕
70_{10}	$\langle \text{kišgumsi} \rangle$	᭟᭕᭕᭕᭕
80_{10}	$\langle \text{žikumsgi} \rangle$	᭟᭕᭕᭕᭕
90_{10}	$\langle \text{zekumsgi} \rangle$	᭟᭕᭕᭕᭕
...		
100_{10}	$\langle \text{dužo} \rangle$	᭟᭕
	$\langle \text{gadužo} \rangle$	᭟᭕᭕
101_{10}	$\langle \text{dužo žakumsgi gasdi} \rangle$	᭟᭕᭕᭕᭕᭕᭕᭕᭕
	$\langle \text{gadužo žakumsgi gasdi} \rangle$	᭟᭕᭕᭕᭕᭕᭕᭕᭕᭕
102_{10}	$\langle \text{dužo žakumsgi dosde} \rangle$	᭟᭕᭕᭕᭕᭕᭕᭕᭕᭕
	$\langle \text{gadužo žakumsgi dosde} \rangle$	᭟᭕᭕᭕᭕᭕᭕᭕᭕᭕

Decimal	Sumsgiwa	
	...	
110_{10}	$\langle \text{dužo kumsgi} \rangle$ $\langle \text{gadužo gakumsgi} \rangle$	ମରାତ୍ତାନ୍ତି ମରାତ୍ତାନ୍ତି
120_{10}	$\langle \text{dužo dokumsgi} \rangle$ $\langle \text{gadužo dokumsgi} \rangle$	ମରାତ୍ତାନ୍ତି ମରାତ୍ତାନ୍ତି
	...	
200_{10}	$\langle \text{dodužo} \rangle$	ମରାତ୍ତା
300_{10}	$\langle \text{šiduzo} \rangle$	କ୍ରମିତ
400_{10}	$\langle \text{bedužo} \rangle$	ମରାତ୍ତା
500_{10}	$\langle \text{cidužo} \rangle$	କ୍ରମିତ
600_{10}	$\langle \text{šaduzo} \rangle$	କ୍ରମିତ
700_{10}	$\langle \text{kidužo} \rangle$	କ୍ରମିତ
800_{10}	$\langle \text{židuzo} \rangle$	କ୍ରମିତ
900_{10}	$\langle \text{zedužo} \rangle$	କ୍ରମିତ

5.1.3 Inanimate

Numerals modifying inanimate nouns are base 12.

Dozenal	Decimal	Sumsgiwa	
0_{12}	0_{10}	$\langle \text{kamda} \rangle$	ମରାତ୍ତା
1_{12}	1_{10}	$\langle \text{šudo} \rangle$	କ୍ରମ
2_{12}	2_{10}	$\langle \text{kiše} \rangle$	କ୍ରମ
3_{12}	3_{10}	$\langle \text{češin} \rangle$	କ୍ରମ
4_{12}	4_{10}	$\langle \text{sgonti} \rangle$	ମରାତ୍ତା
5_{12}	5_{10}	$\langle \text{žago} \rangle$	କ୍ରମ
6_{12}	6_{10}	$\langle \text{pižu} \rangle$	କ୍ରମ
7_{12}	7_{10}	$\langle \text{šdeke} \rangle$	କ୍ରମ
8_{12}	8_{10}	$\langle \text{semendum} \rangle$	ମରାତ୍ତା
9_{12}	9_{10}	$\langle \text{cuše} \rangle$	କ୍ରମ
χ_{12}	10_{10}	$\langle \text{šodu} \rangle$	କ୍ରମ

Dozenal	Decimal	Sumsgiwa	
ξ_{12}	11_{10}	⟨žudan⟩	៥៥ᬸ
10_{12}	12_{10}	⟨boša⟩ ⟨šubosa⟩	᭔᭕ ᭕᭘᭔
11_{12}	13_{10}	⟨boša šudo⟩ ⟨šubosa šudo⟩	᭔᭕᭕᭔ ᭕᭘᭔᭕᭔
12_{12}	14_{10}	⟨boša kiše⟩ ⟨šubosa kiše⟩	᭔᭕᭕᭔ ᭕᭘᭔᭕᭔
...			
20_{12}	24_{10}	⟨kiboša⟩	᭕᭘᭔
21_{12}	25_{10}	⟨kibosa šudo⟩	᭕᭘᭔᭕᭔
...			
30_{12}	36_{10}	⟨čeboša⟩	᭔᭘᭔
40_{12}	48_{10}	⟨sgoboša⟩	᭔᭘᭔
50_{12}	60_{10}	⟨žabosa⟩	᭕᭘᭔
60_{12}	72_{10}	⟨piboša⟩	᭔᭘᭔
70_{12}	84_{10}	⟨šdeboša⟩	᭕᭘᭔
80_{12}	96_{10}	⟨sempoša⟩	᭕᭘᭔
90_{12}	108_{10}	⟨cubosa⟩	᭔᭘᭔
$\chi 0_{12}$	120_{10}	⟨šobosa⟩	᭕᭘᭔
$\xi 0_{12}$	132_{10}	⟨žubosa⟩	᭕᭘᭔
...			
100_{12}	144_{10}	⟨košim⟩ ⟨šukošim⟩	᭔᭘᭔ ᭕᭘᭔᭔
101_{12}	145_{10}	⟨košim kamposa šudo⟩ ⟨šukošim kamposa šudo⟩	᭔᭘᭔᭘᭔᭘᭔᭔᭔᭔ ᭕᭘᭔᭘᭔᭘᭔᭔᭔᭔
102_{12}	146_{10}	⟨košim kamposa kiše⟩ ⟨šukošim kamposa kiše⟩	᭔᭘᭔᭘᭔᭘᭔᭔᭔᭔ ᭕᭘᭔᭘᭔᭘᭔᭔᭔᭔
...			
110_{12}	156_{10}	⟨košim boša⟩	᭔᭘᭔᭘᭔

5.2 D-Quantifiers

D-quantifiers agree with nouns in gender.

	Human H	Animate AN	Inanimate INAN
none/zero	⟨zosi⟩ ツヅ	⟨sodi⟩ スヂ	⟨šugi⟩ スヂ
some/a few	⟨diñšu⟩ ディンシュ	⟨pošu⟩ ポッシュ	⟨čogi⟩ コギ
many/most	⟨šesbun⟩ セブン	⟨sbeso⟩ セボ	⟨šbase⟩ ベース
each/every	⟨žiže⟩ ジゼ	⟨kašo⟩ カショ	⟨žešo⟩ ゼショ

5.3 A-Quantifiers

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

Meaning	TAM	Adverb	
usually/often	Positive Habitual	⟨tindu⟩	תִּנְדַּע
usually doesn't/ only rarely	Negative Habitual	⟨kupišo⟩	כַּעֲפֵשׂ
always	Positive Habitual	⟨siyuži⟩	כָּלַמְדָּע
never	Negative Habitual	⟨kežin⟩	כֹּלֶא
Specified number of repetitions	Positive Iterative	⟨žedun⟩ + INAN numeral	זְהֻדָּע

6 Lexicon

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1W3hW0CICs0Jzt5hmA5ESs0ZLXcQeZ_dR1PPZJA39RSg/edit?usp=sharing

piše /piʃe/ *adj.* • sad.

pode /pode/ *an. n.* • cat.

pan /pan/ *adp.* • at; on top of.

biše /biʃe/ *inan. n.* • table.

bišen /biʃen/ *adv.* • quickly.

bu /bu/ *adp.* • following.

tikodo /tikodo/ *v.* • to leave.

tiñzim /tiñzim/ *inan. n.* • flower.

tunžu /tunžu/ *adj.* • happy.

težuň /težuň/ *inan. n.* • everywhere.

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

du /du/ *adp.* • near; next to.

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

duzo /duzo/ *adj.* • wild, barbaric.

dušam /dušam/ *h. n.* • person, human.

dem /dem/ *adp.* • inside.

dem /dem/ *v.* • to sit.

demzu /demzu/ *adv.* • already.

denžu /denžu/ *v.* • to write.

desige /desige/ *adv.* • again.

dese /dese/ *adv.* • probably, likely.

dezu /dezu/ *h. n.* • jaguar.

do /do/ *adp.* • toward.

došbi /doʃbi/ *v.* • to stop, to finish.

dožešo /dodžeʃo/ *v.* • to jump.

danšu /danʃu/ *an. n.* • fire.

dasbu /dasbu/ *inan. n.* • point in time.

kiken /kiken/ *adj.* • neat.

kiši /kiʃi/ *inan. n.* • light.

kiže /kiʒe/ *h. n.* • boy.

ku /ku/ *v.* • to go.

kuše /kuʃe/ *adv.* • slowly.

kengo /kengo/ *an. n.* • action.

keň /keň/ *adv.* • now; currently.

kešde /keʃde/ *inan. n.* • there (medial, near listener). Can refer to specific place or anywhere near speaker depending on context. In contrast to ⟨sbiža⟩ and ⟨žanti⟩.

kešgi /keʃgi/ *v.* • to roll.

keše /keʃe/ *adv.* • in the past, a long time ago.

keša /keʃa/ *adj.* • good; well.

kon /kon/ *v.* • to eat.

kože /koʒe/ *inan. n.* • town; village.

ginsbu /ginsbu/ *v.* • to rise.

getu /getu/ *adv.* • soon.

goda /goda/ <i>inan.</i> <i>n.</i> • door.	šikunso /ʃikunso/ <i>inan.</i> <i>n.</i> • ball.
gošbi /gofbi/ <i>adj.</i> • black.	šinže /ʃinže/ <i>adj.</i> • very young; child.
gošo /goʃo/ <i>adv.</i> • be able to; can.	šumzan /ʃumzan/ <i>an.</i> <i>n.</i> • dog.
gaši /gaʃi/ <i>v.</i> • to run.	šebe /ʃebe/ <i>v.</i> • to sleep.
gažesu /gažesu/ <i>an.</i> <i>n.</i> • animal.	šede /ʃede/ <i>h.</i> <i>n.</i> • child.
ñizu /ñizu/ <i>v.</i> • walk (of an animal).	šemdin /ʃemdin/ <i>h.</i> <i>n.</i> • baby.
ñeke /ñeke/ <i>an.</i> <i>n.</i> • mist, fog.	šo /ʃo/ <i>v.</i> • to look, to see.
s- /s/ <i>aff.</i> • indicative verb.	šogo /ʃogo/ <i>an.</i> <i>n.</i> • river; stream.
sbiža /sbiža/ <i>inan.</i> <i>n.</i> • here (proximal). Can refer to specific place or anywhere near speaker depending on context. In contrast to ⟨kešde⟩ and ⟨žanti⟩.	šonyu /ʃondʒu/ <i>v.</i> • to fall.
sbo /sbo/ <i>adp.</i> • facing; across from.	šožidu /ʃožidu/ <i>v.</i> • to play.
sde /sde/ <i>v.</i> • to have; to own.	žika /ʒika/ <i>adv.</i> • very; too.
sdandi /sdandi/ <i>h.</i> <i>n.</i> • girl.	-žu /ʒu/ <i>aff.</i> • verb with animate subject.
sinzi /sinzi/ <i>v.</i> • to come.	-žu /ʒu/ <i>aff.</i> • animate adjective.
sukin /sukin/ <i>adj.</i> • bright.	žumse /ʒumse/ <i>v.</i> • to break; to cut.
sedo /sedo/ <i>h.</i> <i>n.</i> • woman.	žuñ /ʒuŋ/ <i>adp.</i> • after.
seza /seza/ <i>v.</i> • to wait.	žušo /ʒuʃo/ <i>adj.</i> • pretty, beautiful, handsome.
sožašbe /sožaʃbe/ <i>v.</i> • to cooperate.	žege /ʒege/ <i>inan.</i> <i>n.</i> • sky.
zige /zige/ <i>adp.</i> • around; surrounding.	žokaki /ʒokaki/ <i>v.</i> • to live in the wilderness; to live away from civilization.
zom /zom/ <i>h.</i> <i>n.</i> • father.	žojem /ʒodʒem/ <i>inan.</i> <i>n.</i> • sun.
-šbi /ʃbi/ <i>aff.</i> • verb with inanimate subject.	žam /ʒam/ <i>adp.</i> • to (a location).
šbedim /ʃbedim/ <i>adv.</i> • tomorrow.	žanti /ʒanti/ <i>inan.</i> <i>n.</i> • 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⟩.
šdimša /ʃdimʃa/ <i>inan.</i> <i>n.</i> • place, location.	
šgomzi /ʃgomzi/ <i>v.</i> • to visit.	

ci /tsi/ *adv.* • away from.

cízoň /tsiʒoŋ/ *inan.* *n.* • school.

že /dze/ *v.* • to give.

čuzi /tʃuzi/ *h.* *n.* • man.

čo /tʃo/ *adv.* • surrounded by, inside.

čošdaže /tʃoʃdaʒe/ *v.* • to shout, to yell.

ča- /tʃa/ *aff.* • nominative adjective.

ji /dʒi/ *adv.* • for the purpose of; in order to.

ja- /dʒa/ *aff.* • nominative noun.

i- /i/ *aff.* • perfective verb.

a- /a/ *aff.* • progressive verb.

7 Translations

7.1 Conlang Syntax Test Cases

https://web.archive.org/web/20130603121930/http://fiziwig.com/conlang/syntax_tests.html

- (CSTC.1) ឃិនីសបាដូជីមេសកិសិ
sinižesbažo dižojem šakiši
s- ini- že -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) ឃិកុងិនីសបាដូជីមេសកិសិ
šgezu sinižesbažo 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) ឃិសីសបាដូជីមេសកិសិ
sežesbažo 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) ឃិយិនីសបាដូជីមេសកិសិ
yežesbažo dižojem šakiši
y- e- že -sba -žo di- žojem ša- kiši
SVJ-PFV-give-INAN-INAN ERG-sun ACC-light
“The sun will shine.” (lit. “The sun will give light.”)
- (CSTC.5) ឃិសីសបាដូជីមេសកិសិ
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.6) ပဲပို့မှုစာရွေ့နီးမှုမှုနာရီမြတ်စွာ
 sažesbažo nadesige dižojem šakiši
 s- a- že -sba -žo na- desige di- žojem ša- kiši
 IND-PROG-give-INAN-INAN PROG-again ERG-sun ACC-light
 “The sun is shining again.” (lit. “The sun is giving light again.”)

(CSTC.7) ပဲပို့မှုစာရွေ့နီးမှုနာရီမြတ်စွာ
 yežesbažo šbedim dižojem šakiši
 y- e- že -sba -žo Ø- šbedim di- žojem ša- kiši
 SJV-PFV-give-INAN-INAN PFV-tomorrow ERG-sun ACC-light
 “The sun will shine tomorrow.” (lit. “The sun will give light tomorrow.”)

(CSTC.8) မူမှုပဲပို့မှုစာရွေ့ပုံမှုနာရီမြတ်စွာ
 sinižesbažo nasukin dižojem šakiši
 s- ini- že -sba -žo na- sukin di- žojem ša- kiši
 IND-HAB-give-INAN-INAN PROG-bright ERG-sun ACC-light
 “The sun shines brightly.” (lit. “The sun gives light brightly.”)

(CSTC.9) မူမှုပဲပို့မှုစာရွေ့ပုံမှုနာရီမြတ်စွာ
 sinižesbažo dižojem tisukinšbi šakiši
 s- ini- že -sba -žo di- žojem ti- sukin -šbi ša- kiši
 IND-HAB-give-INAN-INAN ERG-sun ERG-bright-INAN ACC-light
 “The bright sun shines.” (lit. “The bright sun gives light.”)

(CSTC.10) ပဲပူဇာန်မှုစာရွေ့ပုံမှုနာရီမြတ်စွာ
 sasinzišbi nakeñ jažojem
 s- a- sinzi-šbi na- keñ ja- žojem
 IND-PROG-come-INAN PROG-now NOM-sun
 “The sun is rising now.” (lit. “The sun is coming now.”)

(CSTC.11) မဲကဲ့မဲ့မှုစာရွေ့ပုံမှုနာရီမြတ်စွာ
 čošdažepo jadušam žiže
 Ø- Ø- čošdaže-po ja- dušam žiže
 IND-PFV-shout -H NOM-person all.H
 “All the people shouted.”

- (CSTC.12) မူကြပါနာရီမြှင့်စွဲ
čošdažepo jadušam diňšu
 \emptyset - \emptyset - čošdaže -po ja- dušam diňšu
IND-PFV-shout -H NOM-person some.H
“Some of the people shouted.”

(CSTC.13) မူမူကြပါနာရီမြှင့်မြှင့်မြှင့်
sičošdažepo žedun kiše jadušam šesbun
s- i- čošdaže-po žedun kiše ja- dušam šesbun
IND-ITER-shout -H times two.INAN NOM-person many.H
“Many of the people shouted twice.”

(CSTC.14) မူမူမူကြပါနာရီမြှင့်မြှင့်
siničošdažepo jadušam čatunžupo
s- ini- čošdaže-po ja- dušam ča- tunžu -po
IND-HAB-shout -H NOM-person NOM-happy-H
“Happy people often shout.”

(CSTC.15) မတိုးရေးပေါ်မူကြပါနာရီ
dožešožu dožege japode čašinžežu
 \emptyset - \emptyset - dožešo-žu do- žege ja- pode ča- šinže -žu
IND-PFV-jump -AN toward-sky NOM-cat NOM-very_young-AN
“The kitten jumped up.”

(CSTC.16) မတိုးရေးပေါ်မူကြပါနာရီမြှင့်
dožešožu žambiše japode čašinžežu
 \emptyset - \emptyset - dožešo-žu žam-biše ja- pode ča- šinže -žu
IND-PFV-jump -AN to_table NOM-cat NOM-very_young-AN
“The kitten jumped onto the table.”

(CSTC.17) မူ၍ရေးပေါ်မူကြပါနာရီ
ñizužu dožanti japode čašinžežu yañi
 \emptyset - \emptyset - ñizu-žu do- žanti ja- pode ča- šinže -žu
IND-PFV-walk-AN toward-there_DIST NOM-cat NOM-very_young-AN
yañi
1 EX.H.GEN
“My little kitten walked away.”

- (CSTC.18) ပုံစံစွဲမြန်မာစာမျက်နှာ
sašonyušbi jadugaša
s- *a-* *šonyu-šbi* *ja-* *dugaša*
IND-PROG-fall -INAN NOM-rainwater
“It’s raining.” (lit. “Rainwater is falling.”)

(CSTC.19) ပုံစံစွဲမြန်မာစာမျက်နှာ
šonyušbi jadugaša
Ø- *Ø-* *šonyu-šbi* *ja-* *dugaša*
IND-PFV-fall -INAN NOM-rainwater
“The rain came down.” (lit. “Rainwater fell.”)

(CSTC.20) ပုံစံစွဲမြန်မာစာမျက်နှာမြန်မာစာမျက်နှာ
sašožidužu čodugaša japode čašinžežu
s- *a-* *šožidu-žu* *čo-* *dugaša* *ja-* *pode ča* *šinže* *-žu*
IND-PROG-play -AN surrounded_by-rainwater NOM-cat NOM-very_very-AN
“The kitten is playing in the rain.”

(CSTC.21) မျမှေးစံစွဲမြန်မာစာမျက်နှာ
došbišonyušbi jadugaša
Ø- *Ø-* *došbi-šonyu-šbi* *ja-* *dugaša*
IND-PFV-stop-fall -INAN NOM-rainwater
“The rain has stopped.”

(CSTC.22) မျမှေးစံစွဲမြန်မာစာမျက်နှာ
došbišonyušbi getu jadugaša
Ø- *Ø-* *došbi-šonyu-šbi* *Ø-* *getu* *ja-* *dugaša*
IND-PFV-stop-fall -INAN PFV-soon NOM-rainwater
“Soon the rain will stop.”

(CSTC.23) ဂိုဏ်စံစွဲမြန်မာစာမျက်နှာ
šdedošbi-šonyušbi getu jadugaša
šd- *e-* *došbi-šonyu-šbi* *Ø-* *getu* *ja-* *dugaša*
OPT-PFV-stop-fall -INAN PFV-soon NOM-rainwater
“I hope the rain stops soon.”

- (CSTC.24) **ပုစ္မာန်ရှာတိမ္မပဲ့၏။**
 se keše čosbiža jagažesu čaduzožu
 \emptyset - se \emptyset - 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) **ပုဇ္မရာတိမ္မပဲ့၏။**
 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) **ပုပူဇ္မန်**
 sesum šučekupo
 sesum šuč- e- ku-po
 IMP DEO-PFV-go-H
 “Go away!”
- (CSTC.27) **ဂုဇ္မတိမ္မ**
 šdekupo žem
 šd- e- ku-po žem
 OPT-PFV-go-H 1IN.H.NOM
 “Let’s go!”
- (CSTC.28) **ဇုဇ္မန်တိမ္မ။**
 šučekupo jišbem
 šuč- e- ku-po jišbem
 DEO-PFV-go-H 2POL.H.NOM
 “You should go.”
- (CSTC.29) **ဂုဇ္မတိမ္မ။**
 yekupo tunžu
 y- e- ku-po \emptyset - tunžu
 SBJV-PFV-go-H PFV-happily
 “I will be happy to go.” (lit. “I will go happily.”)

- (CSTC.30) የሱዝቦ ገቱ ፊምር
 yesinzipo getu čem
y- e- sinzi -po Ø- getu čem
 SBJV-PFV-come-H PFV-soon 3.H.NOM
 “He will arrive soon.”
- (CSTC.31) ተኩስ ስብዛ ገዢ ተኩስ በጥቃት ተኩስ
 kešgišbi cisbiža jašikunsa nešemdin
Ø- Ø- kešgi-šbi ci- sbiža ja- šikunsa ne- šemdin
 IND-PFV-roll -INAN away_from-here_PROX NOM-ball GEN-baby
 “The baby’s ball has rolled away.”
- (CSTC.32) በዕቅድ መሰራት ተኩስ ተኩስ
 sasožašbepo jakiže šite
s- a- sožašbe -po ja- kiže šite
 IND-PROG-cooperate-H NOM-boy two.H
 “The two boys are working together.”
- (CSTC.33) የሩኅዥ ስበዛ ገዢ ተኩስ ተኩስ
 yekužu dese cisbiža jañeke gunzin
y- e- kužu Ø- dese ci- sbiža ja- ñeke
 SBJV-PFV-go-AN PFV-probably away_from-here_PROX NOM-mist
gunzin
 DEM.PROX.H
 “This mist will probably clear away.” (lit. “This mist will probably go away from here.”)
- (CSTC.34) ችግር ማዣ ተኩስ ተኩስ
 šim čotežuñ jatiñžim čažušošbi
Ø- šim čo- težuñ ja- tiñžim ča- žušo šbi
 IND-COP.LOC inside-everywhere NOM-flower NOM-pretty-INAN
 “Lovely flowers are growing everywhere.” (lit. “Pretty flowers are everywhere.”)
- (CSTC.35) ሁኔታ ማዣ ተኩስ ተኩስ
 sinikonjo nibišen ya | šučinikonjo nikuše
s- ini- kon-jo ni- bišen ya
 IND-HAB-eat -H HAB-quickly 1IN.H.ERG
šuč- ini- kon-jo ni- kuše
 DEO-HAB-eat -H HAB-slowly
 “We should eat more slowly.” (lit. “We eat quickly, we should eat slowly.”)

- (CSTC.36) ឃិនិរិកិតិមិនិរិកិតិសិនិ
 sinzipo getu žika jišbem
 \emptyset - \emptyset - sinzi-po \emptyset - getu \emptyset - žika jišbem
 IND-PFV-come-H PFV-soon PFV-very 2POL.H.NOM
 “You have come too soon.”
- (CSTC.37) ីសិបិនិមិនិរិកិតិសិនិ ីសិបិនិនិរិកិតិសិនិ
 jišba sinitenžujo nikiken | šučinidenžujo nikiken
 jišba s- ini- tenžu -jo ni- kiken
 2POL.H.ERG IND-HAB-NEG\write-H HAB-neatly
 šuč- ini- denžu-jo ni- kiken
 DEO-HAB-write -H HAB-neatly
 “You must write more neatly.” (lit. “You do not write neatly, you should write neatly.”)
- (CSTC.38) ុសិបិនិនិរិកិតិសិនិ
 se sbosbiža jašdimša čažušo
 \emptyset - se sbo- sbiza ja- šdimša ča- 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) ុសិកិដិនិនិនិនិ
 sadizuža diyenyi šašumzan
 s- a- dizuža-jo-šum di- yenyi ša- šumzan
 IND-PROG-lose -H-AN ERG-Henry ACC-dog
 “Henry’s dog is lost.” (lit. “Henry lost [his] dog.”)
- (CSTC.40) ីយិដិនិនិនិនិ
 japode yañi čagošbižu
 ja- pode yañi ča- gošbi-žu
 NOM-cat 1EX.H.GEN NOM-black-AN
 “My cat is black.”
- (CSTC.41) ីយិសិបិនិនិនិនិនិ
 jageňbo nesdandi nešinžepo čažumsežušašbi
 ja- geňbo ne- sdandi ne- šinže -po ča- žumse-žuša -šbi
 NOM-doll GEN-girl GEN-very_young-H NOM-break -ADJZ-INAN
 “The little girl’s doll is broken.”

- (CSTC.42) ឃិនីសេប់ឯកធម្មុត្រូវឯកធម្មុត្រូវ
 sinišebepo nikesapo nitindupo
s- ini- šebe -po ni- keša ni- tindu
 IND-HAB-sleep-H HAB-well HAB-usually
 “I usually sleep soundly.”
- (CSTC.43) កាសិពូបុយកោដិតុស
 gašipo bujako jašede
Ø- Ø- gaši-po bu- jako ja- šede
 IND-PFV-run -H following-Jack NOM-child
 “The children ran after Jack.”
- (CSTC.44) យាំសែវិនីត្រូវឯកធម្មុត្រូវឯកធម្មុត្រូវ
 yašožidupo nagošo žuñdašo yinitikodopo šocižoñ yem
y- a- šožidu-po na- gošo žuñ- dašo- y- ini- tikodo -po
 SBJV-PROG-play -H PROG-able_to after-time_when-SBJV-HAB-leave -H
šo- cižoñ yem
 DAT-school 1EX.H.NOM
 “I can play after school.”
- (CSTC.45) កុពូជាំមិនិរណ៍បុណ្យ
 kupo žamkože jišgomzi yem
Ø- Ø- ku-po žam-kože ji- šgomzi yem
 IND-PFV-go-H to-village for-visit 1EX.H.NOM
 “We went to the village for a visit.”
- (CSTC.46) កុពូបានិទ្ទិនិទ្ទិន
 kupo panšogo yem
Ø- Ø- ku-po pan-šogo yem
 IND-PFV-go-H at-river 1EX.H.NOM
 “We arrived at the river.”
- (CSTC.47) បាស់សេប់ឯកធម្មុត្រូវឯកធម្មុត្រូវ
 sasezapo nakeñ nademzu yem
s- a- seza-po na- keñ na- demzu yem
 IND-PROG-wait-H PROG-now PROG-already 1EX.H.NOM
 “I have been waiting for you.”

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		