

Sumsgywa

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Util

0.1 gen - language text generator

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

[Double click for Categories]

[Double click for Syllable types]

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 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	⟨ja⟩-	
Ergative ERG	⟨di⟩-	
Accusative ACC	⟨ša⟩-	
Dative DAT	⟨šo⟩-	
Genitive GEN	⟨ne⟩-	

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

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

4.1.2.4.2 Agent Gender

Human H	-⟨jo⟩-	
Animate AN	-⟨če⟩-	
Inanimate INAN	-⟨sba⟩-	

4.1.2.4.3 Patient Gender

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

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⟩-	
Ergative ERG	⟨ti⟩-	
Accusative ACC	⟨ša⟩-	
Dative DAT	⟨šo⟩-	
Genitive GEN	⟨ne⟩-	

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	Ø-	
Habitual HAB	⟨ni⟩-	
Iterative ITER	⟨neye⟩-	
Progressive PROG	⟨na⟩-	

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

4.1.5 Pronouns

There are different pronoun forms for each of the 5 cases. Pronouns in Sumsgiwa 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⟩	⟨ya⟩	⟨yu⟩	⟨yežo⟩	⟨yañi⟩
First person inclusive 1IN	⟨žem⟩	⟨ža⟩	⟨žu⟩	⟨žežo⟩	⟨žini⟩
Second person polite 2POL	⟨jišbem⟩	⟨jišba⟩	⟨jišbu⟩	⟨jizo⟩	⟨jiši⟩
Second person humiliative 2HUM	⟨žešbem⟩	⟨žešba⟩	⟨žešbu⟩	⟨žežo⟩	⟨žeši⟩
Second person familiar 2FAM	⟨šbem⟩	⟨šba⟩	⟨šbu⟩	⟨šbežo⟩	⟨šbiñi⟩
Third person 3	⟨čem⟩	⟨ča⟩	⟨ču⟩	⟨čužo⟩	⟨čañi⟩

4.1.5.2 Animate

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

4.1.5.3 Inanimate

	Nomin- ative NOM	Ergative ERG	Accusative ACC	Dative DAT	Genitive GEN
Third person 3	⟨yo⟩	⟨zin⟩	⟨je⟩	⟨sayo⟩	⟨zeyo⟩

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.

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].”

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

4.2.3 Adjectivization

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

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⟩	⟨zišgo⟩	⟨simsbe⟩
Animate AN	⟨gunzin⟩	⟨sgaku⟩	⟨densi⟩
Inanimate INAN	⟨dazo⟩	⟨yezi⟩	⟨šosu⟩

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

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

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.

4.4 Clause Operations

4.4.1 Left-Dislocation

Any argument of a verb can be left-dislocated by adding the suffix -(sugu).

4.4.2 Cleft Constructions

Sumsgiwa has cleft constructions consisting of the noun phrase, the predicate nominal copula [See 4.5.2 Predicate Nominals], and a headless relative clause [See 4.6.3 Relative Clauses], in that order.

4.5 Simple Sentences

4.5.1 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].

4.5.2 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.

4.5.3 Predicate Adjectives

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

4.5.4 Predicate Locatives

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

4.5.5 Existentials

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

4.5.6 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.

4.6 Clause Combinations

4.6.1 Complement Clauses

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

4.6.2 Adverbial Clauses

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

4.6.3 Relative Clauses

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

4.6.4 Coordination

4.6.4.1 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.

4.6.4.2 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.

5.1.1 Human

Numerals modifying human nouns are base 8.

Octal	Decimal	Sumsgiwa	
0 ₈	0 ₁₀	⟨punžon⟩	
1 ₈	1 ₁₀	⟨žañe⟩	
2 ₈	2 ₁₀	⟨šite⟩	
3 ₈	3 ₁₀	⟨žoye⟩	
4 ₈	4 ₁₀	⟨daži⟩	
5 ₈	5 ₁₀	⟨kindu⟩	
6 ₈	6 ₁₀	⟨šoku⟩	
7 ₈	7 ₁₀	⟨pažu⟩	
10 ₈	8 ₁₀	⟨yesa⟩ ⟨žayeša⟩	
11 ₈	9 ₁₀	⟨yesa žañe⟩ ⟨žayeša žañe⟩	
12 ₈	10 ₁₀	⟨yesa šite⟩ ⟨žayeša šite⟩	
...			
20 ₈	16 ₁₀	⟨šiyeša⟩	
21 ₈	17 ₁₀	⟨šiyeša žañe⟩	
...			

Octal	Decimal	Sumsgiwa	
30 ₈	24 ₁₀	⟨žoyeša⟩	
40 ₈	32 ₁₀	⟨dayesa⟩	
50 ₈	40 ₁₀	⟨kinyesa⟩	
60 ₈	48 ₁₀	⟨šoyeša⟩	
70 ₈	56 ₁₀	⟨payesa⟩	
...			
100 ₈	64 ₁₀	⟨žemdo⟩ ⟨žazemdo⟩	
101 ₈	65 ₁₀	⟨žemdo puyesa žaňe⟩ ⟨žazemdo puyesa žaňe⟩	
102 ₈	66 ₁₀	⟨žemdo puyesa šite⟩ ⟨žazemdo puyesa šite⟩	
...			
110 ₈	72 ₁₀	⟨žemdo yesa⟩ ⟨žazemdo žayeša⟩	
120 ₈	80 ₁₀	⟨žemdo šiyesa⟩ ⟨žazemdo šiyesa⟩	
...			
200 ₈	128 ₁₀	⟨šizemdo⟩	
300 ₈	192 ₁₀	⟨zozemdo⟩	
400 ₈	256 ₁₀	⟨dažemdo⟩	
500 ₈	320 ₁₀	⟨kižemdo⟩	
600 ₈	384 ₁₀	⟨sozemdo⟩	
700 ₈	448 ₁₀	⟨pažemdo⟩	

5.1.2 Animate

Numerals modifying animate nouns are base 10.

Decimal	Sumsgiwa	
0 ₁₀	⟨žanžu⟩	
1 ₁₀	⟨gasdi⟩	
2 ₁₀	⟨dosde⟩	
3 ₁₀	⟨šikim⟩	
4 ₁₀	⟨beku⟩	

Decimal	Sumsgiwa	
5_{10}	$\langle \text{cinsi} \rangle$	
6_{10}	$\langle \text{šasdum} \rangle$	
7_{10}	$\langle \text{kišge} \rangle$	
8_{10}	$\langle \text{žiso} \rangle$	
9_{10}	$\langle \text{zenbe} \rangle$	
10_{10}	$\langle \text{kumsgi} \rangle$ $\langle \text{gakumsgi} \rangle$	
11_{10}	$\langle \text{kumsgi gasdi} \rangle$ $\langle \text{gakumsgi gasdi} \rangle$	
12_{10}	$\langle \text{kumsgi dosde} \rangle$ $\langle \text{gakumsgi dosde} \rangle$	
...		
20_{10}	$\langle \text{dokumsgi} \rangle$	
21_{10}	$\langle \text{dokumsgi gasdi} \rangle$	
...		
30_{10}	$\langle \text{šikumsgi} \rangle$	
40_{10}	$\langle \text{bekumsgi} \rangle$	
50_{10}	$\langle \text{cikumsgi} \rangle$	
60_{10}	$\langle \text{šasgumsi} \rangle$	
70_{10}	$\langle \text{kišgumsi} \rangle$	
80_{10}	$\langle \text{žikumsgi} \rangle$	
90_{10}	$\langle \text{zekumsgi} \rangle$	
...		
100_{10}	$\langle \text{dužo} \rangle$ $\langle \text{gadužo} \rangle$	
101_{10}	$\langle \text{dužo žakumsgi gasdi} \rangle$ $\langle \text{gadužo žakumsgi gasdi} \rangle$	
102_{10}	$\langle \text{dužo žakumsgi dosde} \rangle$ $\langle \text{dužo žakumsgi dosde} \rangle$	
...		
110_{10}	$\langle \text{dužo kumsgi} \rangle$ $\langle \text{gadužo gakumsgi} \rangle$	
120_{10}	$\langle \text{dužo dokumsgi} \rangle$ $\langle \text{gadužo dokumsgi} \rangle$	
...		

Decimal	Sumsgiwa	
200 ₁₀	⟨dodužo⟩	
300 ₁₀	⟨šiduzo⟩	
400 ₁₀	⟨bedužo⟩	
500 ₁₀	⟨cidužo⟩	
600 ₁₀	⟨šaduzo⟩	
700 ₁₀	⟨kidužo⟩	
800 ₁₀	⟨židuzo⟩	
900 ₁₀	⟨zedužo⟩	

5.1.3 Inanimate

Numerals modifying inanimate nouns are base 12.

Dozenal	Decimal	Sumsgiwa	
0 ₁₂	0 ₁₀	⟨kamda⟩	
1 ₁₂	1 ₁₀	⟨šudo⟩	
2 ₁₂	2 ₁₀	⟨kiše⟩	
3 ₁₂	3 ₁₀	⟨češin⟩	
4 ₁₂	4 ₁₀	⟨sgonti⟩	
5 ₁₂	5 ₁₀	⟨žago⟩	
6 ₁₂	6 ₁₀	⟨pižu⟩	
7 ₁₂	7 ₁₀	⟨šdeke⟩	
8 ₁₂	8 ₁₀	⟨sem dum⟩	
9 ₁₂	9 ₁₀	⟨cuše⟩	
χ ₁₂	10 ₁₀	⟨šodu⟩	
ξ ₁₂	11 ₁₀	⟨žudan⟩	
10 ₁₂	12 ₁₀	⟨boša⟩ ⟨šubosa⟩	
11 ₁₂	13 ₁₀	⟨boša šudo⟩ ⟨šubosa šudo⟩	
12 ₁₂	14 ₁₀	⟨boša kiše⟩ ⟨šubosa kiše⟩	
...			
20 ₁₂	24 ₁₀	⟨kiboša⟩	
21 ₁₂	25 ₁₀	⟨kiboša šudo⟩	

Dozenal	Decimal	Sumsgywa	
...			
30 ₁₂	36 ₁₀	⟨čeboša⟩	
40 ₁₂	48 ₁₀	⟨sgoboša⟩	
50 ₁₂	60 ₁₀	⟨žabosa⟩	
60 ₁₂	72 ₁₀	⟨piboša⟩	
70 ₁₂	84 ₁₀	⟨šdeboša⟩	
80 ₁₂	96 ₁₀	⟨sempoša⟩	
90 ₁₂	108 ₁₀	⟨cubosa⟩	
χ0 ₁₂	120 ₁₀	⟨šobosa⟩	
ξ0 ₁₂	132 ₁₀	⟨žubosa⟩	
...			
100 ₁₂	144 ₁₀	⟨košim⟩ ⟨šukošim⟩	
101 ₁₂	145 ₁₀	⟨košim kamposa šudo⟩ ⟨šukošim kamposa šudo⟩	
102 ₁₂	146 ₁₀	⟨košim kamposa kiše⟩ ⟨šukošim kamposa kiše⟩	
...			
110 ₁₂	156 ₁₀	⟨košim boša⟩ ⟨šukošim šubosa⟩	
120 ₁₂	168 ₁₀	⟨košim kiboša⟩ ⟨šukošim kiboša⟩	
...			
200 ₁₂	288 ₁₀	⟨kigosim⟩	
300 ₁₂	432 ₁₀	⟨češkošim⟩	
400 ₁₂	576 ₁₀	⟨sgokosim⟩	
500 ₁₂	720 ₁₀	⟨žakosim⟩	
600 ₁₂	864 ₁₀	⟨pikošim⟩	
700 ₁₂	1008 ₁₀	⟨šdegesim⟩	
800 ₁₂	1152 ₁₀	⟨semgošim⟩	
900 ₁₂	1296 ₁₀	⟨cukosim⟩	
χ00 ₁₂	1440 ₁₀	⟨šokošim⟩	
ξ00 ₁₂	1584 ₁₀	⟨žukosim⟩	

5.2 D-Quantifiers

D-quantifiers agree with nouns in gender.

	Human H	Animate AN	Inanimate INAN
none/zero	⟨zosi⟩	⟨sodi⟩	⟨šugi⟩
some/a few	⟨diñšu⟩	⟨pošu⟩	⟨čogi⟩
many/most	⟨šesbun⟩	⟨sbeso⟩	⟨šbase⟩
all/every	⟨žize⟩	⟨kašo⟩	⟨žešo⟩

5.3 A-Quantifiers

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

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

6 Lexicon

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

piše /piʃe/ *adj.* • sad.

pode /pode/ *an. n.* • cat.

biše /biʃe/ *inan. n.* • table.

tunžu /tunʒu/ *adj.* • happy.

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

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

duzo /duzo/ *adj.* • wild, barbaric.

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

dem /dem/ *adv.* • inside.

desige /desige/ *adv.* • again.

do /do/ *adv.* • toward.

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

dožešo /dodžeʃo/ *v.* • to jump.

kiši /kiji/ *inan. n.* • light.

ku /ku/ *v.* • to go.

kuše /kuʃe/ *adv.* • slowly.

keñ /keŋ/ *adv.* • now.

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.

ginsbu /ginsbu/ *v.* • to rise.

getu /getu/ *adv.* • soon.

gažesu /gažesu/ *an. n.* • animal.

ñizu /ɲizu/ *v.* • walk (of an animal).

s- /s/ *aff.* • indicative verb.

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

sinzi /sinzi/ *v.* • to come.

sukin /sukin/ *adj.* • bright.

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

šbedim /ʃbedim/ *adv.* • tomorrow.

šikunso /ʃikunso/ *inan. n.* • ball.

šinže /ʃinʒe/ *adj.* • very young; child.

šemdin /ʃemdin/ *h. n.* • baby.

šo /ʃo/ *v.* • to look, to see.

šonyu /ʃondʒu/ *v.* • to fall.

šožidu /ʃoʒidu/ *v.* • to play.

-žu /ʒu/ *aff.* • verb with animate subject.

-žu /ʒu/ *aff.* • animate adjective.

žege /ʒege/ *inan. n.* • sky.

žojem /ʒodʒem/ *inan. n.* • sun.

žam /ʒam/ *adp.* • to (a location).

žanti /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⟩.

ci /tʃi/ *adp.* • away from.

že /dʒe/ *v.* • to give.

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

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

šede /ʃede/ *h. n.* • child.

kiže /kiʒe/ *h. n.* • boy.

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

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

ja- /dʒa/ *aff.* • nominative noun.

i- /i/ *aff.* • perfective verb.

a- /a/ *aff.* • progressive verb.

7.1 Conlang Syntax Test Cases

(CSTC.1) sini9e4a9di9jeMSakiSi
 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.3) $\text{se:zesba:zo di:zojem \acute{s}aki:ši}$
 sezesbažo dižojem šakiši
s- e- ze -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) $\text{y}\acute{\text{e}}\text{z}\acute{\text{e}}\text{sba}\text{ž}\acute{\text{o}}\text{ di}\acute{\text{z}}\text{o}\text{j}\acute{\text{e}}\text{m ša}\text{k}\acute{\text{i}}\text{š}\acute{\text{i}}$
yežesbažo 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) Ꞇꞇꞈ꞉꞊ꞋꞌꞍꞎꞏꞐꞑ
 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) $\text{sa} \text{ z} \text{e} \text{sba} \text{ na} \text{ desige} \text{ di} \text{ žo} \text{jem} \text{ ša} \text{ kiši}$
 sazesbažo 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) $\text{ပုတီးတုၼ်းၼ်းတုၼ်းတုၼ်း}$
 sezesbažo šbedim dižojem šakiši
s- e- že -sba -žo Ø- šbedim di- žojem ša- kiši
 IND-PFV-give-INAN-INAN PFV-tomorrow ERG-sun ACC-light
 “The sun will shine tomorrow.” (lit. “The sun will give light tomorrow.”)
- (CSTC.8) $\text{ပုတီးတုၼ်းတုၼ်းတုၼ်းတုၼ်း}$
 sinizesbažo 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) $\text{ပုတီးတုၼ်းတုၼ်းတုၼ်းတုၼ်း}$
 sinizesbažo tisukinšbi dižojem šakiši
s- ini- že -sba -žo ti- sukin -šbi di- žojem ša- kiši
 IND-HAB-give-INAN-INAN ERG-bright-INAN ERG-sun ACC-light
 “The bright sun shines.” (lit. “The bright sun gives light.”)
- (CSTC.10) $\text{ပုတီးတုၼ်းတုၼ်းတုၼ်းတုၼ်း}$
 sasinzišbi naken̄ 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) $\text{တုၼ်းတုၼ်းတုၼ်းတုၼ်း}$
 čošdažepo jadušam žiže
Ø- Ø- čošdaže-po ja- dušam žiže
 IND-PFV-shout -H NOM-person all.H
 “All the people shouted.”
- (CSTC.12) $\text{တုၼ်းတုၼ်းတုၼ်းတုၼ်း}$
 čošdažepo jadušam diñšu
Ø- Ø- čošdaže -po ja- dušam diñšu
 IND-PFV-shout -H NOM-person some.H
 “Some of the people shouted.”
- (CSTC.13) $\text{ပုတီးတုၼ်းတုၼ်းတုၼ်းတုၼ်း}$
 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.”

