

# 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 <sup>h</sup> ] /p/ ⟨p⟩	[b] /b/ ⟨b⟩	[t <sup>h</sup> ] /t/ ⟨t⟩	[d] /d/ ⟨d⟩				[k <sup>h</sup> ] /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⟩-	ᑭᐱ
Ergative ERG	⟨di⟩-	ᑭᐱᑦ
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⟩-	𐌿
Habitual HAB	-⟨ini⟩-	𐌿𐌺𐌾
Iterative ITER	-⟨i⟩-	𐌿
Progressive PROG	-⟨a⟩-	𐌿

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

##### 4.1.2.4.2 Agent Gender

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

##### 4.1.2.4.3 Patient Gender

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

#### 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⟩-	𐌸𐌹
Ergative ERG	⟨ti⟩-	𐌹𐌴
Accusative ACC	⟨ša⟩-	𐌸𐌹𐌰
Dative DAT	⟨šo⟩-	𐌸𐌹𐌰
Genitive GEN	⟨ne⟩-	𐌸𐌹𐌰𐌶

#### 4.1.3.1.2 Gender

Human H	-⟨po⟩	𐌸𐌹
Animate AN	-⟨žu⟩	𐌸𐌹𐌰
Inanimate INAN	-⟨šbi⟩	𐌸𐌹𐌰𐌶

#### 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⟩-	𐌸𐌹𐌰
Iterative ITER	⟨neye⟩-	𐌸𐌹𐌰𐌶𐌹
Progressive PROG	⟨na⟩-	𐌸𐌹𐌰

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

#### 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⟩ ᳵ᳚ᳵ	⟨ya⟩ ᳵ	⟨yu⟩ ᳵ	⟨yežo⟩ ᳵ᳚ᳵ	⟨yañi⟩ ᳵ᳚ᳵ
First person inclusive 1IN	⟨žem⟩ ᳶ᳚ᳵ	⟨ža⟩ ᳶ᳚	⟨žu⟩ ᳶ᳚	⟨žežo⟩ ᳶ᳚ᳵ	⟨žiñi⟩ ᳶ᳚ᳵ
Second person polite 2POL	⟨jišbem⟩ ᳶ᳚᳚ᳵ	⟨jišba⟩ ᳶ᳚᳚	⟨jišbu⟩ ᳶ᳚᳚	⟨jižo⟩ ᳶ᳚᳚	⟨jiši⟩ ᳶ᳚᳚
Second person humiliative 2HUM	⟨žešbem⟩ ᳶ᳚᳚ᳵ	⟨žešba⟩ ᳶ᳚᳚	⟨žešbu⟩ ᳶ᳚᳚	⟨žežo⟩ ᳶ᳚᳚	⟨žeši⟩ ᳶ᳚᳚
Second person familiar 2FAM	⟨šbem⟩ ᳶ᳚ᳵ	⟨šba⟩ ᳶ᳚	⟨šbu⟩ ᳶ᳚	⟨šbežo⟩ ᳶ᳚᳚	⟨šbiñi⟩ ᳶ᳚᳚
Third person 3	⟨čem⟩ ᳶ᳚ᳵ	⟨ča⟩ ᳶ᳚	⟨ču⟩ ᳶ᳚	⟨čužo⟩ ᳶ᳚᳚	⟨čañi⟩ ᳶ᳚᳚

#### 4.1.5.2 Animate

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





	“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⟩	ႱႱႱႱႱ
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

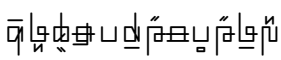
Sumsgiwa nominalizes the typical locations where a verb happens by adding the suffix -⟨gomsa⟩ to its uninflected form.

#### 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)  $\text{ᑭᓂᑎᑦᑕᓄᑦ ᑎᑖᑖᑖᑦᑕᓈᑦ ᑭᐱᑖᑦᑕᓈᑦ}$   
 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

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  $-\langle \text{sugu} \rangle$ .

### 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.

#### 5.1.1 Human

Numerals modifying human nouns are base 8.

Octal	Decimal	Sumsgiwa	
0 <sub>8</sub>	0 <sub>10</sub>	⟨punžon⟩	ᄀᄃᄆᄃ
1 <sub>8</sub>	1 <sub>10</sub>	⟨žañe⟩	ᄆᄃᄃ
2 <sub>8</sub>	2 <sub>10</sub>	⟨šite⟩	ᄆᄃᄃ
3 <sub>8</sub>	3 <sub>10</sub>	⟨žoye⟩	ᄆᄃᄃ
4 <sub>8</sub>	4 <sub>10</sub>	⟨daži⟩	ᄆᄃᄃ
5 <sub>8</sub>	5 <sub>10</sub>	⟨kindu⟩	ᄀᄃᄆᄃ
6 <sub>8</sub>	6 <sub>10</sub>	⟨šoku⟩	ᄆᄃᄃ
7 <sub>8</sub>	7 <sub>10</sub>	⟨pažu⟩	ᄀᄃᄆᄃ
10 <sub>8</sub>	8 <sub>10</sub>	⟨yesa⟩	ᄆᄃᄃ
		⟨žayesa⟩	ᄆᄃᄃᄆᄃ
11 <sub>8</sub>	9 <sub>10</sub>	⟨yesa žañe⟩	ᄆᄃᄃᄆᄃᄃ
		⟨žayesa žañe⟩	ᄆᄃᄃᄆᄃᄆᄃᄃ
12 <sub>8</sub>	10 <sub>10</sub>	⟨yesa šite⟩	ᄆᄃᄃᄆᄃᄃ
		⟨žayesa šite⟩	ᄆᄃᄃᄆᄃᄆᄃᄃ
...			
20 <sub>8</sub>	16 <sub>10</sub>	⟨šiyesa⟩	ᄆᄃᄃᄆᄃᄃ
21 <sub>8</sub>	17 <sub>10</sub>	⟨šiyesa žañe⟩	ᄆᄃᄃᄆᄃᄆᄃᄃ
...			
30 <sub>8</sub>	24 <sub>10</sub>	⟨žoyesa⟩	ᄆᄃᄃᄆᄃᄃ
40 <sub>8</sub>	32 <sub>10</sub>	⟨dayesa⟩	ᄆᄃᄃᄆᄃᄃ
50 <sub>8</sub>	40 <sub>10</sub>	⟨kinyesa⟩	ᄀᄃᄆᄃᄆᄃᄃ
60 <sub>8</sub>	48 <sub>10</sub>	⟨šoyesa⟩	ᄆᄃᄃᄆᄃᄃ

Octal	Decimal	Sumsgiwa	
70 <sub>8</sub>	56 <sub>10</sub>	⟨payesa⟩	ᑭᑦᑭᑦ
...			
100 <sub>8</sub>	64 <sub>10</sub>	⟨žemdo⟩ ⟨žazemdo⟩	ᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
101 <sub>8</sub>	65 <sub>10</sub>	⟨žemdo puyesa žaṇe⟩ ⟨žazemdo puyesa žaṇe⟩	ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
102 <sub>8</sub>	66 <sub>10</sub>	⟨žemdo puyesa šite⟩ ⟨žazemdo puyesa šite⟩	ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
...			
110 <sub>8</sub>	72 <sub>10</sub>	⟨žemdo yesa⟩ ⟨žazemdo žayeša⟩	ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
120 <sub>8</sub>	80 <sub>10</sub>	⟨žemdo šiyesa⟩ ⟨žazemdo šiyesa⟩	ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
...			
200 <sub>8</sub>	128 <sub>10</sub>	⟨šizemdo⟩	ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
300 <sub>8</sub>	192 <sub>10</sub>	⟨zozemdo⟩	ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
400 <sub>8</sub>	256 <sub>10</sub>	⟨dažemdo⟩	ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
500 <sub>8</sub>	320 <sub>10</sub>	⟨kižemdo⟩	ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
600 <sub>8</sub>	384 <sub>10</sub>	⟨sozemdo⟩	ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
700 <sub>8</sub>	448 <sub>10</sub>	⟨pažemdo⟩	ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ

### 5.1.2 Animate

Numerals modifying animate nouns are base 10.

Decimal	Sumsgiwa	
0 <sub>10</sub>	⟨žanžu⟩	ᑭᑦᑭᑦ
1 <sub>10</sub>	⟨gasdi⟩	ᑭᑦᑭᑦ
2 <sub>10</sub>	⟨dosde⟩	ᑭᑦᑭᑦ
3 <sub>10</sub>	⟨šikim⟩	ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
4 <sub>10</sub>	⟨beku⟩	ᑭᑦᑭᑦ

Decimal	Sumsgiwa	
5 <sub>10</sub>	⟨cinsi⟩	ငါ့ဗု
6 <sub>10</sub>	⟨šasdum⟩	ဗုခါ
7 <sub>10</sub>	⟨kišge⟩	ဗုဂံ
8 <sub>10</sub>	⟨žiso⟩	ခါဗု
9 <sub>10</sub>	⟨zenbe⟩	ခါဗု
10 <sub>10</sub>	⟨kumsgi⟩	ဗုဗု
	⟨gakumsgi⟩	ဗုဗုဗု
11 <sub>10</sub>	⟨kumsgi gasdi⟩	ဗုဗု ဗု
	⟨gakumsgi gasdi⟩	ဗုဗုဗု ဗု
12 <sub>10</sub>	⟨kumsgi dosde⟩	ဗုဗု ဗု
	⟨gakumsgi dosde⟩	ဗုဗုဗု ဗု
...		
20 <sub>10</sub>	⟨dokumsgi⟩	ဗုဗုဗု
21 <sub>10</sub>	⟨dokumsgi gasdi⟩	ဗုဗုဗု ဗု
...		
30 <sub>10</sub>	⟨šikumsgi⟩	ဗုဗုဗု
40 <sub>10</sub>	⟨bekumsgi⟩	ဗုဗုဗု
50 <sub>10</sub>	⟨cikumsgi⟩	ငါ့ဗုဗု
60 <sub>10</sub>	⟨šasgumsi⟩	ဗုခါဗု
70 <sub>10</sub>	⟨kišgumsi⟩	ဗုဂံဗု
80 <sub>10</sub>	⟨žikumsgi⟩	ခါဗုဗု
90 <sub>10</sub>	⟨zekumsgi⟩	ခါဗုဗု
...		
100 <sub>10</sub>	⟨dužo⟩	ဗုဗု
	⟨gadužo⟩	ဗုဗုဗု
101 <sub>10</sub>	⟨dužo žakumsgi gasdi⟩	ဗုဗုဗုဗုဗု ဗု
	⟨gadužo žakumsgi gasdi⟩	ဗုဗုဗုဗုဗု ဗု
102 <sub>10</sub>	⟨dužo žakumsgi dosde⟩	ဗုဗုဗုဗုဗု ဗု
	⟨gadužo žakumsgi dosde⟩	ဗုဗုဗုဗုဗု ဗု

Decimal	Sumsgiwa	
$\dots$		
$110_{10}$	$\langle \text{du}\dot{\text{z}}\text{o kumsg}i\rangle$ $\langle \text{ga}\dot{\text{d}}\text{u}\dot{\text{z}}\text{o ga}\text{kumsg}i\rangle$	$\overline{\text{u}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{u}}\overline{\text{m}}\overline{\text{s}}$ $\overline{\text{g}}\overline{\text{a}}\overline{\text{d}}\overline{\text{u}}\overline{\text{z}}\overline{\text{o g}}\overline{\text{a k u m s g i}}$
$120_{10}$	$\langle \text{du}\dot{\text{z}}\text{o dokumsg}i\rangle$ $\langle \text{ga}\dot{\text{d}}\text{u}\dot{\text{z}}\text{o dokumsg}i\rangle$	$\overline{\text{u}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{n}}\overline{\text{u}}\overline{\text{m}}\overline{\text{s}}$ $\overline{\text{g}}\overline{\text{a}}\overline{\text{d}}\overline{\text{u}}\overline{\text{z}}\overline{\text{o d o k u m s g i}}$
$\dots$		
$200_{10}$	$\langle \text{do}\dot{\text{d}}\text{u}\dot{\text{z}}\text{o}\rangle$	$\overline{\text{n}}\overline{\text{u}}\overline{\text{r}}$
$300_{10}$	$\langle \check{\text{s}}\text{iduzo}\rangle$	$\overline{\text{s}}\overline{\text{i}}\overline{\text{d}}\overline{\text{u z o}}$
$400_{10}$	$\langle \text{be}\dot{\text{d}}\text{u}\dot{\text{z}}\text{o}\rangle$	$\overline{\text{b}}\overline{\text{e}}\overline{\text{d}}\overline{\text{u}}\overline{\text{z}}$
$500_{10}$	$\langle \text{ci}\dot{\text{d}}\text{u}\dot{\text{z}}\text{o}\rangle$	$\overline{\text{c}}\overline{\text{i}}\overline{\text{d}}\overline{\text{u}}\overline{\text{z}}$
$600_{10}$	$\langle \check{\text{s}}\text{adu zo}\rangle$	$\overline{\text{s}}\overline{\text{a}}\overline{\text{d}}\overline{\text{u z o}}$
$700_{10}$	$\langle \text{ki}\dot{\text{d}}\text{u}\dot{\text{z}}\text{o}\rangle$	$\overline{\text{k}}\overline{\text{i}}\overline{\text{d}}\overline{\text{u}}\overline{\text{z}}$
$800_{10}$	$\langle \check{\text{z}}\text{iduzo}\rangle$	$\overline{\text{z}}\overline{\text{i}}\overline{\text{d}}\overline{\text{u z o}}$
$900_{10}$	$\langle \text{ze}\dot{\text{d}}\text{u}\dot{\text{z}}\text{o}\rangle$	$\overline{\text{z}}\overline{\text{e}}\overline{\text{d}}\overline{\text{u}}\overline{\text{z}}$

### 5.1.3 Inanimate

Numerals modifying inanimate nouns are base 12.

Dozenal	Decimal	Sumsgsiwa	
0 <sub>12</sub>	0 <sub>10</sub>	⟨kamda⟩	𑌕𑌖𑌦
1 <sub>12</sub>	1 <sub>10</sub>	⟨šudo⟩	𑌕𑌦
2 <sub>12</sub>	2 <sub>10</sub>	⟨kiše⟩	𑌕𑌖
3 <sub>12</sub>	3 <sub>10</sub>	⟨češin⟩	𑌕𑌖𑌕
4 <sub>12</sub>	4 <sub>10</sub>	⟨sgonti⟩	𑌕𑌖𑌦
5 <sub>12</sub>	5 <sub>10</sub>	⟨žago⟩	𑌕𑌖
6 <sub>12</sub>	6 <sub>10</sub>	⟨pižu⟩	𑌕𑌖
7 <sub>12</sub>	7 <sub>10</sub>	⟨šdeke⟩	𑌕𑌖
8 <sub>12</sub>	8 <sub>10</sub>	⟨semдум⟩	𑌕𑌖𑌦𑌕
9 <sub>12</sub>	9 <sub>10</sub>	⟨cuše⟩	𑌕𑌖
χ <sub>12</sub>	10 <sub>10</sub>	⟨šodu⟩	𑌕𑌖

Dozenal	Decimal	Sumsgiwa	
$\xi_{12}$	$11_{10}$	$\langle \text{žudan} \rangle$	$\overline{\text{ř}}\overline{\text{u}}\text{č}$
$10_{12}$	$12_{10}$	$\langle \text{boša} \rangle$ $\langle \text{šubosa} \rangle$	$\text{p}\overline{\text{č}}$ $\overline{\text{č}}\text{p}\overline{\text{p}}$
$11_{12}$	$13_{10}$	$\langle \text{boša šudo} \rangle$ $\langle \text{šubosa šudo} \rangle$	$\text{p}\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}\text{u}$ $\overline{\text{č}}\text{p}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{č}}\text{u}$
$12_{12}$	$14_{10}$	$\langle \text{boša kiše} \rangle$ $\langle \text{šubosa kiše} \rangle$	$\text{p}\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}$ $\overline{\text{č}}\text{p}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}$
...			
$20_{12}$	$24_{10}$	$\langle \text{kiboša} \rangle$	$\overline{\text{č}}\text{p}\overline{\text{č}}$
$21_{12}$	$25_{10}$	$\langle \text{kiboša šudo} \rangle$	$\overline{\text{č}}\text{p}\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}\text{u}$
...			
$30_{12}$	$36_{10}$	$\langle \text{čeboša} \rangle$	$\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}\text{p}\overline{\text{č}}$
$40_{12}$	$48_{10}$	$\langle \text{sgoboša} \rangle$	$\text{č}\text{p}\overline{\text{č}}$
$50_{12}$	$60_{10}$	$\langle \text{žabosa} \rangle$	$\overline{\text{ř}}\text{p}\overline{\text{p}}$
$60_{12}$	$72_{10}$	$\langle \text{piboša} \rangle$	$\overline{\text{č}}\text{p}\overline{\text{č}}$
$70_{12}$	$84_{10}$	$\langle \text{šdeboša} \rangle$	$\overline{\text{ř}}\text{p}\overline{\text{č}}$
$80_{12}$	$96_{10}$	$\langle \text{sempoša} \rangle$	$\text{p}\overline{\text{č}}\text{č}\overline{\text{č}}$
$90_{12}$	$108_{10}$	$\langle \text{cubosa} \rangle$	$\overline{\text{č}}\text{p}\overline{\text{p}}$
$\chi^0_{12}$	$120_{10}$	$\langle \text{šobosa} \rangle$	$\overline{\text{č}}\text{p}\overline{\text{p}}$
$\xi^0_{12}$	$132_{10}$	$\langle \text{žubosa} \rangle$	$\overline{\text{ř}}\text{p}\overline{\text{p}}$
...			
$100_{12}$	$144_{10}$	$\langle \text{košim} \rangle$ $\langle \text{šukošim} \rangle$	$\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}$ $\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}$
$101_{12}$	$145_{10}$	$\langle \text{košim kamposa šudo} \rangle$ $\langle \text{šukošim kamposa šudo} \rangle$	$\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}\text{č}\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}\text{u}$ $\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}\text{č}\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}\text{u}$
$102_{12}$	$146_{10}$	$\langle \text{košim kamposa kiše} \rangle$ $\langle \text{šukošim kamposa kiše} \rangle$	$\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}\text{č}\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}$ $\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}\text{č}\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}$
...			
$110_{12}$	$156_{10}$	$\langle \text{košim boša} \rangle$	$\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}\text{č}\text{p}\overline{\text{č}}$

Dozenal	Decimal	Sumsgiwa	
		⟨šukošim šubosa⟩	𐌱𐌰𐌹𐌸𐌰𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌹𐌸
120 <sub>12</sub>	168 <sub>10</sub>	⟨košim kiboša⟩ ⟨šukošim kiboša⟩	𐌰𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌹𐌸𐌰𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌹𐌸 𐌱𐌰𐌹𐌸𐌰𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌹𐌸𐌰𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌹𐌸
...			
200 <sub>12</sub>	288 <sub>10</sub>	⟨kigosim⟩	𐌰𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌹𐌺
300 <sub>12</sub>	432 <sub>10</sub>	⟨češkošim⟩	𐌰𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌹𐌺
400 <sub>12</sub>	576 <sub>10</sub>	⟨sgokosim⟩	𐌰𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌹𐌺
500 <sub>12</sub>	720 <sub>10</sub>	⟨žakosim⟩	𐌰𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌹𐌺
600 <sub>12</sub>	864 <sub>10</sub>	⟨pikošim⟩	𐌰𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌹𐌺
700 <sub>12</sub>	1008 <sub>10</sub>	⟨šdegesim⟩	𐌰𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌹𐌺
800 <sub>12</sub>	1152 <sub>10</sub>	⟨semgošim⟩	𐌰𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌹𐌺
900 <sub>12</sub>	1296 <sub>10</sub>	⟨cukosim⟩	𐌰𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌹𐌺
χ00 <sub>12</sub>	1440 <sub>10</sub>	⟨šokošim⟩	𐌰𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌹𐌺
ξ00 <sub>12</sub>	1584 <sub>10</sub>	⟨žukosim⟩	𐌰𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌹𐌺

## 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	⟨diñšu⟩ ᠳᠢᠨᠰᠤ	⟨pošu⟩ ᠫᠣᠰᠤ	⟨čogi⟩ ᠴᠣᠭᠢ
many/most	⟨šesbun⟩ ᠰᠡᠰᠪᠤᠨ	⟨sbeso⟩ ᠰᠡᠪᠡᠰᠣ	⟨šbase⟩ ᠰᠡᠪᠠᠰᠡ
each/every	⟨žize⟩ 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⟩	ཨོམ་ལྟོ་
usually doesn't/ only rarely	Negative Habitual	⟨kupišo⟩	མེད་ལྟོ་
always	Positive Habitual	⟨siyuži⟩	ལྟོ་ལྟོ་
never	Negative Habitual	⟨kežin⟩	མེད་ལྟོ་
Specified number of repetitions	Positive Iterative	⟨žedun⟩ + INAN numeral	ལྟོ་ལྟོ་

## 6 Lexicon


[https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1W3hW0CICs0Jzt5hmA5ESs0ZLXcQeZ\\_dR1PPZJA39RSg/edit?usp=sharing](https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1W3hW0CICs0Jzt5hmA5ESs0ZLXcQeZ_dR1PPZJA39RSg/edit?usp=sharing)


**piše**  /piʃe/ *adj.* • sad.


**pešin**  /peʃin/ *v.* • to avoid.

**pode**  /pode/ *an. n.* • cat.

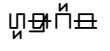
**pan**  /pan/ *adp.* • at; on top of.


**biše**  /biʃe/ *inan. n.* • table.


**bišen**  /biʃen/ *adv.* • quickly.


**bu**  /bu/ *adp.* • following.


**tikodo**  /tikodo/ *v.* • to leave.

**tiñzim**  /tiŋzim/ *inan. n.* • flower.


**tunžu**  /tunʒu/ *adj.* • happy.


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


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


**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, human.

**dem**  /dem/ *adp.* • inside.

**dem**  /dem/ *v.* • to sit.


**demzu**  /demzu/ *adv.* • already.


**denšañ**  /denʃaŋ/ *an. n.* • summer.


**denžu**  /denʒu/ *v.* • to write.


**desbo**  /desbo/ *v.* • to be born.

**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**  /doʒeʃo/ *v.* • to jump.


**danšu**  /danʃu/ *an. n.* • fire.


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

**kibešu**  /kibeʃu/ *h. n.* • neighbor.


**kiken**  /kiken/ *adj.* • neat.


**kisgan**  /kisgan/ *v.* • to pick up (a person).

**kiši**  /kiʃi/ *inan. n.* • light.


**kišudin**  /kiʃudin/ *adj.* • old.


**kiže**  /kiʒe/ *h. n.* • boy.

**ku**  /ku/ *v.* • to go.


**kuše**  /kuʃe/ *adv.* • slowly.


**kengo**  /kengo/ *an. n.* • action.

**keñ**  /keŋ/ *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/ *inan. n.* • door.


**gošbi**  /goʃbi/ *adj.* • black.


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


**gaši**  /gaʃi/ *v.* • to run.


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

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

**ñeke**  /ɲeke/ *an. n.* • mist, fog.

**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⟩.


**sbo**  /sbo/ *adp.* • facing; across from.


**sbaga**  /sbaga/ *h. n.* • sister.

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


**sdandi**  /sdandi/ *h. n.* • girl.


**sinzi**  /sinzi/ *v.* • to come.

**sukin**  /sukin/ *adj.* • bright.


**sedo**  /sedo/ *h. n.* • woman.

**seza**  /seza/ *v.* • to wait.

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

**zige**  /zige/ *adp.* • around; surrounding.

**zeboyu**  /zeboɗʒu/ *v.* • to sing.

**zom**  /zom/ *h. n.* • father.

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

šbedim 𐌸𐌺𐌳𐌹 /ʃbedim/ *adv.* • tomorrow.

šdimša 𐌸𐌺𐌳𐌹𐌰 /ʃdimʃa/ *inan. n.* • place, location.

šdeki 𐌸𐌺𐌳𐌹 /ʃdeki/ *h. n.* • brother.

šgomzi 𐌸𐌺𐌳𐌹𐌰 /ʃgomzi/ *v.* • to visit.

šikunso 𐌸𐌺𐌳𐌹𐌰𐌹 /ʃikunso/ *inan. n.* • ball.

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

šumzan 𐌸𐌺𐌳𐌹𐌰𐌹 /ʃumzan/ *an. n.* • dog.

šebe 𐌸𐌺𐌳𐌹𐌰 /ʃebe/ *v.* • to sleep.

šede 𐌸𐌺𐌳𐌹𐌰 /ʃede/ *h. n.* • child.

šemdin 𐌸𐌺𐌳𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰 /ʃemdin/ *h. n.* • baby.

šo 𐌸𐌺 /ʃo/ *v.* • to look, to see.

šoge 𐌸𐌺𐌳𐌹𐌰 /ʃoge/ *an. n.* • winter.

šogo 𐌸𐌺𐌳𐌹𐌰 /ʃogo/ *an. n.* • river; stream.

šonyu 𐌸𐌺𐌳𐌹𐌰𐌹 /ʃondʒu/ *v.* • to fall.

šožidu 𐌸𐌺𐌳𐌹𐌰𐌹 /ʃoʒidu/ *v.* • to play.

žika 𐌸𐌺𐌳𐌹𐌰 /ʒika/ *adv.* • very; too.

žinden 𐌸𐌺𐌳𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰 /ʒinden/ *v.* • to dance.

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

-žu 𐌸𐌺 /ʒu/ *aff.* • animate adjective.

žumse 𐌸𐌺𐌳𐌹𐌰𐌹 /ʒumse/ *v.* • to break; to cut.

žuņ 𐌸𐌺𐌳𐌹𐌰 /ʒuŋ/ *adv.* • after.

žušo 𐌸𐌺𐌳𐌹𐌰 /ʒuʃo/ *adj.* • pretty, beautiful, handsome.

žege 𐌸𐌺𐌳𐌹𐌰 /ʒege/ *inan. n.* • sky.

žokaki 𐌸𐌺𐌳𐌹𐌰𐌹 /ʒokaki/ *v.* • to live in the wilderness; to live away from civilization.

žojem 𐌸𐌺𐌳𐌹𐌰𐌹 /ʒodʒem/ *inan. n.* • sun.

žam 𐌸𐌺𐌳𐌹𐌰 /ʒam/ *adv.* • to (a location).

žanti 𐌸𐌺𐌳𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰 /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 𐌸𐌺 /tʃi/ *adv.* • away from.

cižoņ 𐌸𐌺𐌳𐌹𐌰𐌹𐌰 /tʃiʒoŋ/ *inan. n.* • school.

že 𐌸𐌺 /dʒe/ *v.* • to give.

čuzi 𐌸𐌺𐌳𐌹𐌰 /tʃuzi/ *h. n.* • man.

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

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

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

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

**jinka**  $\text{ᑭᑎᑕ}$  /d͡ʒinka/ *adv.* • yesterday.

**ja-**  $\text{ᑭ}$  /d͡ʒa/ *aff.* • nominative noun.

**i-**  $\text{ᑭ}$  /i/ *aff.* • perfective verb.

**a-**  $\text{ᑭ}$  /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](https://web.archive.org/web/20130603121930/http://fiziwig.com/conlang/syntax_tests.html)

(CSTC.1) 𐄂𐄄𐄆𐄇𐄈𐄉𐄊𐄋𐄌𐄍𐄎𐄏𐄐𐄑𐄒𐄓𐄔𐄕𐄖𐄗𐄘𐄙𐄚𐄛𐄜𐄝𐄞𐄟𐄠𐄡𐄢𐄣𐄤𐄥𐄦𐄧𐄨𐄩𐄪𐄫𐄬𐄭𐄮𐄯𐄰𐄱𐄲𐄳𐄴𐄵𐄶𐄷𐄸𐄹𐄺𐄻𐄼𐄽𐄾𐄿𐅀𐅁𐅂𐅃𐅄𐅅𐅆𐅇𐅈𐅉𐅊𐅋𐅌𐅍𐅎𐅏𐅐𐅑𐅒𐅓𐅔𐅕𐅖𐅗𐅘𐅙𐅚𐅛𐅜𐅝𐅞𐅟𐅠𐅡𐅢𐅣𐅤𐅥𐅦𐅧𐅨𐅩𐅪𐅫𐅬𐅭𐅮𐅯𐅰𐅱𐅲𐅳𐅴𐅵𐅶𐅷𐅸𐅹𐅺𐅻𐅼𐅽𐅾𐅿𐆀𐆁𐆂𐆃𐆄𐆅𐆆𐆇𐆈𐆉𐆊𐆋𐆌𐆍𐆎𐆏𐆐𐆑𐆒𐆓𐆔𐆕𐆖𐆗𐆘𐆙𐆚𐆛𐆜𐆝𐆞𐆟𐆠𐆡𐆢𐆣𐆤𐆥𐆦𐆧𐆨𐆩𐆪𐆫𐆬𐆭𐆮𐆯𐆰𐆱𐆲𐆳𐆴𐆵𐆶𐆷𐆸𐆹𐆺𐆻𐆼𐆽𐆾𐆿𐇀𐇁𐇂𐇃𐇄𐇅𐇆𐇇𐇈𐇉𐇊𐇋𐇌𐇍𐇎𐇏𐇐𐇑𐇒𐇓𐇔𐇕𐇖𐇗𐇘𐇙𐇚𐇛𐇜𐇝𐇞𐇟𐇠𐇡𐇢𐇣𐇤𐇥𐇦𐇧𐇨𐇩𐇪𐇫𐇬𐇭𐇮𐇯𐇰𐇱𐇲𐇳𐇴𐇵𐇶𐇷𐇸𐇹𐇺𐇻𐇼𐇽𐇾𐇿𐈀𐈁𐈂𐈃𐈄𐈅𐈆𐈇𐈈𐈉𐈊𐈋𐈌𐈍𐈎𐈏𐈐𐈑𐈒𐈓𐈔𐈕𐈖𐈗𐈘𐈙𐈚𐈛𐈜𐈝𐈞𐈟𐈠𐈡𐈢𐈣𐈤𐈥𐈦𐈧𐈨𐈩𐈪𐈫𐈬𐈭𐈮𐈯𐈰𐈱𐈲𐈳𐈴𐈵𐈶𐈷𐈸𐈹𐈺𐈻𐈼𐈽𐈾𐈿𐉀𐉁𐉂𐉃𐉄𐉅𐉆𐉇𐉈𐉉𐉊𐉋𐉌𐉍𐉎𐉏𐉐𐉑𐉒𐉓𐉔𐉕𐉖𐉗𐉘𐉙𐉚𐉛𐉜𐉝𐉞𐉟𐉠𐉡𐉢𐉣𐉤𐉥𐉦𐉧𐉨𐉩𐉪𐉫𐉬𐉭𐉮𐉯𐉰𐉱𐉲𐉳𐉴𐉵𐉶𐉷𐉸𐉹𐉺𐉻𐉼𐉽𐉾𐉿𐊀𐊁𐊂𐊃𐊄𐊅𐊆𐊇𐊈𐊉𐊊𐊋𐊌𐊍𐊎𐊏𐊐𐊑𐊒𐊓𐊔𐊕𐊖𐊗𐊘𐊙𐊚𐊛𐊜𐊝𐊞𐊟𐊠𐊡𐊢𐊣𐊤𐊥𐊦𐊧𐊨𐊩𐊪𐊫𐊬𐊭𐊮𐊯𐊰𐊱𐊲𐊳𐊴𐊵𐊶𐊷𐊸𐊹𐊺𐊻𐊼𐊽𐊾𐊿𐋀𐋁𐋂𐋃𐋄𐋅𐋆𐋇𐋈𐋉𐋊𐋋𐋌𐋍𐋎𐋏𐋐𐋑𐋒𐋓𐋔𐋕𐋖𐋗𐋘𐋙𐋚𐋛𐋜𐋝𐋞𐋟𐋠𐋡𐋢𐋣𐋤𐋥𐋦𐋧𐋨𐋩𐋪𐋫𐋬𐋭𐋮𐋯𐋰𐋱𐋲𐋳𐋴𐋵𐋶𐋷𐋸𐋹𐋺𐋻𐋼𐋽𐋾𐋿𐌀𐌁𐌂𐌃𐌄𐌅𐌆𐌇𐌈𐌉𐌊𐌋𐌌𐌍𐌎𐌏𐌐𐌑𐌒𐌓𐌔𐌕𐌖𐌗𐌘𐌙𐌚𐌛𐌜𐌝𐌞𐌟𐌠𐌡𐌢𐌣𐌤𐌥𐌦𐌧𐌨𐌩𐌪𐌫𐌬𐌭𐌮𐌯𐌰𐌱𐌲𐌳𐌴𐌵𐌶𐌷𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌻𐌼𐌽𐌾𐌿𐍀𐍁𐍂𐍃𐍄𐍅𐍆𐍇𐍈𐍉𐍊𐍋𐍌𐍍𐍎𐍏𐍐𐍑𐍒𐍓𐍔𐍕𐍖𐍗𐍘𐍙𐍚𐍛𐍜𐍝𐍞𐍟𐍠𐍡𐍢𐍣𐍤𐍥𐍦𐍧𐍨𐍩𐍪𐍫𐍬𐍭𐍮𐍯𐍰𐍱𐍲𐍳𐍴𐍵𐍶𐍷𐍸𐍹𐍺𐍻𐍼𐍽𐍾𐍿𐎀𐎁𐎂𐎃𐎄𐎅𐎆𐎇𐎈𐎉𐎊𐎋𐎌𐎍𐎎𐎏𐎐𐎑𐎒𐎓𐎔𐎕𐎖𐎗𐎘𐎙𐎚𐎛𐎜𐎝𐎞𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿𐏀𐏁𐏂𐏃𐏄𐏅𐏆𐏇𐏈𐏉𐏊𐏋𐏌𐏍𐏎𐏏𐏐𐏑𐏒𐏓𐏔𐏕𐏖𐏗𐏘𐏙𐏚𐏛𐏜𐏝𐏞𐏟𐏠𐏡𐏢𐏣𐏤𐏥𐏦𐏧𐏨𐏩𐏪𐏫𐏬𐏭𐏮𐏯𐏰𐏱𐏲𐏳𐏴𐏵𐏶𐏷𐏸𐏹𐏺𐏻𐏼𐏽𐏾𐏿𐐀𐐁𐐂𐐃𐐄𐐅𐐆𐐇𐐈𐐉𐐊𐐋𐐌𐐍𐐎𐐏𐐐𐐑𐐒𐐓𐐔𐐕𐐖𐐗𐐘𐐙𐐚𐐛𐐜𐐝𐐞𐐟𐐠𐐡𐐢𐐣𐐤𐐥𐐦𐐧𐐨𐐩𐐪𐐫𐐬𐐭𐐮𐐯𐐰𐐱𐐲𐐳𐐴𐐵𐐶𐐷𐐸𐐹𐐺𐐻𐐼𐐽𐐾𐐿𐑀𐑁𐑂𐑃𐑄𐑅𐑆𐑇𐑈𐑉𐑊𐑋𐑌𐑍𐑎𐑏𐑐𐑑𐑒𐑓𐑔𐑕𐑖𐑗𐑘𐑙𐑚𐑛𐑜𐑝𐑞𐑟𐑠𐑡𐑢𐑣𐑤𐑥𐑦𐑧𐑨𐑩𐑪𐑫𐑬𐑭𐑮𐑯𐑰𐑱𐑲𐑳𐑴𐑵𐑶𐑷𐑸𐑹𐑺𐑻𐑼𐑽𐑾𐑿𐒀𐒁𐒂𐒃𐒄𐒅𐒆𐒇𐒈𐒉𐒊𐒋𐒌𐒍𐒎𐒏𐒐𐒑𐒒𐒓𐒔𐒕𐒖𐒗𐒘𐒙𐒚𐒛𐒜𐒝𐒞𐒟𐒠𐒡𐒢𐒣𐒤𐒥𐒦𐒧𐒨𐒩𐒪𐒫𐒬𐒭𐒮𐒯𐒰𐒱𐒲𐒳𐒴𐒵𐒶𐒷𐒸𐒹𐒺𐒻𐒼𐒽𐒾𐒿𐓀𐓁𐓂𐓃𐓄𐓅𐓆𐓇𐓈𐓉𐓊𐓋𐓌𐓍𐓎𐓏𐓐𐓑𐓒𐓓𐓔𐓕𐓖𐓗𐓘𐓙𐓚𐓛𐓜𐓝𐓞𐓟𐓠𐓡𐓢𐓣𐓤𐓥𐓦𐓧𐓨𐓩𐓪𐓫𐓬𐓭𐓮𐓯𐓰𐓱𐓲𐓳𐓴𐓵𐓶𐓷𐓸𐓹𐓺𐓻𐓼𐓽𐓾𐓿𐔀𐔁𐔂𐔃𐔄𐔅𐔆𐔇𐔈𐔉𐔊𐔋𐔌𐔍𐔎𐔏𐔐𐔑𐔒𐔓𐔔𐔕𐔖𐔗𐔘𐔙𐔚𐔛𐔜𐔝𐔞𐔟𐔠𐔡𐔢𐔣𐔤𐔥𐔦𐔧𐔨𐔩𐔪𐔫𐔬𐔭𐔮𐔯𐔰𐔱𐔲𐔳𐔴𐔵𐔶𐔷𐔸𐔹𐔺𐔻𐔼𐔽𐔾𐔿𐕀𐕁𐕂𐕃𐕄𐕅𐕆𐕇𐕈𐕉𐕊𐕋𐕌𐕍𐕎𐕏𐕐𐕑𐕒𐕓𐕔𐕕𐕖𐕗𐕘𐕙𐕚𐕛𐕜𐕝𐕞𐕟𐕠𐕡𐕢𐕣𐕤𐕥𐕦𐕧𐕨𐕩𐕪𐕫𐕬𐕭𐕮𐕯𐕰𐕱𐕲𐕳𐕴𐕵𐕶𐕷𐕸𐕹𐕺𐕻𐕼𐕽𐕾𐕿𐖀𐖁𐖂𐖃𐖄𐖅𐖆𐖇𐖈𐖉𐖊𐖋𐖌𐖍𐖎𐖏𐖐𐖑𐖒𐖓𐖔𐖕𐖖𐖗𐖘𐖙𐖚𐖛𐖜𐖝𐖞𐖟𐖠𐖡𐖢𐖣𐖤𐖥𐖦𐖧𐖨𐖩𐖪𐖫𐖬𐖭𐖮𐖯𐖰𐖱𐖲𐖳𐖴𐖵𐖶𐖷𐖸𐖹𐖺𐖻𐖼𐖽𐖾𐖿𐗀𐗁𐗂𐗃𐗄𐗅𐗆𐗇𐗈𐗉𐗊𐗋𐗌𐗍𐗎𐗏𐗐𐗑𐗒𐗓𐗔𐗕𐗖𐗗𐗘𐗙𐗚𐗛𐗜𐗝𐗞𐗟𐗠𐗡𐗢𐗣𐗤𐗥𐗦𐗧𐗨𐗩𐗪𐗫𐗬𐗭𐗮𐗯𐗰𐗱𐗲𐗳𐗴𐗵𐗶𐗷𐗸𐗹𐗺𐗻𐗼𐗽𐗾𐗿𐘀𐘁𐘂𐘃𐘄𐘅𐘆𐘇𐘈𐘉𐘊𐘋𐘌𐘍𐘎𐘏𐘐𐘑𐘒𐘓𐘔𐘕𐘖𐘗𐘘𐘙𐘚𐘛𐘜𐘝𐘞𐘟𐘠𐘡𐘢𐘣𐘤𐘥𐘦𐘧𐘨𐘩𐘪𐘫𐘬𐘭𐘮𐘯𐘰𐘱𐘲𐘳𐘴𐘵𐘶𐘷𐘸𐘹𐘺𐘻𐘼𐘽𐘾𐘿𐙀𐙁𐙂𐙃𐙄𐙅𐙆𐙇𐙈𐙉𐙊𐙋𐙌𐙍𐙎𐙏𐙐𐙑𐙒𐙓𐙔𐙕𐙖𐙗𐙘𐙙𐙚𐙛𐙜𐙝𐙞𐙟𐙠𐙡𐙢𐙣𐙤𐙥𐙦𐙧𐙨𐙩𐙪𐙫𐙬𐙭𐙮𐙯𐙰𐙱𐙲𐙳𐙴𐙵𐙶𐙷𐙸𐙹𐙺𐙻𐙼𐙽𐙾𐙿𐚀𐚁𐚂𐚃𐚄𐚅𐚆𐚇𐚈𐚉𐚊𐚋𐚌𐚍𐚎𐚏𐚐𐚑𐚒𐚓𐚔𐚕𐚖𐚗𐚘𐚙𐚚𐚛𐚜𐚝𐚞𐚟𐚠𐚡𐚢𐚣𐚤𐚥𐚦𐚧𐚨𐚩𐚪𐚫𐚬𐚭𐚮𐚯𐚰𐚱𐚲𐚳𐚴𐚵𐚶𐚷𐚸𐚹𐚺𐚻𐚼𐚽𐚾𐚿𐛀𐛁𐛂𐛃𐛄𐛅𐛆𐛇𐛈𐛉𐛊𐛋𐛌𐛍𐛎𐛏𐛐𐛑𐛒𐛓𐛔𐛕𐛖𐛗𐛘𐛙𐛚𐛛𐛜𐛝𐛞𐛟𐛠𐛡𐛢𐛣𐛤𐛥𐛦𐛧𐛨𐛩𐛪𐛫𐛬𐛭𐛮𐛯𐛰𐛱𐛲𐛳𐛴𐛵𐛶𐛷𐛸𐛹𐛺𐛻𐛼𐛽𐛾𐛿𐜀𐜁𐜂𐜃𐜄𐜅𐜆𐜇𐜈𐜉𐜊𐜋𐜌𐜍𐜎𐜏𐜐𐜑𐜒𐜓𐜔𐜕𐜖𐜗𐜘𐜙𐜚𐜛𐜜𐜝𐜞𐜟𐜠𐜡𐜢𐜣𐜤𐜥𐜦𐜧𐜨𐜩𐜪𐜫𐜬𐜭𐜮𐜯𐜰𐜱𐜲𐜳𐜴𐜵𐜶𐜷𐜸𐜹𐜺𐜻𐜼𐜽𐜾𐜿𐝀𐝁𐝂𐝃𐝄𐝅𐝆𐝇𐝈𐝉𐝊𐝋𐝌𐝍𐝎𐝏𐝐𐝑𐝒𐝓𐝔𐝕𐝖𐝗𐝘𐝙𐝚𐝛𐝜𐝝𐝞𐝟𐝠𐝡𐝢𐝣𐝤𐝥𐝦𐝧𐝨𐝩𐝪𐝫𐝬𐝭𐝮𐝯𐝰𐝱𐝲𐝳𐝴𐝵𐝶𐝷𐝸𐝹𐝺𐝻𐝼𐝽𐝾𐝿𐞀𐞁𐞂𐞃𐞄𐞅𐞆𐞇𐞈𐞉𐞊𐞋𐞌𐞍𐞎𐞏𐞐𐞑𐞒𐞓𐞔𐞕𐞖𐞗𐞘𐞙𐞚𐞛𐞜𐞝𐞞𐞟𐞠𐞡𐞢𐞣𐞤𐞥𐞦𐞧𐞨𐞩𐞪𐞫𐞬𐞭𐞮𐞯𐞰𐞱𐞲𐞳𐞴𐞵𐞶𐞷𐞸𐞹𐞺𐞻𐞼𐞽𐞾𐞿𐟀𐟁𐟂𐟃𐟄𐟅𐟆𐟇𐟈𐟉𐟊𐟋𐟌𐟍𐟎𐟏𐟐𐟑𐟒𐟓𐟔𐟕𐟖𐟗𐟘𐟙𐟚𐟛𐟜𐟝𐟞𐟟𐟠𐟡𐟢𐟣𐟤𐟥𐟦𐟧𐟨𐟩𐟪𐟫𐟬𐟭𐟮𐟯𐟰𐟱𐟲𐟳𐟴𐟵𐟶𐟷𐟸𐟹𐟺𐟻𐟼𐟽𐟾𐟿𐠀𐠁𐠂𐠃𐠄𐠅𐠆𐠇𐠈𐠉𐠊𐠋𐠌𐠍𐠎𐠏𐠐𐠑𐠒𐠓𐠔𐠕𐠖𐠗𐠘𐠙𐠚𐠛𐠜𐠝𐠞𐠟𐠠𐠡𐠢𐠣𐠤𐠥𐠦𐠧𐠨𐠩𐠪𐠫𐠬𐠭𐠮𐠯𐠰𐠱𐠲𐠳𐠴𐠵𐠶𐠷𐠸𐠹𐠺𐠻𐠼𐠽𐠾𐠿𐡀𐡁𐡂𐡃𐡄𐡅𐡆𐡇𐡈𐡉𐡊𐡋𐡌𐡍𐡎𐡏𐡐𐡑𐡒𐡓𐡔𐡕𐡖𐡗𐡘𐡙𐡚𐡛𐡜𐡝𐡞𐡟𐡠𐡡𐡢𐡣𐡤𐡥𐡦𐡧𐡨𐡩𐡪𐡫𐡬𐡭𐡮𐡯𐡰𐡱𐡲𐡳𐡴𐡵𐡶𐡷𐡸𐡹𐡺𐡻𐡼𐡽𐡾𐡿𐢀𐢁𐢂𐢃𐢄𐢅𐢆𐢇𐢈𐢉𐢊𐢋𐢌𐢍𐢎𐢏𐢐𐢑𐢒𐢓𐢔𐢕𐢖𐢗𐢘𐢙𐢚𐢛𐢜𐢝𐢞𐢟𐢠𐢡𐢢𐢣𐢤𐢥𐢦𐢧𐢨𐢩𐢪𐢫𐢬𐢭𐢮𐢯𐢰𐢱𐢲𐢳𐢴𐢵𐢶𐢷𐢸𐢹𐢺𐢻𐢼𐢽𐢾𐢿𐣀𐣁𐣂𐣃𐣄𐣅𐣆𐣇𐣈𐣉𐣊𐣋𐣌𐣍𐣎𐣏𐣐𐣑𐣒𐣓𐣔𐣕𐣖𐣗𐣘𐣙𐣚𐣛𐣜𐣝𐣞𐣟𐣠𐣡𐣢𐣣𐣤𐣥𐣦𐣧𐣨𐣩𐣪𐣫𐣬𐣭𐣮𐣯𐣰𐣱𐣲𐣳𐣴𐣵𐣶𐣷𐣸𐣹𐣺𐣻𐣼𐣽𐣾𐣿𐤀𐤁𐤂𐤃𐤄𐤅𐤆𐤇𐤈𐤉𐤊𐤋𐤌𐤍𐤎𐤏𐤐𐤑𐤒𐤓𐤔𐤕𐤖𐤗𐤘𐤙𐤚𐤛𐤜𐤝𐤞𐤟𐤠𐤡𐤢𐤣𐤤𐤥𐤦𐤧𐤨𐤩𐤪𐤫𐤬𐤭𐤮𐤯𐤰𐤱𐤲𐤳𐤴𐤵𐤶𐤷𐤸𐤹𐤺𐤻𐤼𐤽𐤾𐤿𐥀𐥁𐥂𐥃𐥄𐥅𐥆𐥇𐥈𐥉𐥊𐥋𐥌𐥍𐥎𐥏𐥐𐥑𐥒𐥓𐥔𐥕𐥖𐥗𐥘𐥙𐥚𐥛𐥜𐥝𐥞𐥟𐥠𐥡𐥢𐥣𐥤𐥥𐥦𐥧𐥨𐥩𐥪𐥫𐥬𐥭𐥮𐥯𐥰𐥱𐥲𐥳𐥴𐥵𐥶𐥷𐥸𐥹𐥺𐥻𐥼𐥽𐥾𐥿𐦀𐦁𐦂𐦃𐦄𐦅𐦆𐦇𐦈𐦉𐦊𐦋𐦌𐦍𐦎𐦏𐦐𐦑𐦒𐦓𐦔𐦕𐦖𐦗𐦘𐦙𐦚𐦛𐦜𐦝𐦞𐦟𐦠𐦡𐦢𐦣𐦤𐦥𐦦𐦧𐦨𐦩𐦪𐦫𐦬𐦭𐦮𐦯𐦰𐦱𐦲𐦳𐦴𐦵𐦶𐦷𐦸𐦹𐦺𐦻𐦼𐦽𐦾𐦿𐧀𐧁𐧂𐧃𐧄𐧅𐧆𐧇𐧈𐧉𐧊𐧋𐧌𐧍𐧎𐧏𐧐𐧑𐧒𐧓𐧔𐧕𐧖𐧗𐧘𐧙𐧚𐧛𐧜𐧝𐧞𐧟𐧠𐧡𐧢𐧣𐧤𐧥𐧦𐧧𐧨𐧩𐧪𐧫𐧬𐧭𐧮𐧯𐧰𐧱𐧲𐧳𐧴𐧵𐧶𐧷𐧸𐧹𐧺𐧻𐧼𐧽𐧾𐧿𐨀𐨁𐨂𐨃𐨄𐨅𐨆𐨇𐨈𐨉𐨊𐨋𐨌𐨍𐨎𐨏𐨐𐨑𐨒𐨓𐨔𐨕𐨖𐨗𐨘𐨙𐨚𐨛𐨜𐨝𐨞𐨟𐨠𐨡𐨢𐨣𐨤𐨥𐨦𐨧𐨨𐨩𐨪𐨫𐨬𐨭𐨮𐨯𐨰𐨱𐨲𐨳𐨴𐨵𐨶𐨷𐨹𐨺𐨸𐨻𐨼𐨽𐨾𐨿𐩀𐩁𐩂𐩃𐩄𐩅𐩆𐩇𐩈𐩉𐩊𐩋𐩌𐩍𐩎𐩏𐩐𐩑𐩒𐩓𐩔𐩕𐩖𐩗𐩘𐩙𐩚𐩛𐩜𐩝𐩞𐩟𐩠𐩡𐩢𐩣𐩤𐩥𐩦𐩧𐩨𐩩𐩪𐩫𐩬𐩭𐩮𐩯𐩰𐩱𐩲𐩳𐩴𐩵𐩶𐩷𐩸𐩹𐩺𐩻𐩼𐩽𐩾𐩿𐪀𐪁𐪂𐪃𐪄𐪅𐪆𐪇𐪈𐪉𐪊𐪋𐪌𐪍𐪎𐪏𐪐𐪑𐪒𐪓𐪔𐪕𐪖𐪗𐪘𐪙𐪚𐪛𐪜𐪝𐪞𐪟𐪠𐪡𐪢𐪣𐪤𐪥𐪦𐪧𐪨𐪩𐪪𐪫𐪬𐪭𐪮𐪯𐪰𐪱𐪲𐪳𐪴𐪵𐪶𐪷𐪸𐪹𐪺𐪻𐪼𐪽𐪾𐪿𐫀𐫁𐫂𐫃𐫄𐫅𐫆𐫇𐫈𐫉𐫊𐫋𐫌𐫍𐫎𐫏𐫐𐫑𐫒𐫓𐫔𐫕𐫖𐫗𐫘𐫙𐫚𐫛𐫜𐫝𐫞𐫟𐫠𐫡𐫢𐫣𐫤𐫦𐫥𐫧𐫨𐫩𐫪𐫫𐫬𐫭𐫮𐫯𐫰𐫱𐫲𐫳𐫴𐫵𐫶𐫷𐫸𐫹𐫺𐫻𐫼𐫽𐫾𐫿𐬀𐬁𐬂𐬃𐬄𐬅𐬆𐬇𐬈𐬉𐬊𐬋𐬌𐬍𐬎𐬏𐬐𐬑𐬒𐬓𐬔𐬕𐬖𐬗𐬘𐬙𐬚𐬛𐬜𐬝𐬞𐬟𐬠𐬡𐬢𐬣𐬤𐬥𐬦𐬧𐬨𐬩𐬪𐬫𐬬𐬭𐬮𐬯𐬰𐬱𐬲𐬳𐬴𐬵𐬶𐬷𐬸𐬹𐬺𐬻𐬼𐬽𐬾𐬿𐭀𐭁𐭂𐭃𐭄𐭅𐭆𐭇𐭈𐭉𐭊𐭋𐭌𐭍𐭎𐭏𐭐𐭑𐭒𐭓𐭔𐭕𐭖𐭗𐭘𐭙𐭚𐭛𐭜𐭝𐭞𐭟𐭠𐭡𐭢𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵𐭶𐭷𐭸𐭹𐭺𐭻𐭼𐭽𐭾𐭿𐮀𐮁𐮂𐮃𐮄𐮅𐮆𐮇𐮈𐮉𐮊𐮋𐮌𐮍𐮎𐮏𐮐𐮑𐮒𐮓𐮔𐮕𐮖𐮗𐮘𐮙𐮚𐮛𐮜𐮝𐮞𐮟𐮠𐮡𐮢𐮣𐮤𐮥𐮦𐮧𐮨𐮩𐮪𐮫𐮬𐮭𐮮𐮯𐮰𐮱𐮲𐮳𐮴𐮵𐮶𐮷𐮸𐮹𐮺𐮻𐮼𐮽𐮾𐮿𐯀𐯁𐯂𐯃𐯄𐯅𐯆𐯇𐯈𐯉𐯊𐯋𐯌𐯍𐯎𐯏𐯐𐯑𐯒𐯓𐯔𐯕𐯖𐯗𐯘𐯙𐯚𐯛𐯜𐯝𐯞𐯟𐯠𐯡𐯢𐯣𐯤𐯥𐯦𐯧𐯨𐯩𐯪𐯫𐯬𐯭𐯮𐯯𐯰𐯱𐯲𐯳𐯴𐯵𐯶𐯷𐯸𐯹𐯺𐯻𐯼𐯽𐯾𐯿𐰀𐰁𐰂𐰃𐰄𐰅𐰆𐰇𐰈𐰉𐰊𐰋𐰌𐰍𐰎𐰏𐰐𐰑𐰒𐰓𐰔𐰕𐰖𐰗𐰘𐰙𐰚𐰛𐰜𐰝𐰞𐰟𐰠𐰡𐰢𐰣𐰤𐰥𐰦𐰧𐰨𐰩𐰪𐰫𐰬𐰭𐰮𐰯𐰰𐰱𐰲𐰳𐰴𐰵𐰶𐰷𐰸𐰹𐰺𐰻𐰼𐰽𐰾𐰿𐱀𐱁𐱂𐱃𐱄𐱅𐱆𐱇𐱈𐱉𐱊𐱋𐱌𐱍𐱎𐱏𐱐𐱑𐱒𐱓𐱔𐱕𐱖𐱗𐱘𐱙𐱚𐱛𐱜𐱝𐱞𐱟𐱠𐱡𐱢𐱣𐱤𐱥𐱦𐱧𐱨𐱩𐱪𐱫𐱬𐱭𐱮𐱯𐱰𐱱𐱲𐱳𐱴𐱵𐱶𐱷𐱸𐱹𐱺𐱻𐱼𐱽𐱾𐱿𐲀𐲁𐲂𐲃𐲄𐲅𐲆𐲇𐲈𐲉𐲊𐲋𐲌𐲍𐲎𐲏𐲐𐲑𐲒𐲓𐲔𐲕𐲖𐲗𐲘𐲙𐲚𐲛𐲜𐲝𐲞𐲟𐲠𐲡𐲢𐲣𐲤𐲥𐲦𐲧𐲨𐲩𐲪𐲫𐲬𐲭𐲮𐲯𐲰𐲱𐲲𐲳𐲴𐲵𐲶𐲷𐲸𐲹𐲺𐲻𐲼𐲽𐲾𐲿𐳀𐳁𐳂𐳃𐳄𐳅𐳆𐳇𐳈𐳉𐳊𐳋𐳌𐳍𐳎𐳏𐳐𐳑𐳒𐳓𐳔𐳕𐳖𐳗𐳘𐳙𐳚𐳛𐳜𐳝𐳞𐳟𐳠𐳡𐳢𐳣







- (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)  $\text{sesum šučekupo}$   
*sesum šuč- e- ku-po*  
 IMP DEO-PFV-go-H  
 “Go away!”
- (CSTC.27)  $\text{šdekupo žem}$   
*šd- e- ku-po žem*  
 OPT-PFV-go-H 1IN.H.NOM  
 “Let’s go!”
- (CSTC.28)  $\text{ščekupo jišbem}$   
*šč- e- ku-po jišbem*  
 DEO-PFV-go-H 2POL.H.NOM  
 “You should go.”
- (CSTC.29)  $\text{yekupo tunžu}$   
*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  
  
 $\text{šč-} \quad \text{ini-} \quad \text{denžu-j} \quad \text{ni-} \quad \text{niken}$   
 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)  $\text{sadizuža diyenyi šašumzan}$   
 $s\text{-} \quad a\text{-} \quad \text{dizuža-j} \quad \text{šum} \quad \text{di-} \quad \text{yenyi} \quad \text{ša-} \quad \text{šumzan}$   
 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)  $\underline{\text{p}}\underline{\text{p}}\underline{\text{r}}\underline{\text{h}}\underline{\text{p}}\underline{\text{h}}\underline{\text{n}}\underline{\text{i}}\underline{\text{n}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{z}}\underline{\text{e}}\underline{\text{d}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{n}}\underline{\text{s}}\underline{\text{u}}\underline{\text{j}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{j}}\underline{\text{u}}\underline{\text{z}}\underline{\text{i}}\underline{\text{z}}\underline{\text{o}}\underline{\text{k}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{k}}\underline{\text{i}}$   
 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)  $\underline{\text{p}}\underline{\text{p}}\underline{\text{r}}\underline{\text{h}}\underline{\text{p}}\underline{\text{h}}\underline{\text{n}}\underline{\text{i}}\underline{\text{n}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{z}}\underline{\text{e}}\underline{\text{d}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{n}}\underline{\text{s}}\underline{\text{u}}\underline{\text{j}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{j}}\underline{\text{u}}\underline{\text{z}}\underline{\text{i}}\underline{\text{z}}\underline{\text{o}}\underline{\text{k}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{k}}\underline{\text{i}}$   
 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)  $\underline{\text{p}}\underline{\text{p}}\underline{\text{r}}\underline{\text{h}}\underline{\text{p}}\underline{\text{h}}\underline{\text{n}}\underline{\text{i}}\underline{\text{n}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{z}}\underline{\text{e}}\underline{\text{d}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{n}}\underline{\text{s}}\underline{\text{u}}\underline{\text{j}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{j}}\underline{\text{u}}\underline{\text{z}}\underline{\text{i}}\underline{\text{z}}\underline{\text{o}}\underline{\text{k}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{k}}\underline{\text{i}}$   
 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?”



## Glossary

<b>agent</b>	The argument of a transitive verb that is performing the action 6	<b>patient</b>	The argument of a transitive verb that is receiving the action 7
<b>irrealis</b>	A certain situation or action that is not known to have happened at the moment the speaker is talking 8	<b>realis</b>	A statement of fact 7
		<b>subject</b>	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		