

# 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 <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⟩-	
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⟩	⟨žiñi⟩
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 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.

- (1)  $\check{c}\check{c}\text{le}$   
žučušo  
žu~ žušo  
CMPR~pretty  
“prettier”

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.

- 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.

- ## 4.5 Clause Operations

Any argument of a verb can be left-dislocated by adding the suffix  $-\langle \text{sugu} \rangle$ .

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.

### 4.6.1 Simple Declarative Sentences

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### 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 adposition, word expressing the function of the adverbial clause, and relativizer are shortened into one word.

### 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⟩	
1 <sub>8</sub>	1 <sub>10</sub>	⟨žañe⟩	
2 <sub>8</sub>	2 <sub>10</sub>	⟨šite⟩	
3 <sub>8</sub>	3 <sub>10</sub>	⟨žoye⟩	
4 <sub>8</sub>	4 <sub>10</sub>	⟨daži⟩	
5 <sub>8</sub>	5 <sub>10</sub>	⟨kindu⟩	
6 <sub>8</sub>	6 <sub>10</sub>	⟨šoku⟩	
7 <sub>8</sub>	7 <sub>10</sub>	⟨pažu⟩	
10 <sub>8</sub>	8 <sub>10</sub>	⟨yesa⟩ ⟨žayeša⟩	
11 <sub>8</sub>	9 <sub>10</sub>	⟨yesa žañe⟩ ⟨žayeša žañe⟩	
12 <sub>8</sub>	10 <sub>10</sub>	⟨yesa šite⟩ ⟨žayeša šite⟩	
...			
20 <sub>8</sub>	16 <sub>10</sub>	⟨šiyeša⟩	
21 <sub>8</sub>	17 <sub>10</sub>	⟨šiyeša žañe⟩	
...			

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

### 5.1.2 Animate

Numerals modifying animate nouns are base 10.

Decimal	Sumsgiwa	
0 <sub>10</sub>	⟨žanžu⟩	
1 <sub>10</sub>	⟨gasdi⟩	
2 <sub>10</sub>	⟨dosde⟩	
3 <sub>10</sub>	⟨šikim⟩	
4 <sub>10</sub>	⟨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 <sub>10</sub>	⟨dodužo⟩	
300 <sub>10</sub>	⟨šiduzo⟩	
400 <sub>10</sub>	⟨bedužo⟩	
500 <sub>10</sub>	⟨cidužo⟩	
600 <sub>10</sub>	⟨šaduzo⟩	
700 <sub>10</sub>	⟨kidužo⟩	
800 <sub>10</sub>	⟨židuzo⟩	
900 <sub>10</sub>	⟨zedužo⟩	

### 5.1.3 Inanimate

Numerals modifying inanimate nouns are base 12.

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

Dozenal	Decimal	Sumsgywa	
...			
30 <sub>12</sub>	36 <sub>10</sub>	⟨čeboša⟩	
40 <sub>12</sub>	48 <sub>10</sub>	⟨sgoboša⟩	
50 <sub>12</sub>	60 <sub>10</sub>	⟨žabosa⟩	
60 <sub>12</sub>	72 <sub>10</sub>	⟨piboša⟩	
70 <sub>12</sub>	84 <sub>10</sub>	⟨šdeboša⟩	
80 <sub>12</sub>	96 <sub>10</sub>	⟨sempoša⟩	
90 <sub>12</sub>	108 <sub>10</sub>	⟨cubosa⟩	
χ0 <sub>12</sub>	120 <sub>10</sub>	⟨šobosa⟩	
ξ0 <sub>12</sub>	132 <sub>10</sub>	⟨žubosa⟩	
...			
100 <sub>12</sub>	144 <sub>10</sub>	⟨košim⟩ ⟨šukošim⟩	
101 <sub>12</sub>	145 <sub>10</sub>	⟨košim kamposa šudo⟩ ⟨šukošim kamposa šudo⟩	
102 <sub>12</sub>	146 <sub>10</sub>	⟨košim kamposa kiše⟩ ⟨šukošim kamposa kiše⟩	
...			
110 <sub>12</sub>	156 <sub>10</sub>	⟨košim boša⟩ ⟨šukošim šubosa⟩	
120 <sub>12</sub>	168 <sub>10</sub>	⟨košim kiboša⟩ ⟨šukošim kiboša⟩	
...			
200 <sub>12</sub>	288 <sub>10</sub>	⟨kigosim⟩	
300 <sub>12</sub>	432 <sub>10</sub>	⟨čekošim⟩	
400 <sub>12</sub>	576 <sub>10</sub>	⟨sgokosim⟩	
500 <sub>12</sub>	720 <sub>10</sub>	⟨žakosim⟩	
600 <sub>12</sub>	864 <sub>10</sub>	⟨pikošim⟩	
700 <sub>12</sub>	1008 <sub>10</sub>	⟨šdegesim⟩	
800 <sub>12</sub>	1152 <sub>10</sub>	⟨semgošim⟩	
900 <sub>12</sub>	1296 <sub>10</sub>	⟨cukosim⟩	
χ00 <sub>12</sub>	1440 <sub>10</sub>	⟨šokošim⟩	
ξ00 <sub>12</sub>	1584 <sub>10</sub>	⟨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](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)  $\text{sinizesba}\dot{z}o\text{ di}\dot{z}ojem\ \acute{s}aki\acute{s}i$   
*s- ini- ze -sba -žo di- žojem ša- kiši*  
 IND-HAB-give-INAN-INAN ERG-sun ACC-light  
 “The sun shines.” (lit. “The sun gives light.”)

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

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

(CSTC.4)  $\dot{\text{y}}\text{e}\dot{\text{z}}\text{e}\text{sba}\dot{\text{z}}\text{o}\text{ di}\dot{\text{z}}\text{o}\text{jem}\ \dot{\text{s}}\text{a}\text{k}\dot{\text{i}}\text{š}\dot{\text{i}}$   
ye- e- ze -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)  $\text{sa}^{\text{IND}}\text{ze}^{\text{PROG}}\text{ba}^{\text{give}}\text{žo}^{\text{INAN}}\text{di}^{\text{INAN}}\text{žojem}^{\text{ERG}}\text{ša}^{\text{ACC}}\text{kiši}^{\text{light}}$   
 sazesbažo dižojem šakiši  
*s- a- že -sba -žo di- žojem ša- kiši*  
 IND-PROG-give-INAN-INAN ERG-sun ACC-light  
 “The sun has been shining.” (lit. “The sun has been giving light.”)







- (CSTC.24)  $\text{se keše čosbiža jagažesu čaduzožu}$   
*Ø- se Ø- keše čo- sbiža ja- gažesu ča- duzo-žu*  
 IND-COP PFV-in\_the\_past inside-here\_PROX NOM-animal NOM-wild-AN  
 “Once wild animals lived here.”
- (CSTC.25)  $\text{sašojožo nakuše ča šatežuñ}$   
*s- a- šo -jo-žo na- kuše ča ša- težuñ*  
 IND-PROG-look-H -INAN PROG-slowly 3.H.ERG ACC-everywhere  
 “Slowly she looked around.” (lit. “Slowly she looked at everywhere.”)
- (CSTC.26)  $\text{sesum šučekupo}$   
*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.30)  $\text{yesinzipo getu čem}$   
*y- e- sinzi-po Ø- getu čem*  
 SBJV-PFV-come-H PFV-soon 3.H.NOM  
 “He will arrive soon.”
- (CSTC.31)  $\text{kešgišbi cisbiža jašikunsa nešemdin}$   
*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)  $\text{sasožašbepo jakiže šite}$   
*s- a- sožašbe -po ja- kiže šite*  
 IND-PROG-cooperate-H NOM-boy two.H  
 “The two boys are working together.”
- (CSTC.33)  $\text{yekužu dese cisbiža jaňeke gunzin}$   
*y- e- kužu Ø- dese ci- sbiža ja- ňeke*  
 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)  $\text{šim čotežuň jatiňžim čažušošbi}$   
*Ø- šim čo- težuň ja- tiňžim 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)  $\text{sinikonjo nibišen ya | šučinikonjo nikuše}$   
*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.”)

