

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 Sumsgiya 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

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

2.2.2 Fusion

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

2.2.3 Morphological Processes

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

3 Phonology

3.1 Consonants

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

3.2 Vowels

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

3.3 Syllable Structure

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

CV(N)

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

V = i, u, e, o, a

N = m, n, ň

SPV(N)

S = s, š

P = b, d, g

V = i, u, e, o, a

N = m, n, ň

3.4 Stress

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

4 Grammar

4.1 Parts of Speech

4.1.1 Nouns

4.1.1.1 Noun Phrases

Noun phrases are structured as follows:

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

[] = optional part of noun phrase

4.1.1.2 Noun Cases

There are 5 cases in Sumsgiwa indicated using prefixes:

Nominative nom Subject of an intransitive verb

Ergative erg Agent of a transitive verb

Accusative acc Patient of a transitive verb

Dative dat Indirect object of a verb

Genitive gen Modifier of another noun

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

4.1.1.3 Gender

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

Human h Humans, body parts, nouns relating to language

Animate an Animals, thoughts

Inanimate inan Objects, plants, fungi

Both adjectives and verbs must agree with nouns in gender.

4.1.2 Verbs

4.1.2.1 Verb Phrases

Verb phrases are structured as follows:

[Question Particle]

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

[Adverb(s)]

[] = optional part of verb phrase

4.1.2.2 Mood

Verbs have 4 moods marked using prefixes:

Indicative ind Default, all realis statements

Optative opt Wishes, hopes, and desires

Deontic deo How things “ought” to be

Subjunctive sjv All other irrealis statements

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

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

4.1.2.3 Aspect

Verbs have 4 aspects marked with prefixes:

Perfective pfv Complete action as a single event in time

Habitual hab Habitual actions (repetition over multiple occasions)

Iterative iter Repeated actions (repetition at a single occasion)

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

| | | |
|------------------|--------------|----|
| Perfective PFV | -Ø- or -⟨e⟩- | 𠂇 |
| Habitual HAB | -⟨ini⟩- | 𠂇𠂇 |
| Iterative ITER | -⟨i⟩- | 𠂇 |
| Progressive PROG | -⟨a⟩- | 𠂇 |

4.1.2.4 Agreement with Nouns

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

4.1.2.4.1 Subject Gender

| | | |
|----------------|--------|---|
| Human H | -⟨po⟩ | 𠁻 |
| Animate AN | -⟨žu⟩ | 𠁼 |
| Inanimate INAN | -⟨šbi⟩ | 𠁼 |

4.1.2.4.2 Agent Gender

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

4.1.2.4.3 Patient Gender

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

4.1.3 Adjectives

Adjectives are structured as follows:

Case-ADJECTIVE STEM-Gender

4.1.3.1 Agreement with Nouns

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

4.1.3.1.1 Case

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

4.1.3.1.2 Gender

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

4.1.4 Adverbs

Adverb structure:

Aspect-ADVERB STEM

or

ADVERB STEM-Gender

4.1.4.1 Agreement with Verbs

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

4.1.4.1.1 Aspect

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

4.1.4.2 Agreement with Adjectives

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

4.1.4.2.1 Gender

| | | |
|----------------|--------|---|
| Human H | -⟨po⟩ | 𠎤 |
| Animate AN | -⟨šu⟩ | 𠎥 |
| Inanimate INAN | -⟨šbe⟩ | 𠎦 |

4.1.5 Pronouns

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

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

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

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

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

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

Third person 3 3rd person

4.1.5.1 Human

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

4.1.5.2 Animate

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

4.1.5.3 Inanimate

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

4.1.6 Adpositions

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

4.2 Noun and Noun-Phrase Operations

4.2.1 Noun-Noun Compounding

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

4.2.2 Denominalization

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

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

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

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

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

4.2.3 Adjectivization

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

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

4.2.4 Determiners

4.2.4.1 Demonstratives

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

Proximal prox Close to the speaker

Medial med Close to the listener

Distal dist Far from both the speaker and the listener

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

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

4.2.4.2 Distributive Determiners

Distributive determiners agree with the nouns they modify in gender.

See 5.2 D-Quantifiers.

4.2.4.3 Determiners of Difference

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

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

4.3 Verb and Verb-Phrase Operations

4.3.1 Negation

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

4.3.2 Interrogatives

4.3.2.1 Yes/No Questions

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

4.3.2.2 Content Questions

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

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

4.3.3 Imperatives

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

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

4.3.3.1 Polite Imperatives

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

4.3.4 Causatives

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

4.3.5 Possessor Raising

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

4.3.6 Argument Omission

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

4.3.7 Verb Compounding

4.3.7.1 Noun Incorporation

4.3.7.1.1 Subject/Agent Incorporation

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

4.3.7.1.2 Patient Incorporation

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

4.3.7.2 Verb-Verb Incorporation

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

4.3.8 Nominalization

4.3.8.1 Action Nominalization

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

4.3.8.2 Agent/Subject Nominalization

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

4.3.8.3 Patient Nominalization

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

4.3.8.4 Instrument Nominalization

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

4.3.8.5 Location Nominalization

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

4.3.8.6 Product Nominalization

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

4.3.9 Adjectivization

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

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

4.4 Adjective and Adverb Operations

4.4.1 Derivational Morphology

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

4.4.2 Comparatives and Superlatives

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

- (5) **žužušo**
žu~ žušo
CMPR~pretty
“prettier”

There are two comparative constructions in Sumsgiya.

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.5 Clause Operations

4.5.1 Left-Dislocation

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

4.5.2 Cleft Constructions

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

4.6 Simple Sentences

4.6.1 Simple Declarative Sentences

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

4.6.2 Predicate Nominals

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

4.6.3 Predicate Adjectives

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

4.6.4 Predicate Locatives

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

4.6.5 Existentials

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

4.6.6 Possessive Clauses

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

4.7 Clause Combinations

4.7.1 Complement Clauses

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

4.7.2 Adverbial Clauses

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

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

4.7.3 Relative Clauses

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

4.7.4 Coordination

4.7.4.1 Conjunction

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

4.7.4.2 Disjunction

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

5 Quantifiers

5.1 Numerals

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

Ordinal numbers are formed by prefixing the cardinal numeral with *(bi-)*.

5.1.1 Human

Numerals modifying human nouns are base 8.

| Octal | Decimal | Sumsgiwa | |
|--------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------|
| 0_8 | 0_{10} | ⟨punžon⟩ | 𢂔𢂕𢂔𢂕 |
| 1_8 | 1_{10} | ⟨žañe⟩ | 𢂔𢂚 |
| 2_8 | 2_{10} | ⟨šite⟩ | 𢂔𢂗 |
| 3_8 | 3_{10} | ⟨žoye⟩ | 𢂔𢂚 |
| 4_8 | 4_{10} | ⟨daži⟩ | 𢂔𢂚 |
| 5_8 | 5_{10} | ⟨kindu⟩ | 𢂔𢂕𢂚 |
| 6_8 | 6_{10} | ⟨šoku⟩ | 𢂔𢂗 |
| 7_8 | 7_{10} | ⟨pažu⟩ | 𢂔𢂚 |
| 10_8 | 8_{10} | ⟨yesa⟩ ⟨žayeša⟩ | 𢂔𢂚 𢂔𢂚𢂔 |
| 11_8 | 9_{10} | ⟨yesa žañe⟩ ⟨žayeša žañe⟩ | 𢂔𢂚𢂔𢂚 𢂔𢂚𢂔𢂚𢂔 |
| 12_8 | 10_{10} | ⟨yesa šite⟩ ⟨žayesa šite⟩ | 𢂔𢂚𢂔𢂗 𢂔𢂚𢂔𢂚𢂔 |
| ... | | | |
| 20_8 | 16_{10} | ⟨šiyeša⟩ | 𢂔𢂚𢂔 |
| 21_8 | 17_{10} | ⟨šiyeša žañe⟩ | 𢂔𢂚𢂔𢂚𢂔 |
| ... | | | |
| 30_8 | 24_{10} | ⟨žoyeša⟩ | 𢂔𢂚𢂔 |
| 40_8 | 32_{10} | ⟨dayesa⟩ | 𢂔𢂚𢂚 |
| 50_8 | 40_{10} | ⟨kinyesa⟩ | 𢂔𢂚𢂚𢂚 |

| Octal | Decimal | Sumsgiwa | |
|---------|------------|--|-------------------------|
| 60_8 | 48_{10} | $\langle \text{šoyeša} \rangle$ | 𠁥𠁧𠁤 |
| 70_8 | 56_{10} | $\langle \text{payesa} \rangle$ | 𠁩𠁧𠁪 |
| ... | | | |
| 100_8 | 64_{10} | $\langle \text{žemdo} \rangle$ $\langle \text{žazemdo} \rangle$ | 𠁨𠁧𠁣 𠁩𠁧𠁭𠁣 |
| 101_8 | 65_{10} | $\langle \text{žemdo puyesa žaňe} \rangle$ $\langle \text{žazemdo puyesa žaňe} \rangle$ | 𠁨𠁧𠁣𠁩𠁧𠁭𠁪𠁢𠁤 𠁩𠁧𠁭𠁣𠁩𠁧𠁭𠁪𠁢𠁤 |
| 102_8 | 66_{10} | $\langle \text{žemdo puyesa šite} \rangle$ $\langle \text{žazemdo puyesa šite} \rangle$ | 𠁨𠁧𠁣𠁩𠁧𠁭𠁪𠁢𠁦 𠁩𠁧𠁭𠁣𠁩𠁧𠁭𠁪𠁢𠁦 |
| ... | | | |
| 110_8 | 72_{10} | $\langle \text{žemdo yesa} \rangle$ $\langle \text{žazemdo žayeša} \rangle$ | 𠁨𠁧𠁣𠁩𠁧𠁭𠁪𠁢𠁤 𠁩𠁧𠁭𠁣𠁩𠁧𠁭𠁪𠁢𠁤 |
| 120_8 | 80_{10} | $\langle \text{žemdo šiyeša} \rangle$ $\langle \text{žazemdo šiyeša} \rangle$ | 𠁨𠁧𠁣𠁩𠁧𠁭𠁪𠁢𠁤 𠁩𠁧𠁭𠁣𠁩𠁧𠁭𠁪𠁢𠁤 |
| ... | | | |
| 200_8 | 128_{10} | $\langle \text{šizemdo} \rangle$ | 𠁩𠁧𠁭𠁣 |
| 300_8 | 192_{10} | $\langle \text{zozemdo} \rangle$ | 𠁩𠁧𠁭𠁣 |
| 400_8 | 256_{10} | $\langle \text{dažemdo} \rangle$ | 𠁩𠁧𠁣 |
| 500_8 | 320_{10} | $\langle \text{kižemdo} \rangle$ | 𠁩𠁧𠁣 |
| 600_8 | 384_{10} | $\langle \text{sozemdo} \rangle$ | 𠁩𠁧𠁣 |
| 700_8 | 448_{10} | $\langle \text{pažemdo} \rangle$ | 𠁩𠁧𠁣 |

5.1.2 Animate

Numerals modifying animate nouns are base 10.

| Decimal | Sumsgiwa | |
|----------|--------------------------------|-----|
| 0_{10} | $\langle \text{žanžu} \rangle$ | 𠁩𠁧𠁤 |
| 1_{10} | $\langle \text{gasdi} \rangle$ | 𠁩𠁧 |
| 2_{10} | $\langle \text{dosde} \rangle$ | 𠁩𠁧 |
| 3_{10} | $\langle \text{šikim} \rangle$ | 𠁩𠁧 |

| Decimal | Sumsgiwa | |
|------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 4_{10} | ⟨beku⟩ | በቸ |
| 5_{10} | ⟨cinsi⟩ | ፈቸብ |
| 6_{10} | ⟨šasdum⟩ | ፩፻፭ |
| 7_{10} | ⟨kišge⟩ | ፩፻፪ |
| 8_{10} | ⟨žiso⟩ | ፩፻፫ |
| 9_{10} | ⟨zenbe⟩ | ፩፻፬ |
| 10_{10} | ⟨kumsgi⟩ ⟨gakumsgi⟩ | ፩፻፭ ፩፻፭፻፭ |
| 11_{10} | ⟨kumsgi gasdi⟩ ⟨gakumsgi gasdi⟩ | ፩፻፭፻፭ ተና ፩፻፭፻፭፻፭ ተና |
| 12_{10} | ⟨kumsgi dosde⟩ ⟨gakumsgi dosde⟩ | ፩፻፭፻፭ ስር ፩፻፭፻፭፻፭ ስር |
| ... | | |
| 20_{10} | ⟨dokumsgi⟩ | ፩፻፭፻፭ |
| 21_{10} | ⟨dokumsgi gasdi⟩ | ፩፻፭፻፭፻፭ ተና |
| ... | | |
| 30_{10} | ⟨šikumsgi⟩ | ፩፻፭፻፭፻፭ |
| 40_{10} | ⟨bekumsgi⟩ | በ፻፭፻፭ |
| 50_{10} | ⟨cikumsgi⟩ | ፈ፻፭፻፭ |
| 60_{10} | ⟨šasgumsi⟩ | ፩፻፭፻፭ብ |
| 70_{10} | ⟨kišgumsi⟩ | ፩፻፪፻፭ብ |
| 80_{10} | ⟨žikumsgi⟩ | ፩፻፭፻፭ |
| 90_{10} | ⟨zekumsgi⟩ | ፩፻፭፻፭ |
| ... | | |
| 100_{10} | ⟨dužo⟩ ⟨gadužo⟩ | ምሮ ፩ምሮ |
| 101_{10} | ⟨dužo žakumsgi gasdi⟩ ⟨gadužo žakumsgi gasdi⟩ | ምሮ፻፭፻፭፻፭፻፭ ተና ፩ምሮ፻፭፻፭፻፭፻፭፻፭ ተና |
| 102_{10} | ⟨dužo žakumsgi dosde⟩ | ምሮ፻፭፻፭፻፭፻፭ ስር |

| Decimal | Sumsgiya | |
|------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | ⟨gadužo žakumsgi dosde⟩ | କାନ୍ତିରାଜୁକୁମୁଖ ପାଇଁ |
| ... | | |
| 110_{10} | ⟨dužo kumsgi⟩ ⟨gadužo gakumsgi⟩ | ଶର୍ମିଳାକୁମୁଖ କାନ୍ତିରାଜୁକୁମୁଖ |
| 120_{10} | ⟨dužo dokumsgi⟩ ⟨gadužo dokumsgi⟩ | ଶର୍ମିଳାକୁମୁଖ କାନ୍ତିରାଜୁକୁମୁଖ |
| ... | | |
| 200_{10} | ⟨dodužo⟩ | ପାଇଁରା |
| 300_{10} | ⟨šiduzo⟩ | କ୍ଷୁଣ୍ଣିପା |
| 400_{10} | ⟨bedužo⟩ | ଫିଲ୍ମିରା |
| 500_{10} | ⟨cidužo⟩ | ଫିଲ୍ମିରା |
| 600_{10} | ⟨šaduzo⟩ | କ୍ଷୁଣ୍ଣିପା |
| 700_{10} | ⟨kidužo⟩ | ଫିଲ୍ମିରା |
| 800_{10} | ⟨židuzo⟩ | କ୍ଷୁଣ୍ଣିପା |
| 900_{10} | ⟨zedužo⟩ | ଗାନ୍ଧିରା |

5.1.3 Inanimate

Numerals modifying inanimate nouns are base 12.

| Dozenal | Decimal | Sumsgiwa | |
|----------|----------|------------|------|
| 0_{12} | 0_{10} | ⟨kamda⟩ | 𠁻𠁼𠁻 |
| 1_{12} | 1_{10} | ⟨šudo⟩ | 𠁻𠁻 |
| 2_{12} | 2_{10} | ⟨kiše⟩ | 𠁻𠁻 |
| 3_{12} | 3_{10} | ⟨češin⟩ | 𠁻𠁻𠁻 |
| 4_{12} | 4_{10} | ⟨sgonti⟩ | 𠁻𠁻𠁻 |
| 5_{12} | 5_{10} | ⟨žago⟩ | 𠁻𠁻 |
| 6_{12} | 6_{10} | ⟨pižu⟩ | 𠁻𠁻 |
| 7_{12} | 7_{10} | ⟨šdeke⟩ | 𠁻𠁻 |
| 8_{12} | 8_{10} | ⟨semendum⟩ | 𠁻𠁼𠁻𠁻 |
| 9_{12} | 9_{10} | ⟨cuše⟩ | 𠁻𠁻 |

| Dozenal | Decimal | Sumsgiwa | |
|---------------|------------|--|--------------------|
| χ_{12} | 10_{10} | ⟨šodu⟩ | 𢃠 |
| ξ_{12} | 11_{10} | ⟨žudan⟩ | 𢃡𢃣 |
| 10_{12} | 12_{10} | ⟨boša⟩ ⟨šubosa⟩ | 𢃢 𢃠𢃢 |
| 11_{12} | 13_{10} | ⟨boša šudo⟩ ⟨šubosa šudo⟩ | 𢃢𢃣𢃥 𢃠𢃢𢃣𢃥 |
| 12_{12} | 14_{10} | ⟨boša kiše⟩ ⟨šubosa kiše⟩ | 𢃢𢃣𢃦𢃥 𢃠𢃢𢃣𢃦𢃥 |
| ... | | | |
| 20_{12} | 24_{10} | ⟨kiboša⟩ | 𢃢𢃢𢃢 |
| 21_{12} | 25_{10} | ⟨kiboša šudo⟩ | 𢃢𢃢𢃣𢃥 |
| ... | | | |
| 30_{12} | 36_{10} | ⟨čeboša⟩ | 𢃢𢃢𢃢 |
| 40_{12} | 48_{10} | ⟨sgoboša⟩ | 𢃢𢃢𢃢 |
| 50_{12} | 60_{10} | ⟨žabosa⟩ | 𢃡𢃢 |
| 60_{12} | 72_{10} | ⟨piboša⟩ | 𢃢𢃢𢃢 |
| 70_{12} | 84_{10} | ⟨šdeboša⟩ | 𢃢𢃢𢃢 |
| 80_{12} | 96_{10} | ⟨sempoša⟩ | 𢃢𢃢𢃢 |
| 90_{12} | 108_{10} | ⟨cubosa⟩ | 𢃢𢃢 |
| $\chi 0_{12}$ | 120_{10} | ⟨šobosa⟩ | 𢃠𢃢 |
| $\xi 0_{12}$ | 132_{10} | ⟨žubosa⟩ | 𢃡𢃢 |
| ... | | | |
| 100_{12} | 144_{10} | ⟨košim⟩ ⟨šukošim⟩ | 𢃢𢃢𢃢 𢃠𢃢𢃢𢃢 |
| 101_{12} | 145_{10} | ⟨košim kamposa šudo⟩ ⟨šukošim kamposa šudo⟩ | 𢃢𢃢𢃢𢃢𢃢𢃢𢃥 𢃠𢃢𢃢𢃢𢃢𢃢𢃥 |
| 102_{12} | 146_{10} | ⟨košim kamposa kiše⟩ ⟨šukošim kamposa kiše⟩ | 𢃢𢃢𢃢𢃢𢃢𢃢𢃦 𢃠𢃢𢃢𢃢𢃢𢃢𢃦 |
| ... | | | |

| Dozenal | Decimal | Sumsgiwa | |
|----------------|-------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 110_{12} | 156_{10} | ⟨košim boša⟩ ⟨šukošim šubosa⟩ | 𠁠𠁤𠁥 𠁠𠁤 𠁤𠁤𠁥𠁤𠁥 𠁤𠁤 |
| 120_{12} | 168_{10} | ⟨košim kiboša⟩ ⟨šukošim kiboša⟩ | 𠁠𠁤𠁥 𠁠𠁤 𠁤𠁤𠁥 𠁤𠁤 𠁥 𠁤 |
| ... | | | |
| 200_{12} | 288_{10} | ⟨kigosim⟩ | 𠁤 𠁤 𠁤 𠁤 |
| 300_{12} | 432_{10} | ⟨čekošim⟩ | 𠁤 𠁤 𠁤 𠁤 |
| 400_{12} | 576_{10} | ⟨sgokosim⟩ | 𠁤 𠁤 𠁤 𠁤 |
| 500_{12} | 720_{10} | ⟨žakosim⟩ | 𠁤 𠁤 𠁤 𠁤 |
| 600_{12} | 864_{10} | ⟨pikošim⟩ | 𠁤 𠁤 𠁤 𠁤 |
| 700_{12} | 1008_{10} | ⟨šdegesim⟩ | 𠁤 𠁤 𠁤 𠁤 |
| 800_{12} | 1152_{10} | ⟨semgošim⟩ | 𠁤 𠁤 𠁤 𠁤 |
| 900_{12} | 1296_{10} | ⟨cukosim⟩ | 𠁤 𠁤 𠁤 𠁤 |
| $\chi 00_{12}$ | 1440_{10} | ⟨šokošim⟩ | 𠁤 𠁤 𠁤 𠁤 |
| $\xi 00_{12}$ | 1584_{10} | ⟨žukosim⟩ | 𠁤 𠁤 𠁤 𠁤 |
| ... | | | |
| 1000_{12} | 1728_{10} | ⟨deze⟩ ⟨šudeze⟩ | 𠁤 𠁤 𠁤 𠁤 𠁤 𠁤 𠁤 |

5.2 D-Quantifiers

D-quantifiers agree with nouns in gender.

| | Human H | Animate AN | Inanimate INAN |
|------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| none/zero | ⟨zosi⟩ 𠁥𠁥 | ⟨sodi⟩ 𠁥𠁹 | ⟨šugi⟩ 𠁥𠁶 |
| some/a few | ⟨diňšu⟩ 𠁨𠁹𠁵 | ⟨pošu⟩ 𠁧𠁹 | ⟨čogi⟩ 𠁧𠁶 |
| many/most | ⟨šesbun⟩ 𠁥𠁶𠁷 | ⟨sbeso⟩ 𠁧𠁷 | ⟨šbase⟩ 𠁥𠁷 |
| each/every | ⟨žiže⟩ 𠁨𠁹 | ⟨kašo⟩ 𠁧𠁹 | ⟨žešo⟩ 𠁨𠁹 |

5.3 A-Quantifiers

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

| Meaning | TAM | Adverb | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----|
| usually/often | Positive Habitual | ⟨tindu⟩ | 𠁨𠁹𠁸 |
| usually doesn't/ only rarely | Negative Habitual | ⟨kupišo⟩ | 𠁧𠁹𠁷 |
| always | Positive Habitual | ⟨siyuži⟩ | 𠁨𠁹𠁷 |
| never | Negative Habitual | ⟨kežin⟩ | 𠁧𠁹𠁷 |
| Specified number of repetitions | Positive Iterative | ⟨žedun⟩ + INAN numeral | 𠁨𠁹𠁷 |

6 Lexicon

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

piše ពិឡេ /piše/ *adj.* • sad.

pugiň ពុកឃុំ /puginň/ *adj.* • cold.

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

pujun ពុជុំ /pužun/ *inan. n.* • entrance.

pešin ពុជុំ /pežin/ *v.* • to avoid.

pode ពុលី /pode/ *an. n.* • cat.

posim ពុមុំ /posim/ *v.* • to stand.

pan ពុំ /pan/ *adv.* • at; on top of.

binšim ពុមុំសុំ /binžim/ *adj.* • patient.

biše ពិឡេ /biše/ *inan. n.* • table.

bišen ពិឡេុំ /bišen/ *adv.* • quickly.

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

bu បុ /bu/ *adv.* • following.

bumšon ពុមុំសុំណុំ /bumšon/ *inan. n.* • morn-
ing.

tikodo ពុលុណុំ /tikodo/ *v.* • to leave.

timža ពុមុំណុំ /timža/ *inan. n.* • solstice.

tiňzim ពុមុំនុំណុំ /tiňzim/ *inan. n.* • flower.

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

tunžu ពុមុំរុំ /tunžu/ *adj.* • happy.

tego ពុមុំ /tego/ *inan. n.* • Unit of length,
 $1000_{12} = 1728_{10}$ šudo. About one-third of
a mile.

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

digo ពុមុំ /digo/ *adj.* • big, large.

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

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

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

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

dižen ពុមុំណុំ /dižen/ *h. n.* • sibling.

du ឬ /du/ *adv.* • near; next to.

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

duzo ឬណុំ /duzo/ *adj.* • wild, barbaric.

dušdudi ឬណុំណុំ /dušdudi/ *an. n.* • robin.

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

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

dekuže დეკუჟე /dekuže/ *v.* • to sag, to droop.

dem დემ /dem/ *adv.* • inside; at (a time), when.

dem დემ /dem/ *v.* • to sit.

dempı დემპი /dempı/ *an.* *n.* • river current.

demzu დემზუ /demzu/ *adv.* • already.

denši დენში /denši/ *inan.* *n.* • floor, ground.

denšañ დენშან /denšaj/ *an.* *n.* • summer.

denžu დენჟუ /denžu/ *v.* • to write.

desbo დესბო /desbo/ *v.* • to be born.

desige დესიგე /desige/ *adv.* • again.

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

dezu დეზუ /dezu/ *h. n.* • jaguar.

do დო /do/ *adv.* • toward.

donsę დონსე /donsę/ *inan.* *n.* • house; animal nest.

doňzo დონჟო /doňzo/ *inan.* *n.* • tree branch.

dosen დოსენ /dosen/ *inan.* *n.* • evening.

došbi დოშბი /došbi/ *v.* • to stop, to halt; to finish.

dožešo დოძეშო /dodzešo/ *v.* • to jump; to hop.

danšu დანშუ /danšu/ *an.* *n.* • fire.

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

kibešu კიბეშუ /kibefu/ *h. n.* • neighbor.

kiken კიკენ /kiken/ *adj.* • neat.

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

kiši კიში /kiši/ *inan.* *n.* • light.

kišudin კიშუდინ /kišudin/ *adj.* • old.

kiže კიჟე /kiže/ *h. n.* • boy.

ku კუ /ku/ *v.* • to go.

kuše კუშე /kuše/ *adv.* • slowly.

kengo კენგო /kengo/ *an.* *n.* • action.

kenčam კენტამ /kenčam/ *inan.* *n.* • fence.

keñ კენ /keñ/ *adv.* • now; currently.

kešde კეშდე /kešde/ *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 კეშგი /kešgi/ *v.* • to roll.

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

keša კეშა /keša/ *adj.* • good; well.

kon კონ /kon/ *v.* • to eat.

kon კონ /kon/ *adv.* • with (comitative).

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

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

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

ginsbu ڳڻڻ /ginsbu/ *v.* • to rise.

ginše ڳڻڻ /ginše/ *adj.* • warm, hot.

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

getu ڳڻ /getu/ *adv.* • soon.

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

goda ڳڻ /goda/ *inan.* *n.* • door.

gošbi ڳڻ /gošbi/ *adj.* • black.

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

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

gaši ڳڻ /gaši/ *v.* • to run.

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

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

ñeke ڳڻ /ŋeke/ *an.* *n.* • mist, fog.

s- /s/ *aff.* • indicative verb.

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

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

sbaga ڳ /sbaga/ *h.* *n.* • sister.

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

sdandi ڳڻڻ /sdandi/ *h.* *n.* • girl.

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

sinzi ڳڻڻ /sinzi/ *v.* • to come.

sukin ڳڻڻ /sukin/ *adj.* • bright.

sedo ڳ /sedo/ *h.* *n.* • woman.

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

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

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

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

zeboyu ڳ /zebodžu/ *v.* • to sing.

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

zom ڳ /zom/ *h.* *n.* • father.

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

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

šbedim ڳ /ʃbedim/ *adv.* • tomorrow.

šdimša ڳ /ʃdimša/ *inan.* *n.* • place, location.

šdeki ڳ /ʃdeki/ *h.* *n.* • brother.

šgomzi ڳ /ʃgomzi/ *v.* • to visit.

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

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

čuzi чузи /tʃuzi/ *h. n.* • man.

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

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

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

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

jinka чинка /dʒinka/ *adv.* • yesterday.

ja- я- /dʒa/ *aff.* • nominative noun.

i- и /i/ *aff.* • perfective verb.

a- а /a/ *aff.* • progressive verb.

7 Translations

7.1 Conlang Syntax Test Cases

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

- (CSTC.1) ឃិនីសបាដូជីមេសកិសិ
sinižesbažo dižojem šakiši
s- ini- že -sba -žo di- žojem ša- kiši
IND-HAB-give-INAN-INAN ERG-sun ACC-light
“The sun shines.” (lit. “The sun gives light.”)
- (CSTC.2) ឃិកុងិនីសបាដូជីមេសកិសិ
šgezu sinižesbažo dižojem šakiši
šgezu s- ini- že -sba -žo di- žojem ša- kiši
YN HAB-PROG-give-INAN-INAN ERG-sun ACC-light
“Does the sun shine?” (lit. “Does the sun give light?”)
- (CSTC.3) ឃិសីសបាដូជីមេសកិសិ
sežesbažo dižojem šakiši
s- e- že -sba -žo di- žojem ša- kiši
IND-PFV-give-INAN-INAN ERG-sun ACC-light
“The sun shone.” (lit. “The sun gave light.”)
- (CSTC.4) ឃិយិនីសបាដូជីមេសកិសិ
yežesbažo dižojem šakiši
y- e- že -sba -žo di- žojem ša- kiši
SVJ-PFV-give-INAN-INAN ERG-sun ACC-light
“The sun will shine.” (lit. “The sun will give light.”)
- (CSTC.5) ឃិសីសបាដូជីមេសកិសិ
sažesbažo dižojem šakiši
s- a- že -sba -žo di- žojem ša- kiši
IND-PROG-give-INAN-INAN ERG-sun ACC-light
“The sun has been shining.” (lit. “The sun has been giving light.”)

(CSTC.6) ပဲပို့မှုစာရွေ့နီးမှုများရတိမြတ်စွာ
 sažesbažo nadesige dižojem šakiši
 s- a- že -sba -žo na- desige di- žojem ša- kiši
 IND-PROG-give-INAN-INAN PROG-again ERG-sun ACC-light
 “The sun is shining again.” (lit. “The sun is giving light again.”)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (CSTC.18) ပြန္တုပြန်ရှိစာမျက်နှာ
 sašonyušbi jadugaša
s- *a-* *šonyu-šbi* *ja-* *dugaša*
 IND-PROG-fall -INAN NOM-rainwater
 “It’s raining.” (lit. “Rainwater is falling.”)
- (CSTC.19) အေးပြန်ရှိစာမျက်နှာ
 šonyušbi jadugaša
Ø- *Ø-* *šonyu-šbi* *ja-* *dugaša*
 IND-PFV-fall -INAN NOM-rainwater
 “The rain came down.” (lit. “Rainwater fell.”)
- (CSTC.20) ပြန္တုဆုံးပြန်ရှိစာမျက်နှာ
 sašožidužu čodugaša japode čašinžežu
s- *a-* *šožidu-žu* *čo-* *dugaša* *ja-* *pode* *ča* *šinže* *-žu*
 IND-PROG-play -AN surrounded_by-rainwater NOM-cat NOM-very_young-AN
 “The kitten is playing in the rain.”
- (CSTC.21) ပျော်ပြန်ရှိစာမျက်နှာ
 došbišonyušbi jadugaša
Ø- *Ø-* *došbi-šonyu-šbi* *ja-* *dugaša*
 IND-PFV-stop-fall -INAN NOM-rainwater
 “The rain has stopped.”
- (CSTC.22) ပျော်ပြန်ရှိစီးမြှုပ်ရှိစာမျက်နှာ
 došbišonyušbi getu jadugaša
Ø- *Ø-* *došbi-šonyu-šbi* *Ø-* *getu* *ja-* *dugaša*
 IND-PFV-stop-fall -INAN PFV-soon NOM-rainwater
 “Soon the rain will stop.”
- (CSTC.23) ဂိုဏ်ပြန်ရှိစီးမြှုပ်ရှိစာမျက်နှာ
 šdedošbi-šonyušbi getu jadugaša
šd- *e-* *došbi-šonyu-šbi* *Ø-* *getu* *ja-* *dugaša*
 OPT-PFV-stop-fall -INAN PFV-soon NOM-rainwater
 “I hope the rain stops soon.”

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

- (CSTC.30) የሱዝቦ ገቱ ፊምር
yesinzipo getu čem
y- e- sinzi -po Ø- getu čem
SBJV-PFV-come-H PFV-soon 3.H.NOM
“He will arrive soon.”
- (CSTC.31) ተሸጋሽብ ገዢ የሚስኑ ማጥቃቻ
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) በባዕድል ተቀብቷል
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) የፀሩ ገዢ በሚስኑ ማጥቃቻ
yekužu dese cisbiža jañeke gunzin
y- e- kužu Ø- dese ci- sbiža ja- ñeke
SBJV-PFV-go-AN PFV-probably away_from-here_PROX NOM-mist
gunzin
DEM.PROX.H
“This mist will probably clear away.” (lit. “This mist will probably go away from here.”)
- (CSTC.34) ስም ተመዝግበ የሚስኑ ማጥቃቻ
šim čotežuñ jatiñžim čažušošbi
Ø- šim čo- težuñ ja- tiñžim ča- žušo šbi
IND-COP.LOC inside-everywhere NOM-flower NOM-pretty-INAN
“Lovely flowers are growing everywhere.” (lit. “Pretty flowers are everywhere.”)
- (CSTC.35) ሁኔታ ተከንዥ ተከንዥ የሚስኑ ማጥቃቻ
sinikonjo nibišen ya | šučinikonjo nikuše
s- ini- kon-jo ni- bišen ya
IND-HAB-eat -H HAB-quickly 1IN.H.ERG
šuč- ini- kon-jo ni- kuše
DEO-HAB-eat -H HAB-slowly
“We should eat more slowly.” (lit. “We eat quickly, we should eat slowly.”)

- (CSTC.36) ឃិនិរិកិតិមិនិរិកិតិសិនិ
sinzipo getu žika jišbem
Ø- Ø- sinzi-po Ø- getu Ø- žika jišbem
IND-PFV-come-H PFV-soon PFV-very 2POL.H.NOM
“You have come too soon.”

- (CSTC.37) ីសិបិនិទិនិរិកិតិសិនិ ីសិបិនិទិនិរិកិតិសិ
jišba sinitenžujo nikiken | šučinidenžujo nikiken
jišba s- ini- tenžu -jo ni- kiken
2POL.H.ERG IND-HAB-NEG\write-H HAB-neatly

šuč- ini- denžu-jo ni- kiken
DEO-HAB-write -H HAB-neatly
“You must write more neatly.” (lit. “You do not write neatly, you should write neatly.”)

- (CSTC.38) ុបិនិទិនិរិកិតិសិ
se sbosbiža jašdimša čažušo
Ø- se sbo- sbiza ja- šdimša ča- žušo
IND-COP across _from-here_ PROX NOM-place NOM-beautiful
“Directly opposite stands a wonderful place.” (lit. “Across from here there is a beautiful place.”)

- (CSTC.39) ុបិនិទិនិរិកិតិសិ
sadizuža diyenyi šašumzan
s- a- dizuža-jo-šum di- yenyi ša- šumzan
IND-PROG-lose -H-AN ERG-Henry ACC-dog
“Henry’s dog is lost.” (lit. “Henry lost [his] dog.”)

- (CSTC.40) ីរិកិតិសិ
japode yañi čagošbižu
ja- pode yañi ča- gošbi-žu
NOM-cat 1EX.H.GEN NOM-black-AN
“My cat is black.”

- (CSTC.41) ីរិកិតិសិ ីរិកិតិសិ ីរិកិតិសិ
jageňbo nesdandi nešinžepo čažumsežušabi
ja- geňbo ne- sdandi ne- šinže -po ča- žumse-žuša -šbi
NOM-doll GEN-girl GEN-very_young-H NOM-break -ADJZ-INAN
“The little girl’s doll is broken.”

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

- (CSTC.48) ပုဂ္ဂန်တဲ့ရှိမီပွဲနဲ့ဖူးရှိမဲ့
 sadempo zigedanšu jajuzižokaki
s- a- dem-po zige- dansu ja- juzi- žokaki
 IND-PROG-sit -H around-fire NOM-NMLZ-live_in_wilderness
 “The campers sat around the fire.”
- (CSTC.49) ပုဂ္ဂန်တဲ့ရှိမီပွဲနဲ့ဖူးရှိမဲ့ပုဂ္ဂန်တဲ့ရှိမီပွဲနဲ့ဖူးရှိမဲ့
 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) ပုပ္ပက်စာမျက်နှာတဲ့ရှိမီပွဲနဲ့ဖူးရှိမဲ့
 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) နံ့ကြော်ရှိမီပွဲနဲ့ဖူးရှိမဲ့နံ့ကြော်ရှိမီပွဲနဲ့ဖူးရှိမဲ့
 dižužajošum jinka disdandi šužon kogujo demkože ča šosdandi žiže šokikišud-inpo šapode šašinžežu čaňi
Ø- Ø- dižuža-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) နံ့ကြော်ရှိမီပွဲနဲ့ဖူးရှိမဲ့
 šgezu desbopo demkože jišbem
šgezu Ø- Ø- desbo -po dem- kože jišbem
 YN IND-PFV-be_born-H inside-village 2POL.H.NOM
 “Were you born in this village?”

- (CSTC.53) ቅጋጥሚያናብርሃንዕስተጥቻቸሚችንግሮች
 šgezu yinižindenpo nikeša nigošo jašdeki jiši
 šgezu y- ini- žinden-po ni- keša ni- gošo ja- šdeki jiši
 YN SBJV-HAB-dance -H HAB-well HAB-able_to NOM-brother 2POL.H.GEN
 “Can your brother dance well?”
- (CSTC.54) ቅጋጥሚውሙስተጥቻች
 šgezu tikodopo jačuzi
 šgezu Ø- Ø- tikodo-po ja- čuzi
 YN IND-PFV-leave -H NOM-man
 “Did the man leave?”
- (CSTC.55) ቅጋጥሚስንዕስተጥቻቸሚችንግሮች
 šgezu sinzipo jiyekisganjopon jišbu jasbaga jiši
 šgezu Ø- Ø- sinzi-po ji- y- e- kisgan -jo-pon jišbu ja- sbaga
 YN IND-PFV-come-H for-SBJV-PFV-pick_up-H-H 2POL.H.ACC NOM-sister
 jiši
 2POL.H.GEN
 “Is your sister coming for you?”
- (CSTC.56) ቅጋጥሚያናስበድምናስገዴቸሚችንግሮች
 šgezu yasinzipo našbedim nagošo jišbem
 šgezu y- a- sinzi-po na- šbedim na- gošo jišbem
 YN SBJV-PROG-come-H PROG-tomorrow PROG-able_to 2POL.H.NOM
 “Can you come tomorrow?”
- (CSTC.57) ቅጋጥሚውሙስተጥቻቸሚችንግሮች
 šgezu tikodopo cisbiža jiyepesiňjošum šašoge jakibešu
 šgezu Ø- Ø- tikodo-po ci- sbiža ji- y- e- pešin -jošum
 YN IND-PFV-leave -H away_from-here_PROX for-SBJV-PFV-avoid -H-AN
 ša- šoge ja- kibešu
 ACC-winter NOM-neighbor
 “Have the neighbors gone away for the winter?”
- (CSTC.58) ቅጋጥሚስንዘቦይሁልናስተጥቻቸሚችንግሮች
 šgezu sinizeboyužu čodugaša jadušdudi
 šgezu s- ini- zeboyu-žu čo-dugaša ja- dušdudi
 YN IND-HAB-sing -AN in-rainwater NOM-robin
 “Does the robin sing in the rain?”

- (CSTC.59) ቅጋጥቃሚነትናወጣይበሱትናጥና
 šgezu yekupo žamžešegomsa konyežo jišbem
šgezu y- e- ku-po žam-žeše -gomsa kon- yežo jišbem
 YN SBJV-PFV-go-H to- perform-NMLZ with-1EX.H.DAT 2POL.H.NOM
 “Are you going with us to the concert?”
- (CSTC.60) ቅጋብቃቃሙትስምትናጥና
 šgezu sašikapopo čoseni nakeše jišbem
šgezu s- a- šikapo-po čo- seni na- keše jišbem
 YN IND-PROG-travel-H inside-jungle PROG-in_the_past 2POL.H.NOM
 “Have you ever traveled in the jungle?”
- (CSTC.61) በጋሽተቃሚነትናወጣይሁትና
 sazosdipo budempi šuntego šbase žem
s- a- zosdi-po bu- dempi šun-tego šbase žem
 IND-PROG-sail -H following-river_current for- tego many.INAN 1IN.H.NOM
 “We sailed down the river for several miles.” (lit. “We sailed following the river current for many *tego* [about 1/3 mile].”)
- (CSTC.62) በእሮጥንወስኑጥና
 sawisijožo didušam žiže šažiwo
s- a- wisi -jo-žo di- dušam žize ša- žiwo
 IND-PROG-understand-H -INAN ERG-person all.H ACC.NMLZ-hunt
 “Everyone knows about hunting.”
- (CSTC.63) ባዕለሰተዋዕስሚነትናወጣይሁትና
 tikodopo dogise dembumšon žuñtimža dašo jažojem časukinšbi žem
Ø- Ø- tikodo-po do- gise dem-bumšon žuñ- timža dašo ja- žojem ča- sukin -šbi žem
 IND-PFV-leave -H toward-mountain at- morning after-solstice when.RELZ
 “On a sunny morning after the solstice we started for the mountains.”
- (CSTC.64) ባቁቃሚነትናወጣይሁትና
 sabižinajožo ditomo šadožešo nešugu
s- a- bižina-jo-žo di- tomo ša- dožešo ne- šugu
 IND-PROG-laugh-H -INAN ERG-Tom ACC.NMLZ-jump GEN-monkey
 “Tom laughed at the monkey’s tricks.” (lit. “Tom laughed at the monkey’s jumping.”)

- (CSTC.65) ပတ်မှုထဲနဲ့စွဲထဲတဲ့ရဲ့နဲ့နဲ့နဲ့နဲ့နဲ့နဲ့နဲ့နဲ့
 saposimpo dukenčam jačuzi čakišudinpo šužon sasdejožo ča šažegun
s- a- posim-po du- kenčam ja- čuzi ča- kišudin-po šužon
 IND-PROG-stand-H next_to-fence NOM-man NOM-old -H RELZ
s- a- sde -jo-žo ča ša- žegun
 IND-PROG-hold-H -INAN 3.Hg.ERG ACC-walking_stick
 “An old man with a walking stick stood beside the fence.”
- (CSTC.66) ပတ္တံခါးရာရီပစ္စအိုးရာရီပဲနဲ့ချိုးရာရီပစ္စအိုးရာရီ
 satišusbažo didoňžo šužon sadekužešbi čem šadonse nedimžiba
s- a- tišu -sba -žo di- doňžo šužon s- a- dekuže-šbi
 IND-PROG-hide-INAN-INAN ERG-tree_branch RELZ IND-PROG-droop -INAN
čem ša- donse ne- dimžiba
 3.Hg.NOM ACC-nest GEN-squirrel
 “The squirrel’s nest was hidden by drooping boughs.”
- (CSTC.67) ပမုံးရာရီပစ္စအိုးရာရီပစ္စအိုးရာရီပစ္စအိုးရာရီ
 ရှိနှိမ်ပဲ
 sasezačežo nabinšim žogežašdon didimšompa tišimkižu šažojem šaginšešbi
 negansu
s- a- seza-če -žo na- binšim žoge- žašdon di- dimšompa
 IND-PROG-wait-AN-INAN PROG-patiently under-snow ERG-seed
ti- šimki-žu ša- žojem ša- ginše -šbi ne- gansu
 ERG-little -AN ACC-sun ACC-warm-INAN GEN-spring
 “The little seeds waited patiently under the snow for the warm spring sun.”
- (CSTC.68) ပရီနဲ့နဲ့နဲ့နဲ့နဲ့နဲ့နဲ့နဲ့နဲ့နဲ့နဲ့နဲ့နဲ့နဲ့
 sažindenpo zigedanšu jasdandi čašinžepo šesbun šužon sazodužijožo ča šasidušu
 netiñzim
s- a- žinden-po zige- danšu ja- sdandi ča- šinže -po šesbun šužon
 IND-PROG-dance -H around-fire NOM-girl NOM-young-H many.H RELZ
s- a- zoduži -jo-žo ča ša- sidušu ne- tiñzim
 IND-PROG-wear_on_head-H -INAN 3.Hg.ERG ACC-ring GEN-flower
 “Many little girls with wreaths of flowers on their heads danced around the
 bonfire.”
- (CSTC.69) ဇော်နဲ့နဲ့နဲ့နဲ့နဲ့နဲ့နဲ့
 šonyušbi žamdenši jagedike nežunki
Ø- šonyu-šbi žam-denši ja- gedike ne- žunki
 IND-PFV-fall -INAN to_floor NOM-cover GEN-basket
 “The cover of the basket fell to the floor.”

(CSTC.70) ማኅቸውኩልቻችናቻችቻችቻችቻችቻችቻች
došbipo sbopujun jakiže šužon čem bižaňe demdišandu
Ø- Ø- došbi-po sbo- pujun ja- kiže šužon čem bi- žaňe
IND-PFV-stop -H facing-entrance NOM-boy RELZ 3.Hg.NOM ORD-1₈.1₁₀.H
dem- dišandu
inside-line
“The first boy in the line stopped at the entrance.”

Glossary

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

Acronyms

TAM tense-aspect-mood 25

Glossing Abbreviations

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

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