

# Sumsgywa

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December 2024

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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 Sumsgywa 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⟩-	ᑭᐃ
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⟩-	𐌵
Habitual HAB	-⟨ini⟩-	𐌵𐌶𐌿
Iterative ITER	-⟨i⟩-	𐌵
Progressive PROG	-⟨a⟩-	𐌵

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

##### 4.1.2.4.2 Agent Gender

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

##### 4.1.2.4.3 Patient Gender

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

#### 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⟩-	𐌇𐌵
Ergative ERG	⟨ti⟩-	𐌵𐌹
Accusative ACC	⟨ša⟩-	𐌵𐌶
Dative DAT	⟨šo⟩-	𐌵𐌶
Genitive GEN	⟨ne⟩-	𐌵𐌶𐌹

#### 4.1.3.1.2 Gender

Human H	-⟨po⟩	𐌵𐌶
Animate AN	-⟨žu⟩	𐌵𐌶𐌹
Inanimate INAN	-⟨šbi⟩	𐌵𐌶𐌹

#### 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⟩-	𐌵𐌶
Iterative ITER	⟨neye⟩-	𐌵𐌶𐌹𐌶
Progressive PROG	⟨na⟩-	𐌵𐌶

##### 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⟩	𐌱
Animate AN	-⟨šu⟩	𐌱𐌶
Inanimate INAN	-⟨šbe⟩	𐌱𐌶𐌵

#### 4.1.5 Pronouns

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

#### 4.1.5.2 Animate

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

#### 4.1.5.3 Inanimate

	Nominative NOM	Ergative ERG	Accusative ACC	Dative DAT	Genitive GEN
Third person 3	⟨yo⟩ □	⟨zin⟩ 𐌹𐌵	⟨je⟩ 𐌵	⟨sayo⟩ 𐌶□	⟨zeyo⟩ 𐌹𐌵

#### 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. 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) 𐌹𐌵𐌹𐌵𐌹𐌵𐌹𐌵  
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) 𐌶𐌵𐌹𐌵𐌹𐌵𐌹𐌵𐌹𐌵  
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].”





	“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⟩	ႱႱႱႱ
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

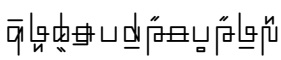
Sumsgiwa nominalizes the typical locations where a verb happens by adding the suffix -⟨gomsa⟩ to its uninflected form.

#### 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) ṣiniṇizuṣu nibibišen japode | ṇizu nikukuše jašumzan  
*s- ini- ṇizu -žu ni- bi~ bišen ja- pode*  
 IND-HAB-walk-AN HAB-CMPR~quickly NOM-cat  
  
           *ṇizu ni- ku~ kuše ja- šumzan*  
           walk HAB-CMPR~slowly NOM-dog  
 “Cats walk quicker than dogs do.” (lit. “Cats walk qu”)

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 *-⟨sugu⟩*.

### 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
		⟨žayeša⟩	ᄆᄃᄃᄆᄃᄃ
11 <sub>8</sub>	9 <sub>10</sub>	⟨yesa žañe⟩	ᄆᄃᄃᄆᄃᄃ
		⟨žayeša žañe⟩	ᄆᄃᄃᄆᄃᄃᄆᄃᄃ
12 <sub>8</sub>	10 <sub>10</sub>	⟨yesa šite⟩	ᄆᄃᄃᄆᄃᄃ
		⟨žayesa šite⟩	ᄆᄃᄃᄆᄃᄃᄆᄃᄃ
...			
20 <sub>8</sub>	16 <sub>10</sub>	⟨šiyeša⟩	ᄆᄃᄃᄆᄃᄃ
21 <sub>8</sub>	17 <sub>10</sub>	⟨šiyeša žañe⟩	ᄆᄃᄃᄆᄃᄃᄆᄃᄃ
...			
30 <sub>8</sub>	24 <sub>10</sub>	⟨žoyeša⟩	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>	⟨šoyeša⟩	ᄆᄃᄃᄆᄃᄃ





Decimal	Sumsgiwa	
5 <sub>10</sub>	⟨cinsi⟩	ငါးဗွဲ
6 <sub>10</sub>	⟨šasdum⟩	ခြောက်ဗွဲ
7 <sub>10</sub>	⟨kišge⟩	ခုနစ်ဗွဲ
8 <sub>10</sub>	⟨žiso⟩	ခြောက်ပု
9 <sub>10</sub>	⟨zenbe⟩	ကိုးဗွဲ
10 <sub>10</sub>	⟨kumsgi⟩	ဆယ်ဗွဲ
	⟨gakumsgi⟩	ဆယ်ဗွဲ
11 <sub>10</sub>	⟨kumsgi gasdi⟩	ဆယ်ဗွဲတန်
	⟨gakumsgi gasdi⟩	ဆယ်ဗွဲတန်
12 <sub>10</sub>	⟨kumsgi dosde⟩	ဆယ်ဗွဲလန်
	⟨gakumsgi dosde⟩	ဆယ်ဗွဲလန်
...		
20 <sub>10</sub>	⟨dokumsgi⟩	လဆယ်ဗွဲ
21 <sub>10</sub>	⟨dokumsgi gasdi⟩	လဆယ်ဗွဲတန်
...		
30 <sub>10</sub>	⟨šikumsgi⟩	ခြောက်ဆယ်ဗွဲ
40 <sub>10</sub>	⟨bekumsgi⟩	မိသဆယ်ဗွဲ
50 <sub>10</sub>	⟨cikumsgi⟩	ငါးဆယ်ဗွဲ
60 <sub>10</sub>	⟨šasgumsi⟩	ခြောက်ဆယ်ပု
70 <sub>10</sub>	⟨kišgumsi⟩	ခုနစ်ဆယ်ပု
80 <sub>10</sub>	⟨žikumsgi⟩	ခြောက်ဆယ်ဗွဲ
90 <sub>10</sub>	⟨zekumsgi⟩	ကိုးဆယ်ဗွဲ
...		
100 <sub>10</sub>	⟨dužo⟩	လူရာ
	⟨gadužo⟩	ရာလူရာ
101 <sub>10</sub>	⟨dužo žakumsgi gasdi⟩	လူရာဆယ်ဗွဲတန်
	⟨gadužo žakumsgi gasdi⟩	ရာလူရာဆယ်ဗွဲတန်
102 <sub>10</sub>	⟨dužo žakumsgi dosde⟩	လူရာဆယ်ဗွဲလန်
	⟨gadužo žakumsgi dosde⟩	ရာလူရာဆယ်ဗွဲလန်





[illegible]

## 5.2 D-Quantifiers

D-quantifiers agree with nouns in gender.

	Human H	Animate AN	Inanimate INAN
none/zero	⟨zosi⟩ ꠘꠣ	⟨sodi⟩ ꠘꠤ	⟨šugi⟩ ꠘꠦ
some/a few	⟨diñšu⟩ ꠤꠘꠤꠘ	⟨pošu⟩ ꠤꠘ	⟨čogi⟩ ꠤꠦ
many/most	⟨šesbun⟩ ꠘꠤꠘꠤꠘ	⟨sbeso⟩ ꠤꠤꠘ	⟨šbase⟩ ꠘꠤꠘ
each/every	⟨žize⟩ ꠤꠤꠤ	⟨kašo⟩ ꠤꠘ	⟨žešo⟩ ꠤꠦꠘ

### 5.3 A-Quantifiers

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

Meaning	TAM	Adverb	
usually/often	Positive Habitual	⟨tindu⟩	ཨོལ་ལྟ་བུ་
usually doesn't/ only rarely	Negative Habitual	⟨kupišo⟩	མེད་ལྟ་བུ་
always	Positive Habitual	⟨siyuži⟩	ཡུལ་ལྟ་བུ་
never	Negative Habitual	⟨kežin⟩	མེད་ལྟ་བུ་
Specified number of repetitions	Positive Iterative	⟨žedun⟩ + INAN numeral	ཁྱེད་ལྟ་བུ་

## 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.

**pan** /pan/ *adp.* • at; on top of.

**biše** /biʃe/ *inan. n.* • table.

**bišen** /biʃen/ *adv.* • quickly.

**bu** /bu/ *adp.* • following.

**tikodo** /tikodo/ *v.* • to leave.

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

**tunžu** /tunžu/ *adj.* • happy.

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

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

**du** /du/ *adp.* • near; next to.

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

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

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

**dem** /dem/ *adp.* • inside.

**dem** /dem/ *v.* • to sit.

**demzu** /demzu/ *adv.* • already.

**denžu** /denžu/ *v.* • to write.

**desige** /desige/ *adv.* • again.

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

**dezu** /dezu/ *h. n.* • jaguar.

**do** /do/ *adp.* • toward.

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

**dožešo** /dodʒeʃo/ *v.* • to jump.

**danšu** /danʃu/ *an. n.* • fire.

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

**kiken** /kiken/ *adj.* • neat.

**kiši** /kiʃi/ *inan. n.* • light.

**kiže** /kiʒe/ *h. n.* • boy.

**ku** /ku/ *v.* • to go.

**kuše** /kuʃe/ *adv.* • slowly.

**kengo** /kengo/ *an. n.* • action.

**keñ** /keñ/ *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 ⟨sbiz̃a⟩ 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.

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

**ci** /t͡si/ *adp.* • away from.

**cižoň** /t͡siʒoɲ/ *inan. n.* • school.

**že** /d͡ze/ *v.* • to give.

**čuzi** /t͡ʃuzi/ *h. n.* • man.

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

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

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

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

**ja-** /d͡ʒa/ *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)    ꞒꞑꞐꞑꞓꞔꞕꞖꝼꝼꝼꝼꝼ  
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)  $\dot{\text{y}}\text{e}\dot{\text{z}}\text{e}\text{sba}\dot{\text{z}}\text{o}\text{ di}\dot{\text{z}}\text{o}\text{jem}\ \dot{\text{s}}\text{a}\text{k}\dot{\text{i}}\text{š}\dot{\text{i}}$   
yezesbažo dižojem šakiši  
*y- e- že -sba -žo di- žojem ša- kiši*  
SJV-PFV-give-INAN-INAN ERG-sun ACC-light  
“The sun will shine.” (lit. “The sun will give light.”)

(CSTC.5)    Ɂʒəsbəʒo diʒoʒem ʃakiʃi  
 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.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)  $\dot{\text{q}}\text{p}\dot{\text{u}}\text{z}\text{p}\text{o}\text{g}\text{e}\text{t}\text{u}\text{c}\text{e}\text{m}$   
 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)  $\text{ke}\dot{\text{s}}\text{gi}\text{šbi}\text{ci}\text{sbi}\dot{\text{z}}\text{a}\text{ja}\dot{\text{s}}\text{i}\text{kunsa}\text{ne}\dot{\text{s}}\text{emdin}$   
 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)  $\text{saso}\dot{\text{z}}\text{a}\dot{\text{s}}\text{bepo}\text{jaki}\dot{\text{z}}\text{e}\text{šite}$   
 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)  $\text{yeku}\dot{\text{z}}\text{u}\text{dese}\text{cisbi}\dot{\text{z}}\text{a}\text{ja}\dot{\text{n}}\text{e}\text{ke}\text{gunzin}$   
 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)  $\text{šim}\text{čote}\dot{\text{z}}\text{u}\dot{\text{n}}\text{jati}\dot{\text{n}}\dot{\text{z}}\text{im}\text{ča}\dot{\text{z}}\text{u}\dot{\text{s}}\text{o}\dot{\text{s}}\text{bi}$   
 šim čotežuň jatiňžim čazušošbi  
*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)  $\text{sinikonjo}\text{nibi}\dot{\text{s}}\text{en}\text{ya}|\text{šučinikonjo}\text{niku}\dot{\text{s}}\text{e}$   
 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)  $\text{sinzipo getu žika jišbem}$   
 $\emptyset\text{-} \emptyset\text{-} \text{sinzi-po} \emptyset\text{-} \text{getu} \emptyset\text{-} \text{žika jišbem}$   
 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  
  
 $\text{šč-} \quad \text{ini-} \quad \text{denžu-jo} \quad \text{ni-} \quad \text{niken}$   
 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)  $\text{sadizuža diyenyi šašumzan}$   
 $s\text{-} \quad a\text{-} \quad \text{dizuža-jo-šum} \quad \text{di-} \quad \text{yenyi} \quad \text{ša-} \quad \text{šumzan}$   
 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.”







## 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		