

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/VVS (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, ſ, s, z, ſ, ſ, y, w, c, ſ, ſ, j

V = i, u, e, o, a

N = m, n, ſ

SPV(N)

S = s, ſ

P = b, d, g

V = i, u, e, o, a

N = m, n, ſ

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	$\langle ja \rangle -$	ј
Ergative ERG	$\langle di \rangle -$	ди
Accusative ACC	$\langle ša \rangle -$	ша
Dative DAT	$\langle šo \rangle -$	шо
Genitive GEN	$\langle ne \rangle -$	не

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	\emptyset - or $\langle s \rangle$ -	□
Optative OPT	$\langle \check{s}d \rangle$ -	□
Deontic DEO	$\langle \check{s}u\check{c} \rangle$ -	□
Subjunctive SJV	$\langle y \rangle$ -	□

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	$-\emptyset$ - or $-\langle e \rangle$ -	□
Habitual HAB	$-\langle ini \rangle$ -	□
Iterative ITER	$-\langle i \rangle$ -	□
Progressive PROG	$-\langle a \rangle$ -	□

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	$-\langle po \rangle$	□
Animate AN	$-\langle \check{z}u \rangle$	□
Inanimate INAN	$-\langle \check{s}bi \rangle$	□

4.1.2.4.2 Agent Gender

Human H	$-\langle jo \rangle$ -	□
Animate AN	$-\langle \check{c}e \rangle$ -	□
Animate AN	$-\langle sba \rangle$ -	□

4.1.2.4.3 Patient Gender

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

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⟩-	𠁚
Ergative ERG	⟨ti⟩-	𠁭
Accusative ACC	⟨ša⟩-	𠁥
Dative DAT	⟨šo⟩-	𠁹
Genitive GEN	⟨ne⟩-	𠁻

4.1.3.1.2 Gender

Human H	-⟨po⟩	𠁫
Animate AN	-⟨žu⟩	𠁹
Inanimate INAN	-⟨šbi⟩	𠁻

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	$\langle ni \rangle$ -	𠁥
Iterative ITER	$\langle neye \rangle$ -	𠁦𠁥
Progressive PROG	$\langle na \rangle$ -	𠁦

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	- $\langle po \rangle$	𠁥
Animate AN	- $\langle šu \rangle$	𠁦
Inanimate INAN	- $\langle šbe \rangle$	𠁦

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⟩ ၂၃၁ၢို

4.1.5.2 Animate

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

4.1.5.3 Inanimate

	Nominative NOM ERG	Ergative ACC	Accusative DAT	Dative GEN	
Third person 3	⟨yo⟩ 𠂇	⟨zin⟩ 𠂇	⟨je⟩ 𠂇	⟨sayo⟩ 𠂇𠂇	⟨zeyo⟩ 𠂇𠂇

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.

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) **𠁻𠁷𠁵𠁹𠁷𠁹**
 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) **𠁻𠁶𠁺𠁵𠁹𠁷𠁹**
 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⟩ ମୁହଁର୍ତ୍ତ
Animate AN	⟨tuže⟩ ମୁହଁର୍ତ୍ତ
Inanimate INAN	⟨žosa⟩ ମୋହୁ

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

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) **čažumsežušabi**
jašikunso čažumsežušabi
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.

5.1.1 Human

Numerals modifying human nouns are base 8.

Octal	Decimal	Sumsgiya	
0 ₈	0 ₁₀	⟨punžon⟩	𠁠𠁡𠁢𠁣
1 ₈	1 ₁₀	⟨žaňe⟩	𠁥𠁩
2 ₈	2 ₁₀	⟨šite⟩	𠁤𠁩
3 ₈	3 ₁₀	⟨žoye⟩	𠁥𠁭
4 ₈	4 ₁₀	⟨daži⟩	𠁥𠁧
5 ₈	5 ₁₀	⟨kindu⟩	𠁦𠁡𠁩
6 ₈	6 ₁₀	⟨šoku⟩	𠁤𠁩

Octal	Decimal	Sumsgiwa	
7_8	7_{10}	⟨pažu⟩	𠁠𠁵
10_8	8_{10}	⟨yesa⟩ ⟨žayeša⟩	𠁥𠁢 𠁶𠁤𠁢
11_8	9_{10}	⟨yesa žañe⟩ ⟨žayeša žañe⟩	𠁥𠁢𠁶𠁢 𠁶𠁢𠁤𠁢
12_8	10_{10}	⟨yesa šite⟩ ⟨žayesa šite⟩	𠁥𠁢𠁤𠁢 𠁶𠁢𠁤𠁢
...			
20_8	16_{10}	⟨šiyeša⟩	𠁷𠁢𠁤
21_8	17_{10}	⟨šiyeša žañe⟩	𠁷𠁢𠁤𠁶𠁢
...			
30_8	24_{10}	⟨žoyeša⟩	𠁶𠁢𠁤
40_8	32_{10}	⟨dayesa⟩	𠁷𠁢𠁢
50_8	40_{10}	⟨kinyesa⟩	𠁹𠁢𠁢𠁢
60_8	48_{10}	⟨šoyeša⟩	𠁷𠁢𠁤
70_8	56_{10}	⟨payesa⟩	𠁠𠁢𠁢
...			
100_8	64_{10}	⟨žemdo⟩ ⟨žazemdo⟩	𠁶𠁢𠁣 𠁶𠁢𠁣𠁣
101_8	65_{10}	⟨žemdo puyesa žañe⟩ ⟨žazemdo puyesa žañe⟩	𠁶𠁢𠁣𠁤𠁢𠁢𠁢 𠁶𠁢𠁣𠁤𠁢𠁢𠁢
102_8	66_{10}	⟨žemdo puyesa šite⟩ ⟨žazemdo puyesa šite⟩	𠁶𠁢𠁣𠁤𠁢𠁤𠁢 𠁶𠁢𠁣𠁤𠁢𠁤𠁢
...			
110_8	72_{10}	⟨žemdo yesa⟩ ⟨žazemdo žayeša⟩	𠁶𠁢𠁣𠁤𠁢 𠁶𠁢𠁣𠁤𠁢𠁤
120_8	80_{10}	⟨žemdo šiyeša⟩ ⟨žazemdo šiyeša⟩	𠁶𠁢𠁣𠁤𠁢 𠁶𠁢𠁣𠁤𠁢
...			
200_8	128_{10}	⟨šizemdo⟩	𠁹𠁢𠁣𠁣

Octal	Decimal	Sumsgiwa	
300_8	192_{10}	$\langle zozemdo \rangle$	ଗାନ୍ଧିଷ୍ଠ
400_8	256_{10}	$\langle dažemdo \rangle$	ପାତ୍ରୀଷ୍ଠ
500_8	320_{10}	$\langle kižemdo \rangle$	ବୁଦ୍ଧୀଷ୍ଠ
600_8	384_{10}	$\langle sozemdo \rangle$	ପାତ୍ରୀଷ୍ଠ
700_8	448_{10}	$\langle pažemdo \rangle$	ବୁଦ୍ଧୀଷ୍ଠ

5.1.2 Animate

Numerals modifying animate nouns are base 10.

Decimal	Sumsgiwa	
0_{10}	$\langle žanžu \rangle$	ଶାନ୍ତି
1_{10}	$\langle gasdi \rangle$	ପାତ୍ର
2_{10}	$\langle dosde \rangle$	ପାତ୍ର
3_{10}	$\langle šikim \rangle$	ବୁଦ୍ଧୀ
4_{10}	$\langle beku \rangle$	ବୁଦ୍ଧ
5_{10}	$\langle cinsi \rangle$	ପାତ୍ରି
6_{10}	$\langle šasdum \rangle$	ବୁଦ୍ଧି
7_{10}	$\langle kišge \rangle$	ବୁଦ୍ଧି
8_{10}	$\langle žiso \rangle$	ପାତ୍ରି
9_{10}	$\langle zenbe \rangle$	ଗାନ୍ଧି
10_{10}	$\langle kumsgi \rangle$ $\langle gakumsgi \rangle$	ବୁଦ୍ଧି ବୁଦ୍ଧିକାରୀ
11_{10}	$\langle kumsgi gasdi \rangle$ $\langle gakumsgi gasdi \rangle$	ବୁଦ୍ଧିକାରୀ ବୁଦ୍ଧିକାରୀ
12_{10}	$\langle kumsgi dosde \rangle$ $\langle gakumsgi dosde \rangle$	ବୁଦ୍ଧିକାରୀ ବୁଦ୍ଧିକାରୀ
...		
20_{10}	$\langle dokumsgi \rangle$	ପାତ୍ରି
21_{10}	$\langle dokumsgi gasdi \rangle$	ପାତ୍ରିକାରୀ
...		

5.1.3 Inanimate

Numerals modifying inanimate nouns are base 12.

Dozenal	Decimal	Sumsgiwa	
0_{12}	0_{10}	$\langle \text{kamda} \rangle$	𠁻𠁼𠁻
1_{12}	1_{10}	$\langle \text{šudo} \rangle$	𠁻
2_{12}	2_{10}	$\langle \text{kiše} \rangle$	𠁻𠁽
3_{12}	3_{10}	$\langle \text{češin} \rangle$	𠁻𠁽𠁽
4_{12}	4_{10}	$\langle \text{sgonti} \rangle$	𠁻𠁽𠁽
5_{12}	5_{10}	$\langle \text{žago} \rangle$	𠁻𠁽
6_{12}	6_{10}	$\langle \text{pižu} \rangle$	𠁻𠁽
7_{12}	7_{10}	$\langle \text{šdeke} \rangle$	𠁻𠁽
8_{12}	8_{10}	$\langle \text{semdum} \rangle$	𠁻𠁽𠁽𠁽
9_{12}	9_{10}	$\langle \text{cuše} \rangle$	𠁻𠁽
χ_{12}	10_{10}	$\langle \text{šodu} \rangle$	𠁻𠁽
ξ_{12}	11_{10}	$\langle \text{žudan} \rangle$	𠁻𠁽𠁽
10_{12}	12_{10}	$\langle \text{boša} \rangle$ $\langle \text{šubosa} \rangle$	𠁻𠁽 𠁻𠁽𠁽
11_{12}	13_{10}	$\langle \text{boša šudo} \rangle$ $\langle \text{šubosa šudo} \rangle$	𠁻𠁽𠁽𠁽 𠁻𠁽𠁽𠁽𠁽
12_{12}	14_{10}	$\langle \text{boša kiše} \rangle$ $\langle \text{šubosa kiše} \rangle$	𠁻𠁽𠁽𠁽 𠁻𠁽𠁽𠁽𠁽
...			
20_{12}	24_{10}	$\langle \text{kiboša} \rangle$	𠁻𠁽𠁽
21_{12}	25_{10}	$\langle \text{kiboša šudo} \rangle$	𠁻𠁽𠁽𠁽
...			
30_{12}	36_{10}	$\langle \text{čeboša} \rangle$	𠁻𠁽𠁽
40_{12}	48_{10}	$\langle \text{sgoboša} \rangle$	𠁻𠁽𠁽
50_{12}	60_{10}	$\langle \text{žabosa} \rangle$	𠁻𠁽𠁽
60_{12}	72_{10}	$\langle \text{piboša} \rangle$	𠁻𠁽𠁽
70_{12}	84_{10}	$\langle \text{šdeboša} \rangle$	𠁻𠁽𠁽

Dozenal	Decimal	Sumsgiwa	
80_{12}	96_{10}	⟨sempoša⟩	ပုံစာမြေ
90_{12}	108_{10}	⟨cubosa⟩	နဲ့မှာ
$\chi 0_{12}$	120_{10}	⟨šobosa⟩	ဇူ့မှာ
$\xi 0_{12}$	132_{10}	⟨žubosa⟩	ရံမှာ
...			
100_{12}	144_{10}	⟨košim⟩ ⟨šukošim⟩	စူးစိန္တ ဇူးစိန္တ
101_{12}	145_{10}	⟨košim kamposa šudo⟩ ⟨šukošim kamposa šudo⟩	စူးစိန္တစ်ပုံချင် ဇူးစိန္တစ်ပုံချင်
102_{12}	146_{10}	⟨košim kamposa kiše⟩ ⟨šukošim kamposa kiše⟩	စူးစိန္တစ်ပုံနှင့် ဇူးစိန္တစ်ပုံနှင့်
...			
110_{12}	156_{10}	⟨košim boša⟩ ⟨šukošim šubosa⟩	စူးစိန္တမှာ ဇူးစိန္တမှာ
120_{12}	168_{10}	⟨košim kiboša⟩ ⟨šukošim kiboša⟩	စူးစိန္တမှာ ဇူးစိန္တမှာ
...			
200_{12}	288_{10}	⟨kigosim⟩	မူးမှာ
300_{12}	432_{10}	⟨čekošim⟩	လူမှာ
400_{12}	576_{10}	⟨sgokosim⟩	စာမှာ
500_{12}	720_{10}	⟨žakosim⟩	ရံမှာ
600_{12}	864_{10}	⟨pikošim⟩	ဗုံမှာ
700_{12}	1008_{10}	⟨šdegesim⟩	ဂုဏ်မှာ
800_{12}	1152_{10}	⟨seangošim⟩	ပုံစာမှာ
900_{12}	1296_{10}	⟨cukosim⟩	နဲ့မှာ
$\chi 00_{12}$	1440_{10}	⟨šokošim⟩	ဇူ့မှာ
$\xi 00_{12}$	1584_{10}	⟨žukosim⟩	ရံမှာ

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⟩ 𠁨𠁹𠁹	⟨pošu⟩ 𠁧𠁹	⟨čogi⟩ 𠁧𠁶
many/most	⟨šesbun⟩ 𠁥𠁹𠁹	⟨sbeso⟩ 𠁧𠁹	⟨šbase⟩ 𠁥𠁹
each/every	⟨žiže⟩ 𠁧𠁹	⟨kašo⟩ 𠁧𠁹	⟨žešo⟩ 𠁧𠁹

5.3 A-Quantifiers

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

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

6 Lexicon

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

piše /piše/ *adj.* • sad.

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

pode /pode/ *an.* *n.* • cat.

tunžu /tunžu/ *adj.* • happy.

biše /biše/ *inan.* *n.* • table.

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

bišen /bišen/ *adv.* • quickly.

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

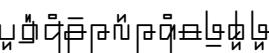
dugaša /dugaʃa/ <i>inan.</i> <i>n.</i> • rainwater.	kon /kon/ <i>v.</i> • to eat.
duzo /duzo/ <i>adj.</i> • wild, barbaric.	ginsbu /ginsbu/ <i>v.</i> • to rise.
dušam /duʃam/ <i>h.</i> <i>n.</i> • person, human.	getu /getu/ <i>adv.</i> • soon.
dem /dem/ <i>adp.</i> • inside.	gošbi /goʃbi/ <i>adj.</i> • black.
denžu /denʒu/ <i>v.</i> • to write.	gažesu /gaʒesu/ <i>an.</i> <i>n.</i> • animal.
desige /desige/ <i>adv.</i> • again.	ñizu /iŋizu/ <i>v.</i> • walk (of an animal).
dese /dese/ <i>adv.</i> • probably, likely.	ñeke /ŋeke/ <i>an.</i> <i>n.</i> • mist, fog.
dezu /dezu/ <i>h.</i> <i>n.</i> • jaguar.	s- /s/ <i>aff.</i> • indicative verb.
do /do/ <i>adp.</i> • toward.	sbiža /sbiža/ <i>inan.</i> <i>n.</i> • here (proximal). Can refere to specifc place or anywhere near speaker depending on context. In contrast to ⟨kešde⟩and ⟨žanti⟩.
došbi /doʃbi/ <i>v.</i> • to stop, to finish.	sbo /sbo/ <i>adp.</i> • facing; across from.
dožešo /dodžeʃo/ <i>v.</i> • to jump.	sdandi /sdandi/ <i>h.</i> <i>n.</i> • girl.
kiken /kiken/ <i>adj.</i> • neat.	sinzi /sinzi/ <i>v.</i> • to come.
kiši /kiʃi/ <i>inan.</i> <i>n.</i> • light.	sukin /sukin/ <i>adj.</i> • bright.
kiže /kiʒe/ <i>h.</i> <i>n.</i> • boy.	sedo /sedo/ <i>h.</i> <i>n.</i> • woman.
ku /ku/ <i>v.</i> • to go.	sožašbe /soʒaʃbe/ <i>v.</i> • to cooperate.
kuše /kuʃe/ <i>adv.</i> • slowly.	-šbi /ʃbi/ <i>aff.</i> • verb with inanimate subject.
kengo /kengo/ <i>an.</i> <i>n.</i> • action.	šbedim /ʃbedim/ <i>adv.</i> • tomorrow.
keñ /keŋ/ <i>adv.</i> • now.	šdimša /ʃdimʃa/ <i>inan.</i> <i>n.</i> • place, location.
kešde /keʃde/ <i>inan.</i> <i>n.</i> • there (medial, near listener). Can refere to specifc place or anywhere near speaker depending on context. In contrast to ⟨sbiža⟩and ⟨žanti⟩.	šikunso /ʃikunso/ <i>inan.</i> <i>n.</i> • ball.
kešgi /keʃgi/ <i>v.</i> • to roll.	šinže /ʃinʒe/ <i>adj.</i> • very young; child.
keše /keʃe/ <i>adv.</i> • in the past, a long time ago.	šumzan /ʃumzan/ <i>an.</i> <i>n.</i> • dog.
keša /keʃa/ <i>adj.</i> • good; well.	šebe /ʃebe/ <i>v.</i> • to sleep.
	šede /ʃede/ <i>h.</i> <i>n.</i> • child.

šemdin /ʃemdin/ <i>h. n.</i> • baby.	žanti /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⟩.
šo /ʃo/ <i>v.</i> • to look, to see.	ci /tʃi/ <i>adv.</i> • away from.
šonyu /ʃondʒu/ <i>v.</i> • to fall.	že /dʒe/ <i>v.</i> • to give.
šožidu /ʃoʒidu/ <i>v.</i> • to play.	čuzi /tʃuzi/ <i>h. n.</i> • man.
žika /ʒika/ <i>adv.</i> • very; too.	čo /tʃo/ <i>adv.</i> • surrounded by, inside.
-žu /ʒu/ <i>aff.</i> • verb with animate subject.	čošdaže /tʃoʃdaʒe/ <i>v.</i> • to shout, to yell.
-žu /ʒu/ <i>aff.</i> • animate adjective.	ča- /tʃa/ <i>aff.</i> • nominative adjective.
žumse /ʒumse/ <i>v.</i> • to break; to cut.	ja- /dʒa/ <i>aff.</i> • nominative noun.
žušo /ʒuʃo/ <i>adj.</i> • pretty, beautiful, handsome.	i- /i/ <i>aff.</i> • perfective verb.
žege /ʒege/ <i>inan. n.</i> • sky.	a- /a/ <i>aff.</i> • progressive verb.
žojem /ʒodʒem/ <i>inan. n.</i> • sun.	
žam /ʒam/ <i>adv.</i> • to (a location).	

7 Translations

7.1 Conlang Syntax Test Cases

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

(CSTC.1) 
 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) 
 šgezu sinižesbažo dižojem šakiši
šegezu 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) ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်စာမ်းဆောင်ရွက်နည်း
 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) ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်စာမ်းဆောင်ရွက်နည်း
 yežesbažo dižojem šakiši
y- e- že -sba -žo di- žojem ša- kiši
 SJV-PFV-give-INAN-INAN ERG-sun ACC-light
 “The sun will shine.” (lit. “The sun will give light.”)
- (CSTC.5) ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်စာမ်းဆောင်ရွက်နည်း
 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) ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်စာမ်းမှန်နည်းဆောင်ရွက်နည်း
 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) ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်စာမ်းနည်းဆောင်ရွက်နည်း
 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) မူစီပိုလ်စာမ်းပုံည်းဆောင်ရွက်နည်း
 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) မူစိပိုစာရံးဒပိုမ္မာန်ဖြစ်၏
 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) ပမာဏိပုစ္စတွေ့အာရုံး
 sasinzišbi nakeň jažojem
s- a- sinzi -šbi na- keň ja- žojem
 IND-PROG-come-INAN PROG-now NOM-sun
 “The sun is rising now.” (lit. “The sun is coming now.”)
- (CSTC.11) မူဂီးစာတုရံးဖြစ်၏
 čošdažepo jadušam žiže
Ø- Ø- čošdaže-po ja- dušam žiže
 IND-PFV-shout -H NOM-person all.H
 “All the people shouted.”
- (CSTC.12) မူဂီးစာတုရံးဖြစ်၏
 čošdažepo jadušam diñšu
Ø- Ø- čošdaže -po ja- dušam diñšu
 IND-PFV-shout -H NOM-person some.H
 “Some of the people shouted.”
- (CSTC.13) မူစိမူဂီးစာတုရံးဖြစ်၏
 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) မူစိမူဂီးစာတုရံးဖြစ်၏
 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) սՃՇԱՌԸՑԻՇՑՈՒՆ
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) սՃՇԱՐՑԵՑՎՈՒՆ
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) ՅՌՇԱՐՑՄԱՆ
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
1EX.H.GEN
“My little kitten walked away.”
- (CSTC.18) ԱՌՋԱՌՄԱՆ
sašonyušbi jadugaša
s- a- šonyu-šbi ja- dugaša
IND-PROG-fall -INAN NOM-rainwater
“It’s raining.” (lit. “Rainwater is falling.”)
- (CSTC.19) ԱՌՋԱՌՄԱՆ
šonyušbi jadugaša
 \emptyset - \emptyset - šonyu-šbi ja- dugaša
IND-PFV-fall -INAN NOM-rainwater
“The rain came down.” (lit. “Rainwater fell.”)
- (CSTC.20) ԱՌՋԱՌՄԱՆ
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) ማሽናቸውን ተሽናሽ ጥሩ
došbišonyušbi jadugaša
Ø- Ø- došbi-šonyu-šbi ja- dugaša
IND-PFV-stop- fall -INAN NOM-rainwater
“The rain has stopped.”
- (CSTC.22) ማሽናቸውን ከሽናሽ ጥሩ
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) የሻዶሻብዕት ከሽናሽ ጥሩ
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) ሂደቱ በሻቢዕት የሻቢዕት የሻቢዕት
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) ቤታዊያዊነት
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) ሂሁሱቃቃቃቃ
sesum šučekupo
sesum šuč- e- ku-po
IMP DEO-PFV-go-H
“Go away!”

- (CSTC.27) ၊
 šdekupo žem
šd- *e-* *ku-po* *žem*
 OPT-PFV-go-H 1IN.H.NOM
 “Let’s go!”
- (CSTC.28) ၊
 šučekupo jišbem
šuč- *e-* *ku-po* *jišbem*
 DEO-PFV-go-H 2POL.H.NOM
 “You should go.”
- (CSTC.29) ၊
 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) ၊
 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) ၊
 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) ၊
 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) **ይኝቸውም በዚህ የሚገኘውን ቀንጧል**
 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) **ሻም ሽቴዎን ፊትነሽም ጥሩ ሽቦ**
 šim čotežuñ jatiñžim čažušošbi
Ø- sim 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) **ሂርቃ ክስ ክን ንብ ተቀባዩ ሽሁርቃ ክስ ክን ንብ**
 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) **ሂዝቦ ገቱ ንክ ዘካ ዘበም**
 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) **የትናዣ ሽሁርቃ ክስ ክን ንብ ተቀባዩ ሽሁርቃ ክስ ክን ንብ**
 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) ပြန်ခုရှိနေဖူး
 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) ပုစ်ခုနှင့်ပူး
 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) တဲ့ပါဝါမဲ့
 japode yañi čagošbižu
ja- pode yañi ča- gošbi-žu
 NOM-cat 1EX.H.GEN NOM-black-AN
 “My cat is black.”
- (CSTC.41) တဲ့မျိုးမျိုးနေ့တဲ့ပူး
 jageñbo nesdandi nešinžepo čažumsežušabi
ja- geñbo 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) မူးမျိုးမူးမျိုး
 sinišebepe nikešapo nitindupo
s- ini- šebe -po ni- keša ni- tindu
 IND-HAB-sleep-H HAB-well HAB-usually
 “I usually sleep soundly.”
- (CSTC.43) ဘဲ့ပူး
 gašipo bujako jašede
Ø- Ø- gaši-po bu- jako ja- šede
 IND-PFV-run -H following-Jack NOM-child
 “The children ran after Jack.”

