

Sumsgywa

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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 ^h] /p/ ⟨p⟩	[b] /b/ ⟨b⟩	[t ^h] /t/ ⟨t⟩	[d] /d/ ⟨d⟩				[k ^h] /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⟩-	𐌿
Habitual HAB	-⟨ini⟩-	𐌿𐌺𐌾
Iterative ITER	-⟨i⟩-	𐌿
Progressive PROG	-⟨a⟩-	𐌿

4.1.2.4 Agreement with Nouns

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

4.1.2.4.1 Subject Gender

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

4.1.2.4.2 Agent Gender

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

4.1.2.4.3 Patient Gender

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

4.1.3 Adjectives

Adjectives are structured as follows:

Case-ADJECTIVE STEM-Gender

4.1.3.1 Agreement with Nouns

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

4.1.3.1.1 Case

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

4.1.3.1.2 Gender

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

4.1.4 Adverbs

Adverb structure:

Aspect-ADVERB STEM

or

ADVERB STEM-Gender

4.1.4.1 Agreement with Verbs

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

4.1.4.1.1 Aspect

Perfective PFV	Ø-	
Habitual HAB	⟨ni⟩-	𐌸𐌹𐌰
Iterative ITER	⟨neye⟩-	𐌸𐌹𐌰𐌶𐌴
Progressive PROG	⟨na⟩-	𐌸𐌹𐌰

4.1.4.2 Agreement with Adjectives

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

4.1.4.2.1 Gender

Human H	-⟨po⟩	ᄒ
Animate AN	-⟨šu⟩	ᄒ
Inanimate INAN	-⟨šbe⟩	ᄒ

4.1.5 Pronouns

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

4.1.5.2 Animate

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

4.1.5.3 Inanimate

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

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) 𐌿𐌵𐌿𐌶𐌶𐌶𐌶𐌶𐌶
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) 𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌶𐌶𐌶𐌶𐌶𐌶𐌶
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

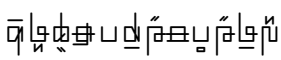
Sumsgiwa nominalizes the typical locations where a verb happens by adding the suffix -⟨gomsa⟩ to its uninflected form.

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) *siniñizužu nibibišen japode | ñizu nikukuše jašumzan*
s- ini- ñizu -ž u 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 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.

Decimal	Sumsgiwa	
5 ₁₀	⟨cinsi⟩	ငါးဗွဲ
6 ₁₀	⟨šasdum⟩	ခြောက်ဗွဲ
7 ₁₀	⟨kišge⟩	ခုနစ်ဗွဲ
8 ₁₀	⟨žiso⟩	ဗွဲပ
9 ₁₀	⟨zenbe⟩	ဗွဲမံ
10 ₁₀	⟨kumsgi⟩	တစ်ဆယ့်
	⟨gakumsgi⟩	တစ်ဆယ့်ဗွဲ
11 ₁₀	⟨kumsgi gasdi⟩	တစ်ဆယ့်တစ်
	⟨gakumsgi gasdi⟩	တစ်ဆယ့်တစ်ဗွဲ
12 ₁₀	⟨kumsgi dosde⟩	တစ်ဆယ့်လှော်
	⟨gakumsgi dosde⟩	တစ်ဆယ့်လှော်ဗွဲ
...		
20 ₁₀	⟨dokumsgi⟩	လှော်ဆယ့်
21 ₁₀	⟨dokumsgi gasdi⟩	လှော်ဆယ့်တစ်
...		
30 ₁₀	⟨šikumsgi⟩	ခြောက်ဆယ့်
40 ₁₀	⟨bekumsgi⟩	မံဆယ့်
50 ₁₀	⟨cikumsgi⟩	ငါးဆယ့်
60 ₁₀	⟨šasgumsi⟩	ခြောက်ဆယ့်ဗွဲ
70 ₁₀	⟨kišgumsi⟩	ခုနစ်ဆယ့်ဗွဲ
80 ₁₀	⟨žikumsgi⟩	ဗွဲဆယ့်
90 ₁₀	⟨zekumsgi⟩	ဗွဲမံဆယ့်
...		
100 ₁₀	⟨dužo⟩	လူရာ
	⟨gadužo⟩	တစ်လူရာ
101 ₁₀	⟨dužo žakumsgi gasdi⟩	လူရာတစ်ဆယ့်တစ်
	⟨gadužo žakumsgi gasdi⟩	တစ်လူရာတစ်ဆယ့်တစ်
102 ₁₀	⟨dužo žakumsgi dosde⟩	လူရာတစ်ဆယ့်လှော်
	⟨gadužo žakumsgi dosde⟩	တစ်လူရာတစ်ဆယ့်လှော်

5.3 A-Quantifiers

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

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

6 Lexicon

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

piše 𐌱𐌴𐌸 /piʃe/ *adj.* • sad.

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

pešin 𐌱𐌴𐌸𐌶 /peʃin/ *v.* • to avoid.

pode 𐌱𐌴𐌸 /pode/ *an. n.* • cat.

pan 𐌱𐌴𐌸 /pan/ *adp.* • at; on top of.

biše 𐌱𐌴𐌸 /biʃe/ *inan. n.* • table.

bišen 𐌱𐌴𐌸𐌶 /biʃen/ *adv.* • quickly.

bižina 𐌱𐌴𐌸𐌶 /biʒina/ *v.* • to laugh; to laugh at.

bu 𐌱𐌴 /bu/ *adp.* • following.

bumšon 𐌱𐌴𐌸𐌶𐌴𐌸 /bumʃon/ *inan. n.* • morning.

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

timža 𐌱𐌴𐌸𐌴𐌸 /timʒa/ *inan. n.* • solstice.

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

tunžu 𐌱𐌴𐌸𐌴𐌸 /tunʒu/ *adj.* • happy.

tego 𐌱𐌴𐌸 /tego/ *inan. n.* • Unit of length,
1000₁₂ = 1728₁₀ šudo. About one-third of
a mile.

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

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

dižen 𐌱𐌴𐌸𐌴𐌸 /diʒen/ *h. n.* • sibling.

du 𐌱𐌴 /du/ *adp.* • near; next to.

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

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

dušdudi 𐌱𐌴𐌸𐌴𐌸𐌴𐌸 /duʃdudi/ *an. n.* • robin.

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

dem 𐌱𐌴𐌸 /dem/ *adp.* • inside; at (a time),
when.

dem 𐌱𐌴𐌸 /dem/ *v.* • to sit.

dempi 𐌱𐌴𐌸𐌴𐌸 /dempi/ *an. n.* • river current.

demzu 𐌱𐌴𐌸𐌴𐌸 /demzu/ *adv.* • already.

denšaň 𐌱𐌴𐌸𐌴𐌸𐌴𐌸 /denʃaŋ/ *an. n.* • summer.

denžu 𐌱𐌴𐌸𐌴𐌸 /denʒu/ *v.* • to write.

desbo 𐌱𐌴𐌸 /desbo/ *v.* • to be born.

desige 𐌱𐌴𐌸𐌴𐌸 /desige/ *adv.* • again.

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

dezu 𐌱𐌴𐌸 /dezu/ *h. n.* • jaguar.

do 𐌱𐌴 /do/ *adp.* • toward.

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

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

dožešo 𐌸𐌴𐌿𐌶𐌰 /dodʒeʃo/ *v.* • to jump; to hop.

danšu 𐌸𐌴𐌶𐌰 /danʃu/ *an. n.* • fire.

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

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

kiken 𐌸𐌴𐌵𐌰 /kiken/ *adj.* • neat.

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

kiši 𐌸𐌴𐌶𐌰 /kifi/ *inan. n.* • light.

kišudin 𐌸𐌴𐌶𐌴𐌸𐌰 /kifudin/ *adj.* • old.

kiže 𐌸𐌴𐌶𐌰 /kiʒe/ *h. n.* • boy.

ku 𐌸𐌴𐌰 /ku/ *v.* • to go.

kuše 𐌸𐌴𐌶𐌰 /kuʃe/ *adv.* • slowly.

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

keñ 𐌸𐌴𐌶𐌰 /keŋ/ *adv.* • now; currently.

kešde 𐌸𐌴𐌶𐌰 /keʃde/ *inan. n.* • there (medial, near listener). Can refer to specific place or anywhere near speaker depending on context. In contrast to ⟨sbiža⟩ and ⟨žanti⟩.

kešgi 𐌸𐌴𐌶𐌰 /keʃgi/ *v.* • to roll.

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

keša 𐌸𐌴𐌶𐌰 /keʃa/ *adj.* • good; well.

kon 𐌸𐌴𐌶𐌰 /kon/ *v.* • to eat.

kon 𐌸𐌴𐌶𐌰 /kon/ *adp.* • with (comitative).

kože 𐌸𐌴𐌶𐌰 /koʒe/ *inan. n.* • town; village.

kaži 𐌸𐌴𐌶𐌰 /kaʒi/ *inan. n.* • nighttime.

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

ginsbu 𐌸𐌴𐌶𐌰𐌺𐌰 /ginsbu/ *v.* • to rise.

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

getu 𐌸𐌴𐌶𐌰 /getu/ *adv.* • soon.

goda 𐌸𐌴𐌶𐌰 /goda/ *inan. n.* • door.

gošbi 𐌸𐌴𐌶𐌰 /goʃbi/ *adj.* • black.

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

gaši 𐌸𐌴𐌶𐌰 /gaʃi/ *v.* • to run.

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

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

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

s- 𐌸𐌴𐌶𐌰 /s/ *aff.* • indicative verb.

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

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

sbaga $\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}$ /sbaga/ *h. n.* • sister.

sde $\bar{\text{p}}$ /sde/ *v.* • to have; to own.

sdandi $\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}$ /sdandi/ *h. n.* • girl.

sinzi $\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}$ /sinzi/ *v.* • to come.

sukin $\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}$ /sukin/ *adj.* • bright.

sedo $\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}$ /sedo/ *h. n.* • woman.

seni $\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}$ /seni/ *inan. n.* • jungle; forest.

seza $\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}$ /seza/ *v.* • to wait.

sožašbe $\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}$ /sožafbe/ *v.* • to cooperate.

zige $\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}$ /zige/ *adp.* • around; surrounding.

zeboyu $\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}$ /zebođzu/ *v.* • to sing.

zom $\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}$ /zom/ *h. n.* • father.

zosdi $\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}$ /zosdi/ *v.* • to sail in a small boat.

-šbi $\bar{\text{p}}$ /fbi/ *aff.* • verb with inanimate subject.

šbedim $\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}$ /fbedim/ *adv.* • tomorrow.

šdimša $\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}$ /fdimfa/ *inan. n.* • place, location.

šdeki $\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}$ /fdeki/ *h. n.* • brother.

šgomzi $\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}$ /fgomzi/ *v.* • to visit.

šikunso $\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}$ /fikunso/ *inan. n.* • ball.

šikapo $\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}$ /fikapo/ *v.* • to vacation; to travel.

šinže $\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}$ /finže/ *adj.* • very young; child.

šudo $\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}$ /fudo/ *inan. n.* • Unit of length, $10_{12} = 12_{10}$ puža. A bit longer than a foot.

šugu $\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}$ /fugu/ *an. n.* • monkey.

šumzan $\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}$ /fumzan/ *an. n.* • dog.

šun $\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}$ /fun/ *adp.* • for (a duration). Does not apply to the perfective aspect.

šebe $\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}$ /febe/ *v.* • to sleep.

šede $\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}$ /fede/ *h. n.* • child.

šemdin $\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}$ /femdin/ *h. n.* • baby.

šo $\bar{\text{p}}$ /fo/ *v.* • to look, to see.

šoge $\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}$ /foge/ *an. n.* • winter.

šogo $\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}$ /fogo/ *an. n.* • river; stream.

šonyu $\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}$ /fondzu/ *v.* • to fall.

šožidu $\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}$ /fožidu/ *v.* • to play.

žika $\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}$ /zika/ *adv.* • very; too.

žinden $\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}$ /zinden/ *v.* • to dance.

žiwo $\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}$ /ziwo/ *v.* • to hunt.

-žu $\bar{\text{p}}$ /zu/ *aff.* • verb with animate subject.

-žu $\bar{\text{p}}$ /zu/ *aff.* • animate adjective.

žumse $\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{p}}$ /zumse/ *v.* • to break; to cut.

žun̄ 𐌵𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌸 /ʒun̄/ *adp.* • after.

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

žege 𐌵𐌹𐌸𐌵 /ʒeʒe/ *inan. n.* • sky.

žeše 𐌵𐌹𐌸𐌳 /ʒeʃe/ *v.* • to perform.

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

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

žam 𐌵𐌹𐌸𐌺 /ʒam/ *adp.* • to (a location).

žanti 𐌵𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌹𐌹 /ʒanti/ *inan. n.* • there (distal, far from both listener and speaker). Can refer to specific place or anywhere near speaker depending on context. In contrast to ⟨sbiža⟩ and ⟨kešde⟩.

wisi 𐌵𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌹 /wisi/ *v.* • to know; to understand.

ci 𐌵𐌹𐌸 /tsi/ *adp.* • away from.

cižon̄ 𐌵𐌹𐌸𐌵𐌹𐌸 /tsiʒon̄/ *inan. n.* • school.

že 𐌵𐌹𐌸 /dʒe/ *v.* • to give.

čuzi 𐌵𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌹 /tʃuzi/ *h. n.* • man.

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

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

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

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

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

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

i- 𐌵𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌹 /i/ *aff.* • perfective verb.

a- 𐌵𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌹 /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) $\dot{\text{y}}\text{e}\dot{\text{z}}\text{e}\text{sba}\dot{\text{z}}\text{o}\text{ di}\dot{\text{z}}\text{o}\text{jem}\ \dot{\text{s}}\text{a}\dot{\text{k}}\text{i}\dot{\text{s}}\text{i}$
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) ꞒꞑꞐꞑꞓꞔꞕꞖꝼꝼꝼꝼ
 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) 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) ščekupo jišbem
šč- 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) $\text{y- e- sinzi-po } \emptyset\text{- getu } \check{c}em$
 SBJV-PFV-come-H PFV-soon 3.H.NOM
 “He will arrive soon.”
- (CSTC.31) $\text{Ø- Ø- kešgi-šbi ci- sbiža ja- šikunsa ne- šemdin}$
 IND-PFV-roll -INAN away_from-here_PROX NOM-ball GEN-baby
 “The baby’s ball has rolled away.”
- (CSTC.32) $\text{s- a- sožašbe -po ja- kiže šite}$
 IND-PROG-cooperate-H NOM-boy two.H
 “The two boys are working together.”
- (CSTC.33) $\text{y- e- kužu } \emptyset\text{- dese ci- sbiža ja- ņeke}$
 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) $\text{Ø- šim čo- težuñ ja- tiñžim ča- žušo šbi}$
 IND-COP.LOC inside-everywhere NOM-flower NOM-pretty-INAN
 “Lovely flowers are growing everywhere.” (lit. “Pretty flowers are everywhere.”)
- (CSTC.35) $\text{s- ini- kon-jo ni- bišen ya | šučinikonjo nikuše}$
 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) $\text{sadizuža diyenji šašumzan}$
 $s\text{-} \quad a\text{-} \quad \text{dizuža-jo-šum} \quad \text{di-} \quad \text{yenyi} \quad \text{ša-} \quad \text{šumzan}$
 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.”

- (CSTC.53) ሻጅዝ ሃነሽጅነድነፑ ነቅሄ ነገዕዕ ጆሻደክ ጎሻ
 ṣgezu yinižindenpo nikaša nigošo jašdeki jiši
 ṣgezu 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) ሻጅዝ ቲከዕዕ ጆህሪ
 ṣgezu tikodopo jačuzi
 ṣgezu Ø- Ø- tikodo-po ja- čuzi
 YN IND-PFV-leave -H NOM-man
 “Did the man leave?”
- (CSTC.55) ሻጅዝ ሰንሪ ጎሃይክ ጎፖን ጎሻቢ ጆሻፅ ጎሻ
 ṣgezu sinzipo jiyekisganjopon jišbu jasbaga jiši
 ṣgezu 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) ሻጅዝ ሃሰንሪ ነላሽፅነድ ነገዕዕ ጎሻፅ
 ṣgezu yasinzipo našbedim nagošo jišbem
 ṣgezu 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) ሻጅዝ ቲከዕዕ ርሰፅ ጎሃይክ ጎሻፅ ጎሻፅ ጎሻፅ ጎሻፅ
 ṣgezu tikodopo cisbiža jiyepesinjošum šašoge jakibešu
 ṣgezu 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) ሻጅዝ ሰንሪ ጎሃይክ ጎሻፅ ጎሻፅ ጎሻፅ ጎሻፅ
 ṣgezu sinizeboyužu čodugaša jadušdudi
 ṣgezu s- ini- zeboyu-žu čo-dugaša ja- dušdudi
 YN IND-HAB-sing -AN in-rainwater NOM-robin
 “Does the robin sing in the rain?”

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		