

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 Sumsgiwa indicated using prefixes:

Nominative nom Subject of an intransitive verb

Ergative erg Agent of a transitive verb

Accusative acc Patient of a transitive verb

Dative dat Indirect object of a verb

Genitive gen Modifier of another noun

| | | |
|----------------|-------|-----|
| Nominative NOM | ⟨ja⟩- | ᑭᐃ |
| Ergative ERG | ⟨di⟩- | ᑭᐃᑦ |
| Accusative ACC | ⟨ša⟩- | ᑭᐃᑦ |
| Dative DAT | ⟨šo⟩- | ᑭᐃᑦ |
| Genitive GEN | ⟨ne⟩- | ᑭᐃᑦ |

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⟩ 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⟩ 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) 𐌿𐌵𐌿𐌶𐌿𐌶𐌿𐌶𐌿𐌶
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) 𐌶𐌵𐌿𐌶𐌿𐌶𐌿𐌶𐌿𐌶
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⟩ ႁႃႇႉ |
| Animate AN | ⟨tuže⟩ ႁႃႇ |
| Inanimate INAN | ⟨žosa⟩ ႁႃႇ |

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⟩ | ႁႃႇ |
| Ergative Noun | ⟨senyu⟩ | ႁႃႇႉ |
| Accusative Noun | ⟨senge⟩ | ႁႃႇႉ |
| Dative Noun | ⟨senbi⟩ | ႁႃႇႉ |
| Genitive Noun | ⟨senžo⟩ | ႁႃႇႉ |
| Time Adverb | ⟨šanbi⟩ | ႁႃႇႉ |
| Location Adverb | ⟨šanzim⟩ | ႁႃႇႉ |
| Manner Adverb | ⟨šanže⟩ | ႁႃႇႉ |
| Purpose/Reason Adverb | ⟨šansum⟩ | ႁႃႇႉ |

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

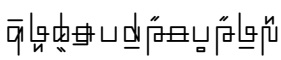
Sumsgiwa nominalizes the typical locations where a verb happens by adding the suffix -⟨gomsa⟩ to its uninflected form.

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.

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

- There are two comparative constructions in Sumsgiwa.

(6) $\text{sininĩzuzũ nibibiŝen japode} \mid \text{ĩnizu nikukuŝe jaŝumzan}$
s- ini- ñizu-žũ ni- bi~ biŝen ja- pode
 IND-HAB-walk-AN HAB-CMPR~quickly NOM-cat

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

(7) $\text{ko.gu} \text{ di.ki.ze} \text{ so.sdan.di} \text{ so.zu.zu.sopo}$
kogu -jo di- kiže so- sdandi so- žu~ žušo -po
 COMP-H ERG-boy DAT-girl DAT-CMPR~pretty-H
 ‘The boy is prettier than the girl.’

4.5.1 Left-Dislocation

20

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 ₈ | 0 ₁₀ | ⟨punžon⟩ | ᄀᄃᄆᄃ |
| 1 ₈ | 1 ₁₀ | ⟨žañe⟩ | ᄆᄃᄃ |
| 2 ₈ | 2 ₁₀ | ⟨šite⟩ | ᄆᄃᄃ |
| 3 ₈ | 3 ₁₀ | ⟨žoye⟩ | ᄆᄃᄃ |
| 4 ₈ | 4 ₁₀ | ⟨daži⟩ | ᄆᄃᄃ |
| 5 ₈ | 5 ₁₀ | ⟨kindu⟩ | ᄀᄃᄆᄃ |
| 6 ₈ | 6 ₁₀ | ⟨šoku⟩ | ᄆᄃᄃ |
| 7 ₈ | 7 ₁₀ | ⟨pažu⟩ | ᄀᄃᄆᄃ |
| 10 ₈ | 8 ₁₀ | ⟨yesa⟩ | ᄆᄃᄃ |
| | | ⟨žayeša⟩ | ᄆᄃᄃᄆᄃ |
| 11 ₈ | 9 ₁₀ | ⟨yesa žañe⟩ | ᄆᄃᄃᄆᄃᄃ |
| | | ⟨žayeša žañe⟩ | ᄆᄃᄃᄆᄃᄆᄃᄃ |
| 12 ₈ | 10 ₁₀ | ⟨yesa šite⟩ | ᄆᄃᄃᄆᄃᄃ |
| | | ⟨žayesa šite⟩ | ᄆᄃᄃᄆᄃᄆᄃᄃ |
| ... | | | |
| 20 ₈ | 16 ₁₀ | ⟨šiyeša⟩ | ᄆᄃᄃᄆᄃᄃ |
| 21 ₈ | 17 ₁₀ | ⟨šiyeša žañe⟩ | ᄆᄃᄃᄆᄃᄆᄃᄃ |
| ... | | | |
| 30 ₈ | 24 ₁₀ | ⟨žoyeša⟩ | ᄆᄃᄃᄆᄃᄃ |
| 40 ₈ | 32 ₁₀ | ⟨dayesa⟩ | ᄆᄃᄃᄆᄃᄃ |
| 50 ₈ | 40 ₁₀ | ⟨kinyesa⟩ | ᄀᄃᄆᄃᄆᄃᄃ |
| 60 ₈ | 48 ₁₀ | ⟨šoyeša⟩ | ᄆᄃᄃᄆᄃᄃ |

| 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 |


| Dozenal | Decimal | Sumsgiwa | |
|---------------|------------|--|---|
| ξ_{12} | 11_{10} | $\langle \text{žudan} \rangle$ | $\overline{\text{ř}}\overline{\text{u}}\text{č}$ |
| 10_{12} | 12_{10} | $\langle \text{boša} \rangle$ $\langle \text{šubosa} \rangle$ | $\text{p}\overline{\text{č}}$ $\overline{\text{č}}\text{p}\overline{\text{p}}$ |
| 11_{12} | 13_{10} | $\langle \text{boša šudo} \rangle$ $\langle \text{šubosa šudo} \rangle$ | $\text{p}\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}\text{u}$ $\overline{\text{č}}\text{p}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{č}}\text{u}$ |
| 12_{12} | 14_{10} | $\langle \text{boša kiše} \rangle$ $\langle \text{šubosa kiše} \rangle$ | $\text{p}\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}$ $\overline{\text{č}}\text{p}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}$ |
| ... | | | |
| 20_{12} | 24_{10} | $\langle \text{kiboša} \rangle$ | $\overline{\text{č}}\text{p}\overline{\text{č}}$ |
| 21_{12} | 25_{10} | $\langle \text{kiboša šudo} \rangle$ | $\overline{\text{č}}\text{p}\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}\text{u}$ |
| ... | | | |
| 30_{12} | 36_{10} | $\langle \text{čeboša} \rangle$ | $\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}\text{p}\overline{\text{č}}$ |
| 40_{12} | 48_{10} | $\langle \text{sgoboša} \rangle$ | $\text{č}\text{p}\overline{\text{č}}$ |
| 50_{12} | 60_{10} | $\langle \text{žabosa} \rangle$ | $\overline{\text{ř}}\text{p}\overline{\text{p}}$ |
| 60_{12} | 72_{10} | $\langle \text{piboša} \rangle$ | $\overline{\text{č}}\text{p}\overline{\text{č}}$ |
| 70_{12} | 84_{10} | $\langle \text{šdeboša} \rangle$ | $\overline{\text{ř}}\text{p}\overline{\text{č}}$ |
| 80_{12} | 96_{10} | $\langle \text{sempoša} \rangle$ | $\text{p}\overline{\text{č}}\text{č}\overline{\text{č}}$ |
| 90_{12} | 108_{10} | $\langle \text{cubosa} \rangle$ | $\overline{\text{č}}\text{p}\overline{\text{p}}$ |
| χ^0_{12} | 120_{10} | $\langle \text{šobosa} \rangle$ | $\overline{\text{č}}\text{p}\overline{\text{p}}$ |
| ξ^0_{12} | 132_{10} | $\langle \text{žubosa} \rangle$ | $\overline{\text{ř}}\text{p}\overline{\text{p}}$ |
| ... | | | |
| 100_{12} | 144_{10} | $\langle \text{košim} \rangle$ $\langle \text{šukošim} \rangle$ | $\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}$ $\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}$ |
| 101_{12} | 145_{10} | $\langle \text{košim kamposa šudo} \rangle$ $\langle \text{šukošim kamposa šudo} \rangle$ | $\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}\text{č}\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}\text{u}$ $\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}\text{č}\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}\text{u}$ |
| 102_{12} | 146_{10} | $\langle \text{košim kamposa kiše} \rangle$ $\langle \text{šukošim kamposa kiše} \rangle$ | $\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}\text{č}\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}$ $\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}\text{č}\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}$ |
| ... | | | |
| 110_{12} | 156_{10} | $\langle \text{košim boša} \rangle$ | $\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}\overline{\text{č}}\text{p}\overline{\text{č}}$ |


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


6 Lexicon


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  /tunʒu/ *adj.* • happy.


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

dizuža  /dizuʒa/ *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  /denʒu/ *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  /doʒeʃo/ *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 ⟨sbiža⟩ 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.


goda  /goda/ *inan. n.* • door.


gošbi  /goʃbi/ *adj.* • black.


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


gaši  /gaʃi/ *v.* • to run.


gažesu  /gaʒesu/ *an. n.* • animal.


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

ñeke  /ñeke/ *an. n.* • mist, fog.


s-  /s/ *aff.* • indicative verb.

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


sbo  /sbo/ *adv.* • facing; across from.

sde  /sde/ *v.* • to have; to own.

sdandi  /sdandi/ *h. n.* • girl.


sinzi  /sinzi/ *v.* • to come.


sukin  /sukin/ *adj.* • bright.


sedo  /sedo/ *h. n.* • woman.

seza  /seza/ *v.* • to wait.


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

zige  /zige/ *adv.* • around; surrounding.


zom  /zom/ *h. n.* • father.

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


šbedim  /ʃbedim/ *adv.* • tomorrow.

šdimša  /ʃdimʃa/ *inan. n.* • place, location.

šgomzi  /ʃgomzi/ *v.* • to visit.


šikunso  /ʃikunso/ *inan. n.* • ball.


šinže  /ʃinʒe/ *adj.* • very young; child.

šumzan  /ʃumzan/ *an. n.* • dog.

šebe  /ʃebe/ *v.* • to sleep.

šede  /ʃede/ *h. n.* • child.

šemdin  /ʃemdin/ *h. n.* • baby.

šo  /ʃo/ *v.* • to look, to see.

šogo 𐌱𐌰𐌿 /ʃogo/ *an. n.* • river; stream.

šonyu 𐌱𐌰𐌶𐌵 /ʃondʒu/ *v.* • to fall.

šoʒidu 𐌱𐌰𐌶𐌵 /ʃoʒidu/ *v.* • to play.

žika 𐌶𐌵𐌵 /ʒika/ *adv.* • very; too.

-žu 𐌶 /ʒu/ *aff.* • verb with animate subject.

-žu 𐌶 /ʒu/ *aff.* • animate adjective.

žumse 𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /ʒumse/ *v.* • to break; to cut.

žuñ 𐌶𐌰𐌶 /ʒuɲ/ *adp.* • after.

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

žege 𐌶𐌰𐌶 /ʒege/ *inan. n.* • sky.

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

žojem 𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /ʒodʒem/ *inan. n.* • sun.

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

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

ci 𐌶𐌰 /tʃi/ *adp.* • away from.

cižoñ 𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰 /tʃiʒoɲ/ *inan. n.* • school.

že 𐌶𐌰 /dʒe/ *v.* • to give.

čuzi 𐌶𐌰𐌶 /tʃuzi/ *h. n.* • man.

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

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

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

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

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

i- 𐌶𐌰 /i/ *aff.* • perfective verb.

a- 𐌶𐌰 /a/ *aff.* • progressive verb.

7.1 Conlang Syntax Test Cases

(CSTC.1) $\text{sinizesba}\dot{z}o\text{ di}\dot{z}ojem\ \acute{s}aki\acute{s}i$
s- ini- ze -sba -žo di- žojem ša- kiši
 IND-HAB-give-INAN-INAN ERG-sun ACC-light
 “The sun shines.” (lit. “The sun gives light.”)

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

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

(CSTC.4) $\dot{\text{y}}\text{e}\dot{\text{z}}\text{e}\text{sba}\dot{\text{z}}\text{o}\text{ di}\dot{\text{z}}\text{o}\text{jem}\ \dot{\text{s}}\text{a}\text{k}\dot{\text{i}}\text{š}\dot{\text{i}}$
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) Ɂʂɛsbaʒo diʒoʒem ʂakiʂi
 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) $\dot{\text{q}}\text{p}\dot{\text{u}}\text{z}\text{p}\text{o}\text{g}\text{e}\text{t}\text{u}\text{c}\text{e}\text{m}$
 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) $\text{saso}\dot{\text{z}}\text{a}\dot{\text{s}}\text{bepo}\text{jaki}\dot{\text{z}}\text{e}\text{šite}$
 sasožabepo jakiže šite
s- a- sožasbe -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 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) $\text{šim}\text{čote}\dot{\text{z}}\text{uñ}\text{jatiñ}\dot{\text{z}}\text{im}\text{ča}\dot{\text{z}}\text{ušo}\dot{\text{s}}\text{bi}$
 šim čotežuñ jatiñžim čažušošbi
Ø- šim čo- težuñ ja- tiñžim ča- žušo šbi
 IND-COP.LOC inside-everywhere NOM-flower NOM-pretty-INAN
 “Lovely flowers are growing everywhere.” (lit. “Pretty flowers are everywhere.”)
- (CSTC.35) $\text{sinikonjo}\text{nibi}\dot{\text{s}}\text{en}\text{ya}|\text{šučinikonjo}\text{niku}\dot{\text{s}}\text{e}$
 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) $\text{jišba sinitenžujo nikiken | šučinidenžujo nikiken}$
 $\text{jišba} \quad s\text{-} \quad \text{ini-} \quad \text{tenžu} \quad \text{-jo ni-} \quad \text{kiken}$
 2POL.H.ERG IND-HAB-NEG\write-H HAB-neatly

 $\text{šč- ini-} \quad \text{denžu-jo ni-} \quad \text{kiken}$
 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.”

- (CSTC.48) $\underline{\text{p}}\underline{\text{n}}\underline{\text{i}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{h}}\underline{\text{n}}\underline{\text{i}}\underline{\text{n}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{z}}\underline{\text{e}}\underline{\text{d}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{n}}\underline{\text{s}}\underline{\text{u}}\underline{\text{j}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{j}}\underline{\text{u}}\underline{\text{z}}\underline{\text{i}}\underline{\text{z}}\underline{\text{o}}\underline{\text{k}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{k}}\underline{\text{i}}$
 sadempo zignedanšu jajuzižokaki
s- a- dem-po zige- danšu ja- juzi- žokaki
 IND-PROG-sit -H around-fire NOM-NMLZ-live_in_wilderness
 “The campers sat around the fire.”
- (CSTC.49) $\underline{\text{p}}\underline{\text{n}}\underline{\text{i}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{h}}\underline{\text{n}}\underline{\text{i}}\underline{\text{n}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{z}}\underline{\text{e}}\underline{\text{d}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{n}}\underline{\text{s}}\underline{\text{u}}\underline{\text{j}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{j}}\underline{\text{u}}\underline{\text{z}}\underline{\text{i}}\underline{\text{z}}\underline{\text{o}}\underline{\text{k}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{k}}\underline{\text{i}}$
 sadempo duyežo jasdandi čašinžepo šužon sasdejošum ča šapode šašinžežu
s- a- dem-po du- yežo ja- sdandi ča- šinže -po šužon
 IND-PROG-sit -H near-1EX.H.DAT NOM-girl NOM-very_young-H RELZ
s- a- sde -jo-šum ča ša- pode ša- šinže -žu
 IND-PROG-have-H -AN 3.Hg.ERG ACC-cat ACC-very_young-AN
 “A little girl with a kitten sat near me.”
- (CSTC.50) $\underline{\text{p}}\underline{\text{p}}\underline{\text{r}}\underline{\text{h}}\underline{\text{p}}\underline{\text{h}}\underline{\text{n}}\underline{\text{i}}\underline{\text{n}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{z}}\underline{\text{e}}\underline{\text{d}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{n}}\underline{\text{s}}\underline{\text{u}}\underline{\text{j}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{j}}\underline{\text{u}}\underline{\text{z}}\underline{\text{i}}\underline{\text{z}}\underline{\text{o}}\underline{\text{k}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{k}}\underline{\text{i}}$
 sasezapo sbogoda jiyešojopon šazom jašede
s- a- seza-po sbo- goda ji- y- e- šo -jo-pon ša- zom ja- šede
 IND-PROG-wait-H facing-door for-SBJV-PFV-see-H -H ACC-father NOM-child
 “The child waited at the door for her father.”
- (CSTC.51) $\underline{\text{p}}\underline{\text{p}}\underline{\text{r}}\underline{\text{h}}\underline{\text{p}}\underline{\text{h}}\underline{\text{n}}\underline{\text{i}}\underline{\text{n}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{z}}\underline{\text{e}}\underline{\text{d}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{n}}\underline{\text{s}}\underline{\text{u}}\underline{\text{j}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{j}}\underline{\text{u}}\underline{\text{z}}\underline{\text{i}}\underline{\text{z}}\underline{\text{o}}\underline{\text{k}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{k}}\underline{\text{i}}$
 dizužajošum jinka disdandi šužon kogujo demkože ča šosdandi žiže šokikišud-
 inpo šapode šašinžežu čaňi
Ø- Ø- dizuža-jo-šum Ø- jinka di- sdandi šužon kogu -jo
 IND-PFV-lose -H -AN PFV-yesterday ERG-girl RELZ COMP-H
dem- kože ča šo- sdandi žiže šo- ki~ kišudin-po ša- pode
 inside-village 3.Hg.ERG DAT-girl all.H DAT-CMPR~old -H ACC-cat
ša- šinže -žu čaňi
 ACC-very_young-AN 3.Hg.GEN
 “Yesterday the oldest girl in the village lost her kitten.” (lit. “Yesterday the girl, who in the village is older than all girls, lost her very young cat.”)
- (CSTC.52) $\underline{\text{p}}\underline{\text{p}}\underline{\text{r}}\underline{\text{h}}\underline{\text{p}}\underline{\text{h}}\underline{\text{n}}\underline{\text{i}}\underline{\text{n}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{z}}\underline{\text{e}}\underline{\text{d}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{n}}\underline{\text{s}}\underline{\text{u}}\underline{\text{j}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{j}}\underline{\text{u}}\underline{\text{z}}\underline{\text{i}}\underline{\text{z}}\underline{\text{o}}\underline{\text{k}}\underline{\text{a}}\underline{\text{k}}\underline{\text{i}}$
 šgezu desbopo demkože jišbem
šgezu Ø- Ø- desbo -po dem- kože jišbem
 YN IND-PFV-be_born-H inside-village 2POL.H.NOM
 “Were you born in this village?”

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 | | |