

Sumsgywa

liujip0

December 2024

Contents

Util	4
0.1 gen - language text generator	4
1 Introduction	4
2 Typology	4
2.1 Word Order	4
2.2 Morphological Typology	4
2.2.1 Synthesis	4
2.2.2 Fusion	4
2.2.3 Morphological Processes	4
3 Phonology	5
3.1 Consonants	5
3.2 Vowels	5
3.3 Syllable Structure	5
3.4 Stress	6
4 Grammar	6
4.1 Parts of Speech	6
4.1.1 Nouns	6
4.1.1.1 Noun Phrases	6
4.1.1.2 Noun Cases	6
4.1.1.3 Gender	7
4.1.2 Verbs	7
4.1.2.1 Verb Phrases	7
4.1.2.2 Mood	7
4.1.2.3 Aspect	8
4.1.2.4 Agreement with Nouns	8
4.1.2.4.1 Subject Gender	8

	4.1.2.4.2	Agent Gender	8
	4.1.2.4.3	Patient Gender	9
4.1.3		Adjectives	9
	4.1.3.1	Agreement with Nouns	9
	4.1.3.1.1	Case	9
	4.1.3.1.2	Gender	9
4.1.4		Adverbs	9
	4.1.4.1	Agreement with Verbs	9
	4.1.4.1.1	Aspect	10
	4.1.4.2	Agreement with Adjectives	10
	4.1.4.2.1	Gender	10
4.1.5		Pronouns	10
	4.1.5.1	Human	11
	4.1.5.2	Animate	11
	4.1.5.3	Inanimate	12
4.1.6		Adpositions	12
4.2		Noun and Noun-Phrase Operations	12
4.2.1		Noun-Noun Compounding	12
4.2.2		Denominalization	12
4.2.3		Adjectivization	12
4.2.4		Determiners	13
	4.2.4.1	Demonstratives	13
	4.2.4.2	Distributive Determiners	13
	4.2.4.3	Determiners of Difference	13
4.3		Verb and Verb-Phrase Operations	14
4.3.1		Negation	14
4.3.2		Interrogatives	14
	4.3.2.1	Yes/No Questions	14
	4.3.2.2	Content Questions	14
4.3.3		Imperatives	15
	4.3.3.1	Polite Imperatives	15
4.3.4		Causatives	15
4.3.5		Possessor Raising	15
4.3.6		Argument Omission	15
4.3.7		Verb Compounding	15
	4.3.7.1	Noun Incorporation	15
	4.3.7.1.1	Subject/Agent Incorporation	15
	4.3.7.1.2	Patient Incorporation	15
	4.3.7.2	Verb-Verb Incorporation	15
4.3.8		Nominalization	16
	4.3.8.1	Action Nominalization	16
	4.3.8.2	Agent/Subject Nominalization	16
	4.3.8.3	Patient Nominalization	16
	4.3.8.4	Instrument Nominalization	16
	4.3.8.5	Location Nominalization	16

4.3.8.6	Product Nominalization	16
4.3.9	Adjectivization	16
4.4	Adjective and Adverb Operations	16
4.4.1	Derivational Morphology	16
4.4.2	Comparatives and Superlatives	17
4.5	Clause Operations	17
4.5.1	Left-Dislocation	17
4.5.2	Cleft Constructions	18
4.6	Simple Sentences	18
4.6.1	Simple Declarative Sentences	18
4.6.2	Predicate Nominals	18
4.6.3	Predicate Adjectives	18
4.6.4	Predicate Locatives	18
4.6.5	Existentials	18
4.6.6	Possessive Clauses	18
4.7	Clause Combinations	18
4.7.1	Complement Clauses	18
4.7.2	Adverbial Clauses	19
4.7.3	Relative Clauses	19
4.7.4	Coordination	19
4.7.4.1	Conjunction	19
4.7.4.2	Disjunction	19
5	Quantifiers	19
5.1	Numerals	19
5.1.1	Human	19
5.1.2	Animate	21
5.1.3	Inanimate	23
5.2	D-Quantifiers	25
5.3	A-Quantifiers	25
6	Lexicon	25
7	Translations	27
7.1	Conlang Syntax Test Cases	27
	Glossary	36
	Acronyms	36
	Glossing Abbreviations	36

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⟩-	ᲛᲠ
Ergative ERG	⟨di⟩-	ᲛᲡ
Accusative ACC	⟨ša⟩-	ᲛᲢ
Dative DAT	⟨šo⟩-	ᲛᲣ
Genitive GEN	⟨ne⟩-	ᲛᲤ

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	⟨šč⟩-	▮ ₁ ▮ ₂
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⟩-	□
Habitual HAB	-⟨ini⟩-	▮ ₁ ▮ ₂
Iterative ITER	-⟨i⟩-	▮ ₁
Progressive PROG	-⟨a⟩-	▮ ₁

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⟩	▮ ₁
Animate AN	-⟨žu⟩	▮ ₁ ₂
Inanimate INAN	-⟨šbi⟩	▮ ₁

4.1.2.4.2 Agent Gender

Human H	-⟨jo⟩-	▮ ₁
Animate AN	-⟨če⟩-	▮ ₁ ₂
Animate AN	-⟨sba⟩-	▮ ₁ ₂

4.1.2.4.3 Patient Gender

Human H	-⟨pon⟩	ᠮᠤᠯᠠᠨ
Animate AN	-⟨šum⟩	ᠰᠤᠮᠤ
Inanimate INAN	-⟨žo⟩	ᠵᠠᠵᠤ

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⟩-	ᠴᠠ
Ergative ERG	⟨ti⟩-	ᠲᠢ
Accusative ACC	⟨ša⟩-	ᠰᠠ
Dative DAT	⟨šo⟩-	ᠰᠤ
Genitive GEN	⟨ne⟩-	ᠨᠡ

4.1.3.1.2 Gender

Human H	-⟨po⟩	ᠮᠤ
Animate AN	-⟨žu⟩	ᠵᠤ
Inanimate INAN	-⟨šbi⟩	ᠰᠪᠢ

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⟩-	ᳵ
Iterative ITER	⟨neye⟩-	ᳵᳵ
Progressive PROG	⟨na⟩-	ᳶ

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⟩	ᳶ
Animate AN	-⟨šu⟩	ᳶᳵ
Inanimate INAN	-⟨šbe⟩	ᳶᳶ

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⟩ 𐌵𐌹𐌺	⟨je⟩ 𐌵𐌺	⟨sayo⟩ 𐌶𐌵	⟨zeyo⟩ 𐌶𐌵

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.

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) 𐌵𐌹𐌺𐌶𐌵𐌹𐌺𐌶𐌵𐌹𐌺
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) 𐌶𐌵𐌹𐌺𐌶𐌵𐌹𐌺𐌶𐌵𐌹𐌺
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⟩ ႁ႔Ⴑ႔
Animate AN	⟨tuže⟩ ႁ႔Ⴑ႔
Inanimate INAN	⟨žosa⟩ ႁ႔Ⴑ႔

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⟩	ႁ႔Ⴑ႔
Ergative Noun	⟨senyu⟩	ႁ႔Ⴑ႔
Accusative Noun	⟨senge⟩	ႁ႔Ⴑ႔
Dative Noun	⟨senbi⟩	ႁ႔Ⴑ႔
Genitive Noun	⟨senžo⟩	ႁ႔Ⴑ႔
Time Adverb	⟨šanbi⟩	ႁ႔Ⴑ႔
Location Adverb	⟨šanzim⟩	ႁ႔Ⴑ႔
Manner Adverb	⟨šanže⟩	ႁ႔Ⴑ႔
Purpose/Reason Adverb	⟨šansum⟩	ႁ႔Ⴑ႔

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

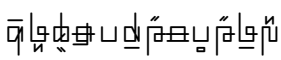
Sumsgiwa nominalizes the typical locations where a verb happens by adding the suffix -⟨gomsa⟩ to its uninflected form.

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.

- [illegible]

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 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 $-\langle \text{sugu} \rangle$.

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⟩	ᄃᄃᄃᄃ
1 ₈	1 ₁₀	⟨žañe⟩	ᄃᄃ
2 ₈	2 ₁₀	⟨šite⟩	ᄃᄃ
3 ₈	3 ₁₀	⟨žoye⟩	ᄃᄃ
4 ₈	4 ₁₀	⟨daži⟩	ᄃᄃ
5 ₈	5 ₁₀	⟨kindu⟩	ᄃᄃᄃ
6 ₈	6 ₁₀	⟨šoku⟩	ᄃᄃ

Octal	Decimal	Sumsgiwa	
7 ₈	7 ₁₀	⟨pažu⟩	𐌱𐌹
10 ₈	8 ₁₀	⟨yesa⟩ ⟨žayesa⟩	𐌺𐌰 𐌹𐌺𐌰
11 ₈	9 ₁₀	⟨yesa žaņe⟩ ⟨žayesa žaņe⟩	𐌺𐌰𐌹𐌶 𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌹𐌶
12 ₈	10 ₁₀	⟨yesa šite⟩ ⟨žayesa šite⟩	𐌺𐌰𐌹𐌳 𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌹𐌳
...			
20 ₈	16 ₁₀	⟨šiyeša⟩	𐌹𐌶𐌹𐌶
21 ₈	17 ₁₀	⟨šiyeša žaņe⟩	𐌹𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌹𐌶
...			
30 ₈	24 ₁₀	⟨žoyesa⟩	𐌹𐌶𐌹
40 ₈	32 ₁₀	⟨dayesa⟩	𐌹𐌶𐌰
50 ₈	40 ₁₀	⟨kinyesa⟩	𐌹𐌶𐌰𐌹
60 ₈	48 ₁₀	⟨šoyesa⟩	𐌹𐌶𐌹
70 ₈	56 ₁₀	⟨payesa⟩	𐌹𐌶𐌰
...			
100 ₈	64 ₁₀	⟨žemdo⟩ ⟨žazemdo⟩	𐌹𐌶𐌰𐌹 𐌹𐌶𐌰𐌹𐌶𐌰𐌹
101 ₈	65 ₁₀	⟨žemdo puyesa žaņe⟩ ⟨žazemdo puyesa žaņe⟩	𐌹𐌶𐌰𐌹𐌶𐌰𐌹𐌶𐌰𐌹 𐌹𐌶𐌰𐌹𐌶𐌰𐌹𐌶𐌰𐌹
102 ₈	66 ₁₀	⟨žemdo puyesa šite⟩ ⟨žazemdo puyesa šite⟩	𐌹𐌶𐌰𐌹𐌶𐌰𐌹𐌶𐌰𐌹 𐌹𐌶𐌰𐌹𐌶𐌰𐌹𐌶𐌰𐌹
...			
110 ₈	72 ₁₀	⟨žemdo yesa⟩ ⟨žazemdo žayesa⟩	𐌹𐌶𐌰𐌹𐌶𐌰 𐌹𐌶𐌰𐌹𐌶𐌰𐌹
120 ₈	80 ₁₀	⟨žemdo šiyeša⟩ ⟨žazemdo šiyeša⟩	𐌹𐌶𐌰𐌹𐌶𐌰𐌹 𐌹𐌶𐌰𐌹𐌶𐌰𐌹𐌶𐌰𐌹
...			
200 ₈	128 ₁₀	⟨šizemdo⟩	𐌹𐌶𐌰𐌹𐌶𐌰

Octal	Decimal	Sumsgiwa	
300 ₈	192 ₁₀	⟨zozemdo⟩	ᠠᠵᠠᠵᠠᠨ
400 ₈	256 ₁₀	⟨dažemdo⟩	ᠳᠠᠵᠠᠵᠠᠨ
500 ₈	320 ₁₀	⟨kižemdo⟩	ᠬᠢᠵᠠᠵᠠᠨ
600 ₈	384 ₁₀	⟨sozemdo⟩	ᠰᠠᠵᠠᠵᠠᠨ
700 ₈	448 ₁₀	⟨pažemdo⟩	ᠫᠠᠵᠠᠵᠠᠨ

5.1.2 Animate

Numerals modifying animate nouns are base 10.

Decimal	Sumsgiwa	
0 ₁₀	⟨žanžu⟩	ᠵᠠᠵᠠ
1 ₁₀	⟨gasdi⟩	ᠭᠠᠰᠳᠢ
2 ₁₀	⟨dosde⟩	ᠳᠣᠰᠳᠡ
3 ₁₀	⟨šikim⟩	ᠰᠢᠬᠢᠮ
4 ₁₀	⟨beku⟩	ᠪᠡᠬᠦ
5 ₁₀	⟨cinsi⟩	ᠴᠢᠩᠰᠢ
6 ₁₀	⟨šasdum⟩	ᠰᠠᠰᠳᠤᠮ
7 ₁₀	⟨kišge⟩	ᠬᠢᠰᠭᠡ
8 ₁₀	⟨žiso⟩	ᠵᠢᠰᠤ
9 ₁₀	⟨zenbe⟩	ᠵᠡᠨᠪᠡ
10 ₁₀	⟨kumsgi⟩	ᠬᠤᠮᠰᠭᠢ
	⟨gakumsgi⟩	ᠭᠠᠬᠤᠮᠰᠭᠢ
11 ₁₀	⟨kumsgi gasdi⟩	ᠬᠤᠮᠰᠭᠢ ᠭᠠᠰᠳᠢ
	⟨gakumsgi gasdi⟩	ᠭᠠᠬᠤᠮᠰᠭᠢ ᠭᠠᠰᠳᠢ
12 ₁₀	⟨kumsgi dosde⟩	ᠬᠤᠮᠰᠭᠢ ᠳᠣᠰᠳᠡ
	⟨gakumsgi dosde⟩	ᠭᠠᠬᠤᠮᠰᠭᠢ ᠳᠣᠰᠳᠡ
...		
20 ₁₀	⟨dokumsgi⟩	ᠳᠠᠬᠤᠮᠰᠭᠢ
21 ₁₀	⟨dokumsgi gasdi⟩	ᠳᠠᠬᠤᠮᠰᠭᠢ ᠭᠠᠰᠳᠢ
...		

Decimal	Sumsgiwa	
30 ₁₀	⟨šikumsgi⟩	၂၅၀၀
40 ₁₀	⟨bekumsgi⟩	၂၆၀၀
50 ₁₀	⟨cikumsgi⟩	၂၇၀၀
60 ₁₀	⟨šasgumsi⟩	၂၈၀၀
70 ₁₀	⟨kišgumsi⟩	၂၉၀၀
80 ₁₀	⟨žikumsgi⟩	၃၀၀၀
90 ₁₀	⟨zekumsgi⟩	၃၁၀၀
...		
100 ₁₀	⟨dužo⟩ ⟨gadužo⟩	၃၂၀၀ ၃၃၀၀
101 ₁₀	⟨dužo žakumsgi gasdi⟩ ⟨gadužo žakumsgi gasdi⟩	၃၄၀၀ ၃၅၀၀
102 ₁₀	⟨dužo žakumsgi dosde⟩ ⟨gadužo žakumsgi dosde⟩	၃၆၀၀ ၃၇၀၀
...		
110 ₁₀	⟨dužo kumsgi⟩ ⟨gadužo gakumsgi⟩	၃၈၀၀ ၃၉၀၀
120 ₁₀	⟨dužo dokumsgi⟩ ⟨gadužo dokumsgi⟩	၄၀၀၀ ၄၁၀၀
...		
200 ₁₀	⟨dodužo⟩	၄၂၀၀
300 ₁₀	⟨šiduzo⟩	၄၃၀၀
400 ₁₀	⟨bedužo⟩	၄၄၀၀
500 ₁₀	⟨cidužo⟩	၄၅၀၀
600 ₁₀	⟨šaduzo⟩	၄၆၀၀
700 ₁₀	⟨kidužo⟩	၄၇၀၀
800 ₁₀	⟨židuzo⟩	၄၈၀၀
900 ₁₀	⟨zedužo⟩	၄၉၀၀

5.1.3 Inanimate

Numerals modifying inanimate nouns are base 12.

Dozenal	Decimal	Sumsgiwa	
0 ₁₂	0 ₁₀	⟨kamda⟩	𐌊𐌆𐌆𐌆
1 ₁₂	1 ₁₀	⟨šudo⟩	𐌊𐌆𐌆
2 ₁₂	2 ₁₀	⟨kiše⟩	𐌊𐌆𐌆𐌆
3 ₁₂	3 ₁₀	⟨češin⟩	𐌊𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆
4 ₁₂	4 ₁₀	⟨sgonti⟩	𐌊𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆
5 ₁₂	5 ₁₀	⟨žago⟩	𐌊𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆
6 ₁₂	6 ₁₀	⟨pižu⟩	𐌊𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆
7 ₁₂	7 ₁₀	⟨šdeke⟩	𐌊𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆
8 ₁₂	8 ₁₀	⟨sem dum⟩	𐌊𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆
9 ₁₂	9 ₁₀	⟨cuše⟩	𐌊𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆
χ ₁₂	10 ₁₀	⟨šodu⟩	𐌊𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆
ξ ₁₂	11 ₁₀	⟨žudan⟩	𐌊𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆
10 ₁₂	12 ₁₀	⟨boša⟩	𐌊𐌆𐌆𐌆
		⟨šubosa⟩	𐌊𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆
11 ₁₂	13 ₁₀	⟨boša šudo⟩	𐌊𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆
		⟨šubosa šudo⟩	𐌊𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆
12 ₁₂	14 ₁₀	⟨boša kiše⟩	𐌊𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆
		⟨šubosa kiše⟩	𐌊𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆
...			
20 ₁₂	24 ₁₀	⟨kiboša⟩	𐌊𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆
21 ₁₂	25 ₁₀	⟨kiboša šudo⟩	𐌊𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆
...			
30 ₁₂	36 ₁₀	⟨čeboša⟩	𐌊𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆
40 ₁₂	48 ₁₀	⟨sgoboša⟩	𐌊𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆
50 ₁₂	60 ₁₀	⟨žabosa⟩	𐌊𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆
60 ₁₂	72 ₁₀	⟨piboša⟩	𐌊𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆
70 ₁₂	84 ₁₀	⟨šdeboša⟩	𐌊𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆

Dozenal	Decimal	Sumsgiwa	
80_{12}	96_{10}	$\langle \text{sempoša} \rangle$	ပုဆဝ်း
90_{12}	108_{10}	$\langle \text{cubosa} \rangle$	လုပု
$\chi 0_{12}$	120_{10}	$\langle \text{šobosa} \rangle$	ဒုပု
$\xi 0_{12}$	132_{10}	$\langle \text{žubosa} \rangle$	ဇုပု
...			
100_{12}	144_{10}	$\langle \text{košim} \rangle$ $\langle \text{šukošim} \rangle$	ထုဒုဆု ဒုထုဒုဆု
101_{12}	145_{10}	$\langle \text{košim kamposa šudo} \rangle$ $\langle \text{šukošim kamposa šudo} \rangle$	ထုဒုဆုထုဆုထုပုဒုလု ဒုထုဒုဆုထုဆုထုပုဒုလု
102_{12}	146_{10}	$\langle \text{košim kamposa kiše} \rangle$ $\langle \text{šukošim kamposa kiše} \rangle$	ထုဒုဆုထုဆုထုပုထုဒု ဒုထုဒုဆုထုဆုထုပုထုဒု
...			
110_{12}	156_{10}	$\langle \text{košim boša} \rangle$ $\langle \text{šukošim šubosa} \rangle$	ထုဒုဆုပုဒု ဒုထုဒုဆုဒုပု
120_{12}	168_{10}	$\langle \text{košim kiboša} \rangle$ $\langle \text{šukošim kiboša} \rangle$	ထုဒုဆုထုပုဒု ဒုထုဒုဆုထုပုဒု
...			
200_{12}	288_{10}	$\langle \text{kigosim} \rangle$	ထုထုပုဆု
300_{12}	432_{10}	$\langle \text{čekošim} \rangle$	လုထုဒုဆု
400_{12}	576_{10}	$\langle \text{sgokosim} \rangle$	ထုထုပုဆု
500_{12}	720_{10}	$\langle \text{žakosim} \rangle$	ဇုထုပုဆု
600_{12}	864_{10}	$\langle \text{pikošim} \rangle$	ပုထုထုဆု
700_{12}	1008_{10}	$\langle \text{šdegesim} \rangle$	ဇုထုထုပုဆု
800_{12}	1152_{10}	$\langle \text{semgošim} \rangle$	ပုဆုထုဒုဆု
900_{12}	1296_{10}	$\langle \text{cukosim} \rangle$	လုထုပုဆု
$\chi 00_{12}$	1440_{10}	$\langle \text{šokošim} \rangle$	ဒုထုဒုဆု
$\xi 00_{12}$	1584_{10}	$\langle \text{žukosim} \rangle$	ဇုထုပုဆု

5.2 D-Quantifiers

D-quantifiers agree with nouns in gender.

	Human H	Animate AN	Inanimate INAN
none/zero	⟨zosi⟩ ᠵᠣᠰᠢ	⟨sodi⟩ ᠰᠣᠳᠢ	⟨šugi⟩ ᠰᠦᠭᠢ
some/a few	⟨diňšu⟩ ᠳᠢᠨᠰᠦ	⟨pošu⟩ ᠫᠣᠰᠦ	⟨čogi⟩ ᠴᠣᠭᠢ
many/most	⟨šesbun⟩ ᠰᠡᠰᠪᠤᠨ	⟨sbeso⟩ ᠰᠪᠡᠰᠣ	⟨šbase⟩ ᠰᠡᠪᠠᠰᠡ
each/every	⟨žiže⟩ ᠵᠢᠵᠡ	⟨kašo⟩ ᠬᠠᠰᠤ	⟨žešo⟩ ᠵᠡᠰᠤ

5.3 A-Quantifiers

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

Meaning	TAM	Adverb	
usually/often	Positive Habitual	⟨tindu⟩	ᠲᠢᠨᠳᠤ
usually doesn't/ only rarely	Negative Habitual	⟨kupišo⟩	ᠬᠤᠫᠤᠯᠢᠰᠤ
always	Positive Habitual	⟨siyuži⟩	ᠰᠢᠶᠤᠵᠢ
never	Negative Habitual	⟨kežin⟩	ᠬᠡᠵᠢᠨ
Specified number of repetitions	Positive Iterative	⟨žedun⟩ + INAN numeral	ᠵᠡᠳᠤᠨ

6 Lexicon

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

piše /piʃe/ *adj.* • sad.

pode /pode/ *an. n.* • cat.

biše /biʃe/ *inan. n.* • table.

bišen /bifen/ *adv.* • quickly.

tiňzim /tiŋzim/ *inan. n.* • flower.

tunžu /tunʒu/ *adj.* • happy.

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

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

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

duzo /duzo/ *adj.* • wild, barbaric.

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

dem /dem/ *adp.* • inside.

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.

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 /keɲ/ *adv.* • now.

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.

ginsbu /ginsbu/ *v.* • to rise.

getu /getu/ *adv.* • soon.

gošbi /goʃbi/ *adj.* • black.

gažesu /gazesu/ *an. n.* • animal.

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

ñeke /ɲeke/ *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/ *adp.* • facing; across from.

sdandi /sdandi/ *h. n.* • girl.

sinzi /sinzi/ *v.* • to come.

sukin /sukin/ *adj.* • bright.

sedo /sedo/ *h. n.* • woman.

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

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

šbedim /ʃbedim/ *adv.* • tomorrow.

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

šikunso /ʃikunso/ *inan. n.* • ball.

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

šumzan /ʃumzan/ *an. n.* • dog.

šebe /ʃebe/ *v.* • to sleep.

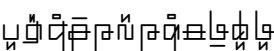
šede /ʃede/ *h. n.* • child.

šemdin /ʃemdin/ <i>h. n.</i> • baby.	ci /t̥si/ <i>adp.</i> • away from.
šo /ʃo/ <i>v.</i> • to look, to see.	že /d̥ze/ <i>v.</i> • to give.
šonyu /ʃond̥ʒu/ <i>v.</i> • to fall.	čuzi /t̥ʃuzi/ <i>h. n.</i> • man.
šoʒidu /ʃoʒidu/ <i>v.</i> • to play.	čo /t̥ʃo/ <i>adp.</i> • surrounded by, inside.
žika /ʒika/ <i>adv.</i> • very; too.	čošdaže /t̥ʃoʃd̥aʒe/ <i>v.</i> • to shout, to yell.
-žu /ʒu/ <i>aff.</i> • verb with animate subject.	ča- /t̥ʃa/ <i>aff.</i> • nominative adjective.
-žu /ʒu/ <i>aff.</i> • animate adjective.	ja- /d̥ʒa/ <i>aff.</i> • nominative noun.
žumse /ʒumse/ <i>v.</i> • to break; to cut.	i- /i/ <i>aff.</i> • perfective verb.
žušo /ʒuʃo/ <i>adj.</i> • pretty, beautiful, handsome.	gaši /gaʃi/ <i>v.</i> • to run.
žege /ʒege/ <i>inan. n.</i> • sky.	bu /bu/ <i>adp.</i> • following.
žojem /ʒod̥ʒem/ <i>inan. n.</i> • sun.	gošo /goʃo/ <i>adv.</i> • be able to; can.
žam /ʒam/ <i>adp.</i> • to (a location).	dasbu /dasbu/ <i>inan. n.</i> • point in time.
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⟩.	žuñ /ʒuñ/ <i>adp.</i> • after.
	tikodo /tikodo/ <i>v.</i> • to leave.
	cižoñ /t̥siʒoñ/ <i>inan. n.</i> • school.
	a- /a/ <i>aff.</i> • progressive verb.

7 Translations

7.1 Conlang Syntax Test Cases

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

(CSTC.1) 
sinizesbažo 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.20) $\underline{\text{sa}}\underline{\text{šo}}\underline{\text{ži}}\underline{\text{du}}\underline{\text{žu}}\underline{\text{ča}}\underline{\text{duga}}\underline{\text{ša}}\underline{\text{ja}}\underline{\text{pode}}\underline{\text{ča}}\underline{\text{šin}}\underline{\text{že}}\underline{\text{žu}}$
 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) $\underline{\text{do}}\underline{\text{šbi}}\underline{\text{šonyu}}\underline{\text{šbi}}\underline{\text{ja}}\underline{\text{duga}}\underline{\text{ša}}$
 došbišonyušbi jadugaša
Ø- Ø- došbi-šonyu-šbi ja- dugaša
 IND-PFV-stop- fall -INAN NOM-rainwater
 “The rain has stopped.”

(CSTC.22) $\underline{\text{do}}\underline{\text{šbi}}\underline{\text{šonyu}}\underline{\text{šbi}}\underline{\text{getu}}\underline{\text{ja}}\underline{\text{duga}}\underline{\text{ša}}$
 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) $\underline{\text{šd}}\underline{\text{e}}\underline{\text{do}}\underline{\text{šbi}}\underline{\text{šonyu}}\underline{\text{šbi}}\underline{\text{getu}}\underline{\text{ja}}\underline{\text{duga}}\underline{\text{ša}}$
 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) $\underline{\text{se}}\underline{\text{ke}}\underline{\text{še}}\underline{\text{čo}}\underline{\text{sbi}}\underline{\text{ža}}\underline{\text{ja}}\underline{\text{ga}}\underline{\text{žesu}}\underline{\text{ča}}\underline{\text{duzo}}\underline{\text{žu}}$
 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) $\underline{\text{sa}}\underline{\text{šo}}\underline{\text{jo}}\underline{\text{žo}}\underline{\text{na}}\underline{\text{ku}}\underline{\text{še}}\underline{\text{ča}}\underline{\text{ša}}\underline{\text{te}}\underline{\text{žu}}\underline{\text{ñ}}$
 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.”)

“You must write more neatly.” (lit. “You do not write neatly, you should write neatly.”)

“Directly opposite stands a wonderful place.” (lit. “Across from here there is a beautiful place.”)

“Henry’s dog is lost.” (lit. “Henry lost [his] dog.”)

“My cat is black.”

“The little girl’s doll is broken.”

“I usually sleep soundly.”

“The children ran after Jack.”

(CSTC.44) $\bar{\text{c}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{s}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{d}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{g}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{s}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{d}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{s}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{y}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{t}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{k}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{d}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{s}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{c}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{y}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{m}}$
 yašožidupo nagošo žunđašo yinitikodopo šocižoň yem
y- a- šožidu-po na- gošo žuň- dašo- y- ini- tikodo -po
 SBJV-PROG-play -H PROG-able_to after-time_when-SBJV-HAB-leave -H
šo- cižoň yem
 DAT-school 1EX.H.NOM
 “I can play after school.”

(CSTC.45) $\bar{\text{k}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{k}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{j}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{s}}\bar{\text{g}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{y}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{m}}$
 kupo žamkože jišgomzi yem
Ø- Ø- ku-po žam-kože ji- šgomzi yem
 IND-PFV-go-H to- village for-visit 1EX.H.NOM
 “We went to the village for a visit.”

(CSTC.46) $\bar{\text{k}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{s}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{g}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{y}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{m}}$
 kupo panšogo yem
Ø- Ø- ku-po pan-šogo yem
 IND-PFV-go-H at- river 1EX.H.NOM
 “We arrived at the river.”

(CSTC.47) $\bar{\text{s}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{s}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{k}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{d}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{y}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{m}}$
 sasezapo nakeň nademzu yem
s- a- seza-po na- keň na- demzu yem
 IND-PROG-wait-H PROG-now PROG-already 1EX.H.NOM
 “I have been waiting for you.”

(CSTC.48) $\bar{\text{s}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{d}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{g}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{d}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{s}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{j}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{j}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{ž}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{k}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{k}}\bar{\text{i}}$
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.”

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		