

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⟩-	Პ
Ergative ERG	⟨di⟩-	Ჟ
Accusative ACC	⟨ša⟩-	Რ
Dative DAT	⟨šo⟩-	Ს
Genitive GEN	⟨ne⟩-	Ტ

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⟩	ᠠᠨᠢᠨᠠᠨ
Animate AN	-⟨šum⟩	ᠠᠨᠢᠨᠠᠨ
Inanimate INAN	-⟨žo⟩	ᠠᠨᠠᠨ

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⟩-	ᠰᠠ
Genitive GEN	⟨ne⟩-	ᠨᠡ

4.1.3.1.2 Gender

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

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 Sumsgiwa 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.

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) 𐌿𐌵𐌿𐌶𐌿𐌶𐌿𐌶𐌿𐌶𐌿𐌶
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) 𐌶𐌵𐌿𐌶𐌿𐌶𐌿𐌶𐌿𐌶𐌿𐌶
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⟩ ႁ႔ႱႰ
Animate AN	⟨tuže⟩ ႁႰႱ
Inanimate INAN	⟨žosa⟩ ႱႰ

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⟩	ႱႱႱႱ
Manner Adverb	⟨šanže⟩	ႱႱႱႱ
Purpose/Reason Adverb	⟨šansum⟩	ႱႱႱႱ

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

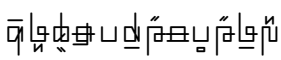
Sumsgiwa nominalizes the typical locations where a verb happens by adding the suffix -⟨gomsa⟩ to its uninflected form.

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.

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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⟩	𐌺𐌸 𐌹𐌺𐌸
11 ₈	9 ₁₀	⟨yesa žaņe⟩ ⟨žayesa žaņe⟩	𐌺𐌸𐌹𐌶 𐌹𐌺𐌸𐌹𐌶
12 ₈	10 ₁₀	⟨yesa šite⟩ ⟨žayesa šite⟩	𐌺𐌸𐌹𐌳 𐌹𐌺𐌸𐌹𐌳
...			
20 ₈	16 ₁₀	⟨šiyeša⟩	𐌹𐌶𐌸
21 ₈	17 ₁₀	⟨šiyeša žaņe⟩	𐌹𐌶𐌸𐌹𐌶
...			
30 ₈	24 ₁₀	⟨žoyeša⟩	𐌹𐌶𐌸
40 ₈	32 ₁₀	⟨dayesa⟩	𐌹𐌶𐌸
50 ₈	40 ₁₀	⟨kinyesa⟩	𐌹𐌶𐌸
60 ₈	48 ₁₀	⟨šoyeša⟩	𐌹𐌶𐌸
70 ₈	56 ₁₀	⟨payesa⟩	𐌹𐌶𐌸
...			
100 ₈	64 ₁₀	⟨žemdo⟩ ⟨žazemdo⟩	𐌹𐌶𐌸 𐌹𐌶𐌸𐌹𐌶
101 ₈	65 ₁₀	⟨žemdo puyesa žaņe⟩ ⟨žazemdo puyesa žaņe⟩	𐌹𐌶𐌸𐌹𐌶𐌹𐌶 𐌹𐌶𐌸𐌹𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌹𐌶
102 ₈	66 ₁₀	⟨žemdo puyesa šite⟩ ⟨žazemdo puyesa šite⟩	𐌹𐌶𐌸𐌹𐌶𐌹𐌶 𐌹𐌶𐌸𐌹𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌹𐌶
...			
110 ₈	72 ₁₀	⟨žemdo yesa⟩ ⟨žazemdo žayesa⟩	𐌹𐌶𐌸𐌹𐌶 𐌹𐌶𐌸𐌹𐌶𐌹𐌶
120 ₈	80 ₁₀	⟨žemdo šiyeša⟩ ⟨žazemdo šiyeša⟩	𐌹𐌶𐌸𐌹𐌶 𐌹𐌶𐌸𐌹𐌶𐌹𐌶
...			
200 ₈	128 ₁₀	⟨šizemdo⟩	𐌹𐌶𐌸𐌹𐌶

Octal	Decimal	Sumsgiwa	
300 ₈	192 ₁₀	⟨zozemdo⟩	ᠠᠵᠢᠵᠢᠨ
400 ₈	256 ₁₀	⟨dažemdo⟩	ᠳᠠᠵᠢᠵᠢᠨ
500 ₈	320 ₁₀	⟨kižemdo⟩	ᠬᠢᠵᠢᠵᠢᠨ
600 ₈	384 ₁₀	⟨sozemdo⟩	ᠰᠤᠵᠢᠵᠢᠨ
700 ₈	448 ₁₀	⟨pažemdo⟩	ᠫᠠᠵᠢᠵᠢᠨ

5.1.2 Animate

Numerals modifying animate nouns are base 10.

Decimal	Sumsgiwa	
0 ₁₀	⟨žanžu⟩	ᠵᠠᠨᠵᠢ
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⟩	ᠳᠣᠬᠤᠮᠰᠭᠢ
21 ₁₀	⟨dokumsgi gasdi⟩	ᠳᠣᠬᠤᠮᠰᠭᠢ ᠭᠠᠰᠳᠢ
...		

Decimal	Sumsgiwa	
30 ₁₀	⟨šikumsgi⟩	၂၅၁
40 ₁₀	⟨bekumsgi⟩	၂၅၂
50 ₁₀	⟨cikumsgi⟩	၂၅၃
60 ₁₀	⟨šasgumsi⟩	၂၅၄
70 ₁₀	⟨kišgumsi⟩	၂၅၅
80 ₁₀	⟨žikumsgi⟩	၂၅၆
90 ₁₀	⟨zekumsgi⟩	၂၅၇
...		
100 ₁₀	⟨dužo⟩ ⟨gadužo⟩	၂၅၈ ၂၅၉
101 ₁₀	⟨dužo žakumsgi gasdi⟩ ⟨gadužo žakumsgi gasdi⟩	၂၅၈၁ ၂၅၈၂
102 ₁₀	⟨dužo žakumsgi dosde⟩ ⟨gadužo žakumsgi dosde⟩	၂၅၈၁၁ ၂၅၈၁၂
...		
110 ₁₀	⟨dužo kumsgi⟩ ⟨gadužo gakumsgi⟩	၂၅၈၁၃ ၂၅၈၁၄
120 ₁₀	⟨dužo dokumsgi⟩ ⟨gadužo dokumsgi⟩	၂၅၈၁၅ ၂၅၈၁၆
...		
200 ₁₀	⟨dodužo⟩	၂၅၈၁၈
300 ₁₀	⟨šiduzo⟩	၂၅၈၁၉
400 ₁₀	⟨bedužo⟩	၂၅၈၂၀
500 ₁₀	⟨cidužo⟩	၂၅၈၂၁
600 ₁₀	⟨šaduzo⟩	၂၅၈၂၂
700 ₁₀	⟨kidužo⟩	၂၅၈၂၃
800 ₁₀	⟨židuzo⟩	၂၅၈၂၄
900 ₁₀	⟨zedužo⟩	၂၅၈၂၅

5.1.3 Inanimate

Numerals modifying inanimate nouns are base 12.

Dozenal	Decimal	Sumsgywa	
0 ₁₂	0 ₁₀	⟨kamda⟩	𐌌𐌌𐌌
1 ₁₂	1 ₁₀	⟨šudo⟩	𐌌𐌌
2 ₁₂	2 ₁₀	⟨kiše⟩	𐌌𐌌𐌌
3 ₁₂	3 ₁₀	⟨češin⟩	𐌌𐌌𐌌𐌌
4 ₁₂	4 ₁₀	⟨sgonti⟩	𐌌𐌌𐌌𐌌
5 ₁₂	5 ₁₀	⟨žago⟩	𐌌𐌌𐌌
6 ₁₂	6 ₁₀	⟨pižu⟩	𐌌𐌌𐌌
7 ₁₂	7 ₁₀	⟨šdeke⟩	𐌌𐌌𐌌
8 ₁₂	8 ₁₀	⟨sem dum⟩	𐌌𐌌𐌌𐌌
9 ₁₂	9 ₁₀	⟨cuše⟩	𐌌𐌌𐌌
χ ₁₂	10 ₁₀	⟨šodu⟩	𐌌𐌌𐌌
ξ ₁₂	11 ₁₀	⟨žudan⟩	𐌌𐌌𐌌𐌌
10 ₁₂	12 ₁₀	⟨boša⟩	𐌌𐌌𐌌
		⟨šubosa⟩	𐌌𐌌𐌌𐌌
11 ₁₂	13 ₁₀	⟨boša šudo⟩	𐌌𐌌𐌌𐌌𐌌
		⟨šubosa šudo⟩	𐌌𐌌𐌌𐌌𐌌𐌌
12 ₁₂	14 ₁₀	⟨boša kiše⟩	𐌌𐌌𐌌𐌌𐌌
		⟨šubosa kiše⟩	𐌌𐌌𐌌𐌌𐌌𐌌
...			
20 ₁₂	24 ₁₀	⟨kiboša⟩	𐌌𐌌𐌌𐌌
21 ₁₂	25 ₁₀	⟨kiboša šudo⟩	𐌌𐌌𐌌𐌌𐌌
...			
30 ₁₂	36 ₁₀	⟨čeboša⟩	𐌌𐌌𐌌𐌌
40 ₁₂	48 ₁₀	⟨sgoboša⟩	𐌌𐌌𐌌𐌌
50 ₁₂	60 ₁₀	⟨žabosa⟩	𐌌𐌌𐌌𐌌
60 ₁₂	72 ₁₀	⟨piboša⟩	𐌌𐌌𐌌𐌌
70 ₁₂	84 ₁₀	⟨šdeboša⟩	𐌌𐌌𐌌𐌌

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}	$\langle \text{košim} \rangle$ $\langle \text{šukošim} \rangle$	ထုဒုဆ ဒုထုဒုဆ
101_{12}	145_{10}	$\langle \text{košim kamposa šudo} \rangle$ $\langle \text{šukošim kamposa šudo} \rangle$	ထုဒုဆထုဆဝ်းပုဒုလု ဒုထုဒုဆထုဆဝ်းပုဒုလု
102_{12}	146_{10}	$\langle \text{košim kamposa kiše} \rangle$ $\langle \text{šukošim kamposa kiše} \rangle$	ထုဒုဆထုဆဝ်းပုထုဒု ဒုထုဒုဆထုဆဝ်းပုထုဒု
...			
110_{12}	156_{10}	$\langle \text{košim boša} \rangle$ $\langle \text{šukošim šubosa} \rangle$	ထုဒုဆပုဒု ဒုထုဒုဆဒုပု
120_{12}	168_{10}	$\langle \text{košim kiboša} \rangle$ $\langle \text{šukošim kiboša} \rangle$	ထုဒုဆထုပုဒု ဒုထုဒုဆထုပုဒု
...			
200_{12}	288_{10}	$\langle \text{kigosim} \rangle$	ထုထုပုဆ
300_{12}	432_{10}	$\langle \text{čekošim} \rangle$	လုထုဒုဆ
400_{12}	576_{10}	$\langle \text{sgokosim} \rangle$	ထုထုပုဆ
500_{12}	720_{10}	$\langle \text{žakosim} \rangle$	ဇုထုပုဆ
600_{12}	864_{10}	$\langle \text{pikošim} \rangle$	ပုထုဒုဆ
700_{12}	1008_{10}	$\langle \text{šdegesim} \rangle$	ဇုထုထုပုဆ
800_{12}	1152_{10}	$\langle \text{semgošim} \rangle$	ပုဆထုဒုဆ
900_{12}	1296_{10}	$\langle \text{cukosim} \rangle$	လုထုပုဆ
$\chi 00_{12}$	1440_{10}	$\langle \text{šokošim} \rangle$	ဒုထုဒုဆ
$\xi 00_{12}$	1584_{10}	$\langle \text{žukosim} \rangle$	ဇုထုပုဆ

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 /gaʒesu/ *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/ *h. n.* • baby.

šo /ʃo/ *v.* • to look, to see.

šonyu /ʃondʒu/ *v.* • to fall.

šožidu /ʃoʒidu/ *v.* • to play.

žika /ʒika/ *adv.* • very; too.

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

-žu /ʒu/ *aff.* • animate adjective.

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

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

žege /ʒege/ *inan. n.* • sky.

žojem /ʒodʒem/ *inan. n.* • sun.

žam /ʒam/ *adp.* • to (a location).

žanti /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 /tʃi/ *adp.* • away from.

že /dʒe/ *v.* • to give.

čuzi /tʃuzi/ *h. n.* • man.

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

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

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

ja- /dʒa/ *aff.* • nominative noun.

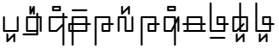
i- /i/ *aff.* • perfective verb.

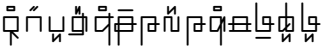
a- /a/ *aff.* • progressive verb.

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.”)

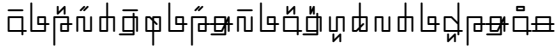
(CSTC.2) 
šgezu sinizesbažo dižojem šakiši
šgezu s- ini- že -sba -žo di- žojem ša- kiši
YN HAB-PROG-give-INAN-INAN ERG-sun ACC-light
“Does the sun shine?” (lit. “Does the sun give light?”)

- (CSTC.15) $\text{dožešožu dožege japode čašinžežu}$
Ø- Ø- dožešo-žu do- žege ja- pode ča- šinže -žu
 IND-PFV-jump -AN toward-sky NOM-cat NOM-very_young-AN
 “The kitten jumped up.”
- (CSTC.16) $\text{dožešožu žambiše japode čašinžežu}$
Ø- Ø- dožešo-žu žam-biše ja- pode ča- šinže -žu
 IND-PFV-jump -AN to- table NOM-cat NOM-very_young-AN
 “The kitten jumped onto the table.”
- (CSTC.17) $\text{ñizužu dožanti japode čašinžežu yañi}$
Ø- Ø- ñizu-žu do- žanti ja- pode ča- šinže -žu
 IND-PFV-walk-AN toward-there_DIST NOM-cat NOM-very_young-AN
yañi
 1EX.H.GEN
 “My little kitten walked away.”
- (CSTC.18) $\text{sašonyušbi jadugaša}$
s- a- šonyu-šbi ja- dugaša
 IND-PROG-fall -INAN NOM-rainwater
 “It’s raining.” (lit. “Rainwater is falling.”)
- (CSTC.19) šonyušbi jadugaša
Ø- Ø- šonyu-šbi ja- dugaša
 IND-PFV-fall -INAN NOM-rainwater
 “The rain came down.” (lit. “Rainwater fell.”)
- (CSTC.20) $\text{sašožidužu čodugaša japode čašinžežu}$
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.27) ႁံၵ်းတၢ်ဒီး
 šdekupo žem
 šd- e- ku-po žem
 OPT-PFV-go-H 1IN.H.NOM
 “Let’s go!”
- (CSTC.28) ႁံၵ်းတၢ်ဒီး
 šučekupo jišbem
 šuč- e- ku-po jišbem
 DEO-PFV-go-H 2POL.H.NOM
 “You should go.”
- (CSTC.29) ႁံၵ်းတၢ်ဒီး
 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) ႁံၵ်းတၢ်ဒီး
 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) ႁံၵ်းတၢ်ဒီး
 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) ႁံၵ်းတၢ်ဒီး
 sasožšbepo jakiže šite
 s- a- sožšbe -po ja- kiže šite
 IND-PROG-cooperate-H NOM-boy two.H
 “The two boys are working together.”

- (CSTC.33) $\bar{\text{c}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{d}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{s}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{c}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{s}}\bar{\text{b}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{j}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{k}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{g}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{n}}$
 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) $\bar{\text{s}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{c}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{t}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{j}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{t}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{c}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{s}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{s}}\bar{\text{b}}\bar{\text{i}}$
 šim čotežuñ jatiñžim čazušošbi
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) $\bar{\text{s}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{k}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{j}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{b}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{s}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{y}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{š}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{c}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{k}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{j}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{k}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{s}}\bar{\text{e}}$
 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) $\bar{\text{s}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{p}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{g}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{t}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{ž}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{k}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{j}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{s}}\bar{\text{b}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{m}}$
 sinzipo getu žika jišbem
Ø- Ø- sinzi-po Ø- getu Ø- žika jišbem
 IND-PFV-come-H PFV-soon PFV-very 2POL.H.NOM
 “You have come too soon.”
- (CSTC.37) $\bar{\text{j}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{s}}\bar{\text{b}}\bar{\text{a}}\bar{\text{s}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{t}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{ž}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{j}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{k}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{k}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{š}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{c}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{d}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{ž}}\bar{\text{u}}\bar{\text{j}}\bar{\text{o}}\bar{\text{n}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{k}}\bar{\text{i}}\bar{\text{k}}\bar{\text{e}}\bar{\text{n}}$
 jišba sinitenžujo nikiken | šučinidenžujo nikiken
jišba s- ini- tenžu -jo ni- kiken
 2POL.H.ERG IND-HAB-NEG\write-H HAB-neatly
šuč- ini- denžu-jo ni- kiken
 DEO-HAB-write -H HAB-neatly
 “You must write more neatly.” (lit. “You do not write neatly, you should write neatly.”)

- (CSTC.38) $\text{se sbosbiža jašdimša čažušo}$
Ø- se sbo- sbiža ja- šdimša ča- žušo
 IND-COP across_from-here_PROX NOM-place NOM-beautiful
 “Directly opposite stands a wonderful place.” (lit. “Across from here there is a beautiful place.”)
- (CSTC.39) $\text{sadizuža diyenī šašumzan}$
s- a- dizuža-jo-šum di- yenyi ša- šumzan
 IND-PROG-lose -H -AN ERG-Henry ACC-dog
 “Henry’s dog is lost.” (lit. “Henry lost [his] dog.”)
- (CSTC.40) $\text{japode yañi čagošbižu}$
ja- pode yañi ča- gošbi-žu
 NOM-cat 1EX.H.GEN NOM-black-AN
 “My cat is black.”
- (CSTC.41) $\text{jageñbo nesdandi nešinžepo čažumsežušašbi}$
ja- geñbo ne- sdandi ne- šinže -po ča- žumse-žuša -šbi
 NOM-doll GEN-girl GEN-very_young-H NOM-break -ADJZ-INAN
 “The little girl’s doll is broken.”
- (CSTC.42) $\text{sinišebepo nikešapo nitindupo}$
s- ini- šebe -po ni- keša ni- tindu
 IND-HAB-sleep-H HAB-well HAB-usually
 “I usually sleep soundly.”
- (CSTC.43) $\text{gašipo bujako jašede}$
Ø- Ø- gaši-po bu- jako ja- šede
 IND-PFV-run -H following-Jack NOM-child
 “The children ran after Jack.”

(CSTC.44) 
 yašoždupo nagošo žuñdašo yinitikodopo šocižoñ yem
y- a- šožidu-po na- gošo žuñ- dašo- y- ini- tikodo -po
 SBJV-PROG-play -H PROG-able_to after-time_when-SBJV-HAB-leave -H
šo- cižoñ yem
 DAT-school 1EX.H.NOM
 “I can play after school.”

