Qevesa Grammar

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2.1.1. Vowel inventory

There are ten distinct vowel phonemes in Qevesa, listed in Fig. 2.1. These are divided into five long and five short phonemes, differing in length but not quality. Long vowels are held approximately twice as long as their short counterparts.

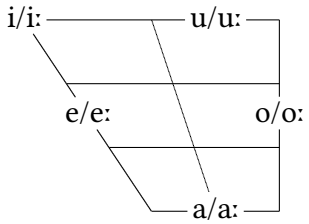

Figure 2.1. *Vowel phonemes*

Although the vowels [e] and [o] are conventionally written using the close-mid IPA symbols, they are more accurately transcribed as mid vowels [e̞] and [o̞]. Word-initial /e/ is often realised as [je], and word-initial /o/ may be realised as [wo] in some dialects.

The diphthongs consist of /i-/ /-i/ /u-/ and /-u/ glides, as exemplified in Table 2.1. /i-/ onset diphthongs may cause palatalisation of the preceding consonant, and /u-/ onset glides may cause labialisation of the preceding consonant. Whilst plain vowels may occur word-initially, diphthongs cannot.

	i-	**-i**	**u-**	**-u**
a	ia	ai	ua	au
e	ie	ei	ue	eu
o	io	oi	uo	ou
i	iː	iː	ui	iu
u	iu	ui	uː	uː

Table 2.1. *Qevesa diphthongs*

2.1.2. Consonant inventory

	Bilabial	Labiodental	Denti-alveolar	Postalveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Nasal	m		n̪		ɲ		
Plosive	p		t̪		c	k	
Fricative		f v	s θ ð	ʃ	ç	x	h
Affricate			ts dz	tʃ			
Approximant					j		
Lateral			l				
Rhotic			r				

Table 2.2. *Consonants*

Qevesa possesses twenty-one consonants, realised as in Table 2.2. Features and allophones of each row are described in more detail below. Consonants are slightly palatalised before /i/ (and its associated glides).

Consonantal length is phonemic, so [mata] and [mat:a] are distinguished. In correct speech, geminate consonants should be articulated and released separately, although in quick speech they will be pronounced as prolonged. Geminates may also appear at in word-initial syllables, but are rare word-finally. Word-medially, syllables will be split at the geminate consonant.

2.1.2.1. Nasals

Qevesa has three nasal consonants: /m n̪ ɲ/. /n̪/ is a laminal denti-alveolar nasal, rather than a true dental nasal. These consonants are largely consistent in their realisation, though they may assimilate to the articulation point of adjacent plosives in clusters.

The velar nasal [ŋ] is an allophone of /n̪ ɲ/ before /k/.

2.1.2.2. Plosives

Qevesa has four plosive consonants. These are spread over four positions (labial, denti-alveolar, palatal, velar); voice is not distinguished: /p t̪ c k/. The plosives are often realised with a slight aspiration when syllable-final; /c/ may become an affricate [cç].

2.1.2.3. Fricatives

Qevesa has eight fricative consonants: /f v θ ð s ʃ ç x h/. /v/ and /ð/ are commonly realised as approximants. Before /i/ or /j/, /x/ and /h/ may be realised as [ç].

2.1.2.4. Affricates

Qevesa has three affricates: /ts dz tʃ/. /ts/ and /tʃ/ are consistently realised as affricates and behave as though they were a single consonant. /dz/ may be realised as a plain fricative [z] when word initial or preceded by another non-fricative consonant.

2.1.2.5. Liquids and Glides

Qevesa has two liquid consonants (one lateral and one rhotic) and two to four glides.

The lateral consonant is the denti-alveolar /l/. When preceding an /i-/ glide or /j/, it is realised as [ʎ]. in some clusters, such as /tl/.

The rhotic consonant is the alveolar trill /r/. It may be realised as a tap [ɾ] when intervocalic.

The glide is the palatal glide /j/. This shows little allophonic variation, tending to induce allophonic changes in other consonants. The fricatives /v/ and /ð/ are often realised as approximants.

2.1.3. Phonemic Restrictions

The main limitations on phonemic distribution are found within the context of consonant clusters. Any single consonant may appear in onset or coda position, word-initially, word-medially, or word-finally. Likewise, any vowel may occur in any of the three positions.

2.1.3.1. Consonant Clusters

Qevesa is fairly lenient when it comes to word-internal clusters. Almost any combination is permitted, including clusters containing two consonants having the same point of articulation.

Initial consonant clusters are not permitted, except for palatal and labial offglides.

2.1.3.2. Syllable Structure

Qevesa syllables are strictly CV(C).

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2.1.4. Romanisation

The usual transcription system used for the Latin alphabet is as follows:

A a	**Á á**	**C c**	**Č č**	**CH ch**	**D d**	**E e**	**É é**
/a/	/aː/	/ts/	/tʃ/	/ç/	/ð/	/e/	/eː/
H h	**I i**	**Í í**	**J j**	**K k**	**Kh kh**	**L l**	**M m**
/h/	/i/	/iː/	/j/	/k/	/x/	/l/	/m/
N n	**Ň ň**	**O o**	**Ó ó**	**P p**	**Ph ph**	**Q q**	**R r**
/n/	/ɲ/	/o/	/oː/	/p/	/f/	/c/	/r/
S s	**Š š**	**T t**	**TH th**	**U u**	**Ú ú**	**V v**	**Z z**
/s/	/ʃ/	/t/	/θ/	/u/	/uː/	/v/	/z dz/

The Latin orthography is largely phonemic, and makes use of a number of diacritics and digraphs. The diacritics indicate the following features:

Háček/Caron The *háček* or caron indicates a palatalised consonant variant. It is used with ⟨c⟩, ⟨n⟩ and ⟨s⟩, producing ⟨č⟩, ⟨ň⟩ and ⟨š⟩.

Acute The acute accent is used to indicate a long vowel, and is used with ⟨a⟩, ⟨e⟩, ⟨i⟩, ⟨o⟩ and ⟨u⟩ to produce ⟨á⟩, ⟨é⟩, ⟨í⟩, ⟨ó⟩ and ⟨ú⟩.

The digraphs ⟨ch⟩, ⟨kh⟩, ⟨ph⟩ and ⟨th⟩ represent the phonemes /ç/, /x/, /f/ and /θ/. These phonemes were originally pronounced as aspirated stops in Common Therasa, and became fricatives in Qevesa. The letter ⟨z⟩ represents the affricate /dz/.

Geminate consonants are doubled, except for the digraphs which only double the first consonant.

2.2. Prosody

Qevesa is a syllable-timed language. *To be written…*

2.2.1. Stress

Stress always falls on the penultimate syllable of a word. *To be written…*

2.2.2. Intonation

Qevesa possesses a limited pitch-accent. *To be written…*

3. Morphological Typology

Qevesa morphology differs quite significantly from English. The lexemes, or roots, are based around discontinuous clusters of two to five consonantal phonemes. These roots interlock with patterns of vowels (and sometimes other consonants) to form words or word stems.

(1) *EXAMPLE*

These words, or word stems, can be further modified by the addition of inflexional affixes, such as suffixes, prefixes, and occasionally infixes. The triliteral root represents the semantic field or abstract concept; the patterns represent specific lexical or inflectional derivations. Both roots and patterns are bound morphemes, each conveying specific and essential types of information. Neither can exist independently because both are abstract mental representations.

3.1. Definition of Root

A root is a relatively invariable discontinuous bound morpheme, represented by two to five phonemes in a certain order, which interlocks with a pattern to form a stem, and which has lexical meaning. The root morpheme is discontinuous because vowels can be interspersed between the consonants; however, the consonants of a root must always be present and in the same sequence. The usual number of consonants in a Qevesa root is three; however, there are also two-consonantal (biliteral), four-consonantal (quadriliteral) and five-consonantal (quinquiliteral), although the latter are extremely rare. Quadriliteral and quinquiliteral roots always contain a consonant cluster as a root phoneme that cannot be split, and as a result, their derivation into variant root forms tends to be highly irregular.

The root is said to contain lexical meaning because it communicates the idea of a real-world concept. It is useful to consider the root as denoting a semantic field because it is within that field that actual words come into existence. The exact number of lexical roots in Qevesa ranges from two- to three thousand; phonologically there are many times that number of permissable roots. This is complicated by the fact that some roots contain bound consonant clusters, and certain consonants may be elided or induce other phonological phenomena.

3.2. Definition of Pattern

A pattern is a bound and often discontinuous morpheme consisting of a sequence of one or more vowels and slots for root phonemes, which either alone or in conjunction with other affixes, interlocks with a root to form a stem, and which generally has a grammatical meaning. The pattern is discontinuous because it intersperses itself among the root consonants, and can be considered as a type of template onto which different roots can be mapped. The derivational affixes include the use of consonants that mark grammatical functions, and these consonants may be used as suffixes, prefixes, or infixes. A further component of pattern marking is the gemination or lengthening of existing or already-inserted consonants or vowels.

Patterns are said to contain grammatical meaning because they signify grammatical or language-internal information; that is, they distinguish word types such as verbal forms, nominal forms, and adjectival forms. They can also signify very specific information about subclasses of the basic word types, such as aspect, number, and case.

3.2.1. Transfix positions

To aid in the description of the patterns or transfixes used to form base stems of verbs, nouns, and adjectives, the positions within a root are labeled as follows: the three consonants are referred to as C_1, C_2, C_3, and the positions adjacent to them are P_0, P_{12}, P_{23}, P_4. However, most transfix patterns consist of two or three discontinuous vowel sequences, which may consist of short or long vowels, or diphthongs. These are referred to as V_1, V_2 and V_3.

3.3. Dictionary Ordering

Qevesa dictionaries are sorted by lexical root and not spelling. Instead of relying on the exact orthography of a word, Qevesa dictionaries are organised by the root or consonant core of a word, providing under that entry every word derived from that particular lexical root. In this regard, a Qevesa dictionary is more akin to a thesaurus, locating all possible variations of a semantic concept under a single entry.

3.4. Other Lexical Types

Other word formation processes in Qevesa include compounding and solid stems.

3.4.1. Compounding

Compounding is the second-most common means of word formation. There are several variations on compounding: roots (and patterns) may be concatenated to form new roots of more consonants; stems may be concatenated to construct new meanings; and words may be strung together as phrases to introduce variations on a theme.

Some lexical roots consist of solid stems; that is, they possess inherent vowels and generally cannot be reduced into the root-pattern paradigm. Such words fall into one of four categories: pronouns, function words, irregular stems, or loan words. The latter category is fairly sparse, as Qevesa tends to rely on substitution of terms, calquing or coinage of new terms. Sometimes, a loan word may be reanalysed as a root, often with an inherent vowel pattern.

3.5. Head/Dependent Marking

Qevesa tends towards dependent marking, although it also exhibits cases of head-marking.

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4. Verbal Morphology

4.1. Features

The consonantal root patterns in Qevesa are used to form basic morphological paradigms. Qevesa verbs are highly inflected, indicating tense and aspect by transfix patterns; topical agreement and modality are marked by agglutinative suffixes. All other constructions, are indicated by periphrasis or syntax.

The stem consists of the root and zero or more derivational affixes conjugated to a particular aspect.

4.2. Verb Root Forms

Although the arrangement of consonants in a root is generally fixed, there are regular processes to derive subtle semantic variations on the meaning of the root, such as causatives and reflexives. These root variants are called forms, or *???* ("constructions"), from the root *mukut* ("build, construct"). There are five primary forms, numbered I–V; these are listed in Table 4.1.

Form	Pattern
I	$C_1uC_2uC_3$
II	$C_1uC_2C_2uC_3$
III	$C_1uC_2C_3u$
IV	$miC_1C_2uC_3u$
V	$taC_1uC_2C_3u$

Table 4.1. *Verb root forms*

4.2.1. Form I

Form I is the most common consonantal root form, containing no preformative affixes or pairing of consonants as occurs in the other forms. It is typically the closest indicator to the lexical meaning of the root, and although it has no particular semantic function associated with it, verbs in Form I are often transitive.

4.2.2. Form II: Intensive

Form II is the intensive stem. It typically indicates an intensive, frequentative or causative meaning, and may also be used to form transitive verbs from intransitive roots.

4.2.3. Form III: Causative

Form III is commonly known as the causative stem. Its most common function is causative; it may also convert transitive verbs into ditransitive ones. It can also have a causative meaning on verbs whose Form 1 root is intransitive, and for some verbs, may convey an assistive or factitive meaning.

4.2.4. Form VI: Reciprocal

Form VI is commonly known as the reciprocal stem. It commonly conveys meanings of a reciprocal or reflexive nature, and is often used to create verbs denoting social interactions.

4.2.5. Form V: Reciprocal Causative

Form V is the reciprocal causative stem, so called for historical reasons as it also includes a number of other intransitive meanings. It is subject to much unpredictable metaphorical and semantic and drift, so actual meanings may vary quite a lot from the Form 1 verb. True reflexives account for only a portion of the verbs in this form. Its main functions are:

4.3. The Infinitive

The infinitive verb is the citation form of the verb, as well as the non-finite form used in constructions involving an auxiliary verb. It is marked by the patterns $C_1uC_2uC_3$.

To be written...

4.4. Conjugation

Qevesa is a highly synthetic language, and verbs are conjugated to indicate aspect, tense, topical agreement, and mood. The conjugated form of the verb is as follows:

(2) *stem*\ASPECT-MOOD-TOPIC

4.4.1. Aspect and Tense

Qevesa verbal morphology primarily indicates aspect rather than tense. There are seven aspectual paradigms, each marked with a transfix pattern. These are given in Table 4.2.

Aspect		I	II	III	IV	V
Perfective	PERF	$C_1uC_2aC_3$	$C_1uC_2C_2aC_3$	$C_1uC_2C_3a$	$miC_1C_2uC_3a$	$taC_1uC_2C_3a$
Momentane	MOMT	$C_1uC_2iC_3$	$C_1uC_2C_2iC_3$	$C_1uC_2C_3i$	$miC_1C_2uC_3i$	$taC_1uC_2C_3i$
Progressive	PROG	$C_1aC_2uC_3$	$C_1aC_2C_2uC_3$	$C_1aC_2C_3u$	$miC_1C_2aC_3u$	$taC_1aC_2C_3u$
Durative	DUR	$C_1aC_2oC_3$	$C_1aC_2C_2oC_3$	$C_1aC_2C_3o$	$miC_1C_2aC_3o$	$taC_1aC_2C_3o$
Habitual	HAB	$C_1oC_2uC_3$	$C_1oC_2C_2uC_3$	$C_1oC_2C_3u$	$miC_1C_2oC_3u$	$taC_1oC_2C_3u$
Inchoative	INCH	$C_1oC_2aC_3$	$C_1oC_2C_2aC_3$	$C_1oC_2C_3a$	$miC_1C_2oC_3a$	$taC_1oC_2C_3a$
Cessative	CESS	$C_1oC_2iC_3$	$C_1oC_2C_2iC_3$	$C_1oC_2C_3i$	$miC_1C_2oC_3i$	$taC_1oC_2C_3i$

Table 4.2. *Aspectual transfix patterns*

4.4.1.1. Perfective

The perfective aspect indicate activities viewed as a single whole. It is typically used to speak of singular events completed in the past, but may also be used to speak of actions without internal structure.

4.4.1.2. Momentane

The momentane aspect indicates brief single-time activities or states.

4.4.1.3. Progressive

The progressive aspect indicates ongoing actions with a change of state. It may also be used to describe intermittent actions.

4.4.1.4. Durative

The durative aspect indicates ongoing actions without a change of state, or actions which last some time.

4.4.1.5. Habitual

The habitual aspect indicates actions that occur habitually. Like the progressive, it may also describe intermittent actions, but in a general sense. It can also be used as a general imperfective aspect, without the implication on continuous actions or states like the progressive and durative aspects.

4.4.1.6. Inchoative

The inchoative aspect emphasises the beginning of an activity or state.

4.4.1.7. Cessative

The cessative aspect emphasises the ending of an activity or state.

4.4.1.8. The Imperatives

Qevesa possesses two imperatives, one for each aspect.

- The **perfective** is used for single complete actions.
- The **imperfective** is used for continuous or otherwise incomplete actions.

The transfix patterns for this series are listed in Table 4.3.

Form	Perfective Imperative PERF;IMP	Imperfective Imperative IPFV;IMP
I	$C_1uC_2auC_3$	$C_1ouC_2uC_3$
II	$C_1uC_2C_2auC_3$	$C_1ouC_2C_2uC_3$
III	$C_1uC_2auC_3$	$C_1ouC_2uC_3$
IV	$miC_1C_2uC_3au$	$miC_1C_2ouC_3u$
V	$taC_1C_2uC_3au$	$taC_1C_2ouC_3u$

Table 4.3. *Imperative series transfix patterns*

4.4.2. Modality

Qevesa predominantly indicates modality by means of suffixes, with the exception of the imperatives described in Section 4.4.1.8. There are five synthetic moods: indicative, mirative, conditional, optative and potential. These are listed in Table 4.4; the left column indicates suffixes that follow a consonant, and the right column suffixes that follow a vowel.

Mood		Suffix
Indicative	IND	-∅
Mirative	MIR	-ine
Conditional	COND	-ise
Optative	OPT	-ite
Potential	POT	-ir

Table 4.4. *Verbal mood suffixes*

The *indicative* mood is used for factual statements and positive beliefs, and as such is the default mood. It is marked with a null morpheme.

The *mirative* mood is used to express surprise and also doubt, irony, sarcasm, etc. It is used to express statements contrary to the speaker's expectations or state of mind.

The *conditional* mood is used to speak of an event whose realization is dependent upon another condition.

The *optative* mood is used to express hopes, wishes and desires.

The *potential* mood indicates that, in the opinion of the speaker, the action or occurrence is considered likely. It can also be used to express that one has the ability to do something.

4.4.3. Topical Agreement

Many of the languages in the ??? family, which includes Therasa and its descendants, employ some variant on an active-stative morphosyntactic alignment. Verbs in Qevesa and related languages are marked for topic, which may be the agent, patient or some oblique noun phrase, irrespective of valency of the verb. This is hypothesised to be a remnant of a system of polypersonal agreement which collapsed into a single suffix that indicated the most important element in the clause.

Nouns are marked with a corresponding *focal case*[1] which serves to indicate the topic of the clause. The topic markers on the verb therefore indicate the role of the topical noun. Syntax also plays a role: nouns in the focal case are always the first element in a clause.

The suffixes for topical agreement are given in Table 4.5.

		Nominative	**Absolutive**	**Oblique**
		NOM	ABS	OBL
Animate	ANIM	-(a)m	-(a)š	-(a)t
Inanimate	INANIM		-(o)š	-(o)t

Table 4.5. *Topical agreement*

4.4.3.1. Nominative Topic

An nominative topic indicates that the noun phrase in the focal case is the voluntary experiencer of an intransitive verb or the agent of a transitive verb. Generally only animate nouns may be agents; to describe an action involving an inanimate noun as agent, a construction using the oblique topic and the instrumental case is used instead.

[1] See Section 5.2.2.1 for more details

4.4.3.2. Absolutive Topic

An absolutive topic indicates that the noun phrase in the focal case is the involuntary experiencer of an intransitive verb; the patient of a transitive verb; and the recipient of a ditransitive verb. Only animate nouns may be voluntary agents of intransitive verbs; inanimate nouns are always marked as involuntary experiencers of intransitive verbs. Furthermore, some intransitive verbs are always involuntary.

4.4.3.3. Oblique Topic

An oblique topic indicates that the noun phrase in the focal case is something other than the agent or patient of a transitive verb. For ditransitive verbs it normally indicates the theme or direct object.

Another common use of the oblique topic is to express an inanimate agent, with the topic noun also being marked with the instrumental case.

4.5. Final Suffixes

In addition

*To be written...*Relativising ???

4.6. Auxiliary Verbs

Auxiliary verbs are used to form periphrastic constructions not covered by the synthetic forms described above. The auxiliary verb takes the conjugations of the main verb, which precedes it in the infinitive.

4.6.1. The Copula

The most commonly used auxiliary verb is the copula *jupu*, which is used to form a variety of constructions. It is unique in that it is the only verb that does not consist of a multi-consonant root, though it conjugates similarly. The conjugated forms of the copula are listed in Table 4.6.

Aspect		**Mood**				
		IND	MIR	COND	OPT	POT
Perfective	PERF	jupa	jupane	jupaisi	jupaite	jupar
Momentane	MOMT	jupi	jupine	jupísi	jupíte	jupir
Progressive	PROG	japu	japune	japuisi	japuite	japur
Durative	DUR	japo	japone	japoisi	japoite	japor
Habitual	HAB	jopu	jopuna	jopuisi	jopuite	jopur
Inchoative	INCH	jopa	jopana	jopaisi	jopaite	jopar
Cessative	CESS	jopi	jopina	jopísi	jopíte	jopir

Table 4.6. *Conjugation of the copula*

The modal suffixes on the copula are slightly different, but the suffixes for topical agreement (see Section 4.4.3) are the same. By itself, the copula functions as an existential verb.

4.6.2. Negation

Verbs in Qevesa are negated by using a combination of the copula as an auxiliary verb and the negative particle *en*, which precedes both. The main verb appears in the infinitive, with the copula taking its inflections, as in a standard auxiliary construction. If the verb is already part of an auxiliary construction, the negation particle precedes this.

4.7. Irregular Verbs

Qevesa verbal morphology is in general highly regular. However, due to sound changes from Therasa, a number of formerly regular roots have developed irregular conjugations, outlined in the sections below. In the tables, the following convensions apply:

- C = consonant
- P = plosive consonant
- H = aspirated plosive
- F = fricative, corresponding to the aspirated plosives
- K = other consonant
- A = vowel
- : = length marker
- lowercase letters indicate specific phonemes, given in IPA
- letters with subscripts refer to root consonants

4.7.1. Soft Roots

Soft roots are those roots which have /h/ in one or more positions. This causes the following sound changes:

- A word-final /h/ induces lengthening of the previous vowel. Suffixes that follow are usually vowel-final.
- A /h/ following an unvoiced plosive causes it to become a geminate aspirated plosive, which are pronounced in Modern Qevesa as fricatives.
- Roots that have /h/ in more than one position follow the rules of both positions. These are exceedlingly rare.

The patterns for soft roots are given in Table 4.7.

	First-soft	**Second-soft**		**Third-soft**	
	h C C	**P h C**	**H h C**	**C P h**	**C K h**
I	$h_1AC_2AC_3$	$P_1Ah_2AC_3$	$F_1Ah_2AC_3$	C_1AP_2A:	C_1AK_2A:
II	$h_1AC_2C_2AC_3$	$P_1Ah_2h_2AC_3$	$F_1Ah_2h_2AC$	$C_1AP_2P_2A$:	$C_1AK_2K_2A$:
III	$h_1AC_2C_3A$	P_1A:C_3A	F_1A:C_3A	C_1AF_2:A	C_1AK_2:A
IV	mi:C_2AC_3A	meF_1:AC_3A	meF_1:AC_3A	mi$C_1P_2Ah_2A$	mi$C_1K_2Ah_3A$
V	ta$h_1AC_2C_3A$	taP_1A:C_3A	taF_1A:C_3A	taC_1AF_3:A	taC_1AK_2:A

Table 4.7. *Soft root patterns*

Soft roots include *puhut* (“speak”) and *murú* (“see”).

4.7.2. Weak Roots

Weak roots had /g/ or /ɟ/ in one or more positions.

G-roots (roots with /g/) induced the most extensive changes: when initial, it elided; when following a vowel, it lengthened that vowel; when following a consonant, it lengthened the consonant; and when between two vowels, it disappeared, causing adjacent transfix patterns to rearrange around the remaining consonants. These roots are thus the most irregular root forms, often with unpredictable patterns.

J-roots (roots with /ɟ/) tend to be less irregular, as all occurrences of /ɟ/ weakened to the approximant /j/. A syllable-final /j/ further weakened to the vowel /i/, often resulting in the appearance of /-i/ offglide diphthongs.

The patterns for weak roots are given in Table 4.8.

	G-roots			**J-roots**		
	g C C	**C g C**	**C C g**	**ɟ C C**	**C ɟ C**	**C C ɟ**
I	AC_2AC_3	C_1AC_3A	C_1AC_2A:	$j_1AC_2AC_3$	$C_1Aj_2AC_3$	C_1AC_2Ai
II	$AC_2C_2AC_3$	$C_1AC_3C_3A$	$C_1AC_2C_2A$:	$j_1AC_2C_2AC_3$	$C_1Aij_2AC_3$	$C_1AC_2C_2Ai$
III	AC_2C_3A	C_1A:C_3A	$C_1AC_2C_2A$	$j_1AC_2C_3A$	C_1AiC_3A	$C_1AC_2j_3A$
IV	mi:C_2AC_3A	miC_1:AC_3A	miC_1AC_2A	meiC_2AC_3A	mi$C_1j_2AC_3A$	mi$C_1C_2Aj_3A$
V	tiAC_2C_3A	taC_1A:C_3A	ta$C_1AC_2C_2A$	tajAC_2C_3A	taC_1AiC_3A	ta$C_1AC_2j_3A$

Table 4.8. *Weak root patterns*

4.7.3. Biliteral Roots

Whilst the overwhelming majority of roots in Qevesa are triliteral, there is a small closed class of true biliteral roots as opposed to the apparently biliteral patterns that *soft* and *weak* roots display. These are ususally distinguishable in that they lack long vowels that were formed on *soft* and *weak* roots from the elision of consonants, though there are a handful of roots with apparent homonymy in some forms and conjugations.

4.7.4. Quadriliteral Roots

Quadriliteral roots also exist.

To be written...

5. Nominal Morphology

5.1. Definitions and Features

Qevesa nouns, like verbs, are highly regular in their declension. They inflect for two non-inherent features: number and case. They are also occasionally marked for animacy, though this is inherent in the noun, and thus is usually only indicated by the declension affixes.

Unlike in some languages, there is no grammatical gender. Instead, Qevesa uses natural gender, and this is an inherent feature of the noun that is neither marked nor affects declension. Explicit constructions to distinguish gender may be used when necessary.

Most nouns have three numbers, a singular, dual or quantitative, and plural, although a small, closed set have a natural number and receive inverse marking.

There are fourteen cases in the standard written language: focal, nominative, absolutive, secundative, genitive, essive, instrumental-commitative, inessive, adessive, illative, allative, elative, ablative and comparative. A fifteenth case, the vocative, exists in some spoken dialects, but this is falling out of use[1].

Nouns can also be marked for four states, which are different types of determinateness.

The citation form of all nouns is the unmarked form, that is, with no suffixes or prefixes.

5.1.1. Animacy

Nouns in the Teralo family of languages display a property known as animacy, in which nouns referring to humans, animals and other things perceived as having consciousness or life decline differently to other nouns in some forms. The animacy of a noun must be known in order to properly decline it to the primary cases and to indicate pronomial forms.

Animate nouns refer to humans, animals, spirits, some plants, and some meteorological and geological phenomena. This includes personal names, possessions, and some body parts. Most living but inanimate life forms are not included, such as the majority of plants, as wells as microbial life forms. Animacy is a fixed feature, so nouns may not switch between animate and inanimate declensions. Exceptions to this include named objects as well as some towns and cities.

[1] It is interesting to note that the vocative case is commonly used when insulting people regardless of dialect.

5.1.2. Proper Nouns

Proper nouns may be formed from words existing in the language[2], often supported by gender markers to disambiguate them from common nouns, especially when used as personal names. A noticeable morphological feature of proper nouns is that their case markers are enclitic rather than suffixed, separated by a colon or a non-breaking space. Proper names are seldom pluralised.

5.2. Nominal Declension

Qevesa noun words consist of the stem, followed by number, possessor and case marking:

(3) ARTICLE=*stem*-NUMBER-POSSESSOR-CASE

The noun phrase may also be preceded by a clitic to indicate the state.

5.2.1. Number

Qevesa nouns have three numbers, singular, dual and plural, which are marked by a series of suffixes that display a form of inverse marking. Every countable noun has an inherent ("natural") number, which is unmarked, and is only marked for number when the noun occurs in a different number.

The dual number also functions as a quantative number. By itself, it indicates that there are exactly two of the noun. However, if a quantity is to be specified, such as with a number word or quantifier, the dual form is also used.

The suffixes that indicate number are listed in Table 5.1. An epenthetic *-e-* may be inserted if the suffix follows a consonant, but this is somewhat irregular and depends on both the previous consonant and the suffixes, if any, that follow.

In addition, a small closed set of nouns has plural declining forms that are different to their base form.

Number		Suffix
Natural		-∅
Singulative	SGV	-(e)r
Dual/Quantitative	DU	-(e)v
Plural	PL	-(e)s

Table 5.1. *Grammatical number suffixes*

[2]See ?? on ?? for derivation of proper nouns.

5.2.2. Case

Qevesa possesses fourteen cases (fifteen if the marginal vocative is included), which are divided into two groups. The primary cases, of which there are four, indicate morphosyntactic roles of the noun with respect to the verb; the remaining ten cases are the secondary cases, and these are mostly locative and adverbial cases.

The case suffixes are listed in Table 5.2. The left columns list suffixes that follow a consonant, and the right columns list suffixes that follow a vowel.

Noun Case		**Animate**		**Inanimate**	
		ANIM		INANIM	
Focal	FOC	-a	-∅	-a	-na
	FOC_2	-a	-a	-on	-n
Nominative	NOM	-am	-m	(-om)	(-m)
Absolutive	ABS	-aš	-š	-oš	-š
Secundative	SDT	-ot	-t	-ot	-t
Genitive	GEN	-ek	-k	-ok	-k
Essive	ESS	-el	-l	-ol	-l
Instrumental	INS	-ar	-r	-or	-ra
Inessive	INE	-essi	-ssi	-ossa	-ssa
Adessive	ADE	-ezi	-zi	-oza	-za
Illative	ILL	-esti	-sti	-osta	-sta
Allative	ALL	-etti	-tti	-otta	-tta
Elative	ELA	-espi	-spi	-ospa	-spa
Ablative	ABL	-eppi	-ppi	-ompa	-mpa
Comparative	COMP	-ech	-ch	-och	-ch
(Vocative)	VOC	-o	-jo		

Table 5.2. *Case suffixes*

5.2.2.1. Focal

The focal cases mark the topic of the verb phrase. The role of the noun phrase marked as the focus is indicated on the verb, using the topical agreement suffixes as described in Section 4.4.3. This case has an additional form which is used when the focus of the verb phrase is already marked with one of the secondary cases, listed in Table 5.2 as FOC_2.

5.2.2.2. Nominative

The nominative case marks the voluntary experiencer of an intransitive verb, the agent of a transitive verb, or the donor of a ditransitive verb. Only animate nouns can be agents.

5.2.2.3. Absolutive

The absolutive case marks the involuntary experiencer of an intransitive verb, the patient of a transitive verb, or the recipient of a ditransitive verb.

5.2.2.4. Secundative

The secundative case marks the theme of a ditransitive verb.

5.2.2.5. Genitive

The genitive case indicates the possessor of another noun. Pronomial possessors are indicated by means of a suffix on the possessed item.

5.2.2.6. Essive

The essive case indicates duration and time. It also indicates a temporary state of being or existence.

5.2.2.7. Instrumental

The instrumental case indicates the means by which the action is performed. It is also used to indicate inanimate agents, as inanimate nouns cannot perform actions of their own volition.

It may also be used in a comitative sense, i.e. to indicate the person in whose company the action is carried out.

5.2.2.8. Inessive

The inessive case indicates internal location.

5.2.2.9. Adessive

The adessive case indicates external location.

5.2.2.10. Illative

The illative case indicates motion from the exterior to the interior.

5.2.2.11. Allative

The allative case indicates motion towards the noun.

5.2.2.12. Elative

The elative case indicates motion from the interior to the exterior.

5.2.2.13. Ablative

The ablative case indicates motion away from the noun.

5.2.2.14. Comparative

The comparative case indicates a likeness to something, or the standard to which something is compared.

5.2.2.15. Vocative

A vocative case exists in some dialects, and is marginally used in the standard language.

5.2.2.16. Use of the Locative Cases

The locative cases are logically grouped. There are two positions (internal and external) and three directions (static, movement towards and movement away). Combining these results in the six cases, illustrated in Table 5.3.

	Interior	**Exterior**
Static	Inessive	Adessive
Movement towards	Illative	Allative
Movement away	Elative	Ablative

Table 5.3. *Locative cases*

Finer distinctions in location are given with postpositions, which are described in **??**.

5.2.3. Articles

There are three articles in Qevesa, the definite, partitive and negative, indicated by clitics that precede the noun and any modifiers.

The *definite* article marks the noun for definiteness, and functions similarly to the definite article in English (though used far more frequently). It has two forms, *a* and *az*, the former preceding consonants and the latter before vowels.

The *partitive* article makes the noun partitive. It functions broadly similarly to the English determiner 'some', but may also be required by some quantifiers. Like the definite state, it also has two forms, *mie* and *mies*.

The *negative* article negates the noun, and is distinct from negating the verb phrase. It is formed by the clitic *en*, which is identical to the numeral 'zero'.

Count nouns with the partitive or negative articles must also be marked with the quantitative number, whereas mass nouns never take a number suffix.

5.3. Pronouns and Pronomial forms

Pronouns are roughly equivalent to nouns in terms of syntax and morphology. They serve as substitutes for other nouns or noun phrases that have previously been mentioned or can be inferred from context. There are a number of types of pronouns in Qevesa, including personal pronouns, demonstrative pronouns and interrogative pronouns.

5.3.1. Personal Pronouns

The personal pronouns stand in for other nouns, indicating that noun's person, number and case. Most personal pronouns refer only to animate referents: a separate inanimate pronoun is used for inanimate referents. There are two first person plural pronouns, an inclusive, which includes the listener, and an exclusive, which does not.

Personal pronouns are declined to the primary cases by suffixation; other case constructions use a stem derived from the case ending combined with the suffix form of the pronoun. The suffix form is used to indicate posession; pronouns are not declined to the genetive case.

The base forms of the pronouns are given in Table 5.4, and the cases with personal suffixes are given in Table 5.5.

	Stem		Cases				
	Root	Suffix	FOC	NOM	ABS	SDT	GEN
1SG	je	-(a)i	je	jem	ješ	jeut	jek
2SG	tá	-ut	tá	tám	táš	tait	ták
3SG	mi	-(i)m	mi	mim	miš	miot	miek
1DU;INC	ju	-iu, -iv	íva	jum	juš	ívot	ívek
1DU;EXC	če	-(e)če	čia	čém	čéš	čeut	ček
2DU	tav	-(e)tu	táva	távam	távaš	távot	távek
3DU	miv	-(u)mi	miva	mivam	mivaš	mivot	mivek
1PL;INC	is	-isa, -si	ísa	ísam	ísaš	ísot	ísek
1PL;EXC	čes	-(e)če	česa	česam	česaš	česot	česek
2PL	tás	-(a)tá	tása	tásam	tásaš	tásot	tásek
3PL	mis	-(a)mi	misa	misam	misaš	misot	misek
INANIM;SG	han	-an, -ːn	hanna	hanom	hanoš	hanot	hanek
INANIM;DU	vina	-ve, -ːve	vinna	vinom	vinoš	vinot	vinek
INANIM;PL	sina	-se, -ːse	sinna	sinom	sinoš	sinot	sinek

Table 5.4. *Personal pronouns*

		Cases								
		ESS	INS	INE	ADE	ILL	ALL	ELA	ABL	COMP
		el-	*ed-*	*ess-*	*ez-*	*est-*	*ett-*	*esp-*	*epp-*	*cha-*
1SG	*-(a)i*	elai	erai	essai	ezai	estai	ettai	espai	eppai	chai
2SG	*-ut*	elut	erut	essut	ezut	estut	ettut	esput	epput	chát
3SG	*-im*	elim	erim	essim	ezim	estim	ettim	espim	eppim	chaim
1DU;INC	*-iva*	eliva	eriva	essiva	eziva	estiva	ettiva	espiva	eppiva	chaiva
1DU;EXC	*-(e)čev*	elečev	erečev	essečev	ezečev	estečev	ettečev	espečev	eppečev	chačev
2DU	*-(a)tuv*	elatuv	eratuv	essatuv	ezatuv	estatuv	ettatuv	espatuv	eppatuv	chatuv
3DU	*-(a)miv*	elamiv	eramiv	essamiv	ezamiv	estamiv	ettamiv	espamiv	eppamiv	chamiv
1PL;INC	*-isa*	elisa	erisa	essisa	ezisa	estisa	ettisa	espisa	eppisa	chaisa
1PL;EXC	*-(e)čes*	elečes	erečes	essečes	ezečes	estečes	ettečes	espečes	eppečes	chačes
2PL	*-(a)tus*	elatus	eratus	essatus	ezatus	estatus	ettatus	espatus	eppatus	chatus
3PL	*-(a)mis*	elamis	eramis	essamis	ezamis	estamis	ettamis	espamis	eppamis	chamis
		ola-	*oda-*	*ossa-*	*oza-*	*osta-*	*otta-*	*ospa-*	*ompa-*	*cho-*
INANIM;SG	*-:n*	olán	orán	ossán	ozán	ostán	ottán	ospán	ompán	chón
INANIM;DU	*-:ve*	oláve	oráve	ossáve	ozáve	ostáve	ottáve	ospáve	ompáve	chóve
INANIM;PL	*-:se*	olése	orése	ossése	ozése	ostése	ottése	ospése	ompése	chóse

Table 5.5. *Cases with personal suffixes*

5.3.1.1. Possessive Suffixes

Pronomial genetive forms are rarely used when the possessor is animate; instead, nouns are marked with suffixes that indicate the possessor. There are several different possessive suffixes for each person, and the rules as to which is used when are complex. In general, the bracketed vowels are epenthetic, and are only inserted after a consonant. However, when the possessive suffix follows a number suffix, only one of those suffixes may contain an epenthetic vowel, with the exception of the first person singular, which always occurs as *-ai* after a consonant. The first person dual suffix *-iu* precedes a consonant, and *-iv* precedes a vowel.

These suffixes also influence whether the vowel or consonant form of the following case suffix is used.

Complete tables of the regular noun suffix combinations are given in Appendix A.

5.3.2. Reflexive and Reciprocal Pronouns

Qevesa possesses a single reflexive pronoun, *meicha* 'self', used to refer to something already mentioned. It inflects with the personal suffixes to agree in person with its antecedent. A related pronoun is the reciprocal pronoun *mocchem*, which does not take personal suffixes.

5.3.3. Demonstrative and Correlative Pronouns

Qevesa has three degrees of demonstrative pronouns, as well as an interrogative series.

Proximal
: The proximal series refers to things closer to the speaker than the listener;

Medial
: The medial series refers to things closer to the listener than the speaker; and

Distal
: The distal series refers to things that are far from both speaker and listener.

Demonstrative pronouns must agree in number and case with their antecedent, unlike all other types of modifiers, such as adjectives.

The demonstrative pronouns are are listed in Table 5.6.

5.4. Postpositions

As a left-branching language, Qevesa tends to use postpositions almost exclusively. Many postpositions are inflected for case, and require the complement after which they are placed to adopt a particular case form as well.

			Proximal	**Medial**	**Distal**	**Interrogative**
			PROX	MED	DIST	INT
			co-	*ko-*	*tha-*	*ve-*
Animate	ANIM	*-uka*	couka	kouka	thauka	veuka
Inanimate	INANIM	*-ina*	coina	koina	thaina	veina
Location	LOC	*-zie*	cozie	kozie	thazie	vezia
Source	SRC	*-spe*	cospe	kospe	thaspe	vespa
Destination	DEST	*-tte*	cotte	kotte	thatte	vetta
Time	TIME	*-lle*	colle	kolle	thalle	vella
Manner	MAN	*-ru*	coru	koru	tharu	vera

Table 5.6. *Demonstrative pronouns*

6. Adjectival Morphology

To be written...

7. Numerals

Qevesa, in common with other Teralo languages, uses a duodecimal or base-12 number system for both integers and fractions. The basic number words are listed in Table 7.1.

	Cardinal
0_{12}	en
1_{12}	ira
2_{12}	vít
3_{12}	kor
4_{12}	qese
5_{12}	nicha
6_{12}	zum
7_{12}	ikuš
8_{12}	soppi
9_{12}	jouka
A_{12}	mieri
B_{12}	túre
10_{12}	ševa

Table 7.1. *Basic numerals*

Numerals from 11_{12} to $2B_{12}$ are suffixed with *-váš*:

11_{12} *erváš*
12_{12} *vítváš*
13_{12} *korvás*
14_{12} *qeseváš*
15_{12} *nichaváš*
16_{12} *zumváš*
17_{12} *ikušváš*
28_{12} *soppiváš*
29_{12} *joukaváš*
$2A_{12}$ *mieriváš*

$2B_{12}$ *túreváš*

Numerals from 20_{12} to $B0_{12}$ are suffixed with *-cet*:

20_{12} *vítcet*
30_{12} *korcet*
40_{12} *qesecet*
50_{12} *nichacet*
70_{12} *ikušcet*
$A0_{12}$ *miericet*
BB_{12} *túrecet-túre*

Numerals from 100_{12} to $B00_{12}$ are suffixed with *-tús*:

100_{12} *ertús*
200_{12} *víttús*
300_{12} *kortús*
409_{12} *qesetús-jouka*
752_{12} *ikuštús-nichacet-vít*

Numerals from 1000_{12} to $B000_{12}$ use the suffix *-mazi*:

1000_{12} *ermazi*
2000_{12} *vítmazi*
4000_{12} *qesemazi*
8603_{12} *soppimazi-zumtús-kor*
$10{,}000_{12}$ *ševamazi*
$17{,}029_{12}$ *ševaikušmazi-vítcet-jouka*
$50{,}000_{12}$ *nichatúsmazi*
$93{,}487_{12}$ *joukacet-kormazi qesetús-soppicet-ikuš*
$100{,}000_{12}$ *ertúsmazi*
$582{,}196_{12}$ *nichatús-soppicet-vítmazi ertús-joukacet-zum*

8. Constituent Order Typology

The preceding chapters dealt primarily with the morphology of Qevesa, with only occasional references to principles of usage. All major aspects of word formation have been covered. The focus of this document shifts to syntax: how the language assembles words into meaningful sentences.

8.1. Main Clauses

Qevesa syntax is fairly fluid, and tends towards being largely left-branching or head-final. The only strict requirement of a sentence is that the verb must occur last, and that the topic, if present, must be first. All other elements may be freely ordered by importance. The general word order is thus *TOPIC–COMMENT–VERB*.

8.1.1. Topic Marking

Qevesa is a *topic-prominent* language, which means that the topic is semantically the most important argument of the verb. The topic is indicated by the noun phrase in the nominative case, with the syntactic role marked on the verb. Any of the constituent phrases can be marked as the topic; it usually consists of the element that the speaker considers to be the most important.

Qevesa verbs must agree in person and number with the topic of the sentence. Verbs are marked for the syntactic role of the topic; when this marking indicates a sufficient degree of information, such as a pronoun in the first or second person, the topical phrase may be omitted.

8.2. Verb Phrase

Transitive verb phrases in Qevesa typically consist of just a verb. *To be written…*

8.3. Noun Phrase

8.4. Adpositional phrase

8.5. Comparative constructions

8.6. Questions and interrogative constructions

Appendix A. Noun Suffix Tables

This appendix lists the most common forms that noun suffixes can take. The first person dual and plural exclusive possessive suffixes are identical, as are the third person dual/plural suffixes.

All of these tables omit the second focal case marker, which would simply suffix *-a*, *-on* or *-n*, depending on the animacy of the noun and whether the preceding letter is a vowel or consonant.

Case		NIL	1SG	2SG	3SG	1DU;INC	2DU	1PL;INC	1PL;EXC	2PL	3PL
Focal	NAT	-a	-ai	-uta	-ima	-iva	-etua	-isa	-ečé	-atá	-amia
	SGV	-era	-erai	-erta	-erma	-eriva	-ertua	-erisa	-erčé	-ertá	-ermia
	DU	-eva	-evai	-evta	-evma	-eviva	-evtua	-evisa	-evčé	-evtá	-evmia
	PL	-esa	-esai	-esta	-esma	-esiva	-estua	-esisa	-esčé	-está	-esmia
Nominative	NAT	-am	-aim	-utam	-imam	-ium	-etum	-isam	-ečem	-atám	-amim
	SGV	-eram	-eraim	-ertam	-ermam	-erium	-ertum	-ersim	-erčem	-ertám	-ermim
	DU	-evam	-evaim	-evtam	-evmam	-evium	-evtum	-evsim	-evčem	-evtám	-evmim
	PL	-esam	-esaim	-estam	-esmam	-esium	-estum	-essim	-esčem	-estám	-esmim
Absolutive	NAT	-aš	-aiš	-utaš	-imaš	-iuš	-etuš	-isaš	-ečeš	-atáš	-amiš
	SGV	-eraš	-eraiš	-ertaš	-ermaš	-eriuš	-ertuš	-ersiš	-erčeš	-ertáš	-ermiš
	DU	-evaš	-evaiš	-evtaš	-evmaš	-eviuš	-evtuš	-evsiš	-evčeš	-evtáš	-evmiš
	PL	-esaš	-esaiš	-estaš	-esmaš	-esiuš	-estuš	-essiš	-esčeš	-estáš	-esmiš

Case		NIL	1SG	2SG	3SG	1DU;INC	2DU	1PL;INC	1PL;EXC	2PL	3PL
Secundative	NAT	-ot	-ait	-utat	-imat	-iut	-etut	-isat	-ečet	-atát	-amit
	SGV	-erot	-erait	-ertat	-ermat	-eriut	-ertut	-ersit	-erčet	-ertát	-ermit
	DU	-evot	-evait	-evtat	-evmat	-eviut	-evtut	-evsit	-evčet	-evtát	-evmit
	PL	-esot	-esait	-estat	-esmat	-esiut	-estut	-essit	-esčet	-estát	-esmit
Genetive	NAT	-ek	-aik	-utak	-imak	-iuk	-etuk	-isak	-eček	-aták	-amik
	SGV	-erek	-eraik	-ertak	-ermak	-eriuk	-ertuk	-ersik	-erček	-erták	-ermik
	DU	-evek	-evaik	-evtak	-evmak	-eviuk	-evtuk	-evsik	-evček	-evták	-evmik
	PL	-esek	-esaik	-estak	-esmak	-esiuk	-estuk	-essik	-esček	-esták	-esmik
Essive	NAT	-el	-ail	-utal	-imal	-iul	-etul	-isal	-ečel	-atál	-amil
	SGV	-erel	-erail	-ertal	-ermal	-eriul	-ertul	-ersil	-erčel	-ertál	-ermil
	DU	-evel	-evail	-evtal	-evmal	-eviul	-evtul	-evsil	-evčel	-evtál	-evmil
	PL	-esel	-esail	-estal	-esmal	-esiul	-estul	-essil	-esčel	-estál	-esmil
Instrumental	NAT	-eri	-airi	-utari	-imari	-iuri	-eturi	-isari	-ečeri	-atári	-amiri
	SGV	-ereri	-erairi	-ertari	-ermari	-eriuri	-erturi	-ersiri	-erčeri	-ertári	-ermiri
	DU	-everi	-evairi	-evtari	-evmari	-eviuri	-evturi	-evsiri	-evčeri	-evtári	-evmiri
	PL	-eseri	-esairi	-estari	-esmari	-esiuri	-esturi	-essiri	-esčeri	-estári	-esmiri
Inessive	NAT	-essi	-aissi	-utassi	-imassi	-iussi	-etussi	-isassi	-ečessi	-atássi	-amissi
	SGV	-eressi	-eraissi	-ertassi	-ermassi	-eriussi	-ertussi	-ersissi	-erčessi	-ertássi	-ermissi
	DU	-evessi	-evaissi	-evtassi	-evmassi	-eviussi	-evtussi	-evsissi	-evčessi	-evtássi	-evmissi
	PL	-esessi	-esaissi	-estassi	-esmassi	-esiussi	-estussi	-essissi	-esčessi	-estássi	-esmissi

Case		NIL	1SG	2SG	3SG	1DU;INC	2DU	1PL;INC	1PL;EXC	2PL	3PL
Adessive	NAT	-ezi	-aizi	-utazi	-imazi	-iuzi	-etuzi	-isazi	-ečezi	-atázi	-amizi
	SGV	-erezi	-eraizi	-ertazi	-ermazi	-eriuzi	-ertuzi	-ersizi	-erčezi	-ertázi	-ermizi
	DU	-evezi	-evaizi	-evtazi	-evmazi	-eviuzi	-evtuzi	-evsizi	-evčezi	-evtázi	-evmizi
	PL	-esezi	-esaizi	-estazi	-esmazi	-esiuzi	-estuzi	-essizi	-esčezi	-estázi	-esmizi
Illative	NAT	-esti	-aisti	-utasti	-imasti	-iusti	-etusti	-isasti	-ečesti	-atásti	-amisti
	SGV	-eresti	-eraisti	-ertasti	-ermasti	-eriusti	-ertusti	-ersisti	-erčesti	-ertásti	-ermisti
	DU	-evesti	-evaisti	-evtasti	-evmasti	-eviusti	-evtusti	-evsisti	-evčesti	-evtásti	-evmisti
	PL	-esesti	-esaisti	-estasti	-esmasti	-esiusti	-estusti	-essisti	-esčesti	-estásti	-esmisti
Allative	NAT	-etti	-aitti	-utatti	-imatti	-iutti	-etutti	-isatti	-ečetti	-atátti	-amitti
	SGV	-eretti	-eraitti	-ertatti	-ermatti	-eriutti	-ertutti	-ersitti	-erčetti	-ertátti	-ermitti
	DU	-evetti	-evaitti	-evtatti	-evmatti	-eviutti	-evtutti	-evsitti	-evčetti	-evtátti	-evmitti
	PL	-esetti	-esaitti	-estatti	-esmatti	-esiutti	-estutti	-essitti	-esčetti	-estátti	-esmitti
Elative	NAT	-espi	-aispi	-utaspi	-imaspi	-iuspi	-etuspi	-isaspi	-ečespi	-atáspi	-amispi
	SGV	-erespi	-eraispi	-ertaspi	-ermaspi	-eriuspi	-ertuspi	-ersispi	-erčespi	-ertáspi	-ermispi
	DU	-evespi	-evaispi	-evtaspi	-evmaspi	-eviuspi	-evtuspi	-evsispi	-evčespi	-evtáspi	-evmispi
	PL	-esespi	-esaispi	-estaspi	-esmaspi	-esiuspi	-estuspi	-essispi	-esčespi	-estáspi	-esmispi
Ablative	NAT	-eppi	-aippi	-utappi	-imappi	-iuppi	-etuppi	-isappi	-ečeppi	-atáppi	-amippi
	SGV	-ereppi	-eraippi	-ertappi	-ermappi	-eriuppi	-ertuppi	-ersippi	-erčeppi	-ertáppi	-ermippi
	DU	-eveppi	-evaippi	-evtappi	-evmappi	-eviuppi	-evtuppi	-evsippi	-evčeppi	-evtáppi	-evmippi
	PL	-eseppi	-esaippi	-estappi	-esmappi	-esiuppi	-estuppi	-essippi	-esčeppi	-estáppi	-esmippi

Case		NIL	1SG	2SG	3SG	1DU;INC	2DU	1PL;INC	1PL;EXC	2PL	3PL
Comparative	NAT	-ech	-aich	-utach	-imach	-iuch	-etuch	-isach	-ečech	-atách	-amich
	SGV	-erech	-eraich	-ertach	-ermach	-eriuch	-ertuch	-ersich	-erčech	-ertách	-ermich
	DU	-evech	-evaich	-evtach	-evmach	-eviuch	-evtuch	-evsich	-evčech	-evtách	-evmich
	PL	-esech	-esaich	-estach	-esmach	-esiuch	-estuch	-essich	-esčech	-estách	-esmich

Table A.1. *Consonant-final animate noun suffixes*

Case		NIL	1SG	2SG	3SG	1DU;INC	2DU	1PL;INC	1PL;EXC	2PL	3PL
Focal	NAT	-∅	-i	-uta	-ima	-iva	-tua	-isa	-čé	-tá	-mia
	SGV	-ra	-rai	-rta	-rma	-riva	-rtua	-risa	-rčé	-rtá	-rmia
	DU	-va	-vai	-vta	-vma	-viva	-vtua	-visa	-včé	-vtá	-vmia
	PL	-sa	-sai	-sta	-sma	-siva	-stua	-sisa	-sčé	-stá	-smia
Nominative	NAT	-m	-im	-utam	-imam	-ivam	-tum	-isam	-čem	-tám	-mim
	SGV	-ram	-raim	-rtam	-rmam	-rium	-rtum	-rsim	-rčem	-rtám	-rmim
	DU	-vam	-vaim	-vtam	-vmam	-vium	-vtum	-vsim	-včem	-vtám	-vmim
	PL	-sam	-saim	-stam	-smam	-sium	-stum	-ssim	-sčem	-stám	-smim
Absolutive	NAT	-š	-iš	-utaš	-imaš	-ivaš	-tuš	-isaš	-češ	-táš	-miš
	SGV	-raš	-raiš	-rtaš	-rmaš	-riuš	-rtuš	-rsiš	-rčeš	-rtáš	-rmiš
	DU	-vaš	-vaiš	-vtaš	-vmaš	-viuš	-vtuš	-vsiš	-včeš	-vtáš	-vmiš
	PL	-saš	-saiš	-staš	-smaš	-siuš	-stuš	-ssiš	-sčeš	-stáš	-smiš

Case		NIL	1SG	2SG	3SG	1DU;INC	2DU	1PL;INC	1PL;EXC	2PL	3PL
Secundative	NAT	-t	-it	-utat	-imat	-ivat	-tut	-isat	-čet	-tát	-mit
	SGV	-rot	-rait	-rtat	-rmat	-riut	-rtut	-rsit	-rčet	-rtát	-rmit
	DU	-vot	-vait	-vtat	-vmat	-viut	-vtut	-vsit	-včet	-vtát	-vmit
	PL	-sot	-sait	-stat	-smat	-siut	-stut	-ssit	-sčet	-stát	-smit
Genetive	NAT	-k	-ik	-utak	-imak	-ivak	-tuk	-isak	-ček	-ták	-mik
	SGV	-rek	-raik	-rtak	-rmak	-riuk	-rtuk	-rsik	-rček	-rták	-rmik
	DU	-vek	-vaik	-vtak	-vmak	-viuk	-vtuk	-vsik	-vček	-vták	-vmik
	PL	-sek	-saik	-stak	-smak	-siuk	-stuk	-ssik	-sček	-ták	-smik
Essive	NAT	-l	-il	-utal	-imal	-ival	-tul	-isal	-čel	-tál	-mil
	SGV	-rel	-rail	-rtal	-rmal	-riul	-rtul	-rsil	-rčel	-rtál	-rmil
	DU	-vel	-vail	-vtal	-vmal	-viul	-vtul	-vsil	-včel	-vtál	-vmil
	PL	-sel	-sail	-stal	-smal	-siul	-stul	-ssil	-sčel	-stál	-smil
Instrumental	NAT	-ri	-iri	-utari	-imari	-ivari	-turi	-isari	-čeri	-tári	-miri
	SGV	-reri	-rairi	-rtari	-rmari	-riuri	-rturi	-rsiri	-rčeri	-rtári	-rmiri
	DU	-veri	-vairi	-vtari	-vmari	-viuri	-vturi	-vsiri	-včeri	-vtári	-vmiri
	PL	-seri	-sairi	-stari	-smari	-siuri	-sturi	-ssiri	-sčeri	-stári	-smiri
Inessive	NAT	-ssi	-issi	-utassi	-imassi	-ivassi	-tussi	-isassi	-čessi	-tássi	-missi
	SGV	-ressi	-raissi	-rtassi	-rmassi	-riussi	-rtussi	-rsissi	-rčessi	-rtássi	-rmissi
	DU	-vessi	-vaissi	-vtassi	-vmassi	-viussi	-vtussi	-vsissi	-včessi	-vtássi	-vmissi
	PL	-sessi	-saissi	-stassi	-smassi	-siussi	-stussi	-ssissi	-sčessi	-stássi	-smissi

Case		NIL	1SG	2SG	3SG	1DU;INC	2DU	1PL;INC	1PL;EXC	2PL	3PL
Adessive	NAT	-zi	-izi	-utazi	-imazi	-ivazi	-tuzi	-isazi	-čezi	-tázi	-mizi
	SGV	-rezi	-raizi	-rtazi	-rmazi	-riuzi	-rtuzi	-rsizi	-rčezi	-rtázi	-rmizi
	DU	-vezi	-vaizi	-vtazi	-vmazi	-viuzi	-vtuzi	-vsizi	-včezi	-vtázi	-vmizi
	PL	-sezi	-saizi	-stazi	-smazi	-siuzi	-stuzi	-ssizi	-sčezi	-stázi	-smizi
Illative	NAT	-sti	-isti	-utasti	-imasti	-ivasti	-tusti	-isasti	-česti	-tásti	-misti
	SGV	-resti	-raisti	-rtasti	-rmasti	-riusti	-rtusti	-rsisti	-rčesti	-rtásti	-rmisti
	DU	-vesti	-vaisti	-vtasti	-vmasti	-viusti	-vtusti	-vsisti	-včesti	-vtásti	-vmisti
	PL	-sesti	-saisti	-stasti	-smasti	-siusti	-stusti	-ssisti	-sčesti	-stásti	-smisti
Allative	NAT	-tti	-itti	-utatti	-imatti	-ivatti	-tutti	-isatti	-četti	-tátti	-mitti
	SGV	-retti	-raitti	-rtatti	-rmatti	-riutti	-rtutti	-rsitti	-rčetti	-rtátti	-rmitti
	DU	-vetti	-vaitti	-vtatti	-vmatti	-viutti	-vtutti	-vsitti	-včetti	-vtátti	-vmitti
	PL	-setti	-saitti	-statti	-smatti	-siutti	-stutti	-ssitti	-sčetti	-státti	-smitti
Elative	NAT	-spi	-ispi	-utaspi	-imaspi	-ivaspi	-tuspi	-isaspi	-čespi	-táspi	-mispi
	SGV	-respi	-raispi	-rtaspi	-rmaspi	-riuspi	-rtuspi	-rsispi	-rčespi	-rtáspi	-rmispi
	DU	-vespi	-vaispi	-vtaspi	-vmaspi	-viuspi	-vtuspi	-vsispi	-včespi	-vtáspi	-vmispi
	PL	-sespi	-saispi	-staspi	-smaspi	-siuspi	-stuspi	-ssispi	-sčespi	-stáspi	-smispi
Ablative	NAT	-ppi	-ippi	-utappi	-imappi	-ivappi	-tuppi	-isappi	-čeppi	-táppi	-mippi
	SGV	-reppi	-raippi	-rtappi	-rmappi	-riuppi	-rtuppi	-rsippi	-rčeppi	-rtáppi	-rmippi
	DU	-veppi	-vaippi	-vtappi	-vmappi	-viuppi	-vtuppi	-vsippi	-včeppi	-vtáppi	-vmippi
	PL	-seppi	-saippi	-stappi	-smappi	-siuppi	-stuppi	-ssippi	-sčeppi	-stáppi	-smippi

Case		NIL	1SG	2SG	3SG	1DU;INC	2DU	1PL;INC	1PL;EXC	2PL	3PL
Comparative	NAT	-chi	-ich	-utach	-imach	-ivach	-tuch	-isach	-čech	-tách	-mich
	SGV	-rech	-raich	-rtach	-rmach	-riuch	-rtuch	-rsich	-rčech	-rtách	-rmich
	DU	-vech	-vaich	-vtach	-vmach	-viuch	-vtuch	-vsich	-včech	-vtách	-vmich
	PL	-sech	-saich	-stach	-smach	-siuch	-stuch	-ssich	-sčech	-stách	-smich

Table A.2. *Vowel-final animate noun suffixes*

Case		NIL	1SG	2SG	3SG	1DU;INC	2DU	1PL;INC	1PL;EXC	2PL	3PL
Focal	NAT	-a	-ai	-uta	-ima	-iva	-etua	-isa	-ečé	-atá	-amia
	SGV	-era	-erai	-erta	-erma	-eriva	-ertua	-erisa	-erčé	-ertá	-ermia
	DU	-eva	-evai	-evta	-evma	-eviva	-evtua	-evisa	-evčé	-evtá	-evmia
	PL	-esa	-esai	-esta	-esma	-esiva	-estua	-esisa	-esčé	-está	-esmia
Nominative	NAT	-om	-aim	-utam	-imam	-ium	-etum	-isam	-ečem	-atám	-amim
	SGV	-eram	-eraim	-ertam	-ermam	-erium	-ertum	-ersim	-erčem	-ertám	-ermim
	DU	-evam	-evaim	-evtam	-evmam	-evium	-evtum	-evsim	-evčem	-evtám	-evmim
	PL	-esam	-esaim	-estam	-esmam	-esium	-estum	-essim	-esčem	-estám	-esmim
Absolutive	NAT	-oš	-aiš	-utaš	-imaš	-iuš	-etuš	-isaš	-ečeš	-atáš	-amiš
	SGV	-eraš	-eraiš	-ertaš	-ermaš	-eriuš	-ertuš	-ersiš	-erčeš	-ertáš	-ermiš
	DU	-evaš	-evaiš	-evtaš	-evmaš	-eviuš	-evtuš	-evsiš	-evčeš	-evtáš	-evmiš
	PL	-esaš	-esaiš	-estaš	-esmaš	-esiuš	-estuš	-essiš	-esčeš	-estáš	-esmiš

Case		NIL	1SG	2SG	3SG	1DU;INC	2DU	1PL;INC	1PL;EXC	2PL	3PL
Secundative	NAT	-ot	-ait	-utat	-imat	-iut	-etut	-isat	-ečet	-atát	-amit
	SGV	-erot	-erait	-ertat	-ermat	-eriut	-ertut	-ersit	-erčet	-ertát	-ermit
	DU	-evot	-evait	-evtat	-evmat	-eviut	-evtut	-evsit	-evčet	-evtát	-evmit
	PL	-esot	-esait	-estat	-esmat	-esiut	-estut	-essit	-esčet	-estát	-esmit
Genetive	NAT	-ok	-aik	-utak	-imak	-iuk	-etuk	-isak	-eček	-aták	-amik
	SGV	-erok	-eraik	-ertak	-ermak	-eriuk	-ertuk	-ersik	-erček	-erták	-ermik
	DU	-evok	-evaik	-evtak	-evmak	-eviuk	-evtuk	-evsik	-evček	-evták	-evmik
	PL	-esok	-esaik	-estak	-esmak	-esiuk	-estuk	-essik	-esček	-esták	-esmik
Essive	NAT	-ol	-ail	-utal	-imal	-iul	-etul	-isal	-ečel	-atál	-amil
	SGV	-erol	-erail	-ertal	-ermal	-eriul	-ertul	-ersil	-erčel	-ertál	-ermil
	DU	-evol	-evail	-evtal	-evmal	-eviul	-evtul	-evsil	-evčel	-evtál	-evmil
	PL	-esol	-esail	-estal	-esmal	-esiul	-estul	-essil	-esčel	-estál	-esmil
Instrumental	NAT	-ora	-aira	-utara	-imara	-iura	-etura	-isara	-ečera	-atára	-amira
	SGV	-erora	-eraira	-ertara	-ermara	-eriura	-ertura	-ersira	-erčera	-ertára	-ermira
	DU	-evora	-evaira	-evtara	-evmara	-eviura	-evtura	-evsira	-evčera	-evtára	-evmira
	PL	-esora	-esaira	-estara	-esmara	-esiura	-estura	-essira	-esčera	-estára	-esmira
Inessive	NAT	-ossa	-aissa	-utassa	-imassa	-iussa	-etussa	-isassa	-ečessa	-atássa	-amissa
	SGV	-erossa	-eraissa	-ertassa	-ermassa	-eriussa	-ertussa	-ersissa	-erčessa	-ertássa	-ermissa
	DU	-evossa	-evaissa	-evtassa	-evmassa	-eviussa	-evtussa	-evsissa	-evčessa	-evtássa	-evmissa
	PL	-esossa	-esaissa	-estassa	-esmassa	-esiussa	-estussa	-essissa	-esčessa	-estássa	-esmissa

Case		NIL	1SG	2SG	3SG	1DU;INC	2DU	1PL;INC	1PL;EXC	2PL	3PL
Adessive	NAT	-oza	-aiza	-utaza	-imaza	-iuza	-etuza	-isaza	-ečeza	-atáza	-amiza
	SGV	-eroza	-eraiza	-ertaza	-ermaza	-eriuza	-ertuza	-ersiza	-erčeza	-ertáza	-ermiza
	DU	-evoza	-evaiza	-evtaza	-evmaza	-eviuza	-evtuza	-evsiza	-evčeza	-evtáza	-evmiza
	PL	-esoza	-esaiza	-estaza	-esmaza	-esiuza	-estuza	-essiza	-esčeza	-estáza	-esmiza
Illative	NAT	-osta	-aista	-utasta	-imasta	-iusta	-etusta	-isasta	-ečesta	-atásta	-amista
	SGV	-erosta	-eraista	-ertasta	-ermasta	-eriusta	-ertusta	-ersista	-erčesta	-ertásta	-ermista
	DU	-evosta	-evaista	-evtasta	-evmasta	-eviusta	-evtusta	-evsista	-evčesta	-evtásta	-evmista
	PL	-esosta	-esaista	-estasta	-esmasta	-esiusta	-estusta	-essista	-esčesta	-estásta	-esmista
Allative	NAT	-otta	-aitta	-utatta	-imatta	-iutta	-etutta	-isatta	-ečetta	-atátta	-amitta
	SGV	-erotta	-eraitta	-ertatta	-ermatta	-eriutta	-ertutta	-ersitta	-erčetta	-ertátta	-ermitta
	DU	-evotta	-evaitta	-evtatta	-evmatta	-eviutta	-evtutta	-evsitta	-evčetta	-evtátta	-evmitta
	PL	-esotta	-esaitta	-estatta	-esmatta	-esiutta	-estutta	-essitta	-esčetta	-estátta	-esmitta
Elative	NAT	-ospa	-aispa	-utaspa	-imaspa	-iuspa	-etuspa	-isaspa	-ečespa	-atáspa	-amispa
	SGV	-erospa	-eraispa	-ertaspa	-ermaspa	-eriuspa	-ertuspa	-ersispa	-erčespa	-ertáspa	-ermispa
	DU	-evospa	-evaispa	-evtaspa	-evmaspa	-eviuspa	-evtuspa	-evsispa	-evčespa	-evtáspa	-evmispa
	PL	-esospa	-esaispa	-estaspa	-esmaspa	-esiuspa	-estuspa	-essispa	-esčespa	-estáspa	-esmispa
Ablative	NAT	-ompa	-aimpa	-utampa	-imampa	-iumpa	-etumpa	-isampa	-ečempa	-atámpa	-amimpa
	SGV	-erompa	-eraimpa	-ertampa	-ermampa	-eriumpa	-ertumpa	-ersimpa	-erčempa	-ertámpa	-ermimpa
	DU	-evompa	-evaimpa	-evtampa	-evmampa	-eviumpa	-evtumpa	-evsimpa	-evčempa	-evtámpa	-evmimpa
	PL	-esompa	-esaimpa	-estampa	-esmampa	-esiumpa	-estumpa	-essimpa	-esčempa	-estámpa	-esmimpa

Case		NIL	1SG	2SG	3SG	1DU;INC	2DU	1PL;INC	1PL;EXC	2PL	3PL
Comparative	NAT	-och	-aich	-utach	-imach	-iuch	-etuch	-isach	-ečech	-atách	-amich
	SGV	-eroch	-eraich	-ertach	-ermach	-eriuch	-ertuch	-ersich	-erčech	-ertách	-ermich
	DU	-evoch	-evaich	-evtach	-evmach	-eviuch	-evtuch	-evsich	-evčech	-evtách	-evmich
	PL	-esoch	-esaich	-estach	-esmach	-esiuch	-estuch	-essich	-esčech	-estách	-esmich

Table A.3. *Consonant-final inanimate noun suffixes*

Case		NIL	1SG	2SG	3SG	1DU;INC	2DU	1PL;INC	1PL;EXC	2PL	3PL
Focal	NAT	-na	-i	-uta	-ima	-iva	-tua	-isa	-čé	-tá	-mia
	SGV	-ra	-rai	-rta	-rma	-riva	-rtua	-risa	-rčé	-rtá	-rmia
	DU	-va	-vai	-vta	-vma	-viva	-vtua	-visa	-včé	-vtá	-vmia
	PL	-sa	-sai	-sta	-sma	-siva	-stua	-sisa	-sčé	-stá	-smia
Nominative	NAT	-m	-im	-utam	-imam	-ivam	-tum	-isam	-čem	-tám	-mim
	SGV	-ram	-raim	-rtam	-rmam	-rium	-rtum	-rsim	-rčem	-rtám	-rmim
	DU	-vam	-vaim	-vtam	-vmam	-vium	-vtum	-vsim	-včem	-vtám	-vmim
	PL	-sam	-saim	-stam	-smam	-sium	-stum	-ssim	-sčem	-stám	-smim
Absolutive	NAT	-š	-iš	-utaš	-imaš	-ivaš	-tuš	-isaš	-češ	-táš	-miš
	SGV	-raš	-raiš	-rtaš	-rmaš	-riuš	-rtuš	-rsiš	-rčeš	-rtáš	-rmiš
	DU	-vaš	-vaiš	-vtaš	-vmaš	-viuš	-vtuš	-vsiš	-včeš	-vtáš	-vmiš
	PL	-saš	-saiš	-staš	-smaš	-siuš	-stuš	-ssiš	-sčeš	-stáš	-smiš

Case		NIL	1SG	2SG	3SG	1DU;INC	2DU	1PL;INC	1PL;EXC	2PL	3PL
Secundative	NAT	-t	-it	-utat	-imat	-ivat	-tut	-isat	-čet	-tát	-mit
	SGV	-rot	-rait	-rtat	-rmat	-riut	-rtut	-rsit	-rčet	-rtát	-rmit
	DU	-vot	-vait	-vtat	-vmat	-viut	-vtut	-vsit	-včet	-vtát	-vmit
	PL	-sot	-sait	-stat	-smat	-siut	-stut	-ssit	-sčet	-stát	-smit
Genetive	NAT	-k	-ik	-utak	-imak	-ivak	-tuk	-isak	-ček	-ták	-mik
	SGV	-rok	-raik	-rtak	-rmak	-riuk	-rtuk	-rsik	-rček	-rták	-rmik
	DU	-vok	-vaik	-vtak	-vmak	-viuk	-vtuk	-vsik	-vček	-vták	-vmik
	PL	-sok	-saik	-stak	-smak	-siuk	-stuk	-ssik	-sček	-ták	-smik
Essive	NAT	-l	-il	-utal	-imal	-ival	-tul	-isal	-čel	-tál	-mil
	SGV	-rol	-rail	-rtal	-rmal	-riul	-rtul	-rsil	-rčel	-rtál	-rmil
	DU	-vol	-vail	-vtal	-vmal	-viul	-vtul	-vsil	-včel	-vtál	-vmil
	PL	-sol	-sail	-stal	-smal	-siul	-stul	-ssil	-sčel	-stál	-smil
Instrumental	NAT	-ra	-ira	-utara	-imara	-ivara	-tura	-isara	-čera	-tára	-mira
	SGV	-rora	-raira	-rtara	-rmara	-riura	-rtura	-rsira	-rčera	-rtára	-rmira
	DU	-vora	-vaira	-vtara	-vmara	-viura	-vtura	-vsira	-včera	-vtára	-vmira
	PL	-sora	-saira	-stara	-smara	-siura	-stura	-ssira	-sčera	-stára	-smira
Inessive	NAT	-ssa	-issa	-utassa	-imassa	-ivassa	-tussa	-isassa	-česa	-tássa	-missa
	SGV	-rossa	-raissa	-rtassa	-rmassa	-riussa	-rtussa	-rsissa	-rčessa	-rtássa	-rmissa
	DU	-vossa	-vaissa	-vtassa	-vmassa	-viussa	-vtussa	-vsissa	-včessa	-vtássa	-vmissa
	PL	-sossa	-saissa	-stassa	-smassa	-siussa	-stussa	-ssissa	-sčessa	-stássa	-smissa

Case		NIL	1SG	2SG	3SG	1DU;INC	2DU	1PL;INC	1PL;EXC	2PL	3PL
Adessive	NAT	-za	-iza	-utaza	-imaza	-ivaza	-tuza	-isaza	-čeza	-táza	-miza
	SGV	-roza	-raiza	-rtaza	-rmaza	-riuza	-rtuza	-rsiza	-rčeza	-rtáza	-rmiza
	DU	-voza	-vaiza	-vtaza	-vmaza	-viuza	-vtuza	-vsiza	-včeza	-vtáza	-vmiza
	PL	-soza	-saiza	-staza	-smaza	-siuza	-stuza	-ssiza	-sčeza	-stáza	-smiza
Illative	NAT	-sta	-ista	-utasta	-imasta	-ivasta	-tusta	-isasta	-česta	-tásta	-mista
	SGV	-rosta	-raista	-rtasta	-rmasta	-riusta	-rtusta	-rsista	-rčesta	-rtásta	-rmista
	DU	-vosta	-vaista	-vtasta	-vmasta	-viusta	-vtusta	-vsista	-včesta	-vtásta	-vmista
	PL	-sosta	-saista	-stasta	-smasta	-siusta	-stusta	-ssista	-sčesta	-stásta	-smista
Allative	NAT	-tta	-itta	-utatta	-imatta	-ivatta	-tutta	-isatta	-četta	-tátta	-mitta
	SGV	-rotta	-raitta	-rtatta	-rmatta	-riutta	-rtutta	-rsitta	-rčetta	-rtátta	-rmitta
	DU	-votta	-vaitta	-vtatta	-vmatta	-viutta	-vtutta	-vsitta	-včetta	-vtátta	-vmitta
	PL	-sotta	-saitta	-statta	-smatta	-siutta	-stutta	-ssitta	-sčetta	-státta	-smitta
Elative	NAT	-spa	-ispa	-utaspa	-imaspa	-ivaspa	-tuspa	-isaspa	-čespa	-táspa	-mispa
	SGV	-rospa	-raispa	-rtaspa	-rmaspa	-riuspa	-rtuspa	-rsispa	-rčespa	-rtáspa	-rmispa
	DU	-vospa	-vaispa	-vtaspa	-vmaspa	-viuspa	-vtuspa	-vsispa	-včespa	-vtáspa	-vmispa
	PL	-sospa	-saispa	-staspa	-smaspa	-siuspa	-stuspa	-ssispa	-sčespa	-stáspa	-smispa
Ablative	NAT	-mpa	-impa	-utampa	-imampa	-ivampa	-tumpa	-isampa	-čempa	-támpa	-mimpa
	SGV	-rompa	-raimpa	-rtampa	-rmampa	-riumpa	-rtumpa	-rsimpa	-rčempa	-rtámpa	-rmimpa
	DU	-vompa	-vaimpa	-vtampa	-vmampa	-viumpa	-vtumpa	-vsimpa	-včempa	-vtámpa	-vmimpa
	PL	-sompa	-saimpa	-stampa	-smampa	-siumpa	-stumpa	-ssimpa	-sčempa	-stámpa	-smimpa

Case		NIL	1SG	2SG	3SG	1DU;INC	2DU	1PL;INC	1PL;EXC	2PL	3PL
Comparative	NAT	-cha	-ich	-utach	-imach	-ivach	-tuch	-isach	-čech	-tách	-mich
	SGV	-roch	-raich	-rtach	-rmach	-riuch	-rtuch	-rsich	-rčech	-rtách	-rmich
	DU	-voch	-vaich	-vtach	-vmach	-viuch	-vtuch	-vsich	-včech	-vtách	-vmich
	PL	-soch	-saich	-stach	-smach	-siuch	-stuch	-ssich	-sčech	-stách	-smich

Table A.4. *Vowel-final inanimate noun suffixes*

Appendix B. List of Glossing Abbreviations

1 First person

2 Second person

3 Third person

ABL Ablative case

ABS Absolutive case

ABST Absolute state

ADE Adessive case

ADJ Adjective/Adjectival

ADU Animate dual

ADV Adverb(ial)

AFF Affirmative

ALL Allative case

ANIM Animate

AOR Aorist

APL Animate plural

ASG Animate singular

ASM Assumptive

ASS Associative

CARD Cardinal

CESS Cessative aspect

COL Collective

COMP Comparative case

COND Conditional

CONT Continuative aspect

COP Copula

DEF Definite state

DEST Destination

DIST Distal

DU Dual number

DUR Durative aspect

ELA Elative case

ELECT Elective

ESS Essive case

EXAG Exaggerated

EXC Exclusive

EXIST Existential

F1 Root Form 1

F2 Root Form 2 (“intensive”)

F3 Root Form 3 (“passive”)

F4 Root Form 4 (“causative”)

F5 Root Form 5 (“reciprocal”)

F6 Root Form 6 (“reciprocal causative”)

F7 Root Form 7 (“attributive”)

FOC Focal case (topic marker)

FRAC Fraction
FREQ Frequentative aspect
FUT Future
GEN Genitive case
HAB Habitual aspect
HUM Human
HYP Hypothetical
IDU Inanimate dual
ILL Illative case
IMP Imperative
INANIM Inanimate
INC Inclusive
INCH Inchoative aspect
IND Indicative
INE Inessive
INF Infinitive
INF1 First Infinitive
INF2 Second Infinitive
INF3 Third Infinitive
INFR Inferential
INS Instrumental (-comitative) case
INT Interrogative
IPF Imperfect
IPFV Imperfect
IPL Inanimate plural
ISG Inanimate singular
LOC Location
MAN Manner
MED Medial
MIR Admirative
MOMT Momentane aspect
MULT Multiplicative
NAT Natural number
NEG Negative
NH Non-Human
NOM Nominative case
OBL Oblique case
OPT Optative
ORD Ordinal
PART Partitive state
PERF Perfect
PFV Perfective aspect
PL Plural number
PLUP Pluperfect
POL Polite register
POS Possessor
POT Potential
PROG Progressive aspect
PROX Proximal
PRS Present
RECP Reciprocal
RSN Reason
SDT Secundative case
SG Singular number
SGV Singulative number
SRC Source
STAT Stative (Imperfective) aspect
SUPL Superlative

TIME Time

UNIV Universal

VOC Vocative case