Sonora Reference Grammar

MarcinOn

Contents

1 OVERVIEW

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Sonora is a long-term, ever unfinished project largely created just as an artform – art in the form of language. It is a constructed language – a *conlang* – which has been designed for no purpose other than artistic pursuit. It is not meant to be entirely realistic or easily useable, nor is it ever intended to be fluidly spoken nor used as a form of communication. Sonora is instead a project that has served to teach me many linguistic concepts and terminology while making something unique in a niche that very few ever enter.

This project has grown much from its original intention as one of many languages for a tabletop role-playing game world (until I learned how hard it is to actually make a language) to its new state as a personal art project. As it is tied to me and my views of the world, many of the decisions made in the creation of this language have to do with bits and pieces of my own life experience. As a hobbyist programmer, the numeral system is hexadecimal, referent pronouns act as if establishing variables, and adjectives are noun-based – or object-oriented. Though the language is *a priori* (or the words are made up with no basis in evolution from an ancestor language), you may see influence from English and Polish – the two languages I speak – as well as French, German, Irish, Icelandic, and Finnish – the languages I hope one day to be able to speak. You may even be able to find references to various fandoms in the lexicon if you look closely.

Despite my best efforts, as I am not a linguist this grammar may yet be full of errors and inconsistencies. The language could even prove to not be at all functional to a discerning eye. It seems functional enough to mine and that's enough. However, it may be that somewhere down the line this grammar is revisited and heavily revised – it wouldn't be the first time.

The intention behind this reference grammar is not to be a way of teaching or learning the language of Sonora. It is instead intended to be used as a comprehensive structure of the language, and can be used as a guideline when translating to or from Sonora – indeed, that is my most common use of it. As part of this, it is not written as a linguistic study or broken down into the most scientific terms, for the intention remains to keep this a useable handbook moreso than a truly expansive point-by-point detailing of the language. Indeed, I doubt Sonora would hold up to such scrutiny.

This guide is structured in steadily increasing scope – the first sections describing phonology and word formation, the next the various word classes and their unique morphology and use cases, then building out to syntax with word order and clauses, and finally presenting a phrasebook and sample texts that bring the language together.

You will also find examples throughout with glosses and translations, typically presented in the following four-line format. Note that Sonoran text is written vertically and has been rotated for ease of layout.

kjs   jstrj   serja   wljn   wrþwme .
PART.PRS.SMPL   star.PL   shine   during   night.LOC
'The stars shine throughout the night.'

In summary, Sonora is and will forever remain a personal project and nothing more. As such, this reference grammar is a simple extension of that project – a physical marker of the time and effort put in and perhaps a conversation starter on the coffee table. Yet despite this, I hope this grammar might still manage to spark an interest and appreciation for linguistics and language as an art form in any who decide to pick it up.

MarcinOn, 2023

1.2 GLOSSES AND LIST OF TERMS

This book utilizes Leipzig Glossing Rules, although it follows them rather loosely. The following is a list of glosses and their related terms.

1	1st person	INCL	inclusive
2	2nd person	INS	instrumental
3	3rd person	INTJ	interjection
ACC	accusative	INTR	interrogative
ADV	adverb	IPFV	imperfective
AN	animate	LOC	locative
ALE	alethic	MUT	mutative
AUG	augmented	NEG	negative
CL	clitic	NOM	nominative
CONJ	conjunction	PART	particle
CPV	comparative	PC	paucal
DAT	dative	PER	permissive
DES	desiderative	PFV	perfective
DET	determiner	PL	plural
DIM	diminutive	POT	potential
DIR	directed	PREP	preposition
EQV	equative	PRS	present
EXCL	exclusive	PST	past
EXH	exhibitive	REFL	reflexive
FPST	far past	RFR	referent
FUT	future	SG	singular
GEN	genitive	SMPL	simple
IMP	imperative	SPV	superlative
INAN	inanimate	SBRD	subordinating

2 PHONOLOGY

2.1 CONSONANTS

Sonora has an inventory of 14 consonants, many of which undergo allophony under various conditions. Each consonant phoneme present including all allophonic variants can be found in this chart.

	Bilabial	Labio-dental	Dental	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar
Plosive	p		t d			k g
Nasal	m			n	ɲ	ŋ
Trill				r		
Fricative		f v	θ~ð	s~z	ç	x~ɣ
Approximant				l	j	
Affricates	p͡f			t͡s d͡z		k͡x g͡ɣ

Of these 23 sounds, 14 are presented as basic letters, found in the following list.

⟨p t k d g f v s þ h m n l r⟩
[p t k d g f v s θ x m n l r]

2.1.1 Voicing

Fricatives assimilate voicing of adjacent stops. When preceding or following a voiced stop [d g], unvoiced fricatives become voiced. Additionally, whenever any unvoiced fricative is found adjacent to [v], it becomes voiced to match.

⟨f s þ h⟩
[v z ð ɣ]

Similarly, the sole voiced fricative becomes unvoiced when preceding or following an unvoiced stop [p t k]. It does not adjust to match adjacent unvoiced fricatives.

⟨v⟩
[f]

2.1.2 Palatalization

The vowel [i] palatalizes certain consonants quite forcefully. Whenever any of the following consonants are followed by the vowel ⟨j⟩, they palatalize. However, except in the case of the nasal, this palatalization also makes

plosives become fricatives, uniting them into a similar sound with a slightly different onset.

$$\langle p\ t\ k\ h\ n \rangle$$
$$[\ ^{p}ç\ ^{t}ç\ ^{k}ç\ ç\ ɲ]$$

2.1.3 Velarization
Nasal sounds velarize when preceding velar sounds [k g].

$$\langle n \rangle$$
$$[ŋ]$$

2.1.4 Affricates
Combinations of plosives and fricatives form affricates when placed together.

$$\langle pf\ ts\ ds\ kh\ gh \rangle$$
$$[p\widehat{f}\ t\widehat{s}\ d\widehat{z}\ k\widehat{x}\ g\widehat{ɣ}]$$

2.2 VOWELS
Sonora has 3 true vowels and 2 semivowels. There is no length distinction, but a pseudo-vowel harmony system increases the number of phonemes to a total of 7. These phonemes can be found in the following table.

	Front	Center	Back
Close	i ɪ		u
Mid	ɛ ø		o
Open		a	

These sounds are written as the following.

$$\langle a\ e\ j\ o\ w \rangle$$
$$[a\ ɛ\ i\ o\ u]$$

2.2.1 Semivowels and Diphthongs
Sonora's semivowels are [i] and [u]. Whenever found adjacent to another vowel, they become consonants as seen below. This prevents the formation of true diphthongs, which are not permitted in Sonora.

$$\langle j\ w \rangle$$
$$[j\ w]$$

When used together, ⟨j⟩ typically takes the place of the consonant, forming the following sounds.

⟨jw wj⟩
[ju uj]

However, when ⟨w⟩ follows any stop (⟨p t k d g⟩), it instead takes the place of the consonant, forming these possibilities. (Note a single exception – the word ⟨kwj⟩ is realized as [ˈkuj]).

⟨pwj twj kwj dwj gwj⟩
[pwi twi kwi dwi gwi]

2.2.2 Vowel Harmony

Sonora has a system of pseudo-vowel harmony that changes vowel sounds when following certain consonants. Only vowels ⟨e o⟩ are affected by this system, as seen following.

⟨e o⟩
[ɪ ø]

Words can follow either light harmony or dark harmony – light harmony is the default form and dark harmony has to be triggered. However, dark harmony can be prevented from triggering by the presence of a light harmony consonant. The following list shows light and dark harmony consonants.

Light   Dark
⟨p t k f⟩   ⟨d g v þ⟩

The first of these consonants to appear in a word determines the harmony for the rest of the word, regardless of any other determining consonants within the word. Any vowels that precede a determining consonant follow light harmony, even if the rest of the word is dark.

tera	*pagsot*	*ekwos*
[ˈtɛ.ra]	[ˈpag.zot]	[ˈɛ.kwos]
earth	nail	equality

vel	*drakon*	*ogrom*
[ˈvɪl]	[ˈdra.køn]	[ˈo.grøm]
water	dragon	giant

2.3 PHONOTACTICS

Maximally, the syllable structure of Sonora permits syllables of CCCVCCC, within a set of rules that have minimal exceptions – typically for interjections. Geminate letters are never permitted in Sonora.

2.3.1 Nucleus

The nucleus of the syllable V stands for either a single vowel or a combination of one vowel and one semivowel in any order, forming make-shift diphthongs.

2.3.2 Onset

Onset consonants must follow the following pattern, and in general can only contain two letters with one exception.

⟨s⟩ | Stops: ⟨ptkdg⟩ | Stops | Fricatives: ⟨fvsþh⟩ | Sonorants: ⟨mnl⟩ | ⟨r⟩

These rules apply:

1. S can be followed by any consonant other than itself.
2. Any stop followed by another stop must match voicing and can only move inwards to alveolar sounds, allowing for only 3 Stop | Stop combinations: ⟨pt⟩, ⟨kt⟩, ⟨gd⟩
3. Fricatives must match voicing to a stop they follow.
4. Stops and fricatives cannot be followed by nasals ⟨m⟩ or ⟨n⟩.
5. ⟨l⟩ cannot be followed by ⟨r⟩.
6. The only permitted three-letter onset cluster is ⟨s⟩ | Stop | ⟨l⟩ or ⟨r⟩.

2.3.3 Coda

Codas similarly follow a pattern and cannot contain more than three consonants.

Sonorants: ⟨mnlr⟩ | Stops: ⟨ptkdg⟩ | Fricatives: ⟨fvsþh⟩ | Stops | Stops | ⟨r⟩

Once again, a set of rules applies:

1. ⟨m⟩ can only be followed by ⟨p⟩, and must then immediately terminate.
2. ⟨n⟩ cannot be followed by ⟨p⟩.
3. Any stop followed by another stop must match voicing and can only move inwards to alveolar sounds, allowing for only 3 Stop | Stop combinations: ⟨pt⟩, ⟨kt⟩, ⟨gd⟩

4. 3-consonant codas must end with ⟨r⟩, but cannot be Sonorant | Fricative | ⟨r⟩.
5. As an exception to rule 4, 3-consonant codas can also be ⟨r⟩ or ⟨l⟩ | Stop | Stop, as long as it follows rule 3.

2.4 STRESS ASSIGNMENT

Sonora typically places stress on the second-to-last syllable of a word. However, words with three syllables or more that end in a consonant followed by an ⟨r⟩ will instead move the stress to the third-to-last syllable and give an optional secondary stress to the final syllable of the word.

esket
['ɛs.kɛt]
skeleton

olgedam
[ol'gɪ.dam]
stench

lwmos
['lu.mos]
light

ortomatr
['or.to.matr]
clock

Note that words that have been formed by derivation from other words may sometimes break these rules, typically following the original stress of the first word that created the derivation and unstressing all following syllables. There is no perfect pattern to find these and largely requires memorization.

posdeplat
['poz.dɛ.plat]
lunch

avlwfapet
[av'lu.fa.pɪt]
airport

3 ORTHOGRAPHY

Sonora is written left to right across the page in a vertical alphasyllabary, where vowels are placed to the right of the consonant that they follow. The following orthography has been split into consonants and vowels to illustrate the differences between how each is written.

3.1 CONSONANTS

Consonants have three forms – initial, medial, and final. The first consonant of each word takes the initial form (even if preceded by a vowel) and the final consonant takes the final form (even if followed by a vowel).

Each consonant is shown in all three forms below.

d	f	g	h	j	k	l	m	n	p	r	s	t	v	w	þ
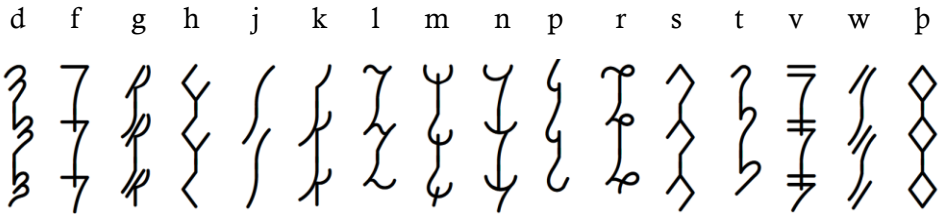
Consonants are written in one chain with vowels added later, much like dotting is and crossing ts in cursive latin script. As the semivowels j and w are written as consonants, some words may appear to lack vowels, creating only one chain of letters.

The following are examples of words written in Sonoran script.

From left to right, they read:

lwmjþ
['lu.miθ]
snow

pwtwm
['pu.tum]
barrel

sjdrwr
['si.drur]
sister
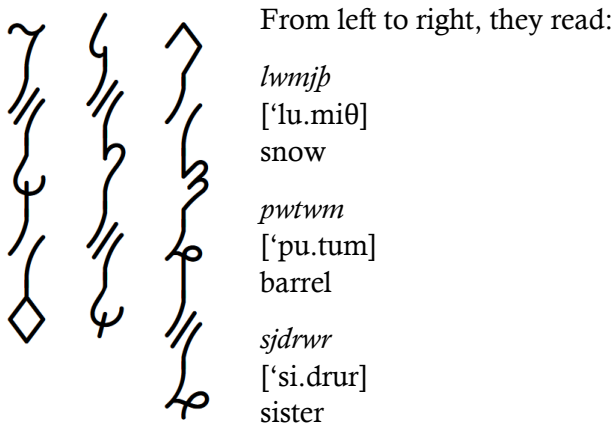
3.2 VOWELS

Vowels are comprised of dots which are added either at the top of the first consonant of a word or to the side of whichever consonant the vowel follows.

Each vowel is shown in both forms below, using a gray f to stand in for a consonant.
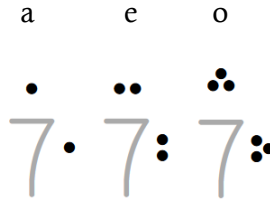
Vowels are added after all the consonants of a word are written and producing words such as:
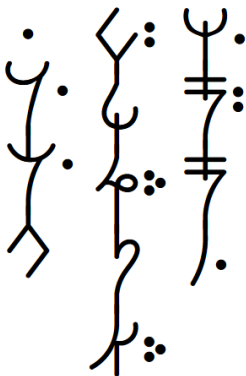
From left to right, they read:

ananas
[a'na.nas]
pineapple

hemrotko
[xɛm'rot.ko]
fence

mavevja
[ma'vɪ.vja]
grandmother

3.3 NUMERALS

Sonora has a base 16 system, and thus has glyphs for all numerals from 0 to F.

Each numeral is shown below.
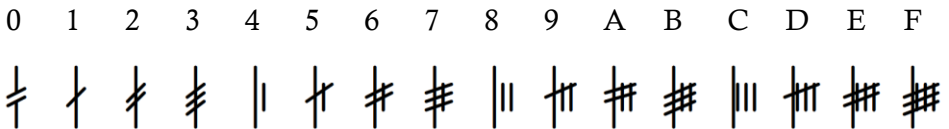
Such numerals are placed in sequence to form larger numbers, as seen below.

From left to right, these form:

1B
27

64
100

5C0
1472
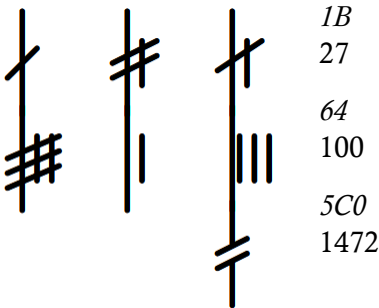
3.4 PUNCTUATION

Sonora does not rely on a lot of punctuation, including only a full stop to end sentences (regardless of their type), a hyphen to add a side clause or for addition of referent pronouns, quotation marks to denote speech, and parentheses to denote clarifying material.

Sonora always includes a space both before and after a full stop, but not between an opening quotation mark or parentheses and the next letter or between a closing quotation mark or parenthese and the previous. Hyphens include spaces both before and after when used for side clauses, but utilise no spaces when used for referent pronouns.

Each type of punctuation is shown below with gray text for contextualization.

From left to right, these are:

A full stop.

A hyphen used for a side clause.

A hyphen used for a referent pronoun.

Opening and closing quotation marks.

Opening and closing parentheses.

3.4.1 Combining Punctuation

Some punctuation can be used in tandem – most commonly the end of a quote or clarifying material at the end of a sentence, pairing quotation marks or parentheses with a full stop. As a full stop always takes a space after the final word and quotation marks or parentheses do not, the quotation mark or parentheses is placed first, followed by a space and finally the full stop.

4 NOUNS

Nouns are the primary building block of many Sonora concepts and encompass – as in most languages – any person, place, or thing, both physical and metaphysical.

4.1 DEFINITENESS

Sonora does not require any indication of definiteness when presenting nouns. Demonstrative and referent pronouns can be used for distinction whenever required.

For example, the word *dwen* refers to either 'a man' or 'the man' depending on context. Should further clarification be required, one can add a demonstrative determiner such as *seta* 'this' to indicate *seta dwen* – 'this man'.
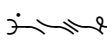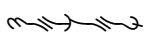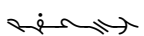
4.2 ANIMACY

All nouns belong to one of two noun classes – animate and inanimate. These groupings do not originate grammatically, but naturally based on the animacy of the noun in question. Nevertheless, they do have an effect on various grammatical facets and must be known.

4.2.1 Animate Nouns

Animate nouns (AN) include all living beings – from ants to trees. They also include parts of those beings that grow in visible ways (typically growing noticeably in the course of a month), such as fruits, nails, and hair. Other animate nouns include any noun that moves of its own accord – the sun and clouds across the sky, water and fire.
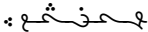
Animate nouns include:

ۯ؎؎؎؏	*amjwr*	'love'
؏؎؎؎؎؏	*dwnwm*	'human'
؎؎؎؎؏	*gratwn*	'apple'
؎؎؎؏	*jgnes*	'fire'
؎؎؏	*lwna*	'moon'

4.2.2 Inanimate Nouns

Any noun that is not animate is inanimate (INAN) by definition. This includes the vast majority of objects and concepts. Additionally, any objects that can move, but cannot do so of their own accord (for example, a vehicle) are also considered inanimate.
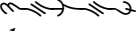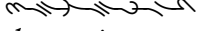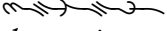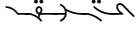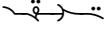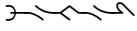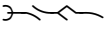
Examples of inanimate nouns include:

.ڪـشـوـو	*awtomr*	'car'
.ﺳﺤ	*ekjn*	'January'
ﺴﻭﻪ	*gard*	'protection'
ﻗﻭ	*kren*	'building'
:ﻭﻣﺯﺷﻭ	*ortomatr*	'clock'
ﺷﻪ	*rot*	'red'
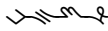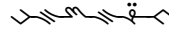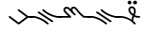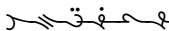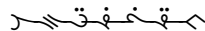
4.3 NUMBER

Nouns decline for number in Sonora, following singular (SG), paucal (PC), and plural (PL) patterns. Nouns are typically presented in their basic form as singular, and take endings to form the paucal and plural.

Paucal and plural endings vary based on a noun's animacy, as well as the word itself. Typically, animate nouns take the ending *-jt* for paucal and *-j* for plural, while inanimate nouns take *-jet* for paucal and *-je* for plural numbers. Nouns that end in a vowel lose all word-final vowels including ⟨j⟩ and ⟨w⟩ before taking the new ending.

dwnwm	*dwnwmjt*	*dwnwmj*
human	human.PC	human.PL
'Human'	'Humans'	'Humans'
kren	*krenjet*	*krenje*
building	building.PC	building.PL
'Building'	'Buildings'	'Buildings'
mjsa	*mjsjt*	*mjsj*
mouse	mouse.PC	mouse.PL
'Mouse'	'Mice'	'Mice'

However, nouns ending in a word-final ⟨r⟩ that follows another consonant must first break up the consonant cluster with a vowel, duplicating the last vowel of the word. The ending *-es* is then added for the paucal and the ending *-e* for the plural. These endings do not change based on animacy in the nominative case.
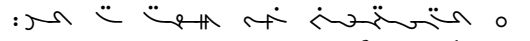
⟨arabic script⟩	⟨arabic script⟩	⟨arabic script⟩
hwdr	*hwdwres*	*hwdwre*
dog	dog.PC	dog.PL
'Dog'	'Dogs'	'Dogs'

⟨arabic script⟩	⟨arabic script⟩	⟨arabic script⟩
nwmeratr	*nwmeratares*	*nwmeratare*
computer	computer.PC	computer.PL
'Computer'	'Computers'	'Computers'
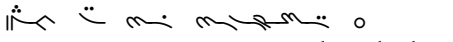
4.3.1 Using the Paucal and Plural
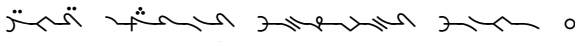
The paucal number is context dependant, and usually translates to something similar to 'some', contrasting against a plural 'many'.

When counting individual items or persons, the paucal number is typically used from 2 to 5. The paucal is also generally used when talking about a subset of a larger group, especially if that subset is a quarter or less.

For example, in a 52 card deck of playing cards, describing the spades will typically be done with the paucal number as they are a subset of the larger group of cards, even though they number well beyond 5.

ent   je   jerv tfa samlepjet .
PART.PST.PFV   1.SG.AN   eat   two sandwich.PC
'I ate two sandwiches.'

vos   je   dja djgdje .
have.PRS.SMPL   1.SG.AN   A   finger.PL
'I have ten fingers.'

neste   kfotjt   mwrhwt   mjsj .
PART.PST.IPFV   cat.PC   hunt   mouse.PL
'The cats were hunting the mice.'

4.3.2 Mass Nouns

Some nouns are defined as mass nouns – typically those where its impossible or incredibly difficult to count out a single instance of the noun. This includes liquids such as water, concentrated groups of small individuals such as sand or hair, or non-physical nouns such a honesty.

Mass nouns cannot take certain quantifier or number demonstratives such as 'each sand' or 'four honesty', and are never declined for the paucal or plural number. Instead a mass noun can be paired with another noun and the preposition *do* to further define amount.

felsa   *do*   *vel*
bottle   of   water
'Bottle of water'

ogdje   *do*   *hesp*
particle.PL   of   sand
'Grains of sand'

wna   *jlketsa*   *do*   *rehljs*
one   instance   of   honesty
'One instance of honesty'

4.4 CASE

Sonora distinguishes between five cases, two of which are unmarked. The full list of cases is as follows.

4.4.1 Nominative

The subject of the sentence takes on the unmarked nominative case (NOM). Though unmarked, the nominative subject must always be found within the verb clause of a sentence and can thus be found by word order.

sa	dwen	þerem .
PART.PRS.IPFV	man.NOM	walk

'The man is walking.'

toles	hvwk	aranjt	pjkwt .
PART.PRS.SMPL	some	spider.PC.NOM	bite

'Some spiders bite.'

4.4.2 Accusative

The direct object of the sentence uses the accusative case (ACC). The accusative is unmarked, and differentiated from the nominative by word order – accusative objects are always found outside of the verb clause, though it does not matter where outside of the clause.
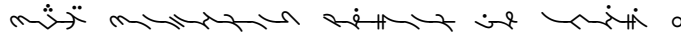
en	dwna	jerv	pomra .
PART.PRS.IPFV	woman.NOM	eat	orange.ACC

'The woman is eating an orange.'

kofe	tos	polfet	dortan .
coffee.ACC	PART.PRS.IPFV	cup.NOM	contain

'The cup contains coffee.'

4.4.3 Dative

The dative case (DAT) is used to mark indirect objects being affected by the verb. It can often be paired with a preposition to more clearly define its role in the sentence.
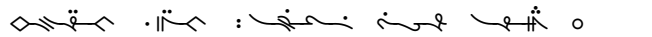
> ＊～⁀～ ～⁀ ～⁀ ∶⁀～ ⁀～ ⁀ ○
> ekset　　　　sprot　　lasthe　orpws　　tfjlava .
> PART.PST.PFV　boy.NOM　throw　ball.ACC　girl.DAT
> 'The boy threw the ball to the girl.'

> ～⁀ ～⁀ ～⁀ ～⁀ ～⁀ ○
> dhone　　　　ffwlkjt　　　　gravjk　par　jslava .
> PART.FPST.PFV　nation.PC.NOM　fight　over　island.DAT
> 'The nations fought over the island.'

4.4.4 Locative

Nouns that denote a location in time or space take on the locative case (LOC). These are nearly always paired with a preposition to clarify specifics.

> ～ ～ ∶～⁀ ～⁀ ～⁀ ○
> se　　　　　je　　　　　　osgen　wr　jswene .
> PART.PRS.IPFV　1.SG.AN.NOM　sit　on　chair.LOC
> 'I am sitting on a chair.'

> ～⁀ ·～⁀ ∶～⁀ ～⁀ ～⁀ ○
> þwres　　　　aves　　　　ejgatja　tapr　jrvo .
> PART.PRS.SMPL　spring.NOM　occur　after　winter.LOC
> 'Spring occurs after winter.'

4.4.5 Instrumental

The instrumental case (INS) is used to denote the tool or method that is used to enact the verb. The instrumental case never takes prepositions.

> ～⁀ ～⁀ ∶～⁀ ～⁀ ～⁀ ○
> jlt　　　　　dwna　　　　ekwjr　ljstr　　　ljngetanon .
> PART.PST.PFV　woman.NOM　write　letter.ACC　pencil.INS
> 'The woman wrote the letter with a pencil.'

> ∶～⁀ ～⁀ ～⁀ ⁀ ～⁀ ○
> ost　　　　　keþ　　　　dwrgjt　vel　　　dwrpotanon .
> PART.PRS.IPFV　3.SG.AN.NOM　boil　water.ACC　kettle.INS
> 'He boiled the water with a kettle.'

4.4.6 Declension

Case declensions vary for animacy and number, as can be seen in the following tables. The nominative and accusative have been grouped together because they are differentiated through word order and their inflections are identical.

There are three noun groups that follow differing declension patterns. Nouns that end in most consonants, ⟨j⟩, or ⟨w⟩ take the first form, nouns ending in the other three vowels or voiced consonants ⟨d⟩, ⟨g⟩, ⟨v⟩ the second form, and nouns that end in any consonant followed by an ⟨r⟩ the third form.

First form declensions – for nouns ending in unvoiced consonants, ⟨j⟩, or ⟨w⟩.

	NOM/ACC		DAT		LOC		INS	
	AN	INAN	AN	INAN	AN	INAN	AN	INAN
SING	-Ø		-a		-e		-om	-on
PAUC	-jt	-jet	-at	-ag	-ek	-en	-wm	-wn
PL	-j	-je	-aj	-aje	-je	-jn		

The following show examples of first form declensions.

رُحَتَشْ
potel
table

مَحَرَرَحَ
stjlt
knife

پِحَتَـحَر .
alder
parent

نُحَتَشْ
potela
table.DAT

مَحَرَرَحَتَّحَ
stjltjet
knife.PC

مَحِتَـحَر .
alderj
parent.PL

تُحَتَشْ
potele
table.LOC

مَحَرَرَحَتَّغ
stjltag
knife.PC.DAT

مَحِفَـحَر .
alderaj
parent.PL.DAT

دِحَتُشْحَ
potelom
table.INS

مَحَرَرَحَتَّن
stjlten
knife.PC.LOC

تِـحَوِحَر .
alderje
parent.PL.LOC

مَحَرَرَحَتَّون
stjltwn
knife.PC.INS

دَحِوِحَر .
alderwm
parent.PL.INS

For nouns ending in voiced consonants ⟨d⟩, ⟨g⟩, ⟨v⟩ or vowels ⟨a⟩, ⟨e⟩, or ⟨o⟩. Nominative/accusative and locative endings drop any word-final vowels before being suffixed to the noun, however locative endings only do so for ⟨a⟩, ⟨e⟩, and ⟨o⟩ and do not drop any vowels if the final letters are ⟨j⟩ or ⟨w⟩.

	NOM/ACC		DAT		LOC		INS	
	AN	INAN	AN	INAN	AN	INAN	AN	INAN
SING	-Ø		-va		-er		-nom	-non
PAUC	-jt	-jet	-vat	-vad	-erk	-erd	-nwm	-nwn
PL	-j	-je	-vaj	-vaje	-ert	-end		

The following show examples of second form declensions.
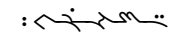
djagrog
barbarian

radjo
radio

eskald
ladder
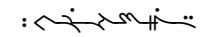
djagrogva
barbarian.DAT

radjet
radio.PC

eskaldje
ladder.PL
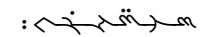
djagroger
barbarian.LOC

radjovad
radio.PC.DAT
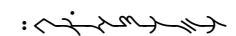
eskaldvaje
ladder.PL.DAT

djagrognom
barbarian.INS

radjerd
radio.PC.LOC

eskaldend
ladder.PL.LOC
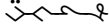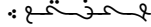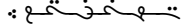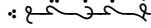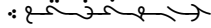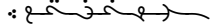
radjonwn
radio.PC.INS

eskaldnwn
ladder.PL.INS

For nouns ending in any consonant followed by an ⟨r⟩. Duplication of the final vowel before the word-final ⟨r⟩ as described in 4.3 Number only occurs in the paucal and plural numbers.

	NOM/ACC		DAT		LOC		INS	
	AN	INAN	AN	INAN	AN	INAN	AN	INAN
SING	-Ø		-a		-e		-om	-on
PAUC	-es	-jet	-av	-et	-en		-mj	-nj
PL	-e	-je	-a	-je	-jn			

The following show examples of third form declensions.

بـمـ.

atr

tree

بـمـمـنـ

hestr

horse

بـمـحـنـشـعـ:

ortomatr

clock

فـمـ.

atra

tree.DAT

بـقـقـمـنـ

hesteres

horse.PC

بـمـهـنـشـعـ:

ortomatarje

clock.PL

فـمـ.

atre

tree.LOC

بـفـفـمـنـ

hesterav

horse.PC.DAT

فـمـهـنـشـعـ:

ortomatara

clock.PL.DAT

جـقـمـ.

atrom

tree.INS

بـقـقـمـنـ

hesteret

horse.PC.LOC

جـمـهـنـشـعـ:

ortomatarjn

clock.PL.LOC

بـمـقـمـنـ

hestermj

horse.PC.INS

جـمـهـنـشـعـ:

ortomatarnj

clock.PL.INS

4.5 POSSESSION AND THE GENITIVE

Possession is indicated in Sonora by the use of the genitive clitic *ap*. This clitic occurs directly before the possessing noun, though the clitic and noun can occur before or after the noun that is being possessed.

The genitive is used in Sonora not only for physical possessions, but for relationships between people and for clear connections between objects which occurs when one object belongs as part of another object such as "the house's fence" or one object is located close to another "the tree's river".

This construction can also be chained for compound possession.

ʾ⁔⁔⁔ .ᵕ .⁔⁔⁔
valte   ap   avjn
wing   CL.GEN   bird
'The bird's wing'

ʾ⁔⁔⁔ .ᵕ ⁔⁔⁔
orenje ap   drakon
coin.PL CL.GEN   dragon
'The dragon's coins'

⁔⁔⁔ .ᵕ ⁔⁔⁔
hemrotko   ap   hwm
fence   CL.GEN   house
'The house's fence'

⁔⁔⁔ .ᵕ ⁔⁔⁔ .ᵕ ⁔⁔
swlajdra ap   sjdrwr ap   keþ
dress   CL.GEN   sister CL.GEN   3.SG.AN
'His/her sister's dress'

4.5.1 Plural Possessive

The possessive clitic *ap* has a plural form *ape* which is used to distinguish two subjects being owned by one possessor.

⁔⁔⁔ : ⁔⁔⁔ .ᵕ ⁔⁔
jarla e   dsjlka ap   djda
fish   and gecko   CL.GEN   child
'The fish and the child's gecko'

⁔⁔⁔ : ⁔⁔⁔ .ᵕ ⁔⁔
jarla e   dsjlka ape   djda
fish   and gecko   CL.GEN.PL   child
'The child's fish and gecko'

⁔⁔⁔ : ⁔⁔⁔ .ᵕ :ᵕ .⁔⁔⁔
preljn e   flwvjn ape   eta avljm
July   and August CL.GEN.PL   this year
'This year's July and August'

4.5.2   Possessive Declension

Whenever the genitive occurs in a case that requires declension, both the noun being possessed and the possessor decline case according to the animacy required by the possessed noun. This may cause an animate possessor to decline according to inanimate declension, though pronouns are not affected by this exception and decline case regularly.

> سٮٮ ٮٮٮٮ ٮٮٮٮٮ ٮٮٮٮٮ
>
> *sat*   *apjt fljgja   wpwr*
> PART.PST.PFV   bee   fly   over
> 'The bee flew over…'

> ٮٮٮٮٮٮٮٮ ٮٮ ٮٮٮٮٮٮٮٮ ه
>
> *lwmjetaj   ap   vjkjelanra .*
> flower.PL.DAT   CL.GENfarmer.DAT
> '…the farmer's flowers.'

> سٮٮ ٮٮٮٮ ٮٮٮ ٮٮٮ ٮٮٮٮٮ ٮٮ ٮٮٮٮٮٮ ه
>
> *sat*   *dwen þerem dsj jlrame   ap   dwrgwte .*
> PART.PST.PFV   man   walk in   park.LOC CL.GEN   town.LOC
> 'The man walked in the town's park.'

> ٮ ٮٮٮٮ ٮٮٮٮٮ
>
> *kj*   *johton falmjt*
> PART.PRS.IPFV   leader   signal
> 'The leader is signalling…'

> ٮٮٮٮٮٮٮ ٮٮ ٮٮٮٮٮٮٮ ٮٮ ٮٮٮ ه
>
> *falwmon   ap   fjwlkon ap   kem .*
> flag.INS   CL.GEN nation.INS   CL.GEN 3.SG.AN.INS
> '…using his nation's flag.'

4.6   AUGMENTATIVES AND DIMINUTIVES
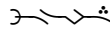
Sonora produces augmentatives and diminutives through the use of various suffixes that can be appended to a noun to indicate an increase or decrease (respectively) of presence or physical size. There is no correct pattern to which suffixes are used with which words – various suffixes might be chosen by various speakers, and suffixes can also be combined to indicate further levels of augmentation or diminution.

Suffixes typically replace any word-final vowels.

4.6.1 Augmentation
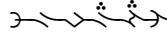
The augmentative suffixes are: *-argo*, *-egreþ*, *-olon*, *-wmar*

grompel
bathtub
'Bathtub'
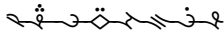
mjhjo
baby
'Baby'
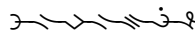
nwal
cloud
'Cloud'

grompelargo
bathtub.AUG
'Big bathtub'

mjhjolon
baby.AUG
'Big baby'

nwalagro
cloud.AUG
'Big cloud'

grompelwmar
bathtub.AUG
'Big bathtub'

mjhjwmar
baby.AUG
'Big baby'

nwalegreþ
cloud.AUG
'Big cloud'
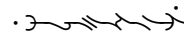
4.6.2 Diminution

The diminutive suffixes are: *-jna*, *-wsja*, *-otko*, *-jrek*
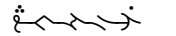
ampwl
lamp
'Lamp'
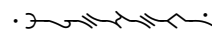
lepen
rabbit
'Rabbit'
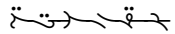
rosla
plant
'Plant'

ampwljna
lamp.DIM
'Small lamp'

lepenotko
rabbit.DIM
'Small rabbit'

rosljna
plant.DIM
'Small plant'

ampwlwsja
lamp.DIM
'Small lamp'

lepenjrek
rabbit.DIM
'Small rabbit'

roslotko
plant.DIM
'Small plant'

5 PRONOUNS

Sonora has a suite of pronouns that can be used in place of a known noun phrase or one that can be inferred from context. Various types of pronouns inflect for various cases or numbers, with pronouns nearly always separated for animate and inanimate noun phrases. Animate pronouns take precedence over inanimate and should be used whenever a group contains both animate and inanimate nouns.

5.1 PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Personal pronouns replace a noun phrase in most typical contexts. These align with both noun animacy and grammatical person (1st, 2nd, and 3rd), inflecting irregularly for both case and number. Personal pronouns in paucal and plural 1st person split for exclusivity as well. Personal pronouns replace a noun phrase wherever it would be placed within a typical sentence.

Compare the following sentences for the use of a pronoun to replace a noun.

> ـرـ مـحـ۔ـرـ ـ۔ـ۔ ـ۔ـ۔ ـ۔ـ۔ o
> ent   dwenjt   jerv kjarse .
> PART.PST.PFV man.PC   eat   cheese
> 'The men ate cheese.'
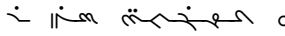
> ـرـ ـ۔ـ۔ ـ۔ـ۔ ـ۔ o
> ent   kjos   jerv ged .
> PART.PST.PFV 3.PC.AN   eat   3.SG.INAN
> 'They ate it.'

5.1.1 2nd-Person Pronouns

As animate pronouns are used in all situations where an animate noun is present, the 2nd-person inanimate is quite rare and typically used only as an exclamation. Thus, it has collapsed across all numbers and in the extremely rare case it might be inflected for case, it simply takes the 2nd-person singular.

A typical example of 2nd-person pronoun usage follows, including a sentence without the pronoun to discern the meaning.

> ـ۔ ـرـ۔ـ۔ ـ۔ـ۔ o
> ka   nwmeratr deskart .
> be.PRS.IPFV   computer scrap
> 'The computer is scrap.'

ܟ ܝܐܡ ܨܢܵܐܝܹܢܐ ܘ

ka   vad   deskart .
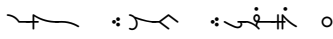
be.PRS.IPFV   2.SG.INAN   scrap

'You are scrap.'

Similarly, the 2nd-person paucal and plural have collapsed, as the number of addressees is typically known from context.

5.1.2   Inclusivity
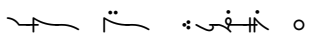
Both paucal and plural 1st person pronouns split for exclusivity – inclusive (INCL) forms include the addressee, while the exclusive (EXCL) excludes them.

ܝܦܢ   ܙܹܝܟ   ܙܘܦܝܟ ܘ

kfj   ons   oprava .

go.PRS.IPFV   1.PC.AN.INCL   theatre

'We (including you) are going to the theatre.'

ܝܦܢ   ܦܹܝ   ܙܘܦܝܟ ܘ

kfj   fej   oprava .

go.PRS.IPFV   1.PC.AN.EXCL   theatre

'We (but not you) are going to the theatre.'

5.1.3   Personal Pronoun Table

The following table lists all of Sonora's personal pronouns, inflected for each case.

Pronoun	NOM/ACC	DAT	LOC	INS
1.SG.AN	*je*	*ja*	*te*	*jem*
2.SG.AN	*va*	*va*	*ve*	*vam*
2.INAN	*vad*			
3.SG.AN	*keþ*	*ka*	*ke*	*kem*
3.SG.INAN	*ged*	*ga*	*ge*	*gen*
1.PC.AN.INCL	*ons*	*ont*	*onk*	*owm*
1.PC.AN.EXCL	*fej*	*fejt*	*fejk*	*fewm*
2.PC/PL.AN	*vas*	*vaj*	*vje*	*vwm*
3.PC.AN	*kjos*	*kjat*	*kjek*	*kjwm*
3.PC.INAN	*jws*	*jag*	*jen*	*jwn*
1.PL.AN.INCL	*os*	*waj*	*osj*	*wm*
1.PL.AN.EXCL	*ws*	*sag*	*wn*	*swn*
3.PL.AN	*kwj*	*kwaj*	*kje*	*kjwm*
3.PL.INAN	*jwld*	*jwlda*	*jwldj*	*jwn*

5.2 REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Sonora has only two reflexive pronouns (REFL) – one animate reflexive and one inanimate. These pronouns always refer back to the subject of the sentence, inflecting for case but not number.

Pronoun	ACC	DAT	LOC
PRON.REFL.AN	*mj*	*ma*	*me*
PRON.REFL.INAN	*sef*	*sa*	*se*

Reflexive pronouns change the word order of a sentence, as they are almost always required to be within the verb clause and pull any attached prepositions into the verb clause as well. There is one exception – when using a reflexive pronoun to indicate possession, it remains with the possessed noun.

dho	*je*	*mj*	*herdsa* .
PART.PST.PFV	1.SG.AN	PRON.REFL.AN.NOM	injure

'I hurt myself.'

ors	*keþ*	*ma*	*metjer*	*ljstr* .
PART.PST.PFV	3.SG.AN	PRON.REFL.AN.DAT	send	letter

'He is sending himself a letter.'

ekset	*ons*	*jlj*	*ma*	*lasthe*	*orpws* .
PART.PST.PFV	1.PC.AN.INCL	between	PRON.REFL.AN.DAT	throw	ball

'We threw the ball between us.'

tos	*je*	*dortan*	*hapo*	*ap*	*mj* .
PART.PRS.IPFV	1.SG.AN	wear	hat	CL.GEN	PRON.REFL.AN.NOM

'I am wearing my hat.'

tos	*je*	*dortan*	*vjleta*	*ersan*	*me* .
PART.PRS.IPFV	1.SG.AN	wear	blanket	around	PRON.REFL.AN.LOC

'I am wearing the blanket around myself.'

5.3 INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

Sonora has a small suite of indefinite pronouns for various situations where the noun is not specific. These pronouns are often paired with distributive and quantitative quantifiers to create variations.

5.3.1 Animate

The animate indefinite pronoun *wn* indicates a non-specified person or animate object, as well as a replacement for an indefinite action or verb. It declines similarly to any first form nouns.

> ꙮꙮꙮ ꙮꙮ ꙮꙮꙮ ꙮ
> heges   wn   laþrwm .
> PART.PST.SMPL.DIR   one work
> 'One must work.'

> ꙮꙮꙮ ꙮꙮ ꙮꙮ ꙮꙮꙮ ꙮ
> garsas   alt wn tansa .
> PART.PRS.SMPL.POT   all one dance
> 'Everyone should dance.'

> ꙮꙮꙮ ꙮꙮꙮ ꙮꙮ ꙮꙮꙮ
> orsas   kwalt wn tansa
> PART.PRS.SMPL.ALE   any one dance
> 'Anyone can dance…'

> ꙮꙮ ꙮꙮꙮ ꙮꙮ ꙮꙮꙮ ꙮꙮ ꙮ
> pje vjsa   keþ   tansa   sa .
> if   PART.PRS.IPFV.DES 3.SG.AN   dance   PART.SBRD
> '…if they want to.'

> ꙮꙮꙮ ꙮꙮꙮ ꙮꙮ ꙮꙮꙮ ꙮ
> garges   nwlt wn laþrwm .
> PART.PST.SMPL.POT   no   one work
> 'No one should work.'

5.3.2 Inanimate

The inanimate indefinite pronoun *tavra* indicates an indefinite inanimate object – a 'thing'. It declines similarly to any second form nouns.

> ܨܘܠܐ :ܐܠܟ ܝ :ܝܐ ܝ̈ܟܐ ܂
> *gdem esk   ka   eta tavra .*
> what CL.INTR be.PRS.IPFV this thing
> 'What is this thing?'

> ܠܐ ܝ ܨܝܠܐ .ܐܢ ܝ̈ܟܐ ܂
> *kwt   je   grosel alt tavra .*
> PART.PST.PFV 1.SG.AN   lose all thing
> 'I lost everything.'

> ܥܘܠܐ ܝ ܠܝ̈ܠܐ ܠܝ̈ܐ ܝ̈ܟܐ ܂
> *nekja   je   spera kwalt tavra .*
> PART.PRS.IPFV 1.SG.AN   see   any   thing
> 'I don't see anything.'

> ܝܠܐ ܝܠܝܠܐ ܝ̈ܟܐ ܝܠܝܐ ܝܐ :ܝܐ ܝܠܝܐ ܂
> *mjr   nwlt tavra vaksem mas eta terava .*
> PART.PRS.IPFV no   thing grow   out this soil.DAT
> 'Nothing is growing in this soil.'

5.3.3 Place

The pronoun *lohta* is used to describe an indefinite place. This pronoun always implies a locative declension, though it does not decline.

> ܠܐ ܝܐ ܝ ܝ̈ܠܝ ܝ̈ܠܐ ܂
> *kw   keþ   mj   lesala lohta .*
> PART.PRS.IPFV 3.SG.AN   PRON.REFL.AN hide where
> 'She/he is hiding (her/himself) somewhere.'

> :ܝܐ ܝ ܝ̈ܠܝܐ .ܐܢ ܝ̈ܠܐ ܂
> *okeþ   je   targer alt lohta .*
> PART.PST.PFV 1.SG.AN   search all where
> 'I searched everywhere.'

> ܝ̈ܠܝܠܐ :ܝܐ ܝ̈ܠܐ ܝ̈ܠܐ ܂
> *malkfjs   ons   kwalt lohta .*
> go.PRS.SMPL.PRM 1.PC.AN.INCL   any   where
> 'We can go anywhere.'

ܐܠܐܢܝ ܂ܝܐܢ ܡܝܫܐܢ ܐܠܐܬ ܐܠܐܬ
kfjt   *ons*   *nwlt*   *lohta*
go.PST.PFV   1.PC.AN.INCL   no   where
'We went nowhere…'

ܐܠܐܠܢ ܠܐܐܦܐܠܠ ܂ܙ ܂ܝܐܢ ܂
wljn   *jntragver*   *ap*   *onk* .
during   holiday.LOC   CL.GEN   1.PC.AN.INCL.LOC
'…on our holiday.'

5.3.4   Time

The pronoun *ejota* is used to describe an indefinite time. Similarly to *lohta*, *ejota* always implies a locative declension.

ܐܠܐܢ ܏ ܐܠܐܢ
nejd   *je*   *wljn*
know.PRS.IPFV.NEG   1.SG.AN   during
'I don't know when…'

ܐܠܐܦܢ ܠܐܠܐܢ ܂ܠܐܢܢ ܂ܐܢ ܐܠܦ ܂
þwrt   *vjment* *ejgatja* *ejota*   *þwr* .
PART.PST.PFV   event   occur   when   CL.SBRD
'…that occured.'

ܐܠܐܢ ܏ ܐܠܐܢ ܐܠܐܠܐܢ ܂ܙ ܏ ܂ܐܢ ܐܠܐܬ ܂
kws   *je*   *grosel* *kwltjet* *ap*   *je*   *alt*   *lohta* .
PART.PRS.SMPL 1.SG.AN   lose   key.PC   CL.GEN 1.SG.AN all   when
'I always lose my keys.'

ܐܢ ܏ ܂ܢ ܐܠܐܠܐܠܢ ܐܢ ܐܠܐܢ ܐܠܐܬ ܂
vo   *je*   *es*   *wldwnjngat* *ved*   *kwalt* *lohta*
have.PRS.IPFV 1.PC.AN.INCL CL.ADV preparation   PART.EXH   any   when
'I'm ready any time.'

ܐܠܐܢ ܏ ܐܠܐܦܢ ܐܢ ܐܠܐܠܢ ܐܠܐܬ ܂
toses   *je*   *dortan* *hapo* *nwlt* *lohta* .
PART.PRS.SMPL 1.PC.AN.INCL   wear   hat   no   when
'I never wear a hat.'

5.4 INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

Sonora creates content questions through the use of interrogative pronouns. These pronouns are immutable, not inflecting for case. Section 12.2 Interrogative Clauses describes the creation of interrogative clauses.

Pronoun	Person /Object	Location	Instru- ment/Tool	Reason	Method/ Process
ANIMATE	ktem	ktaden	ktaton	kwtwn	ktwnon
INANIMATE	gdem				

5.4.1 Person or Object

Asking for person or object, *ktem* and *gdem* are only divided by animacy distinction. When asking about a person, *ktem* should always be used. When asking about an object, *gdem* is typical unless that object is known to be animate.

> :〜 ̇ ̇ ̇ ̇ ̇ ̇ ̇ ̇ o
> esk   pa   ktem tamla .
> CL.INTR   PART.PRS.IPFV   who   speak
> 'Who is speaking?'

> :〜 ̇ ̇ ̇ :〜 ̇ ̇ ̇
> esk   jd   va
> CL.INTR   know.PRS.IPFV   2.SG.AN
> 'Do you know…'

> ̇ ̇ ̇ ̇ ̇ ̇ :〜 . ̇ o
> ent   ktem jerv pjskjnje en   aj .
> PART.PST.PFV who   eat   cookie.PL PART.SBRD   yes
> '…who ate the cookies?'

> ̇ ̇ ̇ :〜 ̇ ̇ ̇ ̇ ̇ ̇ o
> gdem esk   vjen   vas   polf .
> what   CL.INTR   PART.PRS.IPFV.DES   2.pc.an   drink
> 'What do you want to drink?'

5.4.2 Location

Asking about location, *ktaden* on its own asks for a location in time – when – but when paired with the preposition *kfo* asks for the location in space - where.

> ‎ كَشَوٮ :ٯٮ .٦ٯ ٮٮٯٽٱ .ٯٯ٥ڡ ٥

ktaden	esk	akar	kfjmov	adþja .
when	CL.INTR	PART.FUT.PFV	movie	begin

'When will the movie begin?'

> ‎ كٯ :ٯٮ ٮٯ ٦ٯ ٥

kfo ktaden	esk	kfj	va .
to where	CL.INTR	go.PRS.IPFV	2.SG.AN

'Where are you going?'

5.4.3 Tool

When asking about an instrument or tool that was used, the pronoun *ktaton* can be substituted.

> ‎ كَشَوٮ :ٯٮ ٯٯ ٦ٯ :ٮٯٯٯٯ ٥

ktaton	esk	jl	va	ekwjr .
what.INS	CL.INTR	PART.PRS.IPFV	2.SG.AN	write

'What are you writing with?'

5.4.4 Reason and Method

The pronoun *kwtwn* is used for questions that ask about the reason for an action. Similarly, *ktwnon* is used for the method or process behind an action.

> ‎ ٮٯٯٯٮ :ٯٮ ٯ ٦ٯ ٯٯٯٯ ٥

kwtwn	esk	sa	va	tresa .
why	CL.INTR	PART.PRS.IPFV	2.SG.AN	run

'Why are you running?'

> ‎ ٮٯٯٯٮ :ٯٮ ٯٯٯ ٦ٯ ٯٯٯٯ ٯٯ ٯٯٯٯ ٥

ktwnon	esk	kejt	va	novja	met	tavra .
how	CL.INTR	PART.PST.PFV	2.SG.AN	make	that	thing

'How did you make that thing?'

5.5 REFERENT PRONOUNS

Sonora has a method of referencing nouns in context in order to lessen ambiguity in future conversation. Such references typically last only the length of the conversation.
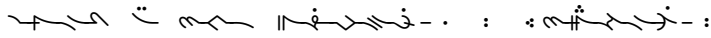
Using referent pronouns (RFR), one can index a noun, tying it to a vowel (allowing for a maximum of five indexed nouns at a time). In order to make it clear that indexing is happening rather than a declension, it is common to put a glottal stop [ʔ] before the vowel index. When that noun is later referred to by a personal pronoun, that vowel will be linked with the pronoun and make it clear what is being referenced. Vowels can be chosen at random, though it is common to index in order of a, e, o, j, and finally w.

This type of referencing is typically only used with nouns that are expected to remain in conversation for a while, which can also be an indication of interest in continuing a topic of conversation.

> rwt   je   kondre awtomron-a ap   jem
> PART.PST.PFV 1.SG.AN drive   car.INS   CL.GEN   1.SG.AN.INS
> 'I drove my car…'

> kfo hwma   ap   ja .
> to   house.DAT CL.GEN 1.SG.AN.DAT
> '…to my house.'
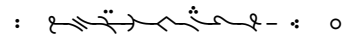
> vo   ged-a   es   novwm   ved .
> have.PRS.IPFV 3.SG.INAN CL.ADV   creation   PART.EXH
> 'It [the car] is new.'

> ᝰᝮᝮᝮ ᝰᝮ ᝮᝮᝮ ᝮᝮᝮᝮᝮ᝭᝭᝭ᝮ ᝭ ᝭ᝮᝮᝮᝮ᝭᝭ᝮ
> *kfjt*   *je*   *dsj* *vrahwma-a*   *e*   *odvoljna-e*
> go.PST.PFV 1.SG.AN into bank.DAT.RFR and arena.DAT.RFR
> 'I went to the bank, the arena,…'
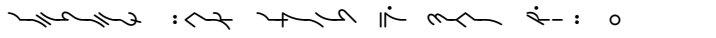
> ᝭ ᝮᝮᝮᝮᝮᝮᝮᝮᝮᝮᝮ᝭᝭ᝮ ᝭ o
> *e*   *rwkensjotr-o* .
> and   grocery-store.DAT.RFR
> '…and the grocery store.'
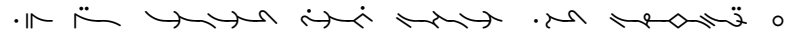
> ᝮᝮᝮᝮᝮᝮ ᝭ᝮᝮ ᝮᝮᝮᝮ ᝮ ᝮᝮᝮ ᝮ᝭᝭ᝮ o
> *kwtwm esk*   *kfjt*   *va*   *dsj* *ga-e* .
> why   CL.INTR go.PRS.PFV 2.SG.AN into 3.SG.INAN.DAT.RFR
> 'Why did you go to it [the arena]?'

6 VERBS

Verbs describe actions taken by subject nouns. Sonoran verbs are composed of two parts – a particle and a stem. Verbs are typically listed as: stem, particle; in order to make them easier to search, though a particle will in most cases precede a stem in sentence construction.

6.1 VERB CLAUSE

Comprised of particle and stem, verbs surround the subject of a sentence, with the particle preceding the subject noun and the stem following it. This creates the standard verb clause, though various sentence structures will adjust the location of each of these pieces. However, as both the nominative and the accusative case are unmarked, it's important to note that the nominative or subject noun will always be found directly after the verb particle if the particle is part of the sentence.

> ܠ ܀ ܀ ܀ ܀ ܂
> en   dwen jerv .
> PART.PRS.IPFV   man   eat
> 'The man is eating.'

> ܠ ܀ ܀ ܀ ܀ ܂
> en   dwen jerv samlepa.
> PART.PRS.IPFV   man   eat   sandwich
> 'The man is eating a sandwich.'

Though each verb has a unique stem that determines the action the verb represents, verb particles are often shared by larger groups of related verbs. For example, the particle *sa* is typically found in verbs that have to do with the locomotion of the body, including walking, running, swimming, and climbing.

6.1.1 Compound Verb Clauses

Sometimes, Sonora makes use of compound verbs, chaining one verb into another. When this occurs, only the first verb uses its particle and the other will only use the stem following the stem of the first.

> ܀ ܀ ܀ ܀ ܀ ܂
> kwt   je   grosel nwdwa .
> PART.PST.PFV   1.SG.AN   forget clean
> 'I forgot to clean.'

ܥܐ ܫ ܫ‍ܫ ܫܢ ܫ‍ܫ‍ ܫ ܫ‍ܫ ܙ܂

av	fej	jnjnt	tansa	wljn	alt	wrþwme .
PART.PRS.IPFV	1.PC.AN.EXCL	intend	dance	during	all	night.LOC
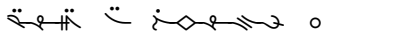
'We intend to dance all night.'

6.2 TENSE AND ASPECT

Sonoran verbs conjugate for tense and aspect, distinguishing between four tenses – far past (FPST), past (PST), present (PRS), and future (FUT) – and three aspects – perfective (PFV), imperfective (IPFV), and simple (SMPL).

6.2.1 Tense
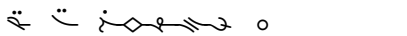
Sonoran tenses are quite strict, with tense always being correctly assigned based on conjugation, and never formed with compound or auxiliary additions. The future tense is used for all future actions, whether they be intended or hypothetical, the present actions occurring the present or actions that generally occur, and the two past tenses are used for actions that have already taken place.

ܫܫ ܫ ܫܫ ܂

gerve	je	laþrwm .
PART.FUT.IPFV	1.SG.AN	work
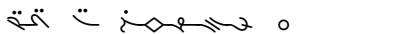
'I will be working.'

ܫ ܫ ܫܫ ܂

ge	je	laþrwm .
PART.PRS.IPFV	1.SG.AN	work

'I am working.'

ܫܫ ܫ ܫܫ ܂
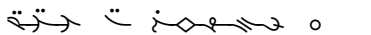
gete	je	laþrwm .
PART.PST.IPFV	1.SG.AN	work

'I was working [recently].'

ܫܫ ܫ ܫܫ ܂

genen	je	laþrwm .
PART.FPST.IPFV	1.SG.AN	work

'I was working [long ago].'

Distinguishing between past tenses can be highly context dependent. Without additional context, the near past is used for events that occurred within the past year and the far past for events beyond that. However, with context, both tenses can be used at different scales. When comparing two actions, the more recent action will use the near past and the other the far,

regardless of the time difference between them. This could mean two events that happened within the last week, or within the last millennium. Context always informs these decisions, and they can occasionally be made to emphasize how one feels – poetically, one might use the far past for an event that happened within the last week but feels like it occurred long ago.

> ٠ڂؚڝٷۯ۬ ۛۛ ۛ ۛۛۛۛۛۛ ۛۛ ۛۛ ٠

ose	je	dwrgjt	vel	potanon
PART.FPST.PFV	1.SG.AN	boil	water	kettle.INS

'I boiled water in a pot'

> ۛ ۛۛ ۛ ۛۛۛ ۛۛۛۛۛ ۛۛ ٠

þel	nest	je	monga	dwrpota	nes .
before	PART.PST.PFV	1.SG.AN	buy	kettle	PART.SBRD

'before I bought a kettle.'

6.2.2 Aspect

Alongside tense, Sonoran verbs conjugate for aspect. Broadly, the imperfective is used for actions that are ongoing at the time that is being spoken about, while the perfective is used for actions that are complete at that time. The simple is used for more general statements.

In the present tense, one can use the imperfective to describe an action that is being undertaken, and the simple to make a general statement about the world. The present tense cannot take the perfective aspect.

> ۛ ۛۛۛۛ ۛۛۛ ٠

ge	kostanr	kosjn .
PART.PRS.IPFV	chef	cook

'The chef is cooking.'

> ۛ ۛۛۛۛ ۛۛۛ ٠

ges	kostanr	kosjn .
PART.PRS.SMPL	chef	cook

'Chefs cook.'

In both past tenses, the imperfective describes an action or state that was ongoing at the time that is being spoken about, while the perfective describes an action that was completed. Past tenses do not take the simple aspect, forming general statements with the perfective aspect.

ہے۔ممعطممسسپمِپ ممخممہوو ہ

ljren	*djnosaware*	*evekja* .
PART.FPST.IPFV	dinosaur.PL	evolve

'The dinosaurs were evolving.'

ہے۔ممعطممسسپمِپ ممخممہوو ہ

ljre	*djnosaware*	*evekja* .
PART.FPST.PFV	dinosaur.PL	evolve

'The dinosaurs evolved.'

ہے۔ممطممپپمعمسجم ح ممعپمہوو ہ

kjate	*je*	*sondra*	*kfjmov* .
PART.PST.IPFV	1.SG.AN	watch	movie

'I was watching the movie.'

ہے۔ممطممپپمعمسجم ح ممعپمہوو ہ

kjat	*je*	*sondra*	*kfjmov* .
PART.PST.PFV	1.SG.AN	watch	movie

'I watched the movie.'

The future tense can take each of the aspects – using the perfective to describe actions that will have been completed, the imperfective for actions that will be ongoing, and the simple for actions that do not yet have a determined time of occurrence.

ہے۔مسجمح مممعطممہوو ہ

elher	*je*	*drasa* .
PART.FUT.IPFV	1.SG.AN	smile

'I will be smiling.'

ہے۔مسجمح مممعطممہوو ہ

elhar	*je*	*drasa* .
PART.FUT.PFV	1.SG.AN	smile

'I will have smiled.'

ہے۔مسجمح مممعطممہوو ہ

elho	*je*	*drasa* .
PART.FUT.SIMPL	1.SG.AN	smile

'I will smile.'

6.2.3 Conjugation

When conjugating a verb, only the verb particle is affected – the stem always remains the same.

The pattern is largely regular, but changes based on the final sound of the particle, creating seven verb groups that are listed below with their conjugation tables.

Group 1 – for verb particles ending in a, e, o, or vowel j or w.

	PFV	IPFV	SMPL
FPST	-ne	-nen	
PST	-t	-te	
PRS		-Ø	-s
FUT	-rv	-rve	-h

Group 2 – for verb particles ending in consonant j or w.

	PFV	IPFV	SMPL
FPST	-e	-en	
PST	-t	-te	
PRS		-Ø	-s
FUT	-rv	-rve	-h

Group 3 – for verb particles ending in f, s, þ, h, n, 1, or r.

	PFV	IPFV	SMPL
FPST	-e	-en	
PST	-t	-te	
PRS		-Ø	-es
FUT	-ar	-er	-o

Group 4 – for verb particles ending in v or voiced s, þ, or h.

	PFV	IPFV	SMPL
FPST	-e	-en	
PST	-d	-de	
PRS		-Ø	-es
FUT	-ar	-er	-o

Group 5 – for verb particles ending in p, t, k, d, or g.

	PFV	IPFV	SMPL
FPST	*-e*	*-en*	
PST	*-eþ*	*-eþe*	
PRS		*-Ø*	*-s*
FUT	*-ar*	*-er*	*-o*

Group 6 – for verb particles ending in m.

	PFV	IPFV	SMPL
FPST	*-e*	*-en*	
PST	*-p*	*-pe*	
PRS		*-Ø*	*-s*
FUT	*-ar*	*-er*	*-o*

Group 7 – for verb particles ending in consonant clusters.
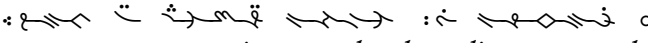
	PFV	IPFV	SMPL
FPST	*-e*	*-en*	
PST	*-et*	*-ete*	
PRS		*-Ø*	*-es*
FUT	*-ar*	*-er*	*-o*

6.3 MOOD

Sonoran verb particles conjugate for a variety of moods by adding a prefix. There are five regularly conjugated moods in Sonora beyond the unmarked indicative and the irregular negative and imperative.

6.3.1 Alethic
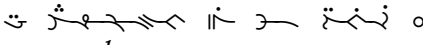
The alethic mood (ALE) denotes possibility – that the subject is capable of undertaking the action described. Verb particles prefix *or-* in the alethic mood.

> ܗܘܡ ܗܘܡ ܗܘܡ ܗܘܡ ܗܘܡ ܗܘܡ ܗܘܡ ܗܘܡ 。
>
> *orws*　　　　　*je*　　　　*kondre wljn*　*eta*　*wrþwma* .
> PART.PRS.SMPL.ALE　1.SG.AN　drive　during　this　night.DAT
> 'I can drive tonight.'
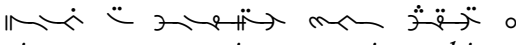
> ܗܘܡ ܗܘܡ ܗܘܡ
>
> *orsas*　　　　　*va*　　　　*tresa*
> PART.PRS.SMPL.ALE　2.SG.AN　run
> 'You can run…'
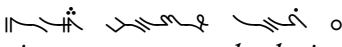
> ܗܘܡ ܗܘܡ ܗܘܡ ܗܘܡ ܗܘܡ 。
>
> *pe*　*norkws*　　　　　*va*　　　*mj*　　　　*lesala* .
> but　PART.PRS.SMPL.ALE.NEG　2.AG.AN　PRON.REFL.AN　hide
> '…but you cannot hide.'

6.3.2 Desiderative

The desiderative mood (DES) is prefixed with *vj-* and shows desire – that the subject desires to undertake the action.

> ܗܘܡ ܗܘܡ ܗܘܡ ܗܘܡ ܗܘܡ 。
>
> *vjsa*　　　　　*je*　　　　*mjrven dsj*　*morene* .
> PART.PRS.IPFV.DES　1.SG.AN　swim　within　ocean.LOC
> 'I want to swim in the ocean.'

> ܗܘܡ ܗܘܡ ܗܘܡ 。
>
> *vjvo*　　　　　*hwdr*　*jwta* .
> have.PRS.IPFV.DES　dog　bone
> 'The dog wants a bone.'

6.3.3 Directive

The directive mood (DIR) is used for situations where the subject is required to undertake the action described. The directive mood is shown by the use of the prefix *he-*.

> ꤔꤟꤘ ꤏꤎ ꤘꤢꤩꤧ ꤢꤩꤏꤢꤩ ·ꤢ ꤏꤎ ꤿ
> heges   *va*   *nwdwa shwtr ap*   *va* .
> PART.PRS.SMPL.DIR   2.SG.AN   clean   room   CL.GEN   room
> 'You must clean your room.'

> *nehesas*   *avlwfel   fljgja wpwr vjlava* .
> have.PRS.SMPL.DES.NEG   airplane   fly   over   city.DAT
> 'The airplane must not fly over the city.'

6.3.4 Permissive

The permissive mood (PRM) created with the use of the prefix *mal-* denotes that the subject is allowed or permitted to undertake the action.

> *malgra*   *va*   *hjrwn kavamat*   *ap*   *va* .
> PART.PRS.IPFV.PRM   2.SG.AN   play   friend.PC.DAT   CL.GEN 2.SG.AN.DAT
> 'You may play with your friends.'

> *malok*   *je*   *wrgel   mjsket* .
> PART.PRS.IPFV.PRM   1.SG.AN   reveal   secret
> 'I can reveal the secret.'

6.3.5 Potential

The potential mood (POT) shows necessity – that the subject should undertake the action, but it is not absolutely required. This is done with the prefix *gar-*.

> *garkjs*   *ons*   *kfo vjlava* .
> go.PRS.SMPL.POT   1.PC.AN.INCL   to   city.DAT
> 'We should go to the city.'

> *garges*   *va*   *nwdwa shwtr ap*   *va*
> PART.PRS.SMPL.POT 2.SG.AN   clean   room   CL.GEN   2.SG.AN
> 'You should clean your room.'

6.4 NEGATION

Sonora simply prefixes *ne-* to the particle of a verb in order to denote negation (NEG). This prefix can also be prefixed to a modal prefix to negate a mood, and can be used colloquially to negate a noun, though the latter would never be seen in formal writing. Note that the prefix is shortened to *n-* when it precedes a vowel.

> ꣸꣸꣸ ꣸ ꣸꣸꣸ ꣸ ꣸
> *nako*   *je*   *vemar*   *va .*
> PART.FUT.SMPL.NEG   1.SG.AN   marry   2.SG.AN
> 'I will not marry you.'

> ꣸꣸꣸ ꣸ ꣸꣸꣸ ꣸ ꣸
> *nekw*   *je*   *kwalt* *tavra .*
> PART.PRS.IPFV.NEG   1.SG.AN   any   thing
> 'I'm not hiding anything.'
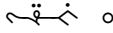
> ꣸꣸꣸ ꣸ ꣸꣸꣸ ꣸ ꣸
> *nevjoso*   *je*   *domorþ .*
> PART.FUT.SMPL.DES.NEG   1.SG.AN   die
> 'I do not want to die.'

> ꣸꣸꣸ ꣸ ꣸꣸꣸ ꣸ ꣸
> *negarnekah*   *je*   *eljgat .*
> PART.FUT.SMPL.NEG.POT.NEG   1.SG.AN   choose
> 'I should not not choose'
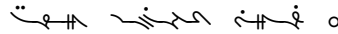
6.5 IMPERATIVE

The imperative voice (IMP) is that which gives command – not a statement of fact, but an order to execute the action. While the directive and potential moods have similar roles, they are both statements of fact – "you must run" or "you should run", while the imperative is a much simpler command – "run".

In order to form the imperative voice, drop the verb particle and simply use the stem. As the imperative is only used in the 2ⁿᵈ person – giving a direct command to a second person – there is no need for a subject, and similarly no need for a particle that shows tense or aspect.

ﺣﻘﺦ ۰
tresa .
run
'Run.'
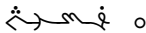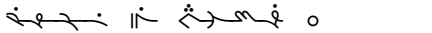
ﮋﻮﻙ ﺳﯿﺮﻯ ﺳﻄﻒ ۰
jerv kwalt tavra .
eat any thing
'Eat something.'
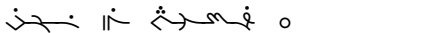
The imperative can be paired with complement clauses that refine the command, but is typically reserved for immediate commands, with preference being given to directive and potential moods when the command does not need to be obeyed immediately.

ﺷﺮﻣﻒ ۰
sondra .
listen
'Listen.'
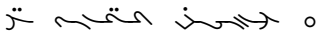
ﺧﻮﺟﯩ ﺍﺭ ﺷﺮﻣﻒ ۰
garkja va sondra .
PART.PRS.IPFV.POT 2.SG.AN listen
'You should listen.'

ﻧﺤﺮﯨ ﺍﺭ ﺷﺮﻣﻒ ۰
hekja va sondra .
PART.PRS.IPFV.DIR 2.SG.AN listen
'You must listen.'

6.5.1 Negative Imperative

The imperative can be negated in order to prohibit an action. As there is no verb particle to negate, the negation is placed as a clitic before the verb stem.

ﻧﻪ ﺳﺤﺮﻯ ﻧﺤﺮﯨ ۰
ne tjtet hapwn .
CL.NEG touch button
'Do not push the button.'
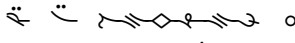
ﻧﻪ ﺣﻘﺦ ﺳﺤﺮﯨ ﺳﺤﺮﯨﻒ ۰
ne tresa ljsko dwvajnre .
CL.NEG run beside swimming-pool.LOC
'Do not run next to the pool.'

6.6 VALENCY
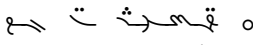
Sonora recognizes intransitive, transitive, and ditransitive verbs, but notably does not allow for impersonal verbs. Certain verbs can change transitivity simply based on whether a patient noun is added to the clause.

6.6.1 Intransitive Verbs
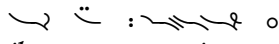
Intransitive verbs do not take an object, relying only on the nominative subject. A variety of intransitive verbs can be made into transitive verbs by adding a patient noun, but many cannot.

    ۘ ُ ﺭﺣﻮﻋﺤﻮ ﻬ

ge	je	laþrwm .
PART.PRS.IPFV	1.SG.AN	work

'I am working.'

    ﺣﻮ ُ ﺗﺟﻣﻗ ﻬ

rw	je	kondre .
PART.PRS.IPFV	1.SG.AN	drive

'I am driving.'

    ﺣﺞ ُ :ﺣﺣﺣﻋ ﻬ
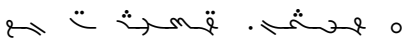
jl	je	ekwjr .
PART.PRS.IPFV	1.SG.AN	write

'I am writing.'

6.6.2 Transitive Verbs
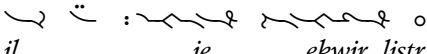
Transitive verbs take a nominative subject and an accusative direct object noun. These verbs are sometimes formed out of intransitive verbs, while other transitive verbs might even form ditransitive verbs with the addition of recipient noun.

    ﺟﻣ ُ ﻗﺟﻋ ﺣﺟﺗﻣ ﻬ

nes	je	monga	sokjet .
PART.PRS.IPFV	1.SG.AN	buy	sock.PC

'I am buying socks.'

    ﺣﻮ ُ ﺗﺟﻣﻗ .ﺣﺗﺟﻋ ﻬ

rw	je	kondre	awtomr .
PART.PRS.IPFV	1.SG.AN	drive	car

'I am driving a car.'

ـِ ﹸ :ﺣﻣﺻﮯ ﺣﻣﺻﮯ ۰
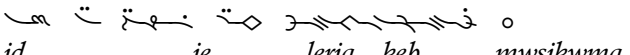
jl	*je*	*ekwjr*	*ljstr* .
PART.PRS.IPFV	1.SG.AN	write	letter

'I am writing a letter.'

6.6.3 Ditransitive Verbs
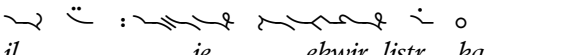
Ditransitive verbs take a nominative subject, an accusative direct object, and a dative indirect object. The vast majority of ditransitive verbs are derived from transitive verbs through the simple addition of the indirect object, which is conventionally added after the accusative recipient.

jd	*je*	*lerja*	*keþ*	*mwsjkwma* .
PART.PRS.IPFV	1.SG.AN	teach	3.SG.AN	music.DAT

'I am teaching him music.'
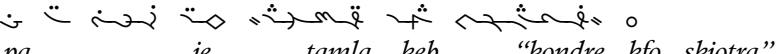
jl	*je*	*ekwjr*	*ljstr*	*ka* .
PART.PRS.IPFV	1.SG.AN	write	letter	3.SG.AN.DAT

'I am writing her a letter.'

Speech and quotations are also realized as ditransitive verbs, though they have a slightly different construction that is further detailed in Section 12.5 Quotes.

pa	*je*	*tamla*	*keþ*	*"kondre*	*kfo*	*skjotra"* .
PART.PRS.IPFV	1.SG.AN	speak	3.SG.AN	drive	to	store.DAT

'I told her to drive to the store.'

6.6.4 Impersonal Verbs
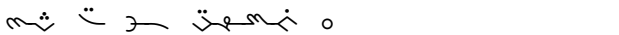
Sonora does not recognize impersonal verbs, disallowing constructions such as "it rains". Any clauses that rely on impersonal verbs in other languages must be translated in a more directly descriptive way in Sonora.

> ha　　　　　　twmtwr　dora .
> PART.PRS.IPFV　rain　　fall
> 'Rain is falling.' [It is raining.]
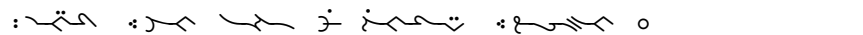
> kj　　　　　　 nwlt　lwmos　serja .
> PART.PRS.IPFV　no　　light　　shine
> 'No light shines.' [It is dark.]
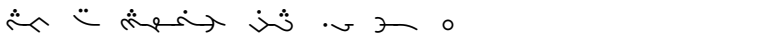
6.6.5 Reflexivity

Sonora allows any transitive or ditransitive verbs to be reflexive by the use of the reflexive pronouns *mj* and *sef*. Whenever these pronouns are used, the word order of the sentence changes, bringing the reflexive pronoun into the verb clause along with any attached prepositions. The sole exception to this is when reflexive pronouns are used as part of a genitive construction.

> dho　　　　　 je　　　　mj　　　　　　　herdsa .
> PART.PST.PFV　1.SG.AN　PRON.REFL.AN.NOM　injure
> 'I hurt myself.'

> ors　　　　　 keƥ　　　ma　　　　　　　metjer　ljstr .
> PART.PST.PFV　3.SG.AN　PRON.REFL.AN.DAT　send　　letter
> 'He is sending himself a letter.'

> ekset　　　　 ons　　　　　jlj　　　ma　　　　　　　lasthe orpws .
> PART.PST.PFV　1.PC.AN.INCL　between　PRON.REFL.AN.DAT　throw　ball
> 'We threw the ball between us.'

> tos　　　　　 je　　　　dortan　hapo　ap　　　 mj .
> PART.PRS.IPFV　1.SG.AN　wear　　hat　　CL.GEN　PRON.REFL.AN.NOM
> 'I am wearing my hat.'

6.7 IRREGULAR VERBS

Sonora has five highly irregular verbs – to feel (*elh*), to know (*jd*), to be (*ka*), to go (*kff*), and to have (*vo*). Each of these verbs has lost its stem and is used as only a particle. This particle is always placed in its regular position immediately before the subject. Moods and negation of these verbs are not affected, but note that due to the lack of a verb stem, none of these verbs can be used in the imperative voice.

The verbs *ka* and *vo* can be used as auxiliary verbs to form predicate adjectives. For more information, see 7.4 Predicate Adjectives.

6.7.1 To Feel – *elh*

	PFV	IPFV	SMPL
FPST	elhe	elhen	
PST	eld	elde	
PRS		elh	elhes
FUT	elhar	elher	elho

ﺍ ﺍ ﺍ ﺍ ٥

elde   kep   glok .
feel.PST.IPFV   3.SG.AN   happiness
'He felt happiness.' [He was happy.]

ﺍ ﺍ ﺍ ٥

elh   je   perhleksat .
feel.PRS.IPFV   1.SG.AN   confusion
'I feel confusion.' [I am confused.]
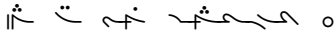
6.7.2 To Know – *jd*

	PFV	IPFV	SMPL
FPST	jde	jden	
PST	jdþ	jþe	
PRS		jd	js
FUT	jr	jdr	djo

ﺍ ﺍ ﺍ ﺍ ﺍ ٥

jd   je   pafa ap   kjos .
know.PRS.IPFV   1.SG.AN   father CL.GEN   3.PC.AN
'I know their father.'

:ᐊᣞ ᣞ �開 ᐅᣞᣞᣞ ·ᣞ ᣞ

esk	jd	va	mjrven	aj .
CL.INTR	know.PRS.IPFV	2.SG.AN	swim	yes

'Do you know how to swim?'

6.7.3 To Be – *ka*

	PFV	IPFV	SMPL
FPST	ke	ken	
PST	kta	kte	
PRS		ka	kas
FUT	krv	kve	kh

ᣞᣞ ᣞ ᣞᣞ ᣞ

kas	je	lama .
be.PRS.SMPL	1.SG.AN	sheep

'I am a sheep.'

ᣞ ᣞᣞ :ᐊᣞ ᣞᣞ ᣞᣞ ᣞ

ka	kwj	es	opol	nal .
be.PRS.IPFV	3.PL.AN	CL.ADV	fear	PART.MUT

'They are scared.'

6.7.4 To Go – *kfj*

	PFV	IPFV	SMPL
FPST	kfe	kfen	
PST	kfjt	kte	
PRS		kfj	kjs
FUT	gvjv	gvjr	kjh

ᣞᣞ ᣞ ᣞᣞ ᣞᣞ ᣞ

kfj	je	kfo	hwme .
go.PRS.IPFV	1.SG.AN	to	home.LOC

'I am going home.'

:ᐊᣞ ᣞᣞ 開 ᣞᣞᣞ ·ᣞ ᣞ

esk	kjh	va	skjotr	aj .
CL.INTR	go.FUT.SMPL	2.SG.AN	store	yes

'Are you going to go to the store?'

6.7.5 To Have – *vo*

	PFV	IPFV	SMPL
FPST	*ve*	*ven*	
PST	*vot*	*fe*	
PRS		*vo*	*vos*
FUT	*vov*	*vore*	*voh*

vo je tfa kfotjt .
have.PRS.IPFV 1.SG.AN two cat.PC
'I have two cats.'

vjvo kwj fjwlk .
have.PRS.IPFV.DES 3.PL.AN nation
'They want to have a nation.'

7 ADVERBS

Sonora does not distinguish between adjectives and adverbs, using the same construction to form these property words in ways that affect nouns, pronouns, and verbs equally. However, adverbs are not a distinct type of word – Sonora forms adverbs from nouns in a process of adverbialization.

Adverbs are created by use of the clitic es and one of a set of adverbial particles. These particles change depending on how the adverb is being used, as well as to show comparatives or superlatives, equatives, and negatives.

7.1 ADVERBIALIZATION AND AGREEMENT

Adverbs are formed from nouns by the use of the clitic *es* and an adverbial particle that follows the noun. A noun that is being adverbialized this way must match its parent noun in case, and this match breaks the rules of animacy – an animate noun adverbialized for an inanimate object takes an inanimate ending and vice versa.
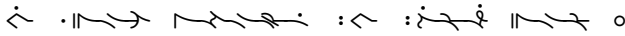
Adverbs or adjectives can be added in series without repeating the clitic *es*, grouping them by the particle they take

dwen	es	glok	nal		
man	CL.ADV	happiness	PART.MUT		

'The happy man'

jrvo	es	frjga	ved		
winter	CL.ADV	cold	PART.EXH		

'The cold winter'

hwdr	es	elakra	ved	opol	nal
dog	CL.ADV	speed	PART.EXH	fear	PART.MUT

'The fast, fearful dog'

hwm	es	ogrom	mwrkag	rot	ved
house	CL.ADV	giant	brick	red	PART.EXH

'The giant red brick house'

ᜡ ·ᜒᜈᜊᜆ ᜈᜊᜈᜂ᜵ ᜲᜈ ᜲᜈᜊᜄᜊ ᜈᜊᜆ ᜴
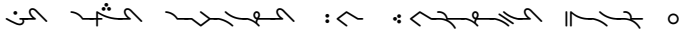
sa		avjn	fljgja	es		elakra	vjk .
PART.PRS.IPFV		bird	fly	CL.ADV		speed	PART.ADV

'The bird is flying quickly.'

7.1.1 Adverbial Particle
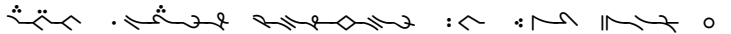
The adverbial particle *vjk* denotes an adverb – ensuring the noun is known to be affecting the verb of the sentence.

ᜡᜈ ᜊᜆᜈ ᜈᜊᜈᜈᜂ ᜲᜈ ᜲᜈᜊᜊᜈᜈ ᜈᜊᜆ ᜴

pat		kfot	khjrt	es		oskrwt	vjk .
PART.PST.PFV		cat	yell	CL.ADV		roar	PART.ADV

'The cat yelled loudly.'

ᜡᜈ ·ᜈᜊᜂᜆ ᜈᜊᜈᜂᜈᜈ ᜲᜈ ᜲᜈ ᜈᜊᜆ ᜴
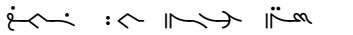
koses		awtomr	gwrþwm	es		oft	vjk .
PART.PRS.SMPL		car	break	CL.ADV		repetition	PART.ADV

'The car breaks repeatedly.'

7.1.2 Exhibitive Particle
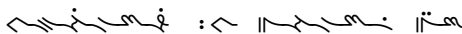
The exhibitive particle *ved* describes a noun, showing qualities it exhibits – qualities by which it affects others. This involves physical descriptions such as colour or likeness, physical qualities such as quickness or strength, as well as qualities that affect the emotions of others. The exhibitive particle can also be used to show what another noun is composed or comprised of.

ᜡᜆ ᜲᜈ ᜈᜊᜆ ᜡᜆ

rasja	es		vjn	ved
grass	CL.ADV		green	PART.EXH

'The green grass'

ᜡᜈᜆᜈ ᜲᜈ ᜈᜊᜈᜆ ᜡᜆ
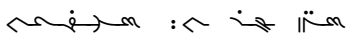
swlajdra	es		vljdja	ved
dress	CL.ADV		beauty	PART.EXH

'The beautiful dress'

ᜡᜈᜆᜈ ᜲᜈ ᜈᜆ ᜡᜆ

strand	es		kag	ved
shore	CL.ADV		rock	PART.EXH

'The rocky shore'

7.1.3 Mutative Particle

The mutative particle *nal* describes a noun by showing how it is affected by outside traits. This involves emotional states such as joy or fear, physical states of being such as hunger or death, and can be used to show metaphorical comparisons between nouns.

> حنخحر منن منن حخنن
> *mjsa   es   fama   nal*
> grass   CL.ADV   hunger   PART.MUT
> 'The hungry mouse'

> منحمنحمخ منن حخحمنحمـ حخن
> *swlajdra   es   vljdja   nal*
> dress   CL.ADV   beauty   PART.MUT
> 'The beautified dress'

> منحخن منن حخمنن حخن
> *dwna   es   kfot   nal*
> woman   CL.ADV   cat   PART.MUT
> 'The catty woman'

7.2 DEGREE

Sonora inflects adverbial particles for degree, with inflections for comparatives, superlatives, and equatives. When used to compare two nouns with comparative or equative particles, the verb *vo* (to have) and the dative preposition *tag* are used.

> حخ حنخحر منن حنحخحمـ منحخم حخ حخحخ ه
> *vo   mjsa   es   mjekswr   egved   tag   kagva .*
> have.PRS.IPFV   mouse   CL.ADV   miniature   PART.EXH.EQV   than   rock.DAT
> 'The mouse is as small as a rock.'

> حخ حنخحر منن حنحخحمـ حنحخم حخ حخحخحمنن ه
> *vo   mjsa   es   mjekswr   naved   tag   arkadjava .*
> have.PRS.IPFV   mouse   CL.ADV   miniature   PART.EXH.CPV   than   mountain.DAT
> 'The mouse is smaller than a mountain.'

> حنخحر منن حنحخحمـ منحخحم ه
> *mjsa   es   mjekswr   praved*
> mouse   CL.ADV   miniature   PART.EXH.SPV
> 'The smallest mouse'

7.2.1 Equatives

Equatives indicate an equal value between two nouns. Equative particles are inflected with the prefix *eg-*.

ﮬ .ﯾﯿﯽ :ﮬ ﯾﯿ :ﯾﯿ ﯽﯾ ﯾﯿﯾ 。

fe		*agvren*	*es*	*vjas*	*egved*		*tag*	*lwmjþa* .
have.PST.IPFV		face	CL.ADV	white	PART.EXH.EQV		than	snow.DAT

'His face was as white as snow.'

ﮬ ﯾﯿﯾ :ﮬ ﯾﯿ :ﯾﯿ ﯽﯾ ﯾﯿ 。

vo		*mwrkag*	*es*	*hlaþg*	*egved*		*tag*	*mamota* .
have.PRS.IPFV		brick	CL.ADV	load	PART.EXH.EQV		than	elephant.DAT

'The brick is as heavy as an elephant.'

7.2.2 Comparatives

Comparatives compare one noun to another, indicating a greater degree. Comparative particles are inflected with the prefix *na-*.

ﮬ ﯾﯿﯾ :ﮬ :ﯾﯿ ﯾﯿ ﯽﯾ ﯾﯿ 。

vo		*hwdr*	*es*	*elakra*	*naved*		*tag*	*kfota* .
have.PST.IPFV		dog	CL.ADV	speed	PART.EXH.CPV		than	cat.DAT

'The dog is faster than the cat.'

ﮬ ﯾﯿﯾ :ﮬ ﯾﯿ ﯾﯿ ﯽﯾ ﯾﯿ 。

vo		*felsa*	*es*	*hlaþg*	*naved*		*tag*	*polfeta* .
have.PRS.IPFV		bottle	CL.ADV	load	PART.EXH.CPV		than	cup.DAT

'The bottle is more full than the cup.'

7.2.3 Superlatives

Superlatives are used for a single noun, indicating the greatest degree. Superlative particles are inflected with the prefix *pra-*.

ﯾﯿﯾ :ﮬ ﯾﯿ ﯾﯿﯾ 。

sfjtra	*es*	*velja*	*pranal*
towel	CL.ADV	moisture	PART.MUT.SPV

'The dampest towel'

ﯾﯿ ﯾﯿﯾ :ﮬ ﯾﯿ ﯾﯿ ﯾﯿ :ﮬ ﯾﯿ ﯾﯿ 。

kjs		*jstra*	*es*	*khal*	*praved*		*serja*	*es*	*lwmos*	*vjk* .
PART.PRS.SMPL		star	CL.ADV	heat	PART.EXH.SPV		shine	CL.ADV	light	PART.ADV

'The hottest star shines brightly'

7.3 NEGATION

Sonora often uses negation within adverbial phrases to indicate the lack of a trait. Similarly to verbs, prefixing *ne-* to the start of any noun within an adverbial phrase negates that noun.

> ‎ﻮﺨﺘﺷ :ﺤ ﺟﻮﺠﻨﻮ ﻨﻤ ﻪ
> *pasen es   nenjmo   ved*
> bowl   CL.ADV empty.NEG PART.EXH
> 'The not-empty bowl'

> ‎ﻮﺿﻮ :ﺤ ﺟﻮﺿﻤﻮﻨ ﺟﺘﺨ ﻨﻤ ﻪ
> *dwen es   nemawv netak   ved*
> man   CL.ADV bad.NEG good.NEG   PART.EXH
> 'The not-bad, not-good man'

> ‎ﻮﻤﺨﺠﺘ :ﺤ ﺟﻮﻤﻠﻨﻮﺪ ﺠﻮﻤﻮ ﻨﻤ ﻪ
> *lwmjet es   nevljdja   mwg   ved*
> bowl   CL.ADV empty.NEG   brown PART.EXH
> 'The brown not-beautiful flower'

7.4 PREDICATE ADJECTIVES

Sonora forms predicate adjectives through the use of the irregular verbs to have (*vo*) and to be (*ka*). The verb *vo* is paired with the exhibitive particle *ved* while the verb *ka* pairs with the mutative article *nal*. A predicate adjective is then formed by simply creating an intransitive sentence with the correct verb.

> ‎ﻪ ﻪ :ﺤ ﻤﻪ ﺠﻮ ﻪ
> *vo   je   es   fama   nal .*
> have.PRS.IPFV 1.SG.AN   CL.ADV hunger   PART.MUT
> 'I am hungry.'

> ‎ﻮﻪ ﺟﻮﻤﻮﺪ :ﺤ ﺟﻮﻤﻮﻨ ﺠﻮﻤ ﻪ
> *kta   sopwn   es   swlap nal*
> have.PST.PFV   soup   CL.ADV salt   PART.MUT
> 'The soup was salted.'

Multiple predicate adjectives can be used despite different verbs. The first adjective that appears determines the verb and the others are added after with the correct particle.

ݨ ܠ ؛ܩ ݨ ܕܖ ܩܦܘ ܝܡ ܂

vo	je	es	fama	nal	graþ	ved .
have.PRS.IPFV	1.SG.AN	CL.ADV	hunger	PART.MUT	anger	PART.EXH

'I am hungry and angry.'

7.5 COMPOUND ADVERBS AND ADJECTIVES

Sonora does not allow for compound adverbs or adjectives, instead creating constructions such as 'very fast' or 'not-very big' with the use of augmentative and diminutive noun suffixes.

tsenjka	es	famargo	nal
caterpillar	CL.ADV	hunger.AUG	PART.MUT

'The very hungry caterpillar'

sa	avlwfel	fljgja	es	elakrolon	ved .
PART.PRS.PFV	plane	fly	CL.ADV	speed.AUG	PART.EXH

'The plane flies very fast.'

hwm	es	mjekswrwsja	ved
man	CL.ADV	small.DIM	PART.EXH

'The not-very-small house'

8 DETERMINERS

Determiners (DET) are a class of words that denotes the reference of a noun phrase in context, typically applying quantity, uniqueness, or distance from the speaker. Certain categories of determiners can be used as pronouns, but in grammatically correct conversation they are typically placed immediately before the noun phrase they reference.

8.1 DEMONSTRATIVES

Demonstratives refer to entities by distance from the speaker in context. Sonora has three demonstratives, each of which takes an animate and inanimate form. Demonstratives do not decline for number.

8.1.1 Proximal Demonstrative

The proximal demonstrative is *seta* when used for an animate noun and *eta* for inanimate nouns. This demonstrative indicates an object or objects near to the speaker.

> نـقـ ـوـ نـقـ
> *seta   jarla*
> this.AN   fish
> 'this fish'

> شـمـقـ ـ خ:
> *eta   grotjo*
> this.INAN   cave
> 'this cave'

> حـوـ نـقـ
> *seta   jarlj*
> this.AN   fish.PL
> 'these fish'

8.1.2 Medial Demonstrative

The medial demonstratives are used for objects near the listener or addressee, especially in comparison to another object that has been referenced by the proximal demonstrative. The medial demonstrative takes the form *mata* in the animate and *met* in the inanimate.

> نـجـن نـهـنـ
> *mata*   *jarla*
> that.AN   fish
> 'that fish (near you)'

> ثـنـج مـجـهـ
> *met*   *grotjo*
> that.INAN   cave
> 'that cave (near you)'

> نـجـن ٮـهـخ
> *mata*   *jarlj*
> that.AN   fish.PL
> 'those fish (near you)'

8.1.3 Distal Demonstrative

The distal demonstrative is used for object far from both the speaker and the listener. This demonstrative takes the forms of *eder* for the animate and *egr* for the inanimate.

> نـهـنـ ٯـجـن:
> *eder*   *jarla*
> that.AN   fish
> 'that fish (far from us)'

> مـجـهـ ٯـج:
> *egr*   *grotjo*
> that.INAN   cave
> 'that cave (far from us)'

> ٮـهـخ ٯـجـن:
> *eder*   *jarlj*
> that.AN   fish.PL
> 'those fish (far from us)'

8.2 QUANTIFIERS

Quantifiers are used to determine subgroups from a set of nouns, and comparative quantifiers are additionally used to compare the size of noun sets.

8.2.1 Distributive

Distributive quantifiers deal with the group as a whole, distributing amongst members.

Indicating all or each member of a group, the distributive *alt* is used in two primary situations – whenever distributing to each member of the group, or when indicating the group as a whole.

Despite being used for an indeterminate number of items (typically multiple), *alt* is paired with the singular form of a noun.

> ⲙⲓⲣⲉⲥ · ⲁⲗ · ⲁⲧ ⲃⲁⲕⲥ ⲙ .
> *mjres   alt   atr   vaksem .*
> PART.PRS.SMPL   all   tree   grow
> 'All trees grow.'

> ⲙⲓⲣ · ⲁⲗ · ⲁⲧ ⲃⲁⲕⲥ ⲙ .
> *mjr   alt   atr   vaksem .*
> PART.PRS.IPFV   all   tree   grow
> 'Each tree is growing.'

> ⲃⲓⲃⲟ ⲩⲉ · ⲁⲗ · ⲁⲧⲗⲱⲥ .
> *vjvo   je   alt   atlws .*
> have.PRS.IPFV.DES   1.SG.AN   all   book
> 'I want every book.'

The distributive *kwalt* indicates at least a singular item from the set, though which is indeterminate. This is used to determine that any member (or possibly more than one) of the group matches the criteria, but not how many or which.

> ⲉⲛⲥ ⲕⲱⲁⲗⲧ ⲇⲉⲣⲓⲁⲛ ⲩⲉⲣⲃ ⲣⲟⲥⲗⲓ .
> *ens   kwalt derjan   jerv   roslj .*
> PART.PRS.SMPL   some   animal   eat   plant.PL
> 'Some animals eat plants.'

ens   je   jerv kwalt vrjht .
PART.PRS.SMPL 1.SG.AN   eat   some meat
'I eat some meats.'

esk   jd   kwalt wn mjsket aj .
CL.INTR   know.PRS.IPFV   some one secret   yes
'Does anyone know the secret?'

Indicating a lack of members from the group, the distributive *nwlt* indicates that no members of the set match the criteria.

pa   nwlt kag tamla .
PART.PRS.SMPL no   rock speak
'No rocks speak.'

vos   nwlt samlepa es   jomslat ved   sjan   pandanon
have.PRS.SMPL no   sandwich CL.ADV whole   PART.EXH without bread.INS
'No sandwich is complete without bread.'

vo   ons   nwlt   pomra .
have.PRS.IPFV 1.PC.AN.INCL   no   orange
'We have no oranges.'

8.2.2 Quantitative

Quantitative quantifiers define the size of a subgroup from a set of nouns. Sonora often leaves the set up to context, and can produce ambiguity with these quantifiers, which is typically resolved with locative or genitive constructions.

The quantifier *prast* describes the majority of items in a group, indicating most or almost all. This quantifier is typically paired with the plural number.

vos   prast pananj   es   jwl   ved .
have.PRS.SMPL most banana.PL CL.ADV yellow PART.EXH
'Most bananas are yellow.'

ܐ ܨ ܝܦܝܣܐ ܝܬܪܝ ܂

vo	je	prast	ptenj .
have.PRS.IPFV	1.SG.AN	most	egg.PL

'I have the most eggs.' / 'I have most of the eggs.'

:ܢܝ ܂ܪܝ ܝܥܝܕ ܝܦܝܣܐ ܬܝܝܣ ܝܝ ܝܦܝܬ ܂

oft	ons	trjna	prast	lofje	dsj	jlrame .
PART.PST.PFV	1.PC.AN.INCL	find	most	bench.PL	within	park.LOC

'We found most of the benches in the park.'

Describing roughly more than half of a set, the quantifier *mros* indicates many, much, or a lot of, and is usually used with the plural number.

ܐܝܣ ܝܩܝܣ ܝܝ :ܝ ܝܬܝ ܐܝܣ ܂

vos	mros	paj	es	rot	ved .
have.PRS.SMPL	many	berry.PL	CL.ADV	red	PART.EXH

'Many berries are red.'

ܐ ܨ ܝܩܝܣ ܝܝܨܝܣ ܂

vo	je	mros	djgdje .
have.PRS.IPFV	1.SG.AN	many	finger.PL

'I have many fingers.'

:ܢܝ ܂ܪܝ ܝܥܝܕ ܝܩܝܣ ܝܝܬܝܣ ܝܝ ·ܝܝܝܕ ܝܦܬ ܂

oft	ons	trjna	mros	lwmjetj	dsj	atwrwme .
PART.PST.PFV	1.PC.AN.INCL	find	many	flower.PL	within	forest.LOC

'We found many of the flowers in the forest.'

Indicating some or several, the quantifier *hvwk* describes roughly less than half of a set and is typically used with the paucal number.

ܐܝܣ ܝܬܝܝܬ ܝܬܝܝܣܝܝ :ܝ ܝܝܬܝ ܐܝܣ ܂

vos	hvwk	glomþjt	es	rwken	ved .
have.PRS.SMPL	some	berry.PC	CL.ADV	food	PART.EXH

'Some mushrooms are edible.' [Some mushrooms are food.]

ܝܝ ܨ ܝܬܝܝܬ ܝܝܬܝܝܝܝ ܂

jd	je	hvwk	dwntjonjt .
have.PRS.IPFV	1.SG.AN	some	mayor.PC

'I know some mayors.'

:ܢܝ ܂ܪܝ ܝܥܝܕ ܝܬܝܝܬ :ܝܬܝܝܬ ܝܝ ܝܝܬܝܝ ܂

oft	ons	trjna	hvwk	esketjet	dsj	grotjer .
PART.PST.PFV	1.PC.AN.INCL	find	some	skeleton.PC	within	cave.LOC

'We found some of the skeletons in the cave.'

Indicating few or barely any, a minority of the set is described by the quantifier *þew*. This quantifier is usually paired with the paucal number.

    ﺣﺤ ﺓﺣ ﺣﻌﺣﺣﺣ ﺣﺣﺣﺣ 。
sas   *þew jarljt*   *hvepa* .
PART.PRS.SMPL   few   fish.PC   jump
'Few fish jump.'

    ﺣﺣ ﺣ ﺓﺣ ﺣﺣﺣﺣﺣﺣﺣ 。
jd   *je*   *þew*   *mjsketjet* .
know.PRS.IPFV   1.SG.AN   some   secret.PC
'I know few of the secrets.'
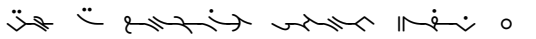
    ﺣﺣ ﺣﺣﺣ ﺣﺣﺣﺣ ﺓﺣ ﺣﺣﺣﺣ ﺣﺣ ﺣﺣﺣﺣﺣ 。
oft   *ons*   *trjna þew*   *orenjet dsj*   *vrahwme* .
PART.PST.PFV   1.PC.AN.INCL   find   some   coin.PC   within   bank.LOC
'We found few coins in the bank.'
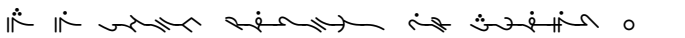
8.2.3   Comparative

Comparative quantifiers give comparison in the size. They can stand alone or be paired with the preposition *tag* to compare the size of two sets.

When indicating a group of greater size, the comparative quantifier *plws* is used.

    ﺓﺣ ﺣ ﺣﺣﺣﺣﺣ ﺣﺣﺣﺣ ﺣﺣﺣ 。
heg   *je*   *rwkjan plws*   *vraha* .
PART.PRS.IPFV   1.SG.AN   need   more   money
'I need more money.'

    ﺣ ﺣ ﺣﺣﺣﺣ ﺣﺣﺣﺣ ﺣﺣ ﺣﺣﺣﺣ 。
vo   *va*   *plws*   *gratwnj*   *tag*   *pomravat* .
have.PRS.IPFV   2.SG.AN   more   apple.PL   then   orange.PC.DAT
'You have more apples than oranges.'

The quantifier *genþ* is used to indicate a set of acceptable size – that there is enough of the item. When used comparatively, it is used instead to indicate groups of an acceptable ratio.

    ﺣ ﺣ ﺣﺣﺣ ﺣﺣﺣ 。
vo   *je*   *genþ*   *vraha* .
have.PRS.IPFV   1.SG.AN   enough   money
'I have enough money.'

ᵉ ᵉ ᵉ ᵉ ᵉ ᵉ ᵉ ᵉ ᵉ ᵉ ᵉ ᵉ ∘

vo	va	genþ	plarjn	tag	vela .
have.PRS.IPFV	2.SG.AN	enough	flour	then	water.DAT

'You have enough flour to water.'

Used to describe a group of lesser size, the quantifier *mwl* indicates less or fewer.

ᵉ ᵉ ᵉ ᵉ ᵉ ᵉ ∘

vjvo	je	mwl	vantentje .
have.PRS.IPFV.DES	1.SG.AN	less	problem.PL

'I want less problems.'

ᵉ ᵉ ᵉ ᵉ ᵉ ᵉ ᵉ ∘

vo	va	mwl	vjletjet	tag	wrawanaje .
have.PRS.IPFV	2.SG.AN	less	blanket.PC	then	bed.PL.DAT

'You have fewer blankets than beds.'

8.3 INTERROGATIVES

Sonora has three interrogative determiners, which work similarly to interrogative pronouns – each can be used as a pronoun when context is clear.

8.3.1 *kwe*

The interrogative *kwe* is used to ask for a choice from a set.

ᵉ ᵉ ᵉ ᵉ ᵉ ᵉ ᵉ ∘

kwe	swn	esk	vjen	va	polf .
which	juice	CL.INTR	PART.PRS.IPFV.DES	2.SG.AN	drink

'Which juice do you want to drink?'

ᵉ ᵉ ᵉ ᵉ ᵉ ᵉ ᵉ ∘

kfo	kwe	tjrkejova	esk	garkfj	ons .
to	which	direction.DAT	CL.INTR	go.PRS.IPFV.POT	1.PC.AN.INCL

'Which direction should we go?'

8.3.2 *kont*

The interrogative *kont* is used to ask for number or amount. As the number is unknown, this determiner uses the singular form of the noun it asks about.

kont	oren esk	heg	va	rwkjan .
how-many	coin CL.INTR	PART.PRS.IPFV	2.SG.AN	require

'How many coins do you need?'

kont	ogd	do hesp esk	vo	eta strand .
how-many	particle of sand CL.INTR	have.PRS.IPFV	this beach	

'How many grains of sand are on this beach?'

8.3.3 *wkwa*

Used only with the genitive particle *ap*, the interrogative *wkwa* asks for belonging.

esk	pat	hwdr ap	wkwa	khjrt .
CL.INTR	PART.PST.PFV	dog CL.GEN	whose	yell

'Whose dog barked?'

paja ap	wkwa	esk	en	va	jerv .
berry CL.GEN	whose	CL.INTR	PART.PRS.IPFV	2.SG.AN	eat

'Whose berry are you eating?'

8.4 NUMBERS

Sonora classes numbers as determiners though they may be sometimes used as nouns. As with any determiner, numbers are placed before the noun they affect. More information on numerals can be found in section 12.4 Numerals.

tos	je	dortan	tfa	jswenjet .
PART.PRS.IPFV	1.SG.AN	carry	two	chair.PC

'I am carrying two chairs.'

kj	vjt	ampjastjet	serja .
PART.PRS.IPFV	five	lightbulb.PC	shine

'Five lightbulbs are shining.'

9 PREPOSITIONS

Sonora utilizes a wide variety of prepositions, many of them relating to time and space. The most common prepositions are listed individually below, followed by groupings of prepositions that act in similar ways in regards to noun case or otherwise.

9.1 *DO*

The preposition *do* indicates a noun's unit, and does not affect a noun's case, taking on the case that would normally be used in that situation.

This preposition can be used to denote a unit for a mass noun.

> *felsa   do vel*
> bottle of water
> 'bottle of water'

> *jlketsa   do rehljs*
> instance   of honesty
> 'instance of honesty'

> *ekst   je   lasthe orpws dwrþa   do terava* .
> PART.PST.PFV   1.SG.AN   throw ball   mound.DAT of soil.DAT
> 'I threw the mound of soil the ball.'

It can also be used to specify a set or grouping of a count noun.

> *pwtwm do pomrj*
> barrel   of orange.PL
> 'barrel of oranges'

> *man   do digdjet*
> hand   of finger.PC
> 'hand of fingers'

9.2 *JSE*

The preposition *jse* is used to identify a noun in place of another noun. It uses the dative case, giving a noun that was replaced by the preceding noun. *jse* should always be placed immediately after the noun that replaces the following noun.

> kfotj   jse   hwdwra
> cat.PL   instead-of   dog.PL.DAT
> 'cats instead of dogs'

> ent   fej   polf   olwt   jse   vjonava .
> PART.PST.PFV   3.PC.AN.EXCL   drink   beer   instead-of   wine.DAT
> 'We drank beer instead of wine.'

9.3 *MJOT* AND *VERP*

The prepositions *mjot* and *verp* are used to clarify dative cases when required, though they can often be omitted due to context. Both maintain the dative case.

The preposition *mjot* is used to specify an action was taken with or alongside a noun. This does not indicate a tool used (as that is the purpose of the instrumental case), but a companion or accomplice to the action.

> av   je   jnjnt   mjot   kavama .
> PART.PRS.IPFV   1.SG.AN   plan   alongside   friend.DAT
> 'I am planning with a friend.'

> dhot   je   gravjk   mjot   hwdra   ap   ja .
> PART.PST.PFV   1.SG.AN   fight   alongside   dog.DAT   CL.GEN   1.SG.AN.DAT
> 'I fought alongside my dog.'

The preposition *verp* is used to specify the inverse of *mjot* – against whom or what an action is taken.

> av   je   jnjnt   verp   kavama .
> PART.PRS.IPFV   1.SG.AN   plan   against   friend.DAT
> 'I am planning against a friend.'

مۇۇۇ ۈ مۇۇۇۇۇۇ ئۇۇۇ مۇۇۇ .ۇ ۈ ۰

dhot	je		gravjk	verp	hwdra	ap	ja .
PART.PST.PFV	1.SG.AN		fight	against	dog.DAT	CL.GEN	1.SG.AN.DAT

'I fought against my dog.'

9.4 *PAR*

The preposition *par* indicates the purpose or cause of an action or situation. It is used with the dative case, detailing a noun which caused the action to take place.

ۇ ئۇۇ ۇۇۇ ۇۇ ۇۇ ۰

pa	fej		tamla par	kjat .
PART.PRS.IPFV	1.PC.AN.EXCL		speak about	3.PC.AN.DAT

'We are talking about them.'

ۇۇ ئۇ ۇۇۇۇۇ ۇۇ ۇۇۇ ۰

pat	fej		grjma par	partana .
PART.PST.PFV	1.PC.AN.EXCL		argue about	beard.DAT

'We argued over the beard.'

:ۇ ۈ ۇۇۇ ۇۇ ۇۇۇ ۰

en	je		jerv par	strosa .
PART.PRS.IPFV	1.SG.AN		eat about	stress.DAT

'I am eating due to the stress.'

9.1 *PHA*
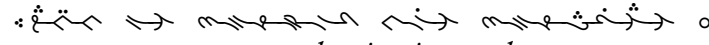
The preposition *pha* denotes an action or situation for every member of a specified group, using the dative case.

ۈ ۇۇۇۇ .ۇ ئۇ ۇۇ :ۇۇۇ ۇۇ ۇۇۇ ۰

ka		feksr	ap		vel	tfa orenjt	pha felsava .
be.PART.PRS.IPFV		price	CL.GEN		water	two coin.PC	per bottle.DAT

'Water costs 2 coins per bottle.'

ۇۇ ۇۇ ۇۇۇ ۇۇۇ ۇۇ ۇۇۇ ۰

mato			wna ljpt	delagd pha poþwna .
PART.FUT.SMPL			one point	deduct per mistake.DAT

'One point will be deducted per mistake.'

9.2 SJAN

The preposition *sjan* indicates the absence or lack of an item, inverting a noun used in the instrumental case.

    .ﺟﻔﻤﺎﮎ ﯗﻢ ﻣﺮﯨﻊﻗﯩﻦ ﺭﯨﻢ ﻣﯩﻊﮂﺣﺮﻢ .

oroses		*wn*	*dwrgjt*	*sjan*	*dwrpotanon* .
PART.PRS.SMPL.ALE		one	boil	without	kettle.INS

'One can boil water without a kettle.'

    ﺳﻮ ﺓ ﮃﺤﻤﻘﻖ ﺟﻤﺎﮐ .ﯚ ﺓ ﺭﯨﻢ ﺯﺭﻢﻮ .
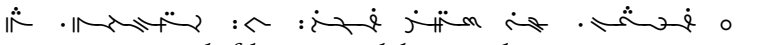
rw	*je*	*kondre*	*rotfelo*	*ap*	*je*	*sjan*	*manwn* .
PART.PRS.IPFV	1.SG.AN	drive	bicycle	CL.GEN	1.SG.AN	without	hand.PC.INS

'I'm riding my bike without my hands.'
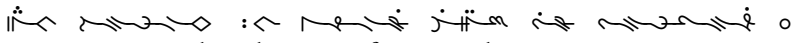
9.3 TAG

The preposition *tag* is used for comparison with adjectives and determiners. It presents a second noun (or set of nouns) that is being compared against. This preposition uses the dative case.

When used with adjectives, *tag* gives comparison of the trait to a second noun.

    ﺊ .ﺍﺮﮃﻤﺤﺮﻮ :ﮎ :ﺣﺮﻒﮃ ﺯﺗﻘﻣﮪ ﻗﮥ .ﻣﺤﺮﻮﻒ .
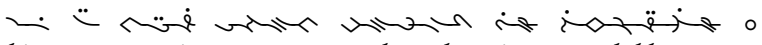
vo		*avlwfel*	*es*		*elakra*	*naved*		*tag*	*awtomra*
have.PRS.IPFV		plane	CL.ADV		speed	PART.EXH.CPV		than	car.DAT

'The plane is faster than the car.'

    ﺊﮎ ﻣﺤﺮﻮﮃ :ﮎ ﻣﺮﻮﮃ ﺯﺗﻘﻣﮪ ﻗﮥ ﻣﺤﺮﻮﻒ .
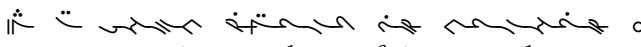
vos		*lwmjþ*	*es*		*frjga*	*naved*		*tag*	*twmtwra*
have.PRS.SMPL		snow	CL.ADV		cold	PART.EXH.CPV		than	rain.DAT

'Snow is colder than rain.'

When used with determiners, *tag* is used with comparatives that denote the size of sets.

    ﻮ ﺓ ﺭﯘﻒ ﻣﺤﺮﻦ ﻣﺤﺮﻮ ﻗﮥ ﺣﺮﻮﻖﺣﺮﮑ .

kja	*je*		*spera*	*plws*	*hwmjt*	*tag*	*laþkrenag* .
PART.PRS.IPFV	1.SG.AN		see	more	house.PL	than	factory.PC.DAT

'I see more houses than factories.'

    ﺊ ﺓ ﻣﺤﺮﻦ ﺯﺗﻣﮥ ﻗﮥ ﻣﺤﺮﻤﮥ .
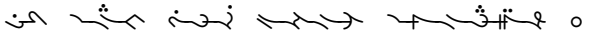
vo	*je*		*plws*	*gafetjt*	*tag*	*stjltag* .
have.PRS.IPFV	1.SG.AN		more	fork.PL	than	knife.PC.DAT

'I own more forks than knives.'
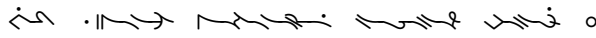
9.4 Time and Space Prepositions

A large group of Sonoran prepositions deal with time and space, many of them utilizing the dative and the locative case to double in meaning.
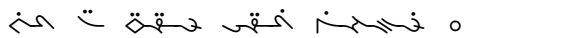
Typically, the dative case is used for situations in which a noun is in movement towards a location in time or space, while the locative is used for situations where a noun is stable at a time or place.
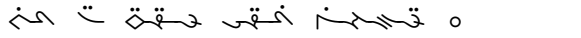
> كِنْ   كَشَكْ   نَكُرْ   كَمِرَرْ   حَمِرَرْقَقِوْ ۰
> *pat*   *kjos*   *tamla wljn*   *kfjmover* .
> PART.PST.PFV   3.PC.AN   speak   throughout   movie.LOC
> 'They talked throughout the movie.'

> كَنْ   ·ارَرْ   رَمِرَرِ   كَسِوْ   كَشِنْ ۰
> *sat*   *avjn fljgja wpwr hwma* .
> PART.PST.PFV   bird speak over   house.DAT
> 'The bird flew over the house.'

> كَنْ   ت   قَقِوَ   كَقَرْ   مَرَرْ ۰
> *sat*   *je*   *þerem*   *preta*   *falwma* .
> PART.PST.PFV   1.SG.AN   walk   up-to   banner.DAT
> 'I walked up to the banner.'

> كَنْ   ت   قَقِوَ   كَقَرْ   قَرَرْ ۰
> *sat*   *je*   *þerem*   *preta*   *falwme* .
> PART.PST.PFV   1.SG.AN   walk   up-to   banner.LOC
> 'I walked in front of the banner.'

The full table of time and space prepositions is as follows.

	DAT	LOC
dsj	into	in, within
dwn	under, beneath	beneath, below
ersan	around	encircle
farþ	behind	behind
jlj	between, through, among	between, among
kfo	to, nearing	at, near
ljsko	next to	beside
mas	out of, off	out, without, outside of
nesen	from, past/beyond	distant to, beyond
preta	up to	in front of
tapr	following	after
wljn	during	throughout
wpwr	over, across	above
wr	onto	on
þel	until	before

10 CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions (CONJ) are words that connect phrases and clauses together. Sonora recognizes two types of conjunctions – coordinating and subordinating.

10.1 COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Coordinators join two independent clauses, typically joining items of equal importance such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, or clauses. There are seven coordinating conjunctions in Sonora.

Cumulative and alternative coordinators that join nouns create a noun phrase that acts like a single noun for the purposes of inclusion within a verb clause.

When two verbs are joined by cumulative or alternative coordinators, the particle of the second verb occurs directly before the verb stem.

Adversative and illative coordinators always require the use of two full verb clauses.

10.1.1 *e*

The cumulative conjunction *e* adds together two non-contrasting items or ideas.

> كفوت : هودر
> *kfot*   *e*   *hwdr*
> cat   and   dog
> 'the cat and the dog'

> ـ
> *ent*   *je*   *jerv* *kjarse* *e*   *hampon* .
> PART.PST.PFV   1.SG.AN   eat   cheese   and   cold-cut
> 'I ate cheese and ham.'

> *sat*   *keþ*   *þerem* *e*   *sat*   *tresa* .
> PART.PST.PFV   3.SG.AN   walk   and   PART.PST.PFV   run
> 'He/she walked and ran.'

10.1.2 *akt*

The alternative conjunction *akt* presents non-contrasting alternatives between items or ideas, allowing for either choice to be made.

> ـﯩﻔﻦ . ﻦ ﻦﺴﻤﻊ
> *kfot akt hwdr*
> cat or dog
> 'the cat or the dog'

> ﻦﯩ ﺔ ﻦﻤﺢ ﻦﻤﻊ ﺦ . ﻦ ﻦﺸﻦ ﻦ
> *eno   je   jerv kjarse akt hampon .*
> PART.FUT.SMPL 1.SG.AN eat cheese or cold-cut
> 'I will eat cheese or ham.'

> ﻦﯤ ﻦﻦ ﻦﻮ ﺔﻔﻮ . ﻦ ﻦﻦ ﻦﻔﻦ . ﻦ
> *esk   sat   keþ   þerem akt sat   tresa aj.*
> CL.GEN PART.PST.PFV 3.SG.AN walk or PART.PST.PFV run yes
> 'Did he/she walk or run?'

10.1.3 *jl*

The conjunction *jl* combines alternative and cumulative conjunctions, presenting the possibility of alternation between or addition of two-non-contrasting ideas, allowing for either choice or both choices to be chosen.

> ـﯩﻔﻦ ﻦ ﻦﺴﻤﻊ
> *kfot jl hwdr*
> cat or dog
> 'the cat and/or the dog'

> ﻦﯩ ﺔ ﻦﻤﺢ ﻦﻤﻊ ﺦ ﻦ ﻦﺸﻦ ﻦ
> *eno   je   jerv kjarse jl hampon .*
> PART.FUT.SMPL 1.SG.AN eat cheese or cold-cut
> 'I will eat cheese and/or ham.'

> ﻦﯤ ﻦﻦ ﻦﻮ ﺔﻔﻮ ﻦ ﻦﻦ ﻦﻔﻦ . ﻦ
> *esk   sat   keþ   þerem jl sat   tresa aj .*
> CL.GEN PART.PST.PFV 3.SG.AN walk or PART.PST.PFV run yes
> 'Did he/she walk and/or run?'

10.1.4 *mol*

The cumulative conjunction *mol* negates non-contrasting items or ideas. It takes multiple arguments, each of which is negated.

ﮊﮑﮧﮑ ﮊﮑ ﮊﮑﮧﮧﮫ
kfot mol hwdr
cat nor dog
'neither the cat nor the dog'

ﮊﮑﮧ ﮊ ﮊﮑﮧﮫ ﮊﮑﮧﮧ ﮊﮑ ﮊﮑﮧﮫ ۔
eno   je   jerv kjarse   mol hampon .
PART.FUT.SMPL   1.SG.AN   eat   cheese   nor cold-cut
'I will eat neither cheese nor ham.'

ﮊﮑﮧ ﮊﮑ ﮊﮑﮧﮫ ﮊﮑ ﮊﮑﮧ ﮊﮑﮧ ۔
sat   keþ   þerem mol sat   tresa .
PART.PST.PFV   3.SG.AN   walk nor PART.PST.PFV   run
'He/she neither walked nor ran.'

10.1.5 *pe*

The adversative conjunction *pe* presents contrast or exception. As an adversative conjunction, it requires two full clauses, one of which must be negated.

ﮊﮑﮧ ﮊ ﮊﮑﮧﮫ ﮊﮑﮧﮧ ﮊﮑ ﮊﮑﮫ
eno   je   jerv kjarse
PART.FUT.SMPL   1.SG.AN   eat   cheese
'I will eat cheese…'

ﮊ ﮊﮑﮧﮫ ﮊﮑﮧﮫ ۔
pe   neno   je   jerv hampon .
but PART.FUT.SMPL.NEG   1.SG.AN   eat   cold-cut
'…but I will not eat ham.'

ﮊﮑﮧﮫ ﮊﮑ ﮊﮑﮧﮫ ﮊ ﮊﮑﮧ ﮊﮑ ﮊﮑﮫ ۔
nesat   keþ   þerem pe   sat   keþ   tresa .
PART.PST.PFV.NEG 3.SG.AN   walk nor PART.PST.PFV   3.SG.AN   run
'He/she did not walk but did run.'

10.1.6 *þor*

The illative conjunction *þor* presents a logical consequence to an item or idea. It is the inverse of the conjunction *jret*.

ﻦ ﺣﺸﻮﺣﻮﺣ ﻒﻫ ﻮﻫ ﺣﺣ ﺣ ﻫﻮﺣﻮﺣ ﺣﻮﺣﻮﺣ ﺣ ｡
ha   lwmjþ dora þor tos   je   dortan mantel
PART.PRS.IPFV snow fall so PART.PRS.IPFV 1.SG.AN wear   coat

'It is snowing, so I am wearing a coat.'

ﻣﻫﺣ ﺣﺣ ﺣﺣﺣ ｡ﺣﺣﻮﻫ-｡
dhot   wn herdsa awtomr-a
PART.PST.PFV one damage car.RFR

'The car was damaged,...'

ﻫﻮ ﺣﺣ ﺣﺣ-｡ ﺣﺣﻮﻫﺣ ｡
þor kost   ged-a   gwrþwm .
so PART.PST.PFV 3.SG.INAN.RFR break

'...so it broke.'

10.1.7 *jret*

The illative conjunction *jret* presents a logical rationale for an action or idea. It is the inverse of the conjunction *þor*.

ﺣﺣ ﺣ ﺣﻮﺣﻮﺣ ﺣﻮﺣﻮﺣ ﺣﻫﺣ ﻦ ﺣﺣﻮﺣﻮ ﻒﻫ ｡
tos   je   dortan mantel jret ha   lwmjþ dora
PART.PRS.IPFV 1.SG.AN wear   coat for PART.PRS.IPFV snow fall

'I am wearing a coat, for it is snowing.'

ﺣﺣ ｡ﺣﺣﻮﻫ-｡ ﺣﺣﻮﻫﺣ
kost   awtomr-a gwrþwm
PART.PST.PFV car.RFR break

'The car broke,...'

ﺣﻫﺣ ﻣﻫﺣ ﺣﺣ ﺣﺣﺣﺣ ﺣﺣ-｡ ｡
jret dhot   wn herdsa ged-a .
for PART.PST.PFV one damage 3.SG.INAN.RFR

'...for it was damaged.'

10.2 SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Subordinating conjunctions provide detail to a subordinate clause. In Sonoran, subordinating conjunctions can be used for a time when the subordinate clause took or will take place, or it can provide conditions in the form of conditional clauses.

A subordinating conjunction is always placed just before the subordinate clause, and subordinate clauses that make use of conjunctions are typically found at the end of a sentence.

10.2.1 Time

By utilising time prepositions (as found in section 9.5 Time and Space Prepositions) as conjunctions, one can place a subordinate clause in time. Note that the subject of the subordinate clause will take the dative or locative case depending on the meaning of the preposition.

> ꭥꭠꭥ ꭨ :ꭠꭨꭠꭨ ꭠꭨꭠꭥ
> *jdeþ   je   etjwt ljtra*
> PART.PST.PFV   1.SG.an learn read
> 'I learned to read…'

> ꭨꭥꭩ ꭠꭨ ꭨ ꭩꭠꭩ ꭠꭨꭨꭥꭠ ꭠꭥ ꭨꭨ ○
> *tapr akt   te   adþja skwjv skol   ak .*
> after PART.PST.PFV 1.SG.AN.LOC start attend school PART.SBRD
> '…after I started attending school.'

> ꭨꭥ ꭩꭥ :ꭩ ꭨꭥ ꭨꭩ
> *vot   keþ   es   fama   nal*
> have.PRS.IPFV 3.SG.AN CL.ADV hunger PART.MUT
> 'He was hungry…'

> ꭩꭥ :ꭨꭩ ꭨ ꭨꭥꭨ ꭩꭥꭥ :ꭨ ○
> *þel   ent   ka   jerv panda en .*
> until PART.PST.PFV 3.SG.AN.DAT eat bread PART.SBRD
> '…until he ate some bread.'

ڡٮںۂ ۈۅۅۂ ۍۆ ٮڡٮ
nest   *keþ*   *monga* *panda*
PART.PRS.IPFV   3.SG.AN   buy   bread

'He bought the bread…'

ۊۮ :ٮٮ ۜ ۜۅڛ ۜۄ :ٮ ۿ
þel   *ent*   *ke*   *jerv* *ged*   *en* .
before   PART.PST.PFV   3.SG.AN.LOC   eat   3.SG.INAN   PART.SBRD

'…before he ate it.'

10.2.2 Conditional Clauses

Sonora also utilizes subordinating conjunctions to describe conditional clauses using the conjunction *pje*. Note that with past conditionals, the primary clause remains in the present tense and only the subordinate clause becomes a past tense.

ۈۊ ۜ ۈۅۊ ۾ۅٮٮ
neso   *je*   *monga* *rwken*
PART.FUT.SMPL   1.SG.AN   buy   food

'I will buy food…'

ٮٮ ۈۊ ۜ ۾ۅۅۅ ٮۿ ۈٮ ۿ
pje *neso*   *je*   *kwrwm* *fama*   *nes* .
if   PART.FUT.SMPL   1.SG.AN   acquire   hunger   PART.SBRD

'…if I get hungry.'

:ٮ ۜ ۈٮٮ �۩ٮ
en   *je*   *polf* *vel*
PART.PRS.IPFV   1.SG.AN   drink   water

'I would have drank water…'

ٮٮ ٮ ۜ :ٮ ۈٮٮ ٱۜٮ ٱٮ ۿ
pje *fe*   *je*   *es*   *solfa* *ved*   *vo* .
if   have.PST.IPFV   1.SG.AN   CL.ADV   thirst   PART.EXH   PART.SBRD

'…if I were thirsty.'

11 INTERJECTIONS

Interjections (INTJ) are words that occur on their own to express a feeling or reaction. These include exclamations, curses, greetings, responses, and more. Interjections typically compose their own sentences and don't typically interact with other classes of words.

The following are examples of interjections in Sonora.

aj	*nej*	*o*
yes	no	oh
'yes'	'no'	'oh'

awa	*agh*	*alo*
ouch	ugh	hello
'ouch'	'ugh'	'hello'

12 SYNTAX

A variety of grammatical features are presented through syntax in Sonoran, most prominently interrogative and subordinate clauses. This section also includes notes on how to deal with numerals, dates, times, and other similar items.

12.1 WORD ORDER

The standard word order of Sonora is strict within clauses, but relatively unconstrained outside of them. Typically, speakers default to VSO word order, but various parts of the sentence may be brought to the beginning to emphasize them, especially in interrogative clauses.

> ـحهل محۇج : ححهٴ ححمٴ محٟٴ ۔
> jlt   dwen ekwjr ljstr   dwnava .
> PART.PST.PFV   man   write letter woman.DAT
> 'The man wrote a letter to the woman.'

> ـحهل محۇج : ححهٴ محٟٴ ححمٴ ۔
> jlt   dwen ekwjr dwnava   ljstr .
> PART.PST.PFV   man   write woman.DAT letter
> 'The man wrote the woman a letter.'

> ححمٴ ـحهل محۇج : ححهٴ محٟٴ ۔
> ljstr   jlt   dwen ekwjr dwnava .
> letter PART.PST.PFV   man   write woman.DAT
> 'A letter was written by the man to the woman.'

> محٟٴ ـحهل محۇج : ححهٴ ححمٴ ۔
> dwnava   jlt   dwen ekwjr ljstr .
> woman.DAT PART.PST.PFV   man   write letter
> 'To the woman the man wrote a letter.'

> ححمٴ محٟٴ ـحهل محۇج : ححهٴ ۔
> ljstr   dwnava   jlt   dwen ekwjr .
> letter woman.DAT PART.PST.PFV   man   write
> 'A letter was written to the woman by the man.'

> محٟٴ ححمٴ ـحهل محۇج : ححهٴ ۔
> dwnava   ljstr jlt   dwen ekwjr .
> woman.DAT letter PART.PST.PFV   man   write
> 'To the woman a letter was written by the man.'

Within each clause, word order is extremely important, especially within the verb clause. A subject must always be preceded by the verb particle and followed by the verb stem with only two exceptions – irregular verbs that lack a stem simply omit it, while the imperative voice moves the stem to the position of the particle and omits the particle (often omitting the subject as well).

> ᚠᚢᚱᚦᛁ ᛗᚨ ᛒᛖᚱ ᛟ
> *sa*　　　　*dwen*　*þerem* .
> PART.PRS.IPFV　man　walk
> 'The man is walking.'

> ᚠᚢᚱᚦ ᛗᚨ ᛟ
> *kfj*　　　　*dwen* .
> go.PRS.IPFV　man
> 'The man is going.'
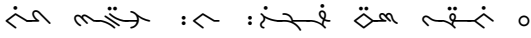
> ᛗᚨᚱᚦ ᛗᚨ ᛟ
> *tresa*　*dwen* .
> run　　man
> 'Run man.'

Beyond the clause construction, verb phrases are head-initial, with adverbs falling outside of the verb clause after the verb stem.

> ᚠᚢᚱ ᛗᚨᚱᚦ ᛗᚨᚱᚦ ᛒᚱᚦᛁ ᚠᚨᚱ ᛟ
> *sat*　　　　*dwen*　*tresa es*　　*elakra*　*vjk* .
> PART.PST.PFV　man　run　CL.ADV　speed　PART.ADV
> 'The man ran quickly.'

> ᚠᚱᚦ ᛒᚢᚱ ᛗᚨᚱᚦᛁ ᛒᚱ ᚠᚨᚱᚦᛁ ᛗᚨᚱ ᛟ
> *pat*　　　　*wrs khjrt*　*es*　　*oskrwt*　*vjk* .
> PART.PST.PFV　bear yell　CL.ADV　roar　　PART.ADV
> 'The bear roared loudly.'
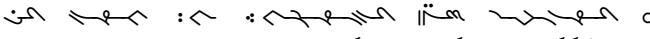
Noun phrases are similarly head-initial, with adjectives following the noun they affect.

> ‏سﻸ ﻮﻸﻸﻸ ﻸﻸ ‏ﻸﻸﻸﻸ ﻸﻸ ﻸﻸﻸ ٠
> sat   dwen es   elakra ved   tresa .
> PART.PST.PFV man CL.ADV speed PART.EXH run
> 'The fast man ran.'
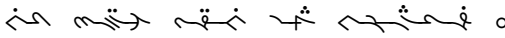
> ‏ﻸﻸ ﻸﻸﻸﻸ ‏ﻸﻸ ﻸﻸﻸﻸﻸﻸ ﻸﻸ ﻸﻸﻸﻸﻸ ٠
> pat   wrs es   oskrwt ved   khjrt .
> PART.PST.PFV bear CL.ADV roar   PART.EXH yell
> 'The loud bear roared.'
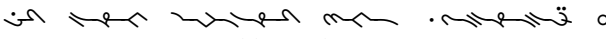
However, adpositional phrases as head-final, utilizing prepositions to give detail rather than postpositions.

> ‏سﻸ ﻮﻸﻸﻸ ﻸﻸﻸ ﻸﻸ ﻸﻸﻸﻸﻸ ٠
> sat   dwen tresa kfo skjotra .
> PART.PST.PFV man run to store.DAT
> 'The man ran to the store.'
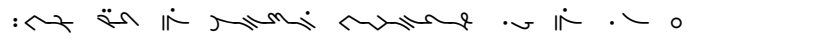
> ‏ﻸﻸ ﻸﻸﻸ ﻸﻸﻸﻸﻸ ﻸﻸﻸ ﻸﻸﻸﻸﻸﻸ ٠
> pat   wrs khjrt dsj atwrwme .
> PART.PST.PFV bear yell in forest.LOC
> 'The bear roared in the forest.'

12.2 INTERROGATIVE CLAUSES

The interrogative voice (INTR) introduces the clitic *esk*, which always occurs directly before the verb particle. It is used for both polar and non-polar questions, simply indicating the sentence to be interrogative.

> ‏ﻸﻸ ﻸﻸ ﻸﻸ ﻸﻸﻸﻸﻸ ﻸﻸﻸﻸﻸ ﻸﻸ ﻸﻸ ﻸﻸ ٠
> esk   get   va   nwdwa shwtr ap   va   aj .
> CL.INTR PART.PST.PFV 2.SG.AN clean   room   CL.GEN 2.SG.AN yes
> 'Did you clean your room?'

> ‏ﻸﻸ ﻸﻸ ﻸﻸﻸﻸ ﻸﻸﻸﻸﻸ ﻸﻸﻸﻸﻸ ﻸﻸ ﻸﻸ ٠
> esk   get   ktem nwdwa shwtr ap   va .
> CL.INTR PART.PST.PFV who   clean   room   CL.GEN 2.SG.AN
> 'Who cleaned your room?'

12.2.1 Polar Questions

Polar questions do not need any further syntax beyond the interrogative clitic, but are often strengthened anyway, adding the word "yes" – *aj* to the end of the sentence.

> :ﺣﺢ .ﺑ ﮎ ﺷﺑﺢ ﺣﺢ .ﺑ ○
> esk   ak   va   kalne   tom   aj .
> CL.INTR   PART.PRS.IPFV   2.SG.AN   be-called Tom   yes
> 'Are you called Tom?'

> :ﺣﺢ :ﺋﺢ ﮎ ﺷﻣﺢ .ﺑ ○
> esk   orw   va   kondre aj .
> CL.INTR   PART.PRS.IPFV.ALE   2.SG.AN   drive   yes
> 'Can you drive?'

12.2.2 Non-polar Questions

Non-polar questions use the large suite of interrogative pronouns and determiners to ask for specifics on a topic. Such pronouns and determiners are typically brought to the start of a clause – though they do not have to be – followed by the clitic *esk* and the rest of the clause.

> ﺷﮑﺢ :ﺣﺢ :ﺋ :ﺣ ﺷﮑ ○
> ktaden esk   eno   ons   jerv .
> when   CL.INTR   PART.FUT.SMPL   1.PC.AN.INCL   eat
> 'When are we going to eat?'

> ﺷﮑ ﺷﮑﺢ :ﺣﺢ ﮎ :ﺣ ○
> kont   gratwn esk   vo   ons .
> how-many apple   CL.INTR   have.PRS.IPFV 1.PC.AN.INCL
> 'How many apples do we have?'

An exception to this involves the subject of the sentence, which cannot be brought to the start of the sentence and is never brought out in such a way.

> :ﺣﺢ :ﺣ ﺷﮑﺢ ﺷﮑ ﺷﮑﺢ ○
> esk   ent   ktem jerv pjskjn .
> CL.INTR   PART.PST.PFV   who   eat   cookie
> 'Who ate the cookie?'

12.3 SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

Subordinate clauses add information to a sentence by way of a dependant clause. Forming a dependant clause in Sonoran utilizes duplication of the verb particle to make a subordination particle (SBRD), placing it at the end of the clause. This way, a subordinate clause begins and ends with a verb particle, though only the first is conjugated, leaving the subordination particle in its base form.

Subordinate clauses can be found anywhere in a sentence, though they are usually found directly after the noun they detail – even within a verb clause.

Referencing a noun within a subordinate clause is done with typical pronouns.

keje	kfjmov	kjat	fej	spera	ged	kja
PART.FPST.PFV	movie	PART.PST.PFV	1.PC.AN.EXCL	watch	3.SG.INAN	PART.SBRD

'The movie we watched…'

novja	dsj	kanader .
make	in	Canada.LOC

'…was made in Canada.'

oren		wn	vo	kep
PART.PRS.IPFV.ALE		one	have.PRS.IPFV	3.SG.AN

'Anyone who…'
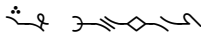
es	fama	nal	vo	jerv .
CL.ADV	hunger	PART.MUT	PART.SBRD	eat

'…is hungry can eat.'

12.3.1 Subordinate Clauses with Conjunctions

Subordinate clauses can also be formed with the use of subordinating conjunctions. A subordinating conjunction always occurs immediately before the subordinate clause it creates, but otherwise follows all the rules of regular subordinate clauses.

<div dir="rtl">:﮼ ﮰ ﮩﯖﬖ</div>

eno	fej	jerv
PART.FUT.SMPL	1.PC.AN.EXCL	eat

'We will eat…'

<div dir="rtl">ﮞﯗ ﮰﯘ ﮰ ﮻ﮑ ﯕﯗﯖﬖ ﮰ ٥</div>

tapr	kjat	fej	spera	kfjmov	kja .
after	PART.PST.PFV	1.PC.AN.EXCL	watch	movie	PART.SBRD

'…after we watch the movie.'

12.4 NUMERALS

Sonora's number system is base 16, built in groups of two. Cardinal numbers are classified as determiners, but can stand in as nouns in order to create adjectives which form ordinal numbers and frequencies.

The following is a list of base-16 numerals.

0	nwl	8	ota
1	wna	9	njf
2	tfa	A	dja
3	þre	B	elep
4	kor	C	tseta
5	vit	D	des
6	sek	E	here
7	sep	F	fjl

In order to create numbers larger than F, numbers are appended to each other in groups of two, with the exception of any number that would end in a zero. Numbers ending in zero belong to the following series.

00	nwl	80	otws
10	wnws	90	njfws
20	tfws	A0	djws
30	þrws	B0	elpws
40	korws	C0	tsetws
50	vjtws	D0	desws
60	sekws	E0	herws
70	sepws	F0	fjlws

When combining other numbers, leading vowels replace trailing ones, except for the case of the numbers pairs beginning with a 1, which drop the trailing 'a' of *wna* in all situations, as well as the number 11 which pairs irregularly.

wnwa	*wntfa*	*tfakor*
11	12	24
'17'	'18'	'36'

djelep	*wna nwl*	*wnkor septfa*
AE	1 00	14 72
'174'	'256'	'5,234'

12.4.1 Cardinal Numbers

Using cardinal numbers is simple – they stand in as determiners directly before the noun whose number they indicate.
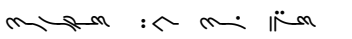
kor mwþjt
four cow.PC
'four cows'

dja djgdj
A   finger.PL
'ten fingers'
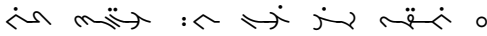
12.4.2 Ordinal Numbers and Frequency

When used within an adjectival construction, numbers instead become ordinal, indicating position. This uses the exhibitive particle *ved*.

mwþ es   kor   ved
cow   CL.ADV   four   PART.EXH
'fourth cow'

djgd es   dja ved
finger CL.ADV   A   PART.EXH
'tenth finger'
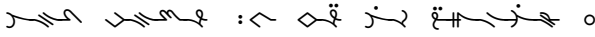
As they are formed with an adjectivial construction, ordinal numbers cannot normally be used with verbs to form constructions such as 'the man ran first'. Instead, this construction is formed with the mutative particle, attached to the subject.

    ݴ   ݴ   :ݴ   ݴ   ݴ   ݴ   o

    sat   dwen es   wna nal   tresa .

    PART.PST.PFV   man   CL.ADV one PART.MUT   run

    'The man ran first.'
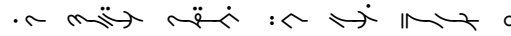
    nwt   hwdr es   þre   nal   revjnag .

    PART.PST.PFV   dog   CL.ADV three PART.MUT   awaken

    'The dog woke up third.'

Numbers can also be paired with the adverbial particle *vjk* to denote frequency.

    sat   dwen tresa es   wna vjk .

    PART.PST.PFV   man   run   CL.ADV one PART.ADV

    'The man ran once.'

    nwt   hwdr revjnag es   þre   vjk.

    PART.PST.PFV   dog   awaken CL.ADV three PART.ADV

    'The dog woke up thrice.'

12.5 QUOTES
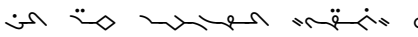
Sonora relays words spoken and thought – quotes – in quotation marks, though they are only implied in speech. Quotations are otherwise unmarked, acting as entirely separate sentences.

    pat   keþ   tamla "kfj   je   kfo hwma" .

    PART.PST.PFV   3.SG.AN   speak go.PRS.IPFV 1.SG.AN   to   home.DAT

    'He said, "I'm going home."'

    pat   keþ   khjrt "tresa" .

    PART.PST.PFV   3.SG.AN   yell   run

    'She yelled, "Run!"'

13 PHRASEBOOK

This section details common simple phrases that are used in day-to-day Sonoran. Wherever two phrases are presented, the first is colloquial and the second formal.

13.1 BASIC WORDS AND PHRASES

Yes

aj

No

nej

Please

jlsrav / mjot jlswra ap va .

Thank you

kjoptws / gvo je tavha kjoptws va .

You're welcome

nwlt / þwrt nwlt tavra ejgatja .

Sorry

proma / gvo je tavha proma va .

13.2 GREETINGS

Hello

jastak / jag es tak nal .

Hi, Bye

jave

Goodbye

rwjgard / rwjav es gard nal .

How are you?

جگ پسنت اج . ۔ ۔ ۔

اسک کا جگ اپ و اس پسنت نل اج . ۔ ۔ ۔

jag pasant aj . / esk ka jag ap va es pasant nal aj .

I am well

پسنت کا گد اس پسنت نل . ۔

pasant / ka ged es pasant nal .

Pleased to meet you.

جلسور کا ج اس جلسور نل پر ونجا اپ اونس . ۔

jlswr / ka je es jlswr nal par wnja ap ons .

Good morning

اندم . اندم اس گلوک نل . ۔

andem / andem es glok nal .

Good afternoon

پوستن پوستن اس گلوک نل . ۔

postan / postan es glok nal .

Good evening

جلتوس جلتوس اس گلوک نل . ۔

jltos / jltos es glok nal .

Good night

ورثوم ورثوم اس گلوک نل . ۔

wrþwm / wrþwm es glok nal .

13.3 SURVIVAL PHRASES

I don't speak Sonoran.

نپا ج تملا سونورا . ۔

nepa je tamla sonora .

I don't understand [you].

نجد ج ومترا و . ۔

nejd je vemetra va .

Do you speak English?

اسک پس و تملا انگلجس اج . ۔ ۔

esk pas va tamla engljs aj .

Please speak English.

تملا انگلجس جلسرو . ۔

tamla engljs jlsrav .

Can you repeat yourself?

:ﭏ ﭏ ﭏ ﭏ ﭏ . o

esk orver va mj tolot aj .

What does this word mean?

ﭏ :ﭏ ﭏ ﭏ ﭏ :ﭏ ﭏ o

ktwnon esk jd je vemetra eta mort .

What does this phrase mean?

ﭏ :ﭏ ﭏ ﭏ ﭏ :ﭏ ﭏ o

ktwnon esk jd je vemetra eta vestjn .

Please speak more slowly.

ﭏ :ﭏ ﭏ ﭏ ﭏ ﭏ ﭏ o

tamla es plws nelakra vjk jlsrav .

I don't know.

ﭏ ﭏ o

njd je .

I'm lost.

ﭏ ﭏ ﭏ ﭏ o

kw je mj grosel .

Help!

. ﭏ ﭏ o

awden je .

13.4 NUMBERS

Zero

ﭏ

nwl

One

ﭏ

wna

Two

ﭏ

tfa

Three

ﭏ

þre

Four

ﭏ

kor

Five

ﭏ

vjt

Six

ﭏ

sek

Seven

ﭏ

sep

Eight

    ota

Nine

    njf

Ten

    dja

Eleven

    elep

Twelve

    tseta

Thirteen

    des

Fourteen

    here

Fifteen

    fjl
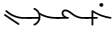
Sixteen

    wnws
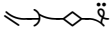
Seventeen

    wnwa
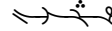
Eighteen

    wntfa
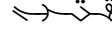
Nineteen

    wnþre

Twenty

    wnkor

Thirty

    wnhere
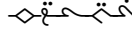
Forty

    tfota
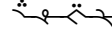
Fifty

    þretfa
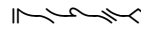
Sixty

    þretseta

Seventy

    korsek

Eighy

    vjtws

Ninety

    vjtdja
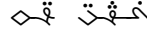
One hundred

    sekkor

Two hundred

    tsetota

One thousand

    þre herota

Two thousand

    sep desws

13.5 TIME, DAY, AND WEATHER

Morning

andem

Afternoon

postan

Evening

jltos

Monday

andjag

Tuesday

tapjag

Wednesday

kestjag

Thursday

pjvjag

Friday

wrþjag

Saturday

lawjag

Sunday

soljag

Day

jag

Night

wrþwm

Week

vjkan

Month

elwn

It's sunny.

kj solws serja .

It's cloudy.

orst nwalj sogvr .

It's raining.

ha twmtwr dora .

It's windy.

kfj vena .

It's hot.

elh je khala .

It's cold.

elh je frjga .

13.6 TRAVEL

Car

ﻭ ـﺷـﻮ .

awtomr

Taxi

ﻤﻜﻜﻰ

taksj

Bus

ﻤﻜﻓﺮ .

amros

Train

ﻟﻨﺘﻦ

lenten

Plane

ﻻﻓﻠﻮﻓﻞ .

avlwfel

North

ﻭﻧﻮﺭ

venor

South

ﻛﻞ

kal

East

ﺋﺮﻉ :

erev

West

ﺷﻠﻮﻡ

þelwm

Go straight.

ﻛﻔﺞ ﭘﺮﺗﺎ ﻣﺎ ۔

kfj preta ma .

Turn right.

ﺗﻮﺭ ﻧﺴﻦ ﺳﻜﺮﻋﺎ ۔

twr nesen sakreva .

Turn left.

ﺗﻮﺭ ﻛﻔﻮ ﺳﻜﺮﻋﺎ ۔

twr kfo sakreva .

Turn around. [Go back.]

ﻛﻔﺞ ﻓﺎﺭﺷ ﻣﺎ ۔

kfj farþ ma .

Does this ____ go to _____?

ﺋﺴﻚ ﻛﻔﺞ ﺋﺘﺎ ____ ﻛﻔﻮ ____* ﺍﺝ ۔

esk kfj eta ____ kfo ____ aj .*

Note: use the dative case here.

Bus stop

ﻤﻜﻓﺮﺳﺎﭘﺖ .

amrosapet

Train station

ܗܬܢܙܬܩܪܬ

lentenapet

Airport

·ܠܥܬܢܦܬ

avlwfapet

Where is the _____?

ܟܦܐ ܟܬܐܕܢ ܇ܣܟ ܨ ____ ܣܘܪܓܬ ܂

kfo ktaden esk se _____ swrjt .

13.7 ACCOMMODATION

Room

ܫܘܬܪ

shwtr

Key

ܟܘܠܬ

kwlt

Keycard

ܟܘܠܟܪܬܐ

kwlkarta

Reception

·ܐܢܕܪܘܠ

anderwl

Reservation

ܪܒܪܢܬ

revarant

Do you have any vacancies?

܇ܣܟ ܒܐ ܫܘܬܪ ܇ܣ ܟܐܣܦܬܘܣ ܒܕ ·ܓ ܂

esk vo shwtr es kosaftws ved aj .

I'd like a single room.

ܒܓܬܐܣ ܓܐ ܪܒܪܐ ܫܘܬܪ ܇ܣ ·ܐܘܢܪ ܒܕ ܂

vjtos je revera shwtr es awnar ved .

I'd like a double room.

ܒܓܬܐܣ ܓܐ ܪܒܪܐ ܫܘܬܪ ܇ܣ ܦܪܐ ܒܕ ܂

vjtos je revera shwtr es para ved .

Is breakfast included?

ﬡﬡﬡﬡﬡﬡﬡﬡﬡ ﬡ ﬡ ﬡ ﬡ ﬡ ﬡ ﬡ ﬡ o

esk vol feksr sfera andemjerv aj .

I have a reservation.

ﬡﬡ ﬡ ﬡﬡﬡﬡﬡﬡﬡ o

vo je revarant .

How much is a room per night?

ﬡﬡﬡﬡﬡﬡ o

ﬡﬡﬡ ﬡﬡﬡﬡ ﬡﬡﬡ ﬡ ﬡﬡﬡﬡﬡ ﬡﬡ ﬡﬡﬡﬡﬡﬡ ﬡﬡ

kont vraha esk ka feksr ap shwtr pha wrþwm .

When is checkout time?

ﬡﬡﬡﬡﬡ ﬡﬡﬡ ﬡﬡﬡﬡﬡ ﬡ ﬡﬡﬡﬡﬡ o

ktaden esk hekfj je partat .

I'd like to check out.

ﬡﬡﬡﬡﬡﬡ ﬡ ﬡﬡﬡﬡﬡ o

vjkfj je partat .

13.8 FOOD AND DRINK

Restaurant

jerkren

Beer

olwt

Café

kofhwtr

Wine

vjona

Water

vel

Breakfast

andemjerv

Juice

swn

Lunch

posdeplat

Coffee

kofe

Dinner

jldeplat

Tea

the

I'd like a table for two.

vjse je osgen kfo potele mjot dwnwma .

Can I have the menu, please?

tavha valjsta ja jlsrav .

I'd like to order.

vjheg je reket .

I'll have this.

heg je reket eta tavra .

That's all, thanks.

ka reketr es jomslat nal kjoptws .

I'm hungry.

vo je es fama nal .

I'm full.

vo je es nefama nal .

I don't eat meat.

nenes je jerv vrjht .

This is delicious.

vo eta rwken es jlswr ved .

13.9 SHOPPING

Small

mjeskwr

Money

vraha

Medium

norm

Credit card

krekarta

Large

ogrom

Debit card

parkarta

Store

skjotr

Open

es kosaftws nal

Grocery store

rwkensjotr

Closed

es nekosaftws nal

I'm looking for _____.

ok je serkev ____ .

I'd like to try this on.

vjtos je premrof eta tavra .

I'll take this.

vjnes je monga eta tavra .

Where do I pay?

kfo ktaden esk nes je monga .

13.10 HEALTH

I don't feel well.

nelh je santws . / elh je malvot .

I have a fever.

vo glot ap je es khala ved .

I have a runny nose.

ha smwk ap je trepja .

I feel like vomiting.

orne je gvota .

I feel dizzy.

fa glot ap je jratja .

I have an upset stomach.

vo pojmak ap je skrap .

It hurts here.

vo eta tavra skrap .

I have an allergy.

vo je algjr .

14 SAMPLE TEXTS

The following texts are presented in Sonoran orthography, romanization, gloss, and translation.

14.1 ARTICLE 1 OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

vos kas alt dwnwm es nesden nal ka vapalan e vos kwj es regjn egved okrestje egnal tag ma . vos kwj jnlatja e samvjwd e garfjs kwj opratr mjot ma .

vos	*kas*	*alt*	*dwnwm*	*es*	*nesden*	*nal*	*ka*
have.PRS.SMPL	be.PRS.SMPL	each	human	CL.ADV	birth	PART.MUT	PART.SBRD

'All human beings are born…'

vapalan	*e*	*vos*	*kwj*	*es*	*regjn*
freedom	and	have.PRS.SMPL	3.PL.AN	CL.ADV	dignity

'…free and equal in dignity…'

egved	*okrestje*	*egnal*	*tag*	*ma .*
PART.EXH.EQV	right.PL	PART.MUT.EQV	than	PRON.REFL.AN.DAT

'…and rights.'

vos	*kwj*	*jnlatja*	*e*	*samvjwd*	*e*
HAVE.PRS.SMPL	3.PL.AN	intellect	and	conscience	and

'They are endowed with reason and conscience and…'

garfjs	*kwj*	*opratr*	*mjot*	*ma .*
PART.PRS.SMPL.POT	3.PL.AN	act	alongside	PRON.REFL.AN.DAT

'…should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.'

[conscript text - 13 lines]

[conscript text - 1 line]

vena es venor ved e solws

pane vena-a es venor ved e solws-e grjma par vo kwe ma plws mwrgjwm . kjane kjos spera revejwn-o kfen keþ kfj e kane kjos eljgat revaljt par orekses kwe ma es wna nal verdja mantel ap keþ-o . ake vena es venor ved wna nal adþja . orse keþ-a metjer sprjgja es mwrgjwm ved kfo revejwna eksen keþ-a verdja es swlakrwm vjk mantel ap keþ-o eks . tose revejwn ersan me dortan e etrok es mwrgjwm vjk mantel þor kane mwrgjwm ap vena es venor ved ejrjl deskart . tose solws odvemotr nwalj orse kwj sogvr ors þel kjne ke-e serja es lwmos vjk kfo glota ap revejwna . nese revejwn kwrwm þafor par khala e tose keþ odvemotr es elakra vjk mantel ap keþ þel sane keþ tresa kfo wmþrava es envjras ved .

[conscript line]
| pane | vena-a | es | venor ved | e | solws-e grjma |
| PART.FPST.PFV | wind.RFR | CL.ADV | north | PART.EXH | and sun.RFR argue |

'The North Wind and Sun once argued…'

[conscript line]
| par | vo | kwe | ma | plws | mwrgjwm . |
| about | have.PRS.IPFV | which | PRON.REF.AN.DAT | more | power |

'…about which of them is more powerful.'

ﮐﺟﺎﻧﻪ... (glyph line)

kjane   kjos   spera   revejwn-o   kfen   keþ   kfj
PART.FPST.PFV 3.PC.AN see   traveller.RFR go.FPST.IPFV 3.SG.AN PART.SBRD

'They saw a traveler traveling…'

e   kane   kjos   eljgat   revaljt   par   orekses
and PART.FPST.PFV 3.PC.AN choose compete about PART.PRS.SMPL.ALE

'…and chose to compete over…'

kwe   ma   es   wna   nal   verdja   mantel   ap   keþ-o .
which PRON.REF.AN.DAT CL.ADV one PART.MUT remove coat CL.GEN 3.SG.AN.RFR

'…which of them could first remove his cloak.'

ake   vena   es   venor   ved   wna   nal   adþja .
PART.FPST.PFV wind CL.ADV north PART.EXH one PART.MUT begin

'The North Wind began first.'

orse   keþ-a   metjer   sprjgja   es   mwrgjwm   ved
PART.FPST.PFV 3.SG.AN.RFR send blast CL.ADV power PART.EXH

'It sent a powerful blast…'

kfo   revejwna   eksen   keþ-a   verdja   es   swlakrwm
to   traveler.DAT PART.FPST.IPFV 3.SG.AN.RFR remove CL.ADV representation

'…at the traveler, almost removing…'

vjk   mantel   ap   keþ-o   eks .
PART.ADV coat   CL.GEN 3.SG.AN.RFR PART.SBRD

'…his cloak.'

tose   revejwn   ersan   me   dortan   e   etrok
PART.FPST.PFV traveler around PRON.REFL.AN.LOC hold and secure

'The traveler held onto the cloak and secured it…'

```
ʿ◌ꜜ꜠◌   ꜠◌꜡◌꜡◌꜡◌   ꜡◌꜡◌꜡   ꜡◌꜡◌꜡◌   ◌◌◌   ◌◌   ꜠◌꜡◌꜡◌꜡◌
es        mwrgjwm vjk        mantel þor kane        mwrgjwm
CL.ADV power        PART.ADV coat  so  PART.FPST.PFV power
```
'…around himself tightly so the North Wind's…'

```
◌◌   ◌◌꜡   ◌◌   ◌◌꜡◌   ◌◌꜡   ◌◌◌◌   ◌◌꜡◌◌◌   ◌
ap     vena es        venor ved      ejrjl     deskart .
CL.GEN wind CL.ADV north PART.EXH become waste
```
'…power was wasted.'

```
◌◌   ◌◌◌◌◌   ◌◌꜡꜡◌◌◌   ◌◌◌◌   ◌◌◌   ◌◌◌   ◌◌
tose        solws odvemotr nwalj orse        kwj
PART.FPST.PFV sun    remove    cloud.PL PART.FPST.PFV 3.PL.AN
```
'The sun removed the clouds…'

```
◌◌◌◌◌   ◌◌◌   ◌◌   ◌◌◌   ◌◌-◌   ◌◌◌◌   ◌◌   ◌◌◌◌◌   ◌◌◌◌
sogvr ors        þel kjne        ke-e            serja es        lwmos vjk
gather PART.SBRD before PART.FPST.PFV 3.SG.AN.LOC.RFR shine CL.ADVlight    PART.ADV
```
'…that had gathered, then shone brightly…'

```
◌◌   ◌◌◌◌   ◌◌   ◌◌꜡◌◌◌   ◌
kfo        glota        ap        revejwna .
to        head.DAT        CL.GEN        traveler.DAT
```
'…at the traveler's head.'

```
◌◌◌   ◌◌꜡◌◌◌◌   ◌◌◌◌◌◌   ◌◌◌◌   ◌◌   ◌◌◌   ◌   ◌
nese        revejwn kwrwm þafor par khala        e
PART.FPST.PFV traveler    acquire    fatigue about heat.DAT and
```
'The traveler grew fatigued from the heat and…'

```
◌◌   ◌◌   ◌◌◌꜡꜡◌◌◌   ◌◌   ◌◌◌◌◌   ◌◌◌   ◌◌꜡◌꜡◌   ◌◌   ◌◌
tose        keþ        odvemotr es        elakra vjk        mantel ap        keþ
PART.FPST.PFV 3.SG.AN remove    CL.ADVspeed    PART.ADV coat        CL.GEN 3.SG.AN
```
'…removed his cloak quickly,…'

```
◌◌   ◌◌◌   ◌◌   ◌◌◌◌   ◌◌   ◌◌◌◌◌◌   ◌◌   ◌◌◌◌◌◌   ◌◌   ◌
þel sane        keþ        tresa kfo wmþrava es        envjras ved .
before PART.FPST.PFV 3.SG.AN run        to        shade.DAT CL.ADV proximity PART.EXH
```
'…then ran to the nearest shade.'

14.3 THE TOWER OF BABEL

ܬܲܝܘܼܩܹܐ ܠܼ: ܫܼ̈ܘܿܢܹ̈ܝܚ ܐܵܗܡ ܘ
ܐܵܗܡ ܘ ܬܲܪ̈ܬܲܢ: ܘܠܲ ܬܲ̈ܬܲ̈ܬ ܬܲܬ ܬܲܫ̈ܩܹܚ ܫܲܝ̈ܘܗܩܹ ܚܹܦܲܬܲ ܚܲܬ-: ܘܲܬ
ܗܲܝ̈ܩܲܬܹ ܫ̈ܬܲܝ̈ܩܹܚ ܬ̈ܬ̈ܬ .ܝ ܬܲܝ̈ܘܹܚ ܦܲ̈ܢܲ̈ܚ ܠ: ܫܼ̈ܘܿܢܹܚ
ܬܲ̈ܬܲ̈ܬ ܠܲ ܘ ܘ: .ܬ ܐܵܗ ܝܲ̈ܘܝ̈ ܬܲܘ̈ܝܲ̈ܝ ܠ̈ܬܝ ܗܲܩܼܠ ܫܲ̈ܢ ܚܲ̈ܚ: ܘܲ̈ܠ ܚܲ̈ܬ
ܬܲ̈ܬܲ̈ܬ ܚܹܠ ܬܲܝ̈ܘܩܹܐ ܠܼ: ܫܼ̈ܘܿܢܹܚ ܐܵܗܡ: ܚ̈ܬܝ ܚܲܬ-: .ܝܬ
ܚ̈ܝܘܲ ܗܬܙ ܗܲ̈ܬܲ̈ܩܹ ܬ̈ܬ̈ܬ ܫ̈ܬ̈ܩܹܚ ܚܹܦܲ̈ܬܲ ܚܲ̈ܬ-: ܬܲܪ̈ܬܲܬ: ܘܲ̈ܠ

ﺗﺿﲍ ܚܲܬ ܐܵܬܲ̈ܬܲ̈ܦ ܪ̈ܘ ″ ܘ
ܪ̈ܘ̈ܬ̈ܩܲܗ ܐܵܗܡ ܘ ܐܵܗ ܬ ܬ̈ܝ̈ܝܪ̈ܥ ܗ̈ܬ̈ܬ̈ܬ ܦ̈ܬ̈ܬܲ̈ܬ .ܝ ܚܲ̈ܬ ܚܲ̈ܬ ܘ-: ܘܲ
ܚܹܦ̈ܬܲ ܚܲ̈ܬ̈ܝ ܪ̈ܘ̈ܝܲ̈ܚ ܗܲ̈ܚ ܚܹܦ̈ܬܲ .ܝ̈ܬ̈ܝ ܚܲ̈ܬ ܚܲ̈ܬ ܬܲ̈ܝ̈ܘܲ̈ܝ .ﺗﺳ: ܠ
ܫ̈ܝ̈ܬ̈ܚ ܚ̈ܢ ܚܲ̈ܬ ܢ̈ܬܝ̈ܬ ܝ̈ܝ ܢ̈ܝܘܲ̈ܬ ܚ .ܝ̈ܘ ܝ̈ܬܲ̈ܬ ܠ: ܝ̈ܕ
ܬ̈ܬܘ ܚܲ̈ܬ ܬ ܚ ܘ ܚܲܝ̈ܢ ܬ̈ܢܝ ܫ̈ܝ̈ܩܹܚ ܢ̈ܝܘܲ̈ܬ ″ܚܝ ܬ̈ܝ ܚ .ܬܝ .ܚܲܝ
ܚܲܬ ܩ̈ܝ̈ܝ̈ܩܹ ܚ-: ܚ̈ܝ̈ܬ ܢ̈ܝܘܲ ܚ̈ܝܚ̈ܬ ܐܵܠ̈ܢ: ܢ̈ܬܲ ܚܹܠ ܝ̈ܬ̈ܝܲ̈ܘ ܫ̈ܝ̈ܘܲ̈ܬ

ﺗ: ܫܼ̈ ܚܹܦܲ̈ܬܲ ܗ̈ ܚܲ̈ܠ ܗ ܫ̈ܬ̈ܬ̈ܝ̈ܩܹ ܠܼ: ܫܼ̈ܘܿܢܹ̈ܝܚ ܐܵܗܡ″ ܘ
ܪ̈ܝ̈ܘ̈ܬ ܬ̈ܬܘ .ܝ: ܘ ܘ ܬ̈ܝ ܬܲ̈ܬ̈ܝ̈ܬ ܠ: ܚ̈ ܩ̈ܝ̈ܬ̈ܬ ܢ ܚ̈ܢ ܚ̈ܝ̈ܚ ܬ̈ܬ̈ܬ̈ܬ
ܩ̈ܝ̈ܬ ܐܵܠ̈ܢ: ܚ̈ܝܘ̈ ܬܲ̈ܬ ܐܵܗ ܚ̈ܝܘܲ ܚ̈ܝܬ̈ܬ ܠ̈ܬ ܚ .ܝ: ܘ ܬ̈ܬ̈ܬ ܠ: ܚ
ܚ̈ܝܘܲ ܗܬܙ ܚܲ̈ܬܲ̈ܩܹ ܬ̈ܬܘ ܬ̈ܝ̈ܘ̈ܩܹ ܚܲ̈ܬ-: ܚܲ̈ܝ̈ ܢ̈ܝܘܲ ″ܘ.ܝ̈ܕ ܚ̈ܝ̈ ܠ: ܚ
ܩ̈ܝ̈ܬ ܬ̈ܬ̈ܬ̈ܬ̈ܝ̈ܬ̈ܬ ܠ̈ܬ ܚ̈ܝ̈ܬ̈ܝ: ܚܲ̈ܦ ܠ̈ܬ ܚ̈ܬܲ̈ܝ̈ܬ̈ܬ ܚ ܘ
ܚ̈ܝ̈ ܠ̈ܬ̈ܬ̈ܩܹ ܚ̈ܬܲ̈ܝ: ܠܼ: ܫܼ̈ܘܿܢܹܚ ܐܵܠ̈ܬ ″ ܘ ܬ̈ܝ ܚܲ̈ܬ-:
ܩ̈ܝ̈ܬ ܚ̈ܝ̈ܬ-: ܚ̈ܬܙ ܝ̈ ″ܘ.ܝ̈ܕ ܚ̈ܝ̈ ܠ: ܚ ܩ̈ܝ̈ܬ ܬ̈ܬ̈ܬ̈ܬ̈ܝ̈ܬ̈ܬ:

ﺗ̈ﻔﻨ̈ﺳﻪ ﺩﺍ ﻩ
ﻠﻪ ﻫﺯ:ﺗ̈ﺧ ܬ̈ܝ̈ܘ ܚܲ̈ܝ̈ܝ ܢ̈ܬ̈ܬ̈ܝ ܠ̈ܩܹܬ ܡ̈ܬ̈ܬ ܚ̈ܝܙ̈ܬ: .ܬ ܚܲ̈ܬ-:
ܫ̈ܝ̈ܬ̈ܝ̈ܬ ܚܹܢ̈ܬ ܚ̈ܘ-. ܘ ܝ ܘ .ܬ ܫ̈ܝ̈ܬ̈ܝ̈ܬ ܚ̈ܬܙ̈ܬ ܚܲ̈ܬ-:
ﺍ ﺛﺳﺍﻪ ﻝ: ﺷﺳﻧﺳﻪ ﺍﺍﻡ ﺯ ﺗ̈ﺛﺳﻪ-. ﺗﺯ̈ﺗ .ﺣﻯ

ﺣﺳ̈ﺳ .ﻯ ﻝﺗﯿﺳﻯ

tjor ap papel

ve telwra es jomslat ved wna sonora-a panen alt dwnwmj tamla keþ-a pa . ofe dwnwmj kfen kwj-e kfo ereva kfj trjna parel dsj sjnare e ake kwj-e rakajstra ged .

pane kwj-e tamla ma "þola kejh os novja mwrkagje e kejh jwld pakan es jomslat vjk" . keje kwj-e novja mwrkagnwn jse kagvaj e tara jse klepwtja . tapr met ktaden pane kwj-e tamla "þola kejh os novja vjla e tjor tolo ged petat sjel tol þor neso os kwrwm keleþor . pje nekejh os novja kej jws loso os traft mj wr telwrer es jomslat ved" .

jke gdejw þola spera vjla e tjor kejnen dwnwmj novja jws kej . pane gdejw tamla "pje akeþ alt dwnwm pas kwj tamla wna sonora pa adþja novja eta tavra voh nwlt tavra aves kwj jnjnt av es nwlvod ved . wto je skrjmos sonora ap kwj þor nejdo kwj vemetra mj" .

tapr met ktaden lose gdejw traft kwj-e nesen egr lokate wr telwrer es jomslat ved e kfane kwj-e apet novja vjla . ake ged kalne papel jret dsj egr lokate wte gdejw skrjmos sonora ap telwra es jomslat ved . nesen egr lokate lose gdejw traft kwj-e wr telwrer es jomslat ved .

ve	telwra	es	jomslat	ved	wna	sonora-a
have.FPST.PFV	earth	CL.ADV	whole	PART.EXH	one	language.RFR

'The whole world had one language…'

panen	alt	dwnwmj-e	tamla	keþ-a	pa .
PART.FPST.IPFV	each	person.PL.RFR	speak	3.SG.AN.RFR	PART.SBRD

'…which all people spoke.'

ofe	dwnwmj	kfen	kwj-e	kfo	ereva	kfj
PART.FPST.PFV	person.PL	go.FPST.IPFV	3.PL.AN.RFR	to	east.DAT	PART.SBRD

'The people who were moving eastward…'

trjna	parel	dsj	sjnare	e	ake	kwj-e	rakajstra	ged .
find	plain	in	Shinar.LOC	and	PART.FPST.PFV	3.PL.AN.RFR	settle	3.sg.inan

'…found a plain in Shinar and they settled there.'

ﻧﺘﺮﺧـ ـﻌﻤﺴـ ـ: ﺧﻨـ ﻧﺘﺮ
pane   kwj-e   tamla ma
PART.FPST.PFV 3.PL.AN.RFR speak PRON.REF.AN.DAT
'They said to each other,…'

ﻧﻌﺨـ ـﻌﻤﺮ : ﻌ ﻧﺘﻌﻤﺴـ ـﻌﻤﻌﻨﺘﻌﻤﺮ
"þola kejh   os   novja mwrkagje
come PART.FUT.SMPL 1.PL.AN.INCL make brick.PL
'…"Come, we will make bricks…'

: ﻧﺘﻌﻤﺮ ـﻌﻤﻌﺮﺧـ ﻧﺘﻌﺨـ :ﻌ ﻧﺘﻌﻤﺮﺧﻌ ﻧﺘﻌﺮﺧـ ۰
e   kejh   jwld   pakan es   jomslat vjk".
and PART.FUT.SMPL 3.PL.INAN bake CL.ADV whole PART.ADV
'…and bake them entirely."'

ﻧﺘﺮ ـﻌﻤﺮ-: ﻧﺘﻌﻤﺴـ ـﻌﻤﻌﻨﺘﻌﻤﺮﺧـ ـﻌﺮ ﻧﻌﺘﺨـ
keje   kwj-e   novja mwrkagnwn jse   kagvaj
PART.FPST.PFV 3.PL.AN.RFR make brick.PL.INS   instead-of stone.PL.DAT
'They built with brick instead of stone,…'

: ﻧﺘﺨـ ـﻌﺮ ـﻌﻤﻌﺮﺧـ ۰
e   tara   jse   klepwtja .
and tar   instead-of mortar.DAT
'…and tar for mortar.'

ﻧﻌﻤﺮﺧـ ـﻤﺰ ـﻤﻌﻨﺘﺨـ ﻧﺘﺮ ـﻌﻤﺮ-: ﻧﺘﺨـ
tapr met   ktaden pane   kwj-e   tamla
after that.INAN time   part.fpst.pfv 3.pl.an.rfr speak
'Then they said,…'

ﻧﻌﺨـ ـﻌﻤﺮ :ﻌ ﻧﺘﻌﻤﺴـ ﻧﺘﻌﺨـ : ﻧﺘﻌﻤﺮ ﻧﺘﻌ ﻧﺘﻌﻤﺮ
"þola kejh   os   novja vjla e tjor tolo   ged
come PART.FUT.SMPL 1.PL.AN.INCL build city and tower PART.FUT.SMPL 3.SG.INAN
'…"Come, we will build a city and a tower that…'

ﻧﺘﻌﻤﺮ ﻧﺘﻌ ﻧﺘﻌﻤﺮ ﻧﺘﻌ :ﻌ ـﻌﻤﻌﻤﺮ ﻧﺘﻌﻤﺮ ۰
petat sjel tol   þor neso   os   kwrwm keleþor .
touch sky PART.SBRD so   PART.FUT.SMPL 1.PL.AN.INCL gain   fame
'…touches the sky, so that we become known.'

ـــ ـــ ـــ ـــ ـــ ـــ

pje	*nekejh*	*os*	*novja*	*jws*	*kej*	*loso*
if	PART.FUT.SMPL.NEG	3.PL.AN.INCL	build	3.PC.INAN	PART.SBRD	PART.FUT.SMPL

'If we do not build them, we…'

os	*traft*	*mj*	*wr*	*telwrer*	*es*	*jomslat*	*ved"*.
3.PL.AN.INCL	scatter	PRON.REF.AN.NOM	on	earth.LOC	CL.ADV	whole	PART.EXH

'…will scatter ourselves over the whole earth."'

jke	*gdejw*	*þola*	*spera*	*vjla*	*e*	*tjor*
PART.FPST.PFV	god	come	see	city	and	tower

'The Lord came to see the city and the tower…'

kejnen	*dwnwmj*	*novja*	*jws*	*kej* .
PART.FPST.IPFV	person.PL	build	3.PC.INAN	PART.SBRD

'…the people were building.'

pane	*gdejw*	*tamla*	*"pje*	*akeþ*	*alt*	*dwnwm*
PART.FPST.PFV	god	speak	if	PART.PST.PFV	each	person

'The Lord said, "If all people…'

pas	*kwj*	*tamla*	*wna*	*sonora*	*pa*	*adþja*	*novja*	*eta*	*tavra*
PART.PRS.SMPL	3.PL.AN	speak	one	language	PART.SBRD	begin	build	this	thing

'…who speak the same language have begun to build this,…'

voh	*nwlt*	*tavra*	*aves*	*kwj*	*jnjnt*	*av*
have.FUT.SMPL	no	thing	PART.PRS.SMPL	3.PL.AN	plan	PART.SBRD

'…then nothing they plan…'

es	*nwlvod*	*ved* .
CL.ADV	impossibility	PART.EXH

'…will be impossible.'

ݖݨݔ ݖ ݖݨݨݖݖ ݖݖݖ ݖ ݖ. ݖ ݖݨ ݖݖ

wto	je	skrjmos	sonora	ap	kwj	þor
PART.FUT.SMPL	1.SG.AN	disrupt	language	CL.GEN	3.PL.AN	so

'I will confuse their language so…'

ݖݨݖݙ ݖ ݖݨݖݖ ݖݖ ∘

nejdo	kwj	vemetra	mj" .
PART.FUT.SMPL.NEG	3.PL.AN	understand	PRON.REF.AN.NOM

'…they will not understand each other.'"

ݖݨ ݖݖ ݖݨݖݙ ݖݖ ݖݨݨ ݖݨݙ ݖݨ —:

tapr	met	ktaden	lose	gdejw	traft	kwj-e
after	that.INAN	time	PART.FPST.PFV	god	scatter	3.PL.AN.RFR

'Then the Lord scattered them…'

ݖݨݙ :ݖ ݖݖݨ ݖ ݖݨݨݙ :ݖ ݖݨݖݨ

nesen	egr	lokate	wr	telwrer	es	jomslat	ved
from	that.INAN	location.LOC	on	earth.LOC	CL.ADV	whole	PART.EXH

'…from there over the entire earth,…'

ݖݨ : ݖݨݙ ݖݨ —: .ݖݨ ݖݨݨ ݖݨݙ ∘

e	kfane	kwj-e	apet	novja	vjla .
and	PART.FPST.PFV	3.PL.AN.RFR		stop	build	city

'…and they stopped building the city.'

.ݖ ݖݨ ݖݨݙ ݖݨݙ ݖݨ ݖݨ :ݖݙ ݖݨݙ ݖݨݙ

ake	ged	kalne	papel	jret	dsj	egr	lokate
PART.FPST.PFV	3.SG.INAN	be-called	Babel	for	in	that.INAN	place.LOC

'It was called Babel because there…'

ݖݨ ݖݨݙ ݖݨݨݙ ݖݖݖ .ݖ

wte	gdejw	skrjmos	sonora	ap
PART.FPST.PFV	god	disrupt	language	CL.GEN

'…the Lord confused the language of…'

ݖݨݙ :ݖ ݖݨݖݨ ݖݨ ∘

telwra	es	jomslat	ved .
earth	CL.ADV	whole	PART.EXH

'…the whole earth.'

:ﻦﺸﻧ :ﺮﮔ ﻝﻮﻛﺎﺕﻪ ﻝﻮﺳﻪ ﮔﺪﺝﻮ ﺕﺮﺍﻓﺖ ﻛﻮﺝﻪ-:

nesen	*egr*	*lokate*	*lose*	*gdejw*	*traft*	*kwj-e*
from	that.INAN	location.LOC	PART.FPST.PFV	god	scatter	3.PL.AN.RFR

'From there the Lord scattered them…'

ﻭﺭ ﺕﻪﻝﻮﺮﻩﺮ :ﻪﺱ ﺝﻮﻣﺲﻝﺎﺕ ﻭﻩﺩ ﻭ

wr	*telwrer*	*es*	*jomslat*	*ved* .
on	earth	CL.ADV	whole	PART.EXH

'…over the whole earth.'