Title: Absolutive Descriptives

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Absolutive Descriptives

A Description of a Novel Verbal Component in Siwa

Étienne Ljóni Poisson

Abstract: Siwa is an apriori conlang set in pre-Columbian Quebec whose protolanguage emerged at the end of the last glacial maximum in Europe and subsequently migrated to North America. In this essay, a component of verbal morphology is described which has not been indentified in natural languages, though it may be likened to Japanese counter words. Absolutive descriptives are monosyllabic infixes that add directly to verb stems and add information about the absolutive argument. Interestingly, Siwa is an active-stative language and does not display ergative-absolutive alignment. The article is part of the language’s complete grammatical description, A Descriptive Grammar of Siwa.

Absolutive descriptives are infixes which can be added directly to the root of verbs and the copula. They are housed in the slot 1 of verbs (directly onto the root). They are called absolutive descriptives because their main function is to describe the shape, state, form or nature of absolutive arguments, that is to say the subjects of intransitive verbs and the objects of transitive verbs. There are nine such markers and each describes a category of characteristics, usually descriptive of the shape or form of the arguments. Absolutive descriptives have four main functions.

They describe the shape/state/form/nature of:

1. The subject of an intransitive verb
2. The object of a transitive verb
3. The change of state of the subject of translative or passive intransitive verbs or the object of causal transitive verbs

They can also act as adverbs, generally describing the way in which the action is performed. Some descriptives may combine to form a more specific derivative and some extra descriptives exist but are very restricted in use (dialectally or in certain fixed expressions).

Absolutive descriptives are attached directly to the verb stem. Verb stems ending in a consonant see no change, whereas verb stems ending in a vowel have vowel coalescence. The absolutive descriptive markers lose their initial vowel if they precede an identical vowel.

For the formation of the past, the stem vowel is re-used after the absolutive descriptive. Consonant-final verbs use regular postverbal vowels:

\[
\text{sokli·a} \quad [\text{sokli:ia}] \\
\text{sokli=i-a-O-O} \\
\text{hoist-ASS.CONCL.TR-3P.PAT-3P.AG.SG} \\
\text{‘X will hoist Y’}
\]

\[\text{1 Siwa verbs can be preceded by three preverbal slots and followed by nine postverbal slots.}\]
sokl·u·a
[sokl:ua]
sok-l-u-a-O-O
hoist-past-ASS.CONCL.TR-3P.PAT-3P.AG.SG
'X hoisted Y'

sokl·ohk·u·a
[sokl:ohkua]
sok-l-ohk-u-a-O-O
hoist-ohk-PAST-ASS.CONCL.TR-3P.PAT-3P.AG.SG
'X hoisted (a heavy thing/container)'

ked·a
['c'eda]
ked-a-O-O
carry-ASS.CONCL.TR-3P.PAT-3P.AG.SG
'X will carry Y'

kedd·a
['c'et.a]
ke<dd>-a-O-O
carry.PAST-ASS.CONCL.TR-3P.PAT-3P.AG.SG
'X carried Y'

kedd·ohk·a
['c'et:ohka]
ke<dd>-ohk-a-O-O
carry.PAST-ohk-ASS.CONCL.TR-3P.PAT-3P.AG.SG
'X carried (something heavy)'

Absolutive Descriptives are not required for any verb, but are common in story telling and more vivid or expressive speech. They may also be found with the copula of there-existential sentences (or other there-existential verbs). In this case, the absolutive descriptives refer to the argument of the copula.

Siwa allows its speaker to state where or what something is by referring to it indirectly, only giving information about the shape or nature of the argument.

Syntactically, absolutive descriptives often occur once the object of the verb has already been mentioned, in which case they function as a descriptive of the argument. New objects however can be introduced with a descriptive whose function is then adverbial. And as stated above, the descriptives may also give information about the state of the argument as induced by the verb:

nubm·aht·a elepri
[noʔpmahta 'elcpxi]
nu<bm>-aht-a-O eleba-ri
catch.PAST-aht-ASS.CONCL.TR-3P.PAT-3P.AG.SG flower-PAT
'X gathered flowers (into a bouquet)'

sarkk·ahp·i·a
[sark:ahpia]
sarkk-ahp-i-a-O-O
break-ahp-PAST-ASS.CONCL.TR-3P.PAT-3P.AG.SG
'X broke Y into a point or a flake'
Compare the basic verb form *iruita* ‘X bit into Y’ when used with absolutive descriptive:

*iruita*  
[iˈribuida]  
DIT-bite-ib-PAST-ASS.CONCL.ITR-into-3P.AG.SG  
‘X bit into (something small)’  
or  
‘a child/boy/girl bit into it’

*iriuluita*  
[iˈriuluida]  
DIT-bite-iul-PAST-ASS.CONCL.ITR-into-3P.AG.SG  
‘X bit into (something ripe)’

*irebuita/~irubuita*  
[iˈrebuida/~iˈrubuida]  
DIT-bite-eb/~ib-PAST-ASS.CONCL.ITR-into-3P.AG.SG  
‘X bit into (something fresh/new)’

*irohnuita*  
[iˈrohnuida]  
DIT-bite-ohn-PAST-ASS.CONCL.ITR-into-3P.AG.SG  
‘X bit into (something dry)’  
or  
‘X took a big bite of X’

Compare these examples to the same verb but lacking a patientive argument (changing the verb from locative ditransitive to intransitive). The absolutive descriptive then describes the subject of the verb (the active agent).

*ribui*  
[iˈribui]  
DIT-bite-ib-PAST-ASS.CONCL.ITR-3P.AG.SG  
‘a child/small animal bit’

-AHP-  
This absolutive descriptive is generally associated with long, flat, pointy or sharp objects, although large open spaces (skies, rivers, fields) may also be found with -aḥp- then accentuating the openness, flatness or emptiness of the space. Below are examples of words which may trigger the use of absolutive descriptive -aḥp- or may be referred to implicitly by it.

pointy / sharp / horned / hooved / hard  

*iḥpi*  
‘arrow head, point’  

*uṣgas*  
‘flake’
eteri  ‘spear’
enju  ‘pole’
irri  ‘arrow’
tapaki  ‘knife’
nûjû  ‘knife’
sira  ‘fish’
aîha  ‘needle, thorn’ (and by extension all thorny plants)
okehî  ‘pine needle’ (and by extension all trees with needles)
rîdi  ‘itch’ (and by extension most pains)
ri  ‘tooth’
salama  ‘antler/caribou’ (and by extension all livestock)
goî  ‘point, edge’
nyly  ‘nose, snout’
tas  ‘nose’
mokkuo  ‘beak’

**gikkahpuma**

[ˈjiːkahpuma]
gikk-ahp-um-a-O-O
sharp-ahp-OBLI-ASS.CONCL.TR-3P.PAT-3P.AG.SG
‘X must sharpen (a knife/spear)’

**usarkkahpui**

[uˈsark:ahpui]
usarkk-ahp-u-i-O
PASS-break-ahp-PAST-ASS.CONCL.ITR-3P.AG.SG
‘X was broken into an arrow/point’

**tsuoknahpua to hemi**

[ˈtsʊʔnahpua tʰemɪ]
usuoknahp-u-a-O to hemi-O
snatch-ahp-PAST-ASS.CONCL.TR-3P.PAT 3P.ACT.SG.ANI bird-ACT
‘the bird snatched (a fish/bone)’

**jahrahpa tšeddet**

[ˈjahrahpa tʃedːetʔe]
jahr-h-a-O tšeddet-O
kill-PAST-ahp-ASS.CONCL.TR-3P.PAT old.man-ACT
‘the old man killed (a caribou/fish)’

**nantahpu rítša**

[ˈnantahpu rнтʃa]
nacht-ahp-u rí-tša
break.PAST-ahp-ASS.CONCL.TRANSL tooth-PAT
‘a (sharp/pointy) tooth broke’

**knirahpippen ma benho**

[kˈniɾahpɪʔpɛn ma ˈbɛnho]
knir-ahp-i-ppen m-a benho-O
smell-ahp-ASS.INCONCL.ITR-FREQU COP.PAST.INCONCL-ASS.TR dog-ACT
‘the dog was sniffing around with its (long) snout’
long / flat / open / straight

giaukama  ‘down, feathers’
kven  ‘feather’
alahra  ‘floating log’
birgo  ‘beam, log’
kili  ‘wood’
tini  ‘fire wood’ (by extension also fires)
givo  ‘nail’
ehrrana  ‘stick to hunt fish’
nomono  ‘fang’
deumu  ‘bone (tissue)’
demo  ‘(single) bone’
nidla  ‘face, surface’
séu  ‘river’
din  ‘barren field’
eulhi  ‘grassy field’
atsio  ‘glade’ (and by extension other landscape features)

buikkahpuma tsi hemi
[ˈbʊɪʔkahpuma tsi ˈhemi]
buik-ahp-um-a-Ø tsi hemi-Ø
pluck-ahp-OBLI-ASS.CONCL.TR-3P.AG.SG 3P.DAT.SG bird-DAT
‘one needs to pluck the bird (of its feathers)’

tileḍḍahpini ūvvita
[ˈtʰiːleːahpini ˈowːida]
t-i-le<ahpini ˈowv-ita
3P.UNAG-float-ahp-ASS.CONCL.ITR-CISLOC here-ILLAT
‘a log/beam floated over here’

setgahpan ūaddja
[ˈsetɡahpan ɔædzːa]
setg-ahp-a-Ø n ūa-ddja
put-ahp-ASS.CONCL.TR-3P.PAT-2P.IMP right.here
‘put it (wood, logs) right here’

so solukkahpui-a?
[ˈsːoloʔkahpuja]
so s-o-lukk-ahp-u-i-a
INTERR 2P.UNAG.SG-SUBJ-prick-ahp-PAST-ASS.CONCL.ITR-INTRR
‘did you prick yourself (with something sharp)’?

suddahpi sūbū
[ˈsudːahpi ˈsoʊbo]
su<d>d-ahp-i s<ʊbʊ>
flow-ahp-ASS.CONCL.ITR river-PAT
‘the river (narrowly, flatly) flowed’

idedlahpabi (nomono)
[iˈdetlahpabi (nomono)]
i<de<d>-ahp-a-bi-Ø (nomono-Ø)
DIT-show-ahp-ASS.CONCL.TR-1P.PL.RECI-3P.AG.SG (fangs-DAT)
‘X showed us its (pointy fangs)’
tatśilahpippen

[t’a tśilahpʔpɛn]
ta-tśil-ahp-i-ppen-Ø
3P.PAT-hang-ahp-ASS,CONCL.TR-FREQU
‘(bone, knife) hangs’

neynūrahpi guyenneja eutšagi

[’neonorahpi ’xwen:ɛja ’eutćajjí]
neynūr-ahp-i ğu<ne>ja eu-tșa-gi
‘the (flat, long) grassy fields are billowing in the wind’

rekkahpaju rekkes

[’rɛʔkahpaju ’rɛʔcɛs]
rekk-ahp-aj-u rekke-s
open-ahp-PAST-ASS,CONCL.ITR sky-PAT
‘the sky opened (widely) up’
or ‘the sky opened up (in a narrow band)’

nenahpin!

[’nenahpɛn]
en-ahp-i-n
sit-ahp-ASS,CONCL.TR-2P.SG.IMP
‘sit straight’

ōga on misas, sarkkahpia ju

[ɔxɔa’ misas ’sark:ahpiajʊ]
<o>g-a-O on misas-O, sarkk-ahp-i-a-O-Ø ju
take.PAST-ASS,CONCL.TR-3P.AG.SG ON rock-DAT, break-ahp-PAST-ASS,CONCL.TR-3P.PAT-3P.AG.SG ju
‘X took the rock and broke it (into a point or flake)’

tsanda on demo, djiḏghapia ju

[t’xandató’ demo, dʒiːdʒahpiajʊ]
tsā<nd>-a-O on demo-O, dʒi<nd>-ahp-i-a-O-Ø ju
find.PAST-ASS,CONCL.TR-3P.AG.SG ON bone-DAT, carve-ahp-PAST-ASS,CONCL.TR-3P.PAT-3P.AG.SG ju
‘X found a bone and carved it (into something long and sharp)’

-ATST- or -ADD-

This absolutive descriptive is similar to -ahp- but usually also entails some sort of fragility, breakability or flexibility which -ahp- lacks. In opposition to -aht-, -atst- can also imply loose, not bound. -atst- is also sometimes used when talking about women and children to underline their fragility. The difference between -ahp- and -atst- is that the former refers to long, solid or hard things (like a spear, large branch, pole, big stick) while the latter refers to long, fragile or thin things (like a branch, blade, a stick).

thin / long / narrow / fragile

hide ‘hair’ (when loose)
hiri ‘hair’ (on body)
kēppa ‘arm’ (of women or children)
miebi ‘leg’
naui ‘waist’
tṣgiame ‘cedar strip’
nidagan ‘stripe’
aihha ‘needle’ (for sewing)
aihhabi  ‘coniferous branch’
baja  ‘branch’
letse  ‘stick/pole’
kaibmu  ‘stick, walking stick, support’
tvela  ‘blade’
holi  ‘stem’
jeigge  ‘path’ (in snow)
moni  ‘path, way’
mykyt  ‘way along a river’
rodlot  ‘wrinkle’ (and by extension old faces)

suddatstli hiedi
[ˈsuːdːatst:i hieði]
su<ʊ>-atst-i hi<Ø>e-di
flow.PAST-atst-ASS.CONCL.ITR hair-PAT
‘X’s hair flowed (unbound)’

isyvvatstakin tieka
[iˈsywːatstːqm ˈtieɡa]
i-syyv-atst-a-ki-n tie-ka
dIT-show-atst-ASS,CONCL.TR-1P.RECI.SG-2P.SG.IMP hand-GEN
‘show me your hand (to a child/woman)’

de ju sopratstajgien
[deju ˈsoʊpɾatstːajjẽn]
de ju sop-r-atst-a-ja-gien
so then split-atst-ASS,CONCL.TR-3P.PAT.PL-4P.AG
‘then we split them (into long thin strips)’

nantatstu aihka
[ˈnantatstːu aɪhka]
na<nt>-atst-u aihha-ka
break.PAST-atst-ASS,CONCL.TRANSL needle-PAT
‘the (thin) sewing needle broke’

adgatstami letsɡeita
[ˈaðɡatstːami letingəیدا]
a<ɡ>-atst-a-Ø-mi le<tsɡe>-ita
cut-atst-ASS,CONCL.TR-3P.PAT-1P.AG.SG stick-ILLAT
‘I cut X into sticks’

katamakatstl rihta
[kʰataˈmokatstːi ˈrihtə]
kata-mak-atst-i riʰ-ta
from-goes-atst-ASS,CONCL.ITR skin-PAT
‘the skin is peeling off in flakes’

oahkuratatstli
[ˈoahkuratstːli]
oahkur-t-atst-i-Ø
test-PAST-atst-ASS,CONCL.ITR-3P.AG.SG
‘X tested the snow’s depth (with a blade, stick)’
cf. oahkurrahi
[ˈoahkurː ahpi]  
oahkurr-ahp-i-Ø  
test-ahp-ASS,CONCL,ITR-3P.AG,SG  
'X tested the snow's depth (with a long branch, spear)'

konatsti nata
[ˈkonatsti ˈnata]  
kon-atst-i n-a-ta  
walk-atst-ASS,ITR,COP,INCONCL,TR-3P.AG,SG  
'X is walking (with a walking stick/cane)'

katadgatsta
[kətədɡatstə]  
kat-a<dg>-atst-a-Ø-Ø  
from-cut,PAST-atst-ASS,CONCL.TR-3P.PAT-3P.AG,SG  
'X cut (a branch/stem/strip) off'

gakodatstiri
[ɡakodatstiri]  
ga-ko<st>-atst-i-ri  
along-walk,PAST-atst-ASS,CONCL.ITR-3P.AG.PL  
'they walked in a queue/path'

nēuntaddjiia kidba
[ˈnø:ntadʒiə ˈkʲtədba]  
néunt-addji-i-a-Ø k=i=dba  
close-atst-PAST-ASS,CONCL.TR-3P.AG,SG eyes-DAT  
'X closed its (wrinkly/thin) eyes'

mahhaddjoha
[ˈmaːhaddʒoʰa]  
mahh-addj-o-ha  
follow-atst-1P.PL.IMP  
'let's follow (the river, path)'

akatstake omi deiko ḏaŋami tsgiauhdi
[akatstə ke 'omi deiɡɔ ˈxamɛ tsciauˈødɛ]  
akt(at)-st-ak-om-e-i-kə-ŋ>⇒a-mi tsgiaug-di  
cut-atst-TR-LINK,GOAL for COP-INFER-ELAT.REL take,PAST-ASS,CONCL.TR-1P.AG,SG cedar.wood-GEN  
'I took cedar wood in order to cut out of it (tsgiauˈødɛ 'cedar stripes')'

tetatstta sviladi nogiita
[ˈtetststta sviladʒi ˈnojɪida]  
<st>-a-atst-a-O-Ø sv=di<a-di nogi-ita  
place,PAST-atst-ASS,CONCL.TR-3P.PAT-3P.AG,SG braid-GEN at.end.ILLAT  
'X placed Y (a hair needle) at the end of X's braid'

-AHT-

This absolutive descriptive is used for things bound, packed or contained but also for things that are scattered around or large and/or formless (skins, things that have to be spread out). The words below are likely to trigger or be found with the absolutive descriptive -aht-. It may also confer an idea of 'tight' or 'full' to
verbs such as utšua ‘pack’, seta/šeta ‘put’, nūria ‘load, stuff’ and hiddjuja ‘stack’ and ha ‘to eat’ (especially o-h-aht-i ‘to eat oneself full’).

large / formless / scattered / stuffed / packed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>nošmo</th>
<th>‘bag, pouch’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bename</td>
<td>‘pouch, leather pouch’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peles</td>
<td>‘stuffed stomach, belly’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keggas</td>
<td>‘baby, foetus’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bengomu</td>
<td>‘roof, skins’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>damu</td>
<td>‘skin with fur’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jasuma</td>
<td>‘animal skin’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iri</td>
<td>‘skin, bark’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kehma</td>
<td>‘(human) skin’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rihko</td>
<td>‘(human) skin’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nuobmo</td>
<td>‘stretched skin, window’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puna</td>
<td>‘deer skin’ (and by extension living deer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pỳbme</td>
<td>‘seal skin’ (and by extension living seals)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

isetgħahtaitan

iset-xahtoidan

DIT-put-aht-ASS.CONCL.TR-INTO-3P.PAT-2P.SG.IMP

‘put X into y (by stuffing it, pushing it, packing it)’

tymutsuahkan őkki

tym-ut-so-aht-an 3?oi

down-press-aht-ASS.CONCL.TR-2P.SG.IMP SNOW-GEN

‘compress the snow (tightly together)’

omahtimi

o-<m>-aht-i-mi

subj-eat.PAST-aht-ASS.CONCL.ITR-1P.AG.SG

‘I ate too much/until I was full’

kedahiti na

kud-aht-i n-a-O

carry-aht-ASS.TR COP.INCONCL-3P.AG.SG

‘she is with child’

iỳavvahtumaga

iỳav-aht-um-a-O-gga

DIT-spread-aht-OBLI-ASS.CONCL.TR-3P.PAT-1P.AG.PL.INCL

‘we have to spread (the skin, something that was packed) out’

vanahta nuomoma

vanaht-a-O nu<cm>o-ma

stretch-aht-ASS.CONCL.TR-3P.AG.SG SKIN-GEN

‘X will stretch the skin out (after having been packed)’
The absolutive descriptive -aht- is also used with things after falling to the ground and scattering or to allude to complex/complicated objects/tasks.

**enclosed / contained / bound / dead**

- **něnnu**  
  ‘box, container’
- **ohkis**  
  ‘birch bark box’
- **saiju**  
  ‘pot, safe place’
- **kolra**  
  ‘large container/pot/tub’
- **korū**  
  ‘pot’
- **ailme**  
  ‘tanned skin’
- **tulmu**  
  ‘clothing’ (and by extension all clothes)
- **amoi**  
  ‘blood’ (inside the body)
- **horet**  
  ‘body, torso’
- **amora**  
  ‘vein’
- **tāhma**  
  ‘heart’
- **bliin**  
  ‘liver’
- **tsoadjun**  
  ‘intestines, guts’
- **sāhpa**  
  ‘lungs’
- **mahhīi**  
  ‘fallen bear’
- **helba**  
  ‘[pregnant] female moose’ (and by extension liota ‘female bear’)
- **ipro**  
  ‘carcass’
- **rohtot**  
  ‘hollow tree’ (by extension, old/abandoned/long dead structures/animals)
- **jata**  
  ‘bowl’
- **tsgūlī**  
  ‘skull’ (and by extension, all animal heads)
- **njēut**  
  ‘package, parcel, bundle’
- **hide**  
  ‘hair’ (when tied)
- **vebo**  
  ‘knot’

**utšodahti**

[ʊtʃo:dɑhtɬi]

u-tšod-aht-i-Ø

PASS-hold-aht-ASS.CONCL.ITR-3P.PAT

‘X is held (in a box)’

**luhhahti nata**

[luhːahtɬi ˈnota]

luh-łaht-i-na-ta

boil-aht-ASS.ITR.COP.INCONCL-3P.PAT

‘(a pot) is boiling’

**iruollahtaki tulmuma tobika**

[ɪɾuɬ:ahtɬi tʰulmuma tʰɔbiɡa]

i-ɾuol-ła-a-ki tulmuma tobi-Ø-ka

DIT-ROLL.PAST-aht-ASS.CONCL..TR-TP.REC.PL clothes-GEN sister-ACT-1P.PAT.SG

‘my older sister folded me clothes (into a container)’

**būbmuahṭi tāhma**

[ˈbuːʔpumuɑhtɬi tʰæːhma]

būbo-ła-aht-tāhma-Ø

beat-aht-ASS.CONCL.ITR heart-ACT

‘the heart beats (in the chest)’
njërrerahtaka
[njërrerahtkɔːŋ]
njërr-er-aht-a-ka
smart-aht-ASS,CONCL/TR-1P,PAT.SG
‘I have chest pains’

konahti ma helba
[kɔnɔˈhɔntsi ma ˈhelba]
kon-ah-ti m-a helba-Ø
walk-aht-ASS,ITR COP,INCONCL-ASS,TR pregnant.female.moose-ACT
‘the female moose was walking (heavily due to pregnancy)’

šosia rhnahtui iprua
[ʃɔˈʃia ˈrhnahtui ňpʁua]
šo-si-ja rhnaht-u-i ipru-a-Ø
every-INESS is.scattered-aht-PAST-ASS,CONCL,ITR carcass-PL-ACT
‘there were carcasses scattered on the ground everywhere’

medğahta tsgüldi
[medɛ xahtis tsʰuxlidi]
me<dg>-aht-a-Ø tsgüldi-di
shake.PAST-aht-ASS,CONCL_TR-3P.AG.SG skull-GEN
‘X shook the (empty) skull’

omaudgahtas hide
[ɔˈmɔdɡahtas ˈhide]
om-aud-gaht-a-Ø-s hide-Ø
SUBJ-tie-aht-ASS,CONCL_TR-3P.AG.SG-HABT hair-DAT
‘X usually ties her hair into a bun’

kiggahtaja on, tûtatielia de suvo
[kigɡahtaj ɔn, tʊˈtætɪelja de ˈsuvo]
kigɡahtja on, tʊ-tæ-tiell-i-a-Ø de suvo-Ø
pick.up.PAST-ahta,CONCL_TR-3P.PAT.PL-3P.AG.SG ON down-3P.ACT.UNAG-miss-PAST-ASS,COCNL.TR DE berry-DAT
‘X missed the berries down and picked them up (from being scattered/into a container/gathered together)’

jasuma kedhta kepsi-ho gajo
[ˈjasumɔ cʰed̥ahtʰi kʰɛpsit-o ˈɡajɔ]
jasuma-O ked-ha-ti kepsi-O-ho g-a-to-Ø
tanned.skin-AGT carry-aht-TR mushroom-DAT-3P.ANI.POSS COP,PAST-ASS-INESS.REL-3P.AG.SG
‘the skin in which X carried mushrooms (as a bag)’

-İB- or -İDB-

This absolutive descriptive is generally descriptive is small and young things and can carry a diminutive connotation as well. It is commonly used in speech with children. The form -İDB- is especially common for round things or things that roll. Unlike other absolutive descriptives, it is often used to describe the subject of verbs whether they are transitive or intransitive, especially if the subject is a child.
round / fat / little / small / fine / young / ripe

|hogi| ‘ball, pearl’ |
|bien| ‘fat’ |
|tsibi| ‘baby, toddler’ |
|éno| ‘little bay’ |
|hyls| ‘little/thin person’ |
|kydly| ‘bell, little girl’ |
|kori| ‘boy’ |
|dida| ‘girl’ |
|tseigma| ‘child’ |
|kigini| ‘youngest child’ |
|njunni| ‘little child’ |
|suvo| ‘berry’ (and by extension all berries and fruits) |
|pivi| ‘cheek’ (and by extension young/healthy faces) |

**manibin**

[ˈmanibin]

man-ib-i-n

come-ib-ASS.CONCL.ITR-2P.SG.IMP
‘come here (to a child)’

**mairibi**

[ˈmaːribi]

mair-ib-Ø

laugh-ib-PAST.ASS.CONCL.ITR-3P.AG.SG
‘X giggled, X laughed (of something small, cutely)’

**tsitsibib**

[ˈtʃɪtsiːbi]

tsis-ib-i-Ø

crawl-ib-ASS.CONCL.ITR-3P.AG.SG
‘X crawls around (of a child)’

**tiddidbi**

[ˈtɪdɪdbi]

t-i<dd>-i-Ø

3P.PAT-fall-i-Ø-ASS.CONCL.ITR
‘X fell (and rolled around)’

**biaidbakin**

[ˈbiːaidboʊm]

bia-idb-a-Ø-ki-n

throw-idb-ASS.CONCL.TR-3P.PAT-1P.RECI.SG-2P.SG.IMP
‘throw X at me (by rolling it on the ground)’

**edgibi**

[ˈɛdɡiːbi]

e<dd>-ib-i-Ø

sit.down.PAST-ib-ASS.CONCL.ITR-3P.AG.SG
‘the boy/girl/child sat down’
hidbaundan
[ˈhɪḍbaʊndan]
h-ıḍ-b-a-unda-n
eat-ıḍ-ASS.CONCL.TR-DIM-2P.SG.IMP
‘eat a few (berries)’ or ‘eat a few (to a child)’

něuntiban
[ˈnøːntiːbæn]
něunt-ıb-a-Ø-n
close-ıb-ASS.CONCL.TR-3P.PAT-2P.SG.IMP
‘close (your eyes)’

kediba nata
[ˈkɛːdɪba ˈnata]
ked-ıb-a n-a-Ø-ta
carry-ıb-TR COP.INCONCL-ASS-3P.PAT-3P.AG.SG
‘X is carrying a baby/is pregnant’

sgittiba šosia njunnie
[ˈsxɪtɪbæ ʃɔsiə ˈɲʊnːiː]
sg<tt>-ıb-a ʃʊs=ia njʊnɪi-Ø-e
there.is.little.PAST-ıb-ASS every.PAT.PAT.AGT.PAT-3P.AG.SG
‘there were little children everywhere’

-iks-
This absolutived descriptive is often used in pair with the pejorative or things perceived to be old, broken, no good or bad. It can also be found to refer to tools and stones. In combination with the pejorative, the preverb aḥi- ‘wrongly’, -iks- can be added to verbs to confer a sense of performing the action in a completely wrong way:

gikka nūjūma nana
[ˈɡiːkka nʊʔjʊma ˈnana]
gikk-a nūjū-ma n-a-na
sharpen-ASS.TR knife-GEN COP.INCONCL-TR-2P.AG.SG
‘you are sharpening your knife’

aiheggikkiksa nūjūma nana
[ˈai̯eɡi̯ ɡikːə nʊʔjʊma ˈnana]
aihe-gikk-a nūjū-ma n-a-na
wrong-sharpen-ASS.TR knife-GEN COP.INCONCL-TR-2P.AG.SG
‘you are sharpening your knife all wrong’.

crooked / broken / cold / old / tools / pieces / arrows / projectiles

boği ‘deciduous branch’
njūhhi ‘old woman’
tshedjet ‘old man’
IU ‘older relative’
davva ‘past, old times’
šešo ‘old tree’
ekene ‘broken/dead tree’
kvispi ‘scaper’
elidbi ‘cutter, carving tool’
elripi ‘tool’
soroko ‘piece’
kidjo ‘part, room’ (and by extension most rooms)
irri ‘arrow’
tō ‘stone’

*mansiksì tsèddjet*
[mansiks:i t’sèdːəʔə]
ma<n>iks-i t’sèddjet-Ø
come.PAST-iks-ASS.CONCL.ITR old.man-ACT
‘the old man came’

*kodiksiŋhen*
[k’odiks:iʔcn]
ko<d>-iks-i-ŋhen-Ø
walk.PAST-iks-ASS.CONCL.ITR-FREQU-3P.AG.SG
‘(an old person) kept on talking’

*iddiksi šešue*
[i’diks:i ʃeʃue]
i<dd>-iks-i-šešo-Ø
fall.PAST-iks-ASS.CONCL.ITR old.tree-PAT
‘an old tree fell’

*delpiksumagga kene*
[dl’epiks:umak:a c’ene]
delp-iks-um-a-gga kene-Ø
flip.over-iks-OBL-ASS.CONCL.TR-1P.AG.PL dead.tree-DAT
‘we must flip the (old) dead tree over’

*gikikka nami*
[g’ikiks:a nami]
gikk-iks-a n-a-Ø-mi
sharpen-iks-ASS.TR COP.INCONCL-TR-3P.PAT-1P.AG.SG
‘I am sharpening (the tool)’

*aniksia*
[a’niks:iə]
a=n-isk-i-a-Ø-Ø
PAST.throw-iks-PAST-ASS.CONCL.TR-3P.PAT-3P.AG.SG
‘X threw (a stone)’

*rostikka oddjobmuha-ho*
[rs’sikka ʔd̥j̥-ʔpmuha-ho]
ro<st>-iks-a od=lsobmu-Ø-a-ho
lies.there.PAST-iks-TR PEJ-finger-AGT-PL–3P.POSS.ANI
‘X’s old (crooked) fingers were lying there’

*katakostikka hōttamo*
[k’atakos’tikk:a ʔhɔʔtamo]
kata-ko<st>-iks-a-Ø hōtta-mo
from-rip.PAST-iks-ASS.CONCL.TR-3P.PAT gust.of.wind-PAT
‘the gust of wind ripped it away (branch/arrow/piece of wood)’
These absolutive descriptives refer to things that are alive, moving, wet and may confer vigor to an absolutive argument or the verb. The -iul- is especially common with liquids and wet things. Certain speakers add -ibdı- to underline the animacy of the absolutive argument. The verb ściivibği or ściivipri is often used with bad weather (patientive).

lively / living / fresh / pretty / vivid / spry / plants / happy / bright / colored / intense / warm / clear

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ólma</th>
<th>‘leaf’ (and by extension all leaves or vegetation)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eleba</td>
<td>‘flower’ (and by extension all flowers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>é</td>
<td>‘plant’ (and by extension all plants)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kepsi</td>
<td>‘mushroom’ (and by extension all fungi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>homot</td>
<td>‘insect’ (and by extension all insects)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tsammi</td>
<td>‘forest’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tasko</td>
<td>‘woods’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elet</td>
<td>‘meadow’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miuki</td>
<td>‘bog’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>njelsi</td>
<td>‘sprig’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pihba</td>
<td>‘sapling’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idlu</td>
<td>‘sprout’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>giira</td>
<td>‘drizzly weather’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>igmo</td>
<td>‘rapidly changing/unpredictable weather’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>butta</td>
<td>‘bad weather’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>röta</td>
<td>‘foggy weather’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ujo</td>
<td>‘(fresh/clear) water’ (and by extension all fresh water bodies)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omğautśaka</td>
<td>‘fall colors’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

śabsibgüi ɣyenneja őlkagi
[ˈsabs ibxui xwen:ɛja ʼɔkqi]  
sabs-ibgü-u-i ɣye<ne>-ja őlk-a-gi  
sway-ibgü-PAST-ASS,CONCL,ITR wind-INESS leaf-PAT-PL  
‘the leaves swayed spryly in the wind’

edilibgü i ludị
[ʼeɗ ibξi ʼilud̪i]  
e<di>-ibgü-i <di>-u-di  
grow,PAST-ibgü-ASS,CONCL,ITR sprout-PAT  
‘a sprout grew’

negipra tšęksiği
[ʼnegpxa ʼtʃɛk:ʃi]  
n<eg>-ip-a-Ø tšek-si-gi  
see,PAST-IP-ASS,CONCL,TR-3P,AG,SG child-GEN-PL  
‘X saw children (moving, playing)’

homottibgüuima tsamśia
[ʼhomot ibgüùisma tsamšia]  
homott-ibgü-u-i-ma tsamš-ia  
is.quiet-ibgü-PAST-ASS,TR-INC,CONCL forest-INESS  
‘it was quiet (but teeming with life) in the forest’
kodiuligga irta
[kodiulik:a ’irta]
walk.PAST-iul-ASS.CONCL.ITR-1P.PL.INCL through
‘we walked through (a bog, a wet place)’

šivvibgi giradri
[’siw:bxi ’jradzi]
stay-ibg-ASS.CONCL.ITR wet.weather-PAT
‘there was (lit. stayed) wet weather’

amğibgi
[amxtbxı]
a=mg-ibg-i-Ø
drink.PAST-ib-ASS.CONCL.ITR-3P.AG.SG
‘X drank (fresh water)’

nubmipra su
[’no?pmpxa ’su:] in
pick.PAST-ipr-ASS.CONCL.TR-3P.AG.SG ON berry-GEN
‘X picked (brightly colored/ripe) berries’

rekkulu nata
[’re?ciulu ’nata]
rekk-iul-u n-a-ta
open.up-iul-ASS.CONCL.TRANSL COP.INCONCL-ASS-3P.AG.SG
‘(a flower) is opening up’

iriulaita
[’iriulaita]
DIT-bite-iul-ASS.CONCL ILLAT-3P.AG.SG
‘X bit into (something ripe)’

-JUP/-YP/-EB-

Similar to -ipr/-ibg/-iul-, this absolutive descriptive is used to infer a sense of something wet, humid or fresh. However, -jup- is also used heavily with smells. While the previous descriptive denoted a certain vitality, this descriptive also invokes freshness or the idea of something ephemeral. Thicker liquids also usually appear with -jup-, such as honey, resin, sap. The descriptive can be found as -jup- or -jub-, -yp- or -yb- or -ub- after rounded vowels, and -eb- in other cases.

Compare the two examples contrasting the idea of ‘wet’ or ‘living’ with -ibg- and the idea of ‘fresh’ (previously unexposed) or ‘wet (but not alive)’ with -jup-.

rekkjubia giandid
[’re?cjubia ’jandziːdɔː]
rekk-jub-i-Ø giandi-d
open-jup-PAST-ASS.CONCL.TR-3P.AG.SG rotten.fallen.tree-GEN
‘X opened up the rotten fallen tree (which had not been exposed before)’
'X opened up the rotten fallen tree (which was wet or teeming with life)'

'iddibgi ölkagi
[ˈɪt:bxii oːɬkagi]
i<dd>-ib-i ɬ-ka-gi
fall.-ib-gi-ASS.CONCL-ITR leaf-PAT-PL
'the (wet) leaves fell off' (inanimate)

'iddjupi ölmamo
[ˈidz:ubi oːlmamo]
i<dd>-jup-i ɬ-ka-mo
fall.-jup-ASS.CONCL-ITR leaf-PAT
'the (wet) leaves fell off' (animate)

wet / humid / fresh / new(ly born) / smells

siġva 'rain'
nieugi 'mist'
õut 'newly fallen snow'
sira 'fish' (and by extension all fish)
sitru 'soup'
kikin 'soup, meal'
sivi 'honey'
ljó 'resin'
juri 'pitch' (and by extension glues and sticky things)
maudli 'maple sap'
paġlis 'urine'
tšemmi 'animal tracks'
akna 'traces'
eṁsì 'smell' (and by extension all smells)
mieri 'moss'
kjori 'rotten wood'
keίla 'ground'
seuma 'soil'
ûmû 'earth'

'sasleba meihcie ma mâhra
[ˈsastɬeba meiːiema mæːhra]
sasi-eb-ia meih-hi-e m-a mâhra-Ø
lick-eb-ASS.TR honeycomb-GEN COP.INCONCL-TR bear-ACT
'the bear was licking (the honey out of) the honeycomb'

'ykJúbis njuhhi-go
[ˈykjɔbɪs ɲuhhiːɡo]
yk-ðú-b-i-ʊ njuhhi-Ø-go
collect-ðú-ASS.CONCL-ITR-HABT old.woman-ACT-1P.SG.POSS
‘my grandma usually goes around collecting (resin/honey/pitch)’
katabiebuma (paŋlihi)
[k'ata:biebuma (p'aŋlihi)]
kata-b=ι-eb-um-a-Ø (paŋlihi)
from-throw-eb-OBL-ASS.CONCL.TR-3P.AG.SG urine-GEN
'X must go (urinate)'

tšandjupagga tšemme
[’tstandj/upa/ba: ’tseме:]
tša<nd>→jup-a-gga tšemmi-e
find.PAST-jup-ASS.CONCL.TR-1P.AG.PL.INCL animal.tracks-GEN
'we found (fresh) animal tracks'

hėtsadjupeba
[hæ’tsaʔtʃ ubebab]
hɛ-tsad-jup-e-ba-Ø
up-find-jup-INF.CONCL.TR-1P.PAT.PL.INCL-3P.AG.SG
'X will find us out (by our smell)'

hɛkejebi keltariska ma niübîd
[hæ ‘c’ewebi c’eɾtarkama ‘niub’dz]
hɛ-kej-eb-i keb-a-ri=ka m-a nieugi-d
up-rise-eb-ASS.TR ground-ABL.COP.INCONCL.PAST-TR ground.mist-PAT
'ground mist was rising up from the (fresh/wet) ground'

jekkjiupi ōuttaita bidjiska
[’jeʔc’oju ‘ʔtatt ‘bidžiška]
je<kkc>-jup-i ōutta-hit bidjis-Ø-ka
run.PAST-jup-ASS.CONCL.TR new.snow-ILLAT puppy-GEN-PL
'the puppies ran into the newly fallen snow'

knirreba ūmûma
[k’ni:reba ’omoma]
knir-rae-ba-Ø ūmûma
smell.PAST-eb-ASS.CONCL.TR-3P.AG.SG earth-GEN
'X smelled (the fresh earth)'

sinda on retro, miaddjupa ju
[’sindɔ̌’rɛk:ɔ̌ ’mʔadʒ:/ubaa]
si<nd>→a-Ø on retro-Ø mia<att>→jub-a-Ø ju
catch.PAST-ASS.CONCL.TR-3P.AG.SG ON northern.piike-DAT, gut.PAST-jub-ASS.CONCL.TR-3P.PAT-3P.AG.SG
'X caught a northern pike and then gutted it (still fresh)'

kvigijupake on kimì atseba oskon, keidiga ka
[k’vi:ja:ubeqé c’imi α’tseba ‘oskon c’eiðik:aka]
kvj-upa-ke on kimì at=s-e-ba oskon-Ø keid-i-gga ka
feel-jup-TR-LINK:ADV ON for NEG=COP-INFER-1P.PAT.PL male.moose-AGT, light.fire-ASS.CONCL.TR-1P.AG.PL.INCL KA
'so the moose does not feel us (our smell), we will light a fire'

iddjiupi ōlmamo
[’idʒ:ubii ’ul:ma]
iddj=up-ju-1P.PAT leaf-PAT
'the (wet) leaves fell'
This absolutive descriptive is opposite to -ibg- and -jup- in that it invokes something dry, powdery and also refers to dry smells and fire.

powder / dirt / sand smells (dry/fire/wood)

neyri ‘powder, dust’
vihi ‘dust, dirt’
lūri ‘dirt, scum’
lagias ‘flour’
rento ‘grain, seed’
kelho ‘hung meat’
siehumi ‘dried meat’
sykėhi ‘dried needle bed’
oni ‘dried moss, tinder’ (and by extension inflammable things)
tinin ‘fire wood’
sogii ‘drought’

gillohnii noimmika
[xi:l:ɔhniˈnɔim:ɪɡa]
嘩<nl>ohn-i nobem-m=ika
crackle-ohn-ASS.CONCL.ITR fire-ELAT
‘the fire was cracking (dryly)’

isidlohniki
[isi:tɔhni]i
isi<db>ohn-i-ki
DIT-blow.PAST-ohn-ASS.CONCL.1P.RECI.SG
‘I got dirt/sand/smoke (in my eyes)’

sarkkohnia tinis
[sarkɔhniˈtins]
sarkk-ohn-i-a-Ø tinis
break-ohn-PAST-ASS.CONCL.TR-3P.AG.SG firewood-GEN
‘X broke (dry) firewood’

tamaduohni
[tˈmaʊdɔhni]
tama=d=ohn-i-Ø
on-step.PAST-ohn-ASS.CONCL.TR-3P.AG.SG
‘X stepped (on something dry)’

irohnuita
[irohnuiˈda]
I-r-ohn-u-i-ta-Ø
DIT-bite-ohn-PAST-ASS.CONCL.ITR-into-3P.AG.SG
‘X bit into (something dry)’

tsaundohni
[tsaʊndɔhni]
t-su<nd>ohn-i
3p.unag-catch.on.fire.PAST-ohn-ASS.CONCL.ITR
‘X caught on fire (from being too dry)’
myrrohna pini
[myːɾɔnɐ'piːni]
m<yr>ohn-a-Ø pini-Ø
grind.PAST-ohn-ASS.CONCL.TR-3P.AG.SG corn-DAT
'X ground the corn (into a flour)'

tsahhõhni
[tʃah:ɔhnɪ]
t-sahh-õhn-i
3P.UNAG-burn-õhn-ASS.CONCL.ITR
'(dry wood/tinder) will burn'

hepohni na nūnamo
[hepɔnɪ na 'nɔnəmo]
hep-ohn-i n-a nū<rho>na-mo
break-ohn-ITR COP.INCONCL-ass wave-PAT
'X will break (on the sand)'

luhhõhna
[lʊh:ɔhnɐ]
luhh-õhn-a-Ø-Ø
boil-õhn-ASS.CONCL.TR-3P.PAT-3P.AG.SG
'X will boil (a tea/treatment/grounded leaves)'
iyavohnailaibma
[iˈwɔvɔnəiˈbma]
i-yav-ohn-a-ibma-Ø
DIT-spread-ohn-ASS.CONCL.TR-ALLAT-3P.AG.SG
'X spread/add (flour/sand/dirt/dried ingredients) on it'

-OHK-

The absolutive descriptive -ohk- generally refers to large, heavy, male or difficult things. It is also used with the verbs seja 'listen', odena 'look', kyša 'try', pitta 'pay attention to' in the imperative to make a more emphatic demand:

sejohkan
[sejøhkan]
sej-ohk-a-Ø-n
listen-ohk-ASS.CONCL.TR-3P.PAT-2P.SG.IMP
'listen well!'

odnohkan~oinohkan
[ɔʔnɔhkan~iɔhkan]
odn-oin-ohk-a-Ø-n
look-ohn-ASS.CONCL.TR-3P.PAT-2P.SG.IMP
'look well!'

kyšohkan
[kʃøhkan]
kyš-ohk-a-Ø-n
try-ohn-ASS.CONCL.TR-3P.PAT-2P.SG.IMP
'try (your best)'
Pittohkan
[ˈpʰtʰʔhkan]
sej-ohk-a-O-n
pay.attention-ohk-ASS.CONCL.TR-3P.PAT-2P.SG.IMP
‘pay all your attention to X’

In addition, it also refers to long things such as neck/throat/tongue, heads, geese and swans and even canoes.

large / round / cylindrical / long / heavy / male / big / difficult

Tahha  ‘tree’ (and by extension all large trees)
Sukno  ‘large conifer’
Pûðû   ‘log’
Sikvut  ‘bonfire’
Tûmkki ‘boulder’
Hokon  ‘big rock’
Oskon  ‘male moose’ (and by extension all [large] male animals)
Okon   ‘big man’
Toron  ‘big bear/guy’
Peilini ‘eldest’
Rjelli  ‘chief’
Sappiska ‘paw, big hand’
Selo   ‘large river’
Sinin  ‘big fish’
Ata    ‘(open) mouth’
Gegin  ‘(animal) mouth’
Kvoga  ‘throat’
Oadi   ‘tongue’
Niman  ‘neck’
Totami ‘head’
Giga   ‘goose’ (and by extension all long-necked birds)
Gûme  ‘rope’
Tonkua ‘sinew’
Kehkajo ‘canoe’
Mavvu  ‘meat’

Idohki šešue
[ˈidtʰɬi ʃeʔuɛ]
<dd>-ohk-i ʃeʃo-e
fall.PAST-ohk-ASS.CONCL.ITR old.tree-PAT
‘the big old tree fell (heavily)’

Kedohkan ūat
[ˈkʰedʔhowk âeʔæ]n
Ked-ohk-a-n ūat-O
Carr-ohk-ASS.CONCL.TR-3P.PAT-2P.SG.IMP this-DAT
‘carry this (heavy thing)’
mai río hi
[mairɔ:ɔci]  
raith.PAST-ohk-ASS.CONCL.ITR-3P.AG.SG
‘X laughed (loudly)’
or (a large man) laughed’

mai ddohki
[maiɔ:ɔci]  
raith.PAST-ohk-ASS.CONCL.ITR-3P.AG.SG
‘X smiled from ear to ear’

nỳh sindohkami keppi
[ny:h ˈsindɔ:hke mi ˈcɛʔpi]  
raith.PAST-ohk-ASS.CONCL.ITR-1P.AG.SG  head-DAT
‘wow, I caught a big one’

rekkohkin
[reʔko hɔn]  
raith.PAST-ohk-ASS.CONCL.ITR-2P.SG.IMP
‘open wide (your mouth)’

sarkkohkia mekvi
[sarkɔ:ɔci ˈmekvi]  
raith.PAST-ohk-ASS.CONCL.ITR-3P.AG.SG  swan-DAT
‘X broke the swan(s neck)’

katagi ohka koh daika
[kʰaˈtɕaɡɔ ˈkʰo ɗa ɨɡa]  
raith.PAST-ohk-ASS.CONCL.ITR-3P.AG.SG  anchorage.on.beach-ELAT
‘X pushed (the canoe) from its anchor on the shore’

tamokevvohki toron
[tʰəmoev ɔ ʰki ˈtɔ rɔn]  
raith.PAST-ohk-ASS.CONCL.ITR-3P.AG.SG  big.bear-AGT
‘the big bear (heavily) stood up (on its two legs)’

tatsgats kohkhi
[tʰa ˈtsɛtkɔ ʰki]  
raith.PAST-ohk-ASS.CONCL.ITR-3P.UNAG  tear
‘the rope/leather) tore’

katɔd gohkaika soroko
[kʰaˈtɕaʊ ɡɔ ʰkai a ˈsɔɾɔko]  
raith.PAST-ohk-ASS.CONCL.ITR-ELAT-3P.AG.SG  piece-DAT
‘X cut (a large) piece from it’
Absolutive descriptives in Siwa are a useful way of implying something about the subject of intransitive verbs or the object of transitive verbs. Each descriptive covers a certain number of qualities, often shapes (long, sharp, straight, large, etc.), qualities (hard, bundled, dead, fragile, fat, young, odorant, etc.) or allude to the doer’s gender, age or physical status. This allows speakers of Siwa to use contextual information in order to avoid directly naming participants. Because Siwa’s third person has no overt form, either as a subject (agentive) or an object, it is possible that absolutive descriptives emerged as a disambiguative device, similar to the distinction between the proximate and obviative third person and the fourth person found in Siwa pronouns.

Siwa certainly has other novel grammatical constructions that are worth exploring, for example its use of a split-stem copula, so-called link constructions and double agentivity, all of which are described thoroughly in the book from which this essay was adapted, *A Descriptive Grammar of Siwa*.

Étienne Ljóni Poisson
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