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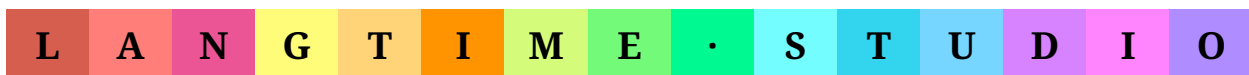
A Conlang-Venture
A Select-A-Feature Adventure

by
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LANGTIME · STUDIO

Introduction

Welcome to your adventure in constructing a language!

This book guides you through a small set of basic decisions that reflect the kinds of decisions conlangers make as they create languages. It introduces you to the process so you can see how one decision affects the next, which affects the next, which ultimately affects how the language looks. You are not building your own language by using this book. Instead, you are presented with pre-selected language features and forms and then deciding which direction those forms will take, feature by feature. You can work through the book as many times as you like to see how changing what features you decide to include changes the end result.

The intended audience is beginning conlangers, though more advanced conlangers can have fun working through the options, too!

Goal

This book is a guided demonstration of how even small decisions can affect the outcome of a conlang and its features. It is also a demonstration of why conlangers shouldn't be afraid to select features or sets of features found in other languages. Beginning conlangers, especially, often worry that selecting features that already exist in one language will mean their conlang will end up looking just like that language. However, languages can share the same building blocks while being quite different on the surface—which you can see if you work through the selections more than once in this book and compare the results!

This book is like a hyper-focused experiment to show you just how different languages can be when they share building blocks because not only are features shared across the decisions being made in this conlang-venture, but the starting forms (e.g. the words, all the sounds) are also identical. When you are inventing your own language, even if groups of features that you select are shared with other languages, your forms won't be identical to theirs. So if the results from this book can differ, just think how much more they would differ if each path began with different sounds options and word forms.

One question conlangers get asked quite frequently is "How do you go about creating a language?" One of the goals I have for this book is to provide an answer to that question by introducing some of the initial stages of the conlanging process. It walks users through five decisions with explanations of how those decisions affect the language's patterns and features.

Specifically, this book walks through the kinds of decisions you would need to make if you want to evolve a language to create a more naturalistic language—a language that mirrors the kinds of quirks you see in natural languages. For instance, the English noun *leaf* becomes the plural form *leaves*, but the noun *reef* becomes *reefs* and not *reeves*. It doesn't seem to make sense on the surface, but it makes sense if you dig into the language's history.[1] In the same way, this book demonstrates some of the ways conlangers can build patterned irregularities into a system so that they make sense if you trace the form's history.

How to use this book

The opening pages that follow this introduction provide a description of the starting inventory that every reader will begin with. This inventory is for a conlang that has yet to be created. After the starting inventory, you will jump into the adventure by making your first of five decisions.

One decision leads to the next. You will begin by making a single decision about what sound changes to apply to the starting sound inventory and small glossary of proto-forms. After making that decision, you will follow the link provided that takes you to the page providing your results. Along with the results, you will be presented with a description of the consequences, or effects, of your decision.

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[1] For any who are curious, the sound shift that affected nouns like *leaves, knives, wolves,* and *hooves* was a part of the Old English language but not a feature of later stages of English. In Old English, the plural suffix had a pronounced vowel sound after a fricative like [f]. Not only was the vowel pronounced in the *-es* suffix after a fricative, but Old English also had a rule where fricatives became voiced between two other voiced sounds, which includes any vowel sound. Nouns ending in [f], therefore, became a voiced [v] in its plural form. In later stages of English, the fricative-voicing rule was lost, and most instances of the plural suffix lost the vowel, only surviving in Modern English when a noun ends in a special kind of fricative called a sibilant: [s], [z], [ʃ/tʃ], or [ʒ/dʒ], as in *kisses, topazes*, *dishes, churches, garages*, and *judges*. If a word entered the English language later in its history, the word's plural form was not affected by the voicing rule. *Reef* entered the language in the late sixteenth century, long after the Old English period had ended, so its plural form, *reefs,* simply has an added [s] sound.

(Note that *consequences* is not used here in a negative connotation—it just means that a decision you make will necessarily affect the outcome in some way.) You will then be presented with the next decision point and continue forward until you have made all five decisions.

This book is lengthy, but it won't take you long to complete the journey presented in its pages. You are only making five decisions, after all. The reason the book is so long is because having multiple options for each decision adds up. There are five decision points, each with three options. Five decisions with three potential results for each one yields 243 different end results.

The starting inventory includes sentences that will be translated. As you make decisions, you will see how those sentences are taking shape and transforming based on the current set of features you have selected at that point in the process.

Result pages are color-coded to show what decisions led to that particular result. (See the **Color Guide**.)

Throughout, bookmarked links are all bolded and pink, like the "Color Guide" link in the previous paragraph. As you start making decisions, you will also be presented with a progress bar at the beginning of the resulting section. That progress bar provides bookmarked links to take you to previous decision points, should you decide to try out another option or revisit information from a previous section.

For example, here is a screenshot of the beginning of one of the sections for the third decision (note that this is an image and does not contain any live links like the actual progress bar does):

Fedõ/VSO/Decision Point 3: Noun Number				
Fedõ *Click to go back*	**VSO** *Click to go back*	**Number** *You are here*	*Case*	*Tense/Aspect*

EXAMPLE IMAGE OF A PROGRESS BAR AT THE BEGINNING OF A RESULTS SECTION

The progress bar indicates where you are in the decision-making process of the journey with a "You are here" message presented in white text. Previously made

decisions are indicated in black text and are color-coded to match the option selected. Each of those decision boxes provides a link to the previous section where you made that particular decision. For instance, clicking on the "VSO" option on the progress bar pictured in the example image would take you to the decision point presenting information about word order to allow you to re-read that information and even select a different option. Future decisions are greyed out on the progress bar to show you what is yet to come for the journey.

Using this book as a teaching tool

If you are a teacher using this book with students, it can serve as a starting point for many language-related discussion topics. Some example discussion topics connected to this book include the following:

- types of linguistic features and areas of linguistic study (e.g. phonetics/phonology, morphology/syntax)
- common patterns found within languages, including typological tendencies (e.g. the nasal hierarchy of [n] > [m] > [ŋ] > [ɲ] found in many natural languages, where, if a language has only one nasal sound, it most likely has the alveolar [n]; if it has two nasal sounds, it most likely has [n] and [m]; and so on)
- language families[2]
- basic steps of conlanging, including the chain reaction of how each decision affects a host of other decisions (note that this discussion can apply to natural languages, too, such as analyzing how reordering sound changes can affect the final forms)
- language evolution and its effect on the sound system, vocabulary, and grammar
- grammaticalization and inflections

Some of these discussion topics—especially topics like grammaticalization—can be difficult for beginning students, so having concrete examples to work with can be helpful. For example, you will see that one of the options for the language

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[2] This book has 243 possible results, and they create a sort of non-naturalistic language family. It isn't a naturalistic family because it would be odd to find a language family where every single language shared a core set of grammaticalized forms. However, the 243 final results of this book provide examples of what you could call dialectal variation versus distinct forms that would belong to completely different branches of a family tree.

being built in this book is a language with a two-case system. In that system, arguments of the verb are unmarked while possessors and objects of adpositions are marked with a non-core case marker, which is a grammaticalized form.

The lexical verb "to shade" became the genitive marker, so a phrase like "den of the wolf" literally came from a phrase meaning "den shade-wolf," where "the den shading the wolf" is the wolf's den. All adpositions are grammaticalized from nouns in this system, such as "belly" becoming grammaticalized as an adposition meaning "in" or "inside." Therefore, a phrase like "in the lake" historically comes from a lexical phrase meaning something like "belly of-lake," which utilizes that genitive marker. As "belly" was reduced phonologically and semantically bleached as an adposition, its object retained the genitive marking. That example can serve as the starting point for a larger discussion of grammaticalization in natural languages and as inspiration for students to design their own lexical sources for grammaticalization.

The next section provides ideas for how to use this book to spark activities for your students to complete, whether they are working in groups or individually.

Using this book as a learning tool

If you are using this book as a learner (whether you are a student with teacher support or a reader working through the material on your own), there are many follow-up activities you can do once you complete this book to continue its journey.

Sounds

(1) Trace the evolutions.

Throughout the book, I provide updated forms as you make decisions about the language. However, I do not show a detailed history of how each form evolved. You could trace the evolutions to show how each form became its modern form. For example, if you choose the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SOV word order, and plural number marking, you are presented with the updated sentence form *Onis ul klosyè* "The otters are swimming in the lake." Those forms are based on the proto-forms **wunʔisa wul kolosjo*. Tracing the evolutions means applying the sound change rules from the Fetèn set of changes, one by one, to show how, for instance, *kolosjo* became *klosyè*.

(2) Apply sound changes before grammaticalization.

I grammaticalized the same forms before applying them to sound changes within a given option. For example, **ollo* "to end" is the lexical source for the perfective aspect marker, and I reduced the form to *-lo* for suffixes and *o(l)-* for prefixes across the board. Those affix forms were then fed into the sound changes for modern forms. You could reverse the order, though, and apply sound changes to the lexical forms before reducing them to grammaticalized forms and compare your results to the ones presented in this book.

(3) Select forms to reduce further.

You can choose forms to phonologically reduce them further. For instance, in one set of results, the form *kololosho* translates as "they swam" and contains the two prefixes *kol-* and *ol-*. It is easy to imagine a scenario where speakers would further reduce any verb form occurring with both those prefixes to *kol-* (as in *kolosho*) or even *kl-* (as in *klosho*). If you choose to do this, you can decide what affixes or affix-root combinations you want to reduce.

(4) Create new sound changes to add to an existing set of sound changes (or even to replace current ones).

Each set of sound shifts has five different sound changes that are applied to the forms used in this book. You could expand the set of sound changes you've selected to include more shifts (adding even two or three new changes can have some pretty drastic effects on the results), or you could choose to swap out existing sound changes with different ones to create a new set. Once you have decided on your sound changes, apply them to the five sentences to see how the final forms are affected by your choices. Make sure you apply each sound change in order, one at a time, because changing the order of application can also change the results.

Words/Grammar

(1) Create new vocabulary, adding to the existing lexicon.

I only provide a limited set of words in this conlang-venture. You could expand the lexicon to include even more words to get practice creating lexical forms to fit into existing patterns of a language. To do this, begin by creating proto-forms that fit the expected phonotactic patterns described for the proto-language. Then run each proto-form through the sound changes you selected for your language to evolve their modern forms.

(2) Create new vocabulary to replace current words.
I have provided lexical forms throughout this book, but you can choose to create new forms for those words. For instance, I created the proto-form *moki* to mean "berry." You could decide to replace that word with your own proto-form to mean "berry." As with the previous activity, make sure any proto-forms you create fit the overall phonotactic patterns provided, and you need to apply your selected sound changes to those forms.

(3) Grammaticalize more forms.
While I provide some initial forms that are grammaticalized to create inflectional affixes and adpositions, you could create more forms, whether they are new affixes or new grammatical words. For instance, if you selected the "many cases" option, you could expand the inventory of case-marking affixes by grammaticalizing new forms. Regardless of routes selected, you could grammaticalize new adpositions for the language, such as an adposition meaning "under," "near," or "through."

(4) Grammaticalize new forms to replace existing ones.
You could also choose to replace the forms I chose to grammaticalize with different ones. For instance, I used *wun* ("three") to create a plural affix. You could choose to grammaticalize *onpa* ("many") as the plural affix, or you could create an entirely new lexical form to grammaticalize, such as a noun meaning "all" or "group."

Clauses

(1) Create new sentences from existing vocabulary.
I crafted five sentences using the starting vocabulary, but the same vocabulary can be used to create different sentences. For instance, you could use the lexicon I provide to translate the sentences "The wolves stood in the den" or "The bears are swimming." Doing translations like these requires that you recall all the decisions you made for your conlang journey and apply them to the sentences you create.

(2) Create strategies for more complex structures.
All the sentences I provide are basic clause structures. You could expand the language by creating strategies for more complex structures, such as strategies for forming *yes/no* questions, *wh*-word questions, commands, relative clauses, or dependent clauses.

"Skeleton" language project

You can put all these activities together and treat the results from your conlang-venture as the start of a language. If you do this, you can write a grammar to describe features of the language, including example sentences for descriptions, inflection charts for nouns and verbs, and a full glossary with any inflected forms. From there, you can build on that "skeleton" to add in more features and vocabulary to turn it into a more fully functioning language.

Starting Inventory

This section presents you with all the starting pieces every reader begins this journey with. Before presenting the language features, though, the opening sections walk through some basic concepts that you need to understand before beginning any of the decision-making adventure.

Language change

Languages change. As they evolve, aspects of their sounds, words, and grammar shift. The decisions you're presented with in this book reflect some of the ways languages evolve over time. The starting inventory provides the proto-forms, which will shift as you make choices throughout the book. Proto-forms represent the earliest known forms of words in a language.

For example, modern English has the word *quack* to refer to the sound a duck makes. Linguists have traced the history of *quack* to identify its earliest known forms and where the word ultimately comes from. To do that, they collected the different forms of *quack* found in old documents of English and compared those forms with ones found in old documents from languages that share historical origins with English, such as German and Dutch. Because English shares its origins with German and Dutch, they are part of the same language family. A language family is a group of languages that share a starting point. For example, the modern-day Romance languages (e.g. French, Spanish, Italian) all come from Latin, so they are a family of languages.[3]

You can see shared features among the forms of *quack* in these Germanic languages:

Old English	*cwacian*	→	English	*quack*
Old Saxon	*kwakōn*	→	German	*quaken*
Old Dutch	*quakon*	→	Dutch	*kwaken*
Old Norse	*kvaka*	→	Swedish	*kvacka*

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[3] Depending on your familiarity with language families and the history of English, you may be surprised to learn that English is not a Romance language! English is a Germanic language and is more closely related to German, Dutch, and Swedish than it is to Romance languages like French and Spanish.

Based on all that historical information, they identified that, many, many years ago, the proto-form of modern-day *quack* looked something like *kwakōną*. (Note that linguists use an asterisk in front of those ancient proto-forms, something I also do for proto-forms in this book.) The words of the starting vocabulary for this journey are proto-forms. Their forms will evolve depending on the decisions you make.

Essentially, all the different results from this journey present a kind of language family, just like English, German, and Dutch belong to the same language family. Some results will be more like dialects with minor distinctive features and others will be completely different branches in the family tree with major differences.

Some sets of results from this book will be like comparing the English you hear in the southeastern regions of the United States to the English you hear in New York City. You can identify differences, but you can understand both as an English speaker. Other sets of results will be more like comparing English to German. Both are Germanic languages, and if you dig into them, you can find shared features. But, as an English speaker, you can't look at a sentence in German and understand its meaning without first learning the language. So, when you compare different results at the end of this book, some will be like comparing dialects of English while others will be like comparing English to German.

Starting sound inventory

The starting sound inventory represents all the sounds used to create the proto-forms in this yet-to-be-created language. The sounds are broken down into consonant and vowel sounds. I present the sounds here in the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA), which is a system linguists use to transcribe—or write down—all the sounds that can, and do, appear in languages around the world.

Each category of sounds is presented in a table headed by a top row and left-side column with linguistic terms used to describe specific features of how the sound is produced. After each bolded term, you will find an italicized definition. For instance, a labial sound is a sound produced at or by the lips.[4]

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[4] If you are familiar with the IPA, you will notice that I have grouped together some categories of sounds, such as presenting bilabial and labio-dental consonants under the larger category of labial sounds.

In each cell, a symbol in IPA is provided, followed by an italicized description that provides a sample word in English to identify the sound, such as the note "produced like the [p] in *pail*," which follows the [p] in its cell.

	Labial *the sound is produced at or by the lips*	**Alveolar** *the sound is produced at the ridge behind the top front teeth*	**Palatal** *the sound is produced at the hard palate*	**Velar** *the sound is produced at the soft palate, or velum, which is behind the hard palate*	**Glottal** *the sound is produced in the glottis, which is where the vocal cords are in the larynx*
Stop *air is stopped in the mouth; the sound is made when that air is released*	p *produced like the [p] in "pail"*	t *produced like the [t] in "tall"*		k *produced like the [k] in "kite"*	ʔ *produced like the sound before the vowels of "uh-oh"*
Fricative *air passes through a small passage in the mouth, creating a sound with friction*	f *produced like the [f] in "father"*	s *produced like the [s] in "silly"*			h *produced like the [h] in "happy"*
Nasal *air is stopped in the mouth and flows through the nose*	m *produced like the [m] in "mop"*	n *produced like the [n] in "neat"*			
Liquid *air passes around the sides of the tongue*		l *produced like the [l] in "love"*			
Glide *the sound is made during a movement in the mouth*	w *produced like the [w] in "wall"*		j *produced like the "y" in "yellow"*		

STARTING CONSONANTS

Consonants are more easily defined in terms of how they are produced than vowels are. Vowel descriptions are based on relative comparisons. For instance, high vowels are produced with the tongue relatively higher than mid and low vowels. There is not a clear dividing line between what counts as a high and mid vowel or a mid and low vowel. It's more like a sliding scale with a roughly defined target area for each vowel sound.

	Front *the sound is produced in or near the front of the mouth*	**Back** *the sound is produced in or near the back of the mouth*
High *the tongue is pushed upward in the mouth*	i *produced like the [i] in "l<u>i</u>ter"*	u *produced like the [u] in "t<u>u</u>be"*
Mid *the tongue is in a more neutral position in terms of height*	e *produced like the "a" in "d<u>a</u>te"*	o *produced like the [o] in "n<u>o</u>te"*
Low *the tongue is low and flat in the mouth*		ɑ *produced like the [a] in "f<u>a</u>ther"*

STARTING VOWELS

The proto-forms rely on these sounds. That is, if the sound isn't listed in these tables, it won't show up in the list of proto-words. However, these are just the beginning sounds. As you make choices about sound changes, the inventory will be affected. Any new sounds introduced will be described as necessary.

Languages differ in how sounds can be put together to form larger sound units, such as syllables. The patterns describing how these sound units are formed and how they interact with each other in larger streams of sounds are a part of the language's phonotactics. All the proto-forms for this journey follow these two phonotactic patterns:

(1) Syllables may be as small as a single vowel sound, but they can have a consonant sound on either side of the vowel. Any consonant can begin a syllable, but the ending consonant is slightly more restricted: stops cannot end a syllable. You can find syllable structures like ***a***, ***te***, ***lon***, and ***is*** in this stage of the language. If two vowels are presented side-by-side in a word, it means there are two syllables. So ***fain*** is pronounced with two syllables and is

transcribed as [fɑ.in], with the vowels belonging to different syllables (a period is used in IPA transcriptions to indicate syllable boundaries).

(2) If a word only has one syllable, that syllable is stressed. If a word has two or more syllables, stress is assigned to the penultimate syllable, which is the syllable before the final syllable. You won't see words with three or more syllables until later in the decision process, where this stress assignment will play a larger role. (Stress is indicated in IPA transcriptions with a small vertical line placed directly before the stressed syllable: in [ˈam.ti], the syllable [am] is stressed.)

There are different ways to write sounds, one of which is the IPA. Another method is Romanization, where the characters used to write word forms are limited to those regularly found in the Roman alphabet (i.e. the alphabet we use in English). I primarily use a Romanization to present results and describe current stages of each language form. However, the starting inventory and the final results also have IPA forms to show pronunciation.

When Romanized, most of the proto-forms reflect how they would be written in IPA; that is, they are written as they are pronounced. Two differences are the *j*, which is Romanized as *y*, and the *ʔ*, which is Romanized as an apostrophe. Any forms I provide in IPA are placed in square brackets.

Starting vocabulary

Throughout the book, I use five sentences to demonstrate how the choices you've made affect the language as it comes together. Here are the five sentences:

1. The bear is eating the berries.
2. The otters swam in the lake.
3. The mouse gave the bird seeds.
4. The fox stole the wolf's den.
5. The birds are landing on the branches.

The core vocabulary needed to translate these sentences is provided in the following short glossary. Each word in the language has an asterisk before it to indicate that it is a proto-form.

Conlang-English Glossary

amti (n.) den	***num*** (v.) to eat
ataf (n.) fox	***oju*** (n.) wolf
efko (v.) to give	***osjo*** (v.) to swim
ihu (n.) seed	***paʔi*** (n.) bird
jin (n.) mouse	***selki*** (v.) to land, to alight
kufe (n.) bear	***weʔe*** (v.) to steal
kusi (n.) branch	***wul*** (n.) lake
moki (n.) berry	***ʔisa*** (n.) otter

English-Conlang Glossary

bear (n.) *kufe	***lake*** (n.) *wul
berry (n.) *moki	***to land*** (v.) *selki
bird (n.) *paʔi	***mouse*** (n.) *jin
branch (n.) *kusi	***otter*** (n.) *ʔisɑ
den (n.) *amti	***seed*** (n.) *ihu
to eat (v.) *num	***to steal*** (v.) *weʔe
fox (n.) *ɑtɑf	***to swim*** (v.) *osjo
to give (v.) *efko	***wolf*** (n.) *oju

The core vocabulary includes the nouns and verbs needed to translate the five sentences.

To fully translate the sentences, though, more proto-forms are necessary to cover the grammatical elements of the sentences, such as the past tense marker or a preposition (or postposition) indicating a location. The full glossaries are provided on the following pages, which include both core vocabulary and supporting vocabulary.

They also conclude this section describing the starting inventory.

Conlang-English Glossary

ahfo (n.) belly
amti (n.) den
ataf (n.) fox

efko (v.) to give

fawe (v.) to arrive
feton (n.) bundle

hopa (v.) to follow
hoso (num.) two

ihu (n.) seed
ije (adv.) now
imha (v.) to stand
iti (num.) one

jile (v.) to see
jin (n.) mouse

keji (v.) to pass
kol (pron.) third-person plural (they)
kufe (n.) bear
kusi (n.) branch

lo (pron.) second-person singular (you)

maja (v.) to live
moki (n.) berry

nah (pron.) second-person plural (you, y'all)
nan (adv.) then
num (v.) to eat

oju (n.) wolf

*ollo (v.) to end
*onpa (adj.) many
*osjo (v.) to swim

*pana (n.) hand
*paʔi (n.) bird

*seko (n.) home
*selki (v.) to land, to alight
*si (pron.) first-person singular (I)
*sion (v.) to shade

*te (pron.) third-person singular (he, she, it)

*umta (v.) to stay
*uti (n.) head

*weʔe (v.) to steal
*wul (n.) lake
*wun (num.) three

*ʔela (v.) to take
*ʔim (pron.) first-person plural (we)
*ʔisa (n.) otter

English-Conlang Glossary

to arrive (v.) *fɑwe

bear (n.) *kufe
belly (n.) *ɑhfo
berry (n.) *moki
bird (n.) *pɑʔi
branch (n.) *kusi
bundle (n.) *feton

den (n.) *ɑmti

to eat (v.) *num
to end (v.) *ollo

to follow (v.) *hopɑ
fox (n.) *ɑtɑf

to give (v.) *efko

hand (n.) *pɑnɑ
he (pron.) *te
head (n.) *uti
home (n.) *seko

I (pron.) *si
it (pron.) *te

lake (n.) *wul
to land (v.) *selki
to live (v.) *mɑjɑ

many (adj.) *onpɑ
mouse (n.) *jin

now (adv.) *ije

one (num.) *iti
otter (n.) *ʔisɑ

to pass (v.) *keji

to see (v.) *jile
seed (n.) *ihu
to shade (v.) *sion
she (pron.) *te
to stand (v.) *imhɑ
to stay (v.) *umtɑ
to steal (v.) *weʔe
to swim (v.) *osjo

to take (v.) *ʔelɑ
then (adv.) *nɑn
they (pron.) *kol
three (num.) *wun
two (num.) *hoso

we (pron.) *ʔim
wolf (n.) *oju

you (pron.) *lo (singular), *nɑh (plural)

Color Guide

Each decision point (DP) carries a thematic color, and each option within that decision has an assigned color. Throughout the document, these colors will be used as banners on pages to help you quickly identify the current option(s) in focus and any previously selected options.

You can click on the name of a decision point below to go to the page where that section begins.

Decision Point 1: Sound Changes
Set A: Fedõ
Set B: Fetèn
Set C: Fiedon

Decision Point 2: Word Order
SOV
SVO
VSO

Decision Point 3: Noun Number
No number
Plural marked
Singular marked

Decision Point 4: Noun Case
No case
Two cases
Many cases

Decision Point 5: Verb Tense/Aspect
No T/A
Past/Non-Past
Incomplete/Complete

DP1: Sound Changes

Your adventure begins here! You, along with every other reader, are beginning with the same language forms. You will make five decisions along this short conlanging journey and see how those decisions transform those beginning pieces into a final form. (Well, final for this journey—any of these options could be expanded to create fuller language structures!)

Go to the next page to make your first decision.

Decision Point 1: Sound Changes

The sounds of language shift over time in systematic ways, and the way they shift can be described in series of "rules," or series of descriptions to indicate what sounds are affected by a particular change and what environments trigger those changes.

You will select one option from three pre-selected sets of sound changes. Each set consists of five ordered changes. That means you apply the first "rule" to a word form before applying the next one, and so on. The three sets are described in this section with examples to show how the core vocabulary is affected by each one. At the end of the section, you will find a fuller glossary to be able to compare the full core vocabulary with its shifts from all three options.

Each set of sound changes is named to make it easier to identify which sound changes the set refers to. The names all mean "bundle," so they are all modern forms of the proto-word ***feton***. The names look different because of the specific sound changes that apply.

Set A: Fedõ

(1) <u>Palatalization</u>: The alveolar consonants ***t, *s, *n*** become palatalized before a front vowel (***i*** or ***e***), shifting to ***ch*** [tʃ], ***sh*** [ʃ], ***ny*** [ɲ], respectively. This palatalization also occurs when the listed alveolar consonants appear before ***j***, with the ***j*** disappearing after the shift applies.

   Examples:
   *ɑmti > *amchi* [ˈɑm.tʃi]
   *selki > *shelki* [ˈʃel.ki]
   *osjo > *osho* [ˈo.ʃo]

   The [tʃ] is an affricate, which is a sound that is like a stop plus a fricative: you first close off the air flow, but then when it is released, it is released like a fricative. The [ɲ] is like the sound you get in the middle of the word <u>onion</u>.

(2) <u>Vowel lowering</u>: The high vowels ***i*** and ***u*** lower before a coda nasal (a nasal that is the final consonant sound in a syllable) to ***e*** and ***o***, respectively.

Examples:
　　*jin > *yen* [ˈjen]
　　*num > *nom* [ˈnom]

(3) <u>Voicing assimilation</u>: A voiceless non-glottal consonant (***p, *t, *k, *f, *s, *ʃ, *tʃ***) voices after a voiced consonant (***m, *n, *l, *w, *j***). The voiced versions of the affected consonants are ***b, d, g, v, z, zh*** [ʒ]***, j*** [dʒ], respectively.[5]

Examples:
　　*ɑmti > *ɑmtʃi > *amji* [ˈɑm.dʒi]
　　*selki > *ʃelki > *shelgi* [ˈʃel.gi]

(4) <u>Coda deletion</u>: Coda consonants (any consonant sound appearing as the final consonant in a syllable) are deleted. When they disappear, they leave traces behind on the preceding vowel. If a nasal coda is deleted (***m, *n***), the vowel before it becomes nasal (e.g. ***en*** > ***ẽ***). For any other type of coda consonant, the vowel is lengthened (e.g. ***us*** > ***ū*** [uː]).

Examples:
　　*wul > *wū* [ˈwuː]
　　*ɑtɑf > *atā* [ˈɑ.tɑː]
　　*ɑmti > *ɑmtʃi > *ɑmdʒi > *ãji* [ˈɑ̃.dʒi]

(5) <u>Intervocalic frication and voicing</u>: This rule is a chain effect, where there are two parts occurring one after the other. The first is that voiced stops (***b, *d, *g***) appearing between two vowels become the fricatives ***v, dh*** [ð]***, gh*** [ɣ], respectively. The second is that non-glottal voiceless stops (***p, *t, *k***) become voiced (***b, d, g***, respectively) when they occur between two vowels.

Examples:
　　*moki > *mogi* [ˈmo.gi]
　　*ɑtɑf > *ɑtɑː > *adā* [ˈɑ.dɑː]
　　*selki > *ʃelki > *ʃelgi > *ʃeːgi > *shēghi* [ˈʃeː.ɣi]

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[5] The Romanization of the affricate [dʒ] is the letter *j*. That matches how it is used in English, as in *joy*. The IPA [j] is a glide, which is represented by a *y*, as in <u>y</u>es.

The [ð] fricative is pronounced like the initial sound in _that_, and the [ɣ] fricative is not in English. It is pronounced similar to the "r" in the French word _rouge_. It is produced at the same place you produce a [g], but the tongue doesn't quite touch the soft velum when it is raised. Instead, it leaves just enough space for air to flow through to create a fricative.

For the name of this set of sound changes, two of these shifts applied: coda deletion and intervocalic voicing.

*feton > *fetõ > **_fedõ_** "bundle"

You can see the effects of these sound changes on the full core vocabulary at the end of this section.

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/Decision Point 2**.

Set B: Fetèn

(1) <u>Glottal consonant deletion</u>: The glottal consonants (***ʔ, *h**) are deleted.

Examples:
*ʔisa > _isa_ [ˈi.sa]
*ihu > _iu_ [ˈi.u]
*weʔe > _wee_ [ˈwe.e]

(2) <u>Glide deletion</u>: The ***j** is deleted before the high front vowel ***i**, and the ***w** is deleted before the high back vowel ***u**.

Examples:
*jin > _in_ [ˈin]
*wul > _ul_ [ˈul]

(3) <u>Nasal consonant assimilation</u>: When a nasal consonant (***m, *n**) occurs before another consonant, the nasal shifts its place of articulation to match the other consonant. Whether it is ***m** or ***n**, the nasal becomes **_m_** before a labial consonant, **_n_** before alveolar, **_ny_** [ɲ] before palatal, and **_ng_** [ŋ] before velar.

Example:
    *ɑmti > *anti* [ˈɑn.ti]

The [ŋ] is the nasal sound at the end of *si<u>ng</u>*, and the [ɲ] is like the sound you get in the middle of the word *o<u>ni</u>on*.

(4) <u>Unstressed vowel shift</u>: Unstressed mid and low vowels (***e, *o, *a***) become a schwa (***è*** [ə]). Unstressed high vowels lower (***i*** > ***e, *u*** > ***o***).

Examples:
    *kufe > *kufè* [ˈku.fə]
    *ʔisɑ > *isɑ > *isè* [ˈi.sə]
    *oju > *oyo* [ˈo.jo]
    *moki > *moke* [ˈmo.ke]

The [ə] is produced like the final vowel in *sof<u>a</u>*.

(5) <u>Schwa deletion</u>: Schwas are deleted where possible. Schwas cannot be deleted if their deletion causes a consonant cluster that is not allowed or if deleting the schwa would leave ***iy*** [ij] or ***uw*** at the end of a syllable.

Allowable onset consonant clusters (clusters at the beginning of a syllable): ***pf, ps, pl, pw, py*** [pj]***, ts, tw, ty*** [tj]***, ks, kl, kw, ky*** [kj]***, fl, fw, fy*** [fj]***, sm, sn, sl, sw, sy*** [sj]***, ml, mw, my*** [mj].

Allowable coda consonant clusters (clusters at the end of a syllable): ***wl, wm, wn, wf, ws, wp, wt, wk, yl*** [jl]***, ym*** [jm]***, yn*** [jn]***, yf*** [jf]***, ys*** [js]***, yp*** [jp]***, yt*** [jt]***, yk*** [jk]***, lm, ln, lf, ls, lp, lt, lk, mf, mp, ns, nt, ngk*** [ŋk]***, ft, fk, sp, st, sk, pf, ps, ts, ks***.

Examples:
    *efko > *efkə > *efk* [ˈefk]

For the name of this set of sound changes, one of these shifts applied: unstressed vowel shift.

    *feton > ***fetèn*** [ˈfe.tən] "bundle"

You can see the effects of these sound changes on the full core vocabulary at the end of this section.

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/Decision Point 2**.

Set C: Fiedon

(1) <u>Consonant assimilation</u>: Consonants fully assimilate to a following consonant, unless the following consonant is a glide. What this means is that a consonant shifts to match the consonant following it, as long as the following consonant is not a glide.

    Examples:
        *ɑmti > *atti* [ˈɑt.ti]
        *efko > *ekko* [ˈek.ko]
        *selki > *sekki* [ˈsek.ki]

(2) <u>Intervocalic voicing and glottal shift</u>: This shift is a sort of chain reaction. First, non-glottal stops and fricatives voice between two vowels, or between a vowel and a glide. Then, the glottal stop and fricative become velar (***ʔ** > **k**, ***h** > **kh** [x]).

    Examples:
        *moki > *mogi* [ˈmo.gi]
        *osjo > *ozyo* [ˈoz.jo]
        *ʔisa > *kiza* [ˈki.za]

The [x] fricative is the sound you may hear in <u>lo<u>ch</u> ness</u> or in the German <u>na<u>ch</u>t</u>.

(3) <u>Mid-vowel breaking</u>: Stressed mid vowels (***e** and ***o**) break, becoming the diphthongs **ie** and **uo**, respectively. If there is no onset consonant, the high vowel at the start of the diphthong becomes a glide (**y** [j] or **w**, respectively).

    Examples:
        *oju > *woyu* [ˈwo.ju]
        *weʔe > *weke > *wieke* [ˈwie.ke]
        *efko > ekko > *yekko* [ˈjek.ko]

(4) <u>Glide fortition</u>: The glides ***j*** and ***w*** become fortified in front of particular vowels. The ***j*** becomes ***zh*** [ʒ] before the front vowels ***i*** and ***e***, and the ***w*** becomes ***v*** before the back vowels ***u*** and ***o***.

Examples:
*osjo > *ozjo > *wozjo > *vozyo* [ˈvoz.jo]
*jin > *zhin* [ˈʒin]
*wul > *vul* [ˈvul]
*efko > *ekko > *jekko > *zhekko* [ˈʒek.ko]

(5) <u>Geminate reduction</u>: All geminate consonants (doubled consonant sounds) reduce to singletons.

Examples:
*amti > *ɑtti > *ati* [ˈɑ.ti]
*selki > *sekki > *siekki > *sieki* [ˈsie.ki]

For the name of this set of sound changes, two of these shifts applied: intervocalic voicing and mid-vowel breaking.

*feton > *fedon > ***fiedon*** "bundle"

You can see the effects of these sound changes on the full core vocabulary at the end of this section.

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/Decision Point 2**.

Core Vocabulary Chart

Proto-forms are provided in IPA, but modern (or final) forms are Romanized and presented in IPA.

Root	Meaning	Set A	Set B	Set C
*feton	bundle	**Fedõ**	**Fetèn**	**Fiedon**
*ɑmti	den	*ãji* [ˈã.dʒi]	*ante* [ˈɑn.te]	*ati* [ˈɑ.ti]
*ɑtɑf	fox	*adā* [ˈa.dɑː]	*atèf* [ˈa.təf]	*adaf* [ˈa.dɑf]
*efko	to give	*ēgo* [ˈeː.go]	*efk* [ˈefk]	*zheko* [ˈʒe.ko]
*ihu	seed	*ihu* [ˈi.hu]	*io* [ˈi.o]	*ikhu* [ˈi.xu]
*jin	mouse	*yẽ* [ˈjẽ]	*in* [ˈin]	*zhin* [ˈʒin]
*kufe	bear	*kufe* [ˈku.fe]	*kuf* [ˈkuf]	*kuve* [ˈku.ve]
*kusi	branch	*kushi* [ˈku.ʃi]	*kuse* [ˈku.se]	*kuzi* [ˈku.zi]
*moki	berry	*mogi* [ˈmo.gi]	*moke* [ˈmo.ke]	*muogi* [ˈmuo.gi]
*num	to eat	*nõ* [ˈnõ]	*num* [ˈnum]	*num* [ˈnum]
*oju	wolf	*oyu* [ˈo.ju]	*oyo* [ˈo.jo]	*voyu* [ˈvo.ju]
*osjo	to swim	*osho* [ˈo.ʃo]	*osyè* [ˈos.jə]	*vozyo* [ˈvoz.jo]
*pɑʔi	bird	*pa'i* [ˈpɑ.ʔi]	*pae* [ˈpɑ.e]	*paki* [ˈpɑ.ki]
*selki	to land	*shēghi* [ˈʃeː.ɣi]	*selke* [ˈsel.ke]	*sieki* [ˈsie.ki]
*weʔe	to steal	*we'e* [ˈwe.ʔe]	*we* [ˈwe]	*wieke* [ˈwie.ke]
*wul	lake	*wū* [ˈwuː]	*ul* [ˈul]	*vul* [ˈvul]
*ʔisɑ	otter	*isa* [ˈi.sa]	*is* [ˈis]	*kiza* [ˈki.za]

CORE VOCABULARY ACROSS THE THREE SOUND CHANGE OPTIONS

This table demonstrates how the core vocabulary will look different, depending on the set of sound changes you select for this journey.

DP2: Word Order

This section presents all landing pages and descriptions of options for the second major decision point.

Fedõ/Decision Point 2: Word Order

Fedõ *Click to go back*	Word Order *You are here*	*Number*	*Case*	*Tense/Aspect*

You have decided to apply the first set of sound changes to the language, or the *Fedõ* bundle of sound changes. The changes introduced new sounds to the language, which are provided in the consonant and vowel tables that follow. For each table, the IPA symbol is provided across the top of each row, and the Romanized equivalent is provided below it in italics.

	Labial	Dental	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stop	p / b *p / b*		t / d *t / d*		k / g *k / g*	ʔ *'*
Fricative	f / v *f / v*	ð *dh*	s / z *s / z*	ʃ / ʒ *sh / zh*	ɣ *gh*	h *h*
Affricate				tʃ / dʒ *ch / j*		
Nasal	m *m*		n *n*	ɲ *ny*		
Liquid			l *l*			
Glide	w *w*			j *y*		

FEDÕ SOUND CHANGES APPLIED TO THE CONSONANT INVENTORY

Notice that the sound changes you selected added voiced stops and fricatives, a dental (or interdental) consonant, and a new series of palatal consonants to the sound inventory.

As for the vowel inventory, it has expanded to include nasal and long vowels:

	Front	**Back**
High	i, iː *i, ī*	u, uː *u, ū*
Mid	e, ẽ, eː *e, ẽ, ē*	o, õ, oː *o, õ, ō*
Low		ɑ, ɑ̃, ɑː *a, ã, ā*

FEDÕ SOUND CHANGES APPLIED TO THE VOWEL INVENTORY

Now that you have your sound changes in place, your next decision requires you to select one of three word orders for basic clause structures.

Word Order Introduction

Language word order is described by indicating the most typical patterns found in clauses for ordering these three units:

S   subject
O   object
V   verb

These terms are best understood by looking at how they are treated with a dynamic verb, or a verb of action. For instance, *lift* is a dynamic verb. The subject is typically the one doing the action of a dynamic verb, so in the sentence *Jolene painted the wall*, "Jolene" is the subject. The object is the entity most affected by the action of a dynamic verb, so in our example sentence, "the wall" is the object.

All combinations of word orders are possible in languages, but you will be deciding which of the three most commonly found orders you want to use.[6] You will be selecting from SOV, SVO, and VSO. While word order most outwardly affects the ordering of the subject, verb, and object, it also affects other patterns, such as whether the language is more likely to have prepositions or postpositions and where modifiers are more likely to occur relative to the word they're modifying.

_____

[6] The three orders you're choosing from represent the word order found in over 90% of known, documented natural languages.

The following table provides an overview of the basic patterns that will be followed for each word order option. In the table, the "V" represents head words (the verb is considered the head of a clause, which means the verb used will indicate what other elements can, or must, appear in the clause alongside it for grammaticality). The "O" represents other words appearing in a phrase to support, modify, or complete the meaning of the head word.

V-Patterner	O-Patterner
Verb	Object
Tense/Aspect Marking *see Decision Point 5*	Verb
Verb	Adposition Phrase
Verb	Adverb
Adposition	Noun Phrase
Case Marking *see Decision Point 4*	Noun
Noun	Number Marking *see Decision Point 3*
Noun	Possessor
Noun	Adjective

OVERVIEW OF PATTERNS THAT FOLLOW V-O ORDERING

For example, if you choose an SOV system, adverbs will occur before verbs (e.g. *gracefully jump*), and adjectives will precede nouns (e.g. *pretty flower*). Those orders will be reversed for the SVO and VSO options.

SOV

Going back to the example sentence in the introduction, a language with SOV word order would naturally use the order *Jolene the wall painted.*

Additionally, the structures will show head-final tendencies. That means modifiers will occur before the word they are modifying, and any adpositions will be postpositions (e.g. [the lake] [in], where *in* is an adposition).

If you choose SOV order, the first sentence for translation will be roughly structured like the following (note that this structure is a rough template and will be affected by the decisions you'll make in Decision Points 3-5).

> The bear is eating the berries.
> [bear] [berry] [eat]
> *Kufe mogi nõ.*

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SOV/Decision Point 3**.

SVO

English is an SVO language, so the example sentence from the introduction (*Jolene painted the wall*) matches the ordering you will find in other SVO languages.

If you choose this option, structures will show head-initial tendencies: modifiers will occur after the word they are modifying, and any adpositions will be prepositions (e.g. [in] [the lake], where *in* is an adposition).

The first sentence for translation will be roughly structured like the following in an SVO system (note that this structure is a rough template and will be affected by the decisions you'll make in Decision Points 3-5).

> The bear is eating the berries.
> [bear] [eat] [berry]
> *Kufe nõ mogi.*

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SVO/Decision Point 3**.

VSO

Returning to the example sentence in the introduction, a language with VSO word order would naturally use the order *Painted Jolene the wall.*

If you choose VSO order, other structures will reflect head-initial tendencies, which means modifiers will occur after the word they are modifying, and any adpositions will be prepositions (e.g. [in] [the lake], where *in* is an adposition).

In a VSO system, the first sentence for translation will be roughly structured like the following (note that this structure is a rough template and will be affected by the decisions you'll make in Decision Points 3-5).

> The bear is eating the berries.
> [eat] [bear] [berry]
> *Nõ kufe mogi.*

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/VSO/Decision Point 3**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fetèn/Decision Point 2: Word Order

Fetèn *Click to go back*	Word Order *You are here*	*Number*	*Case*	*Tense/Aspect*

You have decided to apply the second set of sound changes to the language, or the *Fetèn* bundle of sound changes. The changes shifted the sound inventory for the language, which is reflected in the consonant and vowel tables that follow. For each table, the IPA symbol is provided across the top of each row, and the Romanized equivalent is provided below it in italics.

	Labial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar
Stop	p *p*	t *t*		k *k*
Fricative	f *f*	s *s*		
Nasal	m *m*	n *n*	ɲ *ny*	ŋ *ng*
Liquid		l *l*		
Glide	w *w*		j *y*	

FETÈN SOUND CHANGES APPLIED TO THE CONSONANT INVENTORY

The sound changes you selected removed all glottal sounds and added more nasal sounds. It also introduced new consonant clusters.

As for the vowel inventory, it has expanded to include a central vowel:

	Front	**Central**	**Back**
High	i *i*		u *u*
Mid	e *e*	ə *è*	o *o*
Low			ɑ *a*

FETÈN SOUND CHANGES APPLIED TO THE VOWEL INVENTORY

Now that you have your sound changes in place, your next decision requires you to select one of three word orders for basic clause structures.

Word Order Introduction

Language word order is described by indicating the most typical patterns found in clauses for ordering these three units:

S   subject
O   object
V   verb

These terms are best understood by looking at how they are treated with a dynamic verb, or a verb of action. For instance, *lift* is a dynamic verb. The subject is typically the one doing the action of a dynamic verb, so in the sentence *Jolene painted the wall*, "Jolene" is the subject. The object is the entity most affected by the action of a dynamic verb, so in our example sentence, "the wall" is the object.

All combinations of word orders are possible in languages, but you will be deciding which of the three most commonly found orders you want to use.[7] You will be selecting from SOV, SVO, and VSO. While word order most outwardly affects the ordering of the subject, verb, and object, it also affects other patterns, such as whether the language is more likely to have prepositions or postpositions and where modifiers are more likely to occur relative to the word they're modifying.

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[7] The three orders you're choosing from represent the word order found in over 90% of known, documented natural languages.

The following table provides an overview of the basic patterns that will be followed for each word order option. In the table, the "V" represents head words (the verb is considered the head of a clause, which means the verb used will indicate what other elements can, or must, appear in the clause alongside it for grammaticality). The "O" represents other words appearing in a phrase to support, modify, or complete the meaning of the head word.

V-Patterner	O-Patterner
Verb	Object
Tense/Aspect Marking *see Decision Point 5*	Verb
Verb	Adposition Phrase
Verb	Adverb
Adposition	Noun Phrase
Case Marking *see Decision Point 4*	Noun
Noun	Number Marking *see Decision Point 3*
Noun	Possessor
Noun	Adjective

OVERVIEW OF PATTERNS THAT FOLLOW V-O ORDERING

For example, if you choose an SOV system, adverbs will occur before verbs (e.g. *gracefully jump*), and adjectives will precede nouns (e.g. *pretty flower*). Those orders will be reversed for the SVO and VSO options.

SOV

Going back to the example sentence in the introduction, a language with SOV word order would naturally use the order *Jolene the wall painted.*

Additionally, the structures will show head-final tendencies. That means modifiers will occur before the word they are modifying, and any adpositions will be postpositions (e.g. [the lake] [in], where *in* is an adposition).

If you choose SOV order, the first sentence for translation will be roughly structured like the following (note that this structure is a rough template and will be affected by the decisions you'll make in Decision Points 3-5).

> The bear is eating the berries.
> [bear] [berry] [eat]
> *Kuf moke num.*

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SOV/Decision Point 3**.

SVO

English is an SVO language, so the example sentence from the introduction (*Jolene painted the wall*) matches the ordering you will find in other SVO languages.

If you choose this option, structures will show head-initial tendencies: modifiers will occur after the word they are modifying, and any adpositions will be prepositions (e.g. [in] [the lake], where *in* is an adposition).

The first sentence for translation will be roughly structured like the following in an SVO system (note that this structure is a rough template and will be affected by the decisions you'll make in Decision Points 3-5).

> The bear is eating the berries.
> [bear] [eat] [berry]
> *Kuf num moke.*

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SVO/Decision Point 3**.

VSO

Returning to the example sentence in the introduction, a language with VSO word order would naturally use the order *Painted Jolene the wall.*

If you choose VSO order, other structures will reflect head-initial tendencies, which means modifiers will occur after the word they are modifying, and any adpositions will be prepositions (e.g. [in] [the lake], where *in* is an adposition).

In a VSO system, the first sentence for translation will be roughly structured like the following (note that this structure is a rough template and will be affected by the decisions you'll make in Decision Points 3-5).

> The bear is eating the berries.
> [eat] [bear] [berry]
> *Num kuf moke.*

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/VSO/Decision Point 3**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fiedon/Decision Point 2: Word Order

Fiedon *Click to go back*	Word Order *You are here*	*Number*	*Case*	*Tense/Aspect*

You have decided to apply the third set of sound changes to the language, or the *Fiedon* bundle of sound changes. These changes shifted the sound inventory of the language to include the consonants and vowels in the following tables. For each table, the IPA symbol is provided across the top of each row, and the Romanized equivalent is provided below it in italics.

	Labial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar
Stop	p / b *p / b*	t / d *t / d*		k / g *k / g*
Fricative	f / v *f / v*	s / z *s / z*	ʒ *zh*	x *kh*
Nasal	m *m*	n *n*		
Liquid		l *l*		
Glide	w *w*		j *y*	

FIEDON SOUND CHANGES APPLIED TO THE CONSONANT INVENTORY

These sound changes removed glottal sounds and added voiced stops, voiced fricatives, and two new fricatives.

The vowel inventory expanded to include diphthongs:

	Front	Back
High	i	u
	i	*u*
Mid	e	o
	e	*o*
Low		ɑ
		a
Diphthongs	ie, uo	
	ie, uo	

FIEDON SOUND CHANGES APPLIED TO THE VOWEL INVENTORY

Now that you have your sound changes in place, your next decision requires you to select one of three word orders for basic clause structures.

Word Order Introduction

Language word order is described by indicating the most typical patterns found in clauses for ordering these three units:

S   subject
O   object
V   verb

These terms are best understood by looking at how they are treated with a dynamic verb, or a verb of action. For instance, *lift* is a dynamic verb. The subject is typically the one doing the action of a dynamic verb, so in the sentence *Jolene painted the wall,* "Jolene" is the subject. The object is the entity most affected by the action of a dynamic verb, so in our example sentence, "the wall" is the object.

All combinations of word orders are possible in languages, but you will be deciding which of the three most commonly found orders you want to use.[8] You will be selecting from SOV, SVO, and VSO. While word order most outwardly affects the ordering of the subject, verb, and object, it also affects other patterns, such as whether the language is more likely to have prepositions or postpositions

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[8] The three orders you're choosing from represent the word order found in over 90% of known, documented natural languages.

and where modifiers are more likely to occur relative to the word they're modifying.

The following table provides an overview of the basic patterns that will be followed for each word order option. In the table, the "V" represents head words (the verb is considered the head of a clause, which means the verb used will indicate what other elements can, or must, appear in the clause alongside it for grammaticality). The "O" represents other words appearing in a phrase to support, modify, or complete the meaning of the head word.

V-Patterner	O-Patterner
Verb	Object
Tense/Aspect Marking *see Decision Point 5*	Verb
Verb	Adposition Phrase
Verb	Adverb
Adposition	Noun Phrase
Case Marking *see Decision Point 4*	Noun
Noun	Number Marking *see Decision Point 3*
Noun	Possessor
Noun	Adjective

OVERVIEW OF PATTERNS THAT FOLLOW V-O ORDERING

For example, if you choose an SOV system, adverbs will occur before verbs (e.g. *gracefully jump*), and adjectives will precede nouns (e.g. *pretty flower*). Those orders will be reversed for the SVO and VSO options.

SOV

Going back to the example sentence in the introduction, a language with SOV word order would naturally use the order *Jolene the wall painted.*

Additionally, the structures will show head-final tendencies. That means modifiers will occur before the word they are modifying, and any adpositions will be postpositions (e.g. [the lake] [in], where *in* is an adposition).

If you choose SOV order, the first sentence for translation will be roughly structured like the following (note that this structure is a rough template and will be affected by the decisions you'll make in Decision Points 3-5).

> The bear is eating the berries.
> [bear] [berry] [eat]
> *Kuve muogi num.*

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SOV/Decision Point 3**.

SVO

English is an SVO language, so the example sentence from the introduction (*Jolene painted the wall*) matches the ordering you will find in other SVO languages.

If you choose this option, structures will show head-initial tendencies: modifiers will occur after the word they are modifying, and any adpositions will be prepositions (e.g. [in] [the lake], where *in* is an adposition).

The first sentence for translation will be roughly structured like the following in an SVO system (note that this structure is a rough template and will be affected by the decisions you'll make in Decision Points 3-5).

> The bear is eating the berries.
> [bear] [eat] [berry]
> *Kuve num muogi.*

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SVO/Decision Point 3**.

VSO

Returning to the example sentence in the introduction, a language with VSO word order would naturally use the order *Painted Jolene the wall.*

If you choose VSO order, other structures will reflect head-initial tendencies, which means modifiers will occur after the word they are modifying, and any adpositions will be prepositions (e.g. [in] [the lake], where *in* is an adposition).

In a VSO system, the first sentence for translation will be roughly structured like the following (note that this structure is a rough template and will be affected by the decisions you'll make in Decision Points 3-5).

The bear is eating the berries.
[eat] [bear] [berry]
Num kuve muogi.

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/Decision Point 3**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

DP3: Noun Number

This section presents all landing pages and descriptions of options for the third major decision point.

Fedõ/SOV/Decision Point 3: Noun Number

Fedõ *Click to go back*	SOV *Click to go back*	Number *You are here*	*Case*	*Tense/Aspect*

So far, you have made two selections: Fedõ sound changes (Set A) and SOV word order. The basic foundations for the five sentences for translation are provided here:

1. *Kufe mogi nõ.*
   [bear] [berry] [eat]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *'Isa wū osho.*
   [otter] [lake] [swim]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Yẽ ihu pa'i ēgo.*
   [mouse] [seed] [bird] [give]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adā oyu ãji we'e.*
   [fox] [wolf] [den] [steal]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pa'i kushi shēghi.*
   [bird] [branch] [land]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

None of these forms are final, and sentences 2-5, especially, have structures that will be shaped over the course of the next three decisions.

For this particular language, having a head-final order means verbs will occur at the ends of clauses, any adpositions will be postpositions, possessors will precede the possessed noun (as in sentence 4), and adverbs or other adverbial information (such as adposition phrases) will occur before the verb, as in sentences 2 and 5. That information is summarized in this bulleted list for reference:

• Subject - Object - Verb
• Subject - Object - Postposition Phrase - Adverb - Verb

- Noun Phrase - Postposition
- Possessor - Noun

The next decision you need to make focuses on noun number.

Noun Number Introduction

Languages differ in what information speakers need to mark. One kind of marking that languages may require is number marking on the nouns. Some languages require speakers to mark nouns to indicate whether they are referring to one or more than one entity. The most common number distinctions made in languages are between singular and plural nouns. A singular noun refers to one (and only one) entity, such as *dog*. A plural noun refers to two or more entities, as in *dogs*.

When pieces of grammatical information are marked, one form can be (and often is) an unmarked form. For instance, in English, the singular *dog* doesn't have any marking on it. It is the bare form of the noun. The plural form, *dogs*, is created through the addition of a suffix, so it is a marked form. You'll get to choose if the language marks number on nouns and, if it does, which form is marked.

Choosing to mark number will introduce a new unit into the language, an affix (a term that refers to both prefixes and suffixes) that is a grammaticalized form of either ***wun*** "three" (for a plural marker) or ***iti*** "one" (for a singular marker). Grammaticalization is a process where a full lexical item, such as a noun, verb, adjective, or numeral in the language, becomes associated with a grammatical use, such as a number-marking affix on nouns.

During the grammaticalization process, the forms are often reduced phonologically, so the grammatical version differs from the full lexical version. For example, in the option where plural nouns are marked, the language will have an affix form that originated from ***wun*** that looks different from the word for "three," which also came from the proto-form ***wun***.

Fedõ/SOV/No Number

If you choose this option, nouns will not distinguish singular and plural forms—a bare noun could be translated both ways. For instance, ***adā*** means both "fox" and "foxes."

In this SOV version of the language, numerals occur before nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you'd say "one berry" *ichi mogi*, "two berries" *hoso mogi*, and "three berries" *wõ mogi*. The form of "berry" does not change across the three forms.

For this particular language, no number marking on the nouns has one other effect: there will be no subject agreement marking on the verb.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence remains the same (for the time being):

> "The bear is eating berries."
> [bear] [berry] [eat]
> *Kufe mogi nõ*.

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SOV/No Number/Decision Point 4**.

Fedõ/SOV/Plural Marked

If you choose this option, singular and plural forms will be distinguished in the language. The singular form will be unmarked, and the plural form will be marked by an affix that is a grammaticalized form of ****wun*** "three." For this language option, plural nouns occur with a prefix (*u-* before consonants, *un-* before vowels).

In this SOV version of the language, numerals occur before nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you'd say "one berry" *ichi mogi*, "two berries" *hoso umogi*, and "three berries" *wõ umogi*. The form of "berry" changes from the unmarked singular *mogi* to the plural *umogi* in these examples.

Additionally, number will be reinforced in the verb system, so there will be an agreement marker on the verb. The agreement affixes will be grammaticalized forms of the third-person pronouns: ***te*** "he/she/it" will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is singular, and ***kol*** "they" will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is plural.

In this system, verbs will agree with their subjects in number with an agreement-marking prefix: *ch(e)-* will indicate a singular subject, and *ko(l)-* will indicate a plural subject.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence now looks like this:

> "The bear is eating berries."
> [bear] [pl-berry] [sg-eat]
> *Kufe umogi chenõ*.

In this template, "bear" is unmarked while "berries" takes a plural affix. Also, the verb "is eating" is marked with a singular subject agreement marker ("bear" is singular and is the subject of the verb).

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SOV/Plural/Decision Point 4**.

Fedõ/SOV/Singular Marked

If you choose this option, singular and plural forms will be distinguished in the language, but in the opposite way from the previous option. For this system, the plural form will be unmarked, and the singular form will be marked by an affix that is a grammaticalized form of ***iti*** "one." For this particular option, singular nouns occur with a prefix (*i-* before consonants, *t/ch-* before vowels).

In this SOV version of the language, numerals occur before nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you'd say "one berry" *ichi imogi*, "two berries" *hoso mogi*, and "three berries" *wõ mogi*. The form of "berry" changes from the singular *imogi* to the unmarked plural *mogi* in these examples.

As in the previous option, number will be reinforced in the verb system, so there will be an agreement marker on the verb. The agreement affixes will be grammaticalized forms of the third-person pronouns: ***te*** "he/she/it" will occur as

an affix on the verb when its subject is singular, and **_*kol_** "they" will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is plural.

For this particular system, verbs will agree with their subjects in number with an agreement-marking prefix: _ch(e)-_ will indicate a singular subject, and _ko(l)-_ will indicate a plural subject.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence now looks like this:

> "The bear is eating berries."
> [sg-bears] [berries] [sg-eat]
> _Igufe mogi chenõ._

In this template, the plural noun "berries" is unmarked while the singular "bear" takes a singular affix. Also, the verb "is eating" is marked with a singular subject agreement marker ("bear" is singular and is the subject of the verb).

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SOV/Singular/Decision Point 4**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fedõ options or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fedõ/SVO/Decision Point 3: Noun Number

Fedõ	SVO	Number	*Case*	*Tense/Aspect*
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*You are here*		

So far, you have made two selections: Fedõ sound changes (Set A) and SVO word order. The basic foundations for the five sentences for translation are provided here:

1. *Kufe nõ mogi.*
   [bear] [eat] [berry]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *'Isa osho wū.*
   [otter] [swim] [lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Yẽ ēgo ihu pa'i.*
   [mouse] [give] [seed] [bird]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adā we'e ãji oyu.*
   [fox] [steal] [den] [wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pa'i shēghi kushi.*
   [bird] [land] [branch]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

None of these forms are final, and sentences 2-5, especially, have structures that will be shaped over the course of the next three decisions.

For this particular language, having a head-initial order means verbs will occur before their objects, any adpositions will be prepositions, and possessors will follow the possessed noun (as in sentence 4). Manner adverbs (i.e. *how* an action is completed, such as *joyfully*), spatial adverbs (i.e. *where* something takes place, such as *here* or *there*), and any preposition phrases occur at the end of the clause (after the object), as in sentences 2 and 5. Temporal adverbs (i.e. *when* something happens, such as *now* or *then*) occur directly after the verb. That information is summarized in this bulleted list for reference:

- Subject - Verb - Object
- Subject - Verb - Object - Preposition Phrase - Manner/Location Adverb
- Subject - Verb - Temporal Adverb - Object
- Preposition - Noun Phrase
- Noun - Possessor

The next decision you need to make focuses on noun number.

Noun Number Introduction

Languages differ in what information speakers need to mark. One kind of marking that languages may require is number marking on the nouns. Some languages require speakers to mark nouns to indicate whether they are referring to one or more than one entity. The most common number distinctions made in languages are between singular and plural nouns. A singular noun refers to one (and only one) entity, such as *dog*. A plural noun refers to two or more entities, as in *dogs*.

When pieces of grammatical information are marked, one form can be (and often is) an unmarked form. For instance, in English, the singular *dog* doesn't have any marking on it. It is the bare form of the noun. The plural form, *dogs*, is created through the addition of a suffix, so it is a marked form. You'll get to choose if the language marks number on nouns and, if it does, which form is marked.

Choosing to mark number will introduce a new unit into the language, an affix (a term that refers to both prefixes and suffixes) that is a grammaticalized form of either ***wun*** "three" (for a plural marker) or ***iti*** "one" (for a singular marker). Grammaticalization is a process where a full lexical item, such as a noun, verb, adjective, or numeral in the language, becomes associated with a grammatical use, such as a number-marking affix on nouns.

During the grammaticalization process, the forms are often reduced phonologically, so the grammatical version differs from the full lexical version. For example, in the option where plural nouns are marked, the language will have an affix form that originated from ***wun*** that looks different from the word for "three," which also came from the proto-form ***wun***.

Fedõ/SVO/No Number

If you choose this option, nouns will not distinguish singular and plural forms—a bare noun could be translated both ways. For instance, ***adā*** means both "fox" and "foxes."

In this SVO version of the language, numerals occur after nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you'd say "one berry" *mogi ichi*, "two berries" *mogi hoso*, and "three berries" *mogi wõ*. The form of "berry" does not change across the three forms.

For this particular language, no number marking on the nouns has one other effect: there will be no subject agreement marking on the verb.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence remains the same (for the time being):

> "The bear is eating berries."
> [bear] [eat] [berry]
> *Kufe nõ mogi.*

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SVO/No Number/Decision Point 4**.

Fedõ/SVO/Plural Marked

If you choose this option, singular and plural forms will be distinguished in the language. The singular form will be unmarked, and the plural form will be marked by an affix that is a grammaticalized form of ****wun*** "three." For this language option, plural nouns occur with a suffix (*-õ* after consonants and an old proto *-n* after vowels, which will turn the final vowel nasal and, potentially, lower it).

In this SVO version of the language, numerals occur after nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you'd say "one berry" *mogi ichi*, "two berries" *mogẽ hoso*, and "three berries" *mogẽ wõ*. The form of "berry" changes from the unmarked singular *mogi* to the plural *mogẽ* in these examples.

Additionally, number will be reinforced in the verb system, so there will be an agreement marker on the verb. The agreement affixes will be grammaticalized forms of the third-person pronouns: *te* "he/she/it" will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is singular, and *kol* "they" will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is plural.

In this system, verbs will agree with their subjects in number with an agreement-marking prefix: *ch(e)-* will indicate a singular subject, and *ko(l)-* will indicate a plural subject.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence now looks like this:

> "The bear is eating berries."
> [bear] [sg-eat] [berry-pl]
> *Kufe chenõ mogẽ*.

In this template, "bear" is unmarked while "berries" takes a plural affix. Also, the verb "is eating" is marked with a singular subject agreement marker ("bear" is singular and is the subject of the verb).

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SVO/Plural/Decision Point 4**.

Fedõ/SVO/Singular Marked

If you choose this option, singular and plural forms will be distinguished in the language, but in the opposite way from the previous option. For this system, the plural form will be unmarked, and the singular form will be marked by an affix that is a grammaticalized form of *iti* "one." For this particular option, singular nouns occur with a suffix (-*i* after consonants in the proto-form, which will potentially also make the consonant palatalize, and -*chi* after vowels).

In this SVO version of the language, numerals occur after nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you'd say "one berry" *mogichi ichi*, "two berries" *mogi hoso*, and "three berries" *mogi wõ*. The form of "berry" changes from the singular *mogichi* to the unmarked plural *mogi* in these examples.

As in the previous option, number will be reinforced in the verb system, so there will be an agreement marker on the verb. The agreement affixes will be

grammaticalized forms of the third-person pronouns: ***te*** "he/she/it" will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is singular, and ***kol*** "they" will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is plural.

For this particular system, verbs will agree with their subjects in number with an agreement-marking prefix: *ch(e)-* will indicate a singular subject, and *ko(l)-* will indicate a plural subject.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence now looks like this:

> "The bear is eating berries."
> [bears-sg] [sg-eat] [berries]
> *Kufechi chenõ mogi.*

In this template, the plural noun "berries" is unmarked while the singular "bear" takes a singular affix. Also, the verb "is eating" is marked with a singular subject agreement marker ("bear" is singular and is the subject of the verb).

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SVO/Singular/Decision Point 4**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fedõ options or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fedõ/VSO/Decision Point 3: Noun Number

Fedõ *Click to go back*	**VSO** *Click to go back*	**Number** *You are here*	*Case*	*Tense/Aspect*

So far, you have made two selections: Fedõ sound changes (Set A) and VSO word order. The basic foundations for the five sentences for translation are provided here:

1. *Nõ kufe mogi.*
   [eat] [bear] [berry]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Osho 'isa wū.*
   [swim] [otter] [lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ēgo yẽ ihu pa'i.*
   [give] [mouse] [seed] [bird]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *We'e adā ãji oyu.*
   [steal] [fox] [den] [wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Shēghi pa'i kushi.*
   [land] [bird] [branch]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

None of these forms are final, and sentences 2-5, especially, have structures that will be shaped over the course of the next three decisions.

For this particular language, having a head-initial order means verbs will occur at the beginning of clauses, any adpositions will be prepositions, and possessors will follow the possessed noun (as in sentence 4). Manner adverbs (i.e. *how* an action is completed, such as *joyfully*), spatial adverbs (i.e. *where* something takes place, such as *here* or *there*), and any preposition phrases occur at the end of the clause (after the object), as in sentences 2 and 5. Temporal adverbs (i.e. *when* something happens, such as *now* or *then*) occur directly after the verb. That information is summarized in this bulleted list for reference:

- Verb - Subject - Object
- Verb - Subject - Object - Preposition Phrase - Manner/Location Adverb
- Verb - Temporal Adverb - Subject - Object
- Preposition - Noun Phrase
- Noun - Possessor

The next decision you need to make focuses on noun number.

Noun Number Introduction

Languages differ in what information speakers need to mark. One kind of marking that languages may require is number marking on the nouns. Some languages require speakers to mark nouns to indicate whether they are referring to one or more than one entity. The most common number distinctions made in languages are between singular and plural nouns. A singular noun refers to one (and only one) entity, such as *dog*. A plural noun refers to two or more entities, as in *dogs*.

When pieces of grammatical information are marked, one form can be (and often is) an unmarked form. For instance, in English, the singular *dog* doesn't have any marking on it. It is the bare form of the noun. The plural form, *dogs*, is created through the addition of a suffix, so it is a marked form. You'll get to choose if the language marks number on nouns and, if it does, which form is marked.

Choosing to mark number will introduce a new unit into the language, an affix (a term that refers to both prefixes and suffixes) that is a grammaticalized form of either ***wun*** "three" (for a plural marker) or ***iti*** "one" (for a singular marker). Grammaticalization is a process where a full lexical item, such as a noun, verb, adjective, or numeral in the language, becomes associated with a grammatical use, such as a number-marking affix on nouns.

During the grammaticalization process, the forms are often reduced phonologically, so the grammatical version differs from the full lexical version. For example, in the option where plural nouns are marked, the language will have an affix form that originated from ***wun*** that looks different from the word for "three," which also came from the proto-form ***wun***.

Fedõ/VSO/No Number

If you choose this option, nouns will not distinguish singular and plural forms—a bare noun could be translated both ways. For instance, **adā** means both "fox" and "foxes."

In this VSO version of the language, numerals occur after nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you'd say "one berry" *mogi ichi*, "two berries" *mogi hoso*, and "three berries" *mogi wõ*. The form of "berry" does not change across the three forms.

For this particular language, no number marking on the nouns has one other effect: there will be no subject agreement marking on the verb.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence remains the same (for the time being):

> "The bear is eating berries."
> [eat] [bear] [berry]
> *Nõ kufe mogi.*

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/VSO/No Number/Decision Point 4**.

Fedõ/VSO/Plural Marked

If you choose this option, singular and plural forms will be distinguished in the language. The singular form will be unmarked, and the plural form will be marked by an affix that is a grammaticalized form of ***wun*** "three." For this language option, plural nouns occur with a suffix (-õ after consonants and an old proto -*n* after vowels, which will turn the final vowel nasal and, potentially, lower it).

In this VSO version of the language, numerals occur after nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you'd say "one berry" *mogi ichi*, "two berries" *mogẽ hoso*, and "three berries" *mogẽ wõ*. The form of "berry" changes from the unmarked singular *mogi* to the plural *mogẽ* in these examples.

Additionally, number will be reinforced in the verb system, so there will be an agreement marker on the verb. The agreement affixes will be grammaticalized forms of the third-person pronouns: ***te*** "he/she/it" will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is singular, and ***kol*** "they" will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is plural.

In this system, verbs will agree with their subjects in number with an agreement-marking suffix: *-(ch/j)e* will indicate a singular subject, and *-(g/gh)o* will indicate a plural subject.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence now looks like this:

> "The bear is eating berries."
> [eat-sg] [bear] [berry-pl]
> *Nõje kufe mogẽ.*

In this template, "bear" is unmarked while "berries" takes a plural affix. Also, the verb "is eating" is marked with a singular subject agreement marker ("bear" is singular and is the subject of the verb).

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/VSO/Plural/Decision Point 4**.

Fedõ/VSO/Singular Marked

If you choose this option, singular and plural forms will be distinguished in the language, but in the opposite way from the previous option. For this system, the plural form will be unmarked, and the singular form will be marked by an affix that is a grammaticalized form of ***iti*** "one." For this particular option, singular nouns occur with a suffix (*-i* after consonants in the proto-form, which will potentially also make the consonant palatalize, and *-chi* after vowels).

In this VSO version of the language, numerals occur after nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you'd say "one berry" *mogichi ichi*, "two berries" *mogi hoso*, and "three berries" *mogi wõ*. The form of "berry" changes from the singular *mogichi* to the unmarked plural *mogi* in these examples.

As in the previous option, number will be reinforced in the verb system, so there will be an agreement marker on the verb. The agreement affixes will be

grammaticalized forms of the third-person pronouns: ***te*** "he/she/it" will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is singular, and ***kol*** "they" will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is plural.

For this particular system, verbs will agree with their subjects in number with an agreement-marking suffix: *-(ch/j)e* will indicate a singular subject, and *-(g/gh)o* will indicate a plural subject.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence now looks like this:

> "The bear is eating berries."
> [eat-sg] [bears-sg] [berries]
> *Nõje kufechi mogi.*

In this template, the plural noun "berries" is unmarked while the singular "bear" takes a singular affix. Also, the verb "is eating" is marked with a singular subject agreement marker ("bear" is singular and is the subject of the verb).

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/VSO/Singular/Decision Point 4**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fedõ options or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fetèn/SOV/Decision Point 3: Noun Number

Fetèn *Click to go back*	SOV *Click to go back*	Number *You are here*	*Case*	*Tense/Aspect*

So far, you have made two selections: Fetèn sound changes (Set B) and SOV word order. The basic foundations for the five sentences for translation are provided here:

1. *Kuf moke num.*
   [bear] [berry] [eat]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Is ul osyè.*
   [otter] [lake] [swim]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *In io pae efk.*
   [mouse] [seed] [bird] [give]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Atèf oyo ante we.*
   [fox] [wolf] [den] [steal]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pae kuse selke.*
   [bird] [branch] [land]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

None of these forms are final, and sentences 2-5, especially, have structures that will be shaped over the course of the next three decisions.

For this particular language, having a head-final order means verbs will occur at the ends of clauses, any adpositions will be postpositions, possessors will precede the possessed noun (as in sentence 4), and adverbs or other adverbial information (such as adposition phrases) will occur before the verb, as in sentences 2 and 5. That information is summarized in this bulleted list for reference:

- Subject - Object - Verb
- Subject - Object - Postposition Phrase - Adverb - Verb

- Noun Phrase - Postposition
- Possessor - Noun

The next decision you need to make focuses on noun number.

Noun Number Introduction

Languages differ in what information speakers need to mark. One kind of marking that languages may require is number marking on the nouns. Some languages require speakers to mark nouns to indicate whether they are referring to one or more than one entity. The most common number distinctions made in languages are between singular and plural nouns. A singular noun refers to one (and only one) entity, such as *dog*. A plural noun refers to two or more entities, as in *dogs*.

When pieces of grammatical information are marked, one form can be (and often is) an unmarked form. For instance, in English, the singular *dog* doesn't have any marking on it. It is the bare form of the noun. The plural form, *dogs*, is created through the addition of a suffix, so it is a marked form. You'll get to choose if the language marks number on nouns and, if it does, which form is marked.

Choosing to mark number will introduce a new unit into the language, an affix (a term that refers to both prefixes and suffixes) that is a grammaticalized form of either ****wun*** "three" (for a plural marker) or ****iti*** "one" (for a singular marker). Grammaticalization is a process where a full lexical item, such as a noun, verb, adjective, or numeral in the language, becomes associated with a grammatical use, such as a number-marking affix on nouns.

During the grammaticalization process, the forms are often reduced phonologically, so the grammatical version differs from the full lexical version. For example, in the option where plural nouns are marked, the language will have an affix form that originated from ****wun*** that looks different from the word for "three," which also came from the proto-form ****wun***.

Fetèn/SOV/No Number

If you choose this option, nouns will not distinguish singular and plural forms—a bare noun could be translated both ways. For instance, **atèf** means both "fox" and "foxes."

In this SOV version of the language, numerals occur before nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you'd say "one berry" *ite moke*, "two berries" *os moke*, and "three berries" *un moke*. The form of "berry" does not change across the three forms.

For this particular language, no number marking on the nouns has one other effect: there will be no subject agreement marking on the verb.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence remains the same (for the time being):

> "The bear is eating berries."
> [bear] [berry] [eat]
> *Kuf moke num.*

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SOV/No Number/Decision Point 4**.

Fetèn/SOV/Plural Marked

If you choose this option, singular and plural forms will be distinguished in the language. The singular form will be unmarked, and the plural form will be marked by an affix that is a grammaticalized form of ***wun*** "three." For this language option, plural nouns occur with a prefix (*o/u-* before consonants and *on/un-* before vowels).

In this SOV version of the language, numerals occur before nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you'd say "one berry" *ite moke*, "two berries" *os omoke*, and "three berries" *un omoke*. The form of "berry" changes from the unmarked singular *moke* to the plural *omoke* in these examples.

Additionally, number will be reinforced in the verb system, so there will be an agreement marker on the verb. The agreement affixes will be grammaticalized forms of the third-person pronouns: ***te*** "he/she/it" will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is singular, and ***kol*** "they" will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is plural.

In this system, verbs will agree with their subjects in number with an agreement-marking prefix: *t(e/è)-* will indicate a singular subject, and *ko(l)/kè(l)-* will indicate a plural subject.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence now looks like this:

> "The bear is eating berries."
> [bear] [pl-berry] [sg-eat]
> *Kuf omoke tenom.*

In this template, "bear" is unmarked while "berries" takes a plural affix. Also, the verb "is eating" is marked with a singular subject agreement marker ("bear" is singular and is the subject of the verb).

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SOV/Plural/Decision Point 4**.

Fetèn/SOV/Singular Marked

If you choose this option, singular and plural forms will be distinguished in the language, but in the opposite way from the previous option. For this system, the plural form will be unmarked, and the singular form will be marked by an affix that is a grammaticalized form of ***iti*** "one." For this particular option, singular nouns occur with a prefix (*i/e-* before consonants, *t-* before vowels).

In this SOV version of the language, numerals occur before nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you'd say "one berry" *ite emoke*, "two berries" *os moke*, and "three berries" *un moke*. The form of "berry" changes from the singular *emoke* to the unmarked plural *moke* in these examples.

As in the previous option, number will be reinforced in the verb system, so there will be an agreement marker on the verb. The agreement affixes will be grammaticalized forms of the third-person pronouns: ***te*** "he/she/it" will occur as

an affix on the verb when its subject is singular, and ***kol*** "they" will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is plural.

For this particular system, verbs will agree with their subjects in number with an agreement-marking prefix: *t(e/è)-* will indicate a singular subject, and *ko(l)/kè(l)-* will indicate a plural subject.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence now looks like this:

> "The bear is eating berries."
> [sg-bears] [berries] [sg-eat]
> *Ekuf moke tenom.*

In this template, the plural noun "berries" is unmarked while the singular "bear" takes a singular affix. Also, the verb "is eating" is marked with a singular subject agreement marker ("bear" is singular and is the subject of the verb).

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SOV/Singular/Decision Point 4**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fetèn options or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fetèn/SVO/Decision Point 3: Noun Number

Fetèn *Click to go back*	SVO *Click to go back*	Number *You are here*	*Case*	*Tense/Aspect*

So far, you have made two selections: Fetèn sound changes (Set B) and SVO word order. The basic foundations for the five sentences for translation are provided here:

1. *Kuf num moke.*
   [bear] [eat] [berry]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Is osyè ul.*
   [otter] [swim] [lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *In efk io pae.*
   [mouse] [give] [seed] [bird]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Atèf we ante oyo.*
   [fox] [steal] [den] [wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pae selke kuse.*
   [bird] [land] [branch]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

None of these forms are final, and sentences 2-5, especially, have structures that will be shaped over the course of the next three decisions.

For this particular language, having a head-initial order means verbs will occur before their objects, any adpositions will be prepositions, and possessors will follow the possessed noun (as in sentence 4). Manner adverbs (i.e. *how* an action is completed, such as *joyfully*), spatial adverbs (i.e. *where* something takes place, such as *here* or *there*), and any preposition phrases occur at the end of the clause (after the object), as in sentences 2 and 5. Temporal adverbs (i.e. *when* something happens, such as *now* or *then*) occur directly after the verb. That information is summarized in this bulleted list for reference:

- Subject - Verb - Object
- Subject - Verb - Object - Preposition Phrase - Manner/Location Adverb
- Subject - Verb - Temporal Adverb - Object
- Preposition - Noun Phrase
- Noun - Possessor

Noun Number Introduction

Languages differ in what information speakers need to mark. One kind of marking that languages may require is number marking on the nouns. Some languages require speakers to mark nouns to indicate whether they are referring to one or more than one entity. The most common number distinctions made in languages are between singular and plural nouns. A singular noun refers to one (and only one) entity, such as *dog*. A plural noun refers to two or more entities, as in *dogs*.

When pieces of grammatical information are marked, one form can be (and often is) an unmarked form. For instance, in English, the singular *dog* doesn't have any marking on it. It is the bare form of the noun. The plural form, *dogs*, is created through the addition of a suffix, so it is a marked form. You'll get to choose if the language marks number on nouns and, if it does, which form is marked.

Choosing to mark number will introduce a new unit into the language, an affix (a term that refers to both prefixes and suffixes) that is a grammaticalized form of either ***wun*** "three" (for a plural marker) or ***iti*** "one" (for a singular marker). Grammaticalization is a process where a full lexical item, such as a noun, verb, adjective, or numeral in the language, becomes associated with a grammatical use, such as a number-marking affix on nouns.

During the grammaticalization process, the forms are often reduced phonologically, so the grammatical version differs from the full lexical version. For example, in the option where plural nouns are marked, the language will have an affix form that originated from ***wun*** that looks different from the word for "three," which also came from the proto-form ***wun***.

Fetèn/SVO/No Number

If you choose this option, nouns will not distinguish singular and plural forms—a bare noun could be translated both ways. For instance, ***atèf*** means both "fox" and "foxes."

In this SVO version of the language, numerals occur after nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you'd say "one berry" *moke ite*, "two berries" *moke os*, and "three berries" *moke un*. The form of "berry" does not change across the three forms.

For this particular language, no number marking on the nouns has one other effect: there will be no subject agreement marking on the verb.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence remains the same (for the time being):

> "The bear is eating berries."
> [bear] [eat] [berry]
> *Kuf num moke.*

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SVO/No Number/Decision Point 4**.

Fetèn/SVO/Plural Marked

If you choose this option, singular and plural forms will be distinguished in the language. The singular form will be unmarked, and the plural form will be marked by an affix that is a grammaticalized form of ****wun*** "three." For this language option, plural nouns occur with a suffix (*-on* after consonants and *-n* after vowels).

In this SVO version of the language, numerals occur after nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you'd say "one berry" *moke ite*, "two berries" *moken os*, and "three berries" *moken un*. The form of "berry" changes from the unmarked singular *moke* to the plural *moken* in these examples.

Additionally, number will be reinforced in the verb system, so there will be an agreement marker on the verb. The agreement affixes will be grammaticalized forms of the third-person pronouns: ***te*** "he/she/it" will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is singular, and ***kol*** "they" will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is plural.

In this system, verbs will agree with their subjects in number with an agreement-marking prefix: *t(e/è)-* will indicate a singular subject, and *ko(l)/kè(l)-* will indicate a plural subject.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence now looks like this:

> "The bear is eating berries."
> [bear] [sg-eat] [berry-pl]
> *Kuf tenom moken.*

In this template, "bear" is unmarked while "berries" takes a plural affix. Also, the verb "is eating" is marked with a singular subject agreement marker ("bear" is singular and is the subject of the verb).

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SVO/Plural/Decision Point 4**.

Fetèn/SVO/Singular Marked

If you choose this option, singular and plural forms will be distinguished in the language, but in the opposite way from the previous option. For this system, the plural form will be unmarked, and the singular form will be marked by an affix that is a grammaticalized form of ***iti*** "one." For this particular option, singular nouns occur with a suffix (*-e* after consonants, and *-te* after vowels).

In this SVO version of the language, numerals occur after nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you'd say "one berry" *mèkite ite*, "two berries" *moke os*, and "three berries" *moke un*. The form of "berry" changes from the singular *mèkite* to the unmarked plural *moke* in these examples.

As in the previous option, number will be reinforced in the verb system, so there will be an agreement marker on the verb. The agreement affixes will be grammaticalized forms of the third-person pronouns: ***te*** "he/she/it" will occur as

an affix on the verb when its subject is singular, and ***kol*** "they" will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is plural.

For this particular system, verbs will agree with their subjects in number with an agreement-marking prefix: *t(e/è)-* will indicate a singular subject, and *ko(l)/kè(l)-* will indicate a plural subject.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence now looks like this:

> "The bear is eating berries."
> [bears-sg] [sg-eat] [berries]
> *Kofete tenom moke.*

In this template, the plural noun "berries" is unmarked while the singular "bear" takes a singular affix. Also, the verb "is eating" is marked with a singular subject agreement marker ("bear" is singular and is the subject of the verb).

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SVO/Singular/Decision Point 4**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fetèn options or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fetèn/VSO/Decision Point 3: Noun Number

Fetèn	VSO	Number	Case	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*You are here*		

So far, you have made two selections: Fetèn sound changes (Set B) and VSO word order. The basic foundations for the five sentences for translation are provided here:

1. *Num kuf moke.*
   [eat] [bear] [berry]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Osyè is ul.*
   [swim] [otter] [lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Efk in io pae.*
   [give] [mouse] [seed] [bird]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *We atèf ante oyo.*
   [steal] [fox] [den] [wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Selke pae kuse.*
   [land] [bird] [branch]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

None of these forms are final, and sentences 2-5, especially, have structures that will be shaped over the course of the next three decisions.

For this particular language, having a head-initial order means verbs will occur at the beginning of clauses, any adpositions will be prepositions, and possessors will follow the possessed noun (as in sentence 4). Manner adverbs (i.e. *how* an action is completed, such as *joyfully*), spatial adverbs (i.e. *where* something takes place, such as *here* or *there*), and any preposition phrases occur at the end of the clause (after the object), as in sentences 2 and 5. Temporal adverbs (i.e. *when* something happens, such as *now* or *then*) occur directly after the verb. That information is summarized in this bulleted list for reference:

- Verb - Subject - Object
- Verb - Subject - Object - Preposition Phrase - Manner/Location Adverb
- Verb - Temporal Adverb - Subject - Object
- Preposition - Noun Phrase
- Noun - Possessor

The next decision you need to make focuses on noun number.

Noun Number Introduction

Languages differ in what information speakers need to mark. One kind of marking that languages may require is number marking on the nouns. Some languages require speakers to mark nouns to indicate whether they are referring to one or more than one entity. The most common number distinctions made in languages are between singular and plural nouns. A singular noun refers to one (and only one) entity, such as *dog*. A plural noun refers to two or more entities, as in *dogs*.

When pieces of grammatical information are marked, one form can be (and often is) an unmarked form. For instance, in English, the singular *dog* doesn't have any marking on it. It is the bare form of the noun. The plural form, *dogs*, is created through the addition of a suffix, so it is a marked form. You'll get to choose if the language marks number on nouns and, if it does, which form is marked.

Choosing to mark number will introduce a new unit into the language, an affix (a term that refers to both prefixes and suffixes) that is a grammaticalized form of either ***wun*** "three" (for a plural marker) or ***iti*** "one" (for a singular marker). Grammaticalization is a process where a full lexical item, such as a noun, verb, adjective, or numeral in the language, becomes associated with a grammatical use, such as a number-marking affix on nouns.

During the grammaticalization process, the forms are often reduced phonologically, so the grammatical version differs from the full lexical version. For example, in the option where plural nouns are marked, the language will have an affix form that originated from ***wun*** that looks different from the word for "three," which also came from the proto-form ***wun***.

Fetèn/VSO/No Number

If you choose this option, nouns will not distinguish singular and plural forms—a bare noun could be translated both ways. For instance, **atèf** means both "fox" and "foxes."

In this VSO version of the language, numerals occur after nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you'd say "one berry" *moke ite*, "two berries" *moke os*, and "three berries" *moke un*. The form of "berry" does not change across the three forms.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence remains the same (for the time being):

> "The bear is eating berries."
> [eat] [bear] [berry]
> *Num kuf moke.*

For this particular language, no number marking on the nouns has one other effect: there will be no subject agreement marking on the verb.

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/VSO/No Number/Decision Point 4**.

Fetèn/VSO/Plural Marked

If you choose this option, singular and plural forms will be distinguished in the language. The singular form will be unmarked, and the plural form will be marked by an affix that is a grammaticalized form of ***wun** "three." For this language option, plural nouns occur with a suffix (-*on* after consonants and -*n* after vowels).

In this VSO version of the language, numerals occur after nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you'd say "one berry" *moke ite*, "two berries" *moken os*, and "three berries" *moken un*. The form of "berry" changes from the unmarked singular *moke* to the plural *moken* in these examples.

Additionally, number will be reinforced in the verb system, so there will be an agreement marker on the verb. The agreement affixes will be grammaticalized forms of the third-person pronouns: ***te*** "he/she/it" will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is singular, and ***kol*** "they" will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is plural.

In this system, verbs will agree with their subjects in number with an agreement-marking suffix: *-t(è)* will indicate a singular subject, and *-kèl* will indicate a plural subject. These suffixes change the stress pattern, so many verb roots will shift.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence now looks like this:

> "The bear is eating berries."
> [eat-sg] [bear] [berry-pl]
> *Nunt kuf moken.*

In this template, "bear" is unmarked while "berries" takes a plural affix. Also, the verb "is eating" is marked with a singular subject agreement marker ("bear" is singular and is the subject of the verb).

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/VSO/Plural/Decision Point 4**.

Fetèn/VSO/Singular Marked

If you choose this option, singular and plural forms will be distinguished in the language, but in the opposite way from the previous option. For this system, the plural form will be unmarked, and the singular form will be marked by an affix that is a grammaticalized form of ***iti*** "one." For this particular option, singular nouns occur with a suffix (*-e* after consonants, and *-te* after vowels).

In this VSO version of the language, numerals occur after nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you'd say "one berry" *mèkite ite*, "two berries" *moke os*, and "three berries" *moke un*. The form of "berry" changes from the singular *mèkite* to the unmarked plural *moke* in these examples.

As in the previous option, number will be reinforced in the verb system, so there will be an agreement marker on the verb. The agreement affixes will be grammaticalized forms of the third-person pronouns: ***te*** "he/she/it" will occur as

an affix on the verb when its subject is singular, and ***kol*** "they" will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is plural.

For this particular system, verbs will agree with their subjects in number with an agreement-marking suffix: *-t(è)* will indicate a singular subject, and *-kèl* will indicate a plural subject. These suffixes change the stress pattern, so many verb roots will shift.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence now looks like this:

> "The bear is eating berries."
> [eat-sg] [bears-sg] [berries]
> *Nunt kofete moke.*

In this template, the plural noun "berries" is unmarked while the singular "bear" takes a singular affix. Also, the verb "is eating" is marked with a singular subject agreement marker ("bear" is singular and is the subject of the verb).

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/VSO/Singular/Decision Point 4**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fetèn options or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fiedon/SOV/Decision Point 3: Noun Number

Fiedon *Click to go back*	SOV *Click to go back*	Number *You are here*	*Case*	*Tense/Aspect*

So far, you have made two selections: Fiedon sound changes (Set C) and SOV word order. The basic foundations for the five sentences for translation are provided here:

1. *Kuve muogi num.*
   [bear] [berry] [eat]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kiza vul vozyo.*
   [otter] [lake] [swim]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhin ikhu paki zheko.*
   [mouse] [seed] [bird] [give]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adaf voyu ati wieke.*
   [fox] [wolf] [den] [steal]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paki kuzi sieki.*
   [bird] [branch] [land]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

None of these forms are final, and sentences 2-5, especially, have structures that will be shaped over the course of the next three decisions.

For this particular language, having a head-final order means verbs will occur at the ends of clauses, any adpositions will be postpositions, possessors will precede the possessed noun (as in sentence 4), and adverbs or other adverbial information (such as adposition phrases) will occur before the verb, as in sentences 2 and 5. That information is summarized in this bulleted list for reference:

- Subject - Object - Verb
- Subject - Object - Postposition Phrase - Adverb - Verb

- Noun Phrase - Postposition
- Possessor - Noun

The next decision you need to make focuses on noun number.

Noun Number Introduction

Languages differ in what information speakers need to mark. One kind of marking that languages may require is number marking on the nouns. Some languages require speakers to mark nouns to indicate whether they are referring to one or more than one entity. The most common number distinctions made in languages are between singular and plural nouns. A singular noun refers to one (and only one) entity, such as *dog*. A plural noun refers to two or more entities, as in *dogs*.

When pieces of grammatical information are marked, one form can be (and often is) an unmarked form. For instance, in English, the singular *dog* doesn't have any marking on it. It is the bare form of the noun. The plural form, *dogs*, is created through the addition of a suffix, so it is a marked form. You'll get to choose if the language marks number on nouns and, if it does, which form is marked.

Choosing to mark number will introduce a new unit into the language, an affix (a term that refers to both prefixes and suffixes) that is a grammaticalized form of either ***wun*** "three" (for a plural marker) or ***iti*** "one" (for a singular marker). Grammaticalization is a process where a full lexical item, such as a noun, verb, adjective, or numeral in the language, becomes associated with a grammatical use, such as a number-marking affix on nouns.

During the grammaticalization process, the forms are often reduced phonologically, so the grammatical version differs from the full lexical version. For example, in the option where plural nouns are marked, the language will have an affix form that originated from ***wun*** that looks different from the word for "three," which also came from the proto-form ***wun***.

Fiedon/SOV/No Number

If you choose this option, nouns will not distinguish singular and plural forms—a bare noun could be translated both ways. For instance, **adaf** means both "fox" and "foxes."

In this SOV version of the language, numerals occur before nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you'd say "one berry" *idi muogi*, "two berries" *khuozo muogi*, and "three berries" *vun muogi*. The form of "berry" does not change across the three forms.

For this particular language, no number marking on the nouns has one other effect: there will be no subject agreement marking on the verb.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence remains the same (for the time being):

> "The bear is eating berries."
> [bear] [berry] [eat]
> *Kuve muogi num.*

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SOV/No Number/Decision Point 4**.

Fiedon/SOV/Plural Marked

If you choose this option, singular and plural forms will be distinguished in the language. The singular form will be unmarked, and the plural form will be marked by an affix that is a grammaticalized form of ***wun** "three." For this language option, plural nouns occur with a prefix (*u-* before consonants and *un-* before vowels).

In this SOV version of the language, numerals occur before nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you'd say "one berry" *idi muogi*, "two berries" *khuozo umuogi*, and "three berries" *vun umuogi*. The form of "berry" changes from the unmarked singular *muogi* to the plural *umuogi* in these examples.

Additionally, number will be reinforced in the verb system, so there will be an agreement marker on the verb. The agreement affixes will be grammaticalized forms of the third-person pronouns: ***te*** "he/she/it" will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is singular, and ***kol*** "they" will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is plural.

In this system, verbs will agree with their subjects in number with an agreement-marking prefix: *te-/tie-/t-* will indicate a singular subject, and *ko(l)-/kuo(l)-* will indicate a plural subject.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence now looks like this:

> "The bear is eating berries."
> [bear] [pl-berry] [sg-eat]
> *Kuf umuogi tienum.*

In this template, "bear" is unmarked while "berries" takes a plural affix. Also, the verb "is eating" is marked with a singular subject agreement marker ("bear" is singular and is the subject of the verb).

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SOV/Plural/Decision Point 4**.

Fiedon/SOV/Singular Marked

If you choose this option, singular and plural forms will be distinguished in the language, but in the opposite way from the previous option. For this system, the plural form will be unmarked, and the singular form will be marked by an affix that is a grammaticalized form of ***iti*** "one." For this particular option, singular nouns occur with a prefix (*i-* before consonants, *t-* before vowels).

In this SOV version of the language, numerals occur before nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you'd say "one berry" *idi imuogi*, "two berries" *khuozo muogi*, and "three berries" v*un muogi*. The form of "berry" changes from the singular *imuogi* to the unmarked plural *muogi* in these examples.

As in the previous option, number will be reinforced in the verb system, so there will be an agreement marker on the verb. The agreement affixes will be grammaticalized forms of the third-person pronouns: ***te*** "he/she/it" will occur as

an affix on the verb when its subject is singular, and ***kol*** "they" will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is plural.

For this particular system, verbs will agree with their subjects in number with an agreement-marking prefix: *te-/tie-/t-* will indicate a singular subject, and *ko(l)-/kuo(l)-* will indicate a plural subject.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence now looks like this:

> "The bear is eating berries."
> [sg-bears] [berries] [sg-eat]
> *Iguve muogi tienum.*

In this template, the plural noun "berries" is unmarked while the singular "bear" takes a singular affix. Also, the verb "is eating" is marked with a singular subject agreement marker ("bear" is singular and is the subject of the verb).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SOV/Singular/Decision Point 4.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fiedon options or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fiedon/SVO/Decision Point 3: Noun Number

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**SVO** *Click to go back*	**Number** *You are here*	*Case*	*Tense/Aspect*

So far, you have made two selections: Fiedon sound changes (Set C) and SVO word order. The basic foundations for the five sentences for translation are provided here:

1. *Kuve num muogi.*
   [bear] [eat] [berry]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kiza vozyo vul.*
   [otter] [swim] [lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhin zheko ikhu paki.*
   [mouse] [give] [seed] [bird]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adaf wieke ati voyu.*
   [fox] [steal] [den] [wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paki sieki kuzi.*
   [bird] [land] [branch]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

None of these forms are final, and sentences 2-5, especially, have structures that will be shaped over the course of the next three decisions.

For this particular language, having a head-initial order means verbs will occur before their objects, any adpositions will be prepositions, and possessors will follow the possessed noun (as in sentence 4). Manner adverbs (i.e. *how* an action is completed, such as *joyfully*), spatial adverbs (i.e. *where* something takes place, such as *here* or *there*), and any preposition phrases occur at the end of the clause (after the object), as in sentences 2 and 5. Temporal adverbs (i.e. *when* something happens, such as *now* or *then*) occur directly after the verb. That information is summarized in this bulleted list for reference:

- Subject - Verb - Object
- Subject - Verb - Object - Preposition Phrase - Manner/Location Adverb
- Subject - Verb - Temporal Adverb - Object
- Preposition - Noun Phrase
- Noun - Possessor

The next decision you need to make focuses on noun number.

Noun Number Introduction

Languages differ in what information speakers need to mark. One kind of marking that languages may require is number marking on the nouns. Some languages require speakers to mark nouns to indicate whether they are referring to one or more than one entity. The most common number distinctions made in languages are between singular and plural nouns. A singular noun refers to one (and only one) entity, such as *dog*. A plural noun refers to two or more entities, as in *dogs*.

When pieces of grammatical information are marked, one form can be (and often is) an unmarked form. For instance, in English, the singular *dog* doesn't have any marking on it. It is the bare form of the noun. The plural form, *dogs*, is created through the addition of a suffix, so it is a marked form. You'll get to choose if the language marks number on nouns and, if it does, which form is marked.

Choosing to mark number will introduce a new unit into the language, an affix (a term that refers to both prefixes and suffixes) that is a grammaticalized form of either ***wun*** "three" (for a plural marker) or ***iti*** "one" (for a singular marker). Grammaticalization is a process where a full lexical item, such as a noun, verb, adjective, or numeral in the language, becomes associated with a grammatical use, such as a number-marking affix on nouns.

During the grammaticalization process, the forms are often reduced phonologically, so the grammatical version differs from the full lexical version. For example, in the option where plural nouns are marked, the language will have an affix form that originated from ***wun*** that looks different from the word for "three," which also came from the proto-form ***wun***.

Fiedon/SVO/No Number

If you choose this option, nouns will not distinguish singular and plural forms—a bare noun could be translated both ways. For instance, **adaf** means both "fox" and "foxes."

In this SVO version of the language, numerals occur after nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you'd say "one berry" *muogi idi*, "two berries" *muogi khuozo*, and "three berries" *muogi vun*. The form of "berry" does not change across the three forms.

For this particular language, no number marking on the nouns has one other effect: there will be no subject agreement marking on the verb.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence remains the same (for the time being):

> "The bear is eating berries."
> [bear] [eat] [berry]
> *Kuve num muogi.*

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SVO/No Number/Decision Point 4**.

Fiedon/SVO/Plural Marked

If you choose this option, singular and plural forms will be distinguished in the language. The singular form will be unmarked, and the plural form will be marked by an affix that is a grammaticalized form of ***wun** "three." For this language option, plural nouns occur with a suffix (*-un* after consonants and *-n* after vowels).

In this SVO version of the language, numerals occur after nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you'd say "one berry" *muogi idi*, "two berries" *muogin khuozo*, and "three berries" *muogin vun*. The form of "berry" changes from the unmarked singular *muogi* to the plural *muogin* in these examples.

Additionally, number will be reinforced in the verb system, so there will be an agreement marker on the verb. The agreement affixes will be grammaticalized forms of the third-person pronouns: ***te*** "he/she/it" will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is singular, and ***kol*** "they" will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is plural.

In this system, verbs will agree with their subjects in number with an agreement-marking prefix: *te-/tie-/t-* will indicate a singular subject, and *ko(l)-/kuo(l)-* will indicate a plural subject.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence now looks like this:

> "The bear is eating berries."
> [bear] [sg-eat] [berry-pl]
> *Kuve tienum muogin.*

In this template, "bear" is unmarked while "berries" takes a plural affix. Also, the verb "is eating" is marked with a singular subject agreement marker ("bear" is singular and is the subject of the verb).

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SVO/Plural/Decision Point 4**.

Fiedon/SVO/Singular Marked

If you choose this option, singular and plural forms will be distinguished in the language, but in the opposite way from the previous option. For this system, the plural form will be unmarked, and the singular form will be marked by an affix that is a grammaticalized form of ***iti*** "one." For this particular option, singular nouns occur with a suffix (-*i* after consonants, and -*di* after vowels).

In this SVO version of the language, numerals occur after nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you'd say "one berry" *mogidi idi*, "two berries" *muogi khuozo*, and "three berries" *muogi vun*. The form of "berry" changes from the singular *mogidi* to the unmarked plural *muogi* in these examples.

As in the previous option, number will be reinforced in the verb system, so there will be an agreement marker on the verb. The agreement affixes will be grammaticalized forms of the third-person pronouns: ***te*** "he/she/it" will occur as

an affix on the verb when its subject is singular, and ***kol*** "they" will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is plural.

For this particular system, verbs will agree with their subjects in number with an agreement-marking prefix: *te-/tie-/t-* will indicate a singular subject, and *ko(l)-/kuo(l)-* will indicate a plural subject.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence now looks like this:

> "The bear is eating berries."
> [bears-sg] [sg-eat] [berries]
> *Kuviedi tienum muogi.*

In this template, the plural noun "berries" is unmarked while the singular "bear" takes a singular affix. Also, the verb "is eating" is marked with a singular subject agreement marker ("bear" is singular and is the subject of the verb).

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SVO/Singular/Decision Point 4**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fiedon options or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fiedon/VSO/Decision Point 3: Noun Number

Fiedon *Click to go back*	VSO *Click to go back*	Number *You are here*	*Case*	*Tense/Aspect*

So far, you have made two selections: Fiedon sound changes (Set C) and VSO word order. The basic foundations for the five sentences for translation are provided here:

1. *Num kuve muogi.*
   [eat] [bear] [berry]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Vozyo kiza vul.*
   [swim] [otter] [lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zheko zhin ikhu paki.*
   [give] [mouse] [seed] [bird]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Wieke adaf ati voyu.*
   [steal] [fox] [den] [wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Sieki paki kuzi.*
   [land] [bird] [branch]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

None of these forms are final, and sentences 2-5, especially, have structures that will be shaped over the course of the next three decisions.

For this particular language, having a head-initial order means verbs will occur at the beginning of clauses, any adpositions will be prepositions, and possessors will follow the possessed noun (as in sentence 4). Manner adverbs (i.e. *how* an action is completed, such as *joyfully*), spatial adverbs (i.e. *where* something takes place, such as *here* or *there*), and any preposition phrases occur at the end of the clause (after the object), as in sentences 2 and 5. Temporal adverbs (i.e. *when* something happens, such as *now* or *then*) occur directly after the verb. That information is summarized in this bulleted list for reference:

- Verb - Subject - Object
- Verb - Subject - Object - Preposition Phrase - Manner/Location Adverb
- Verb - Temporal Adverb - Subject - Object
- Preposition - Noun Phrase
- Noun - Possessor

The next decision you need to make focuses on noun number.

Noun Number Introduction

Languages differ in what information speakers need to mark. One kind of marking that languages may require is number marking on the nouns. Some languages require speakers to mark nouns to indicate whether they are referring to one or more than one entity. The most common number distinctions made in languages are between singular and plural nouns. A singular noun refers to one (and only one) entity, such as *dog*. A plural noun refers to two or more entities, as in *dogs*.

When pieces of grammatical information are marked, one form can be (and often is) an unmarked form. For instance, in English, the singular *dog* doesn't have any marking on it. It is the bare form of the noun. The plural form, *dogs*, is created through the addition of a suffix, so it is a marked form. You'll get to choose if the language marks number on nouns and, if it does, which form is marked.

Choosing to mark number will introduce a new unit into the language, an affix (a term that refers to both prefixes and suffixes) that is a grammaticalized form of either ***wun*** "three" (for a plural marker) or ***iti*** "one" (for a singular marker). Grammaticalization is a process where a full lexical item, such as a noun, verb, adjective, or numeral in the language, becomes associated with a grammatical use, such as a number-marking affix on nouns.

During the grammaticalization process, the forms are often reduced phonologically, so the grammatical version differs from the full lexical version. For example, in the option where plural nouns are marked, the language will have an affix form that originated from ***wun*** that looks different from the word for "three," which also came from the proto-form ***wun***.

Fiedon/VSO/No Number

If you choose this option, nouns will not distinguish singular and plural forms—a bare noun could be translated both ways. For instance, **adaf** means both "fox" and "foxes."

In this VSO version of the language, numerals occur after nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you'd say "one berry" *muogi idi*, "two berries" *muogi khuozo*, and "three berries" *muogi vun*. The form of "berry" does not change across the three forms.

For this particular language, no number marking on the nouns has one other effect: there will be no subject agreement marking on the verb.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence remains the same (for the time being):

> "The bear is eating berries."
> [eat] [bear] [berry]
> *Num kuve muogi.*

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/No Number/Decision Point 4**.

Fiedon/VSO/Plural Marked

If you choose this option, singular and plural forms will be distinguished in the language. The singular form will be unmarked, and the plural form will be marked by an affix that is a grammaticalized form of ***wun** "three." For this language option, plural nouns occur with a suffix (-*un* after consonants and -*n* after vowels).

In this VSO version of the language, numerals occur after nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you'd say "one berry" *muogi idi*, "two berries" *muogin khuozo*, and "three berries" *muogin vun*. The form of "berry" changes from the unmarked singular *muogi* to the plural *muogin* in these examples.

Additionally, number will be reinforced in the verb system, so there will be an agreement marker on the verb. The agreement affixes will be grammaticalized forms of the third-person pronouns: ***te*** "he/she/it" will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is singular, and ***kol*** "they" will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is plural.

In this system, verbs will agree with their subjects in number with an agreement-marking suffix: *-te/-de* will indicate a singular subject, and *-ko/-go* will indicate a plural subject.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence now looks like this:

> "The bear is eating berries."
> [eat-sg] [bear] [berry-pl]
> *Nute kuve muogin.*

In this template, "bear" is unmarked while "berries" takes a plural affix. Also, the verb "is eating" is marked with a singular subject agreement marker ("bear" is singular and is the subject of the verb).

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/Plural/Decision Point 4**.

Fiedon/VSO/Singular Marked

If you choose this option, singular and plural forms will be distinguished in the language, but in the opposite way from the previous option. For this system, the plural form will be unmarked, and the singular form will be marked by an affix that is a grammaticalized form of ***iti*** "one." For this particular option, singular nouns occur with a suffix (*-i* after consonants, and *-di* after vowels).

In this VSO version of the language, numerals occur after nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you'd say "one berry" *mogidi idi*, "two berries" *muogi khuozo*, and "three berries" *muogi vun*. The form of "berry" changes from the singular *mogidi* to the unmarked plural *muogi* in these examples.

As in the previous option, number will be reinforced in the verb system, so there will be an agreement marker on the verb. The agreement affixes will be grammaticalized forms of the third-person pronouns: ***te*** "he/she/it" will occur as

an affix on the verb when its subject is singular, and ***kol*** "they" will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is plural.

For this particular system, verbs will agree with their subjects in number with an agreement-marking suffix: *-te/-de* will indicate a singular subject, and *-ko/-go* will indicate a plural subject.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence now looks like this:

> "The bear is eating berries."
> [eat-sg] [bears-sg] [berries]
> *Nute kuviedi muogi.*

In this template, the plural noun "berries" is unmarked while the singular "bear" takes a singular affix. Also, the verb "is eating" is marked with a singular subject agreement marker ("bear" is singular and is the subject of the verb).

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/Singular/Decision Point 4**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fiedon options or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

DP4: Noun Case

This section presents all landing pages and descriptions of options for the fourth major decision point.

Fedõ/SOV/No Number
Decision Point 4: Noun Case

Fedõ *Click to go back*	**SOV** *Click to go back*	**No Number** *Click to go back*	**Case** *You are here*	*Tense/Aspect*

You have now made three decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SOV word order, and no number marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kufe mogi nõ.*
   [bear] [berries] [eat]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *'Isa wū osho.*
   [otters] [lake] [swim]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Yẽ ihu pa'i ēgo.*
   [mouse] [seeds] [bird] [give]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adā oyu ãji we'e.*
   [fox] [wolf] [den] [steal]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pa'i kushi shēghi.*
   [birds] [branches] [land]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

You have chosen to not distinguish number on the nouns, which means that, in this language, a noun like **kufe** can indicate any number of bears, whether it is a single bear, two bears, or a whole den full of bears.

You may notice that the sentence foundations—how they look in the language—have not shifted from the last decision point. What has changed is that the English translations in brackets reflect number distinctions that the language does not. For instance, **kushi** is translated as "branches" because the sentence calls for a plural interpretation. Speakers can still indicate number if they need to or if context doesn't make it clear, such as providing a numerical modifier or using an adjective like "many" with the noun:

ichi kufe	"one bear"
wõ kufe	"three bears"
õva kufe	"many bears"

The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

Noun Case Introduction

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun's job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like **'isa** ("otter") may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

Fedõ/SOV/No Number/No Case

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
ahfo	"belly"	in
uti	"head"	on, on top of
pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)
seko	"home"	of (possession)

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:

> *Yẽ ihu pa'i pã ēgo.*
> mouse seeds bird to give
> "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun **pa'i** ("bird") is followed by the postposition **pã** to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full postposition phrase is positioned directly before the verb, as any other postposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to .

Fedõ/SOV/No Number/Two Cases

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
ahfo	"belly"	in
uti	"head"	on, on top of
pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb **sion** "to shade."

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:

Yẽ ihu pa'iso pã ēgo.
mouse seeds bird-non.core to give
"The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun **pa'i** ("bird") occurs with the non-core case suffix **-so** to mark its role as an object of the postposition **pã**. Together, the phrase **pa'iso pã** indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full postposition phrase is positioned directly before the verb, as any other postposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/Decision Point 5**.

Fedõ/SOV/No Number/Many Cases

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

Root	Meaning	Case	Fedõ/SOV
—	—	nominative (subject)	—
***ʔela**	to take	accusative (direct object of verb)	-(')e
***fawe**	to arrive	dative (recipient or beneficiary)	-fo
***hopa**	to follow	genitive (possessor)	-(h)o
***imha**	to stand	locative (general location)	-ma

GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE "MANY CASES" OPTION

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

Yẽ ihu'e pa'ifo ēgo.
mouse seeds-accusative bird-dative give
"The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The subject is unmarked, so *yẽ* ("mouse") appears in its bare form. As the direct object of the verb, *ihu'e* ("seeds") occurs with the accusative suffix. Finally, the indirect object, *pa'ifo* ("the bird"), carries the dative case marker. In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be subject - direct object - indirect object - verb).

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/Decision Point 5**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fedõ/SOV/Plural
Decision Point 4: Noun Case

Fedõ	SOV	Plural	Case	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*	

You have now made three decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SOV word order, and number marking with a marked plural form. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1.   *Kufe umogi chenõ.*
    [bear] [pl-berry] [sg-eat]
    "The bear is eating berries."

2.   *U'isa wū kolosho.*
    [pl-otter] [lake] [pl-swim]
    "The otters swam in the lake."

3.   *Yẽ unihu pa'i chēgo.*
    [mouse] [pl-seed] [bird] [sg-give]
    "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4.   *Adā oyu ãji chewe'e.*
    [fox] [wolf] [den] [sg-steal]
    "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5.   *Uba'i ugushi kozhēghi.*
    [pl-bird] [pl-branch] [pl-land]
    "The birds are landing on the branches."

You have chosen to distinguish number on the nouns with an unmarked singular and marked plural form. In this language, a bare noun like **kufe** indicates a single bear while the marked form **ugufe** (where a plural prefix occurs with the noun) indicates more than one bear. As in this example, some noun roots have sound changes when appearing with the plural prefix.

This number system is reified in the verbs, which carry an agreement marker to indicate whether the subject of the verb is singular or plural. For instance, the verb meaning "give" in sentence 3 is **chēgo**, which occurs with a singular prefix to indicate the subject, **yẽ** ("mouse"), is singular.

The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

Noun Case Introduction

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun's job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like *'isa* ("otter") may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

Fedõ/SOV/Plural/No Case

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
ahfo	"belly"	in
uti	"head"	on, on top of
pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)
seko	"home"	of (possession)

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:

Yẽ unihu pa'i pã chēgo.
mouse pl-seed bird to sg-give
"The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun **pa'i** ("bird") is followed by the postposition **pã** to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full postposition phrase is positioned directly before the verb, as any other postposition phrase would be.

Fedõ/SOV/Plural/Two Cases

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
ahfo	"belly"	in
uti	"head"	on, on top of
pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb **sion** "to shade."

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:

Yẽ unihu pa'iso pã chēgo.
mouse pl-seed bird-non.core to sg-give
"The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun **pa'i** ("bird") occurs with the non-core case suffix **-so** to mark its role as an object of the postposition **pã**. Together, the phrase **pa'iso pã** indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full postposition phrase is positioned directly before the verb, as any other postposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to .

Fedõ/SOV/Plural/Many Cases

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

Root	Meaning	Case	Fedõ/SOV
—	—	nominative (subject)	—
*?ela	to take	accusative (direct object of verb)	-(')e
*fawe	to arrive	dative (recipient or beneficiary)	-fo
*hopa	to follow	genitive (possessor)	-(h)o
*imha	to stand	locative (general location)	-ma

GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE "MANY CASES" OPTION

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

> *Yẽ unihu'e pa'ifo chēgo.*
> mouse pl-seed-accusative bird-dative sg-give
> "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The subject is unmarked, so **yẽ** ("mouse") appears in its bare form. As the direct object of the verb, **unihu'e** ("seeds") occurs with the accusative suffix. Finally, the indirect object, **pa'ifo** ("the bird"), carries the dative case marker. In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be subject - direct object - indirect object - verb).

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/Decision Point 5**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fedõ/SOV/Singular
Decision Point 4: Noun Case

Fedõ *Click to go back*	SOV *Click to go back*	Singular *Click to go back*	Case *You are here*	*Tense/Aspect*

You have now made three decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SOV word order, and number marking with a marked singular form. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Igufe mogi chenõ.*
   [sg-bears] [berries] [sg-eat]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *'Isa iwū kolosho.*
   [otters] [sg-lakes] [pl-swim]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Iyẽ ihu iba'i chēgo.*
   [sg-mice] [seeds] [sg-birds] [sg-give]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Tadā toyu tãji chewe'e.*
   [sg-foxes] [sg-wolves] [sg-dens] [sg-steal]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pa'i kushi kozhēghi.*
   [birds] [branches] [pl-land]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

You have chosen to distinguish number on the nouns with an unmarked plural and marked singular form. In this language, a bare noun like **kufe** indicates more than one bear while the marked form **igufe** (where a singular prefix occurs with the noun) indicates a single bear. As in this example, some noun roots have sound changes when appearing with the singulative prefix.

This number system is reified in the verbs, which carry an agreement marker to indicate whether the subject of the verb is singular or plural. For instance, the verb meaning "give" in sentence 3 is **chēgo**, which occurs with a singular prefix to indicate the subject, **iyẽ** ("mouse"), is singular.

The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

Noun Case Introduction

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun's job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like **'isa** ("otters") may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

Fedõ/SOV/Singular/No Case

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
ahfo	"belly"	in
uti	"head"	on, on top of
pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)
seko	"home"	of (possession)

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:

Iyẽ ihu iba'i pã chẽgo.
sg-mice seeds sg-birds to sg-give
"The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun **iba'i** ("bird") is followed by the postposition **pã** to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full postposition phrase is positioned directly before the verb, as any other postposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to .

Fedõ/SOV/Singular/Two Cases

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
*ahfo	"belly"	in
*uti	"head"	on, on top of
*pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***sion** "to shade."

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:

> *Iyẽ ihu iba'iso pã chēgo.*
> sg-mice seeds sg-birds-non.core to sg-give
> "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun **iba'i** ("bird") occurs with the non-core case suffix **-so** to mark its role as an object of the postposition **pã**. Together, the phrase **iba'iso pã** indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full postposition phrase is positioned directly before the verb, as any other postposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to .

Fedõ/SOV/Singular/Many Cases

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

Root	Meaning	Case	Fedõ/SOV
—	—	nominative (subject)	—
*ʔela	to take	accusative (direct object of verb)	-(')e
*fawe	to arrive	dative (recipient or beneficiary)	-fo
*hopa	to follow	genitive (possessor)	-(h)o
*imha	to stand	locative (general location)	-ma

GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE "MANY CASES" OPTION

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

> Iyẽ ihu'e iba'ifo chēgo.
> sg-mice seeds-accusative sg-birds-dative sg-give
> "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The subject is unmarked, so **iyẽ** ("mouse") appears in its bare form. As the direct object of the verb, **ihu'e** ("seeds") occurs with the accusative suffix. Finally, the indirect object, **iba'ifo** ("the bird"), carries the dative case marker. In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be subject - direct object - indirect object - verb).

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/Decision Point 5**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fedõ/SVO/No Number
Decision Point 4: Noun Case

Fedõ *Click to go back*	SVO *Click to go back*	No Number *Click to go back*	Case *You are here*	*Tense/Aspect*

You have now made three decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SVO word order, and no number marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kufe nõ mogi.*
   [bear] [eat] [berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *'Isa osho wū.*
   [otters] [swim] [lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Yẽ ēgo ihu pa'i.*
   [mouse] [give] [seeds] [bird]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adā we'e ãji oyu.*
   [fox] [steal] [den] [wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pa'i shēghi kushi.*
   [birds] [land] [branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

You have chosen to not distinguish number on the nouns, which means that, in this language, a noun like **kufe** can indicate any number of bears, whether it is a single bear, two bears, or a whole den full of bears.

You may notice that the sentence foundations—how they look in the language—have not shifted from the last decision point. What has changed is that the English translations in brackets reflect number distinctions that the language does not. For instance, **kushi** is translated as "branches" because the sentence calls for a plural interpretation. Speakers can still indicate number if they need to or if context doesn't make it clear, such as providing a numerical modifier or using an adjective like "many" with the noun:

kufe ichi	"one bear"
kufe wõ	"three bears"
kufe õva	"many bears"

The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

Noun Case Introduction

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun's job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like *'isa* ("otter") may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

Fedõ/SVO/No Number/No Case

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
ahfo	"belly"	in
uti	"head"	on, on top of
pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)
seko	"home"	of (possession)

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:

Yẽ ēgo ihu pã pa'i.
mouse give seeds to bird
"The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun ***pa'i*** ("bird") is preceded by the preposition ***pã*** to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as any other preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SVO/No Number/No Case/Decision Point 5**.

Fedõ/SVO/No Number/Two Cases

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
*ahfo	"belly"	in
*uti	"head"	on, on top of
*pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ****sion*** "to shade."

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:

Yẽ ēgo ihu pã shoba'i.
mouse give seeds to non.core-bird
"The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun **pa'i** ("bird") occurs with the non-core case prefix **sh(o)-** to mark its role as an object of the preposition **pã**. Together, the phrase **pã shoba'i** indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause like any other preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/Decision Point 5**.

Fedõ/SVO/No Number/Many Cases

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

Root	Meaning	Case	Fedõ/SVO
—	—	nominative (subject)	—
***ʔela**	to take	accusative (direct object of verb)	e-/l-
***fawe**	to arrive	dative (recipient or beneficiary)	f(o)-
***hopa**	to follow	genitive (possessor)	o(b)-
***imha**	to stand	locative (general location)	im-/e-

GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE "MANY CASES" OPTION

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

Yẽ ēgo foba'i lihu.
mouse give dative-bird accusative-seeds
"The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The subject is unmarked, so *yẽ* ("mouse") appears in its bare form. As the direct object of the verb, *lihu* ("seeds") occurs with the accusative prefix. Finally, the indirect object, *foba'i* ("the bird"), carries the dative case marker. In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be subject - verb - indirect object - direct object).

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/Decision Point 5**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fedõ/SVO/Plural
Decision Point 4: Noun Case

Fedõ	SVO	Plural	Case	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	Click to go back	Click to go back	You are here	

You have now made three decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SVO word order, and number marking with a marked plural form. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kufe chenõ mogẽ.*
   [bear] [sg-eat] [berry-pl]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *'Isã kolosho wū.*
   [otter-pl] [pl-swim] [lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Yẽ chēgo ihõ pa'i.*
   [mouse] [sg-give] [seed-pl] [bird]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adā chewe'e ãji oyu.*
   [fox] [sg-steal] [den] [wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pa'ẽ kozhēghi kushẽ.*
   [bird-pl] [pl-land] [branch-pl]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

You have chosen to distinguish number on the nouns with an unmarked singular and marked plural form. In this language, a bare noun like **yẽ** indicates a single mouse while the marked form **yinõ** (where a plural suffix occurs with the noun) indicates more than one mouse. As in this example, some noun roots have sound changes when appearing with the plural suffix, and some nouns, like **kufe/kufẽ** ("bear/bears") shift only in nasality of the final vowel.

This number system is reified in the verbs, which carry an agreement marker to indicate whether the subject of the verb is singular or plural. For instance, the verb meaning "give" in sentence 3 is **chēgo**, which occurs with a singular prefix to indicate the subject, **yẽ** ("mouse"), is singular.

The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

Noun Case Introduction

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun's job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like *'isa* ("otter") may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

Fedõ/SVO/Plural/No Case

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
ahfo	"belly"	in
uti	"head"	on, on top of
pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)
seko	"home"	of (possession)

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:

Yẽ chēgo ihõ pã pa'i.
mouse sg-give seed-pl to bird
"The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun *pa'i* ("bird") is preceded by the preposition *pã* to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause (where any other preposition phrase would occur).

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SVO/Plural/No Case/Decision Point 5**.

Fedõ/SVO/Plural/Two Cases

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
ahfo	"belly"	in
uti	"head"	on, on top of
pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***sion*** "to shade."

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:

> *Yẽ chēgo ihõ pã shoba'i.*
> mouse sg-give seed-pl to non.core-bird
> "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun *pa'i* ("bird") occurs with the non-core case prefix *sh(o)-* to mark its role as an object of the preposition *pã*. Together, the phrase *pã shoba'i* indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as any other preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/Decision Point 5**.

Fedõ/SVO/Plural/Many Cases

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

Root	Meaning	Case	Fedõ/SVO
—	—	nominative (subject)	—
*ʔela	to take	accusative (direct object of verb)	e-/l-
*fawe	to arrive	dative (recipient or beneficiary)	f(o)-
*hopa	to follow	genitive (possessor)	o(b)-
*imha	to stand	locative (general location)	im-/e-

GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE "MANY CASES" OPTION

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

> *Yẽ chēgo foba'i lihõ.*
> mouse sg-give dative-bird accusative-seed-pl
> "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The subject is unmarked, so *yẽ* ("mouse") appears in its bare form. As the direct object of the verb, *lihõ* ("seeds") occurs with the accusative prefix in its plural form. Finally, the indirect object, *foba'i* ("the bird"), carries the dative case marker. In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be subject - verb - indirect object - direct object).

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/Decision Point 5**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fedõ/SVO/Singular
Decision Point 4: Noun Case

Fedõ *Click to go back*	SVO *Click to go back*	Singular *Click to go back*	Case *You are here*	*Tense/Aspect*

You have now made three decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SVO word order, and number marking with a marked singular form. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kufechi chenõ mogi.*
   [bears-sg] [sg-eat] [berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *'Isa kolosho wuli.*
   [otters] [pl-swim] [lakes-sg]
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Yini chēgo ihu pa'ichi.*
   [mice-sg] [sg-give] [seeds] [birds-sg]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Adafi chewe'e ãjichi oyuchi.*
   [foxes-sg] [sg-steal] [dens-sg] [wolves-sg]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Pa'i kozhēghi kushi.*
   [birds] [pl-land] [branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

You have chosen to distinguish number on the nouns with an unmarked plural and marked singular form. In this language, a bare noun like **kufe** indicates more than one bear while the marked form **kufechi** (where a singular suffix occurs with the noun) indicates a single bear. As these examples indicate, some noun roots have sound changes when appearing with the singulative suffix, such as **yẽ/ yini** ("mice/mouse").

This number system is reified in the verbs, which carry an agreement marker to indicate whether the subject of the verb is singular or plural. For instance, the verb meaning "give" in sentence 3 is **chēgo**, which occurs with a singular prefix to indicate the subject, **yini** ("mouse"), is singular.

The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

Noun Case Introduction

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun's job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like *'isa* ("otters") may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

Fedõ/SVO/Singular/No Case

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
ahfo	"belly"	in
uti	"head"	on, on top of
pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)
seko	"home"	of (possession)

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:

Yini chēgo ihu pã pa'ichi.
mice-sg sg-give seeds to birds-sg
"The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun **pa'ichi** ("bird") is preceded by the preposition **pã** to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as any preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SVO/Singular/No Case/Decision Point 5**.

Fedõ/SVO/Singular/Two Cases

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
ahfo	"belly"	in
uti	"head"	on, on top of
pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***sion*** "to shade."

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:

> *Yini chēgo ihu pã shoba'ichi.*
> mice-sg sg-give seeds non.core-birds-sg
> "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun **pa'ichi** ("bird") occurs with the non-core case prefix **sh(o)-** to mark its role as an object of the preposition **pã**. Together, the phrase **pã shobai'chi** indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as any other preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/Decision Point 5**.

Fedõ/SVO/Singular/Many Cases

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

Root	Meaning	Case	Fedõ/SVO
—	—	nominative (subject)	—
*ʔela	to take	accusative (direct object of verb)	e-/l-
*fawe	to arrive	dative (recipient or beneficiary)	f(o)-
*hopa	to follow	genitive (possessor)	o(b)-
*imha	to stand	locative (general location)	im-/e-

GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE "MANY CASES" OPTION

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

> *Yini chēgo foba'ichi lihu.*
> mice-sg sg-give dative-birds-sg accusative-seeds
> "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The subject is unmarked, so **yini** ("mouse") appears in its bare singulative form. As the direct object of the verb, **lihu** ("seeds") occurs with the accusative prefix. Finally, the indirect object, **foba'ichi** ("the bird"), carries the dative case marker. In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be subject - verb - indirect object - direct object).

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/Decision Point 5**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fedõ/VSO/No Number
Decision Point 4: Noun Case

Fedõ *Click to go back*	**VSO** *Click to go back*	**No Number** *Click to go back*	**Case** *You are here*	*Tense/Aspect*

You have now made three decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), VSO word order, and no number marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nõ kufe mogi.*
   [eat] [bear] [berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Osho 'isa wū.*
   [swim] [otters] [lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ēgo yẽ ihu pa'i.*
   [give] [mouse] [seeds] [bird]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *We'e adā ãji oyu.*
   [steal] [fox] [den] [wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Shēghi pa'i kushi.*
   [land] [birds] [branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

You have chosen to not distinguish number on the nouns, which means that, in this language, a noun like **kufe** can indicate any number of bears, whether it is a single bear, two bears, or a whole den full of bears.

You may notice that the sentence foundations—how they look in the language—have not shifted from the last decision point. What has changed is that the English translations in brackets reflect number distinctions that the language does not. For instance, **kushi** is translated as "branches" because the sentence calls for a plural interpretation. Speakers can still indicate number if they need to or if context doesn't make it clear, such as providing a numerical modifier or using an adjective like "many" with the noun:

kufe ichi	"one bear"
kufe wõ	"three bears"
kufe õva	"many bears"

The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

Noun Case Introduction

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun's job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like *'isa* ("otter") may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

Fedõ/VSO/No Number/No Case

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
*ahfo	"belly"	in
*uti	"head"	on, on top of
*pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)
*seko	"home"	of (possession)

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:

Ēgo yẽ ihu pã pa'i.
give mouse seeds to bird
"The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun **pa'i** ("bird") is preceded by the preposition **pã** to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as other preposition phrases would be.

If you choose this option, go to .

Fedõ/VSO/No Number/Two Cases

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
ahfo	"belly"	in
uti	"head"	on, on top of
pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***sion** "to shade."

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:

Ēgo yẽ ihu pã shoba'i.
give mouse seeds to non.core-bird
"The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun *pa'i* ("bird") occurs with the non-core case prefix *sh(o)-* to mark its role as an object of the preposition *pã*. Together, the phrase *pã shoba'i* indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause like any other preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/Decision Point 5**.

Fedõ/VSO/No Number/Many Cases

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

Root	Meaning	Case	Fedõ/VSO
—	—	nominative (subject)	—
*ʔela	to take	accusative (direct object of verb)	e-/l-
*fawe	to arrive	dative (recipient or beneficiary)	f(o)-
*hopa	to follow	genitive (possessor)	o(b)-
*imha	to stand	locative (general location)	im-/e-

GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE "MANY CASES" OPTION

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

Ēgo yẽ foba'i lihu.
mouse give dative-bird accusative-seeds
"The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The subject is unmarked, so *yẽ* ("mouse") appears in its bare form. As the direct object of the verb, *lihu* ("seeds") occurs with the accusative prefix. Finally, the indirect object, *foba'i* ("the bird"), carries the dative case marker. In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be verb - subject - indirect object - direct object).

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/Decision Point 5**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fedõ/VSO/Plural
Decision Point 4: Noun Case

Fedõ	VSO	Plural	Case	*Tense/Aspect*
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*	

You have now made three decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), VSO word order, and number marking with a marked plural form. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nõje kufe mogẽ.*
    [eat-sg] [bear] [berry-pl]
    "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Oshogo 'isã wū.*
    [swim-pl] [otter-pl] [lake]
    "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ēgoche yẽ ihõ pa'i.*
    [give-sg] [mouse] [seed-pl] [bird]
    "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *We'eche adā ãji oyu.*
    [steal-sg] [fox] [den] [wolf]
    "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Shēghigo pa'ẽ kushẽ.*
    [land-pl] [bird-pl] [branch-pl]
    "The birds are landing on the branches."

You have chosen to distinguish number on the nouns with an unmarked singular and marked plural form. In this language, a bare noun like **yẽ** indicates a single mouse while the marked form **yinõ** (where a plural suffix occurs with the noun) indicates more than one mouse. As in this example, some noun roots have sound changes when appearing with the plural suffix, and some nouns, like **kufe/kufẽ** ("bear/bears") shift only in nasality of the final vowel.

This number system is reified in the verbs, which carry an agreement marker to indicate whether the subject of the verb is singular or plural. For instance, the verb meaning "give" in sentence 3 is **ēgoche**, which occurs with a singular suffix to indicate the subject, **yẽ** ("mouse"), is singular.

The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

Noun Case Introduction

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun's job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like *'isa* ("otter") may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

Fedõ/VSO/Plural/No Case

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
ahfo	"belly"	in
uti	"head"	on, on top of
pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)
seko	"home"	of (possession)

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:

> *Ēgoche yẽ ihõ pã pa'i.*
> give-sg mouse seed-pl to bird
> "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun **pa'i** ("bird") is preceded by the preposition **pã** to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause (where any other preposition phrase would occur).

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/VSO/Plural/No Case/Decision Point 5**.

Fedõ/VSO/Plural/Two Cases

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
*ahfo	"belly"	in
*uti	"head"	on, on top of
*pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***sion** "to shade."

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:

> *Ēgoche yẽ ihõ pã shoba'i.*
> give-sg mouse seed-pl to non.core-bird
> "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun *pa'i* ("bird") occurs with the non-core case prefix *sh(o)-* to mark its role as an object of the preposition *pã*. Together, the phrase *pã shoba'i* indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as any other preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/Decision Point 5**.

Fedõ/VSO/Plural/Many Cases

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

Root	Meaning	Case	Fedõ/VSO
—	—	nominative (subject)	—
*Ɂela	to take	accusative (direct object of verb)	e-/l-
*fawe	to arrive	dative (recipient or beneficiary)	f(o)-
*hopa	to follow	genitive (possessor)	o(b)-
*imha	to stand	locative (general location)	im-/e-

GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE "MANY CASES" OPTION

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

> *Ēgoche yẽ foba'i lihõ.*
> give-sg mouse dative-bird accusative-seed-pl
> "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The subject is unmarked, so *yẽ* ("mouse") appears in its bare form. As the direct object of the verb, *lihõ* ("seeds") occurs with the accusative prefix in its plural form. Finally, the indirect object, *foba'i* ("the bird"), carries the dative case marker. In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be verb - subject - indirect object - direct object).

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/Decision Point 5**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fedõ/VSO/Singular
Decision Point 4: Noun Case

Fedõ *Click to go back*	VSO *Click to go back*	Singular *Click to go back*	Case *You are here*	*Tense/Aspect*

You have now made three decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), VSO word order, and number marking with a marked singular form. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nõje kufechi mogi.*
   [eat-sg] [bears-sg] [berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Oshogo 'isa wuli.*
   [swim-pl] [otters] [lakes-sg]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ēgoche yini ihu pa'ichi.*
   [give-sg] [mice-sg] [seeds] [birds-sg]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *We'eche adafi ãjichi oyuchi.*
   [steal-sg] [foxes-sg] [dens-sg] [wolves-sg]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Shēghigo pa'i kushi.*
   [land-pl] [birds] [branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

You have chosen to distinguish number on the nouns with an unmarked plural and marked singular form. In this language, a bare noun like **kufe** indicates more than one bear while the marked form **kufechi** (where a singular suffix occurs with the noun) indicates a single bear. As these examples indicate, some noun roots have sound changes when appearing with the singulative suffix, such as **yẽ/yini** ("mice/mouse").

This number system is reified in the verbs, which carry an agreement marker to indicate whether the subject of the verb is singular or plural. For instance, the verb meaning "give" in sentence 3 is **ēgoche**, which occurs with a singular suffix to indicate the subject, **yini** ("mouse"), is singular.

The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

Noun Case Introduction

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun's job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like *'isa* ("otters") may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

Fedõ/VSO/Singular/No Case

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
ahfo	"belly"	in
uti	"head"	on, on top of
pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)
seko	"home"	of (possession)

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:

> *Ēgoche yini ihu pã pa'ichi.*
> give-sg mice-sg seeds to birds-sg
> "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun **pa'ichi** ("bird") is preceded by the preposition **pã** to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as any preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/VSO/Singular/No Case/Decision Point 5**.

Fedõ/VSO/Singular/Two Cases

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
ahfo	"belly"	in
uti	"head"	on, on top of
pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***sion** "to shade."

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:

Ēgoche yini ihu pã shoba'ichi.
give-sg mice-sg seeds non.core-birds-sg
"The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun **pa'ichi** ("bird") occurs with the non-core case prefix **sh(o)-** to mark its role as an object of the preposition **pã**. Together, the phrase **pã shobai'chi** indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as any other preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/Decision Point 5**.

Fedõ/VSO/Singular/Many Cases

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

Root	Meaning	Case	Fedõ/VSO
—	—	nominative (subject)	—
*?ela	to take	accusative (direct object of verb)	e-/l-
*fawe	to arrive	dative (recipient or beneficiary)	f(o)-
*hopa	to follow	genitive (possessor)	o(b)-
*imha	to stand	locative (general location)	im-/e-

GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE "MANY CASES" OPTION

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

> Ēgoche yini foba'ichi lihu.
> give-sg mice-sg dative-birds-sg accusative-seeds
> "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The subject is unmarked, so **yini** ("mouse") appears in its bare singulative form. As the direct object of the verb, **lihu** ("seeds") occurs with the accusative prefix. Finally, the indirect object, **foba'ichi** ("the bird"), carries the dative case marker. In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be verb - subject - indirect object - direct object).

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/Decision Point 5**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fetèn/SOV/No Number
Decision Point 4: Noun Case

Fetèn	SOV	No Number	Case	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*	

You have now made three decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SOV word order, and no number marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuf moke num.*
   [bear] [berries] [eat]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Is ul osyè.*
   [otters] [lake] [swim]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *In io pae efk.*
   [mouse] [seeds] [bird] [give]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Atèf oyo ante we.*
   [fox] [wolf] [den] [steal]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pae kuse selke.*
   [birds] [branches] [land]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

You have chosen to not distinguish number on the nouns, which means that, in this language, a noun like **kuf** can indicate any number of bears, whether it is a single bear, two bears, or a whole den full of bears.

You may notice that the sentence foundations—how they look in the language—have not shifted from the last decision point. What has changed is that the English translations in brackets reflect number distinctions that the language does not. For instance, **kuse** is translated as "branches" because the sentence calls for a plural interpretation. Speakers can still indicate number if they need to or if context doesn't make it clear, such as providing a numerical modifier or using an adjective like "many" with the noun:

ite kuf	"one bear"
un kuf	"three bears"
omp kuf	"many bears"

The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

Noun Case Introduction

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun's job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like **is** ("otter") may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

Fetèn/SOV/No Number/No Case

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
ahfo	"belly"	in
uti	"head"	on, on top of
pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)
seko	"home"	of (possession)

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:

In io pae pa efk.
mouse seeds bird to give
"The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun **pae** ("bird") is followed by the postposition **pa** to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full postposition phrase is positioned directly before the verb, as other postposition phrases would be.

If you choose this option, go to .

Fetèn/SOV/No Number/Two Cases

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
ahfo	"belly"	in
uti	"head"	on, on top of
pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***sion*** "to shade."

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:

> *In io pis pa efk.*
> mouse seeds bird-non.core to give
> "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun **pis** ("bird") occurs in its non-core case form to mark its role as an object of the postposition **pa**. Together, the phrase **pis pa** indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full postposition phrase is positioned directly before the verb, as other postposition phrases would be.

If you choose this option, go to .

Fetèn/SOV/No Number/Many Cases

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

Root	Meaning	Case	Fetèn/SOV
—	—	nominative (subject)	—
?ela	to take	accusative (direct object of verb)	—/*
fawe	to arrive	dative (recipient or beneficiary)	-f(è)
hopa	to follow	genitive (possessor)	—/*
imha	to stand	locative (general location)	-m(è)

GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE "MANY CASES" OPTION

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences. Due to sound changes, the accusative and genitive forms have collapsed, and the roots with these forms will often change without an additional affix. If the root does not change, the nominative, accusative, and genitive may all occur in the same form.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

> *In eu pif efk.*

mouse seeds-accusative bird-dative give
"The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The subject is unmarked, so *in* ("mouse") appears in its bare form. As the direct object of the verb, *eu* ("seeds") occurs in its accusative form. Finally, the indirect object, *pif* ("the bird"), carries the dative case marker. In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be subject - direct object - indirect object - verb).

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/Decision Point 5**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fetèn/SOV/Plural
Decision Point 4: Noun Case

Fetèn	SOV	Plural	Case	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*	

You have now made three decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SOV word order, and number marking with a marked plural form. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuf omoke tenom.*
   [bear] [pl-berry] [sg-eat]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Onis ul klosyè.*
   [pl-otter] [lake] [pl-swim]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *In onio pae tefk.*
   [mouse] [pl-seed] [bird] [sg-give]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Atèf oyo ante twe.*
   [fox] [wolf] [den] [sg-steal]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Opae okuse kèselke.*
   [pl-bird] [pl-branch] [pl-land]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

You have chosen to distinguish number on the nouns with an unmarked singular and marked plural form. In this language, a bare noun like **kuf** indicates a single bear while the marked form **okuf** (where a plural prefix occurs with the noun) indicates more than one bear. Some noun roots have sound changes when appearing with the plural prefix, such as **in/unen** ("mouse/mice").

This number system is reified in the verbs, which carry an agreement marker to indicate whether the subject of the verb is singular or plural. For instance, the verb meaning "give" in sentence 3 is **tefk**, which occurs with a singular prefix to indicate the subject, **in** ("mouse"), is singular.

The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

Noun Case Introduction

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun's job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like *is* ("otter") may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

Fetèn/SOV/Plural/No Case

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
ahfo	"belly"	in
uti	"head"	on, on top of
pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)
seko	"home"	of (possession)

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:

In onio pae pa tefk.
mouse pl-seed bird to sg-give
"The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun **pae** ("bird") is followed by the postposition **pa** to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full postposition phrase is positioned directly before the verb, as other postposition phrases would be.

If you choose this option, go to .

Fetèn/SOV/Plural/Two Cases

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
*ahfo	"belly"	in
*uti	"head"	on, on top of
*pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***sion** "to shade."

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:

> *In onio pis pa tefk.*
> mouse pl-seed bird-non.core to sg-give
> "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun **pis** ("bird") occurs in its non-core case form to mark its role as an object of the postposition **pa**. Together, the phrase **pis pa** indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full postposition phrase is positioned directly before the verb, as other postposition phrases would be.

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/Decision Point 5**.

Fetèn/SOV/Plural/Many Cases

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

Root	Meaning	Case	Fetèn/SOV
—	—	nominative (subject)	—
***ʔela**	to take	accusative (direct object of verb)	—/*
***fawe**	to arrive	dative (recipient or beneficiary)	-f(è)
***hopa**	to follow	genitive (possessor)	—/*
***imha**	to stand	locative (general location)	-m(è)

GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE "MANY CASES" OPTION

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences. Due to sound changes, the accusative and genitive forms have collapsed, and the roots with these forms will often change without an additional affix. If the root does not change, the nominative, accusative, and genitive may all occur in the same form.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

> *In oneu pif tefk.*
> mouse pl-seed-accusative bird-dative sg-give
> "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The subject is unmarked, so **in** ("mouse") appears in its bare form. As the direct object of the verb, **oneu** ("seeds") occurs in its plural accusative form. Finally, the

indirect object, *pif* ("the bird"), occurs in its dative form. In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be subject - direct object - indirect object - verb).

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/Decision Point 5**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fetèn/SOV/Singular
Decision Point 4: Noun Case

Fetèn	SOV	Singular	Case	*Tense/Aspect*
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*	

You have now made three decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SOV word order, and number marking with a marked singular form. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Ekuf moke tenom.*
   [sg-bears] [berries] [sg-eat]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Is iol klosyè.*
   [otters] [sg-lakes] [pl-swim]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ien io epae tefk.*
   [sg-mice] [seeds] [sg-birds] [sg-give]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Tatèf toyo tante twe.*
   [sg-foxes] [sg-wolves] [sg-dens] [sg-steal]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pae kuse kèselke.*
   [birds] [branches] [pl-land]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

You have chosen to distinguish number on the nouns with an unmarked plural and marked singular form. In this language, a bare noun like **kuf** indicates more than one bear while the marked form **ekuf** (where a singular prefix occurs with the noun) indicates a single bear. Some noun roots have sound changes when appearing with the singulative prefix, such as **in/ien** ("mice/mouse").

This number system is reified in the verbs, which carry an agreement marker to indicate whether the subject of the verb is singular or plural. For instance, the verb meaning "give" in sentence 3 is **tefk**, which occurs with a singular prefix to indicate the subject, **ien** ("mouse"), is singular.

The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

Noun Case Introduction

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun's job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like **is** ("otters") may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

Fetèn/SOV/Singular/No Case

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
ahfo	"belly"	in
uti	"head"	on, on top of
pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)
seko	"home"	of (possession)

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:

Ien io epae pa tefk.
sg-mice seeds sg-birds to sg-give
"The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun *epae* ("bird") is followed by the postposition *pa* to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full postposition phrase is positioned directly before the verb.

If you choose this option, go to .

Fetèn/SOV/Singular/Two Cases

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
*ahfo	"belly"	in
*uti	"head"	on, on top of
*pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***sion*** "to shade."

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:

> *Ien io epis pa tefk*.
> sg-mice seeds sg-birds-non.core to sg-give
> "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun *epis* ("bird") occurs in its non-core singulative form to mark its role as an object of the postposition *pa*. Together, the phrase *epis pa* indicates that the

bird is a recipient. The full postposition phrase is positioned directly before the verb, as other postposition phrases would be.

Fetèn/SOV/Singular/Many Cases

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

Root	Meaning	Case	Fetèn/SOV
—	—	nominative (subject)	—
*ʔela	to take	accusative (direct object of verb)	—/*
*fawe	to arrive	dative (recipient or beneficiary)	-f(è)
*hopa	to follow	genitive (possessor)	—/*
*imha	to stand	locative (general location)	-m(è)

GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE "MANY CASES" OPTION

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences. Due to sound changes, the accusative and genitive forms have collapsed, and the roots with these forms will often change without an additional affix. If the root does not change, the nominative, accusative, and genitive may all occur in the same form.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

> *Ien eu epif tefk.*
> sg-mice seeds-accusative sg-birds-dative sg-give
> "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The subject is unmarked, so *ien* ("mouse") appears in its bare singulative form. As the direct object of the verb, *eu* ("seeds") occurs in its accusative form. Finally, the indirect object, *epif* ("the bird"), occurs in its dative form. In this option, indirect

objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be subject - direct object - indirect object - verb).

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/Decision Point 5**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fetèn/SVO/No Number
Decision Point 4: Noun Case

Fetèn	SVO	No Number	Case	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*	

You have now made three decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SVO word order, and no number marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuf num moke.*
   [bear] [eat] [berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Is osyè ul.*
   [otters] [swim] [lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *In efk io pae.*
   [mouse] [give] [seeds] [bird]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Atèf we ante oyo.*
   [fox] [steal] [den] [wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Pae selke kuse.*
   [birds] [land] [branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

You have chosen to not distinguish number on the nouns, which means that, in this language, a noun like **kuf** can indicate any number of bears, whether it is a single bear, two bears, or a whole den full of bears.

You may notice that the sentence foundations—how they look in the language— have not shifted from the last decision point. What has changed is that the English translations in brackets reflect number distinctions that the language does not. For instance, **kuse** is translated as "branches" because the sentence calls for a plural interpretation. Speakers can still indicate number if they need to or if context doesn't make it clear, such as providing a numerical modifier or using an adjective like "many" with the noun:

kuf ite	"one bear"
kuf un	"three bears"
kuf omp	"many bears"

The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

Noun Case Introduction

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun's job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like **is** ("otter") may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

Fetèn/SVO/No Number/No Case

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
ahfo	"belly"	in
uti	"head"	on, on top of
pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)
seko	"home"	of (possession)

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:

In efk io pa pae.
mouse give seeds to bird
"The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun **pae** ("bird") is preceded by the preposition **pa** to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as other preposition phrases would be.

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SVO/No Number/No Case/Decision Point 5**.

Fetèn/SVO/No Number/Two Cases

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
ahfo	"belly"	in
uti	"head"	on, on top of
pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***sion*** "to shade."

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:

In efk io pa sepae.
mouse give seeds to non.core-bird
"The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun **pae** ("bird") occurs with the non-core case prefix **se-** to mark its role as an object of the preposition **pa**. Together, the phrase **pa sepae** indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause like any other preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/Decision Point 5**.

Fetèn/SVO/No Number/Many Cases

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

Root	Meaning	Case	Fetèn/SVO
—	—	nominative (subject)	—
*ʔela	to take	accusative (direct object of verb)	l-/—
*fawe	to arrive	dative (recipient or beneficiary)	f(è)-
*hopa	to follow	genitive (possessor)	p-/—
*imha	to stand	locative (general location)	em-/en-/eng-/im-

GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE "MANY CASES" OPTION

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences. Due to sound changes, the accusative and genitive forms have collapsed for some roots. In fact, for some roots, the nominative, accusative, and genitive are the same forms.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

In efk fèpae lio.
mouse give dative-bird accusative-seeds
"The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The subject is unmarked, so ***in*** ("mouse") appears in its bare form. As the direct object of the verb, ***lio*** ("seeds") occurs with the accusative prefix. Finally, the indirect object, ***fèpae*** ("the bird"), carries the dative case marker. In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be subject - verb - indirect object - direct object).

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/Decision Point 5**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fetèn/SVO/Plural
Decision Point 4: Noun Case

Fetèn *Click to go back*	**SVO** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**Case** *You are here*	*Tense/Aspect*

You have now made three decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SVO word order, and number marking with a marked plural form. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuf tenom moken.*
   [bear] [sg-eat] [berry-pl]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Isèn klosyè ul.*
   [otter-pl] [pl-swim] [lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *In tefk ion pae.*
   [mouse] [sg-give] [seed-pl] [bird]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Atèf twe ante oyo.*
   [fox] [sg-steal] [den] [wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paen kèselke kusen.*
   [bird-pl] [pl-land] [branch-pl]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

You have chosen to distinguish number on the nouns with an unmarked singular and marked plural form. In this language, a bare noun like **in** indicates a single mouse while the marked form **inon** (where a plural suffix occurs with the noun) indicates more than one mouse.

This number system is reified in the verbs, which carry an agreement marker to indicate whether the subject of the verb is singular or plural. For instance, the verb meaning "give" in sentence 3 is **tefk**, which occurs with a singular prefix to indicate the subject, **in** ("mouse"), is singular.

The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

<div style="background-color:teal; color:white; text-align:center; font-weight:bold">Noun Case Introduction</div>

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun's job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like *is* ("otter") may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

Fetèn/SVO/Plural/No Case

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
ahfo	"belly"	in
uti	"head"	on, on top of
pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)
seko	"home"	of (possession)

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:

In tefk ion pa pae.
mouse sg-give seed-pl to bird
"The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun *pae* ("bird") is preceded by the preposition *pa* to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause (where any other preposition phrase would occur).

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SVO/Plural/No Case/Decision Point 5**.

Fetèn/SVO/Plural/Two Cases

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
ahfo	"belly"	in
uti	"head"	on, on top of
pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *sion* "to shade."

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:

> *In tefk ion pa sepae.*
> mouse sg-give seed-pl to non.core-bird
> "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun **pae** ("bird") occurs with the non-core case prefix **se-** to mark its role as an object of the preposition **pa**. Together, the phrase **pa sepae** indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as any other preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to .

Fetèn/SVO/Plural/Many Cases

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

Root	Meaning	Case	Fetèn/SVO
—	—	nominative (subject)	—
ʔela	to take	accusative (direct object of verb)	l-/—
fawe	to arrive	dative (recipient or beneficiary)	f(è)-
hopa	to follow	genitive (possessor)	p-/—
imha	to stand	locative (general location)	em-/en-/eng-/im-

GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE "MANY CASES" OPTION

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences. Due to sound changes, the accusative and genitive forms have collapsed for some roots. In fact, for some roots, the nominative, accusative, and genitive are the same forms.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

> *In tefk fèpae lion.*
> mouse sg-give dative-bird accusative-seed-pl
> "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The subject is unmarked, so **in** ("mouse") appears in its bare form. As the direct object of the verb, **lion** ("seeds") occurs with the accusative prefix in its plural form. Finally, the indirect object, **fèpae** ("the bird"), carries the dative case

marker. In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be subject - verb - indirect object - direct object).

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/Decision Point 5**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fetèn/SVO/Singular
Decision Point 4: Noun Case

Fetèn	SVO	Singular	Case	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*	

You have now made three decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SVO word order, and number marking with a marked singular form. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kofete tenom moke.*
   [bears-sg] [sg-eat] [berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Is klosyè ule.*
   [otters] [pl-swim] [lakes-sg]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ine tefk io pite.*
   [mice-sg] [sg-give] [seeds] [birds-sg]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Tafe twe èntite yute.*
   [foxes-sg] [sg-steal] [dens-sg] [wolves-sg]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pae kèselke kuse.*
   [birds] [pl-land] [branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

You have chosen to distinguish number on the nouns with an unmarked plural and marked singular form. In this language, a bare noun like **kuf** indicates more than one bear while the marked form **kofete** (where a singular suffix occurs with the noun) indicates a single bear. As this example indicates, some noun roots have sound changes when appearing with the singulative suffix.

This number system is reified in the verbs, which carry an agreement marker to indicate whether the subject of the verb is singular or plural. For instance, the verb meaning "give" in sentence 3 is **tefk**, which occurs with a singular prefix to indicate the subject, **ine** ("mouse"), is singular.

The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

Noun Case Introduction

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun's job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like **is** ("otters") may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

Fetèn/SVO/Singular/No Case

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
ahfo	"belly"	in
uti	"head"	on, on top of
pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)
seko	"home"	of (possession)

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:

Ine tefk io pa pite.
mice-sg sg-give seeds to birds-sg
"The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun **pite** ("bird") is preceded by the preposition **pa** to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as any preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SVO/Singular/No Case/Decision Point 5**.

Fetèn/SVO/Singular/Two Cases

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
ahfo	"belly"	in
uti	"head"	on, on top of
pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***sion** "to shade."

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:

> *Ine tefk io pa sepite.*
> mice-sg sg-give seeds non.core-birds-sg
> "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun **pite** ("bird") occurs with the non-core case prefix **se-** to mark its role as an object of the preposition **pa**. Together, the phrase **pa sepite** indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as any other preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/Decision Point 5**.

Fetèn/SVO/Singular/Many Cases

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

Root	Meaning	Case	Fetèn/SVO
—	—	nominative (subject)	—
ʔela	to take	accusative (direct object of verb)	l-/—
fawe	to arrive	dative (recipient or beneficiary)	f(è)-
hopa	to follow	genitive (possessor)	p-/—
imha	to stand	locative (general location)	em-/en-/eng-/im-

GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE "MANY CASES" OPTION

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences. Due to sound changes, the accusative and genitive forms have collapsed for some roots. In fact, for some roots, the nominative, accusative, and genitive are the same forms.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

> *Ine tefk fèpite lio.*
> mice-sg sg-give dative-birds-sg accusative-seeds
> "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The subject is unmarked, so **ine** ("mouse") appears in its bare singulative form. As the direct object of the verb, **lio** ("seeds") occurs with the accusative prefix. Finally, the indirect object, **fèpite** ("the bird"), carries the dative case marker. In

this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be subject - verb - indirect object - direct object).

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/Decision Point 5**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fetèn/VSO/No Number
Decision Point 4: Noun Case

Fetèn	VSO	No Number	Case	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	Click to go back	Click to go back	You are here	

You have now made three decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), VSO word order, and no number marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Num kuf moke.*
   [eat] [bear] [berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Osyè is ul.*
   [swim] [otters] [lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Efk in io pae.*
   [give] [mouse] [seeds] [bird]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *We atèf ante oyo.*
   [steal] [fox] [den] [wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Selke pae kuse.*
   [land] [birds] [branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

You have chosen to not distinguish number on the nouns, which means that, in this language, a noun like **kuf** can indicate any number of bears, whether it is a single bear, two bears, or a whole den full of bears.

You may notice that the sentence foundations—how they look in the language—have not shifted from the last decision point. What has changed is that the English translations in brackets reflect number distinctions that the language does not. For instance, **kuse** is translated as "branches" because the sentence calls for a plural interpretation. Speakers can still indicate number if they need to or if context doesn't make it clear, such as providing a numerical modifier or using an adjective like "many" with the noun:

kuf ite	"one bear"
kuf un	"three bears"
kuf omp	"many bears"

The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

Noun Case Introduction

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun's job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like **is** ("otter") may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

Fetèn/VSO/No Number/No Case

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
ahfo	"belly"	in
uti	"head"	on, on top of
pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)
seko	"home"	of (possession)

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:

Efk in io pa pae.
give mouse seeds to bird
"The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun **pae** ("bird") is preceded by the preposition **pa** to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as other preposition phrases would be.

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/VSO/No Number/No Case/Decision Point 5**.

Fetèn/VSO/No Number/Two Cases

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
ahfo	"belly"	in
uti	"head"	on, on top of
pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb **sion** "to shade."

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:

Efk in io pa sepae.
give mouse seeds to non.core-bird
"The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun **pae** ("bird") occurs with the non-core case prefix **se-** to mark its role as an object of the preposition **pa**. Together, the phrase **pa sepae** indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause like any other preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/Decision Point 5**.

Fetèn/VSO/No Number/Many Cases

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

Root	Meaning	Case	Fetèn/VSO
—	—	nominative (subject)	—
ʔela	to take	accusative (direct object of verb)	l-/—
fawe	to arrive	dative (recipient or beneficiary)	f(è)-
hopa	to follow	genitive (possessor)	p-/—
imha	to stand	locative (general location)	em-/en-/eng-/im-

GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE "MANY CASES" OPTION

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences. Due to sound changes, the accusative and genitive forms have collapsed for some roots. In fact, for some roots, the nominative, accusative, and genitive are the same forms.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

Efk in fèpae lio.
mouse give dative-bird accusative-seeds
"The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The subject is unmarked, so ***in*** ("mouse") appears in its bare form. As the direct object of the verb, ***lio*** ("seeds") occurs with the accusative prefix. Finally, the indirect object, ***fèpae*** ("the bird"), carries the dative case marker. In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be verb - subject - indirect object - direct object).

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/Decision Point 5**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fetèn/VSO/Plural
Decision Point 4: Noun Case

Fetèn	VSO	Plural	Case	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*	

You have now made three decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), VSO word order, and number marking with a marked plural form. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nunt kuf moken.*
    [eat-sg] [bear] [berry-pl]
    "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Syokèl isèn ul.*
    [swim-pl] [otter-pl] [lake]
    "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Èfkot in ion pae.*
    [give-sg] [mouse] [seed-pl] [bird]
    "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Wet atèf ante oyo.*
    [steal-sg] [fox] [den] [wolf]
    "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Sèlkikèl paen kusen.*
    [land-pl] [bird-pl] [branch-pl]
    "The birds are landing on the branches."

You have chosen to distinguish number on the nouns with an unmarked singular and marked plural form. In this language, a bare noun like **in** indicates a single mouse while the marked form **inon** (where a plural suffix occurs with the noun) indicates more than one mouse. Some noun roots have sound changes when appearing with the plural form, such as **atèf/tafon** ("fox/foxes").

This number system is reified in the verbs, which carry an agreement marker to indicate whether the subject of the verb is singular or plural. For instance, the verb meaning "give" in sentence 3 is **èfkot**, which occurs with a singular suffix to indicate the subject, **in** ("mouse"), is singular.

The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

Noun Case Introduction

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun's job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like *is* ("otter") may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

Fetèn/VSO/Plural/No Case

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
ahfo	"belly"	in
uti	"head"	on, on top of
pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)
seko	"home"	of (possession)

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:

> *Èfkot in ion pa pae.*
> give-sg mouse seed-pl to bird
> "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun *pae* ("bird") is preceded by the preposition *pa* to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause (where any other preposition phrase would occur).

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/VSO/Plural/No Case/Decision Point 5**.

Fetèn/VSO/Plural/Two Cases

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
ahfo	"belly"	in
uti	"head"	on, on top of
pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***sion*** "to shade."

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:

> *Èfkot in ion pa sepae.*
> give-sg mouse seed-pl to non.core-bird
> "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun **pae** ("bird") occurs with the non-core case prefix **se-** to mark its role as an object of the preposition **pa**. Together, the phrase **pa sepae** indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as any other preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/Decision Point 5**.

Fetèn/VSO/Plural/Many Cases

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

Root	Meaning	Case	Fetèn/VSO
—	—	nominative (subject)	—
ʔela	to take	accusative (direct object of verb)	l-/—
fawe	to arrive	dative (recipient or beneficiary)	f(è)-
hopa	to follow	genitive (possessor)	p-/—
imha	to stand	locative (general location)	em-/en-/eng-/im-

GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE "MANY CASES" OPTION

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences. Due to sound changes, the accusative and genitive forms have collapsed for some roots. In fact, for some roots, the nominative, accusative, and genitive are the same forms.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

> *Èfkot in fèpae lion.*
> give-sg mouse dative-bird accusative-seed-pl
> "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The subject is unmarked, so **in** ("mouse") appears in its bare form. As the direct object of the verb, **lion** ("seeds") occurs with the accusative prefix in its plural form. Finally, the indirect object, **fèpae** ("the bird"), carries the dative case

marker. In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be verb - subject - indirect object - direct object).

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/Decision Point 5**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fetèn/VSO/Singular
Decision Point 4: Noun Case

Fetèn	VSO	Singular	Case	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*	

You have now made three decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), VSO word order, and number marking with a marked singular form. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nunt kofete moke.*
   [eat-sg] [bears-sg] [berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Syokèl is ule.*
   [swim-pl] [otters] [lakes-sg]
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Èfkot ine io pite.*
   [give-sg] [mice-sg] [seeds] [birds-sg]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Wet tafe èntite yute.*
   [steal-sg] [foxes-sg] [dens-sg] [wolves-sg]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Sèlkikèl pae kuse.*
   [land-pl] [birds] [branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

You have chosen to distinguish number on the nouns with an unmarked plural and marked singular form. In this language, a bare noun like **kuf** indicates more than one bear while the marked form **kofete** (where a singular suffix occurs with the noun) indicates a single bear. As this example indicates, some noun roots have sound changes when appearing with the singulative suffix.

This number system is reified in the verbs, which carry an agreement marker to indicate whether the subject of the verb is singular or plural. For instance, the verb meaning "give" in sentence 3 is **èfkot**, which occurs with a singular suffix to indicate the subject, **ine** ("mouse"), is singular.

The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

Noun Case Introduction

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun's job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like *'isa* ("otters") may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

Fetèn/VSO/Singular/No Case

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
ahfo	"belly"	in
uti	"head"	on, on top of
pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)
seko	"home"	of (possession)

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:

> *Èfkot ine io pa pite.*
> give-sg mice-sg seeds to birds-sg
> "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun **pite** ("bird") is preceded by the preposition **pa** to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as any preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/VSO/Singular/No Case/Decision Point 5**.

Fetèn/VSO/Singular/Two Cases

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
ahfo	"belly"	in
uti	"head"	on, on top of
pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***sion** "to shade."

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:

> *Èfkot ine io pa sepite.*
> give-sg mice-sg seeds non.core-birds-sg
> "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun *pite* ("bird") occurs with the non-core case prefix *se-* to mark its role as an object of the preposition *pa*. Together, the phrase *pa sepite* indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as any other preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to .

Fetèn/VSO/Singular/Many Cases

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

Root	Meaning	Case	Fetèn/VSO
—	—	nominative (subject)	—
*ʔela	to take	accusative (direct object of verb)	l-/—
*fawe	to arrive	dative (recipient or beneficiary)	f(è)-
*hopa	to follow	genitive (possessor)	p-/—
*imha	to stand	locative (general location)	em-/en-/eng-/im-

GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE "MANY CASES" OPTION

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences. Due to sound changes, the accusative and genitive forms have collapsed for some roots. In fact, for some roots, the nominative, accusative, and genitive are the same forms.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

> *Èfkot ine fèpite lio.*
> give-sg mice-sg dative-birds-sg accusative-seeds
> "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The subject is unmarked, so *ine* ("mouse") appears in its bare singulative form. As the direct object of the verb, *lio* ("seeds") occurs with the accusative prefix. Finally, the indirect object, *fèpite* ("the bird"), carries the dative case marker. In

this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be verb - subject - indirect object - direct object).

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/Decision Point 5**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fiedon/SOV/No Number
Decision Point 4: Noun Case

Fiedon	SOV	No Number	Case	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*	

You have now made three decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SOV word order, and no number marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuve muogi num.*
    [bear] [berries] [eat]
    "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kiza vul vozyo.*
    [otters] [lake] [swim]
    "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhin ikhu paki zheko.*
    [mouse] [seeds] [bird] [give]
    "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adaf voyu ati wieke.*
    [fox] [wolf] [den] [steal]
    "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paki kuzi sieki.*
    [birds] [branches] [land]
    "The birds are landing on the branches."

You have chosen to not distinguish number on the nouns, which means that, in this language, a noun like **kuve** can indicate any number of bears, whether it is a single bear, two bears, or a whole den full of bears.

You may notice that the sentence foundations—how they look in the language—have not shifted from the last decision point. What has changed is that the English translations in brackets reflect number distinctions that the language does not. For instance, **kuzi** is translated as "branches" because the sentence calls for a plural interpretation. Speakers can still indicate number if they need to or if context doesn't make it clear, such as providing a numerical modifier or using an adjective like "many" with the noun:

idi kuve	"one bear"
vun kuve	"three bears"
vopa kuve	"many bears"

The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

Noun Case Introduction

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun's job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like **kiza** ("otter") may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

Fiedon/SOV/No Number/No Case

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
*ahfo	"belly"	in
*uti	"head"	on, on top of
*pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)
*seko	"home"	of (possession)

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:

Zhin ikhu paki pa zheko.
mouse seeds bird to give
"The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun **paki** ("bird") is followed by the postposition **pa** to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full postposition phrase is positioned directly before the verb, as any other postposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SOV/No Number/No Case/Decision Point 5**.

Fedõ/SOV/No Number/Two Cases

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
ahfo	"belly"	in
uti	"head"	on, on top of
pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb **sion** "to shade."

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:

Zhin ikhu pakizo pa zheko.
mouse seeds bird-non.core to give
"The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun ***paki*** ("bird") occurs with the non-core case suffix ***-zo*** to mark its role as an object of the postposition ***pa***. Together, the phrase ***pakizo pa*** indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full postposition phrase is positioned directly before the verb, as any other postposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/Decision Point 5**.

Fiedon/SOV/No Number/Many Cases

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

Root	Meaning	Case	Fiedon/SOV
—	—	nominative (subject)	—
*ʔela	to take	accusative (direct object of verb)	-ke
*fawe	to arrive	dative (recipient or beneficiary)	-vo/-(f)o
*hopa	to follow	genitive (possessor)	-kho
*imha	to stand	locative (general location)	-ma

GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE "MANY CASES" OPTION

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

Zhin ikhuke pakivo zheko.
mouse seeds-accusative bird-dative give
"The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The subject is unmarked, so **_zhin_** ("mouse") appears in its bare form. As the direct object of the verb, **_ikhuke_** ("seeds") occurs with the accusative suffix. Finally, the indirect object, **_pakivo_** ("the bird"), carries the dative case marker. In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be subject - direct object - indirect object - verb).

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/Decision Point 5**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fiedon/SOV/Plural
Decision Point 4: Noun Case

Fiedon *Click to go back*	SOV *Click to go back*	Plural *Click to go back*	Case *You are here*	*Tense/Aspect*

You have now made three decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SOV word order, and number marking with a marked plural form. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuve umuogi tienum.*
   [bear] [pl-berry] [sg-eat]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Ukiza vul koluozyo.*
   [pl-otter] [lake] [pl-swim]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhin unikhu paki tieko.*
   [mouse] [pl-seed] [bird] [sg-give]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adaf voyu ati tewieke.*
   [fox] [wolf] [den] [sg-steal]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Upaki ukuzi kosieki.*
   [pl-bird] [pl-branch] [pl-land]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

You have chosen to distinguish number on the nouns with an unmarked singular and marked plural form. In this language, a bare noun like **kuve** indicates a single bear while the marked form **uguve** (where a plural prefix occurs with the noun) indicates more than one bear. As in this example, some noun roots have sound changes when appearing with the plural prefix.

This number system is reified in the verbs, which carry an agreement marker to indicate whether the subject of the verb is singular or plural. For instance, the verb meaning "give" in sentence 3 is **tieko**, which occurs with a singular prefix to indicate the subject, **zhin** ("mouse"), is singular.

The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

Noun Case Introduction

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun's job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like **kiza** ("otter") may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

Fiedon/SOV/Plural/No Case

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
ahfo	"belly"	in
uti	"head"	on, on top of
pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)
seko	"home"	of (possession)

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:

Zhin unikhu paki pa tieko.
mouse pl-seed bird to sg-give
"The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun **paki** ("bird") is followed by the postposition **pa** to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full postposition phrase is positioned directly before the verb, as any other postposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SOV/Plural/No Case/Decision Point 5**.

Fiedon/SOV/Plural/Two Cases

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
*ahfo	"belly"	in
*uti	"head"	on, on top of
*pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***sion** "to shade."

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:

> *Zhin unikhu pakizo pa tieko.*
> mouse pl-seed bird-non.core to sg-give
> "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun **paki** ("bird") occurs with the non-core case suffix **-zo** to mark its role as an object of the postposition **pa**. Together, the phrase **pakizo pa** indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full postposition phrase is positioned directly before the verb.

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/Decision Point 5**.

Fiedon/SOV/Plural/Many Cases

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

Root	Meaning	Case	Fiedon/SOV
—	—	nominative (subject)	—
*ʔela	to take	accusative (direct object of verb)	-ke
*fawe	to arrive	dative (recipient or beneficiary)	-vo/-(f)o
*hopa	to follow	genitive (possessor)	-kho
*imha	to stand	locative (general location)	-ma

GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE "MANY CASES" OPTION

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

> *Zhin unikhuke pakivo tieko.*
> mouse pl-seed-accusative bird-dative sg-give
> "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The subject is unmarked, so **zhin** ("mouse") appears in its bare form. As the direct object of the verb, **unikhuke** ("seeds") occurs with the accusative suffix. Finally, the indirect object, **pakivo** ("the bird"), carries the dative case marker. In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be subject - direct object - indirect object - verb).

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/Decision Point 5**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fiedon/SOV/Singular
Decision Point 4: Noun Case

Fiedon	SOV	Singular	Case	*Tense/Aspect*
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*	

You have now made three decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SOV word order, and number marking with a marked singular form. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Iguve muogi tienum.*
   [sg-bears] [berries] [sg-eat]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kiza ivul koluozyo.*
   [otters] [sg-lakes] [pl-swim]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Izhin ikhu ibaki tieko.*
   [sg-mice] [seeds] [sg-birds] [sg-give]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Tadaf tuoyu tati tewieke.*
   [sg-foxes] [sg-wolves] [sg-dens] [sg-steal]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paki kuzi kosieki.*
   [birds] [branches] [pl-land]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

You have chosen to distinguish number on the nouns with an unmarked plural and marked singular form. In this language, a bare noun like **kuve** indicates more than one bear while the marked form **iguve** (where a singular prefix occurs with the noun) indicates a single bear. As in this example, some noun roots have sound changes when appearing with the singulative prefix.

This number system is reified in the verbs, which carry an agreement marker to indicate whether the subject of the verb is singular or plural. For instance, the verb meaning "give" in sentence 3 is **tieko**, which occurs with a singular prefix to indicate the subject, **izhin** ("mouse"), is singular.

The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

Noun Case Introduction

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun's job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like **kiza** ("otters") may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

Fiedon/SOV/Singular/No Case

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
ahfo	"belly"	in
uti	"head"	on, on top of
pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)
seko	"home"	of (possession)

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:

Izhin ikhu ibaki pa tieko.
sg-mice seeds sg-birds to sg-give
"The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun **ibaki** ("bird") is followed by the postposition **pa** to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full postposition phrase is positioned directly before the verb, as any other postposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SOV/Singular/No Case/Decision Point 5**.

Fiedon/SOV/Singular/Two Cases

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
ahfo	"belly"	in
uti	"head"	on, on top of
pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***sion** "to shade."

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:

Izhin ikhu ibakizo pa tieko.
sg-mice seeds sg-birds-non.core to sg-give
"The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun **ibaki** ("bird") occurs with the non-core case suffix **-zo** to mark its role as an object of the postposition **pa**. Together, the phrase **ibakizo pa** indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full postposition phrase is positioned directly before the verb, as any other postposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to .

Fiedon/SOV/Singular/Many Cases

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

Root	Meaning	Case	Fiedon/SOV
—	—	nominative (subject)	—
*ʔela	to take	accusative (direct object of verb)	-ke
*fawe	to arrive	dative (recipient or beneficiary)	-vo/-(f)o
*hopa	to follow	genitive (possessor)	-kho
*imha	to stand	locative (general location)	-ma

GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE "MANY CASES" OPTION

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

> *Izhin ikhuke ibakivo tieko.*
> sg-mice seeds-accusative sg-birds-dative sg-give
> "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The subject is unmarked, so **izhin** ("mouse") appears in its bare singulative form. As the direct object of the verb, **ikhuke** ("seeds") occurs with the accusative suffix. Finally, the indirect object, **ibakivo** ("the bird"), carries the dative case marker. In

this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be subject - direct object - indirect object - verb).

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/Decision Point 5**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fiedon/SVO/No Number
Decision Point 4: Noun Case

Fiedon *Click to go back*	SVO *Click to go back*	No Number *Click to go back*	Case *You are here*	*Tense/Aspect*

You have now made three decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SVO word order, and no number marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuve num muogi.*
   [bear] [eat] [berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kiza vozyo vul.*
   [otters] [swim] [lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhin zheko ikhu paki.*
   [mouse] [give] [seeds] [bird]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adaf wieke ati voyu.*
   [fox] [steal] [den] [wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paki sieki kuzi.*
   [birds] [land] [branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

You have chosen to not distinguish number on the nouns, which means that, in this language, a noun like **kuve** can indicate any number of bears, whether it is a single bear, two bears, or a whole den full of bears.

You may notice that the sentence foundations—how they look in the language—have not shifted from the last decision point. What has changed is that the English translations in brackets reflect number distinctions that the language does not. For instance, **kuzi** is translated as "branches" because the sentence calls for a plural interpretation. Speakers can still indicate number if they need to or if context doesn't make it clear, such as providing a numerical modifier or using an adjective like "many" with the noun:

kuve idi	"one bear"
kuve vun	"three bears"
kuve vopa	"many bears"

The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

Noun Case Introduction

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun's job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like **kiza** ("otter") may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

Fiedon/SVO/No Number/No Case

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
*ahfo	"belly"	in
*uti	"head"	on, on top of
*pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)
*seko	"home"	of (possession)

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:

Zhin zheko ikhu pa paki.
mouse give seeds to bird
"The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun **paki** ("bird") is preceded by the preposition **pa** to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as any other preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SVO/No Number/No Case/Decision Point 5**.

Fiedon/SVO/No Number/Two Cases

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
ahfo	"belly"	in
uti	"head"	on, on top of
pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb **sion** "to shade."

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:

> *Zhin zheko ikhu pa sibaki.*
> mouse give seeds to non.core-bird
> "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun **paki** ("bird") occurs with the non-core case prefix **si-** to mark its role as an object of the preposition **pa**. (Note there is a sound change to the initial consonant of *paki* when it occurs with the prefix.) Together, the phrase **pa sibaki** indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause like any other preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to .

Fiedon/SVO/No Number/Many Cases

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

Root	Meaning	Case	Fiedon/SVO
—	—	nominative (subject)	—
*ʔela	to take	accusative (direct object of verb)	e-/l-
*fawe	to arrive	dative (recipient or beneficiary)	f(o/uo)-
*hopa	to follow	genitive (possessor)	o(b)-/vo-
*imha	to stand	locative (general location)	i(m)-

GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE "MANY CASES" OPTION

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

> *Zhin zheko fobaki likhu.*
> mouse give dative-bird accusative-seeds
> "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The subject is unmarked, so ***zhin*** ("mouse") appears in its bare form. As the direct object of the verb, ***likhu*** ("seeds") occurs with the accusative prefix. Finally, the indirect object, ***fobaki*** ("the bird"), carries the dative case marker. In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be subject - verb - indirect object - direct object).

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/Decision Point 5**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fiedon/SVO/Plural
Decision Point 4: Noun Case

Fiedon	SVO	Plural	Case	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*	

You have now made three decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SVO word order, and number marking with a marked plural form. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuve tienum muogin.*
   [bear] [sg-eat] [berry-pl]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kizan koluozyo vul.*
   [otter-pl] [pl-swim] [lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhin tieko ikhun paki.*
   [mouse] [sg-give] [seed-pl] [bird]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adaf tewieke ati voyu.*
   [fox] [sg-steal] [den] [wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pakin kosieki kuzin.*
   [bird-pl] [pl-land] [branch-pl]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

You have chosen to distinguish number on the nouns with an unmarked singular and marked plural form. In this language, a bare noun like **zhin** indicates a single mouse while the marked form **zhinun** (where a plural suffix occurs with the noun) indicates more than one mouse. Some noun roots have sound changes when appearing with the plural suffix, like **adaf/adavun** ("fox/foxes").

This number system is reified in the verbs, which carry an agreement marker to indicate whether the subject of the verb is singular or plural. For instance, the verb meaning "give" in sentence 3 is **tieko**, which occurs with a singular prefix to indicate the subject, **zhin** ("mouse"), is singular.

The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

Noun Case Introduction

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun's job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like **kiza** ("otter") may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

Fiedon/SVO/Plural/No Case

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
ahfo	"belly"	in
uti	"head"	on, on top of
pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)
seko	"home"	of (possession)

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:

Zhin tieko ikhun pa paki.
mouse sg-give seed-pl to bird
"The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun **paki** ("bird") is preceded by the preposition **pa** to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause (where any other preposition phrase would occur).

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SVO/Plural/No Case/Decision Point 5**.

Fiedon/SVO/Plural/Two Cases

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
*ahfo	"belly"	in
*uti	"head"	on, on top of
*pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***sion** "to shade."

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:

> *Zhin tieko ikhun pa sibaki.*
> mouse sg-give seed-pl to non.core-bird
> "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun **paki** ("bird") occurs with the non-core case prefix **si-** to mark its role as an object of the preposition **pa**. (Note the initial consonant of *paki* shifts when it occurs with the prefix.) Together, the phrase **pa sibaki** indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as any other preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/Decision Point 5**.

Fiedon/SVO/Plural/Many Cases

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

Root	Meaning	Case	Fiedon/SVO
—	—	nominative (subject)	—
*ʔela	to take	accusative (direct object of verb)	e-/l-
*fawe	to arrive	dative (recipient or beneficiary)	f(o/uo)-
*hopa	to follow	genitive (possessor)	o(b)-/vo-
*imha	to stand	locative (general location)	i(m)-

GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE "MANY CASES" OPTION

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

> *Zhin tieko fobaki likhun.*
> mouse sg-give dative-bird accusative-seed-pl
> "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The subject is unmarked, so **zhin** ("mouse") appears in its bare form. As the direct object of the verb, **likhun** ("seeds") occurs with the accusative prefix in its plural form. Finally, the indirect object, **fobaki** ("the bird"), carries the dative case

marker. In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be subject - verb - indirect object - direct object).

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/Decision Point 5**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fiedon/SVO/Singular
Decision Point 4: Noun Case

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**SVO** *Click to go back*	**Singular** *Click to go back*	**Case** *You are here*	*Tense/Aspect*

You have now made three decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SVO word order, and number marking with a marked singular form. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuviedi tienum muogi.*
   [bears-sg] [sg-eat] [berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Kiza koluozyo vuli.*
   [otters] [pl-swim] [lakes-sg]
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Zhini tieko ikhu pakidi.*
   [mice-sg] [sg-give] [seeds] [birds-sg]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Adavi tewieke atidi oyudi.*
   [foxes-sg] [sg-steal] [dens-sg] [wolves-sg]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Paki kosieki kuzi.*
   [birds] [pl-land] [branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

You have chosen to distinguish number on the nouns with an unmarked plural and marked singular form. In this language, a bare noun like **kuve** indicates more than one bear while the marked form **kuviedi** (where a singular suffix occurs with the noun) indicates a single bear. As this example indicates, some noun roots have sound changes when appearing with the singulative suffix.

This number system is reified in the verbs, which carry an agreement marker to indicate whether the subject of the verb is singular or plural. For instance, the verb meaning "give" in sentence 3 is **tieko**, which occurs with a singular prefix to indicate the subject, **zhini** ("mouse"), is singular.

The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

Noun Case Introduction

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun's job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like **kiza** ("otters") may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

Fiedon/SVO/Singular/No Case

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
ahfo	"belly"	in
uti	"head"	on, on top of
pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)
seko	"home"	of (possession)

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:

Zhini tieko ikhu pa pakidi.
mice-sg sg-give seeds to birds-sg
"The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun **pakidi** ("bird") is preceded by the preposition **pa** to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as any preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SVO/Singular/No Case/Decision Point 5**.

Fiedon/SVO/Singular/Two Cases

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
ahfo	"belly"	in
uti	"head"	on, on top of
pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***sion** "to shade."

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:

> *Zhini tieko ikhu pa sibakidi.*
> mice-sg sg-give seeds non.core-birds-sg
> "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun **pakidi** ("bird") occurs with the non-core case prefix **si-** to mark its role as an object of the preposition **pa**. (Note the initial consonant of *pakidi* shifts when it occurs with the prefix.) Together, the phrase **pa sibakidi** indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as any other preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to .

Fiedon/SVO/Singular/Many Cases

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

Root	Meaning	Case	Fiedon/SVO
—	—	nominative (subject)	—
*?ela	to take	accusative (direct object of verb)	e-/l-
*fawe	to arrive	dative (recipient or beneficiary)	f(o/uo)-
*hopa	to follow	genitive (possessor)	o(b)-/vo-
*imha	to stand	locative (general location)	i(m)-

GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE "MANY CASES" OPTION

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

> *Zhini tieko fobakidi likhu.*
> mice-sg sg-give dative-birds-sg accusative-seeds
> "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The subject is unmarked, so **zhini** ("mouse") appears in its bare singulative form. As the direct object of the verb, **likhu** ("seeds") occurs with the accusative prefix. Finally, the indirect object, **fobakidi** ("the bird"), carries the dative case marker.

In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be subject - verb - indirect object - direct object).

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/Decision Point 5**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fiedon/VSO/No Number
Decision Point 4: Noun Case

Fiedon	VSO	No Number	Case	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	Click to go back	Click to go back	You are here	

You have now made three decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), VSO word order, and no number marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Num kuve muogi.*
   [eat] [bear] [berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Vozyo kiza vul.*
   [swim] [otters] [lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zheko zhin ikhu paki.*
   [give] [mouse] [seeds] [bird]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Wieke adaf ati voyu.*
   [steal] [fox] [den] [wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Sieki paki kuzi.*
   [land] [birds] [branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

You have chosen to not distinguish number on the nouns, which means that, in this language, a noun like **kuve** can indicate any number of bears, whether it is a single bear, two bears, or a whole den full of bears.

You may notice that the sentence foundations—how they look in the language—have not shifted from the last decision point. What has changed is that the English translations in brackets reflect number distinctions that the language does not. For instance, **kuzi** is translated as "branches" because the sentence calls for a plural interpretation. Speakers can still indicate number if they need to or if context doesn't make it clear, such as providing a numerical modifier or using an adjective like "many" with the noun:

kuve idi	"one bear"
kuve vun	"three bears"
kuve vopa	"many bears"

The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

Noun Case Introduction

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun's job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like **kiza** ("otter") may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

Fiedon/VSO/No Number/No Case

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
ahfo	"belly"	in
uti	"head"	on, on top of
pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)
seko	"home"	of (possession)

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:

Zheko zhin ikhu pa paki.
give mouse seeds to bird
"The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun **paki** ("bird") is preceded by the preposition **pa** to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as other preposition phrases would be.

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/No Number/No Case/Decision Point 5**.

Fiedon/VSO/No Number/Two Cases

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
ahfo	"belly"	in
uti	"head"	on, on top of
pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***sion*** "to shade."

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:

Zheko zhin ikhu pa sibaki.
give mouse seeds to non.core-bird
"The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun **paki** ("bird") occurs with the non-core case prefix **si-** to mark its role as an object of the preposition **pa**. (Note the initial consonant of *paki* shifts when it occurs with the prefix.) Together, the phrase **pa sibaki** indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause like any other preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/Decision Point 5.

Fiedon/VSO/No Number/Many Cases

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

Root	Meaning	Case	Fiedon/VSO
—	—	nominative (subject)	—
?ela	to take	accusative (direct object of verb)	e-/l-
fawe	to arrive	dative (recipient or beneficiary)	f(o/uo)-
hopa	to follow	genitive (possessor)	o(b)-/vo-
imha	to stand	locative (general location)	i(m)-

GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE "MANY CASES" OPTION

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

Zheko zhin fobaki likhu.
mouse give dative-bird accusative-seeds
"The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The subject is unmarked, so **zhin** ("mouse") appears in its bare form. As the direct object of the verb, **likhu** ("seeds") occurs with the accusative prefix. Finally, the indirect object, **fobaki** ("the bird"), carries the dative case marker. In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be verb - subject - indirect object - direct object).

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/Decision Point 5**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fiedon/VSO/Plural
Decision Point 4: Noun Case

Fiedon	**VSO**	**Plural**	**Case**	*Tense/Aspect*
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*	

You have now made three decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), VSO word order, and number marking with a marked plural form. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nute kuve muogin.*
   [eat-sg] [bear] [berry-pl]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Ozyuogo kizan vul.*
   [swim-pl] [otter-pl] [lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ekuode zhin ikhun paki.*
   [give-sg] [mouse] [seed-pl] [bird]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Wekiede adaf ati voyu.*
   [steal-sg] [fox] [den] [wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Sekigo pakin kuzin.*
   [land-pl] [bird-pl] [branch-pl]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

You have chosen to distinguish number on the nouns with an unmarked singular and marked plural form. In this language, a bare noun like **zhin** indicates a single mouse while the marked form **zhinun** (where a plural suffix occurs with the noun) indicates more than one mouse. Some noun roots have sound changes when appearing with the plural suffix, like **adaf/adavun** ("fox/foxes").

This number system is reified in the verbs, which carry an agreement marker to indicate whether the subject of the verb is singular or plural. For instance, the verb meaning "give" in sentence 3 is **ekuode**, which occurs with a singular suffix to indicate the subject, **zhin** ("mouse"), is singular.

The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

Noun Case Introduction

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun's job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like **kiza** ("otter") may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

Fiedon/VSO/Plural/No Case

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
ahfo	"belly"	in
uti	"head"	on, on top of
pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)
seko	"home"	of (possession)

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:

Ekuode zhin ikhun pa paki.
give-sg mouse seed-pl to bird
"The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun **paki** ("bird") is preceded by the preposition **pa** to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause (where any other preposition phrase would occur).

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/Plural/No Case/Decision Point 5**.

Fiedon/VSO/Plural/Two Cases

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
ahfo	"belly"	in
uti	"head"	on, on top of
pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***sion** "to shade."

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:

> *Ekuode zhin ikhun pa sibaki.*
> give-sg mouse seed-pl to non.core-bird
> "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun **paki** ("bird") occurs with the non-core case prefix **si-** to mark its role as an object of the preposition **pa**. Together, the phrase **pa sobaki** indicates that the bird is a recipient. (Note the initial consonant of *paki* shifts when it occurs with the prefix.) The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as any other preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/Decision Point 5**.

Fiedon/VSO/Plural/Many Cases

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

Root	Meaning	Case	Fiedon/VSO
—	—	nominative (subject)	—
*ʔela	to take	accusative (direct object of verb)	e-/l-
*fawe	to arrive	dative (recipient or beneficiary)	f(o/uo)-
*hopa	to follow	genitive (possessor)	o(b)-/vo-
*imha	to stand	locative (general location)	i(m)-

GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE "MANY CASES" OPTION

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

> *Ekuode zhin fobaki likhun.*
> give-sg mouse dative-bird accusative-seed-pl
> "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The subject is unmarked, so **zhin** ("mouse") appears in its bare form. As the direct object of the verb, **likhun** ("seeds") occurs with the accusative prefix in its plural form. Finally, the indirect object, **fobaki** ("the bird"), carries the dative case

marker. In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be verb - subject - indirect object - direct object).

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/Decision Point 5**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fiedon/VSO/Singular
Decision Point 4: Noun Case

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**VSO** *Click to go back*	**Singular** *Click to go back*	**Case** *You are here*	*Tense/Aspect*

You have now made three decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), VSO word order, and number marking with a marked singular form. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nute kuviedi muogi.*
   [eat-sg] [bears-sg] [berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Ozyuogo kiza vuli.*
   [swim-pl] [otters] [lakes-sg]
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Ekuode zhini ikhu pakidi.*
   [give-sg] [mice-sg] [seeds] [birds-sg]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Wekiede adavi atidi oyudi.*
   [steal-sg] [foxes-sg] [dens-sg] [wolves-sg]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Sekigo paki kuzi.*
   [land-pl] [birds] [branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

You have chosen to distinguish number on the nouns with an unmarked plural and marked singular form. In this language, a bare noun like **kuve** indicates more than one bear while the marked form **kuviedi** (where a singular suffix occurs with the noun) indicates a single bear. As this example indicates, some noun roots have sound changes when appearing with the singulative suffix.

This number system is reified in the verbs, which carry an agreement marker to indicate whether the subject of the verb is singular or plural. For instance, the verb meaning "give" in sentence 3 is **ekuode**, which occurs with a singular suffix to indicate the subject, **zhini** ("mouse"), is singular.

The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

Noun Case Introduction

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun's job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like **kiza** ("otters") may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

Fiedon/VSO/Singular/No Case

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
*ahfo	"belly"	in
*uti	"head"	on, on top of
*pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)
*seko	"home"	of (possession)

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:

Ekuode zhini ikhu pa pakidi.
give-sg mice-sg seeds to birds-sg
"The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun **pakidi** ("bird") is preceded by the preposition **pa** to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as any preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/Singular/No Case/Decision Point 5**.

Fiedon/VSO/Singular/Two Cases

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

Root	Meaning	Adposition meaning
ahfo	"belly"	in
uti	"head"	on, on top of
pana	"hand"	to, for (recipient or beneficiary)

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***sion*** "to shade."

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:

> *Ekuode zhini ikhu pa sibakidi.*
> give-sg mice-sg seeds non.core-birds-sg
> "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The noun **pakidi** ("bird") occurs with the non-core case prefix **si-** to mark its role as an object of the preposition **pa**. (Note the initial consonant of *pakidi* shifts when it occurs with the prefix.) Together, the phrase **pa sibakidi** indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as any other preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to .

Fiedon/VSO/Singular/Many Cases

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

Root	Meaning	Case	Fiedon/VSO
—	—	nominative (subject)	—
*ʔela	to take	accusative (direct object of verb)	e-/l-
*fawe	to arrive	dative (recipient or beneficiary)	f(o/uo)-
*hopa	to follow	genitive (possessor)	o(b)-/vo-
*imha	to stand	locative (general location)	i(m)-

GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE "MANY CASES" OPTION

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

> *Ekuode zhini fobakidi likhu.*
> give-sg mice-sg dative-birds-sg accusative-seeds
> "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

The subject is unmarked, so **zhini** ("mouse") appears in its bare singulative form. As the direct object of the verb, **likhu** ("seeds") occurs with the accusative prefix. Finally, the indirect object, **fobakidi** ("the bird"), carries the dative case marker.

In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be verb - subject - indirect object - direct object).

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/Decision Point 5**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

DP5: Tense/Aspect

This section presents all landing pages and descriptions of options for the fifth, and final, major decision point.

Fedõ/SOV/No Number/No Case
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fedõ	SOV	No Number	No Case	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SOV word order, and no number or case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kufe mogi nõ.*
    [bear] [berries] [eat]
    "The bear is eating berries."
2. *'Isa wū ā osho.*
    [otters] [lake in] [swim]
    "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Yẽ ihu pa'i pã ēgo.*
    [mouse] [seeds] [bird to] [give]
    "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adā oyu sho ãji we'e.*
    [fox] [wolf of] [den] [steal]
    "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pa'i kushi ū shēghi.*
    [birds] [branches on] [land]
    "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kufe** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **mogi** ("the berries") is the object because it appears between the subject and verb. Postpositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/SOV/No Number/No Case/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb ***osho*** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> ʻIsa wū ā osho.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur after the verb: ***osho le*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SOV/No Number/No Case/No T/A**.

Fedõ/SOV/No Number/No Case/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***keji*** "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***umta*** "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fedõ/SOV
keji	"to pass"	past	-(g/gh)e
umta	"to stay"	non-past	-(d/dh)a

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

'Isa wū ā oshoge.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***oshoda***.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***osho*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SOV/No Number/No Case/Tense**.

Fedõ/SOV/No Number/No Case/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja*** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo*** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fedõ/SOV
maja	"to live"	ongoing	-me
ollo	"to end"	complete	-lo

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

'Isa wū ā osholo.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **oshome**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **osho** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SOV/No Number/No Case/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fedõ/SOV/No Number/Two Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fedõ *Click to go back*	**SOV** *Click to go back*	**No Number** *Click to go back*	**Two Cases** *Click to go back*	**Tense/Aspect** *You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SOV word order, no number, and two marked cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kufe mogi nõ.*
   [bear] [berries] [eat]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *'Isa wūzo ā osho.*
   [otters] [lake-non.core in] [swim]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Yẽ ihu pa'iso pã ēgo.*
   [mouse] [seeds] [bird-non.core to] [give]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adā oyuso ãji we'e.*
   [fox] [wolf-non.core] [den] [steal]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pa'i kushiso ū shēghi.*
   [birds] [branches-non.core on] [land]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kufe** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **mogi** ("the berries") is the object because it appears between the subject and verb. Postpositions show other information, such as location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5, and their objects are marked in the non-core case. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in **oyuso** in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb ***osho*** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *'Isa wūzo ā osho.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur after the verb: ***osho le*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/No T/A**.

Fedõ/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fedõ/SOV
keji	"to pass"	past	-(g/gh)e
umta	"to stay"	non-past	-(d/dh)a

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

'Isa wūzo ā oshoge.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to *oshoda*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osho* is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/Tense**.

Fedõ/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja*** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo*** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fedõ/SOV
maja	"to live"	ongoing	-me
ollo	"to end"	complete	-lo

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

ʻIsa wūzo ā osholo.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***oshome***.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***osho*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fedõ/SOV/No Number/Many Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fedõ *Click to go back*	**SOV** *Click to go back*	**No Number** *Click to go back*	**Many Cases** *Click to go back*	**Tense/Aspect** *You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SOV word order, no number, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kufe mogi'e nõ.*
   [bear] [berries-accusative] [eat]
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *'Isa wūma osho.*
   [otters] [lake-locative] [swim]
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Yẽ ihu'e pa'ifo ēgo.*
   [mouse] [seeds-accusative] [bird-dative] [give]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Adā oyuho ãji'e we'e.*
   [fox] [wolf-genitive] [den-accusative] [steal]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Pa'i kushima shēghi.*
   [birds] [branches-locative] [land]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know **kufe** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know **mogi'e** ("the berries") is the object because it occurs with the accusative marker. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case affixes rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own).

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb **osho** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *'Isa wūma osho.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ***jile** "to see" will occur after the verb: **osho le** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A**.

Fedõ/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***keji*** "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***umta*** "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fedõ/SOV
keji	"to pass"	past	-(g/gh)e
umta	"to stay"	non-past	-(d/dh)a

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

'Isa wūma oshoge.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***oshoda***.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***osho*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/Tense**.

Fedõ/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja*** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo*** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fedõ/SOV
maja	"to live"	ongoing	-me
ollo	"to end"	complete	-lo

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

'Isa wūma osholo.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **oshome**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **osho** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fedõ/SOV/Plural/No Case
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fedõ *Click to go back*	**SOV** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**No Case** *Click to go back*	**Tense/Aspect** *You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SOV word order, plural number marking, and no case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kufe umogi chenõ.*
   [bear] [pl-berry] [sg-eat]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *U'isa wū ā kolosho.*
   [pl-otter] [lake in] [pl-swim]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Yẽ unihu pa'i pã chēgo.*
   [mouse] [pl-seed] [bird to] [sg-give]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adā oyu sho ãji chewe'e.*
   [fox] [wolf of] [den] [sg-steal]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Uba'i ugushi ū kozhēghi.*
   [pl-bird] [pl-branch on] [pl-land]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kufe** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **umogi** ("the berries") is the object because it appears between the subject and verb. Postpositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/SOV/Plural/No Case/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb ***osho*** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

U'isa wū ā kolosho.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur after the verb: ***osho le*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SOV/Plural/No Case/No T/A**.

Fedõ/SOV/Plural/No Case/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***keji*** "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***umta*** "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fedõ/SOV
keji	"to pass"	past	-(g/gh)e
umta	"to stay"	non-past	-(d/dh)a

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *U'isa wū ā koloshoge.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***koloshoda***.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***osho*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SOV/Plural/No Case/Tense**.

Fedõ/SOV/Plural/No Case/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja*** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo*** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fedõ/SOV
maja	"to live"	ongoing	-me
ollo	"to end"	complete	-lo

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *U'isa wū ā kolosholo.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **koloshome**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **osho** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SOV/Plural/No Case/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fedõ/SOV/Plural/Two Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fedõ	SOV	Plural	Two Cases	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SOV word order, plural number marking, and two marked cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kufe umogi chenõ.*
   [bear] [pl-berry] [sg-eat]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *U'isa wūzo ā kolosho.*
   [pl-otter] [lake-non.core in] [pl-swim]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Yẽ unihu pa'iso pã chēgo.*
   [mouse] [pl-seed] [bird-non.core to] [sg-give]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adā oyuso ãji chewe'e.*
   [fox] [wolf-non.core] [den] [sg-steal]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Uba'i ugushiso ū kozhēghi.*
   [pl-bird] [pl-branch-non.core on] [pl-land]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kufe** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **umogi** ("the berries") is the object because it appears between the subject and verb. Postpositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5, and their objects are marked in the non-core case. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in **oyuso** in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb **osho** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

U'isa wūzo ā kolosho.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ***jile*** "to see" will occur after the verb: **osho le** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/No T/A**.

Fedõ/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***keji*** "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***umta*** "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fedõ/SOV
keji	"to pass"	past	-(g/gh)e
umta	"to stay"	non-past	-(d/dh)a

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *U'isa wūzo ā koloshoge.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***koloshoda***.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***osho*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/Tense**.

Fedõ/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja*** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo*** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fedõ/SOV
maja	"to live"	ongoing	-me
ollo	"to end"	complete	-lo

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *U'isa wūzo ā kolosholo.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***koloshome***.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***osho*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fedõ/SOV/Plural/Many Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fedõ *Click to go back*	**SOV** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**Many Cases** *Click to go back*	**Tense/Aspect** *You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SOV word order, plural number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kufe umogi'e chenõ.*
    [bear] [pl-berry-accusative] [sg-eat]
    "The bear is eating berries."
2. *U'isa wūma kolosho.*
    [pl-otter] [lake-locative] [pl-swim]
    "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Yẽ unihu'e pa'ifo chēgo.*
    [mouse] [pl-seed-accusative] [bird-dative] [sg-give]
    "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adā oyuho ãji'e chewe'e.*
    [fox] [wolf-genitive] [den-accusative] [sg-steal]
    "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Uba'i ugushima kozhēghi.*
    [pl-bird] [pl-branch-locative] [pl-land]
    "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know **kufe** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know **umogi'e** ("the berries") is the object because it occurs with the accusative marker. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case affixes rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own).

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb **osho** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *U'isa wūma kolosho.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur after the verb: **osho le** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/No T/A**.

Fedõ/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fedõ/SOV
*keji	"to pass"	past	-(g/gh)e
*umta	"to stay"	non-past	-(d/dh)a

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> U'isa wūma koloshoge.
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **koloshoda**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **osho** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/Tense**.

Fedõ/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fedõ/SOV
maja	"to live"	ongoing	-me
ollo	"to end"	complete	-lo

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *U'isa wūma kolosholo.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **koloshome**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **osho** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fedõ/SOV/Singular/No Case
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fedõ *Click to go back*	SOV *Click to go back*	Singular *Click to go back*	No Case *Click to go back*	Tense/Aspect *You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SOV word order, singular number marking, and no case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Igufe mogi chenõ.*
   [sg-bears] [berries] [sg-eat]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *'Isa iwū ā kolosho.*
   [otters] [sg-lakes in] [pl-swim]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Iyẽ ihu iba'i pã chēgo.*
   [sg-mice] [seeds] [sg-birds to] [sg-give]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Tadā toyu sho tãji chewe'e.*
   [sg-foxes] [sg-wolves of] [sg-dens] [sg-steal]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pa'i kushi ū kozhēghi.*
   [birds] [branches on] [pl-land]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **igufe** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **mogi** ("the berries") is the object because it appears between the subject and verb. Postpositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/SOV/Singular/No Case/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb **osho** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *'Isa iwū ā kolosho.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ***jile** "to see" will occur after the verb: **osho le** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SOV/Singular/No Case/No T/A**.

Fedõ/SOV/Singular/No Case/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fedõ/SOV
keji	"to pass"	past	-(g/gh)e
umta	"to stay"	non-past	-(d/dh)a

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

'Isa iwū ā koloshoge.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **koloshoda**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **osho** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SOV/Singular/No Case/Tense**.

Fedõ/SOV/Singular/No Case/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja* "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo* "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fedõ/SOV
maja	"to live"	ongoing	-me
ollo	"to end"	complete	-lo

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> 'Isa iwū ā kolosholo.
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **koloshome**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **osho** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SOV/Singular/No Case/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fedõ/SOV/Singular/Two Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fedõ	SOV	Singular	Two Cases	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SOV word order, singular number marking, and two marked cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Igufe mogi chenõ.*
   [sg-bears] [berries] [sg-eat]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *'Isa iwūzo ā kolosho.*
   [otters] [sg-lakes-non.core in] [pl-swim]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Iyẽ ihu iba'iso pã chēgo.*
   [sg-mice] [seeds] [sg-birds-non.core to] [sg-give]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Tadā toyuso tãji chewe'e.*
   [sg-foxes] [sg-wolves-non.core] [sg-dens] [sg-steal]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pa'i kushiso ū kozhēghi.*
   [birds] [branches-non.core on] [pl-land]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **igufe** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **mogi** ("the berries") is the object because it appears between the subject and verb. Postpositions show other information, such as location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5, and their objects are marked in the non-core case. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in **toyuso** in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb **osho** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

'Isa iwūzo ā kolosho.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ***jile** "to see" will occur after the verb: **osho le** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to .

Fedõ/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fedõ/SOV
keji	"to pass"	past	-(g/gh)e
umta	"to stay"	non-past	-(d/dh)a

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> 'Isa iwūzo ā koloshoge.
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **koloshoda**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **osho** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/Tense**.

Fedõ/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja*** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo*** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fedõ/SOV
maja	"to live"	ongoing	-me
ollo	"to end"	complete	-lo

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

'Isa iwūzo ā kolosholo.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***koloshome***.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***osho*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fedõ/SOV/Singular/Many Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fedõ *Click to go back*	SOV *Click to go back*	Singular *Click to go back*	Many Cases *Click to go back*	Tense/Aspect *You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SOV word order, singular number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Igufe mogi'e chenõ.*
   [sg-bears] [berries-accusative] [sg-eat]
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *'Isa iwūma kolosho.*
   [otters] [sg-lakes-locative] [pl-swim]
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Iyẽ ihu'e iba'ifo chēgo.*
   [sg-mice] [seeds-accusative] [sg-birds-dative] [sg-give]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Tadā toyuho tãji'e chewe'e.*
   [sg-foxes] [sg-wolves-genitive] [sg-dens-accusative] [sg-steal]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Pa'i kushima kozhēghi.*
   [birds] [branches-locative] [pl-land]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know ***igufe*** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know ***mogi'e*** ("the berries") is the object because it occurs with the accusative marker. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case affixes rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own).

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb ***osho*** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *'Isa iwūma kolosho.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur after the verb: ***osho le*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/No T/A**.

Fedõ/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fedõ/SOV
keji	"to pass"	past	-(g/gh)e
umta	"to stay"	non-past	-(d/dh)a

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

'Isa iwūma koloshoge.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **koloshoda**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **osho** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/Tense**.

Fedõ/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja* "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo* "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fedõ/SOV
maja	"to live"	ongoing	-me
ollo	"to end"	complete	-lo

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

'Isa iwūma kolosholo.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **koloshome**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **osho** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fedõ/SVO/No Number/No Case
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fedõ	SVO	No Number	No Case	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SVO word order, and no number or case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kufe nõ mogi.*
   [bear] [eat] [berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *'Isa osho ā wū.*
   [otters] [swim] [in lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Yẽ ēgo ihu pã pa'i.*
   [mouse] [give] [seeds] [to bird]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adā we'e ãji sho oyu.*
   [fox] [steal] [den] [of wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pa'i shēghi ū kushi.*
   [birds] [land] [on branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kufe** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **mogi** ("the berries") is the object because it appears after the verb. Prepositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/SVO/No Number/No Case/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb **osho** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

    'Isa osho ā wū.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur before the verb: ***le osho*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SVO/No Number/No Case/No T/A**.

Fedõ/SVO/No Number/No Case/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fedõ/SVO
keji	"to pass"	past	k(e)-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	u(d/ch)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

'Isa keosho ā wū.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **udosho**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **osho** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SVO/No Number/No Case/Tense**.

Fedõ/SVO/No Number/No Case/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja* "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo* "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fedõ/SVO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	m(e)-
ollo	"to end"	complete	o(l)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> 'Isa olosho ā wū.
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **meosho**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **osho** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SVO/No Number/No Case/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fedõ/SVO/No Number/Two Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fedõ	SVO	No Number	Two Cases	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SVO word order, no number, and two marked cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kufe nõ mogi.*
   [bear] [eat] [berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *'Isa osho ā showū.*
   [otters] [swim] [in non.core-lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Yẽ ēgo ihu pã shoba'i.*
   [mouse] [give] [seeds] [to non.core-bird]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adā we'e ãji shoyu.*
   [fox] [steal] [den] [non.core-wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pa'i shēghi ū shogushi.*
   [birds] [land] [on non.core-branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kufe** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **mogi** ("the berries") is the object because it appears after the verb. Prepositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in **shoyu** in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb ***osho*** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *'Isa osho ā showū.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur before the verb: ***le osho*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/No T/A**.

Fedõ/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***keji*** "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***umta*** "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fedõ/SVO
keji	"to pass"	past	k(e)-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	u(d/ch)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> 'Isa keosho ā showū.
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***udosho***.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***osho*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/Tense**.

Fedõ/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja*** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo*** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fedõ/SVO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	m(e)-
ollo	"to end"	complete	o(l)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

'Isa olosho ā showū.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **meosho**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **osho** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fedõ/SVO/No Number/Many Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fedõ *Click to go back*	SVO *Click to go back*	No Number *Click to go back*	Many Cases *Click to go back*	Tense/Aspect *You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SVO word order, no number, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kufe nõ emogi.*
   [bear] [eat] [accusative-berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *'Isa osho ewū.*
   [otters] [swim] [locative-lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Yẽ ēgo foba'i lihu.*
   [mouse] [give] [dative-bird] [accusative-seeds]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adā we'e lãji oboyu.*
   [fox] [steal] [accusative-den] [genitive-wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pa'i shēghi eghushi.*
   [birds] [land] [locative-branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know **kufe** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know **emogi** ("the berries") is the object because it occurs with the accusative marker. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case affixes rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own).

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb **osho** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

'Isa osho ewū.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur before the verb: **le osho** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A**.

Fedõ/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fedõ/SVO
keji	"to pass"	past	k(e)-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	u(d/ch)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

'Isa keosho ewū.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **udosho**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **osho** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/Tense**.

Fedõ/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja* "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo* "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fedõ/SVO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	m(e)-
ollo	"to end"	complete	o(l)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

'Isa olosho ewū.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **meosho**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **osho** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fedõ/SVO/Plural/No Case
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fedõ	SVO	Plural	No Case	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SVO word order, plural number marking, and no case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kufe chenõ mogẽ.*
   [bear] [sg-eat] [berry-pl]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *'Isã kolosho ā wū.*
   [otter-pl] [pl-swim] [in lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Yẽ chēgo ihõ pã pa'i.*
   [mouse] [sg-give] [seed-pl] [to bird]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adā chewe'e ãji sho oyu.*
   [fox] [sg-steal] [den] [of wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pa'ẽ kozhēghi ū kushẽ.*
   [bird-pl] [pl-land] [on branch-pl]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kufe** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **mogẽ** ("the berries") is the object because it appears after the verb. Prepositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/SVO/Plural/No Case/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb ***osho*** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *'Isã kolosho ā wū.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur before the verb: ***le osho*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SVO/Plural/No Case/No T/A**.

Fedõ/SVO/Plural/No Case/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fedõ/SVO
keji	"to pass"	past	g(e)-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	u(d/ch)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

These tense markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

'Isã kogeosho ā wū.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense, and the past tense marker occurs after the *ko(l)-* prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **koludosho**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **osho** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SVO/Plural/No Case/Tense**.

Fedõ/SVO/Plural/No Case/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb **maja** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb **ollo** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fedõ/SVO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	m(e)-
ollo	"to end"	complete	o(l)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

These aspect markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

'Isã kololosho ā wū.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete, and the perfective aspect marker occurs after the *ko(l)-* prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **komeosho**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **osho** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SVO/Plural/No Case/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fedõ/SVO/Plural/Two Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fedõ	SVO	Plural	Two Cases	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SVO word order, plural number marking, and two marked cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kufe chenõ mogẽ.*
   [bear] [sg-eat] [berry-pl]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *'Isã kolosho ā showū.*
   [otter-pl] [pl-swim] [in non.core-lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Yẽ chēgo ihõ pã shoba'i.*
   [mouse] [sg-give] [seed-pl] [to non.core-bird]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adā chewe'e ãji shoyu.*
   [fox] [sg-steal] [den] [non.core-wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pa'ẽ kozhēghi ū shogushẽ.*
   [bird-pl] [pl-land] [on non.core-branch-pl]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kufe** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **mogẽ** ("the berries") is the object because it appears after the verb. Prepositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in **shoyu** in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb ***osho*** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *'Isã kolosho ā showū.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur before the verb: ***le osho*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/No T/A**.

Fedõ/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fedõ/SVO
keji	"to pass"	past	g(e)-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	u(d/ch)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

These tense markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> 'Isã kogeosho ā showū.
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense, and the past tense marker occurs after the *ko(l)-* prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **koludosho**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **osho** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/Tense**.

Fedõ/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja*** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo*** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fedõ/SVO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	m(e)-
ollo	"to end"	complete	o(l)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

These aspect markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *'Isã kololosho ā showū.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete, and the perfective aspect marker occurs after the *ko(l)-* prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***komeosho***.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***osho*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fedõ/SVO/Plural/Many Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fedõ *Click to go back*	**SVO** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**Many Cases** *Click to go back*	**Tense/Aspect** *You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SVO word order, plural number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kufe chenõ emogẽ.*
   [bear] [sg-eat] [accusative-berry-pl]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *'Isã kolosho ewū.*
   [otter-pl] [pl-swim] [locative-lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Yẽ chēgo foba'i lihõ.*
   [mouse] [sg-give] [dative-bird] [accusative-seed-pl]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adā chewe'e lãji oboyu.*
   [fox] [sg-steal] [accusative-den] [genitive-wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pa'ẽ kozhēghi eghushẽ.*
   [bird-pl] [pl-land] [locative-branch-pl]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know *kufe* ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know *emogẽ* ("the berries") is the object because it occurs with the accusative marker. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case affixes rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own).

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb **osho** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *'Isã kolosho ewū.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur before the verb: **le osho** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/No T/A**.

Fedõ/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fedõ/SVO
keji	"to pass"	past	g(e)-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	u(d/ch)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

These tense markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

'Isã kogeosho ewū.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense, and the past tense marker occurs after the *ko(l)-* prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **koludosho**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **osho** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/Tense**.

Fedõ/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb **maja** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb **ollo** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fedõ/SVO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	m(e)-
ollo	"to end"	complete	o(l)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

These aspect markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

'Isã kololosho ewū.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete, and the perfective aspect marker occurs after the *ko(l)-* prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **komeosho**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **osho** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fedõ/SVO/Singular/No Case
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fedõ *Click to go back*	**SVO** *Click to go back*	**Singular** *Click to go back*	**No Case** *Click to go back*	**Tense/Aspect** *You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SVO word order, singular number marking, and no case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1.   *Kufechi chenõ mogi.*
     [bears-sg] [sg-eat] [berries]
     "The bear is eating berries."

2.   *'Isa kolosho ā wuli.*
     [otters] [pl-swim] [in lakes-sg]
     "The otters swam in the lake."

3.   *Yini chēgo ihu pã pa'ichi.*
     [mice-sg] [sg-give] [seeds] [to birds-sg]
     "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4.   *Adafi chewe'e ãjichi sho oyuchi.*
     [foxes-sg] [sg-steal] [dens-sg] [of wolves-sg]
     "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5.   *Pa'i kozhēghi ū kushi.*
     [birds] [pl-land] [on branches]
     "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kufechi** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **mogi** ("the berries") is the object because it appears after the verb. Prepositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/SVO/Singular/No Case/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb **osho** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> 'Isa kolosho ā wuli.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ***jile** "to see" will occur before the verb: **le osho** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SVO/Singular/No Case/No T/A**.

Fedõ/SVO/Singular/No Case/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fedõ/SVO
keji	"to pass"	past	g(e)-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	u(d/ch)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

These tense markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

'Isa kogeosho ā wuli.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense, and the past tense marker occurs after the *ko(l)-* prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **koludosho**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **osho** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SVO/Singular/No Case/Tense**.

Fedõ/SVO/Singular/No Case/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb **maja** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb **ollo** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fedõ/SVO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	m(e)-
ollo	"to end"	complete	o(l)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

These aspect markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

'Isa kololosho ā wuli.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete, and the perfective aspect marker occurs after the *ko(l)-* prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **komeosho**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **osho** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SVO/Singular/No Case/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fedõ/SVO/Singular/Two Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fedõ *Click to go back*	SVO *Click to go back*	Singular *Click to go back*	Two Cases *Click to go back*	Tense/Aspect *You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SVO word order, singular number marking, and two marked cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kufechi chenõ mogi.*
   [bears-sg] [sg-eat] [berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *'Isa kolosho ā showuli.*
   [otters] [pl-swim] [in non.core-lakes-sg]
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Yini chēgo ihu pã shoba'ichi.*
   [mice-sg] [sg-give] [seeds] [to non.core-birds-sg]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Adafi chewe'e ãjichi shoyuchi.*
   [foxes-sg] [sg-steal] [dens-sg] [non.core-wolves-sg]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Pa'i kozhēghi ū shogushi.*
   [birds] [pl-land] [on non.core-branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kufechi** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **mogi** ("the berries") is the object because it appears after the verb. Prepositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in **shoyuchi** in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb **osho** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *'Isa kolosho ā showuli.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ***jile*** "to see" will occur before the verb: **le osho** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/No T/A**.

Fedõ/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***keji*** "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***umta*** "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fedõ/SVO
keji	"to pass"	past	g(e)-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	u(d/ch)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

These tense markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

'Isa kogeosho ā showuli.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense, and the past tense marker occurs after the *ko(l)-* prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***koludosho***.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***osho*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/Tense**.

Fedõ/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja*** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo*** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fedõ/SVO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	m(e)-
ollo	"to end"	complete	o(l)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

These aspect markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> 'Isa kololosho ā showuli.
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete, and the perfective aspect marker occurs after the *ko(l)-* prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***komeosho***.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***osho*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fedõ/SVO/Singular/Many Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fedõ	SVO	Singular	Many Cases	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SVO word order, singular number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kufechi chenõ emogi.*
   [bears-sg] [sg-eat] [accusative-berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *'Isa kolosho ewuli.*
   [otters] [pl-swim] [locative-lakes-sg]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Yini chēgo foba'ichi lihu.*
   [mice-sg] [sg-give] [dative-birds-sg] [accusative-seeds]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adafi chewe'e lãjichi oboyuchi.*
   [foxes-sg] [sg-steal] [accusative-dens-sg] [genitive-wolves-sg]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pa'i kozhēghi eghushi.*
   [birds] [pl-land] [locative-branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know **kufechi** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know **emogi** ("the berries") is the object because it occurs with the accusative marker. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case affixes rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own).

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb **osho** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> ʻIsa kolosho ewuli.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur before the verb: **le osho** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/No T/A**.

Fedõ/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***keji** "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***umta** "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fedõ/SVO
*keji	"to pass"	past	g(e)-
*umta	"to stay"	non-past	u(d/ch)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

These tense markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> 'Isa kogeosho ewuli.
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense, and the past tense marker occurs after the *ko(l)-* prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **koludosho**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **osho** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/Tense**.

Fedõ/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fedõ/SVO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	m(e)-
ollo	"to end"	complete	o(l)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

These aspect markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

'Isa kololosho ewuli.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete, and the perfective aspect marker occurs after the *ko(l)-* prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **komeosho**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **osho** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fedõ/VSO/No Number/No Case
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fedõ	VSO	No Number	No Case	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), VSO word order, and no number or case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nõ kufe mogi.*
   [eat] [bear] [berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Osho 'isa ā wū.*
   [swim] [otters] [in lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ēgo yẽ ihu pã pa'i.*
   [give] [mouse] [seeds] [to bird]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *We'e adā ãji sho oyu.*
   [steal] [fox] [den] [of wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Shēghi pa'i ū kushi.*
   [land] [birds] [on branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kufe** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **mogi** ("the berries") is the object because it appears after the subject. Prepositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/VSO/No Number/No Case/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb ***osho*** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *Osho ʻisa ā wū.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur before the verb: ***le osho*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/VSO/No Number/No Case/No T/A**.

Fedõ/VSO/No Number/No Case/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fedõ/VSO
keji	"to pass"	past	k(e)-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	u(d/ch)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Keosho 'isa ā wū.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **udosho**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **osho** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/VSO/No Number/No Case/Tense**.

Fedõ/VSO/No Number/No Case/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb **maja** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb **ollo** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fedõ/VSO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	m(e)-
ollo	"to end"	complete	o(l)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Olosho 'isa ā wū.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***meosho***.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***osho*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/VSO/No Number/No Case/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fedõ/VSO/No Number/Two Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fedõ	VSO	No Number	Two Cases	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), VSO word order, no number, and two marked cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nõ kufe mogi.*
   [eat] [bear] [berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Osho 'isa ā showū.*
   [swim] [otters] [in non.core-lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ēgo yẽ ihu pã shoba'i.*
   [give] [mouse] [seeds] [to non.core-bird]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *We'e adā ãji shoyu.*
   [steal] [fox] [den] [non.core-wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Shēghi pa'i ū shogushi.*
   [land] [birds] [on non.core-branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kufe** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **mogi** ("the berries") is the object because it appears after the subject. Prepositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in **shoyu** in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb **osho** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *Osho 'isa ā showū.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ***jile** "to see" will occur before the verb: **le osho** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to .

Fedõ/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fedõ/VSO
keji	"to pass"	past	k(e)-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	u(d/ch)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Keosho 'isa ā showū.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to *udosho*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osho* is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/Tense**.

Fedõ/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja*** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo*** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fedõ/VSO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	m(e)-
ollo	"to end"	complete	o(l)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Olosho 'isa ā showū.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***meosho***.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***osho*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fedõ/VSO/No Number/Many Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fedõ *Click to go back*	**VSO** *Click to go back*	**No Number** *Click to go back*	**Many Cases** *Click to go back*	**Tense/Aspect** *You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), VSO word order, no number, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nõ kufe emogi.*
   [eat] [bear] [accusative-berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Osho 'isa ewū.*
   [swim] [otters] [locative-lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ēgo yẽ foba'i lihu.*
   [give] [mouse] [dative-bird] [accusative-seeds]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *We'e adā lãji oboyu.*
   [steal] [fox] [accusative-den] [genitive-wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Shēghi pa'i eghushi.*
   [land] [birds] [locative-branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know **kufe** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know **emogi** ("the berries") is the object because it occurs with the accusative marker. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case affixes rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own).

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb **osho** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

Osho 'isa ewū.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ***jile** "to see" will occur before the verb: **le osho** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A**.

Fedõ/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fedõ/VSO
*keji	"to pass"	past	k(e)-
*umta	"to stay"	non-past	u(d/ch)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> Keosho 'isa ewū.
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **udosho**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **osho** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/Tense**.

Fedõ/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fedõ/VSO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	m(e)-
ollo	"to end"	complete	o(l)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Olosho 'isa ewū.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***meosho***.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***osho*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fedõ/VSO/Plural/No Case
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fedõ	**VSO**	**Plural**	**No Case**	**Tense/Aspect**
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), VSO word order, plural number marking, and no case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nõje kufe mogẽ.*
   [eat-sg] [bear] [berry-pl]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Oshogo 'isã ā wū.*
   [swim-pl] [otter-pl] [in lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ēgoche yẽ ihõ pã pa'i.*
   [give-sg] [mouse] [seed-pl] [to bird]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *We'eche adā ãji sho oyu.*
   [steal-sg] [fox] [den] [of wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Shēghigo pa'ẽ ū kushẽ.*
   [land-pl] [bird-pl] [on branch-pl]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kufe** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **mogẽ** ("the berries") is the object because it appears after the subject. Prepositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/VSO/Plural/No Case/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb **osho** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *Oshogo 'isã ā wū.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ***jile** "to see" will occur before the verb: **le osho** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/VSO/Plural/No Case/No T/A**.

Fedõ/VSO/Plural/No Case/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fedõ/VSO
keji	"to pass"	past	k(e)-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	u(d/ch)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Keoshogo ʻisã ā wū.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **udoshogo**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **osho** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/VSO/Plural/No Case/Tense**.

Fedõ/VSO/Plural/No Case/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb **maja** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb **ollo** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fedõ/VSO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	m(e)-
ollo	"to end"	complete	o(l)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Oloshogo 'isã ā wū.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***meoshogo***.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***osho*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/VSO/Plural/No Case/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fedõ/VSO/Plural/Two Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fedõ *Click to go back*	**VSO** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**Two Cases** *Click to go back*	**Tense/Aspect** *You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), VSO word order, plural number marking, and two marked cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nõje kufe mogẽ.*
   [eat-sg] [bear] [berry-pl]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Oshogo 'isã ā showū.*
   [swim-pl] [otter-pl] [in non.core-lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ēgoche yẽ ihõ pã shoba'i.*
   [give-sg] [mouse] [seed-pl] [to non.core-bird]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *We'eche adā ãji shoyu.*
   [steal-sg] [fox] [den] [non.core-wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Shēghigo pa'ẽ ū shogushẽ.*
   [land-pl] [bird-pl] [on non.core-branch-pl]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kufe** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **mogẽ** ("the berries") is the object because it appears after the subject. Prepositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in **shoyu** in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb ***osho*** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

Oshogo 'isã ā showū.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur before the verb: ***le osho*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/No T/A**.

Fedõ/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***keji*** "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***umta*** "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fedõ/VSO
keji	"to pass"	past	k(e)-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	u(d/ch)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Keoshogo 'isã ā showū.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***udoshogo***.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***osho*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/Tense**.

Fedõ/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja*** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo*** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fedõ/VSO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	m(e)-
ollo	"to end"	complete	o(l)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Oloshogo 'isã ā showū.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***meoshogo***.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***osho*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fedõ/VSO/Plural/Many Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fedõ *Click to go back*	**VSO** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**Many Cases** *Click to go back*	**Tense/Aspect** *You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), VSO word order, plural number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nõje kufe emogẽ.*
   [eat-sg] [bear] [accusative-berry-pl]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Oshogo 'isã ewū.*
   [swim-pl] [otter-pl] [locative-lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ēgoche yẽ foba'i lihõ.*
   [give-sg] [mouse] [dative-bird] [accusative-seed-pl]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *We'eche adā lãji oboyu.*
   [steal-sg] [fox] [accusative-den] [genitive-wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Shēghigo pa'ẽ eghushẽ.*
   [land-pl] [bird-pl] [locative-branch-pl]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know **kufe** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know **emogẽ** ("the berries") is the object because it occurs with the accusative marker. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case affixes rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own).

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb **osho** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *Oshogo ʻisã ewū.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ***jile** "to see" will occur before the verb: **le osho** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/No T/A**.

Fedõ/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***keji*** "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***umta*** "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fedõ/VSO
keji	"to pass"	past	k(e)-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	u(d/ch)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Keoshogo ʻisã ewū.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **udoshogo**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **osho** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/Tense**.

Fedõ/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja*** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo*** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fedõ/VSO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	m(e)-
ollo	"to end"	complete	o(l)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Oloshogo ʻisã ewū.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **meoshogo**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **osho** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fedõ/VSO/Singular/No Case
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fedõ *Click to go back*	**VSO** *Click to go back*	**Singular** *Click to go back*	**No Case** *Click to go back*	**Tense/Aspect** *You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), VSO word order, singular number marking, and no case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nõje kufechi mogi.*
   [eat-sg] [bears-sg] [berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Oshogo 'isa ā wuli.*
   [swim-pl] [otters] [in lakes-sg]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ēgoche yini ihu pã pa'ichi.*
   [give-sg] [mice-sg] [seeds] [to birds-sg]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *We'eche adafi ãjichi sho oyuchi.*
   [steal-sg] [foxes-sg] [dens-sg] [of wolves-sg]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Shēghigo pa'i ū kushi.*
   [land-pl] [birds] [on branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kufechi** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **mogi** ("the berries") is the object because it appears after the subject. Prepositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/VSO/Singular/No Case/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb **osho** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *Oshogo 'isa ā wuli.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ***jile** "to see" will occur before the verb: ***le osho*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/VSO/Singular/No Case/No T/A**.

Fedõ/VSO/Singular/No Case/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***keji** "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***umta** "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fedõ/VSO
*keji	"to pass"	past	k(e)-
*umta	"to stay"	non-past	u(d/ch)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Keoshogo ʻisa ā wuli.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **udoshogo**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **osho** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/VSO/Singular/No Case/Tense**.

Fedõ/VSO/Singular/No Case/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fedõ/VSO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	m(e)-
ollo	"to end"	complete	o(l)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Oloshogo 'isa ā wuli.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **meoshogo**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **osho** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/VSO/Singular/No Case/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fedõ/VSO/Singular/Two Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fedõ	VSO	Singular	Two Cases	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), VSO word order, singular number marking, and two marked cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nõje kufechi mogi.*
   [eat-sg] [bears-sg] [berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Oshogo 'isa ā showuli.*
   [swim-pl] [otters] [in non.core-lakes-sg]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ēgoche yini ihu pã shoba'ichi.*
   [give-sg] [mice-sg] [seeds] [to non.core-birds-sg]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *We'eche adafi ãjichi shoyuchi.*
   [steal-sg] [foxes-sg] [dens-sg] [non.core-wolves-sg]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Shēghigo pa'i ū shogushi.*
   [land-pl] [birds] [on non.core-branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kufechi** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **mogi** ("the berries") is the object because it appears after the subject. Prepositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in **shoyuchi** in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb ***osho*** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *Oshogo 'isa ā showuli.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur before the verb: ***le osho*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/No T/A**.

Fedõ/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***keji*** "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***umta*** "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fedõ/VSO
keji	"to pass"	past	k(e)-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	u(d/ch)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Keoshogo ʻisa ā showuli.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***udoshogo***.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***osho*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/Tense**.

Fedõ/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja*** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo*** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fedõ/VSO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	m(e)-
ollo	"to end"	complete	o(l)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Oloshogo 'isa ā showuli.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***meoshogo***.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***osho*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fedõ/VSO/Singular/Many Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fedõ *Click to go back*	**VSO** *Click to go back*	**Singular** *Click to go back*	**Many Cases** *Click to go back*	**Tense/Aspect** *You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), VSO word order, singular number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nõje kufechi emogi.*
   [eat-sg] [bears-sg] [accusative-berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Oshogo 'isa ewuli.*
   [swim-pl] [otters] [locative-lakes-sg]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ēgoche yini foba'ichi lihu.*
   [give-sg] [mice-sg] [dative-birds-sg] [accusative-seeds]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *We'eche adafi lãjichi oboyuchi.*
   [steal-sg] [foxes-sg] [accusative-dens-sg] [genitive-wolves-sg]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Shēghigo pa'i eghushi.*
   [land-pl] [birds] [locative-branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know **kufechi** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know **emogi** ("the berries") is the object because it occurs with the accusative marker. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case affixes rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own).

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb **osho** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *Oshogo 'isa ewuli.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ***jile** "to see" will occur before the verb: **le osho** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/No T/A**.

Fedõ/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***keji*** "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***umta*** "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fedõ/VSO
keji	"to pass"	past	k(e)-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	u(d/ch)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Keoshogo 'isa ewuli.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **udoshogo**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **osho** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/Tense**.

Fedõ/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja*** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo*** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fedõ/VSO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	m(e)-
ollo	"to end"	complete	o(l)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Oloshogo 'isa ewuli.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **meoshogo**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **osho** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fetèn/SOV/No Number/No Case
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fetèn	SOV	No Number	No Case	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SOV word order, and no number or case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuf moke num.*
   [bear] [berries] [eat]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Is ul a osyè.*
   [otters] [lake in] [swim]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *In io pae pa efk.*
   [mouse] [seeds] [bird to] [give]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Atèf oyo se ante we.*
   [fox] [wolf of] [den] [steal]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pae kuse u selke.*
   [birds] [branches on] [land]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kuf** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **moke** ("the berries") is the object because it appears between the subject and verb. Postpositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fetèn/SOV/No Number/No Case/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb ***osyè*** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *Is ul a osyè.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur after the verb: ***osyè i*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SOV/No Number/No Case/No T/A**.

Fetèn/SOV/No Number/No Case/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***keji*** "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***umta*** "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fetèn/SOV
keji	"to pass"	past	-k
umta	"to stay"	non-past	-t

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Is ul a syok.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***syot***. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root will likely shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then unstressed vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***osyè*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SOV/No Number/No Case/Tense**.

Fetèn/SOV/No Number/No Case/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja*** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo*** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fetèn/SOV
maja	"to live"	ongoing	-m(è)
ollo	"to end"	complete	-l(è)

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Is ul a syol.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to *syom*. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root will likely shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then unstressed vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osyè* is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SOV/No Number/No Case/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fetèn/SOV/No Number/Two Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fetèn	SOV	No Number	Two Cases	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SOV word order, no number marking, and two cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuf moke num.*
   [bear] [berries] [eat]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Is uls a osyè.*
   [otters] [lake-non.core in] [swim]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *In io pis pa efk.*
   [mouse] [seeds] [bird-non.core to] [give]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Atèf yus ante we.*
   [fox] [wolf-non.core] [den] [steal]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pae kosis u selke.*
   [birds] [branches-non.core on] [land]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kuf** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **moke** ("the berries") is the object because it appears between the subject and verb. Postpositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in **yus** in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fetèn/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb *osyè* may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *Is uls a osyè.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur after the verb: ***osyè i*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/No T/A**.

Fetèn/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fetèn/SOV
keji	"to pass"	past	-k
umta	"to stay"	non-past	-t

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Is uls a syok.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to *syot*. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root will likely shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then unstressed vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osyè* is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/Tense**.

Fetèn/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective)

affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja*** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo*** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fetèn/SOV
maja	"to live"	ongoing	-m(è)
ollo	"to end"	complete	-l(è)

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Is uls a syol.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***syom***. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root will likely shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then unstressed vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***osyè*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fetèn/SOV/No Number/Many Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fetèn	SOV	No Number	Many Cases	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SOV word order, no number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuf mèki num.*
   [bear] [berries-accusative] [eat]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Is ulm osyè.*
   [otters] [lake-locative] [swim]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *In eu pif efk.*
   [mouse] [seeds-accusative] [bird-dative] [give]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Atèf yu ènti we.*
   [fox] [wolf-genitive] [den-accusative] [steal]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pae kosim selke.*
   [birds] [branches-locative] [land]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know **kuf** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know **mèki** ("the berries") is the object because it occurs in its accusative form. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case forms rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own).

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fetèn/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb ***osyè*** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

Is ulm osyè.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur after the verb: ***osyè i*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A**.

Fetèn/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***keji** "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***umta** "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fetèn/SOV
*keji	"to pass"	past	-k
*umta	"to stay"	non-past	-t

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Is ulm syok.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **syot**. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root will likely shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then unstressed vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **osyè** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/Tense**.

Fetèn/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fetèn/SOV
maja	"to live"	ongoing	-m(è)
ollo	"to end"	complete	-l(è)

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Is ulm syol.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to *syom*. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root will likely shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then unstressed vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osyè* is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fetèn/SOV/Plural/No Case
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SOV word order, plural number marking, and no case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuf omoke tenom.*
   [bear] [pl-berry] [sg-eat]
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Onis ul a klosyè.*
   [pl-otter] [lake in] [pl-swim]
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *In onio pae pa tefk.*
   [mouse] [pl-seed] [bird to] [sg-give]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Atèf oyo se ante twe.*
   [fox] [wolf of] [den] [sg-steal]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Opae okuse u kèselke.*
   [pl-bird] [pl-branch on] [pl-land]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kuf** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **omoke** ("the berries") is the object because it appears between the subject and verb. Postpositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fetèn/SOV/Plural/No Case/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb ***osyè*** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *Onis ul a klosyè.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur after the verb: ***osyè i*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SOV/Plural/No Case/No T/A**.

Fetèn/SOV/Plural/No Case/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fetèn/SOV
keji	"to pass"	past	-k
umta	"to stay"	non-past	-t

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Onis ul a klèsyok.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **klèsyot**. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root will likely shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then unstressed vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **osyè** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SOV/Plural/No Case/Tense**.

Fetèn/SOV/Plural/No Case/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb **maja** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb **ollo** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fetèn/SOV
maja	"to live"	ongoing	-m(è)
ollo	"to end"	complete	-l(è)

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Onis ul a klèsyol.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **klèsyom**. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root will likely shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then unstressed vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **osyè** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SOV/Plural/No Case/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fetèn/SOV/Plural/Two Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fetèn	**SOV**	**Plural**	**Two Cases**	**Tense/Aspect**
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SOV word order, plural number marking, and two cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuf omoke tenom.*
   [bear] [pl-berry] [sg-eat]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Onis uls a klosyè.*
   [pl-otter] [lake-non.core in] [pl-swim]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *In onio pis pa tefk.*
   [mouse] [pl-seed] [bird-non.core to] [sg-give]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Atèf yus ante twe.*
   [fox] [wolf-non.core] [den] [sg-steal]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Opae okosis u kèselke.*
   [pl-bird] [pl-branch-non.core on] [pl-land]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kuf** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **omoke** ("the berries") is the object because it appears between the subject and verb. Postpositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in **yus** in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fetèn/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb ***osyè*** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *Onis uls a klosyè.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur after the verb: ***osyè i*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/No T/A**.

Fetèn/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fetèn/SOV
keji	"to pass"	past	-k
umta	"to stay"	non-past	-t

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Onis uls a klèsyok.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to *klèsyot*. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root will likely shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then unstressed vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osyè* is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/Tense**.

Fetèn/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective)

affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja*** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo*** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fetèn/SOV
maja	"to live"	ongoing	-m(è)
ollo	"to end"	complete	-l(è)

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Onis uls a klèsyol.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***klèsyom***. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root will likely shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then unstressed vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***osyè*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fetèn/SOV/Plural/Many Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fetèn	SOV	Plural	Many Cases	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SOV word order, plural number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuf omèki tenom.*
   [bear] [pl-berry-accusative] [sg-eat]
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Onis ulm klosyè.*
   [pl-otter] [lake-locative] [pl-swim]
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *In oneu pif tefk.*
   [mouse] [pl-seed-accusative] [bird-dative] [sg-give]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Atèf yu ènti twe.*
   [fox] [wolf-genitive] [den-accusative] [sg-steal]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Opae okosim kèselke.*
   [pl-bird] [pl-branch-locative] [pl-land]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know **kuf** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know **omèki** ("the berries") is the object because it occurs in its accusative form. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case forms rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own).

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fetèn/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb **osyè** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *Onis ulm klosyè.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur after the verb: **osyè i** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/No T/A**.

Fetèn/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***keji** "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***umta** "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fetèn/SOV
*keji	"to pass"	past	-k
*umta	"to stay"	non-past	-t

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Onis ulm klèsyok.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **klèsyot**. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root will likely shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then unstressed vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **osyè** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/Tense**.

Fetèn/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fetèn/SOV
maja	"to live"	ongoing	-m(è)
ollo	"to end"	complete	-l(è)

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Onis ulm klèsyol.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **klèsyom**. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root will likely shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then unstressed vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **osyè** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fetèn/SOV/Singular/No Case
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SOV word order, singular number marking, and no case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Ekuf moke tenom.*
   [sg-bears] [berries] [sg-eat]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Is iol a klosyè.*
   [otters] [sg-lakes in] [pl-swim]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ien io epae pa tefk.*
   [sg-mice] [seeds] [sg-birds to] [sg-give]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Tatèf toyo se tante twe.*
   [sg-foxes] [sg-wolves of] [sg-dens] [sg-steal]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pae kuse u kèselke.*
   [birds] [branches on] [pl-land]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **ekuf** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **moke** ("the berries") is the object because it appears between the subject and verb. Postpositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fetèn/SOV/Singular/No Case/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb ***osyè*** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

Is iol a klosyè.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur after the verb: ***osyè i*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SOV/Singular/No Case/No T/A**.

Fetèn/SOV/Singular/No Case/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***keji*** "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***umta*** "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fetèn/SOV
keji	"to pass"	past	-k
umta	"to stay"	non-past	-t

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Is iol a klèsyok.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***klèsyot***. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root will likely shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then unstressed vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***osyè*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SOV/Singular/No Case/Tense**.

Fetèn/SOV/Singular/No Case/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja*** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo*** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fetèn/SOV
maja	"to live"	ongoing	-m(è)
ollo	"to end"	complete	-l(è)

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Is iol a klèsyol.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **klèsyom**. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root will likely shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then unstressed vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **osyè** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SOV/Singular/No Case/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fetèn/SOV/Singular/Two Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fetèn *Click to go back*	**SOV** *Click to go back*	**Singular** *Click to go back*	**Two Cases** *Click to go back*	**Tense/Aspect** *You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SOV word order, singular number marking, and two cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Ekuf moke tenom.*
   [sg-bears] [berries] [sg-eat]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Is euls a klosyè.*
   [otters] [sg-lakes-non.core in] [pl-swim]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ien io epis pa tefk.*
   [sg-mice] [seeds] [sg-birds-non.core to] [sg-give]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Tatèf tyus tante twe.*
   [sg-foxes] [sg-wolves-non.core] [sg-dens] [sg-steal]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pae kosis u kèselke.*
   [birds] [branches-non.core on] [pl-land]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *ekuf* ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *moke* ("the berries") is the object because it appears between the subject and verb. Postpositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in *tyus* in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fetèn/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb ***osyè*** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *Is euls a klosyè.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur after the verb: ***osyè i*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/No T/A**.

Fetèn/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fetèn/SOV
keji	"to pass"	past	-k
umta	"to stay"	non-past	-t

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Is euls a klèsyok.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to *klèsyot*. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root will likely shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then unstressed vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osyè* is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/Tense**.

Fetèn/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective)

affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja*** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo*** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fetèn/SOV
maja	"to live"	ongoing	-m(è)
ollo	"to end"	complete	-l(è)

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Is euls a klèsyol.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***klèsyom***. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root will likely shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then unstressed vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***osyè*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fetèn/SOV/Singular/Many Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fetèn *Click to go back*	**SOV** *Click to go back*	**Singular** *Click to go back*	**Many Cases** *Click to go back*	**Tense/Aspect** *You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SOV word order, singular number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Ekuf mèki tenom.*
   [sg-bears] [berries-accusative] [sg-eat]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Is eulm klosyè.*
   [otters] [sg-lakes-locative] [pl-swim]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ien eu epif tefk.*
   [sg-mice] [seeds-accusative] [sg-birds-dative] [sg-give]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Tatèf tyu tènti twe.*
   [sg-foxes] [sg-wolves-genitive] [sg-dens-accusative] [sg-steal]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pae kosim kèselke.*
   [birds] [branches-locative] [pl-land]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know *ekuf* ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know *mèki* ("the berries") is the object because it occurs in its accusative form. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case forms rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own).

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fetèn/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb ***osyè*** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *Is eulm klosyè.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur after the verb: ***osyè i*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/No T/A**.

Fetèn/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fetèn/SOV
keji	"to pass"	past	-k
umta	"to stay"	non-past	-t

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Is eulm klèsyok.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to *klèsyot*. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root will likely shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then unstressed vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osyè* is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/Tense**.

Fetèn/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja* "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo* "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fetèn/SOV
maja	"to live"	ongoing	-m(è)
ollo	"to end"	complete	-l(è)

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Is eulm klèsyol.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **klèsyom**. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root will likely shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then unstressed vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **osyè** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fetèn/SVO/No Number/No Case
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fetèn	SVO	No Number	No Case	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SVO word order, and no number or case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuf num moke.*
   [bear] [eat] [berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Is osyè a ul.*
   [otters] [swim] [in lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *In efk io pa pae.*
   [mouse] [give] [seeds] [to bird]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Atèf we ante se oyo.*
   [fox] [steal] [den] [of wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pae selke u kuse.*
   [birds] [land] [on branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kuf** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **moke** ("the berries") is the object because it appears after the verb. Prepositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fetèn/SVO/No Number/No Case/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb ***osyè*** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *Is osyè a ul.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur before the verb: ***i osyè*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SVO/No Number/No Case/No T/A**.

Fetèn/SVO/No Number/No Case/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fetèn/SVO
keji	"to pass"	past	k(è)-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	o(t)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Is kosyè a ul.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to *otosyè*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osyè* is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SVO/No Number/No Case/Tense**.

Fetèn/SVO/No Number/No Case/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja* "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo* "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fetèn/SVO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	m(è)-
ollo	"to end"	complete	l-/—

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Is losyè a ul.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to *mosyè*. With this particular set of sound changes, the perfective prefix is unstressed before most verb roots. If the verb root is multisyllabic and begins in a consonant sound, the prefix disappears altogether.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osyè* is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SVO/No Number/No Case/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fetèn/SVO/No Number/Two Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fetèn	SVO	No Number	Two Cases	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SVO word order, no number marking, and two marked cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuf num moke.*
   [bear] [eat] [berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Is osyè a siol.*
   [otters] [swim] [in non.core-lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *In efk io pa sepae.*
   [mouse] [give] [seeds] [to non.core-bird]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Atèf we ante seoyo.*
   [fox] [steal] [den] [non.core-wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pae selke u sekuse.*
   [birds] [land] [on non.core-branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kuf** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **moke** ("the berries") is the object because it appears after the verb. Prepositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in **seoyo** in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fetèn/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb ***osyè*** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

Is osyè a siol.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur before the verb: ***i osyè*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/No T/A**.

Fetèn/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fetèn/SVO
keji	"to pass"	past	k(è)-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	o(t)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Is kosyè a siol.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to *otosyè*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osyè* is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/Tense**.

Fetèn/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja*** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo*** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fetèn/SVO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	m(è)-
ollo	"to end"	complete	l-/—

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Is losyè a siol.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***mosyè***. With this particular set of sound changes, the perfective prefix is unstressed before most verb roots. If the verb root is multisyllabic and begins in a consonant sound, the prefix disappears altogether.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***osyè*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fetèn/SVO/No Number/Many Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fetèn *Click to go back*	**SVO** *Click to go back*	**No Number** *Click to go back*	**Many Cases** *Click to go back*	Tense/Aspect *You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SVO word order, no number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuf num moke.*
   [bear] [eat] [accusative-berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Is osyè imol.*
   [otters] [swim] [locative-lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *In efk fèpae lio.*
   [mouse] [give] [dative-bird] [accusative-seeds]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Atèf we lante poyo.*
   [fox] [steal] [accusative-den] [genitive-wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Pae selke engkuse.*
   [birds] [land] [locative-branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know **atèf** ("the fox") is the subject in the third sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know **lante** ("the den") is the object because it occurs with the accusative marker. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case affixes rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own). Because of this particular set of sound changes, though, the accusative and genitive forms may match the subject form (e.g. **moke** can be the subject, object, or possessor). Context will generally indicate which relationship is intended in those instances.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fetèn/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb ***osyè*** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *Is osyè imol.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur before the verb: ***i osyè*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A**.

Fetèn/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fetèn/SVO
keji	"to pass"	past	k(è)-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	o(t)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Is kosyè imol.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to *otosyè*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osyè* is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/Tense**.

Fetèn/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja*** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo*** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fetèn/SVO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	m(è)-
ollo	"to end"	complete	l-/—

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Is losyè imol.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***mosyè***. With this particular set of sound changes, the perfective prefix is unstressed before most verb roots. If the verb root is multisyllabic and begins in a consonant sound, the prefix disappears altogether.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***osyè*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fetèn/SVO/Plural/No Case
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fetèn	SVO	Plural	No Case	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SVO word order, plural number marking, and no case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuf tenom moken.*
   [bear] [sg-eat] [berry-pl]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Isèn klosyè a ul.*
   [otter-pl] [pl-swim] [in lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *In tefk ion pa pae.*
   [mouse] [sg-give] [seed-pl] [to bird]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Atèf twe ante se oyo.*
   [fox] [sg-steal] [den] [of wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paen kèselke u kusen.*
   [bird-pl] [pl-land] [on branch-pl]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kuf** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **moken** ("the berries") is the object because it appears after the verb. Prepositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fetèn/SVO/Plural/No Case/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb **osyè** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *Isèn klosyè a ul.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ***jile** "to see" will occur before the verb: **i osyè** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SVO/Plural/No Case/No T/A**.

Fetèn/SVO/Plural/No Case/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fetèn/SVO
keji	"to pass"	past	k(e)-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	o(t)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

These tense markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

>*Isèn kèkosyè a ul.*
>"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense, and the past tense marker occurs after the *kè/kl-* prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to *klotosyè*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osyè* is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SVO/Plural/No Case/Tense**.

Fetèn/SVO/Plural/No Case/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja* "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo* "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fetèn/SVO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	m(e)-
ollo	"to end"	complete	è(l)-/o(l)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Isèn klèlosyè a ul.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete, and the perfective aspect marker occurs after the *kè/kl-* prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **kèmosyè**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **osyè** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SVO/Plural/No Case/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fetèn/SVO/Plural/Two Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fetèn	SVO	Plural	Two Cases	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SVO word order, plural number marking, and two marked cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuf tenom moken.*
   [bear] [sg-eat] [berry-pl]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Isèn klosyè a siol.*
   [otter-pl] [pl-swim] [in non.core-lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *In tefk ion pa sepae.*
   [mouse] [sg-give] [seed-pl] [to non.core-bird]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Atèf twe ante seoyo.*
   [fox] [sg-steal] [den] [non.core-wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paen kèselke u sekusen.*
   [bird-pl] [pl-land] [on non.core-branch-pl]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kuf** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **moken** ("the berries") is the object because it appears after the verb. Prepositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in **seoyo** in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fetèn/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb ***osyè*** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *Isèn klosyè a siol.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur before the verb: ***i osyè*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/No T/A**.

Fetèn/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***keji*** "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***umta*** "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fetèn/SVO
keji	"to pass"	past	k(e)-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	o(t)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

These tense markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Isèn kèkosyè a siol.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense, and the past tense marker occurs after the *kè/kl-* prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***klotosyè***.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***osyè*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/Tense**.

Fetèn/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja*** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo*** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fetèn/SVO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	m(e)-
ollo	"to end"	complete	è(l)-/o(l)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Isèn klèlosyè a siol.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete, and the perfective aspect marker occurs after the *kè/kl-* prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***kèmosyè***.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***osyè*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fetèn/SVO/Plural/Many Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fetèn	SVO	Plural	Many Cases	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SVO word order, plural number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuf tenom moken.*
   [bear] [sg-eat] [accusative-berry-pl]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Isèn klosyè imol.*
   [otter-pl] [pl-swim] [locative-lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *In tefk fèpae lion.*
   [mouse] [sg-give] [dative-bird] [accusative-seed-pl]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Atèf twe lante poyo.*
   [fox] [sg-steal] [accusative-den] [genitive-wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paen kèselke engkusen.*
   [bird-pl] [pl-land] [locative-branch-pl]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know **atèf** ("the fox") is the subject in the third sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know **lante** ("the den") is the object because it occurs with the accusative marker. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case affixes rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own). Because of this particular set of sound changes, though, the accusative and genitive forms may match the subject form (e.g. **moken** can be the subject, object, or possessor). Context will generally indicate which relationship is intended in those instances.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fetèn/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb ***osyè*** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *Isèn klosyè imol.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur before the verb: ***i osyè*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/No T/A**.

Fetèn/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***keji*** "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***umta*** "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fetèn/SVO
keji	"to pass"	past	k(e)-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	o(t)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

These tense markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Isèn kèkosyè imol.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense, and the past tense marker occurs after the *kè/kl-* prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***klotosyè***.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***osyè*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/Tense**.

Fetèn/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja*** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo*** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fetèn/SVO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	m(e)-
ollo	"to end"	complete	è(l)-/o(l)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Isèn klèlosyè imol.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete, and the perfective aspect marker occurs after the *kè/kl-* prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***kèmosyè***.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***osyè*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fetèn/SVO/Singular/No Case
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fetèn	SVO	Singular	No Case	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SVO word order, singular number marking, and no case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kofete tenom moke.*
   [bears-sg] [sg-eat] [berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Is klosyè a ule.*
   [otters] [pl-swim] [in lakes-sg]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ine tefk io pa pite.*
   [mice-sg] [sg-give] [seeds] [to birds-sg]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Tafe twe èntite se yute.*
   [foxes-sg] [sg-steal] [dens-sg] [of wolves-sg]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pae kèselke u kuse.*
   [birds] [pl-land] [on branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kofete** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **moke** ("the berries") is the object because it appears after the verb. Prepositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fetèn/SVO/Singular/No Case/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb **osyè** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *Is klosyè a ule.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ***jile** "to see" will occur before the verb: ***i osyè*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SVO/Singular/No Case/No T/A**.

Fetèn/SVO/Singular/No Case/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fetèn/SVO
keji	"to pass"	past	k(e)-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	o(t)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

These tense markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> Is kèkosyè a ule.
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense, and the past tense marker occurs after the *kè/kl-* prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **klotosyè**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **osyè** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SVO/Singular/No Case/Tense**.

Fetèn/SVO/Singular/No Case/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja* "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo* "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fetèn/SVO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	m(e)-
ollo	"to end"	complete	è(l)-/o(l)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Is klèlosyè a ule.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete, and the perfective aspect marker occurs after the *kè/kl-* prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **kèmosyè**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **osyè** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SVO/Singular/No Case/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fetèn/SVO/Singular/Two Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fetèn	SVO	Singular	Two Cases	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SVO word order, singular number marking, and two marked cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kofete tenom moke.*
   [bears-sg] [sg-eat] [berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Is klosyè a seule.*
   [otters] [pl-swim] [in non.core-lakes-sg]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ine tefk io pa sepite.*
   [mice-sg] [sg-give] [seeds] [to non.core-birds-sg]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Tafe twe èntite seyute.*
   [foxes-sg] [sg-steal] [dens-sg] [non.core-wolves-sg]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pae kèselke u sekuse.*
   [birds] [pl-land] [on non.core-branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *kofete* ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *moke* ("the berries") is the object because it appears after the verb. Prepositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in *seyute* in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fetèn/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb ***osyè*** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *Is klosyè a seule.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur before the verb: ***i osyè*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/No T/A**.

Fetèn/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***keji*** "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***umta*** "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fetèn/SVO
keji	"to pass"	past	k(e)-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	o(t)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

These tense markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Is kèkosyè a seule.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense, and the past tense marker occurs after the *kè/kl-* prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***klotosyè***.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***osyè*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/Tense**.

Fetèn/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja*** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo*** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fetèn/SVO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	m(e)-
ollo	"to end"	complete	è(l)-/o(l)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Is klèlosyè a seule.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete, and the perfective aspect marker occurs after the *kè/kl-* prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***kèmosyè***.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***osyè*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fetèn/SVO/Singular/Many Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fetèn *Click to go back*	SVO *Click to go back*	Singular *Click to go back*	Many Cases *Click to go back*	Tense/Aspect *You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SVO word order, singular number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kofete tenom moke.*
   [bears-sg] [sg-eat] [accusative-berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Is klosyè emule.*
   [otters] [pl-swim] [locative-lakes-sg]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ine tefk fèpite lio.*
   [mice-sg] [sg-give] [dative-birds-sg] [accusative-seeds]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Tafe twe lèntite pyute.*
   [foxes-sg] [sg-steal] [accusative-dens-sg] [genitive-wolves-sg]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pae kèselke engkuse.*
   [birds] [pl-land] [locative-branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know **tafe** ("the fox") is the subject in the third sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know **lèntite** ("the den") is the object because it occurs with the accusative marker. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case affixes rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own). Because of this particular set of sound changes, though, the accusative and genitive forms may match the subject form (e.g. **moke** can be the subject, object, or possessor). Context will generally indicate which relationship is intended in those instances.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fetèn/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb ***osyè*** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *Is klosyè emule.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur before the verb: ***i osyè*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/No T/A**.

Fetèn/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fetèn/SVO
keji	"to pass"	past	k(e)-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	o(t)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

These tense markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Is kèkosyè emule.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense, and the past tense marker occurs after the *kè/kl-* prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to *klotosyè*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osyè* is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/Tense**.

Fetèn/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja*** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo*** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fetèn/SVO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	m(e)-
ollo	"to end"	complete	è(l)-/o(l)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Is klèlosyè emule.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete, and the perfective aspect marker occurs after the *kè/kl-* prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***kèmosyè***.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***osyè*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fetèn/VSO/No Number/No Case
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fetèn	VSO	No Number	No Case	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), VSO word order, and no number or case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Num kuf moke.*
   [eat] [bear] [berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Osyè is a ul.*
   [swim] [otters] [in lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Efk in io pa pae.*
   [give] [mouse] [seeds] [to bird]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *We atèf ante se oyo.*
   [steal] [fox] [den] [of wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Selke pae u kuse.*
   [land] [birds] [on branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kuf** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **moke** ("the berries") is the object because it appears after the subject. Prepositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fetèn/VSO/No Number/No Case/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb **osyè** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *Osyè is a ul.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ***jile** "to see" will occur before the verb: **i osyè** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/VSO/No Number/No Case/No T/A**.

Fetèn/VSO/No Number/No Case/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fetèn/VSO
keji	"to pass"	past	k(è)-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	o(t)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Kosyè is a ul.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to *otosyè*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osyè* is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/VSO/No Number/No Case/Tense**.

Fetèn/VSO/No Number/No Case/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja* "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo* "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fetèn/VSO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	m(è)-
ollo	"to end"	complete	l-/—

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Losyè is a ul.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to *mosyè*. With this particular set of sound changes, the perfective prefix is unstressed before most verb roots. If the verb root is multisyllabic and begins in a consonant sound, the prefix disappears altogether.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osyè* is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/VSO/No Number/No Case/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fetèn/VSO/No Number/Two Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fetèn	VSO	No Number	Two Cases	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), VSO word order, no number marking, and two marked cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Num kuf moke.*
   [eat] [bear] [berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Osyè is a siol.*
   [swim] [otters] [in non.core-lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Efk in io pa sepae.*
   [give] [mouse] [seeds] [to non.core-bird]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *We atèf ante seoyo.*
   [steal] [fox] [den] [non.core-wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Selke pae u sekuse.*
   [land] [birds] [on non.core-branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kuf** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **moke** ("the berries") is the object because it appears after the subject. Prepositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in **seoyo** in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fetèn/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb **osyè** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *Osyè is a siol.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ***jile** "to see" will occur before the verb: ***i osyè*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to .

Fetèn/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fetèn/VSO
keji	"to pass"	past	k(è)-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	o(t)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Kosyè is a siol.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to *otosyè*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osyè* is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/Tense**.

Fetèn/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja*** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo*** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fetèn/VSO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	m(è)-
ollo	"to end"	complete	l-/—

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Losyè is a siol.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***mosyè***. With this particular set of sound changes, the perfective prefix is unstressed before most verb roots. If the verb root is multisyllabic and begins in a consonant sound, the prefix disappears altogether.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***osyè*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fetèn/VSO/No Number/Many Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fetèn	VSO	No Number	Many Cases	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), VSO word order, no number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Num kuf moke.*
   [eat] [bear] [accusative-berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Osyè is imol.*
   [swim] [otters] [locative-lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Efk in fèpae lio.*
   [give] [mouse] [dative-bird] [accusative-seeds]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *We atèf lante poyo.*
   [steal] [fox] [accusative-den] [genitive-wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Selke pae engkuse.*
   [land] [birds] [locative-branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know **atèf** ("the fox") is the subject in the third sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know **lante** ("the den") is the object because it occurs with the accusative marker. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case affixes rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own). Because of this particular set of sound changes, though, the accusative and genitive forms may match the subject form (e.g. **moke** can be the subject, object, or possessor). Context will generally indicate which relationship is intended in those instances.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fetèn/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb ***osyè*** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

>   *Osyè is imol.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur before the verb: ***i osyè*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A**.

Fetèn/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fetèn/VSO
keji	"to pass"	past	k(è)-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	o(t)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Kosyè is imol.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to *otosyè*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osyè* is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/Tense**.

Fetèn/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja*** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo*** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fetèn/VSO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	m(è)-
ollo	"to end"	complete	l-/—

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Losyè is imol.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***mosyè***. With this particular set of sound changes, the perfective prefix is unstressed before most verb roots. If the verb root is multisyllabic and begins in a consonant sound, the prefix disappears altogether.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***osyè*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fetèn/VSO/Plural/No Case
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fetèn *Click to go back*	**VSO** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**No Case** *Click to go back*	**Tense/Aspect** *You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), VSO word order, plural number marking, and no case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nunt kuf moken.*
    [eat-sg] [bear] [berry-pl]
    "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Syokèl isèn a ul.*
    [swim-pl] [otter-pl] [in lake]
    "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Èfkot in ion pa pae.*
    [give-sg] [mouse] [seed-pl] [to bird]
    "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Wet atèf ante se oyo.*
    [steal-sg] [fox] [den] [of wolf]
    "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Sèlkikèl paen u kusen.*
    [land-pl] [bird-pl] [on branch-pl]
    "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *kuf* ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *moken* ("the berries") is the object because it appears after the subject. Prepositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fetèn/VSO/Plural/No Case/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb *osyè* may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *Syokèl isèn a ul.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ***jile*** "to see" will occur before the verb: ***i osyè*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/VSO/Plural/No Case/No T/A**.

Fetèn/VSO/Plural/No Case/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***keji*** "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***umta*** "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fetèn/VSO
keji	"to pass"	past	k(è)-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	o(t)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Kèsyokèl isèn a ul.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***tèsyokèl***.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***osyè*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/VSO/Plural/No Case/Tense**.

Fetèn/VSO/Plural/No Case/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja*** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo*** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fetèn/VSO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	m(è)-
ollo	"to end"	complete	l-/—

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Lèsyokèl isèn a ul.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **mèsyokèl**. With this particular set of sound changes, the perfective prefix is unstressed before most verb roots. If the verb root is multisyllabic and begins in a consonant sound, the prefix disappears altogether.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **osyè** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/VSO/Plural/No Case/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fetèn/VSO/Plural/Two Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fetèn	VSO	Plural	Two Cases	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), VSO word order, plural number marking, and two marked cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nunt kuf moken.*
   [eat-sg] [bear] [berry-pl]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Syokèl isèn a siol.*
   [swim-pl] [otter-pl] [in non.core-lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Èfkot in ion pa sepae.*
   [give-sg] [mouse] [seed-pl] [to non.core-bird]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Wet atèf ante seoyo.*
   [steal-sg] [fox] [den] [non.core-wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Sèlkikèl paen u sekusen.*
   [land-pl] [bird-pl] [on non.core-branch-pl]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kuf** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **moken** ("the berries") is the object because it appears after the subject. Prepositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in **seoyo** in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fetèn/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb ***osyè*** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *Syokèl isèn a siol.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur before the verb: ***i osyè*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/No T/A**.

Fetèn/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fetèn/VSO
keji	"to pass"	past	k(è)-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	o(t)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Kèsyokèl isèn a siol.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to *tèsyokèl*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osyè* is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/Tense**.

Fetèn/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja*** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo*** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fetèn/VSO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	m(è)-
ollo	"to end"	complete	l-/—

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Lèsyokèl isèn a siol.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***mèsyokèl***. With this particular set of sound changes, the perfective prefix is unstressed before most verb roots. If the verb root is multisyllabic and begins in a consonant sound, the prefix disappears altogether.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***osyè*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fetèn/VSO/Plural/Many Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fetèn *Click to go back*	**VSO** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**Many Cases** *Click to go back*	**Tense/Aspect** *You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), VSO word order, plural number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nunt kuf moken.*
   [eat-sg] [bear] [accusative-berry-pl]
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Syokèl isèn imol.*
   [swim-pl] [otter-pl] [locative-lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Èfkot in fèpae lion.*
   [give-sg] [mouse] [dative-bird] [accusative-seed-pl]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Wet atèf lante poyo.*
   [steal-sg] [fox] [accusative-den] [genitive-wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Sèlkikèl paen engkusen.*
   [land-pl] [bird-pl] [locative-branch-pl]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know **atèf** ("the fox") is the subject in the third sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know **lante** ("the den") is the object because it occurs with the accusative marker. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case affixes rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own). Because of this particular set of sound changes, though, the accusative and genitive forms may match the subject form (e.g. **moken** can be the subject, object, or possessor). Context will generally indicate which relationship is intended in those instances.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fetèn/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb ***osyè*** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *Syokèl isèn imol.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur before the verb: ***i osyè*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/No T/A**.

Fetèn/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fetèn/VSO
keji	"to pass"	past	k(è)-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	o(t)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Kèsyokèl isèn imol.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to *tèsyokèl*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osyè* is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/Tense**.

Fetèn/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja*** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo*** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fetèn/VSO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	m(è)-
ollo	"to end"	complete	l-/—

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Lèsyokèl isèn imol.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***mèsyokèl***. With this particular set of sound changes, the perfective prefix is unstressed before most verb roots. If the verb root is multisyllabic and begins in a consonant sound, the prefix disappears altogether.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***osyè*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fetèn/VSO/Singular/No Case
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fetèn *Click to go back*	**VSO** *Click to go back*	**Singular** *Click to go back*	**No Case** *Click to go back*	**Tense/Aspect** *You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), VSO word order, singular number marking, and no case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nunt kofete moke.*
   [eat-sg] [bears-sg] [berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Syokèl is a ule.*
   [swim-pl] [otters] [in lakes-sg]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Èfkot ine io pa pite.*
   [give-sg] [mice-sg] [seeds] [to birds-sg]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Wet tafe èntite se yute.*
   [steal-sg] [foxes-sg] [dens-sg] [of wolves-sg]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Sèlkikèl pae u kuse.*
   [land-pl] [birds] [on branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kofete** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **moke** ("the berries") is the object because it appears after the subject. Prepositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fetèn/VSO/Singular/No Case/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb ***osyè*** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

Syokèl is a ule.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur before the verb: ***i osyè*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/VSO/Singular/No Case/No T/A**.

Fetèn/VSO/Singular/No Case/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fetèn/VSO
keji	"to pass"	past	k(è)-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	o(t)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Kèsyokèl is a ule.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to *tèsyokèl*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osyè* is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/VSO/Singular/No Case/Tense**.

Fetèn/VSO/Singular/No Case/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja* "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo* "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fetèn/VSO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	m(è)-
ollo	"to end"	complete	l-/—

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Lèsyokèl is a ule.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to *mèsyokèl*. With this particular set of sound changes, the perfective prefix is unstressed before most verb roots. If the verb root is multisyllabic and begins in a consonant sound, the prefix disappears altogether.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osyè* is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/VSO/Singular/No Case/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fetèn/VSO/Singular/Two Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), VSO word order, singular number marking, and two marked cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nunt kofete moke.*
   [eat-sg] [bears-sg] [berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Syokèl is a seule.*
   [swim-pl] [otters] [in non.core-lakes-sg]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Èfkot ine io pa sepite.*
   [give-sg] [mice-sg] [seeds] [to non.core-birds-sg]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Wet tafe èntite seyute.*
   [steal-sg] [foxes-sg] [dens-sg] [non.core-wolves-sg]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Sèlkikèl pae u sekuse.*
   [land-pl] [birds] [on non.core-branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kofete** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **moke** ("the berries") is the object because it appears after the subject. Prepositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in **seyute** in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fetèn/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb ***osyè*** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

Syokèl is a seule.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur before the verb: ***i osyè*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/No T/A.

Fetèn/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fetèn/VSO
keji	"to pass"	past	k(è)-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	o(t)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Kèsyokèl is a seule.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to *tèsyokèl*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osyè* is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/Tense**.

Fetèn/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja*** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo*** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fetèn/VSO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	m(è)-
ollo	"to end"	complete	l-/—

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Lèsyokèl is a seule.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***mèsyokèl***. With this particular set of sound changes, the perfective prefix is unstressed before most verb roots. If the verb root is multisyllabic and begins in a consonant sound, the prefix disappears altogether.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***osyè*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fetèn/VSO/Singular/Many Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fetèn	VSO	Singular	Many Cases	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), VSO word order, singular number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nunt kofete moke.*
   [eat-sg] [bears-sg] [accusative-berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Syokèl is emule.*
   [swim-pl] [otters] [locative-lakes-sg]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Èfkot ine fèpite lio.*
   [give-sg] [mice-sg] [dative-birds-sg] [accusative-seeds]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Wet tafe lèntite pyute.*
   [steal-sg] [foxes-sg] [accusative-dens-sg] [genitive-wolves-sg]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Sèlkikèl pae engkuse.*
   [land-pl] [birds] [locative-branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know **tafe** ("the fox") is the subject in the third sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know **lèntite** ("the den") is the object because it occurs with the accusative marker. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case affixes rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own). Because of this particular set of sound changes, though, the accusative and genitive forms may match the subject form (e.g. **moke** can be the subject, object, or possessor). Context will generally indicate which relationship is intended in those instances.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fetèn/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb ***osyè*** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

>   *Syokèl is emule.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur before the verb: ***i osyè*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/No T/A**.

Fetèn/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fetèn/VSO
keji	"to pass"	past	k(è)-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	o(t)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Kèsyokèl is emule.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to *tèsyokèl*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osyè* is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/Tense**.

Fetèn/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja*** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo*** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fetèn/VSO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	m(è)-
ollo	"to end"	complete	l-/—

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Lèsyokèl is emule.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***mèsyokèl***. With this particular set of sound changes, the perfective prefix is unstressed before most verb roots. If the verb root is multisyllabic and begins in a consonant sound, the prefix disappears altogether.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***osyè*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fiedon/SOV/No Number/No Case
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fiedon	SOV	No Number	No Case	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SOV word order, and no number or case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuve muogi num.*
   [bear] [berries] [eat]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kiza vul af vozyo.*
   [otters] [lake in] [swim]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhin ikhu paki pa zheko.*
   [mouse] [seeds] [bird to] [give]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adaf voyu se ati wieke.*
   [fox] [wolf of] [den] [steal]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paki kuzi u sieki.*
   [birds] [branches on] [land]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kuve** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **muogi** ("the berries") is the object because it appears between the subject and verb. Postpositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fiedon/SOV/No Number/No Case/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb **vozyo** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *Kiza vul af vozyo.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ***jile** "to see" will occur after the verb: **vozyo zhi** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SOV/No Number/No Case/No T/A**.

Fiedon/SOV/No Number/No Case/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***keji** "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***umta** "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fiedon/SOV
*keji	"to pass"	past	-ge
*umta	"to stay"	non-past	-da

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Kiza vul af ozyuoge.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **ozyuoda**. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root may shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then stressed mid vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **vozyo** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SOV/No Number/No Case/Tense**.

Fiedon/SOV/No Number/No Case/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fiedon/SOV
maja	"to live"	ongoing	-me
ollo	"to end"	complete	-lo

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Kiza vul af ozyuolo.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **ozyuome**. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root may shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then stressed mid vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **vozyo** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SOV/No Number/No Case/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fiedon/SOV/No Number/Two Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fiedon	SOV	No Number	Two Cases	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SOV word order, no number marking, and two cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuve muogi num.*
   [bear] [berries] [eat]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kiza vuso af vozyo.*
   [otters] [lake-non.core in] [swim]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhin ikhu pakizo pa zheko.*
   [mouse] [seeds] [bird-non.core to] [give]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adaf oyuzo ati wieke.*
   [fox] [wolf-non.core] [den] [steal]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paki kuzizo u sieki.*
   [birds] [branches-non.core on] [land]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kuve** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **muogi** ("the berries") is the object because it appears between the subject and verb. Postpositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in **oyuzo** in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fiedon/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb ***vozyo*** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *Kiza vuso af vozyo.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur after the verb: ***vozyo zhi*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/No T/A**.

Fiedon/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fiedon/SOV
keji	"to pass"	past	-ge
umta	"to stay"	non-past	-da

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Kiza vuso af ozyuoge.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to *ozyuoda*. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root may shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then stressed mid vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *vozyo* is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/Tense**.

Fiedon/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective)

affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja*** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo*** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fiedon/SOV
maja	"to live"	ongoing	-me
ollo	"to end"	complete	-lo

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Kiza vuso af ozyuolo.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***ozyuome***. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root may shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then stressed mid vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***vozyo*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fiedon/SOV/No Number/Many Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**SOV** *Click to go back*	**No Number** *Click to go back*	**Many Cases** *Click to go back*	**Tense/Aspect** *You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SOV word order, no number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuve mogike num.*
   [bear] [berries-accusative] [eat]
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Kiza vuma vozyo.*
   [otters] [lake-locative] [swim]
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Zhin ikhuke pakivo zheko.*
   [mouse] [seeds-accusative] [bird-dative] [give]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Adaf oyukho atike wieke.*
   [fox] [wolf-genitive] [den-accusative] [steal]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Paki kuzima sieki.*
   [birds] [branches-locative] [land]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know **kuve** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know **mogike** ("the berries") is the object because it occurs in its accusative form. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case forms rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own).

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fiedon/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb **vozyo** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

Kiza vuma vozyo.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ***jile** "to see" will occur after the verb: **vozyo zhi** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A**.

Fiedon/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fiedon/SOV
keji	"to pass"	past	-ge
umta	"to stay"	non-past	-da

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Kiza vuma ozyuoge.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to *ozyuoda*. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root may shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then stressed mid vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *vozyo* is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/Tense**.

Fiedon/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja* "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo* "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fiedon/SOV
maja	"to live"	ongoing	-me
ollo	"to end"	complete	-lo

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Kiza vuma ozyuolo.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **ozyuome**. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root may shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then stressed mid vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **vozyo** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fiedon/SOV/Plural/No Case
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SOV word order, plural number marking, and no case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuve umuogi tienum.*
   [bear] [pl-berry] [sg-eat]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Ukiza vul af koluozyo.*
   [pl-otter] [lake in] [pl-swim]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhin unikhu paki pa tieko.*
   [mouse] [pl-seed] [bird to] [sg-give]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adaf voyu se ati tewieke.*
   [fox] [wolf of] [den] [sg-steal]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Upaki ukuzi u kosieki.*
   [pl-bird] [pl-branch on] [pl-land]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know ***kuve*** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know ***umuogi*** ("the berries") is the object because it appears between the subject and verb. Postpositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fiedon/SOV/Plural/No Case/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb **vozyo** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

Ukiza vul af koluozyo.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ***jile** "to see" will occur after the verb: **vozyo zhi** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SOV/Plural/No Case/No T/A**.

Fiedon/SOV/Plural/No Case/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fiedon/SOV
keji	"to pass"	past	-ge
umta	"to stay"	non-past	-da

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Ukiza vul af kolozyuoge.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **kolozyuoda**. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root may shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then stressed mid vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **vozyo** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SOV/Plural/No Case/Tense**.

Fiedon/SOV/Plural/No Case/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb **maja** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb **ollo** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fiedon/SOV
maja	"to live"	ongoing	-me
ollo	"to end"	complete	-lo

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Ukiza vul af kolozyuolo.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **kolozyuome**. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root may shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then stressed mid vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **vozyo** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SOV/Plural/No Case/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fiedon/SOV/Plural/Two Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**SOV** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**Two Cases** *Click to go back*	**Tense/Aspect** *You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SOV word order, plural number marking, and two cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuve umuogi tienum.*
   [bear] [pl-berry] [sg-eat]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Ukiza vuso af koluozyo.*
   [pl-otter] [lake-non.core in] [pl-swim]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhin unikhu pakizo pa tieko.*
   [mouse] [pl-seed] [bird-non.core to] [sg-give]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adaf oyuzo ati tewieke.*
   [fox] [wolf-non.core] [den] [sg-steal]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Upaki ukuzizo u kosieki.*
   [pl-bird] [pl-branch-non.core on] [pl-land]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kuve** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **umuogi** ("the berries") is the object because it appears between the subject and verb. Postpositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in **oyuzo** in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fiedon/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb ***vozyo*** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *Ukiza vuso af koluozyo.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur after the verb: ***vozyo zhi*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/No T/A**.

Fiedon/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fiedon/SOV
keji	"to pass"	past	-ge
umta	"to stay"	non-past	-da

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Ukiza vuso af kolozyuoge.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to *kolozyuoda*. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root may shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then stressed mid vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *vozyo* is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/Tense**.

Fiedon/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective)

affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja* "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo* "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fiedon/SOV
maja	"to live"	ongoing	-me
ollo	"to end"	complete	-lo

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Ukiza vuso af kolozyuolo.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to *kolozyuome*. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root may shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then stressed mid vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *vozyo* is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fiedon/SOV/Plural/Many Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**SOV** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**Many Cases** *Click to go back*	**Tense/Aspect** *You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SOV word order, plural number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuve umogike tienum.*
   [bear] [pl-berry-accusative] [sg-eat]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Ukiza vuma koluozyo.*
   [pl-otter] [lake-locative] [pl-swim]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhin unikhuke pakivo tieko.*
   [mouse] [pl-seed-accusative] [bird-dative] [sg-give]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adaf oyukho atike tewieke.*
   [fox] [wolf-genitive] [den-accusative] [sg-steal]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Upaki ukuzima kosieki.*
   [pl-bird] [pl-branch-locative] [pl-land]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know **kuve** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know **umogike** ("the berries") is the object because it occurs in its accusative form. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case forms rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own).

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fiedon/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb **vozyo** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

>   *Ukiza vuma koluozyo.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ***jile** "to see" will occur after the verb: **vozyo zhi** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/No T/A**.

Fiedon/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fiedon/SOV
keji	"to pass"	past	-ge
umta	"to stay"	non-past	-da

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Ukiza vuma kolozyuoge.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **kolozyuoda**. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root may shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then stressed mid vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **vozyo** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/Tense**.

Fiedon/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb **maja** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb **ollo** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fiedon/SOV
maja	"to live"	ongoing	-me
ollo	"to end"	complete	-lo

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Ukiza vuma kolozyuolo.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **kolozyuome**. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root may shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then stressed mid vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **vozyo** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fiedon/SOV/Singular/No Case
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**SOV** *Click to go back*	**Singular** *Click to go back*	**No Case** *Click to go back*	**Tense/Aspect** *You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SOV word order, singular number marking, and no case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Iguve muogi tienum.*
   [sg-bears] [berries] [sg-eat]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kiza ivul af koluozyo.*
   [otters] [sg-lakes in] [pl-swim]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Izhin ikhu ibaki pa tieko.*
   [sg-mice] [seeds] [sg-birds to] [sg-give]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Tadaf tuoyu se tati tewieke.*
   [sg-foxes] [sg-wolves of] [sg-dens] [sg-steal]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paki kuzi u kosieki.*
   [birds] [branches on] [pl-land]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **iguve** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **muogi** ("the berries") is the object because it appears between the subject and verb. Postpositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fiedon/SOV/Singular/No Case/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb **vozyo** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

Kiza ivul af koluozyo.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ***jile** "to see" will occur after the verb: **vozyo zhi** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SOV/Singular/No Case/No T/A**.

Fiedon/SOV/Singular/No Case/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fiedon/SOV
keji	"to pass"	past	-ge
umta	"to stay"	non-past	-da

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Kiza ivul af kolozyuoge.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **kolozyuoda**. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root may shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then stressed mid vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **vozyo** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SOV/Singular/No Case/Tense**.

Fiedon/SOV/Singular/No Case/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb **maja** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb **ollo** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fiedon/SOV
maja	"to live"	ongoing	-me
ollo	"to end"	complete	-lo

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Kiza ivul af kolozyuolo.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **kolozyuome**. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root may shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then stressed mid vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **vozyo** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SOV/Singular/No Case/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fiedon/SOV/Singular/Two Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fiedon	SOV	Singular	Two Cases	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SOV word order, singular number marking, and two cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Iguve muogi tienum.*
   [sg-bears] [berries] [sg-eat]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kiza ivuso af koluozyo.*
   [otters] [sg-lakes-non.core in] [pl-swim]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Izhin ikhu ibakizo pa tieko.*
   [sg-mice] [seeds] [sg-birds-non.core to] [sg-give]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Tadaf toyuzo tati tewieke.*
   [sg-foxes] [sg-wolves-non.core] [sg-dens] [sg-steal]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paki kuzizo u kosieki.*
   [birds] [branches-non.core on] [pl-land]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know ***iguve*** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know ***muogi*** ("the berries") is the object because it appears between the subject and verb. Postpositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in ***toyuzo*** in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fiedon/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb ***vozyo*** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *Kiza ivuso af koluozyo.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur after the verb: ***vozyo zhi*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/No T/A**.

Fiedon/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fiedon/SOV
keji	"to pass"	past	-ge
umta	"to stay"	non-past	-da

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Kiza ivuso af kolozyuoge.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to *kolozyuoda*. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root may shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then stressed mid vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *vozyo* is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/Tense**.

Fiedon/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective)

affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja* "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo* "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fiedon/SOV
maja	"to live"	ongoing	-me
ollo	"to end"	complete	-lo

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Kiza ivuso af kolozyuolo.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to *kolozyuome*. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root may shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then stressed mid vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *vozyo* is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fiedon/SOV/Singular/Many Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**SOV** *Click to go back*	**Singular** *Click to go back*	**Many Cases** *Click to go back*	**Tense/Aspect** *You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SOV word order, singular number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Iguve mogike tienum.*
   [sg-bears] [berries-accusative] [sg-eat]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kiza ivuma koluozyo.*
   [otters] [sg-lakes-locative] [pl-swim]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Izhin ikhuke ibakivo tieko.*
   [sg-mice] [seeds-accusative] [sg-birds-dative] [sg-give]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Tadaf toyukho tatike tewieke.*
   [sg-foxes] [sg-wolves-genitive] [sg-dens-accusative] [sg-steal]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paki kuzima kosieki.*
   [birds] [branches-locative] [pl-land]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know ***iguve*** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know ***mogike*** ("the berries") is the object because it occurs in its accusative form. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case forms rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own).

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fiedon/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb **vozyo** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

Kiza ivuma koluozyo.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ***jile** "to see" will occur after the verb: **vozyo zhi** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/No T/A**.

Fiedon/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fiedon/SOV
keji	"to pass"	past	-ge
umta	"to stay"	non-past	-da

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Kiza ivuma kolozyuoge.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **kolozyuoda**. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root may shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then stressed mid vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **vozyo** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/Tense**.

Fiedon/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb **maja** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb **ollo** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fiedon/SOV
maja	"to live"	ongoing	-me
ollo	"to end"	complete	-lo

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Kiza ivuma kolozyuolo.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **kolozyuome**. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root may shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then stressed mid vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **vozyo** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fiedon/SVO/No Number/No Case
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fiedon	SVO	No Number	No Case	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SVO word order, and no number or case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuve num muogi.*
   [bear] [eat] [berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kiza vozyo af vul.*
   [otters] [swim] [in lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhin zheko ikhu pa paki.*
   [mouse] [give] [seeds] [to bird]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adaf wieke ati se voyu.*
   [fox] [steal] [den] [of wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paki sieki u kuzi.*
   [birds] [land] [on branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kuve** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **muogi** ("the berries") is the object because it appears after the verb. Prepositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fiedon/SVO/No Number/No Case/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb **vozyo** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *Kiza vozyo af vul.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ***jile*** "to see" will occur before the verb: **zhi vozyo** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SVO/No Number/No Case/No T/A**.

Fiedon/SVO/No Number/No Case/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***keji*** "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***umta*** "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fiedon/SVO
keji	"to pass"	past	ke-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	u(d)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Kiza kevozyo af vul.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***uduozyo***.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***vozyo*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SVO/No Number/No Case/Tense**.

Fiedon/SVO/No Number/No Case/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja*** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo*** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fiedon/SVO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	me-
ollo	"to end"	complete	o(l)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Kiza oluozyo af vul.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **mevozyo**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **vozyo** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SVO/No Number/No Case/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fiedon/SVO/No Number/Two Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fiedon	SVO	No Number	Two Cases	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SVO word order, no number marking, and two cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuve num muogi.*
   [bear] [eat] [berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kiza vozyo af sivul.*
   [otters] [swim] [in non.core-lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhin zheko ikhu pa sibaki.*
   [mouse] [give] [seeds] [to non.core-bird]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adaf wieke ati sivoyu.*
   [fox] [steal] [den] [non.core-wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paki sieki u siguzi.*
   [birds] [land] [on non.core-branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kuve** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **muogi** ("the berries") is the object because it appears after the verb. Prepositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in **sivoyu** in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fiedon/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb ***vozyo*** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *Kiza vozyo af sivul.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur before the verb: ***zhi vozyo*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/No T/A**.

Fiedon/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fiedon/SVO
keji	"to pass"	past	ke-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	u(d)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Kiza kevozyo af sivul.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to *uduozyo*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *vozyo* is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/Tense**.

Fiedon/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja*** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo*** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fiedon/SVO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	me-
ollo	"to end"	complete	o(l)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Kiza oluozyo af sivul.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***mevozyo***.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***vozyo*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fiedon/SVO/No Number/Many Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**SVO** *Click to go back*	**No Number** *Click to go back*	**Many Cases** *Click to go back*	**Tense/Aspect** *You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SVO word order, no number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuve num emuogi.*
   [bear] [eat] [accusative-berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kiza vozyo ivul.*
   [otters] [swim] [locative-lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhin zheko fobaki likhu.*
   [mouse] [give] [dative-bird] [accusative-seeds]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adaf wieke lati obuoyu.*
   [fox] [steal] [accusative-den] [genitive-wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paki sieki ikuzi.*
   [birds] [land] [locative-branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know **kuve** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know **emuogi** ("the berries") is the object because it occurs in its accusative form. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case forms rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own).

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fiedon/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb **vozyo** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

Kiza vozyo ivul.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ***jile*** "to see" will occur before the verb: **zhi vozyo** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A**.

Fiedon/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fiedon/SVO
keji	"to pass"	past	ke-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	u(d)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Kiza kevozyo ivul.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **uduozyo**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **vozyo** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/Tense**.

Fiedon/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb **maja** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb **ollo** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fiedon/SVO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	me-
ollo	"to end"	complete	o(l)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Kiza oluozyo ivul.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **mevozyo**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **vozyo** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fiedon/SVO/Plural/No Case
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fiedon	SVO	Plural	No Case	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SVO word order, plural number marking, and no case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuve tienum muogin.*
   [bear] [sg-eat] [berry-pl]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kizan koluozyo af vul.*
   [otter-pl] [pl-swim] [in lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhin tieko ikhun pa paki.*
   [mouse] [sg-give] [seed-pl] [to bird]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adaf tewieke ati se voyu.*
   [fox] [sg-steal] [den] [of wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pakin kosieki u kuzin.*
   [bird-pl] [pl-land] [on branch-pl]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kuve** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **muogin** ("the berries") is the object because it appears after the verb. Prepositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fiedon/SVO/Plural/No Case/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb *vozyo* may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

Kizan koluozyo af vul.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb **jile* "to see" will occur before the verb: *zhi vozyo* means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SVO/Plural/No Case/No T/A**.

Fiedon/SVO/Plural/No Case/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fiedon/SVO
keji	"to pass"	past	ge-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	u(d)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

These tense markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> Kizan kogevozyo af vul.
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense, and the past tense marker occurs after the *ko(l)-* prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **koluduozyo**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **vozyo** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SVO/Plural/No Case/Tense**.

Fiedon/SVO/Plural/No Case/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb **maja** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb **ollo** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fiedon/SVO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	me-
ollo	"to end"	complete	o(l)-/vo(l)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

These aspect markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Kizan kololuozyo af vul.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete, and the perfective marker occurs after the *ko(l)-* prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **komevozyo**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **vozyo** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SVO/Plural/No Case/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fiedon/SVO/Plural/Two Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fiedon	SVO	Plural	Two Cases	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SVO word order, plural number marking, and two cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuve tienum muogin.*
   [bear] [sg-eat] [berry-pl]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kizan koluozyo af sivul.*
   [otter-pl] [pl-swim] [in non.core-lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhin tieko ikhun pa sibaki.*
   [mouse] [sg-give] [seed-pl] [to non.core-bird]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adaf tewieke ati sivoyu.*
   [fox] [sg-steal] [den] [non.core-wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pakin kosieki u siguzin.*
   [bird-pl] [pl-land] [on non.core-branch-pl]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kuve** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **muogin** ("the berries") is the object because it appears after the verb. Prepositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in **sivoyu** in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fiedon/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb ***vozyo*** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *Kizan koluozyo af sivul.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur before the verb: ***zhi vozyo*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to .

Fiedon/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fiedon/SVO
keji	"to pass"	past	ge-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	u(d)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

These tense markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Kizan kogevozyo af sivul.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense, and the past tense marker occurs after the *ko(l)-* prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to *koluduozyo*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *vozyo* is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/Tense**.

Fiedon/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja*** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo*** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fiedon/SVO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	me-
ollo	"to end"	complete	o(l)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

These aspect markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Kizan kololuozyo af sivul.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete, and the perfective marker occurs after the *ko(l)-* prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***komevozyo***.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***vozyo*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fiedon/SVO/Plural/Many Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**SVO** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**Many Cases** *Click to go back*	**Tense/Aspect** *You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SVO word order, plural number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuve tienum emuogin.*
   [bear] [sg-eat] [accusative-berry-pl]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kizan koluozyo ivul.*
   [otter-pl] [pl-swim] [locative-lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhin tieko fobaki likhun.*
   [mouse] [sg-give] [dative-bird] [accusative-seed-pl]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adaf tewieke lati obuoyu.*
   [fox] [sg-steal] [accusative-den] [genitive-wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pakin kosieki ikuzin.*
   [bird-pl] [pl-land] [locative-branch-pl]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know **kuve** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know **emuogin** ("the berries") is the object because it occurs in its accusative form. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case forms rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own).

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fiedon/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb **vozyo** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

Kizan koluozyo ivul.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ***jile*** "to see" will occur before the verb: **zhi vozyo** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/No T/A**.

Fiedon/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fiedon/SVO
keji	"to pass"	past	ge-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	u(d)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

These tense markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Kizan kogevozyo ivul.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense, and the past tense marker occurs after the *ko(l)-* prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **koluduozyo**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **vozyo** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/Tense**.

Fiedon/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb **maja** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb **ollo** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fiedon/SVO
*maja	"to live"	ongoing	me-
*ollo	"to end"	complete	o(l)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

These aspect markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Kizan kololuozyo ivul.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete, and the perfective marker occurs after the *ko(l)-* prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **komevozyo**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **vozyo** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fiedon/SVO/Singular/No Case
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fiedon *Click to go back*	SVO *Click to go back*	Singular *Click to go back*	No Case *Click to go back*	Tense/Aspect *You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SVO word order, singular number marking, and no case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuviedi tienum muogi.*
   [bears-sg] [sg-eat] [berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Kiza koluozyo af vuli.*
   [otters] [pl-swim] [in lakes-sg]
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Zhini tieko ikhu pa pakidi.*
   [mice-sg] [sg-give] [seeds] [to birds-sg]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Adavi tewieke atidi se oyudi.*
   [foxes-sg] [sg-steal] [dens-sg] [of wolves-sg]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Paki kosieki u kuzi.*
   [birds] [pl-land] [on branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kuviedi** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **muogi** ("the berries") is the object because it appears after the verb. Prepositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fiedon/SVO/Singular/No Case/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb **vozyo** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *Kiza koluozyo af vuli.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ***jile** "to see" will occur before the verb: **zhi vozyo** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SVO/Singular/No Case/No T/A**.

Fiedon/SVO/Singular/No Case/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fiedon/SVO
keji	"to pass"	past	ge-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	u(d)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

These tense markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Kiza kogevozyo af vuli.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense, and the past tense marker occurs after the *ko(l)-* prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **koluduozyo**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **vozyo** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SVO/Singular/No Case/Tense**.

Fiedon/SVO/Singular/No Case/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja* "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo* "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fiedon/SVO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	me-
ollo	"to end"	complete	o(l)-/vo(l)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

These aspect markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Kiza kololuozyo af vuli.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete, and the perfective marker occurs after the *ko(l)-* prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **komevozyo**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **vozyo** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SVO/Singular/No Case/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fiedon/SVO/Singular/Two Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fiedon	SVO	Singular	Two Cases	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SVO word order, singular number marking, and two cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuviedi tienum muogi.*
   [bears-sg] [sg-eat] [berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kiza koluozyo af sivuli.*
   [otters] [pl-swim] [in non.core-lakes-sg]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhini tieko ikhu pa sibakidi.*
   [mice-sg] [sg-give] [seeds] [to non.core-birds-sg]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adavi tewieke atidi sioyudi.*
   [foxes-sg] [sg-steal] [dens-sg] [non.core-wolves-sg]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paki kosieki u siguzi.*
   [birds] [pl-land] [on non.core-branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know ***kuviedi*** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know ***muogi*** ("the berries") is the object because it appears after the verb. Prepositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in ***sioyudi*** in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fiedon/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb ***vozyo*** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

Kiza koluozyo af sivuli.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur before the verb: ***zhi vozyo*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/No T/A**.

Fiedon/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***keji*** "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***umta*** "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fiedon/SVO
keji	"to pass"	past	ge-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	u(d)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

These tense markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

>*Kiza kogevozyo af sivuli.*
>"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense, and the past tense marker occurs after the *ko(l)-* prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***koluduozyo***.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***vozyo*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/Tense**.

Fiedon/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja*** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo*** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fiedon/SVO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	me-
ollo	"to end"	complete	o(l)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

These aspect markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Kiza kololuozyo af sivuli.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete, and the perfective marker occurs after the *ko(l)-* prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***komevozyo***.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***vozyo*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fiedon/SVO/Singular/Many Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**SVO** *Click to go back*	**Singular** *Click to go back*	**Many Cases** *Click to go back*	**Tense/Aspect** *You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SVO word order, singular number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuviedi tienum emuogi.*
   [bears-sg] [sg-eat] [accusative-berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kiza koluozyo ivuli.*
   [otters] [pl-swim] [locative-sg]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhini tieko fobakidi likhu.*
   [mice-sg] [sg-give] [dative-sg] [accusative-seeds]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adavi tewieke latidi oboyudi.*
   [foxes-sg] [sg-steal] [accusative-dens-sg] [genitive-wolves-sg]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paki kosieki ikuzi.*
   [birds] [pl-land] [locative-branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know **kuviedi** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know **emuogi** ("the berries") is the object because it occurs in its accusative form. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case forms rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own).

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fiedon/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb **vozyo** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

Kiza koluozyo ivuli.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur before the verb: ***zhi vozyo*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/No T/A**.

Fiedon/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***keji*** "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***umta*** "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fiedon/SVO
keji	"to pass"	past	ge-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	u(d)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

These tense markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Kiza kogevozyo ivuli.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense, and the past tense marker occurs after the *ko(l)-* prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***koluduozyo***.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***vozyo*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/Tense**.

Fiedon/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja*** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo*** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fiedon/SVO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	me-
ollo	"to end"	complete	o(l)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

These aspect markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Kiza kololuozyo ivuli.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete, and the perfective marker occurs after the *ko(l)-* prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **komevozyo**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **vozyo** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fiedon/VSO/No Number/No Case
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fiedon	VSO	No Number	No Case	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), VSO word order, and no number or case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Num kuve muogi.*
   [eat] [bear] [berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Vozyo kiza af vul.*
   [swim] [otters] [in lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Zheko zhin ikhu pa paki.*
   [give] [mouse] [seeds] [to bird]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Wieke adaf ati se voyu.*
   [steal] [fox] [den] [of wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Sieki paki u kuzi.*
   [land] [birds] [on branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kuve** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **muogi** ("the berries") is the object because it appears after the subject. Prepositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fiedon/VSO/No Number/No Case/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb ***vozyo*** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

Vozyo kiza af vul.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur before the verb: ***zhi vozyo*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/No Number/No Case/No T/A**.

Fiedon/VSO/No Number/No Case/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fiedon/VSO
keji	"to pass"	past	ke-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	u(d)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Kevozyo kiza af vul.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **uduozyo**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **vozyo** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/No Number/No Case/Tense**.

Fiedon/VSO/No Number/No Case/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb **maja** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb **ollo** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fiedon/VSO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	me-
ollo	"to end"	complete	o(l)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Oluozyo kiza af vul.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***mevozyo***.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***vozyo*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/No Number/No Case/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fiedon/VSO/No Number/Two Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fiedon	VSO	No Number	Two Cases	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), VSO word order, no number marking, and two cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Num kuve muogi.*
   [eat] [bear] [berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Vozyo kiza af sivul.*
   [swim] [otters] [in non.core-lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zheko zhin ikhu pa sibaki.*
   [give] [mouse] [seeds] [to non.core-bird]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Wieke adaf ati sivoyu.*
   [steal] [fox] [den] [non.core-wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Sieki paki u siguzi.*
   [land] [birds] [on non.core-branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kuve** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **muogi** ("the berries") is the object because it appears after the subject. Prepositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in **sivoyu** in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fiedon/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb ***vozyo*** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

Vozyo kiza af sivul.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur before the verb: ***zhi vozyo*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to .

Fiedon/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fiedon/VSO
keji	"to pass"	past	ke-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	u(d)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Kevozyo kiza af sivul.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to *uduozyo*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *vozyo* is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/Tense**.

Fiedon/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja*** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo*** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fiedon/VSO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	me-
ollo	"to end"	complete	o(l)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Oluozyo kiza af sivul.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***mevozyo***.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***vozyo*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fiedon/VSO/No Number/Many Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fiedon	VSO	No Number	Many Cases	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), VSO word order, no number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Num kuve emuogi.*
   [eat] [bear] [accusative-berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Vozyo kiza ivul.*
   [swim] [otters] [locative-lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zheko zhin fobaki likhu.*
   [give] [mouse] [dative-bird] [accusative-seeds]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Wieke adaf lati obuoyu.*
   [steal] [fox] [accusative-den] [genitive-wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Sieki paki ikuzi.*
   [land] [birds] [locative-branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know **kuve** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know **emuogi** ("the berries") is the object because it occurs with the accusative marker. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case affixes rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own).

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fiedon/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb ***vozyo*** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *Vozyo kiza ivul.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur before the verb: ***zhi vozyo*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A**.

Fiedon/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***keji** "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***umta** "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fiedon/VSO
*keji	"to pass"	past	ke-
*umta	"to stay"	non-past	u(d)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Kevozyo kiza ivul.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **uduozyo**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **vozyo** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/Tense**.

Fiedon/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fiedon/VSO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	me-
ollo	"to end"	complete	o(l)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Oluozyo kiza ivul.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **mevozyo**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **vozyo** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fiedon/VSO/Plural/No Case
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**VSO** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**No Case** *Click to go back*	**Tense/Aspect** *You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), VSO word order, plural number marking, and no case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nute kuve muogin.*
   [eat-sg] [bear] [berry-pl]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Ozyuogo kizan af vul.*
   [swim-pl] [otter-pl] [in lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ekuode zhin ikhun pa paki.*
   [give-sg] [mouse] [seed-pl] [to bird]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Wekiede adaf ati se voyu.*
   [steal-sg] [fox] [den] [of wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Sekigo pakin u kuzin.*
   [land-pl] [bird-pl] [on branch-pl]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kuve** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **muogin** ("the berries") is the object because it appears after the subject. Prepositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fiedon/VSO/Plural/No Case/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb **vozyo** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

Ozyuogo kizan af vul.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ***jile*** "to see" will occur before the verb: **zhi vozyo** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/Plural/No Case/No T/A**.

Fiedon/VSO/Plural/No Case/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fiedon/VSO
keji	"to pass"	past	ke-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	u(d)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Keozyuogo kizan af vul.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **udozyuogo**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **vozyo** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/Plural/No Case/Tense**.

Fiedon/VSO/Plural/No Case/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb **maja** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb **ollo** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fiedon/VSO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	me-
ollo	"to end"	complete	o(l)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Olozyuogo kizan af vul.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **meozyuogo**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **vozyo** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/Plural/No Case/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fiedon/VSO/Plural/Two Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**VSO** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**Two Cases** *Click to go back*	**Tense/Aspect** *You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), VSO word order, plural number marking, and two cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nute kuve muogin.*
   [eat-sg] [bear] [berry-pl]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Ozyuogo kizan af sivul.*
   [swim-pl] [otter-pl] [in non.core-lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ekuode zhin ikhun pa sibaki.*
   [give-sg] [mouse] [seed-pl] [to non.core-bird]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Wekiede adaf ati sivoyu.*
   [steal-sg] [fox] [den] [non.core-wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Sekigo pakin u siguzin.*
   [land-pl] [bird-pl] [on non.core-branch-pl]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know ***kuve*** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know ***muogin*** ("the berries") is the object because it appears after the subject. Prepositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in ***sivoyu*** in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fiedon/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb ***vozyo*** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *Ozyuogo kizan af sivul.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ****jile*** "to see" will occur before the verb: ***zhi vozyo*** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/No T/A**.

Fiedon/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fiedon/VSO
keji	"to pass"	past	ke-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	u(d)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Keozyuogo kizan af sivul.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to *udozyuogo*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *vozyo* is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/Tense**.

Fiedon/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja*** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo*** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fiedon/VSO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	me-
ollo	"to end"	complete	o(l)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Olozyuogo kizan af sivul.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***meozyuogo***.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***vozyo*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fiedon/VSO/Plural/Many Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fiedon	VSO	Plural	Many Cases	Tense/Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), VSO word order, plural number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nute kuve emuogin.*
   [eat-sg] [bear] [accusative-berry-pl]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Ozyuogo kizan ivul.*
   [swim-pl] [otter-pl] [locative-lake]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ekuode zhin fobaki likhun.*
   [give-sg] [mouse] [dative-bird] [accusative-seed-pl]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Wekiede adaf lati obuoyu.*
   [steal-sg] [fox] [accusative-den] [genitive-wolf]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Sekigo pakin ikuzin.*
   [land-pl] [bird-pl] [locative-branch-pl]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know **kuve** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know **emuogin** ("the berries") is the object because it occurs with the accusative marker. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case affixes rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own).

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fiedon/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb **vozyo** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

Ozyuogo kizan ivul.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ***jile** "to see" will occur before the verb: **zhi vozyo** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/No T/A**.

Fiedon/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***keji** "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***umta** "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fiedon/VSO
*keji	"to pass"	past	ke-
*umta	"to stay"	non-past	u(d)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Keozyuogo kizan ivul.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **udozyuogo**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **vozyo** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/Tense**.

Fiedon/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fiedon/VSO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	me-
ollo	"to end"	complete	o(l)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Olozyuogo kizan ivul.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to *meozyuogo*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *vozyo* is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fiedon/VSO/Singular/No Case
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**VSO** *Click to go back*	**Singular** *Click to go back*	**No Case** *Click to go back*	**Tense/Aspect** *You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), VSO word order, singular number marking, and no case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nute kuviedi muogi.*
   [eat-sg] [bears-sg] [berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Ozyuogo kiza af vuli.*
   [swim-pl] [otters] [in lakes-sg]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ekuode zhini ikhu pa pakidi.*
   [give-sg] [mice-sg] [seeds] [to birds-sg]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Wekiede adavi atidi se oyudi.*
   [steal-sg] [foxes-sg] [dens-sg] [of wolves-sg]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Sekigo paki u kuzi.*
   [land-pl] [birds] [on branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kuviedi** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **muogi** ("the berries") is the object because it appears after the subject. Prepositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fiedon/VSO/Singular/No Case/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb **vozyo** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

Ozyuogo kiza af vuli.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ***jile** "to see" will occur before the verb: **zhi vozyo** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/Singular/No Case/No T/A**.

Fiedon/VSO/Singular/No Case/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fiedon/VSO
keji	"to pass"	past	ke-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	u(d)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Keozyuogo kiza af vuli.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **udozyuogo**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **vozyo** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/Singular/No Case/Tense**.

Fiedon/VSO/Singular/No Case/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja* "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo* "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fiedon/VSO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	me-
ollo	"to end"	complete	o(l)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Olozyuogo kiza af vuli.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **meozyuogo**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **vozyo** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/Singular/No Case/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fiedon/VSO/Singular/Two Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**VSO** *Click to go back*	**Singular** *Click to go back*	**Two Cases** *Click to go back*	**Tense/Aspect** *You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), VSO word order, singular number marking, and two cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nute kuviedi muogi.*
   [eat-sg] [bears-sg] [berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Ozyuogo kiza af sivuli.*
   [swim-pl] [otters] [in non.core-lakes-sg]
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Ekuode zhini ikhu pa sibakidi.*
   [give-sg] [mice-sg] [seeds] [to non.core-birds-sg]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Wekiede adavi atidi sioyudi.*
   [steal-sg] [foxes-sg] [dens-sg] [non.core-wolves-sg]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Sekigo paki u siguzi.*
   [land-pl] [birds] [on non.core-branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kuviedi** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **muogi** ("the berries") is the object because it appears after the subject. Prepositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in **sioyudi** in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fiedon/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb **vozyo** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *Ozyuogo kiza af sivuli.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ***jile** "to see" will occur before the verb: **zhi vozyo** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/No T/A**.

Fiedon/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fiedon/VSO
keji	"to pass"	past	ke-
umta	"to stay"	non-past	u(d)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Keozyuogo kiza af sivuli.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to *udozyuogo*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *vozyo* is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/Tense**.

Fiedon/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***maja*** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb ***ollo*** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fiedon/VSO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	me-
ollo	"to end"	complete	o(l)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Olozyuogo kiza af sivuli.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to ***meozyuogo***.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. ***vozyo*** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Fiedon/VSO/Singular/Many Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**VSO** *Click to go back*	**Singular** *Click to go back*	**Many Cases** *Click to go back*	**Tense/Aspect** *You are here*

You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), VSO word order, singular number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nute kuviedi emuogi.*
   [eat-sg] [bears-sg] [accusative-berries]
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Ozyuogo kiza ivuli.*
   [swim-pl] [otters] [locative-lakes-sg]
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ekuode zhini fobakidi likhu.*
   [give-sg] [mice-sg] [dative-birds-sg] [accusative-seeds]
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Wekiede adavi latidi oboyudi.*
   [steal-sg] [foxes-sg] [accusative-dens-sg] [genitive-wolves-sg]
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Sekigo paki ikuzi.*
   [land-pl] [birds] [locative-branches]
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know **kuviedi** ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know **emuogi** ("the berries") is the object because it occurs with the accusative marker. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case affixes rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own).

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fiedon/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb **vozyo** may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

Ozyuogo kiza ivuli.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb ***jile*** "to see" will occur before the verb: **zhi vozyo** means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/No T/A**.

Fiedon/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to

indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji "to pass," and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta "to stay."

Root	Meaning	Tense	Fiedon/VSO
*keji	"to pass"	past	ke-
*umta	"to stay"	non-past	u(d)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

> *Keozyuogo kiza ivuli.*
> "The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **udozyuogo**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **vozyo** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/Tense**.

Fiedon/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb **maja** "to live," and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb **ollo** "to end."

Root	Meaning	Aspect	Fiedon/VSO
maja	"to live"	ongoing	me-
ollo	"to end"	complete	o(l)-

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Olozyuogo kiza ivuli.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to "The otters are swimming in the lake," the verb would change to **meozyuogo**.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. **vozyo** is translated as "to swim").

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/Aspect**.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.

Final Forms

This section provides the final landing pages for all the options presented throughout this journey. It is the largest section with 243 different options!

Fedõ/SOV/No Number/No Case/No T/A

Fedõ *Click to go back*	SOV *Click to go back*	No Number *Click to go back*	No Case *Click to go back*	No T/A *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe mogi nõ.*   [ˈku.fe ˈmo.gi ˈnõ]
   bear berry eat
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *'Isa wū ā osho.*   [ˈʔi.sɑ ˈwuː ɑː ˈo.ʃo]
   otter lake in swim
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Yẽ ihu pa'i pã ēgo.*   [ˈjẽ ˈi.hu ˈpɑ.ʔi pã ˈeː.go]
   mouse seed bird to give
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Adā oyu sho ãji we'e.*   [ˈɑ.dɑː ˈo.ju ʃo ˈã.dʒi ˈwe.ʔe]
   fox wolf of den steal
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Pa'i kushi ū shēghi.*   [ˈpɑ.ʔi ˈku.ʃi uː ˈʃeː.ɣi]
   bird branch on land
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like **iye** ("now") and **nã** ("then") can provide that context:

   'Isa wū ā iye osho.   (happening now)
   'Isa wū ā nã osho.   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SOV/No Number/No Case/Tense

Fedõ *Click to go back*	SOV *Click to go back*	No Number *Click to go back*	No Case *Click to go back*	Tense *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe mogi nõdha.*   [ˈku.fe ˈmo.gi ˈnõ.ðɑ]
   bear berry eat-non.past
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *'Isa wū ā oshoge.*   [ˈʔi.sɑ ˈwuː ɑː o.ˈʃo.ge]
   otter lake in swim-past
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Yẽ ihu pa'i pã ēgoge.*   [ˈjẽ ˈi.hu ˈpɑ.ʔi pã eː.ˈgo.ge]
   mouse seed bird to give-past
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adā oyu sho ãji we'ege.*   [ˈɑ.dɑː ˈo.ju ʃo ˈã.dʒi we.ˈʔe.ge]
   fox wolf of den steal-past
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pa'i kushi ū shēghida.*   [ˈpɑ.ʔi ˈku.ʃi uː ʃeː.ˈɣi.dɑ]
   bird branch on land-non.past
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***iye*** ("now") and ***nã*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

   Kufe mogi iye nõdha.   (happening now)
   Kufe mogi nã nõdha.   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SOV/No Number/No Case/Aspect

Fedõ *Click to go back*	**SOV** *Click to go back*	**No Number** *Click to go back*	**No Case** *Click to go back*	**Aspect** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe mogi nõme.* ['ku.fe 'mo.gi 'nõ.me]
   bear berry eat-imperfective
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *'Isa wū ā osholo.* ['ʔi.sɑ 'wuː ɑː o.'ʃo.lo]
   otter lake in swim-perfective
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Yẽ ihu pa'i pã ēgolo.* ['jẽ 'i.hu 'pɑ.ʔi pã eː.'go.lo]
   mouse seed bird to give-perfective
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Adā oyu sho ãji we'elo.* ['ɑ.dɑː 'o.ju ʃo 'ã.dʒi we.'ʔe.lo]
   fox wolf of den steal-perfective
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Pa'i kushi ū shēghime.* ['pɑ.ʔi 'ku.ʃi uː ʃeː.'ɣi.me]
   bird branch on land-imperfective
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/No T/A

Fedõ *Click to go back*	SOV *Click to go back*	No Number *Click to go back*	Two Cases *Click to go back*	No T/A *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1.   *Kufe mogi nõ.*   [ˈku.fe ˈmo.gi ˈnõ]
   bear berry eat
   "The bear is eating berries."
2.   *'Isa wūzo ā osho.*   [ˈʔi.sɑ ˈwuː.zo ɑː ˈo.ʃo]
   otter lake-non.core in swim
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3.   *Yẽ ihu pa'iso pã ēgo.*   [ˈjẽ ˈi.hu pɑ.ˈʔi.so pã ˈeː.go]
   mouse seed bird-non.core to give
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4.   *Adā oyuso ãji we'e.*   [ˈɑ.dɑː o.ˈju.so ˈã.dʒi ˈwe.ʔe]
   fox wolf-non.core den steal
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5.   *Pa'i kushiso ū shēghi.*   [ˈpɑ.ʔi ku.ˈʃi.so uː ˈʃeː.ɣi]
   bird branch-non.core on land
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like ***iye*** ("now") and ***nã*** ("then") can provide that context:

> *'Isa wūzo ā iye osho.*   (happening now)
> *'Isa wūzo ā nã osho.*   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/Tense

Fedõ *Click to go back*	SOV *Click to go back*	No Number *Click to go back*	Two Cases *Click to go back*	Tense *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe mogi nõdha.* ['ku.fe 'mo.gi 'nõ.ðɑ]
   bear berry eat-non.past
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *'Isa wūzo ā oshoge.* ['ʔi.sɑ 'wuː.zo ɑː o.'ʃo.ge]
   otter lake-non.core in swim-past
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Yẽ ihu pa'iso pã ēgoge.* ['jẽ 'i.hu pɑ.'ʔi.so pã eː.'go.ge]
   mouse seed bird-non.core to give-past
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Adā oyuso ãji we'ege.* ['ɑ.dɑː o.'ju.so 'ã.dʒi we.'ʔe.ge]
   fox wolf-non.core den steal-past
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Pa'i kushiso ū shēghida.* ['pɑ.ʔi ku.'ʃi.so uː ʃeː.'ɣi.dɑ]
   bird branch-non.core on land-non.past
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***iye*** ("now") and ***nã*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

   Kufe mogi iye nõdha.   (happening now)
   Kufe mogi nã nõdha.   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect

Fedõ *Click to go back*	**SOV** *Click to go back*	**No Number** *Click to go back*	**Two Cases** *Click to go back*	**Aspect** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe mogi nõme.*   ['ku.fe ˈmo.gi ˈnõ.me]
   bear berry eat-imperfective
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *'Isa wūzo ā osholo.*   [ˈʔi.sɑ ˈwuː.zo ɑː o.ˈʃo.lo]
   otter lake-non.core in swim-perfective
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Yẽ ihu pa'iso pã ēgolo.*   [ˈjẽ ˈi.hu pɑ.ˈʔi.so pã eː.ˈgo.lo]
   mouse seed bird-non.core to give-perfective
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Adā oyuso ãji we'elo.*   [ˈɑ.dɑː o.ˈju.so ˈã.dʒi we.ˈʔe.lo]
   fox wolf-non.core den steal-perfective
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Pa'i kushiso ū shēghime.*   [ˈpɑ.ʔi ku.ˈʃi.so uː ʃeː.ˈɣi.me]
   bird branch-non.core on land-imperfective
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A

Fedõ	SOV	No Number	Many Cases	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe mogi'e nõ.* ['ku.fe mo.ˈgi.ʔe ˈnõ]
   bear berry-acc eat
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *'Isa wūma osho.* [ˈʔi.sɑ ˈwuː.mɑ ˈo.ʃo]
   otter lake-loc swim
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Yẽ ihu'e pa'ifo ēgo.* [ˈjẽ i.ˈhu.ʔe pɑ.ˈʔi.fo ˈeː.go]
   mouse seed-acc bird-dat give
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Adā oyuho ãji'e we'e.* [ˈɑ.dɑː o.ˈju.ho ã.ˈdʒi.ʔe ˈwe.ʔe]
   fox wolf-gen den-acc steal
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Pa'i kushima shēghi.* [ˈpɑ.ʔi ku.ˈʃi.mɑ ˈʃeː.ɣi]
   bird branch-loc land
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like ***iye*** ("now") and ***nã*** ("then") can provide that context:

   'Isa wūma iye osho.   (happening now)
   'Isa wūma nã osho.   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/Tense

Fedõ *Click to go back*	SOV *Click to go back*	No Number *Click to go back*	Many Cases *Click to go back*	Tense *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe mogi'e nõdha.*   [ˈku.fe mo.ˈgi.ʔe ˈnõ.ða]
   bear berry-acc eat-non.past
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *'Isa wūma oshoge.*   [ˈʔi.sɑ ˈwuː.mɑ o.ˈʃo.ge]
   otter lake-loc swim-past
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Yẽ ihu'e pa'ifo ēgoge.*   [ˈjẽ i.ˈhu.ʔe pɑ.ˈʔi.fo eː.ˈgo.ge]
   mouse seed-acc bird-dat give-past
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adā oyuho ãji'e we'ege.*   [ˈɑ.dɑː o.ˈju.ho ã.ˈdʒi.ʔe we.ˈʔe.ge]
   fox wolf-gen den-acc steal-past
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pa'i kushima shēghida.*   [ˈpɑ.ʔi ku.ˈʃi.mɑ ʃeː.ˈɣi.dɑ]
   bird branch-loc land-non.past
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***iye*** ("now") and ***nã*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

Kufe mogi'e iye nõdha.   (happening now)
Kufe mogi'e nã nõdha.   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/Aspect

Fedõ *Click to go back*	**SOV** *Click to go back*	**No Number** *Click to go back*	**Many Cases** *Click to go back*	**Aspect** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe mogi'e nõme.*   ['ku.fe mo.'gi.ʔe 'nõ.me]
   bear berry-acc eat-imperfective
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *'Isa wūma osholo.*   ['ʔi.sɑ 'wuː.mɑ o.'ʃo.lo]
   otter lake-loc swim-perfective
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Yẽ ihu'e pa'ifo ēgolo.*   ['jẽ i.'hu.ʔe pɑ.'ʔi.fo eː.'go.lo]
   mouse seed-acc bird-dat give-perfective
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adā oyuho ãji'e we'elo.*   ['ɑ.dɑː o.'ju.ho ã.'dʒi.ʔe we.'ʔe.lo]
   fox wolf-gen den-acc steal-perfective
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pa'i kushima shēghime.*   ['pɑ.ʔi ku.'ʃi.mɑ ʃeː.'ɣi.me]
   bird branch-loc land-imperfective
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SOV/Plural/No Case/No T/A

Fedõ	SOV	Plural	No Case	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe umogi chenõ.*   [ˈku.fe u.ˈmo.gi ˈtʃe.nõ]
   bear pl-berry sg-eat
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *U'isa wū ā kolosho.*   [u.ˈʔi.sɑ ˈwuː ɑː ko.ˈlo.ʃo]
   pl-otter lake in pl-swim
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Yẽ unihu pa'i pã chēgo.*   [ˈjẽ u.ˈni.hu ˈpɑ.ʔi pã ˈtʃeː.go]
   mouse pl-seed bird to sg-give
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Adā oyu sho ãji chewe'e.*   [ˈɑ.dɑː ˈo.ju ʃo ˈã.dʒi tʃe.ˈwe.ʔe]
   fox wolf of den sg-steal
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Uba'i ugushi ū kozhēghi.*   [u.ˈbɑ.ʔi u.ˈgu.ʃi uː ko.ˈʒeː.ɣi]
   pl-bird pl-branch on pl-land
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like **iye** ("now") and **nã** ("then") can provide that context:

> *U'isa wū ā iye kolosho.*   (happening now)
> *U'isa wū ā nã kolosho.*   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SOV/Plural/No Case/Tense

Fedõ *Click to go back*	**SOV** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**No Case** *Click to go back*	**Tense** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe umogi chenõdha.*　　　　　　['ku.fe u.ˈmo.gi tʃe.ˈnõ.ðɑ]
   bear pl-berry sg-eat-non.past
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *U'isa wū ā koloshoge.*　　　　　　[u.ˈʔi.sɑ ˈwuː ɑː ko.lo.ˈʃo.ge]
   pl-otter lake in pl-swim-past
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Yẽ unihu pa'i pã chēgoge.*　　　　　['jẽ u.ˈni.hu ˈpa.ʔi pã tʃeː.ˈgo.ge]
   mouse pl-seed bird to sg-give-past
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Adā oyu sho ãji chewe'ege.*　　　　['ɑ.dɑː ˈo.ju ʃo ˈã.dʒi tʃe.we.ˈʔe.ge]
   fox wolf of den sg-steal-past
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Uba'i ugushi ū kozhēghida.*　　　　[u.ˈbɑ.ʔi u.ˈgu.ʃi uː ko.ʒeː.ˈɣi.dɑ]
   pl-bird pl-branch on pl-land-non.past
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like *iye* ("now") and *nã* ("then") can provide more specificity:

> *Kufe umogi iye chenõdha.*　　　　(happening now)
> *Kufe umogi nã chenõdha.*　　　　(will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SOV/Plural/No Case/Aspect

Fedõ *Click to go back*	SOV *Click to go back*	Plural *Click to go back*	No Case *Click to go back*	Aspect *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe umogi chenõme.*   [ˈku.fe u.ˈmo.gi tʃe.ˈnõ.me]
   bear pl-berry sg-eat-imperfective
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *U'isa wū ā kolosholo.*   [u.ˈʔi.sɑ ˈwuː ɑː ko.lo.ˈʃo.lo]
   pl-otter lake in pl-swim-perfective
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Yẽ unihu pa'i pã chēgolo.*   [ˈjẽ u.ˈni.hu ˈpɑ.ʔi pã tʃeː.ˈgo.lo]
   mouse pl-seed bird to sg-give-perfective
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Adā oyu sho ãji chewe'elo.*   [ˈɑ.dɑː ˈo.ju ʃo ˈã.dʒi tʃe.we.ˈʔe.lo]
   fox wolf of den sg-steal-perfective
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Uba'i ugushi ū kozhēghime.*   [u.ˈbɑ.ʔi u.ˈgu.ʃi uː ko.ʒeː.ˈɣi.me]
   pl-bird pl-branch on pl-land-imperfective
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/No T/A

Fedõ	SOV	Plural	Two Cases	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe umogi chenõ.* [ˈku.fe u.ˈmo.gi ˈtʃe.nõ]
   bear pl-berry sg-eat
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *U'isa wūzo ā kolosho.* [u.ˈʔi.sɑ ˈwuː.zo ɑː ko.ˈlo.ʃo]
   pl-otter lake-non.core in pl-swim
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Yẽ unihu pa'iso pã chēgo.* [ˈjẽ u.ˈni.hu pɑ.ˈʔi.so pã ˈtʃeː.go]
   mouse pl-seed bird-non.core to sg-give
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Adā oyuso ãji chewe'e.* [ˈɑ.dɑː o.ˈju.so ˈã.dʒi tʃe.ˈwe.ʔe]
   fox wolf-non.core den sg-steal
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Uba'i ugushiso ū kozhēghi.* [u.ˈbɑ.ʔi u.gu.ˈʃi.so uː ko.ˈʒeː.ɣi]
   pl-bird pl-branch-non.core on pl-land
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like **iye** ("now") and **nã** ("then") can provide that context:

U'isa wūzo ā iye kolosho. (happening now)
U'isa wūzo ā nã kolosho. (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/Tense

Fedõ *Click to go back*	**SOV** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**Two Cases** *Click to go back*	**Tense** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe umogi chenõdha.*   ['ku.fe u.ˈmo.gi tʃe.ˈnõ.ðɑ]
   bear pl-berry sg-eat-non.past
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *U'isa wūzo ā koloshoge.*   [u.ˈʔi.sɑ ˈwuː.zo ɑː ko.lo.ˈʃo.ge]
   pl-otter lake-non.core in pl-swim-past
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Yẽ unihu pa'iso pã chēgoge.*   [ˈjẽ u.ˈni.hu pɑ.ˈʔi.so pã tʃeː.ˈgo.ge]
   mouse pl-seed bird-non.core to sg-give-past
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adā oyuso ãji chewe'ege.*   [ˈɑ.dɑː o.ˈju.so ˈã.dʒi tʃe.we.ˈʔe.ge]
   fox wolf-non.core den sg-steal-past
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Uba'i ugushiso ū kozhēghida.*   [u.ˈbɑ.ʔi u.gu.ˈʃi.so uː ko.ʒeː.ˈɣi.dɑ]
   pl-bird pl-branch-non.core on pl-land-non.past
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***iye*** ("now") and ***nã*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

> *Kufe umogi iye chenõdha.*   (happening now)
> *Kufe umogi nã chenõdha.*   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect

Fedõ *Click to go back*	**SOV** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**Two Cases** *Click to go back*	**Aspect** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe umogi chenõme.*   [ˈku.fe u.ˈmo.gi tʃe.ˈnõ.me]
   bear pl-berry sg-eat-imperfective
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *U'isa wūzo ā kolosholo.*   [u.ˈʔi.sɑ ˈwuː.zo ɑː ko.lo.ˈʃo.lo]
   pl-otter lake-non.core in pl-swim-perfective
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Yẽ unihu pa'iso pã chēgolo.*   [ˈjẽ u.ˈni.hu pɑ.ˈʔi.so pã tʃeː.ˈgo.lo]
   mouse pl-seed bird-non.core to sg-give-perfective
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adā oyuso ãji chewe'elo.*   [ˈɑ.dɑː o.ˈju.so ˈã.dʒi tʃe.we.ˈʔe.lo]
   fox wolf-non.core den sg-steal-perfective
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Uba'i ugushiso ū kozhēghime.*   [u.ˈbɑ.ʔi u.gu.ˈʃi.so uː ko.ʒeː.ˈɣi.me]
   pl-bird pl-branch-non.core on pl-land-imperfective
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/No T/A

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe umogi'e chenõ.*   [ˈku.fe u.mo.ˈgi.ʔe ˈtʃe.nõ]
   bear pl-berry-acc sg-eat
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *U'isa wūma kolosho.*   [u.ˈʔi.sɑ ˈwuː.mɑ ko.ˈlo.ʃo]
   pl-otter lake-loc pl-swim
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Yẽ unihu'e pa'ifo chēgo.*   [ˈjẽ u.ni.ˈhu.ʔe pɑ.ˈʔi.fo ˈtʃeː.go]
   mouse pl-seed-acc bird-dat sg-give
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Adā oyuho ãji'e chewe'e.*   [ˈɑ.dɑː o.ˈju.ho ɑ̃.ˈdʒi.ʔe tʃe.ˈwe.ʔe]
   fox wolf-gen den-acc sg-steal
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Uba'i ugushima kozhēghi.*   [u.ˈbɑ.ʔi u.gu.ˈʃi.mɑ ko.ˈʒeː.ɣi]
   pl-bird pl-branch-loc pl-land
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iye* ("now") and *nã* ("then") can provide that context:

   U'isa wūma iye kolosho.   (happening now)
   U'isa wūma nã kolosho.   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/Tense

Fedõ *Click to go back*	SOV *Click to go back*	Plural *Click to go back*	Many Cases *Click to go back*	Tense *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe umogi'e chenõdha.*   [ˈku.fe u.mo.ˈgi.ʔe tʃe.ˈnõ.ðɑ]
    bear pl-berry-acc sg-eat-non.past
    "The bear is eating berries."
2. *U'isa wūma koloshoge.*   [u.ˈʔi.sɑ ˈwuː.mɑ ko.lo.ˈʃo.ge]
    pl-otter lake-loc pl-swim-past
    "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Yẽ unihu'e pa'ifo chēgoge.*   [ˈjẽ u.ni.ˈhu.ʔe pɑ.ˈʔi.fo tʃeː.ˈgo.ge]
    mouse pl-seed-acc bird-dat sg-give-past
    "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adā oyuho ãji'e chewe'ege.*   [ˈɑ.dɑː o.ˈju.ho ã.ˈdʒi.ʔe tʃe.we.ˈʔe.ge]
    fox wolf-gen den-acc sg-steal-past
    "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Uba'i ugushima kozhēghida.*   [u.ˈbɑ.ʔi u.gu.ˈʃi.mɑ ko.ʒeː.ˈɣi.dɑ]
    pl-bird pl-branch-loc pl-land-non.past
    "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like **iye** ("now") and **nã** ("then") can provide more specificity:

    Kufe umogi'e iye chenõdha.   (happening now)
    Kufe umogi'e nã chenõdha.   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/Aspect

Fedõ *Click to go back*	**SOV** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**Many Cases** *Click to go back*	**Aspect** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe umogi'e chenõme.*   [ˈku.fe u.mo.ˈgi.ʔe tʃe.ˈnõ.me]
   bear pl-berry-acc sg-eat-imperfective
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *U'isa wūma kolosholo.*   [u.ˈʔi.sɑ ˈwuː.mɑ ko.lo.ˈʃo.lo]
   pl-otter lake-loc pl-swim-perfective
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Yẽ unihu'e pa'ifo chēgolo.*   [ˈjẽ u.ni.ˈhu.ʔe pɑ.ˈʔi.fo tʃeː.ˈgo.lo]
   mouse pl-seed-acc bird-dat sg-give-perfective
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Adā oyuho ãji'e chewe'elo.*   [ˈɑ.dɑː o.ˈju.ho ã.ˈdʒi.ʔe tʃe.we.ˈʔe.lo]
   fox wolf-gen den-acc sg-steal-perfective
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Uba'i ugushima kozhēghime.*   [u.ˈbɑ.ʔi u.gu.ˈʃi.mɑ ko.ʒeː.ˈɣi.me]
   pl-bird pl-branch-loc pl-land-imperfective
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SOV/Singular/No Case/No T/A

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1.   *Igufe mogi chenõ.*   [iˈgu.fe ˈmo.gi ˈtʃe.nõ]
   sg-bears berries sg-eat
   "The bear is eating berries."
2.   *'Isa iwū ā kolosho.*   [ˈʔi.sɑ ˈi.wuː ɑː ko.ˈlo.ʃo]
   otters sg-lakes in pl-swim
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3.   *Iyẽ ihu iba'i pã chēgo.*   [ˈi.jẽ ˈi.hu i.ˈbɑ.ʔi pã ˈtʃeː.go]
   sg-mice seeds sg-birds to sg-give
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4.   *Tadā toyu sho tãji chewe'e.*   [ˈtɑ.dɑː ˈto.ju ʃo ˈtã.dʒi tʃe.ˈwe.ʔe]
   sg-foxes sg-wolves of sg-dens sg-steal
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5.   *Pa'i kushi ū kozhēghi.*   [ˈpɑ.ʔi ˈku.ʃi uː ko.ˈʒeː.ɣi]
   birds branches on pl-land
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like ***iye*** ("now") and ***nã*** ("then") can provide that context:

     'Isa iwū ā iye kolosho.   (happening now)
     'Isa iwū ā nã kolosho.   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SOV/Singular/No Case/Tense

Fedõ *Click to go back*	SOV *Click to go back*	Singular *Click to go back*	No Case *Click to go back*	Tense *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Igufe mogi chenõdha.* [iˈgu.fe ˈmo.gi tʃeˈnõ.ðɑ]
   sg-bears berries sg-eat-non.past
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *'Isa iwū ā koloshoge.* [ˈʔi.sɑ ˈi.wuː ɑː ko.lo.ˈʃo.ge]
   otters sg-lakes in pl-swim-past
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Iyẽ ihu iba'i pã chēgoge.* [ˈi.jẽ ˈi.hu i.ˈbɑ.ʔi pã tʃeːˈgo.ge]
   sg-mice seeds sg-birds to sg-give-past
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Tadā toyu sho tãji chewe'ege.* [ˈtɑ.dɑː ˈto.ju ʃo ˈtã.dʒi tʃe.we.ˈʔe.ge]
   sg-foxes sg-wolves of sg-dens sg-steal-past
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Pa'i kushi ū kozhēghida.* [ˈpɑ.ʔi ˈku.ʃi uː ko.ʒeːˈɣi.dɑ]
   birds branches on pl-land-non.past
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like **iye** ("now") and **nã** ("then") can provide more specificity:

Igufe mogi iye chenõdha. (happening now)
Igufe mogi nã chenõdha. (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SOV/Singular/No Case/Aspect

Fedõ *Click to go back*	SOV *Click to go back*	Singular *Click to go back*	No Case *Click to go back*	Aspect *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1.   *Igufe mogi chenõme.*   [i.ˈgu.fe ˈmo.gi tʃe.ˈnõ.me]
      sg-bears berries sg-eat-imperfective
      "The bear is eating berries."
2.   *'Isa iwū ā kolosholo.*   [ˈʔi.sɑ ˈi.wuː ɑː ko.lo.ˈʃo.lo]
      otters sg-lakes in pl-swim-perfective
      "The otters swam in the lake."
3.   *Iyẽ ihu iba'i pã chēgolo.*   [ˈi.jẽ ˈi.hu i.ˈbɑ.ʔi pã tʃeː.ˈgo.lo]
      sg-mice seeds sg-birds to sg-give-perfective
      "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4.   *Tadā toyu sho tãji chewe'elo.*   [ˈtɑ.dɑː ˈto.ju ʃo ˈtã.dʒi tʃe.we.ˈʔe.lo]
      sg-foxes sg-wolves of sg-dens sg-steal-perfective
      "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5.   *Pa'i kushi ū kozhēghime.*   [ˈpɑ.ʔi ˈku.ʃi uː ko.ʒeː.ˈɣi.me]
      birds branches on pl-land-imperfective
      "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/No T/A

Fedõ	SOV	Singular	Two Cases	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Igufe mogi chenõ.*　　　　　　　　　[iˈgu.fe ˈmo.gi ˈtʃe.nõ]
   sg-bears berries sg-eat
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *'Isa iwūzo ā kolosho.*　　　　　　　　[ˈʔi.sɑ iˈwuː.zo ɑː koˈlo.ʃo]
   otters sg-lakes-non.core in pl-swim
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Iyẽ ihu iba'iso pã chēgo.*　　　　　　[ˈi.jẽ ˈi.hu i.bɑˈʔi.so pã ˈtʃeː.go]
   sg-mice seeds sg-birds-non.core to sg-give
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Tadā toyuso tãji chewe'e.*　　　　　　[ˈtɑ.dɑː toˈju.so ˈtã.dʒi tʃeˈwe.ʔe]
   sg-foxes sg-wolves-non.core sg-dens sg-steal
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Pa'i kushiso ū kozhēghi.*　　　　　　[ˈpɑ.ʔi kuˈʃi.so uː koˈʒeː.ɣi]
   birds branches-non.core on pl-land
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like ***iye*** ("now") and ***nã*** ("then") can provide that context:

　　'Isa iwūzo ā iye kolosho.　　　　(happening now)
　　'Isa iwūzo ā nã kolosho.　　　　(happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/Tense

Fedõ *Click to go back*	SOV *Click to go back*	Singular *Click to go back*	Two Cases *Click to go back*	Tense *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Igufe mogi chenõdha.* [iˈgu.fe ˈmo.gi tʃeˈnõ.ðɑ]
   sg-bears berries sg-eat-non.past
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *'Isa iwūzo ā koloshoge.* [ˈʔi.sɑ iˈwuː.zo ɑː ko.lo.ˈʃo.ge]
   otters sg-lakes-non.core in pl-swim-past
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Iyẽ ihu iba'iso pã chēgoge.* [ˈi.jẽ ˈi.hu i.bɑ.ˈʔi.so pã tʃeːˈgo.ge]
   sg-mice seeds sg-birds-non.core to sg-give-past
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Tadā toyuso tãji chewe'ege.* [ˈtɑ.dɑː to.ˈju.so ˈtã.dʒi tʃe.we.ˈʔe.ge]
   sg-foxes sg-wolves-non.core sg-dens sg-steal-past
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pa'i kushiso ū kozhēghida.* [ˈpɑ.ʔi ku.ˈʃi.so uː ko.ʒeːˈɣi.dɑ]
   birds branches-non.core on pl-land-non.past
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like **iye** ("now") and **nã** ("then") can provide more specificity:

> *Igufe mogi iye chenõdha.* (happening now)
> *Igufe mogi nã chenõdha.* (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect

Fedõ *Click to go back*	**SOV** *Click to go back*	**Singular** *Click to go back*	**Two Cases** *Click to go back*	**Aspect** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Igufe mogi chenõme.*   [iˈgu.fe ˈmo.gi tʃeˈnõ.me]
   sg-bears berries sg-eat-imperfective
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *'Isa iwūzo ā kolosholo.*   [ˈʔi.sɑ iˈwuː.zo ɑː ko.lo.ˈʃo.lo]
   otters sg-lakes-non.core in pl-swim-perfective
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Iyẽ ihu iba'iso pã chēgolo.*   [ˈi.jẽ ˈi.hu i.bɑ.ˈʔi.so pã tʃeːˈgo.lo]
   sg-mice seeds sg-birds-non.core to sg-give-perfective
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Tadā toyuso tãji chewe'elo.*   [ˈtɑ.dɑː toˈju.so ˈtã.dʒi tʃe.we.ˈʔe.lo]
   sg-foxes sg-wolves-non.core sg-dens sg-steal-perfective
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pa'i kushiso ū kozhēghime.*   [ˈpɑ.ʔi ku.ˈʃi.so uː ko.ʒeːˈɣi.me]
   birds branches-non.core on pl-land-imperfective
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/No T/A

Fedõ	SOV	Singular	Many Cases	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Igufe mogi'e chenõ.*   [iˈgu.fe moˈgi.ʔe ˈtʃe.nõ]
   sg-bears berries-acc sg-eat
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *'Isa iwūma kolosho.*   [ˈʔi.sɑ iˈwuː.mɑ koˈlo.ʃo]
   otters sg-lakes-loc pl-swim
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Iyẽ ihu'e iba'ifo chēgo.*   [ˈi.jẽ iˈhu.ʔe i.bɑ.ˈʔi.fo ˈtʃeː.go]
   sg-mice seeds-acc sg-birds-dat sg-give
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Tadā toyuho tãji'e chewe'e.* [ˈtɑ.dɑː toˈju.ho tãˈdʒi.ʔe tʃeˈwe.ʔe]
   sg-foxes sg-wolves-gen sg-dens-acc sg-steal
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Pa'i kushima kozhēghi.*   [ˈpɑ.ʔi kuˈʃi.ma koˈʒeː.ɣi]
   birds branches-loc pl-land
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iye* ("now") and *nã* ("then") can provide that context:

> *'Isa iwūma iye kolosho.*   (happening now)
> *'Isa iwūma nã kolosho.*   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/Tense

Fedõ	SOV	Singular	Many Cases	Tense
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Igufe mogi'e chenõdha.* [iˈgu.fe moˈgi.ʔe tʃeˈnõ.ðɑ]
   sg-bears berries-acc sg-eat-non.past
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *'Isa iwūma koloshoge.* [ˈʔi.sɑ iˈwuː.mɑ ko.lo.ˈʃo.ge]
   otters sg-lakes-loc pl-swim-past
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Iyẽ ihu'e iba'ifo chēgoge.* [ˈi.jẽ iˈhu.ʔe i.bɑ.ˈʔi.fo tʃeːˈgo.ge]
   sg-mice seeds-acc sg-birds-dat sg-give-past
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Tadā toyuho tãji'e chewe'ege.* [ˈtɑ.dɑː toˈju.ho tãˈdʒi.ʔe tʃe.we.ˈʔe.ge]
   sg-foxes sg-wolves-gen sg-dens-acc sg-steal-past
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Pa'i kushima kozhēghida.* [ˈpɑ.ʔi kuˈʃi.ma ko.ʒeːˈɣi.dɑ]
   birds branches-loc pl-land-non.past
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like **iye** ("now") and **nã** ("then") can provide more specificity:

Igufe mogi'e iye chenõdha.   (happening now)
Igufe mogi'e nã chenõdha.   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/Aspect

Fedõ *Click to go back*	SOV *Click to go back*	Singular *Click to go back*	Many Cases *Click to go back*	Aspect *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Igufe mogi'e chenõme.*   [i.ˈgu.fe mo.ˈgi.ʔe tʃe.ˈnõ.me]
    sg-bears berries-acc sg-eat-imperfective
    "The bear is eating berries."
2. *'Isa iwūma kolosholo.*   [ˈʔi.sɑ i.ˈwuː.mɑ ko.lo.ˈʃo.lo]
    otters sg-lakes-loc pl-swim-perfective
    "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Iyẽ ihu'e iba'ifo chēgolo.*   [ˈi.jẽ i.ˈhu.ʔe i.bɑ.ˈʔi.fo tʃeː.ˈgo.lo]
    sg-mice seeds-acc sg-birds-dat sg-give-perfective
    "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Tadā toyuho tãji'e chewe'elo.*   [ˈtɑ.dɑː to.ˈju.ho tã.ˈdʒi.ʔe tʃe.we.ˈʔe.lo]
    sg-foxes sg-wolves-gen sg-dens-acc sg-steal-perfective
    "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pa'i kushima kozhēghime.*   [ˈpɑ.ʔi ku.ˈʃi.ma ko.ʒeː.ˈɣi.me]
    birds branches-loc pl-land-imperfective
    "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SVO/No Number/No Case/No T/A

Fedõ *Click to go back*	SVO *Click to go back*	No Number *Click to go back*	No Case *Click to go back*	No T/A *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1.   *Kufe nõ mogi.*   [ˈku.fe ˈnõ ˈmo.gi]
         bear eat berry
         "The bear is eating berries."
2.   *'Isa osho ā wū.*   [ˈʔi.sɑ ˈo.ʃo ɑː ˈwuː]
         otter swim in lake
         "The otters swam in the lake."
3.   *Yẽ ēgo ihu pã pa'i.*   [ˈjẽ ˈeː.go ˈi.hu pã ˈpɑ.ʔi]
         mouse give seed to bird
         "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4.   *Adā we'e ãji sho oyu.*   [ˈɑ.dɑː ˈwe.ʔe ˈã.dʒi ʃo ˈo.ju]
         fox steal den of wolf
         "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5.   *Pa'i shēghi ū kushi.*   [ˈpɑ.ʔi ˈʃeː.ɣi uː ˈku.ʃi]
         bird land on branch
         "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like **iye** ("now") and **nã** ("then") can provide that context:

     'Isa osho iye ā wū.   (happening now)
     'Isa osho nã ā wū.   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SVO/No Number/No Case/Tense

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe unõ mogi.*   ['ku.fe 'u.nõ 'mo.gi]
   bear non.past-eat berry
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *'Isa keosho ā wū.*   ['ʔi.sɑ ke.'o.ʃo ɑː 'wuː]
   otter past-swim in lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Yẽ kēgo ihu pã pa'i.*   ['jẽ 'keː.go 'i.hu pã 'pɑ.ʔi]
   mouse past-give seed to bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Adā kewe'e ãji sho oyu.*   ['ɑ.dɑː ke.'we.ʔe 'ã.dʒi ʃo 'o.ju]
   fox past-steal den of wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Pa'i ushēghi ū kushi.*   ['pɑ.ʔi u.'ʃeː.ɣi uː 'ku.ʃi]
   bird non.past-land on branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***iye*** ("now") and ***nã*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

> *Kufe unõ iye mogi.*   (happening now)
> *Kufe unõ nã mogi.*   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SVO/No Number/No Case/Aspect

Fedõ *Click to go back*	SVO *Click to go back*	No Number *Click to go back*	No Case *Click to go back*	Aspect *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe menõ mogi.*   [ˈku.fe ˈme.nõ ˈmo.gi]
   bear imperfective-eat berry
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *'Isa olosho ā wū.*   [ˈʔi.sɑ o.ˈlo.ʃo ɑː ˈwuː]
   otter perfective-swim in lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Yẽ olēgo ihu pã pa'i.*   [ˈjẽ o.ˈleː.go ˈi.hu pã ˈpɑ.ʔi]
   mouse perfective-give seed to bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adā owe'e ãji sho oyu.*   [ˈɑ.dɑː o.ˈwe.ʔe ˈã.dʒi ʃo ˈo.ju]
   fox perfective-steal den of wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pa'i meshēghi ū kushi.*   [ˈpɑ.ʔi me.ˈʃeː.ɣi uː ˈku.ʃi]
   bird imperfective-land on branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/No T/A

Fedõ	SVO	No Number	Two Cases	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe nõ mogi.*   [ˈku.fe ˈnõ ˈmo.gi]
   bear eat berry
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *'Isa osho ā showū.*   [ˈʔi.sɑ ˈo.ʃo ɑː ˈʃo.wuː]
   otter swim in non.core-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Yẽ ēgo ihu pã shoba'i.*   [ˈjẽ ˈeː.go ˈi.hu pã ʃo.ˈbɑ.ʔi]
   mouse give seed to non.core-bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Adā we'e ãji shoyu.*   [ˈɑ.dɑː ˈwe.ʔe ˈã.dʒi ˈʃo.ju]
   fox steal den non.core-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Pa'i shēghi ū shogushi.*   [ˈpɑ.ʔi ˈʃeː.ɣi uː ʃo.ˈgu.ʃi]
   birds land on non.core-branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like ***iye*** ("now") and ***nã*** ("then") can provide that context:

| *'Isa osho iye ā showū.* | (happening now) |
| *'Isa osho nã ā showū.* | (happened then) |

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/Tense

Fedõ *Click to go back*	SVO *Click to go back*	No Number *Click to go back*	Two Cases *Click to go back*	Tense *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe unõ mogi.* ['ku.fe 'u.nõ 'mo.gi]
   bear non.past-eat berry
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *'Isa keosho ā showū.* ['ʔi.sɑ ke.'o.ʃo ɑː 'ʃo.wuː]
   otter past-swim in non.core-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Yẽ kēgo ihu pã shoba'i.* ['jẽ 'keː.go 'i.hu pã ʃo.'bɑ.ʔi]
   mouse past-give seed to non.core-bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Adā kewe'e ãji shoyu.* ['ɑ.dɑː ke.'we.ʔe 'ã.dʒi 'ʃo.ju]
   fox past-steal den non.core-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Pa'i ushēghi ū shogushi.* ['pɑ.ʔi u.'ʃeː.ɣi uː ʃo.'gu.ʃi]
   birds non.past-land on non.core-branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like *iye* ("now") and *nã* ("then") can provide more specificity:

> *Kufe unõ iye mogi.*   (happening now)
> *Kufe unõ nã mogi.*   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect

Fedõ *Click to go back*	**SVO** *Click to go back*	**No Number** *Click to go back*	**Two Cases** *Click to go back*	**Aspect** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe menõ mogi.*   [ˈku.fe ˈme.nõ ˈmo.gi]
   bear imperfective-eat berry
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *'Isa olosho ā showū.*   [ˈʔi.sɑ o.ˈlo.ʃo ɑː ˈʃo.wuː]
   otter perfective-swim in non.core-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Yẽ olēgo ihu pã shoba'i.*   [ˈjẽ o.ˈleː.go ˈi.hu pã ʃo.ˈbɑ.ʔi]
   mouse perfective-give seed to non.core-bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adā owe'e ãji shoyu.*   [ˈɑ.dɑː o.ˈwe.ʔe ˈã.dʒi ˈʃo.ju]
   fox perfective-steal den non.core-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pa'i meshēghi ū shogushi.*   [ˈpɑ.ʔi me.ˈʃeː.ɣi uː ʃo.ˈgu.ʃi]
   birds imperfective-land on non.core-branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A

Fedõ *Click to go back*	SVO *Click to go back*	No Number *Click to go back*	Many Cases *Click to go back*	No T/A *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe nõ emogi.*   [ˈku.fe ˈnõ e.ˈmo.gi]
   bear eat acc-berry
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *'Isa osho ewū.*   [ˈʔi.sɑ ˈo.ʃo ˈe.wuː]
   otter swim loc-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Yẽ ēgo foba'i lihu.*   [ˈjẽ ˈeː.go fo.ˈbɑ.ʔi ˈli.hu]
   mouse give dat-bird acc-seed
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adā we'e lãji oboyu.*   [ˈɑ.dɑː ˈwe.ʔe ˈlã.dʒi o.ˈbo.ju]
   fox steal acc-den gen-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pa'i shēghi eghushi.*   [ˈpɑ.ʔi ˈʃeː.ɣi e.ˈɣu.ʃi]
   birds land loc-branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iye* ("now") and *nã* ("then") can provide that context:

> *'Isa osho iye ewū.*   (happening now)
> *'Isa osho nã ewū.*   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/Tense

Fedõ *Click to go back*	SVO *Click to go back*	No Number *Click to go back*	Many Cases *Click to go back*	Tense *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe unõ emogi.*   [ˈku.fe ˈu.nõ e.ˈmo.gi]
   bear non.past-eat acc-berry
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *'Isa keosho ewū.*   [ˈʔi.sɑ ke.ˈo.ʃo ˈe.wuː]
   otter past-swim loc-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Yẽ kēgo foba'i lihu.*   [ˈjẽ ˈkeː.go fo.ˈbɑ.ʔi ˈli.hu]
   mouse past-give dat-bird acc-seed
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Adā kewe'e lãji oboyu.*   [ˈɑ.dɑː ke.ˈwe.ʔe ˈlã.dʒi o.ˈbo.ju]
   fox past-steal acc-den gen-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Pa'i ushēghi eghushi.*   [ˈpɑ.ʔi u.ˈʃeː.ɣi e.ˈɣu.ʃi]
   birds non.past-land loc-branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like **iye** ("now") and **nã** ("then") can provide more specificity:

> *Kufe unõ iye emogi.*   (happening now)
> *Kufe unõ nã emogi.*   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/Aspect

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe menõ emogi.* ['ku.fe 'me.nõ e.'mo.gi]
   bear imperfective-eat acc-berry
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *'Isa olosho ewū.* ['ʔi.sɑ o.'lo.ʃo 'e.wuː]
   otter perfective-swim loc-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Yẽ olēgo foba'i lihu.* ['jẽ o.'leː.go fo.'bɑ.ʔi 'li.hu]
   mouse perfective-give dat-bird acc-seed
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Adā owe'e lãji oboyu.* ['ɑ.dɑː o.'we.ʔe 'lã.dʒi o.'bo.ju]
   fox perfective-steal acc-den gen-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Pa'i meshēghi eghushi.* ['pɑ.ʔi me.'ʃeː.ɣi e.'ɣu.ʃi]
   birds imperfective-land loc-branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SVO/Plural/No Case/No T/A

Fedõ	SVO	Plural	No Case	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe chenõ mogẽ.*   ['ku.fe 'tʃe.nõ 'mo.gẽ]
   bear sg-eat berry-pl
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *'Isã kolosho ā wū.*   ['ʔi.sã ko.'lo.ʃo ɑː 'wuː]
   otter-pl pl-swim in lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Yẽ chēgo ihõ pã pa'i.*   ['jẽ 'tʃeː.go 'i.hõ pã 'pɑ.ʔi]
   mouse sg-give seed-pl to bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Adā chewe'e ãji sho oyu.*   ['ɑ.dɑː tʃe.'we.ʔe 'ã.dʒi ʃo 'o.ju]
   fox sg-steal den of wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Pa'ẽ kozhēghi ū kushẽ.*   ['pɑ.ʔẽ ko.'ʒeː.ɣi uː 'ku.ʃẽ]
   bird-pl pl-land on branch-pl
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like **iye** ("now") and **nã** ("then") can provide that context:

'Isã kolosho iye ā wū.	(happening now)
'Isã kolosho nã ā wū.	(happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SVO/Plural/No Case/Tense

Fedõ *Click to go back*	SVO *Click to go back*	Plural *Click to go back*	No Case *Click to go back*	Tense *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe chunõ mogẽ.*   [ˈku.fe ˈtʃu.nõ ˈmo.gẽ]
   bear sg-non.past-eat berry-pl
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *'Isã kogeosho ā wū.*   [ˈʔi.sã ko.ge.ˈo.ʃo ɑː ˈwuː]
   otter-pl pl-past-swim in lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Yẽ chegēgo ihõ pã pa'i.*   [ˈjẽ tʃe.ˈgeː.go ˈi.hõ pã ˈpɑ.ʔi]
   mouse sg-past-give seed-pl to bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Adā chegewe'e ãji sho oyu.*   [ˈɑ.dɑː tʃe.ge.ˈwe.ʔe ˈã.dʒi ʃo ˈo.ju]
   fox sg-past-steal den of wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Pa'ẽ kolushēghi ū kushẽ.*   [ˈpɑ.ʔẽ ko.lu.ˈʃeː.ɣi uː ˈku.ʃẽ]
   bird-pl pl-non.past-land on branch-pl
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***iye*** ("now") and ***nã*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

   Kufe chunõ iye mogẽ.   (happening now)
   Kufe chunõ nã mogẽ.   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SVO/Plural/No Case/Aspect

Fedõ	**SVO**	**Plural**	**No Case**	**Aspect**
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe chemenõ mogẽ.* ['ku.fe tʃe.'me.nõ 'mo.gẽ]
    bear sg-imperfective-eat berry-pl
    "The bear is eating berries."
2. *'Isã kololosho ā wū.* ['ʔi.sã ko.lo.'lo.ʃo ɑː 'wuː]
    otter-pl pl-perfective-swim in lake
    "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Yẽ cholēgo ihõ pã pa'i.* ['jẽ tʃo.'leː.go 'i.hõ pã 'pɑ.ʔi]
    mouse sg-perfective-give seed-pl to bird
    "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adā chowe'e ãji sho oyu.* ['ɑ.dɑː tʃo.'we.ʔe 'ã.dʒi ʃo 'o.ju]
    fox sg-perfective-steal den of wolf
    "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pa'ẽ komeshēghi ū kushẽ.* ['pɑ.ʔẽ ko.me.'ʃeː.ɣi uː 'ku.ʃẽ]
    bird-pl pl-imperfective-land on branch-pl
    "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/No T/A

Fedõ	SVO	Plural	Two Cases	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe chenõ mogẽ.*   [ˈku.fe ˈtʃe.nõ ˈmo.gẽ]
   bear sg-eat berry-pl
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *'Isã kolosho ā showū.*   [ˈʔi.sã ko.ˈlo.ʃo ɑː ˈʃo.wuː]
   otter-pl pl-swim in non.core-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Yẽ chēgo ihõ pã shoba'i.*   [ˈjẽ ˈtʃeː.go ˈi.hõ pã ʃo.ˈbɑ.ʔi]
   mouse sg-give seed-pl to non.core-bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adā chewe'e ãji shoyu.*   [ˈɑ.dɑː tʃe.ˈwe.ʔe ˈã.dʒi ˈʃo.ju]
   fox sg-steal den non.core-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pa'ẽ kozhēghi ū shogushẽ.*   [ˈpɑ.ʔẽ ko.ˈʒeː.ɣi uː ʃo.ˈgu.ʃẽ]
   bird-pl pl-land on non.core-branch-pl
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like **iye** ("now") and **nã** ("then") can provide that context:

> *'Isã kolosho iye ā showū.*   (happening now)
> *'Isã kolosho nã ā showū.*   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/Tense

Fedõ *Click to go back*	**SVO** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**Two Cases** *Click to go back*	**Tense** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe chunõ mogẽ.* [ˈku.fe ˈtʃu.nõ ˈmo.gẽ]
   bear sg-non.past-eat berry-pl
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *'Isã kogeosho ā showū.* [ˈʔi.sã ko.ge.ˈo.ʃo ɑː ˈʃo.wuː]
   otter-pl pl-past-swim in non.core-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Yẽ chegēgo ihõ pã shoba'i.* [ˈjẽ tʃe.ˈgeː.go ˈi.hõ pã ʃo.ˈbɑ.ʔi]
   mouse sg-past-give seed-pl to non.core-bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Adā chegewe'e ãji shoyu.* [ˈɑ.dɑː tʃe.ge.ˈwe.ʔe ˈã.dʒi ˈʃo.ju]
   fox sg-past-steal den non.core-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Pa'ẽ kolushēghi ū shogushẽ.* [ˈpɑ.ʔẽ ko.lu.ˈʃeː.ɣi uː ʃo.ˈgu.ʃẽ]
   bird-pl pl-non.past-land on non.core-branch-pl
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***iye*** ("now") and ***nã*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

   Kufe chunõ iye mogẽ.   (happening now)
   Kufe chunõ nã mogẽ.   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect

Fedõ *Click to go back*	**SVO** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**Two Cases** *Click to go back*	**Aspect** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe chemenõ mogẽ.* ['ku.fe tʃe.ˈme.nõ ˈmo.gẽ]
   bear sg-imperfective-eat berry-pl
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *'Isã kololosho ā showū.* [ˈʔi.sã ko.lo.ˈlo.ʃo ɑː ˈʃo.wuː]
   otter-pl pl-perfective-swim in non.core-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Yẽ cholēgo ihõ pã shoba'i.* [ˈjẽ tʃo.ˈleː.go ˈi.hõ pã ʃo.ˈbɑ.ʔi]
   mouse sg-perfective-give seed-pl to non.core-bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adā chowe'e ãji shoyu.* [ˈɑ.dɑː tʃo.ˈwe.ʔe ˈã.dʒi ˈʃo.ju]
   fox sg-perfective-steal den non.core-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pa'ẽ komeshēghi ū shogushẽ.* [ˈpɑ.ʔẽ ko.me.ˈʃeː.ɣi uː ʃo.ˈgu.ʃẽ]
   bird-pl pl-imperfective-land on non.core-branch-pl
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/No T/A

Fedõ	**SVO**	**Plural**	**Many Cases**	**No T/A**
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1.   *Kufe chenõ emogẽ.*   ['ku.fe ˈtʃe.nõ e.ˈmo.gẽ]
    bear sg-eat acc-berry-pl
    "The bear is eating berries."
2.   *'Isã kolosho ewū.*   [ˈʔi.sã ko.ˈlo.ʃo ˈe.wuː]
    otter-pl pl-swim loc-lake
    "The otters swam in the lake."
3.   *Yẽ chēgo foba'i lihõ.*   [ˈjẽ ˈtʃeː.go fo.ˈbɑ.ʔi ˈli.hõ]
    mouse sg-give dat-bird acc-seed-pl
    "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4.   *Adā chewe'e lãji oboyu.*   [ˈɑ.dɑː tʃe.ˈwe.ʔe ˈlã.dʒi o.ˈbo.ju]
    fox sg-steal acc-den gen-wolf
    "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5.   *Pa'ẽ kozhēghi eghushẽ.*   [ˈpɑ.ʔẽ ko.ˈʒeː.ɣi e.ˈɣu.ʃẽ]
    bird-pl pl-land loc-branch-pl
    "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like **iye** ("now") and **nã** ("then") can provide that context:

    'Isã kolosho iye ewū.   (happening now)
    'Isã kolosho nã ewū.   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/Tense

Fedõ *Click to go back*	**SVO** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**Many Cases** *Click to go back*	**Tense** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe chunõ emogẽ.* ['ku.fe 'tʃu.nõ e.'mo.gẽ]
   bear sg-non.past-eat acc-berry-pl
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *'Isã kogeosho ewū.* ['ʔi.sã ko.ge.'o.ʃo 'e.wuː]
   otter-pl pl-past-swim loc-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Yẽ chegēgo foba'i lihõ.* ['jẽ tʃe.'geː.go fo.'bɑ.ʔi 'li.hõ]
   mouse sg-past-give dat-bird acc-seed-pl
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adā chegewe'e lãji oboyu.* ['ɑ.dɑː tʃe.ge.'we.ʔe 'lã.dʒi o.'bo.ju]
   fox sg-past-steal acc-den gen-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pa'ẽ kolushēghi eghushẽ.* ['pɑ.ʔẽ ko.lu.'ʃeː.ɣi e.'ɣu.ʃẽ]
   bird-pl pl-non.past-land loc-branch-pl
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***iye*** ("now") and ***nã*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

> *Kufe chunõ iye emogẽ.* (happening now)
> *Kufe chunõ nã emogẽ.* (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/Aspect

Fedõ *Click to go back*	**SVO** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**Many Cases** *Click to go back*	**Aspect** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe chemenõ emogẽ.*   [ˈku.fe tʃe.ˈme.nõ e.ˈmo.gẽ]
   bear sg-imperfective-eat acc-berry-pl
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *'Isã kololosho ewū.*   [ˈʔi.sã ko.lo.ˈlo.ʃo ˈe.wuː]
   otter-pl pl-perfective-swim loc-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Yẽ cholēgo foba'i lihõ.*   [ˈjẽ tʃo.ˈleː.go fo.ˈbɑ.ʔi ˈli.hõ]
   mouse sg-perfective-give dat-bird acc-seed-pl
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adā chowe'e lãji oboyu.*   [ˈɑ.dɑː tʃo.ˈwe.ʔe ˈlã.dʒi o.ˈbo.ju]
   fox sg-perfective-steal acc-den gen-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pa'ẽ komeshēghi eghushẽ.*   [ˈpɑ.ʔẽ ko.me.ˈʃeː.ɣi e.ˈɣu.ʃẽ]
   bird-pl pl-imperfective-land loc-branch-pl
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SVO/Singular/No Case/No T/A

Fedõ	SVO	Singular	No Case	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufechi chenõ mogi.* [ku.ˈfe.tʃi ˈtʃe.nõ ˈmo.gi]
   bears-sg sg-eat berries
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *‘Isa kolosho ā wuli.* [ˈʔi.sɑ ko.ˈlo.ʃo ɑː ˈwu.li]
   otters pl-swim in lakes-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Yini chēgo ihu pã pa’ichi.* [ˈji.ni ˈtʃeː.go ˈi.hu pã pɑ.ˈʔi.tʃi]
   mice-sg sg-give seeds to birds-sg
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Adafi chewe’e ãjichi sho oyuchi.* [ɑ.ˈdɑ.fi tʃe.ˈwe.ʔe ã.ˈdʒi.tʃi ʃo o.ˈju.tʃi]
   foxes-sg sg-steal dens-sg of wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Pa’i kozhēghi ū kushi.* [ˈpɑ.ʔi ko.ˈʒeː.ɣi uː ˈku.ʃi]
   birds pl-land on branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like ***iye*** ("now") and ***nã*** ("then") can provide that context:

> *‘Isa kolosho iye ā wuli.* (happening now)
> *‘Isa kolosho nã ā wuli.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SVO/Singular/No Case/Tense

Fedõ *Click to go back*	**SVO** *Click to go back*	**Singular** *Click to go back*	**No Case** *Click to go back*	**Tense** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufechi chunõ mogi.*   [ku.ˈfe.tʃi ˈtʃu.nõ ˈmo.gi]
   bears-sg sg-non.past-eat berries
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *'Isa kogeosho ā wuli.*   [ˈʔi.sɑ ko.ge.ˈo.ʃo ɑː ˈwu.li]
   otters pl-past-swim in lakes-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Yini chegēgo ihu pã pa'ichi.*   [ˈji.ni tʃe.ˈgeː.go ˈi.hu pã pɑ.ˈʔi.tʃi]
   mice-sg sg-past-give seeds to birds-sg
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Adafi chegewe'e ãjichi sho oyuchi.*   [ɑ.ˈdɑ.fi tʃe.ge.ˈwe.ʔe ã.ˈdʒi.tʃi ʃo o.ˈju.tʃi]
   foxes-sg sg-past-steal dens-sg of wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Pa'i kolushēghi ū kushi.*   [ˈpɑ.ʔi ko.lu.ˈʃeː.ɣi uː ˈku.ʃi]
   birds pl-non.past-land on branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***iye*** ("now") and ***nã*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

> *Kufechi chunõ iye mogi.*   (happening now)
> *Kufechi chunõ nã mogi.*   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SVO/Singular/No Case/Aspect

Fedõ *Click to go back*	**SVO** *Click to go back*	**Singular** *Click to go back*	**No Case** *Click to go back*	**Aspect** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufechi chemenõ mogi.* [ku.ˈfe.tʃi tʃe.ˈme.nõ ˈmo.gi]
   bears-sg sg-imperfective-eat berries
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *'Isa kololosho ā wuli.* [ˈʔi.sɑ ko.lo.ˈlo.ʃo ɑː ˈwu.li]
   otters pl-perfective-swim in lakes-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Yini cholēgo ihu pã pa'ichi.* [ˈji.ni tʃo.ˈleː.go ˈi.hu pã pɑ.ˈʔi.tʃi]
   mice-sg sg-perfective-give seeds to birds-sg
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adafi chowe'e ãjichi sho oyuchi.* [ɑ.ˈdɑ.fi tʃo.ˈwe.ʔe ã.ˈdʒi.tʃi ʃo o.ˈju.tʃi]
   foxes-sg sg-perfective-steal dens-sg of wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pa'i komeshēghi ū kushi.* [ˈpɑ.ʔi ko.me.ˈʃeː.ɣi uː ˈku.ʃi]
   birds pl-imperfective-land on branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/No T/A

Fedõ	SVO	Singular	Two Cases	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufechi chenõ mogi.*   [ku.ˈfe.tʃi ˈtʃe.nõ ˈmo.gi]
   bears-sg sg-eat berries
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *'Isa kolosho ā showuli.*   [ˈʔi.sɑ ko.ˈlo.ʃo ɑː ʃo.ˈwu.li]
   otters pl-swim in non.core-lakes-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Yini chēgo ihu pã shoba'ichi.*   [ˈji.ni ˈtʃeː.go ˈi.hu pã ʃo.bɑ.ˈʔi.tʃi]
   mice-sg sg-give seeds to non.core-birds-sg
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adafi chewe'e ãjichi shoyuchi.*   [ɑ.ˈdɑ.fi tʃe.ˈwe.ʔe ã.ˈdʒi.tʃi ʃo.ˈju.tʃi]
   foxes-sg sg-steal dens-sg non.core-wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pa'i kozhēghi ū shogushi.*   [ˈpɑ.ʔi ko.ˈʒeː.ɣi uː ʃo.ˈgu.ʃi]
   birds pl-land on non.core-branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like ***iye*** ("now") and ***nã*** ("then") can provide that context:

     'Isa kolosho iye ā showuli.   (happening now)
     'Isa kolosho nã ā showuli.   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/Tense

Fedõ	SVO	Singular	Two Cases	Tense
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufechi chunõ mogi.*   [ku.ˈfe.tʃi ˈtʃu.nõ ˈmo.gi]
   bears-sg sg-non.past-eat berries
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *'Isa kogeosho ā showuli.*   [ˈʔi.sɑ ko.ge.ˈo.ʃo ɑː ʃo.ˈwu.li]
   otters pl-past-swim in non.core-lakes-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Yini chegēgo ihu pã shoba'ichi.*   [ˈji.ni tʃe.ˈgeː.go ˈi.hu pã ʃo.bɑ.ˈʔi.tʃi]
   mice-sg sg-past-give seeds to non.core-birds-sg
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adafi chegewe'e ãjichi shoyuchi.*   [ɑ.ˈdɑ.fi tʃe.ge.ˈwe.ʔe ã.ˈdʒi.tʃi ʃo.ˈju.tʃi]
   foxes-sg sg-past-steal dens-sg non.core-wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pa'i kolushēghi ū shogushi.*   [ˈpɑ.ʔi ko.lu.ˈʃeː.ɣi uː ʃo.ˈgu.ʃi]
   birds pl-non.past-land on non.core-branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***iye*** ("now") and ***nã*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

     Kufechi chunõ iye mogi.   (happening now)
     Kufechi chunõ nã mogi.   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect

Fedõ *Click to go back*	SVO *Click to go back*	Singular *Click to go back*	Two Cases *Click to go back*	Aspect *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufechi chemenõ mogi.*   [ku.ˈfe.tʃi tʃe.ˈme.nõ ˈmo.gi]
   bears-sg sg-imperfective-eat berries
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *'Isa kololosho ā showuli.*   [ˈʔi.sɑ ko.lo.ˈlo.ʃo ɑː ʃo.ˈwu.li]
   otters pl-perfective-swim in non.core-lakes-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Yini cholēgo ihu pã shoba'ichi.*   [ˈji.ni tʃo.ˈleː.go ˈi.hu pã ʃo.bɑ.ˈʔi.tʃi]
   mice-sg sg-perfective-give seeds to non.core-birds-sg
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adafi chowe'e ãjichi shoyuchi.*   [ɑ.ˈdɑ.fi tʃo.ˈwe.ʔe ã.ˈdʒi.tʃi ʃo.ˈju.tʃi]
   foxes-sg sg-perfective-steal dens-sg non.core-wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pa'i komeshēghi ū shogushi.*   [ˈpɑ.ʔi ko.me.ˈʃeː.ɣi uː ʃo.ˈgu.ʃi]
   birds pl-imperfective-land on non.core-branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/No T/A

Fedõ	SVO	Singular	Many Cases	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufechi chenõ emogi.*   [ku.ˈfe.tʃi ˈtʃe.nõ e.ˈmo.gi]
   bears-sg sg-eat acc-berries
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *'Isa kolosho ewuli.*   [ˈʔi.sɑ ko.ˈlo.ʃo e.ˈwu.li]
   otters pl-swim in loc-lakes-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Yini chēgo foba'ichi lihu.*   [ˈji.ni ˈtʃeː.go fo.bɑ.ˈʔi.tʃi ˈli.hu]
   mice-sg sg-give dat-birds-sg acc-seeds
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Adafi chewe'e lãjichi oboyuchi.*   [ɑ.ˈdɑ.fi tʃe.ˈwe.ʔe lã.ˈdʒi.tʃi o.bo.ˈju.tʃi]
   foxes-sg sg-steal acc-dens-sg gen-wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Pa'i kozhēghi eghushi.*   [ˈpɑ.ʔi ko.ˈʒeː.ɣi e.ˈɣu.ʃi]
   birds pl-land on loc-branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like ***iye*** ("now") and ***nã*** ("then") can provide that context:

     'Isa kolosho iye ewuli.   (happening now)
     'Isa kolosho nã ewuli.   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/Tense

Fedõ *Click to go back*	SVO *Click to go back*	Singular *Click to go back*	Many Cases *Click to go back*	Tense *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufechi chunõ emogi.*   [ku.ˈfe.tʃi ˈtʃu.nõ e.ˈmo.gi]
   bears-sg sg-non.past-eat acc-berries
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *'Isa kogeosho ewuli.*   [ˈʔi.sɑ ko.ge.ˈo.ʃo e.ˈwu.li]
   otters pl-past-swim in loc-lakes-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Yini chegēgo foba'ichi lihu.*   [ˈji.ni tʃe.ˈgeː.go fo.bɑ.ˈʔi.tʃi ˈli.hu]
   mice-sg sg-past-give dat-birds-sg acc-seeds
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adafi chegewe'e lãjichi oboyuchi.*   [ɑ.ˈdɑ.fi tʃe.ge.ˈwe.ʔe lã.ˈdʒi.tʃi o.bo.ˈju.tʃi]
   foxes-sg sg-past-steal acc-dens-sg gen-wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pa'i kolushēghi eghushi.*   [ˈpɑ.ʔi ko.lu.ˈʃeː.ɣi e.ˈɣu.ʃi]
   birds pl-non.past-land on loc-branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***iye*** ("now") and ***nã*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

> *Kufechi chunõ iye emogi.*   (happening now)
> *Kufechi chunõ nã emogi.*   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/Aspect

Fedõ *Click to go back*	SVO *Click to go back*	Singular *Click to go back*	Many Cases *Click to go back*	Aspect *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1.   *Kufechi chemenõ emogi.*   [ku.ˈfe.tʃi tʃe.ˈme.nõ e.ˈmo.gi]
   bears-sg sg-imperfective-eat acc-berries
   "The bear is eating berries."
2.   *'Isa kololosho ewuli.*   [ˈʔi.sɑ ko.lo.ˈlo.ʃo e.ˈwu.li]
   otters pl-perfective-swim in loc-lakes-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3.   *Yini cholēgo foba'ichi lihu.*   [ˈji.ni tʃo.ˈleː.go fo.bɑ.ˈʔi.tʃi ˈli.hu]
   mice-sg sg-perfective-give dat-birds-sg acc-seeds
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4.   *Adafi chowe'e lãjichi oboyuchi.*   [ɑ.ˈdɑ.fi tʃo.ˈwe.ʔe lã.ˈdʒi.tʃi o.bo.ˈju.tʃi]
   foxes-sg sg-perfective-steal acc-dens-sg gen-wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5.   *Pa'i komeshēghi eghushi.*   [ˈpɑ.ʔi ko.me.ˈʃeː.ɣi e.ˈɣu.ʃi]
   birds pl-imperfective-land on loc-branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/VSO/No Number/No Case/No T/A

Fedõ	VSO	No Number	No Case	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Nõ kufe mogi.*   [ˈnõ ˈku.fe ˈmo.gi]
   eat bear berry
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Osho 'isa ā wū.*   [ˈo.ʃo ˈʔi.sɑ ɑː ˈwuː]
   swim otter in lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ēgo yẽ ihu pã pa'i.*   [ˈeː.go ˈjẽ ˈi.hu pã ˈpɑ.ʔi]
   give mouse seed to bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *We'e adā ãji sho oyu.*   [ˈwe.ʔe ˈɑ.dɑː ˈã.dʒi ʃo ˈo.ju]
   steal fox den of wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Shēghi pa'i ū kushi.*   [ˈʃeː.ɣi ˈpɑ.ʔi uː ˈku.ʃi]
   land bird on branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like **iye** ("now") and **nã** ("then") can provide that context:

> *Osho iye 'isa ā wū.*   (happening now)
> *Osho nã 'isa ā wū.*   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/VSO/No Number/No Case/Tense

Fedõ	VSO	No Number	No Case	Tense
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Unõ kufe mogi.*   [ˈu.nõ ˈku.fe ˈmo.gi]
   non.past-eat bear berry
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Keosho 'isa ā wū.*   [keˈo.ʃo ˈʔi.sɑ ɑː ˈwuː]
   past-swim otter in lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Kēgo yẽ ihu pã pa'i.*   [ˈkeː.go ˈjẽ ˈi.hu pã ˈpɑ.ʔi]
   past-give mouse seed to bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Kewe'e adā ãji sho oyu.*   [keˈwe.ʔe ˈɑ.dɑː ˈã.dʒi ʃo ˈo.ju]
   past-steal fox den of wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Ushēghi pa'i ū kushi.*   [uˈʃeː.ɣi ˈpɑ.ʔi uː ˈku.ʃi]
   non.past-land bird on branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like **iye** ("now") and **nã** ("then") can provide more specificity:

   Unõ iye kufe mogi.   (happening now)
   Unõ nã kufe mogi.   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

___

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/VSO/No Number/No Case/Aspect

Fedõ *Click to go back*	**VSO** *Click to go back*	**No Number** *Click to go back*	**No Case** *Click to go back*	**Aspect** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1.   *Menõ kufe mogi.*   [ˈme.nõ ˈku.fe ˈmo.gi]
         imperfective-eat bear berry
         "The bear is eating berries."

2.   *Olosho ʻisa ā wū.*   [o.ˈlo.ʃo ˈʔi.sa ɑː ˈwuː]
         perfective-swim otter in lake
         "The otters swam in the lake."

3.   *Olēgo yẽ ihu pã paʼi.*   [o.ˈleː.go ˈjẽ ˈi.hu pã ˈpɑ.ʔi]
         perfective-give mouse seed to bird
         "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4.   *Oweʼe adā ãji sho oyu.*   [o.ˈwe.ʔe ˈɑ.dɑː ˈã.dʒi ʃo ˈo.ju]
         perfective-steal fox den of wolf
         "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5.   *Meshēghi paʼi ū kushi.*   [me.ˈʃeː.ɣi ˈpɑ.ʔi uː ˈku.ʃi]
         imperfective-land bird on branch
         "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/No T/A

Fedõ	VSO	No Number	Two Cases	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Nõ kufe mogi.*   [ˈnõ ˈku.fe ˈmo.gi]
   eat bear berry
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Osho 'isa ā showū.*   [ˈo.ʃo ˈʔi.sɑ ɑː ˈʃo.wuː]
   swim otter in non.core-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ēgo yẽ ihu pã shoba'i.*   [ˈeː.go ˈjẽ ˈi.hu pã ʃo.ˈbɑ.ʔi]
   give mouse seed to non.core-bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *We'e adā ãji shoyu.*   [ˈwe.ʔe ˈɑ.dɑː ˈã.dʒi ˈʃo.ju]
   steal fox den non.core-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Shēghi pa'i ū shogushi.*   [ˈʃeː.ɣi ˈpɑ.ʔi uː ʃo.ˈgu.ʃi]
   land bird on non.core-branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like ***iye*** ("now") and ***nã*** ("then") can provide that context:

    Osho iye 'isa ā showū.   (happening now)
    Osho nã 'isa ā showū.   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/Tense

Fedõ	VSO	No Number	Two Cases	Tense
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Unõ kufe mogi.*   [ˈu.nõ ˈku.fe ˈmo.gi]
   non.past-eat bear berry
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Keosho ʻisa ā showū.*   [ke.ˈo.ʃo ʔi.sɑ ɑː ˈʃo.wuː]
   past-swim otter in non.core-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Kēgo yẽ ihu pã shobaʼi.*   [ˈkeː.go ˈjẽ ˈi.hu pã ʃo.ˈbɑ.ʔi]
   past-give mouse seed to non.core-bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Keweʼe adā ãji shoyu.*   [ke.ˈwe.ʔe ˈɑ.dɑː ˈã.dʒi ˈʃo.ju]
   past-steal fox den non.core-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Ushēghi paʼi ū shogushi.*   [u.ˈʃeː.ɣi ˈpɑ.ʔi uː ʃo.ˈgu.ʃi]
   non.past-land bird on non.core-branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***iye*** ("now") and ***nã*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

     Unõ iye kufe mogi.   (happening now)
     Unõ nã kufe mogi.   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect

Fedõ *Click to go back*	**VSO** *Click to go back*	**No Number** *Click to go back*	**Two Cases** *Click to go back*	**Aspect** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Menõ kufe mogi.*   [ˈme.nõ ˈku.fe ˈmo.gi]
   imperfective-eat bear berry
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Olosho 'isa ā showū.*   [oˈlo.ʃo ˈʔi.sɑ ɑː ˈʃo.wuː]
   perfective-swim otter in non.core-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Olēgo yẽ ihu pã shoba'i.*   [oˈleː.go ˈjẽ ˈi.hu pã ʃoˈbɑ.ʔi]
   perfective-give mouse seed to non.core-bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Owe'e adā ãji shoyu.*   [oˈwe.ʔe ˈɑ.dɑː ˈã.dʒi ˈʃo.ju]
   perfective-steal fox den non.core-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Meshēghi pa'i ū shogushi.*   [meˈʃeː.ɣi ˈpɑ.ʔi uː ʃoˈgu.ʃi]
   imperfective-land bird on non.core-branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A

Fedõ	VSO	No Number	Many Cases	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Nõ kufe emogi.*   [ˈnõ ˈku.fe e.ˈmo.gi]
   eat bear acc-berry
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Osho 'isa ewū.*   [ˈo.ʃo ˈʔi.sɑ ˈe.wuː]
   swim otter loc-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Ēgo yẽ foba'i lihu.*   [ˈeː.go ˈjẽ fo.ˈbɑ.ʔi ˈli.hu]
   give mouse dat-bird acc-seed
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *We'e adā lãji oboyu.*   [ˈwe.ʔe ˈɑ.dɑː ˈlã.dʒi o.ˈbo.ju]
   steal fox acc-den gen-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Shēghi pa'i eghushi.*   [ˈʃeː.ɣi ˈpɑ.ʔi e.ˈɣu.ʃi]
   land bird loc-branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like **iye** ("now") and **nã** ("then") can provide that context:

     Osho iye 'isa ewū.   (happening now)
     Osho nã 'isa ewū.   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/Tense

Fedõ	VSO	No Number	Many Cases	Tense
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1.   *Unõ kufe emogi.*   [ˈu.nõ ˈku.fe e.ˈmo.gi]
   non.past-eat bear acc-berry
   "The bear is eating berries."

2.   *Keosho 'isa ewū.*   [ke.ˈo.ʃo ˈʔi.sɑ ˈe.wuː]
   past-swim otter loc-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3.   *Kēgo yẽ foba'i lihu.*   [ˈkeː.go ˈjẽ fo.ˈbɑ.ʔi ˈli.hu]
   past-give mouse dat-bird acc-seed
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4.   *Kewe'e adā lãji oboyu.*   [ke.ˈwe.ʔe ˈɑ.dɑː ˈlã.dʒi o.ˈbo.ju]
   past-steal fox acc-den gen-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5.   *Ushēghi pa'i eghushi.*   [u.ˈʃeː.ɣi ˈpɑ.ʔi e.ˈɣu.ʃi]
   non.past-land bird loc-branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like **iye** ("now") and **nã** ("then") can provide more specificity:

     Unõ iye kufe emogi.   (happening now)
     Unõ nã kufe emogi.   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/Aspect

Fedõ _Click to go back_	VSO _Click to go back_	No Number _Click to go back_	Many Cases _Click to go back_	Aspect _Click to go back_

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. _Menõ kufe emogi._   [ˈme.nõ ˈku.fe e.ˈmo.gi]
   imperfective-eat bear acc-berry
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. _Olosho 'isa ewū._   [o.ˈlo.ʃo ˈʔi.sɑ ˈe.wuː]
   perfective-swim otter loc-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. _Olēgo yẽ foba'i lihu._   [o.ˈleː.go ˈjẽ fo.ˈbɑ.ʔi ˈli.hu]
   perfective-give mouse dat-bird acc-seed
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. _Owe'e adā lãji oboyu._   [o.ˈwe.ʔe ˈɑ.dɑː ˈlã.dʒi o.ˈbo.ju]
   perfective-steal fox acc-den gen-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. _Meshēghi pa'i eghushi._   [me.ˈʃeː.ɣi ˈpɑ.ʔi e.ˈɣu.ʃi]
   imperfective-land bird loc-branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/VSO/Plural/No Case/No T/A

Fedõ	VSO	Plural	No Case	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Nõje kufe mogẽ.* [ˈnõ.dʒe ˈku.fe ˈmo.gẽ]
   eat-sg bear berry-pl
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Oshogo ʻisã ā wū.* [o.ˈʃo.go ˈʔi.sã ɑː ˈwuː]
   swim-pl otter-pl in lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Ēgoche yẽ ihõ pã paʼi.* [eː.ˈgo.tʃe ˈjẽ ˈi.hõ pã ˈpɑ.ʔi]
   give-sg mouse seed-pl to bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Weʼeche adā ãji sho oyu.* [we.ˈʔe.tʃe ˈɑ.dɑː ˈã.dʒi ʃo ˈo.ju]
   steal-sg fox den of wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Shēghigo paʼẽ ū kushẽ.* [ʃeː.ˈɣi.go ˈpɑ.ʔẽ uː ˈku.ʃẽ]
   land-pl bird-pl on branch-pl
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like ***iye*** ("now") and ***nã*** ("then") can provide that context:

> *Oshogo iye ʻisã ā wū.* (happening now)
> *Oshogo nã ʻisã ā wū.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/VSO/Plural/No Case/Tense

Fedõ *Click to go back*	VSO *Click to go back*	Plural *Click to go back*	No Case *Click to go back*	Tense *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Unõje kufe mogẽ.*   [uˈnõ.dʒe ˈku.fe ˈmo.gẽ]
   non.past-eat-sg bear berry-pl
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Keoshogo ʻisã ā wū.*   [ke.oˈʃo.go ˈʔi.sã ɑˈ wuː]
   past-swim-pl otter-pl in lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Kēgoche yẽ ihõ pã paʼi.*   [keːˈgo.tʃe ˈjẽ ˈi.hõ pã ˈpɑ.ʔi]
   past-give-sg mouse seed-pl to bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Keweʼeche adā ãji sho oyu.*   [ke.we.ˈʔe.tʃe ˈɑ.dɑː ˈã.dʒi ʃo ˈo.ju]
   past-steal-sg fox den of wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Ushēghigo paʼẽ ū kushẽ.*   [u.ʃeːˈɣi.go ˈpɑ.ʔẽ uː ˈku.ʃẽ]
   non.past-land-pl bird-pl on branch-pl
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like *iye* ("now") and *nã* ("then") can provide more specificity:

Unõje iye kufe mogẽ.   (happening now)
Unõje nã kufe mogẽ.   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

___

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/VSO/Plural/No Case/Aspect

Fedõ *Click to go back*	**VSO** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**No Case** *Click to go back*	**Aspect** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Menõje kufe mogẽ.*   [me.ˈnõ.dʒe ˈku.fe ˈmo.gẽ]
   imperfective-eat-sg bear berry-pl
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Oloshogo 'isã ā wū.*   [o.lo.ˈʃo.go ˈʔi.sã ɑ ˈwuː]
   perfective-swim-pl otter-pl in lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Olēgoche yẽ ihõ pã pa'i.*   [o.leː.ˈgo.tʃe ˈjẽ ˈi.hõ pã ˈpɑ.ʔi]
   perfective-give-sg mouse seed-pl to bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Owe'eche adā ãji sho oyu.*   [o.we.ˈʔe.tʃe ˈɑ.dɑː ˈã.dʒi ʃo ˈo.ju]
   perfective-steal-sg fox den of wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Meshēghigo pa'ẽ ū kushẽ.*   [me.ʃeː.ˈɣi.go ˈpɑ.ʔẽ uː ˈku.ʃẽ]
   imperfective-land-pl bird-pl on branch-pl
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/No T/A

Fedõ *Click to go back*	**VSO** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**Two Cases** *Click to go back*	**No T/A** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Nõje kufe mogẽ.*   [ˈnõ.dʒe ˈku.fe ˈmo.gẽ]
   eat-sg bear berry-pl
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Oshogo ʻisã ā showū.*   [o.ˈʃo.go ˈʔi.sã ɑː ˈʃo.wuː]
   swim-pl otter-pl in non.core-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ēgoche yẽ ihõ pã shobaʼi.*   [eːˈgo.tʃe ˈjẽ ˈi.hõ pã ʃo.ˈbɑ.ʔi]
   give-sg mouse seed-pl to non.core-bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Weʼeche adā ãji shoyu.*   [we.ˈʔe.tʃe ˈɑ.dɑː ˈã.dʒi ˈʃo.ju]
   steal-sg fox den non.core-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Shēghigo paʼẽ ū shogushẽ.*   [ʃeːˈɣi.go ˈpɑ.ʔẽ uː ʃo.ˈgu.ʃẽ]
   land-pl bird-pl on non.core-branch-pl
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like **iye** ("now") and **nã** ("then") can provide that context:

> *Oshogo iye ʻisã ā showū.*   (happening now)
> *Oshogo nã ʻisã ā showū.*   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/Tense

Fedõ *Click to go back*	VSO *Click to go back*	Plural *Click to go back*	Two Cases *Click to go back*	Tense *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Unõje kufe mogẽ.*   [uˈnõ.dʒe ˈku.fe ˈmo.gẽ]
   non.past-eat-sg bear berry-pl
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Keoshogo 'isã ā showū.*   [ke.oˈʃo.go ˈʔi.sã ɑː ˈʃo.wuː]
   past-swim-pl otter-pl in non.core-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Kēgoche yẽ ihõ pã shoba'i.*   [keːˈgo.tʃe ˈjẽ ˈi.hõ pã ʃoˈbɑ.ʔi]
   past-give-sg mouse seed-pl to non.core-bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Kewe'eche adā ãji shoyu.*   [ke.we.ˈʔe.tʃe ˈɑ.dɑː ˈã.dʒi ˈʃo.ju]
   past-steal-sg fox den non.core-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Ushēghigo pa'ẽ ū shogushẽ.*   [u.ʃeːˈɣi.go ˈpɑ.ʔẽ uː ʃoˈgu.ʃẽ]
   non.past-land-pl bird-pl on non.core-branch-pl
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***iye*** ("now") and ***nã*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

> *Unõje iye kufe mogẽ.*   (happening now)
> *Unõje nã kufe mogẽ.*   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect

Fedõ *Click to go back*	**VSO** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**Two Cases** *Click to go back*	**Aspect** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Menõje kufe mogẽ.*   [me.ˈnõ.dʒe ˈku.fe ˈmo.gẽ]
   imperfective-eat-sg bear berry-pl
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Oloshogo ʻisã ā showū.*   [o.lo.ˈʃo.go ˈʔi.sã ɑː ˈʃo.wuː]
   perfective-swim-pl otter-pl in non.core-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Olēgoche yẽ ihõ pã shoba'i.*   [o.leːˈgo.tʃe ˈjẽ ˈi.hõ pã ʃo.ˈbɑ.ʔi]
   perfective-give-sg mouse seed-pl to non.core-bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Owe'eche adā ãji shoyu.*   [o.we.ˈʔe.tʃe ˈɑ.dɑː ˈã.dʒi ˈʃo.ju]
   perfective-steal-sg fox den non.core-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Meshēghigo pa'ẽ ū shogushẽ.*   [me.ʃeːˈɣi.go ˈpɑ.ʔẽ uː ʃo.ˈgu.ʃẽ]
   imperfective-land-pl bird-pl on non.core-branch-pl
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/No T/A

Fedõ	VSO	Plural	Many Cases	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Nõje kufe emogẽ.*   [ˈnõ.dʒe ˈku.fe e.ˈmo.gẽ]
    eat-sg bear acc-berry-pl
    "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Oshogo 'isã ewū.*   [o.ˈʃo.go ˈʔi.sã ˈe.wuː]
    swim-pl otter-pl in loc-lake
    "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Ēgoche yẽ foba'i lihõ.*   [eː.ˈgo.tʃe ˈjẽ fo.ˈbɑ.ʔi ˈli.hõ]
    give-sg mouse dat-bird acc-seed-pl
    "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *We'eche adā lãji oboyu.*   [we.ˈʔe.tʃe ˈɑ.dɑː ˈlã.dʒi o.ˈbo.ju]
    steal-sg fox acc-den gen-wolf
    "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Shēghigo pa'ẽ eghushẽ.*   [ʃeː.ˈɣi.go ˈpɑ.ʔẽ e.ˈɣu.ʃẽ]
    land-pl bird-pl loc-branch-pl
    "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like **iye** ("now") and **nã** ("then") can provide that context:

> *Oshogo iye 'isã ewū.*   (happening now)
> *Oshogo nã 'isã ewū.*   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/Tense

Fedõ *Click to go back*	**VSO** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**Many Cases** *Click to go back*	**Tense** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Unõje kufe emogẽ.*   [uˈnõ.dʒe ˈku.fe e.ˈmo.gẽ]
   non.past-eat-sg bear acc-berry-pl
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Keoshogo ʻisã ewū.*   [ke.o.ˈʃo.go ˈʔi.sã ˈe.wuː]
   past-swim-pl otter-pl in loc-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Kēgoche yẽ fobaʼi lihõ.*   [keːˈgo.tʃe ˈjẽ fo.ˈbɑ.ʔi ˈli.hõ]
   past-give-sg mouse dat-bird acc-seed-pl
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Keweʼeche adā lãji oboyu.*   [ke.we.ˈʔe.tʃe ˈɑ.dɑː ˈlã.dʒi o.ˈbo.ju]
   past-steal-sg fox acc-den gen-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Ushēghigo paʼẽ eghushẽ.*   [u.ʃeːˈɣi.go ˈpɑ.ʔẽ e.ˈɣu.ʃẽ]
   non.past-land-pl bird-pl loc-branch-pl
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like **iye** ("now") and **nã** ("then") can provide more specificity:

Unõje iye kufe emogẽ.   (happening now)
Unõje nã kufe emogẽ.   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/Aspect

Fedõ *Click to go back*	**VSO** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**Many Cases** *Click to go back*	**Aspect** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Menõje kufe emogẽ.* [meˈnõ.dʒe ˈku.fe e.ˈmo.gẽ]
   imperfective-eat-sg bear acc-berry-pl
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Oloshogo ʻisã ewū.* [o.lo.ˈʃo.go ˈʔi.sã ˈe.wuː]
   perfective-swim-pl otter-pl in loc-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Olēgoche yẽ fobaʼi lihõ.* [o.leːˈgo.tʃe ˈjẽ fo.ˈbɑ.ʔi ˈli.hõ]
   perfective-give-sg mouse dat-bird acc-seed-pl
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Oweʼeche adā lãji oboyu.* [o.we.ˈʔe.tʃe ˈɑ.dɑː ˈlã.dʒi o.ˈbo.ju]
   perfective-steal-sg fox acc-den gen-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Meshēghigo paʼẽ eghushẽ.* [me.ʃeːˈɣi.go ˈpɑ.ʔẽ e.ˈɣu.ʃẽ]
   imperfective-land-pl bird-pl loc-branch-pl
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/VSO/Singular/No Case/No T/A

Fedõ	VSO	Singular	No Case	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Nõje kufechi mogi.*   [ˈnõ.dʒe ku.ˈfe.tʃi ˈmo.gi]
   eat-sg bears-sg berries
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Oshogo 'isa ā wuli.*   [o.ˈʃo.go ˈʔi.sɑ ɑː ˈwu.li]
   swim-pl otters in lakes-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Ēgoche yini ihu pã pa'ichi.*   [eː.ˈgo.tʃe ˈji.ni ˈi.hu pã pɑ.ˈʔi.tʃi]
   give-sg mice-sg seeds to birds-sg
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *We'eche adafi ãjichi sho oyuchi.*   [we.ˈʔe.tʃe ɑ.ˈdɑ.fi ã.ˈdʒi.tʃi ʃo o.ˈju.tʃi]
   steal-sg foxes-sg dens-sg of wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Shēghigo pa'i ū kushi.*   [ʃeː.ˈɣi.go ˈpɑ.ʔi uː ˈku.ʃi]
   land-pl birds on branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like **iye** ("now") and **nã** ("then") can provide that context:

> *Oshogo iye 'isa ā wuli.*   (happening now)
> *Oshogo nã 'isa ā wuli.*   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/VSO/Singular/No Case/Tense

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Unõje kufechi mogi.*   [u.ˈnõ.dʒe ku.ˈfe.tʃi ˈmo.gi]
   non.past-eat-sg bears-sg berries
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Keoshogo 'isa ā wuli.*   [ke.o.ˈʃo.go ˈʔi.sɑ ɑː ˈwu.li]
   past-swim-pl otters in lakes-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Kēgoche yini ihu pã pa'ichi.*   [keːˈgo.tʃe ˈji.ni ˈi.hu pã pɑ.ˈʔi.tʃi]
   past-give-sg mice-sg seeds to birds-sg
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Kewe'eche adafi ãjichi sho oyuchi.*   [ke.we.ˈʔe.tʃe ɑ.ˈdɑ.fi ã.ˈdʒi.tʃi ʃo o.ˈju.tʃi]
   past-steal-sg foxes-sg dens-sg of wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Ushēghigo pa'i ū kushi.*   [u.ʃeːˈɣi.go ˈpɑ.ʔi uː ˈku.ʃi]
   non.past-land-pl birds on branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like **iye** ("now") and **nã** ("then") can provide more specificity:

Unõje iye kufechi mogi.   (happening now)
Unõje nã kufechi mogi.   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/VSO/Singular/No Case/Aspect

Fedõ *Click to go back*	VSO *Click to go back*	Singular *Click to go back*	No Case *Click to go back*	Aspect *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Menõje kufechi mogi.*   [meˈnõ.dʒe kuˈfe.tʃi ˈmo.gi]
   imperfective-eat-sg bears-sg berries
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Oloshogo 'isa ā wuli.*   [ol.o.ˈʃo.go ˈʔi.sɑ ɑː ˈwu.li]
   perfective-swim-pl otters in lakes-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Olēgoche yini ihu pã pa'ichi.*   [o.leːˈgo.tʃe ˈji.ni ˈi.hu pã pɑ.ˈʔi.tʃi]
   perfective-give-sg mice-sg seeds to birds-sg
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Owe'eche adafi ãjichi sho oyuchi.*   [o.we.ˈʔe.tʃe ɑˈdɑ.fi ãˈdʒi.tʃi ʃo o.ˈju.tʃi]
   perfective-steal-sg foxes-sg dens-sg of wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Meshēghigo pa'i ū kushi.*   [me.ʃeːˈɣi.go ˈpɑ.ʔi uː ˈku.ʃi]
   imperfective-land-pl birds on branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/No T/A

Fedõ *Click to go back*	VSO *Click to go back*	Singular *Click to go back*	Two Cases *Click to go back*	No T/A *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1.   *Nõje kufechi mogi.*   [ˈnõ.dʒe ku.ˈfe.tʃi ˈmo.gi]
           eat-sg bears-sg berries
           "The bear is eating berries."
2.   *Oshogo 'isa ā showuli.*   [o.ˈʃo.go ˈʔi.sɑ ɑː ʃo.ˈwu.li]
           swim-pl otters in non.core-lakes-sg
           "The otters swam in the lake."
3.   *Ēgoche yini ihu pã shoba'ichi.*   [eː.ˈgo.tʃe ˈji.ni ˈi.hu pã ʃo.bɑ.ˈʔi.tʃi]
           give-sg mice-sg seeds to non.core-birds-sg
           "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4.   *We'eche adafi ãjichi shoyuchi.*   [we.ˈʔe.tʃe ɑ.ˈdɑ.fi ã.ˈdʒi.tʃi ʃo.ˈju.tʃi]
           steal-sg foxes-sg dens-sg non.core-wolves-sg
           "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5.   *Shēghigo pa'i ū shogushi.*   [ʃeː.ˈɣi.go ˈpɑ.ʔi uː ʃo.ˈgu.ʃi]
           land-pl birds on non.core-branches
           "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like **iye** ("now") and **nã** ("then") can provide that context:

       Oshogo iye 'isa ā showuli.   (happening now)
       Oshogo nã 'isa ā showuli.   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/Tense

Fedõ	VSO	Singular	Two Cases	Tense
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Unõje kufechi mogi.* [uˈnõ.dʒe kuˈfe.tʃi ˈmo.gi]
   non.past-eat-sg bears-sg berries
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Keoshogo ʻisa ā showuli.* [ke.oˈʃo.go ˈʔi.sɑ ɑː ʃoˈwu.li]
   past-swim-pl otters in non.core-lakes-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Kēgoche yini ihu pã shobaʼichi.* [keːˈgo.tʃe ˈji.ni ˈi.hu pã ʃo.bɑ.ˈʔi.tʃi]
   past-give-sg mice-sg seeds to non.core-birds-sg
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Keweʼeche adafi ãjichi shoyuchi.* [ke.we.ˈʔe.tʃe ɑˈdɑ.fi ãˈdʒi.tʃi ʃo.ˈju.tʃi]
   past-steal-sg foxes-sg dens-sg non.core-wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Ushēghigo paʼi ū shogushi.* [u.ʃeːˈɣi.go ˈpɑ.ʔi uː ʃo.ˈgu.ʃi]
   non.past-land-pl birds on non.core-branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like *iye* ("now") and *nã* ("then") can provide more specificity:

> *Unõje iye kufechi mogi.* (happening now)
> *Unõje nã kufechi mogi.* (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect

Fedõ	VSO	Singular	Two Cases	Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Menõje kufechi mogi.*   [me.ˈnõ.dʒe ku.ˈfe.tʃi ˈmo.gi]
   imperfective-eat-sg bears-sg berries
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Oloshogo 'isa ā showuli.*   [o.lo.ˈʃo.go ˈʔi.sɑ ɑː ʃo.ˈwu.li]
   perfective-swim-pl otters in non.core-lakes-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Olēgoche yini ihu pã shoba'ichi.*   [o.leː.ˈgo.tʃe ˈji.ni ˈi.hu pã ʃo.bɑ.ˈʔi.tʃi]
   perfective-give-sg mice-sg seeds to non.core-birds-sg
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Owe'eche adafi ãjichi shoyuchi.*   [o.we.ˈʔe.tʃe ɑ.ˈdɑ.fi ã.ˈdʒi.tʃi ʃo.ˈju.tʃi]
   perfective-steal-sg foxes-sg dens-sg non.core-wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Meshēghigo pa'i ū shogushi.*   [me.ʃeː.ˈɣi.go ˈpɑ.ʔi uː ʃo.ˈgu.ʃi]
   imperfective-land-pl birds on non.core-branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/No T/A

Fedõ	**VSO**	**Singular**	**Many Cases**	**No T/A**
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Nõje kufechi emogi.* [ˈnõ.dʒe ku.ˈfe.tʃi e.ˈmo.gi]
   eat-sg bears-sg acc-berries
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Oshogo 'isa ewuli.* [o.ˈʃo.go ˈʔi.sɑ e.ˈwu.li]
   swim-pl otters loc-lakes-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ēgoche yini foba'ichi lihu.* [eː.ˈgo.tʃe ˈji.ni fo.bɑ.ˈʔi.tʃi ˈli.hu]
   give-sg mice-sg dat-birds-sg acc-seeds
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *We'eche adafi lãjichi oboyuchi.* [we.ˈʔe.tʃe ɑ.ˈdɑ.fi lɑ̃.ˈdʒi.tʃi o.bo.ˈju.tʃi]
   steal-sg foxes-sg acc-dens-sg gen-wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Shēghigo pa'i eghushi.* [ʃeː.ˈɣi.go ˈpɑ.ʔi e.ˈɣu.ʃi]
   land-pl birds loc-branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like ***iye*** ("now") and ***nã*** ("then") can provide that context:

> *Oshogo iye 'isa ewuli.* (happening now)
> *Oshogo nã 'isa ewuli.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/Tense

Fedõ *Click to go back*	VSO *Click to go back*	Singular *Click to go back*	Many Cases *Click to go back*	Tense *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Unõje kufechi emogi.*   [uˈnõ.dʒe kuˈfe.tʃi eˈmo.gi]
   non.past-eat-sg bears-sg acc-berries
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Keoshogo 'isa ewuli.*   [ke.o.ˈʃo.go ˈʔi.sɑ eˈwu.li]
   past-swim-pl otters loc-lakes-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Kēgoche yini foba'ichi lihu.*   [keːˈgo.tʃe ˈji.ni fo.bɑ.ˈʔi.tʃi ˈli.hu]
   past-give-sg mice-sg dat-birds-sg acc-seeds
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Kewe'eche adafi lãjichi oboyuchi.*   [ke.we.ˈʔe.tʃe ɑˈdɑ.fi lãˈdʒi.tʃi o.bo.ˈju.tʃi]
   past-steal-sg foxes-sg acc-dens-sg gen-wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Ushēghigo pa'i eghushi.*   [u.ʃeːˈɣi.go ˈpɑ.ʔi eˈɣu.ʃi]
   non.past-land-pl birds loc-branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***iye*** ("now") and ***nã*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

> *Unõje iye kufechi emogi.*   (happening now)
> *Unõje nã kufechi emogi.*   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fedõ/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/Aspect

Fedõ *Click to go back*	VSO *Click to go back*	Singular *Click to go back*	Many Cases *Click to go back*	Aspect *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Menõje kufechi emogi.*   [meˈnõ.dʒe kuˈfe.tʃi eˈmo.gi]
   imperfective-eat-sg bears-sg acc-berries
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Oloshogo 'isa ewuli.*   [o.loˈʃo.go ˈʔi.sɑ eˈwu.li]
   perfective-swim-pl otters loc-lakes-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Olēgoche yini foba'ichi lihu.*   [o.leːˈgo.tʃe ˈji.ni fo.bɑ.ˈʔi.tʃi ˈli.hu]
   perfective-give-sg mice-sg dat-birds-sg acc-seeds
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Owe'eche adafi lãjichi oboyuchi.* [o.weˈʔe.tʃe ɑˈdɑ.fi lãˈdʒi.tʃi o.boˈju.tʃi]
   perfective-steal-sg foxes-sg acc-dens-sg gen-wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Meshēghigo pa'i eghushi.*   [me.ʃeːˈɣi.go ˈpɑ.ʔi eˈɣu.ʃi]
   imperfective-land-pl birds loc-branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SOV/No Number/No Case/No T/A

Fetèn	SOV	No Number	No Case	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf moke num.*   [ˈkuf ˈmo.ke ˈnum]
    bear berry eat
    "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Is ul a osyè.*   [ˈis ˈul ɑ ˈos.jə]
    otter lake in swim
    "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *In io pae pa efk.*   [ˈin ˈi.o ˈpɑ.e pɑ ˈefk]
    mouse seed bird to give
    "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Atèf oyo se ante we.*   [ˈɑ.təf ˈo.jo se ˈɑn.te ˈwe]
    fox wolf of den steal
    "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pae kuse u selke.*   [ˈpɑ.e ˈku.se u ˈsel.ke]
    bird branch on land
    "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iyè* ("now") and **nan** ("then") can provide that context:

> *Is ul a iyè osyè.*   (happening now)
> *Is ul a nan osyè.*   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SOV/No Number/No Case/Tense

Fetèn *Click to go back*	**SOV** *Click to go back*	**No Number** *Click to go back*	**No Case** *Click to go back*	**Tense** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf moke nunt.* ['kuf 'mo.ke 'nunt]
   bear berry eat-non.past
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Is ul a syok.* ['is 'ul ɑ 'sjok]
   otter lake in swim-past
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *In io pae pa èfkok.* ['in 'i.o 'pɑ.e pɑ əf.'kok]
   mouse seed bird to give-past
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Atèf oyo se ante wek.* ['ɑ.təf 'o.jo se 'ɑn.te 'wek]
   fox wolf of den steal-past
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Pae kuse u sèlkit.* ['pɑ.e 'ku.se u səl.'kit]
   bird branch on land-non.past
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***iyè*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

Kuf moke iyè nunt. (happening now)
Kuf moke nan nunt. (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SOV/No Number/No Case/Aspect

Fetèn *Click to go back*	SOV *Click to go back*	No Number *Click to go back*	No Case *Click to go back*	Aspect *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf moke nummè.*   ['kuf ˈmo.ke ˈnum.mə]
   bear berry eat-imperfective
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Is ul a syol.*   ['is ˈul ɑ ˈsjom]
   otter lake in swim-perfective
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *In io pae pa èfkol.*   ['in ˈi.o ˈpɑ.e pɑ əf.ˈkol]
   mouse seed bird to give-perfective
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Atèf oyo se ante wel.*   [ˈɑ.təf ˈo.jo se ˈɑn.te ˈwel]
   fox wolf of den steal-perfective
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Pae kuse u sèlkim.*   ['pɑ.e ˈku.se u səl.ˈkim]
   bird branch on land-imperfective
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/No T/A

Fetèn	SOV	No Number	Two Cases	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf moke num.*   ['kuf 'mo.ke 'num]
   bear berry eat
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Is uls a osyè.*   ['is 'uls ɑ 'os.jə]
   otter lake-non.core in swim
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *In io pis pa efk.*   ['in 'i.o 'pis pɑ 'efk]
   mouse seed bird-non.core to give
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Atèf yus ante we.*   ['ɑ.təf 'jus 'ɑn.te 'we]
   fox wolf-non.core den steal
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pae kosis u selke.*   ['pɑ.e ko.'sis u 'sel.ke]
   bird branch-non.core on land
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iyè* ("now") and **nan** ("then") can provide that context:

> *Is uls a iyè osyè.*   (happening now)
> *Is uls a nan osyè.*   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/Tense

Fetèn *Click to go back*	SOV *Click to go back*	No Number *Click to go back*	Two Cases *Click to go back*	Tense *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf moke nunt.*   ['kuf ˈmo.ke ˈnunt]
   bear berry eat-non.past
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Is uls a syok.*   ['is ˈuls ɑ ˈsjok]
   otter lake-non.core in swim-past
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *In io pis pa èfkok.*   ['in ˈi.o ˈpis pɑ əfˈkok]
   mouse seed bird-non.core to give-past
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Atèf yus ante wek.*   [ˈɑ.təf ˈjus ˈɑn.te ˈwek]
   fox wolf-non.core den steal-past
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Pae kosis u sèlkit.*   [ˈpɑ.e koˈsis u səlˈkit]
   bird branch-non.core on land-non.past
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***iyè*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

> *Kuf moke iyè nunt.*   (happening now)
> *Kuf moke nan nunt.*   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect

Fetèn *Click to go back*	**SOV** *Click to go back*	**No Number** *Click to go back*	**Two Cases** *Click to go back*	**Aspect** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf moke nummè.*   [ˈkuf ˈmo.ke ˈnum.mə]
   bear berry eat-imperfective
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Is uls a syol.*   [ˈis ˈuls ɑ ˈsjol]
   otter lake-non.core in swim-perfective
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *In io pis pa èfkol.*   [ˈin ˈi.o ˈpis pɑ əf.ˈkol]
   mouse seed bird-non.core to give-perfective
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Atèf yus ante wel.*   [ˈɑ.təf ˈjus ˈɑn.te ˈwel]
   fox wolf-non.core den steal-perfective
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pae kosis u sèlkim.*   [ˈpɑ.e ko.ˈsis u səl.ˈkim]
   bird branch-non.core on land-imperfective
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A

Fetèn	SOV	No Number	Many Cases	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1.   *Kuf mèki num.*   [ˈkuf məˈki ˈnum]
       bear berry-acc eat
       "The bear is eating berries."
2.   *Is ulm osyè.*   [ˈis ˈulm ɑ ˈos.jə]
       otter lake-loc swim
       "The otters swam in the lake."
3.   *In eu pif efk.*   [ˈin e.ˈu ˈpif ˈefk]
       mouse seed-acc bird-dat give
       "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4.   *Atèf yu ènti we.*   [ˈɑ.təf ˈju ən.ˈti ˈwe]
       fox wolf-gen den-acc steal
       "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5.   *Pae kosim selke.*   [ˈpɑ.e ko.ˈsim ˈsel.ke]
       bird branch-loc land
       "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iyè* ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide that context:

    Is ulm iyè osyè.   (happening now)
    Is ulm nan osyè.   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/Tense

Fetèn *Click to go back*	SOV *Click to go back*	No Number *Click to go back*	Many Cases *Click to go back*	Tense *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf mèki nunt.*   [ˈkuf məˈki ˈnunt]
   bear berry-acc eat-non.past
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Is ulm syok.*   [ˈis ˈulm ɑ ˈsjok]
   otter lake-loc swim-past
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *In eu pif èfkok.*   [ˈin eˈu ˈpif əf.ˈkok]
   mouse seed-acc bird-dat give-past
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Atèf yu ènti wek.*   [ˈɑ.təf ˈju ən.ˈti ˈwek]
   fox wolf-gen den-acc steal-past
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pae kosim sèlkit.*   [ˈpɑ.e ko.ˈsim səl.ˈkit]
   bird branch-loc land-non.past
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like *iyè* ("now") and **nan** ("then") can provide more specificity:

    Kuf mèki iyè nunt.   (happening now)
    Kuf mèki nan nunt.   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/Aspect

Fetèn *Click to go back*	**SOV** *Click to go back*	**No Number** *Click to go back*	**Many Cases** *Click to go back*	**Aspect** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1.   *Kuf mèki nummè.*   [ˈkuf mə.ˈki ˈnum.mə]
         bear berry-acc eat-imperfective
         "The bear is eating berries."
2.   *Is ulm syol.*   [ˈis ˈulm ɑ ˈsjol]
         otter lake-loc swim-perfective
         "The otters swam in the lake."
3.   *In eu pif èfkol.*   [ˈin e.ˈu ˈpif əf.ˈkol]
         mouse seed-acc bird-dat give-perfective
         "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4.   *Atèf yu ènti wel.*   [ˈɑ.təf ˈju ən.ˈti ˈwel]
         fox wolf-gen den-acc steal-perfective
         "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5.   *Pae kosim sèlkim.*   [ˈpɑ.e ko.ˈsim səl.ˈkim]
         bird branch-loc land-imperfective
         "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SOV/Plural/No Case/No T/A

Fetèn	SOV	Plural	No Case	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf omoke tenom.*   [ˈkuf oˈmo.ke ˈte.nom]
   bear pl-berry sg-eat
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Onis ul a klosyè.*   [oˈnis ˈul ɑ ˈklo.sjə]
   pl-otter lake in pl-swim
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *In onio pae pa tefk.*   [ˈin oˈni.o ˈpɑ.e pɑ ˈtefk]
   mouse pl-seed bird to sg-give
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Atèf oyo se ante twe.*   [ˈɑ.təf ˈo.jo se ˈɑn.te ˈtwe]
   fox wolf of den sg-steal
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Opae okuse u kèselke.*   [oˈpɑ.e oˈku.se u kəˈsel.ke]
   pl-bird pl-branch on pl-land
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iyè* ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide that context:

   Onis ul a iyè klosyè.   (happening now)
   Onis ul a nan klosyè.   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SOV/Plural/No Case/Tense

Fetèn *Click to go back*	SOV *Click to go back*	Plural *Click to go back*	No Case *Click to go back*	Tense *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf omoke tènunt.*   [ˈkuf oˈmo.ke təˈnunt]
   bear pl-berry sg-eat-non.past
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Onis ul a klèsyok.*   [oˈnis ˈul ɑ kləˈsjok]
   pl-otter lake in pl-swim-past
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *In onio pae pa tèfkok.*   [ˈin oˈni.o ˈpɑ.e pɑ təfˈkok]
   mouse pl-seed bird to sg-give-past
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Atèf oyo se ante twek.*   [ˈɑ.təf ˈo.jo se ˈɑn.te ˈtwek]
   fox wolf of den sg-steal-past
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Opae okuse u kèsèlkit.*   [oˈpɑ.e oˈku.se u kə.səlˈkit]
   pl-bird pl-branch on pl-land-non.past
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like *iyè* ("now") and *nan* ("then") can provide more specificity:

> *Kuf omoke iyè tènunt.*   (happening now)
> *Kuf omoke nan tènunt.*   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SOV/Plural/No Case/Aspect

Fetèn *Click to go back*	**SOV** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**No Case** *Click to go back*	**Aspect** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1.   *Kuf omoke tènummè.*   [ˈkuf oˈmo.ke təˈnum.mə]
   bear pl-berry sg-eat-imperfective
   "The bear is eating berries."
2.   *Onis ul a klèsyol.*   [oˈnis ˈul ɑ kləˈsjol]
   pl-otter lake in pl-swim-perfective
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3.   *In onio pae pa tèfkol.*   [ˈin oˈni.o ˈpɑ.e pɑ təfˈkol]
   mouse pl-seed bird to sg-give-perfective
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4.   *Atèf oyo se ante twel.*   [ˈɑ.təf ˈo.jo se ˈɑn.te ˈtwel]
   fox wolf of den sg-steal-perfective
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5.   *Opae okuse u kèsèlkim.*   [oˈpɑ.e oˈku.se u kə.səlˈkim]
   pl-bird pl-branch on pl-land-imperfective
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/No T/A

Fetèn	SOV	Plural	Two Cases	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf omoke tenom.*   ['kuf o.ˈmo.ke ˈte.nom]
   bear pl-berry sg-eat
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Onis uls a klosyè.*   [o.ˈnis ˈuls ɑ ˈklo.sjə]
   pl-otter lake-non.core in pl-swim
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *In onio pis pa tefk.*   ['in o.ˈni.o ˈpis pɑ ˈtefk]
   mouse pl-seed bird-non.core to sg-give
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Atèf yus ante twe.*   ['ɑ.təf ˈjus ˈɑn.te ˈtwe]
   fox wolf-non.core den sg-steal
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Opae okosis u kèselke.*   [o.ˈpɑ.e o.ko.ˈsis u kə.ˈsel.ke]
   pl-bird pl-branch-non.core on pl-land
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like ***iyè*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide that context:

> *Onis uls a iyè klosyè.*   (happening now)
> *Onis uls a nan klosyè.*   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/Tense

Fetèn *Click to go back*	SOV *Click to go back*	Plural *Click to go back*	Two Cases *Click to go back*	Tense *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf omoke tènunt.*   [ˈkuf oˈmo.ke təˈnunt]
   bear pl-berry sg-eat-non.past
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Onis uls a klèsyok.*   [oˈnis ˈuls ɑ kləˈsjok]
   pl-otter lake-non.core in pl-swim-past
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *In onio pis pa tèfkok.*   [ˈin oˈni.o ˈpis pɑ təfˈkok]
   mouse pl-seed bird-non.core to sg-give-past
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Atèf yus ante twek.*   [ˈɑ.təf ˈjus ˈɑn.te ˈtwek]
   fox wolf-non.core den sg-steal-past
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Opae okosis u kèsèlkit.*   [oˈpɑ.e o.koˈsis u kə.səlˈkit]
   pl-bird pl-branch-non.core on pl-land-non.past
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***iyè*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

     Kuf omoke iyè tènunt.   (happening now)
     Kuf omoke nan tènunt.   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect

Fetèn	**SOV**	**Plural**	**Two Cases**	**Aspect**
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf omoke tènummè.* ['kuf o.ˈmo.ke tə.ˈnum.mə]
    bear pl-berry sg-eat-imperfective
    "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Onis uls a klèsyol.* [o.ˈnis ˈuls ɑ klə.ˈsjol]
    pl-otter lake-non.core in pl-swim-perfective
    "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *In onio pis pa tèfkol.* [ˈin o.ˈni.o ˈpis pɑ təf.ˈkol]
    mouse pl-seed bird-non.core to sg-give-perfective
    "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Atèf yus ante twel.* [ˈɑ.təf ˈjus ˈɑn.te ˈtwel]
    fox wolf-non.core den sg-steal-perfective
    "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Opae okosis u kèsèlkim.* [o.ˈpɑ.e o.ko.ˈsis u kə.səl.ˈkim]
    pl-bird pl-branch-non.core on pl-land-imperfective
    "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/No T/A

Fetèn	SOV	Plural	Many Cases	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf omèki tenom.* ['kuf o.mə.ˈki ˈte.nom]
   bear pl-berry-acc sg-eat
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Onis ulm klosyè.* [o.ˈnis ˈulm ˈklo.sjə]
   pl-otter lake-loc pl-swim
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *In oneu pif tefk.* [ˈin o.ne.ˈu ˈpif ˈtefk]
   mouse pl-seed-acc bird-dat to sg-give
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Atèf yu ènti twe.* [ˈɑ.təf ˈju ən.ˈti ˈtwe]
   fox wolf-gen den-acc sg-steal
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Opae okosim kèselke.* [o.ˈpɑ.e o.ko.ˈsim kə.ˈsel.ke]
   pl-bird pl-branch-non.core on pl-land
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iyè* ("now") and **nan** ("then") can provide that context:

> *Onis ulm iyè klosyè.* (happening now)
> *Onis ulm nan klosyè.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/Tense

Fetèn *Click to go back*	**SOV** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**Many Cases** *Click to go back*	**Tense** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf omèki tènunt.*　　　　　　　['kuf o.mə.'ki tə.'nunt]
   bear pl-berry-acc sg-eat-non.past
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Onis ulm klèsyok.*　　　　　　　[o.'nis 'ulm klə.'sjok]
   pl-otter lake-loc pl-swim-past
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *In oneu pif tèfkok.*　　　　　　　['in o.ne.'u 'pif təf.'kok]
   mouse pl-seed-acc bird-dat to sg-give-past
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Atèf yu ènti twek.*　　　　　　　['ɑ.təf 'ju ən.'ti 'twek]
   fox wolf-gen den-acc sg-steal-past
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Opae okosim kèsèlkit.*　　　　　　[o.'pɑ.e o.ko.'sim kə.səl.'kit]
   pl-bird pl-branch-non.core on pl-land-non.past
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***iyè*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

　　Kuf omèki iyè tènunt.　　　　(happening now)
　　Kuf omèki nan tènunt.　　　　(will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/Aspect

Fetèn *Click to go back*	**SOV** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**Many Cases** *Click to go back*	**Aspect** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf omèki tènummè.* ['kuf o.mə.'ki tə.'num.mə]
    bear pl-berry-acc sg-eat-imperfective
    "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Onis ulm klèsyol.* [o.'nis 'ulm klə.'sjol]
    pl-otter lake-loc pl-swim-perfective
    "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *In oneu pif tèfkol.* ['in o.ne.'u 'pif təf.'kol]
    mouse pl-seed-acc bird-dat to sg-give-perfective
    "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Atèf yu ènti twel.* ['ɑ.təf 'ju ən.'ti 'twel]
    fox wolf-gen den-acc sg-steal-perfective
    "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Opae okosim kèsèlkim.* [o.'pɑ.e o.ko.'sim kə.səl.'kim]
    pl-bird pl-branch-loc pl-land-imperfective
    "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SOV/Singular/No Case/No T/A

Fetèn *Click to go back*	SOV *Click to go back*	Singular *Click to go back*	No Case *Click to go back*	No T/A *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Ekuf moke tenom.*   [eˈkuf ˈmo.ke ˈte.nom]
   sg-bears berries sg-eat
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Is iol a klosyè.*   [ˈis ˈi.ol ɑ ˈklo.sjə]
   otters sg-lakes in pl-swim
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Ien io epae pa tefk.*   [ˈi.en ˈi.o e.ˈpɑ.e pɑ ˈtefk]
   sg-mice seeds sg-birds to sg-give
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Tatèf toyo se tante twe.*   [ˈtɑ.təf ˈto.jo se ˈtɑn.te ˈtwe]
   sg-foxes sg-wolves of sg-dens sg-steal
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Pae kuse u kèselke.*   [ˈpɑ.e ˈku.se u kə.ˈsel.ke]
   birds branches on pl-land
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like ***iyè*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide that context:

> *Is iol a iyè klosyè.*   (happening now)
> *Is iol a nan klosyè.*   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SOV/Singular/No Case/Tense

Fetèn *Click to go back*	SOV *Click to go back*	Singular *Click to go back*	No Case *Click to go back*	Tense *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Ekuf moke tènunt.* [eˈkuf ˈmo.ke təˈnunt]
    sg-bears berries sg-eat-non.past
    "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Is iol a klèsyok.* [ˈis ˈi.ol ɑ kləˈsjok]
    otters sg-lakes in pl-swim-past
    "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ien io epae pa tèfkok.* [ˈi.en ˈi.o e.ˈpɑ.e pɑ təfˈkok]
    sg-mice seeds sg-birds to sg-give-past
    "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Tatèf toyo se tante twek.* [ˈtɑ.təf ˈto.jo se ˈtɑn.te ˈtwek]
    sg-foxes sg-wolves of sg-dens sg-steal-past
    "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pae kuse u kèsèlkit.* [ˈpɑ.e ˈku.se u kə.səlˈkit]
    birds branches on pl-land-non.past
    "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***iyè*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

> *Ekuf moke iyè tènunt.* (happening now)
> *Ekuf moke nan tènunt.* (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SOV/Singular/No Case/Aspect

Fetèn	SOV	Singular	No Case	Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Ekuf moke tènummè.*   [e.ˈkuf ˈmo.ke tə.ˈnum.mə]
    sg-bears berries sg-eat-imperfective
    "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Is iol a klèsyol.*   [ˈis ˈi.ol ɑ klə.ˈsjol]
    otters sg-lakes in pl-swim-perfective
    "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ien io epae pa tèfkol.*   [ˈi.en ˈi.o e.ˈpɑ.e pɑ təf.ˈkol]
    sg-mice seeds sg-birds to sg-give-perfective
    "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Tatèf toyo se tante twel.*   [ˈtɑ.təf ˈto.jo se ˈtɑn.te ˈtwel]
    sg-foxes sg-wolves of sg-dens sg-steal-perfective
    "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pae kuse u kèsèlkim.*   [ˈpɑ.e ˈku.se u kə.səl.ˈkim]
    birds branches on pl-land-imperfective
    "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/No T/A

Fetèn *Click to go back*	**SOV** *Click to go back*	**Singular** *Click to go back*	**Two Cases** *Click to go back*	**No T/A** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Ekuf moke tenom.*   [e.ˈkuf ˈmo.ke ˈte.nom]
   sg-bears berries sg-eat
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Is euls a klosyè.*   [ˈis e.ˈuls ɑ ˈklo.sjə]
   otters sg-lakes-non.core in pl-swim
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ien io epis pa tefk.*   [ˈi.en ˈi.o e.ˈpis pɑ ˈtefk]
   sg-mice seeds sg-birds-non.core to sg-give
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Tatèf tyus tante twe.*   [ˈtɑ.təf ˈtjus ˈtɑn.te ˈtwe]
   sg-foxes sg-wolves-non.core sg-dens sg-steal
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pae kosis u kèselke.*   [ˈpɑ.e ko.ˈsis u kə.ˈsel.ke]
   birds branches-non.core on pl-land
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like ***iyè*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide that context:

> *Is euls a iyè klosyè.*   (happening now)
> *Is euls a nan klosyè.*   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/Tense

Fetèn	SOV	Singular	Two Cases	Tense
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Ekuf moke tènunt.*   [e.ˈkuf ˈmo.ke tə.ˈnunt]
    sg-bears berries sg-eat-non.past
    "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Is euls a klèsyok.*   [ˈis e.ˈuls ɑ klə.ˈsjok]
    otters sg-lakes-non.core in pl-swim-past
    "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ien io epis pa tèfkok.*   [ˈi.en ˈi.o e.ˈpis pɑ təf.ˈkok]
    sg-mice seeds sg-birds-non.core to sg-give-past
    "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Tatèf tyus tante twek.*   [ˈtɑ.təf ˈtjus ˈtɑn.te ˈtwek]
    sg-foxes sg-wolves-non.core sg-dens sg-steal-past
    "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pae kosis u kèsèlkit.*   [ˈpɑ.e ko.ˈsis u kə.səl.ˈkit]
    birds branches-non.core on pl-land-non.past
    "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***iyè*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

> *Ekuf moke iyè tènunt.*   (happening now)
> *Ekuf moke nan tènunt.*   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect

Fetèn	SOV	Singular	Two Cases	Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1.   *Ekuf moke tènummè.*   [e.ˈkuf ˈmo.ke tə.ˈnum.mə]
   sg-bears berries sg-eat-imperfective
   "The bear is eating berries."
2.   *Is euls a klèsyol.*   [ˈis e.ˈuls ɑ klə.ˈsjol]
   otters sg-lakes-non.core in pl-swim-perfective
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3.   *Ien io epis pa tèfkol.*   [ˈi.en ˈi.o e.ˈpis pɑ təf.ˈkol]
   sg-mice seeds sg-birds-non.core to sg-give-perfective
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4.   *Tatèf tyus tante twel.*   [ˈtɑ.təf ˈtjus ˈtɑn.te ˈtwel]
   sg-foxes sg-wolves-non.core sg-dens sg-steal-perfective
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5.   *Pae kosis u kèsèlkim.*   [ˈpɑ.e ko.ˈsis u kə.səl.ˈkim]
   birds branches-non.core on pl-land-non.past
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/No T/A

Fetèn *Click to go back*	SOV *Click to go back*	Singular *Click to go back*	Many Cases *Click to go back*	No T/A *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Ekuf mèki tenom.*   [e.ˈkuf mə.ˈki ˈte.nom]
   sg-bears berries-acc sg-eat
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Is eulm klosyè.*   [ˈis e.ˈulm ˈklo.sjə]
   otters sg-lakes-loc pl-swim
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ien eu epif tefk.*   [ˈi.en e.ˈu e.ˈpif ˈtefk]
   sg-mice seeds-acc sg-birds-dat sg-give
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Tatèf tyu tènti twe.*   [ˈtɑ.təf ˈtju tən.ˈti ˈtwe]
   sg-foxes sg-wolves-gen sg-dens-acc sg-steal
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pae kosim kèselke.*   [ˈpɑ.e ko.ˈsim kə.ˈsel.ke]
   birds branches-loc pl-land
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iyè* ("now") and **nan** ("then") can provide that context:

    Is eulm iyè klosyè.   (happening now)
    Is eulm nan klosyè.   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/Tense

Fetèn *Click to go back*	SOV *Click to go back*	Singular *Click to go back*	Many Cases *Click to go back*	Tense *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Ekuf mèki tènunt.*   [eˈkuf məˈki təˈnunt]
   sg-bears berries-acc sg-eat-non.past
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Is eulm klèsyok.*   [ˈis eˈulm kləˈsjok]
   otters sg-lakes-loc pl-swim-past
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ien eu epif tèfkok.*   [ˈi.en eˈu eˈpif təfˈkok]
   sg-mice seeds-acc sg-birds-dat sg-give-past
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Tatèf tyu tènti twek.*   [ˈtɑ.təf ˈtju tənˈti ˈtwek]
   sg-foxes sg-wolves-gen sg-dens-acc sg-steal-past
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pae kosim kèsèlkit.*   [ˈpɑ.e koˈsim kə.səlˈkit]
   birds branches-loc pl-land-non.past
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like *iyè* ("now") and *nan* ("then") can provide more specificity:

    Ekuf mèki iyè tènunt.   (happening now)
    Ekuf mèki nan tènunt.   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/Aspect

Fetèn *Click to go back*	**SOV** *Click to go back*	**Singular** *Click to go back*	**Many Cases** *Click to go back*	**Aspect** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Ekuf mèki tènummè.* [eˈkuf məˈki təˈnum.mə]
    sg-bears berries-acc sg-eat-imperfective
    "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Is eulm klèsyol.* [ˈis eˈulm kləˈsjol]
    otters sg-lakes-loc pl-swim-perfective
    "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ien eu epif tèfkol.* [ˈi.en eˈu eˈpif təfˈkol]
    sg-mice seeds-acc sg-birds-dat sg-give-perfective
    "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Tatèf tyu tènti twel.* [ˈtɑ.təf ˈtju tənˈti ˈtwel]
    sg-foxes sg-wolves-gen sg-dens-acc sg-steal-perfective
    "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pae kosim kèsèlkim.* [ˈpɑ.e koˈsim kə.səlˈkim]
    birds branches-loc pl-land-imperfective
    "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SVO/No Number/No Case/No T/A

Fetèn	SVO	No Number	No Case	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf num moke.*   [ˈkuf ˈnum ˈmo.ke]
    bear eat berry
    "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Is osyè a ul.*   [ˈis ˈos.jə ɑ ˈul]
    otter swim in lake
    "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *In efk io pa pae.*   [ˈin ˈefk ˈi.o pɑ ˈpɑ.e]
    mouse give seed to bird
    "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Atèf we ante se oyo.*   [ˈɑ.təf ˈwe ˈan.te se ˈo.jo]
    fox steal den of wolf
    "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pae selke u kuse.*   [ˈpɑ.e ˈsel.ke u ˈku.se]
    bird land on branch
    "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iyè* ("now") and **nan** ("then") can provide that context:

> *Is osyè iyè a ul.*   (happening now)
> *Is osyè nan a ul.*   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SVO/No Number/No Case/Tense

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf unom moke.*   [ˈkuf ˈu.nom ˈmo.ke]
   bear non.past-eat berry
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Is kosyè a ul.*   [ˈis ˈkos.jə ɑ ˈul]
   otter past-swim in lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *In kefk io pa pae.*   [ˈin ˈkefk ˈi.o pɑ ˈpɑ.e]
   mouse past-give seed to bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Atèf kwe ante se oyo.*   [ˈɑ.təf ˈkwe ˈɑn.te se ˈo.jo]
   fox past-steal den of wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pae oselke u kuse.*   [ˈpɑ.e o.ˈsel.ke u ˈku.se]
   bird non.past-land on branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like *iyè* ("now") and *nan* ("then") can provide more specificity:

     Kuf unom iyè moke.   (happening now)
     Kuf unom nan moke.   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SVO/No Number/No Case/Aspect

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1.   *Kuf menom moke.*   [ˈkuf ˈme.nom ˈmo.ke]
     bear imperfective-eat berry
     "The bear is eating berries."

2.   *Is losyè a ul.*   [ˈis ˈlos.jə ɑ ˈul]
     otter perfective-swim in lake
     "The otters swam in the lake."

3.   *In lefk io pa pae.*   [ˈin ˈlefk ˈi.o pɑ ˈpɑ.e]
     mouse perfective-give seed to bird
     "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4.   *Atèf we ante se oyo.*   [ˈɑ.təf ˈwe ˈan.te se ˈo.jo]
     fox perfective-steal den of wolf
     "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5.   *Pae mèselke u kuse.*   [ˈpɑ.e mə.ˈsel.ke u ˈku.se]
     bird imperfective-land on branch
     "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/No T/A

Fetèn	SVO	No Number	Two Cases	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf num moke.*   [ˈkuf ˈnum ˈmo.ke]
   bear eat berry
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Is osyè a siol.*   [ˈis ˈos.jə ɑ ˈsi.ol]
   otter swim in non.core-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *In efk io pa sepae.*   [ˈin ˈefk ˈi.o pɑ se.ˈpɑ.e]
   mouse give seed to non.core-bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Atèf we ante seoyo.*   [ˈɑ.təf ˈwe ˈɑn.te se.ˈo.jo]
   fox steal den of wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Pae selke u sekuse.*   [ˈpɑ.e ˈsel.ke u se.ˈku.se]
   bird land on non.core-branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iyè* ("now") and **nan** ("then") can provide that context:

Is osyè iyè a siol.   (happening now)
Is osyè nan a siol.   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/Tense

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf unom moke.*   [ˈkuf ˈu.nom ˈmo.ke]
   bear non.past-eat berry
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Is kosyè a siol.*   [ˈis ˈkos.jə ɑ ˈsi.ol]
   otter past-swim in non.core-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *In kefk io pa sepae.*   [ˈin ˈkefk ˈi.o pɑ se.ˈpɑ.e]
   mouse past-give seed to non.core-bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Atèf kwe ante seoyo.*   [ˈɑ.təf ˈkwe ˈɑn.te se.ˈo.jo]
   fox past-steal den of wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pae oselke u sekuse.*   [ˈpɑ.e o.ˈsel.ke u se.ˈku.se]
   bird non.past-land on non.core-branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***iyè*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

    Kuf unom iyè moke.   (happening now)
    Kuf unom nan moke.   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect

Fetèn *Click to go back*	**SVO** *Click to go back*	**No Number** *Click to go back*	**Two Cases** *Click to go back*	**Aspect** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf menom moke.*   [ˈkuf ˈme.nom ˈmo.ke]
   bear imperfective-eat berry
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Is losyè a siol.*   [ˈis ˈlos.jə ɑ ˈsi.ol]
   otter perfective-swim in non.core-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *In lefk io pa sepae.*   [ˈin ˈlefk ˈi.o pɑ se.ˈpɑ.e]
   mouse perfective-give seed to non.core-bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Atèf we ante seoyo.*   [ˈɑ.təf ˈwe ˈɑn.te se.ˈo.jo]
   fox perfective-steal den of wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pae mèselke u sekuse.*   [ˈpɑ.e mə.ˈsel.ke u se.ˈku.se]
   bird imperfective-land on non.core-branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A

Fetèn	SVO	No Number	Many Cases	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf num moke.*   [ˈkuf ˈnum ˈmo.ke]
    bear eat acc-berry
    "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Is osyè imol.*   [ˈis ˈos.jə ˈi.mol]
    otter swim loc-lake
    "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *In efk fèpae lio.*   [ˈin ˈefk fə.ˈpɑ.e ˈli.o]
    mouse give dat-bird acc-seed
    "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Atèf we lante poyo.*   [ˈɑ.təf ˈwe ˈlɑn.te ˈpo.jo]
    fox steal acc-den gen-wolf
    "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pae selke engkuse.*   [ˈpɑ.e ˈsel.ke eŋ.ˈku.se]
    bird land loc-branch
    "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iyè* ("now") and **nan** ("then") can provide that context:

> *Is osyè iyè imol.*   (happening now)
> *Is osyè nan imol.*   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/Tense

Fetèn	SVO	No Number	Many Cases	Tense
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf unom moke.* [ˈkuf ˈu.nom ˈmo.ke]
   bear non.past-eat acc-berry
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Is kosyè imol.* [ˈis ˈkos.jə ˈi.mol]
   otter past-swim loc-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *In kefk fèpae lio.* [ˈin ˈkefk fə.ˈpɑ.e ˈli.o]
   mouse past-give dat-bird acc-seed
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Atèf kwe lante poyo.* [ˈɑ.təf ˈkwe ˈlɑn.te ˈpo.jo]
   fox past-steal acc-den gen-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Pae oselke engkuse.* [ˈpɑ.e o.ˈsel.ke eŋ.ˈku.se]
   bird non.past-land loc-branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like *iyè* ("now") and *nan* ("then") can provide more specificity:

   Kuf unom iyè moke. (happening now)
   Kuf unom nan moke. (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/Aspect

Fetèn	SVO	No Number	Many Cases	Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf menom moke.* ['kuf ˈme.nom ˈmo.ke]
   bear imperfective-eat acc-berry
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Is losyè imol.* ['is ˈlos.jə ˈi.mol]
   otter perfective-swim loc-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *In lefk fèpae lio.* ['in ˈlefk fə.ˈpɑ.e ˈli.o]
   mouse perfective-give dat-bird acc-seed
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Atèf we lante poyo.* ['ɑ.təf ˈwe ˈlɑn.te ˈpo.jo]
   fox perfective-steal acc-den gen-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Pae mèselke engkuse.* ['pɑ.e mə.ˈsel.ke eŋ.ˈku.se]
   bird imperfective-land loc-branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SVO/Plural/No Case/No T/A

Fetèn	SVO	Plural	No Case	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf tenom moken.* ['kuf 'te.nom 'mo.ken]
   bear sg-eat berry-pl
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Isèn klosyè a ul.* ['is.ən 'klos.jə ɑ 'ul]
   otter-pl pl-swim in lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *In tefk ion pa pae.* ['in 'tefk 'i.on pɑ 'pɑ.e]
   mouse sg-give seed-pl to bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Atèf twe ante se oyo.* ['ɑ.təf 'twe 'ɑn.te se 'o.jo]
   fox sg-steal den of wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Paen kèselke u kusen.* ['pɑ.en kə.'sel.ke u 'ku.sen]
   bird-pl pl-land on branch-pl
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iyè* ("now") and **nan** ("then") can provide that context:

Isèn klosyè iyè a ul. (happening now)
Isèn klosyè nan a ul. (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SVO/Plural/No Case/Tense

Fetèn *Click to go back*	**SVO** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**No Case** *Click to go back*	**Tense** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf tunom moken.*   [ˈkuf ˈtu.nom ˈmo.ken]
   bear sg-non.past-eat berry-pl
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Isèn kèkosyè a ul.*   [ˈis.ən kə.ˈkos.jə ɑ ˈul]
   otter-pl pl-past-swim in lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *In tèkefk ion pa pae.*   [ˈin tə.ˈkefk ˈi.on pɑ ˈpɑ.e]
   mouse sg-past-give seed-pl to bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Atèf tèkwe ante se oyo.*   [ˈɑ.təf tə.ˈkwe ˈɑn.te se ˈo.jo]
   fox sg-past-steal den of wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Paen kloselke u kusen.*   [ˈpɑ.en klo.ˈsel.ke u ˈku.sen]
   bird-pl pl-non.past-land on branch-pl
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***iyè*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

     Kuf tunom iyè moken.   (happening now)
     Kuf tunom nan moken.   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SVO/Plural/No Case/Aspect

Fetèn *Click to go back*	**SVO** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**No Case** *Click to go back*	**Aspect** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf tèmenom moken.*   ['kuf tə.'me.nom 'mo.ken]
   bear sg-imperfective-eat berry-pl
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Isèn klèlosyè a ul.*   ['is.ən klə.'los.jə ɑ 'ul]
   otter-pl pl-perfective-swim in lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *In tèlefk ion pa pae.*   ['in tə.'lefk 'i.on pɑ 'pɑ.e]
   mouse sg-perfective-give seed-pl to bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Atèf tèwe ante se oyo.*   ['ɑ.təf tə.'we 'ɑn.te se 'o.jo]
   fox sg-perfective-steal den of wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paen kèmselke u kusen.*   ['pɑ.en kəm.'sel.ke u 'ku.sen]
   bird-pl pl-imperfective-land on branch-pl
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/No T/A

Fetèn *Click to go back*	**SVO** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**Two Cases** *Click to go back*	**No T/A** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf tenom moken.* ['kuf 'te.nom 'mo.ken]
   bear sg-eat berry-pl
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Isèn klosyè a siol.* ['is.ən 'klos.jə ɑ 'si.ol]
   otter-pl pl-swim in non.core-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *In tefk ion pa sepae.* ['in 'tefk 'i.on pɑ se.'pɑ.e]
   mouse sg-give seed-pl to non.core-bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Atèf twe ante seoyo.* ['ɑ.təf 'twe 'ɑn.te se.'o.jo]
   fox sg-steal den non.core-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Paen kèselke u sekusen.* ['pɑ.en kə.'sel.ke u se.'ku.sen]
   bird-pl pl-land on non.core-branch-pl
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like ***iyè*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide that context:

> *Isèn klosyè iyè a siol.* (happening now)
> *Isèn klosyè nan a siol.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/Tense

Fetèn *Click to go back*	**SVO** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**Two Cases** *Click to go back*	**Tense** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf tunom moken.* ['kuf 'tu.nom 'mo.ken]
   bear sg-non.past-eat berry-pl
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Isèn kèkosyè a siol.* ['is.ən kə.'kos.jə ɑ 'si.ol]
   otter-pl pl-past-swim in non.core-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *In tèkefk ion pa sepae.* ['in tə.'kefk 'i.on pɑ se.'pɑ.e]
   mouse sg-past-give seed-pl to non.core-bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Atèf tèkwe ante seoyo.* ['ɑ.təf tə.'kwe 'ɑn.te se.'o.jo]
   fox sg-past-steal den non.core-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paen kloselke u sekusen.* ['pɑ.en klo.'sel.ke u se.'ku.sen]
   bird-pl pl-non.past-land on non.core-branch-pl
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***iyè*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

> *Kuf tunom iyè moken.*   (happening now)
> *Kuf tunom nan moken.*   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect

Fetèn *Click to go back*	**SVO** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**Two Cases** *Click to go back*	**Aspect** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf tèmenom moken.* ['kuf tə.'me.nom 'mo.ken]
   bear sg-imperfective-eat berry-pl
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Isèn klèlosyè a siol.* ['is.ən klə.'los.jə ɑ 'si.ol]
   otter-pl pl-perfective-swim in non.core-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *In tèlefk ion pa sepae.* ['in tə.'lefk 'i.on pɑ se.'pɑ.e]
   mouse sg-perfective-give seed-pl to non.core-bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Atèf tèwe ante seoyo.* ['ɑ.təf tə.'we 'ɑn.te se.'o.jo]
   fox sg-perfective-steal den non.core-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paen kèmselke u sekusen.* ['pɑ.en kəm.'sel.ke u se.'ku.sen]
   bird-pl pl-imperfective-land on non.core-branch-pl
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/No T/A

Fetèn	SVO	Plural	Many Cases	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf tenom moken.*   [ˈkuf ˈte.nom ˈmo.ken]
   bear sg-eat acc-berry-pl
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Isèn klosyè imol.*   [ˈis.ən ˈklos.jə ˈi.mol]
   otter-pl pl-swim loc-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *In tefk fèpae lion.*   [ˈin ˈtefk fəˈpɑ.e ˈli.on]
   mouse sg-give dat-bird acc-seed-pl
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Atèf twe lante poyo.*   [ˈɑ.təf ˈtwe ˈlɑn.te ˈpo.jo]
   fox sg-steal acc-den gen-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Paen kèselke engkusen.*   [ˈpɑ.en kəˈsel.ke eŋˈku.sen]
   bird-pl pl-land loc-branch-pl
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iyè* ("now") and **nan** ("then") can provide that context:

> *Isèn klosyè iyè imol.*   (happening now)
> *Isèn klosyè nan imol.*   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/Tense

Fetèn	SVO	Plural	Many Cases	Tense
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf tunom moken.*   [ˈkuf ˈtu.nom ˈmo.ken]
   bear sg-non.past-eat acc-berry-pl
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Isèn kèkosyè imol.*   [ˈis.ən kəˈkos.jə ˈi.mol]
   otter-pl pl-past-swim loc-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *In tèkefk fèpae lion.*   [ˈin təˈkefk fəˈpɑ.e ˈli.on]
   mouse sg-past-give dat-bird acc-seed-pl
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Atèf tèkwe lante poyo.*   [ˈɑ.təf təˈkwe ˈlɑn.te ˈpo.jo]
   fox sg-past-steal acc-den gen-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paen kloselke engkusen.*   [ˈpɑ.en kloˈsel.ke eŋˈku.sen]
   bird-pl pl-non.past-land loc-branch-pl
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like **iyè** ("now") and **nan** ("then") can provide more specificity:

> *Kuf tunom iyè moken.*   (happening now)
> *Kuf tunom nan moken.*   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/Aspect

Fetèn	SVO	Plural	Many Cases	Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1.   *Kuf tèmenom moken.*   [ˈkuf təˈme.nom ˈmo.ken]
   bear sg-imperfective-eat acc-berry-pl
   "The bear is eating berries."
2.   *Isèn klèlosyè imol.*   [ˈis.ən kləˈlos.jə ˈi.mol]
   otter-pl pl-perfective-swim loc-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3.   *In tèlefk fèpae lion.*   [ˈin təˈlefk fəˈpɑ.e ˈli.on]
   mouse sg-perfective-give dat-bird acc-seed-pl
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4.   *Atèf tèwe lante poyo.*   [ˈɑ.təf təˈwe ˈlɑn.te ˈpo.jo]
   fox sg-perfective-steal acc-den gen-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5.   *Paen kèmselke engkusen.*   [ˈpɑ.en kəmˈsel.ke eŋˈku.sen]
   bird-pl pl-imperfective-land loc-branch-pl
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SVO/Singular/No Case/No T/A

Fetèn	SVO	Singular	No Case	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kofete tenom moke.* [ko.ˈfe.te ˈte.nom ˈmo.ke]
   bears-sg sg-eat berries
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Is klosyè a ule.* [ˈis ˈklos.jə ɑ ˈu.le]
   otters pl-swim in lakes-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ine tefk io pa pite.* [ˈi.ne ˈtefk ˈi.o pɑ ˈpi.te]
   mice-sg sg-give seeds to birds-sg
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Tafe twe èntite se yute.* [ˈtɑ.fe ˈtwe ən.ˈti.te se ˈju.te]
   foxes-sg sg-steal dens-sg of wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pae kèselke u kuse.* [ˈpɑ.e kə.ˈsel.ke u ˈku.se]
   birds pl-land on branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like ***iyè*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide that context:

Is klosyè iyè a ule. (happening now)
Is klosyè nan a ule. (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SVO/Singular/No Case/Tense

Fetèn *Click to go back*	SVO *Click to go back*	Singular *Click to go back*	No Case *Click to go back*	Tense *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kofete tunom moke.*   [ko.ˈfe.te ˈtu.nom ˈmo.ke]
   bears-sg sg-non.past-eat berries
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Is kèkosyè a ule.*   [ˈis kə.ˈkos.jə ɑ ˈu.le]
   otters pl-past-swim in lakes-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ine tèkefk io pa pite.*   [ˈi.ne tə.ˈkefk ˈi.o pɑ ˈpi.te]
   mice-sg sg-past-give seeds to birds-sg
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Tafe tèkwe èntite se yute.*   [ˈtɑ.fe tə.ˈkwe ən.ˈti.te se ˈju.te]
   foxes-sg sg-past-steal dens-sg of wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pae kloselke u kuse.*   [ˈpɑ.e klo.ˈsel.ke u ˈku.se]
   birds pl-non.past-land on branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like *iyè* ("now") and *nan* ("then") can provide more specificity:

     Kofete tunom iyè moke.   (happening now)
     Kofete tunom nan moke.   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SVO/Singular/No Case/Aspect

Fetèn	SVO	Singular	No Case	Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1.   *Kofete tèmenom moke.*   [ko.ˈfe.te tə.ˈme.nom ˈmo.ke]
   bears-sg sg-imperfective-eat berries
   "The bear is eating berries."
2.   *Is klèlosyè a ule.*   [ˈis klə.ˈlos.jə ɑ ˈu.le]
   otters pl-perfective-swim in lakes-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3.   *Ine tèlefk io pa pite.*   [ˈi.ne tə.ˈlefk ˈi.o pɑ ˈpi.te]
   mice-sg sg-perfective-give seeds to birds-sg
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4.   *Tafe tèwe èntite se yute.*   [ˈtɑ.fe tə.ˈwe ən.ˈti.te se ˈju.te]
   foxes-sg sg-perfective-steal dens-sg of wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5.   *Pae kèmselke u kuse.*   [ˈpɑ.e kəm.ˈsel.ke u ˈku.se]
   birds pl-imperfective-land on branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/No T/A

Fetèn	SVO	Singular	Two Cases	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kofete tenom moke.*   [koˈfe.te ˈte.nom ˈmo.ke]
   bears-sg sg-eat berries
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Is klosyè a seule.*   [ˈis ˈklos.jə ɑ seˈu.le]
   otters pl-swim in non.core-lakes-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ine tefk io pa sepite.*   [ˈi.ne ˈtefk ˈi.o pɑ seˈpi.te]
   mice-sg sg-give seeds to non.core-birds-sg
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Tafe twe èntite seyute.*   [ˈtɑ.fe ˈtwe ənˈti.te seˈju.te]
   foxes-sg sg-steal dens-sg non.core-wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pae kèselke u sekuse.*   [ˈpɑ.e kəˈsel.ke u seˈku.se]
   birds pl-land on non.core-branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like ***iyè*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide that context:

> *Is klosyè iyè a seule.*   (happening now)
> *Is klosyè nan a seule.*   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/Tense

Fetèn	SVO	Singular	Two Cases	Tense
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kofete tunom moke.*   [ko.ˈfe.te ˈtu.nom ˈmo.ke]
   bears-sg sg-non.past-eat berries
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Is kèkosyè a seule.*   [ˈis kə.ˈkos.jə ɑ se.ˈu.le]
   otters pl-past-swim in non.core-lakes-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Ine tèkefk io pa sepite.*   [ˈi.ne tə.ˈkefk ˈi.o pɑ se.ˈpi.te]
   mice-sg sg-past-give seeds to non.core-birds-sg
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Tafe tèkwe èntite seyute.*   [ˈtɑ.fe tə.ˈkwe ən.ˈti.te se.ˈju.te]
   foxes-sg sg-past-steal dens-sg non.core-wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Pae kloselke u sekuse.*   [ˈpɑ.e klo.ˈsel.ke u se.ˈku.se]
   birds pl-non.past-land on non.core-branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***iyè*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

> *Kofete tunom iyè moke.*   (happening now)
> *Kofete tunom nan moke.*   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect

Fetèn	SVO	Singular	Two Cases	Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kofete tèmenom moke.*   [koˈfe.te təˈme.nom ˈmo.ke]
   bears-sg sg-imperfective-eat berries
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Is klèlosyè a seule.*   [ˈis kləˈlos.jə ɑ seˈu.le]
   otters pl-perfective-swim in non.core-lakes-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ine tèlefk io pa sepite.*   [ˈi.ne təˈlefk ˈi.o pɑ seˈpi.te]
   mice-sg sg-perfective-give seeds to non.core-birds-sg
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Tafe tèwe èntite seyute.*   [ˈtɑ.fe təˈwe ənˈti.te seˈju.te]
   foxes-sg sg-perfective-steal dens-sg non.core-wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pae kèmselke u sekuse.*   [ˈpɑ.e kəmˈsel.ke u seˈku.se]
   birds pl-imperfective-land on non.core-branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/No T/A

Fetèn *Click to go back*	SVO *Click to go back*	Singular *Click to go back*	Many Cases *Click to go back*	No T/A *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kofete tenom moke.*   [ko.ˈfe.te ˈte.nom ˈmo.ke]
   bears-sg sg-eat acc-berries
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Is klosyè emule.*   [ˈis ˈklos.jə e.ˈmu.le]
   otters pl-swim loc-lakes-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ine tefk fèpite lio.*   [ˈi.ne ˈtefk fə.ˈpi.te ˈli.o]
   mice-sg sg-give dat-birds-sg acc-seeds
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Tafe twe lèntite pyute.*   [ˈtɑ.fe ˈtwe lən.ˈti.te ˈpju.te]
   foxes-sg sg-steal acc-dens-sg gen-wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pae kèselke engkuse.*   [ˈpɑ.e kə.ˈsel.ke eŋ.ˈku.se]
   birds pl-land loc-branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iyè* ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide that context:

    Is klosyè iyè emule.   (happening now)
    Is klosyè nan emule.   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/Tense

Fetèn *Click to go back*	**SVO** *Click to go back*	**Singular** *Click to go back*	**Many Cases** *Click to go back*	**Tense** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kofete tunom moke.* [ko.ˈfe.te ˈtu.nom ˈmo.ke]
    bears-sg sg-non.past-eat acc-berries
    "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Is kèkosyè emule.* [ˈis kə.ˈkos.jə e.ˈmu.le]
    otters pl-past-swim loc-lakes-sg
    "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Ine tèkefk fèpite lio.* [ˈi.ne tə.ˈkefk fə.ˈpi.te ˈli.o]
    mice-sg sg-past-give dat-birds-sg acc-seeds
    "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Tafe tèkwe lèntite pyute.* [ˈtɑ.fe tə.ˈkwe lən.ˈti.te ˈpju.te]
    foxes-sg sg-past-steal acc-dens-sg gen-wolves-sg
    "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Pae kloselke engkuse.* [ˈpɑ.e klo.ˈsel.ke eŋ.ˈku.se]
    birds pl-non.past-land loc-branches
    "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like *iyè* ("now") and *nan* ("then") can provide more specificity:

    Kofete tunom iyè moke. (happening now)
    Kofete tunom nan moke. (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/Aspect

Fetèn *Click to go back*	SVO *Click to go back*	Singular *Click to go back*	Many Cases *Click to go back*	Aspect *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kofete tèmenom moke.*   [ko.ˈfe.te tə.ˈme.nom ˈmo.ke]
    bears-sg sg-imperfective-eat acc-berries
    "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Is klèlosyè emule.*   [ˈis klə.ˈlos.jə e.ˈmu.le]
    otters pl-perfective-swim loc-lakes-sg
    "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ine tèlefk fèpite lio.*   [ˈi.ne tə.ˈlefk fə.ˈpi.te ˈli.o]
    mice-sg sg-perfective-give dat-birds-sg acc-seeds
    "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Tafe tèwe lèntite pyute.*   [ˈtɑ.fe tə.ˈwe lən.ˈti.te ˈpju.te]
    foxes-sg sg-perfective-steal acc-dens-sg gen-wolves-sg
    "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pae kèmselke engkuse.*   [ˈpɑ.e kəm.ˈsel.ke eŋ.ˈku.se]
    birds pl-imperfective-land loc-branches
    "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Num kuf moke.*   ['num ˈkuf ˈmo.ke]
   eat bear berry
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Osyè is a ul.*   ['os.jə ˈis ɑ ˈul]
   swim otter in lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Efk in io pa pae.*   ['efk ˈin ˈi.o pɑ ˈpɑ.e]
   give mouse seed to bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *We atèf ante se oyo.*   ['we ˈɑ.təf ˈɑn.te se ˈo.jo]
   steal fox den of wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Selke pae u kuse.*   ['sel.ke ˈpɑ.e u ˈku.se]
   land bird on branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iyè* ("now") and **nan** ("then") can provide that context:

    Osyè iyè is a ul.   (happening now)
    Osyè nan is a ul.   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

Fetèn/VSO/No Number/No Case/Tense

Fetèn	VSO	No Number	No Case	Tense
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1.   *Unom kuf moke.*   ['u.nom 'kuf 'mo.ke]
   non.past-eat bear berry
   "The bear is eating berries."

2.   *Kosyè is a ul.*   ['kos.jə 'is ɑ 'ul]
   past-swim otter in lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3.   *Kefk in io pa pae.*   ['kefk 'in 'i.o pɑ 'pɑ.e]
   past-give mouse seed to bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4.   *Kwe atèf ante se oyo.*   ['kwe 'ɑ.təf 'ɑn.te se 'o.jo]
   past-steal fox den of wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5.   *Oselke pae u kuse.*   [o.'sel.ke 'pɑ.e u 'ku.se]
   non.past-land bird on branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like *iyè* ("now") and *nan* ("then") can provide more specificity:

> *Unom iyè kuf moke.*   (happening now)
> *Unom nan kuf moke.*   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/VSO/No Number/No Case/Aspect

Fetèn *Click to go back*	VSO *Click to go back*	No Number *Click to go back*	No Case *Click to go back*	Aspect *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Menom kuf moke.*   ['me.nom 'kuf 'mo.ke]
   imperfective-eat bear berry
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Losyè is a ul.*   ['los.jə 'is ɑ 'ul]
   perfective-swim otter in lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Lefk in io pa pae.*   ['lefk 'in 'i.o pɑ 'pɑ.e]
   perfective-give mouse seed to bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *We atèf ante se oyo.*   ['we 'ɑ.təf 'ɑn.te se 'o.jo]
   perfective-steal fox den of wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Mèselke pae u kuse.*   [mə.'sel.ke 'pɑ.e u 'ku.se]
   imperfective-land bird on branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/No T/A

Fetèn	VSO	No Number	Two Cases	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Num kuf moke.* ['num 'kuf 'mo.ke]
   eat bear berry
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Osyè is a siol.* ['os.jə 'is ɑ 'si.ol]
   swim otter in non.core-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Efk in io pa sepae.* ['efk 'in 'i.o pɑ se.'pɑ.e]
   give mouse seed to non.core-bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *We atèf ante seoyo.* ['we 'ɑ.təf 'ɑn.te se.'o.jo]
   steal fox den non.core-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Selke pae u sekuse.* ['sel.ke 'pɑ.e u se.'ku.se]
   land bird on non.core-branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like ***iyè*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide that context:

> *Osyè iyè is a siol.*   (happening now)
> *Osyè nan is a siol.*   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/Tense

Fetèn *Click to go back*	VSO *Click to go back*	No Number *Click to go back*	Two Cases *Click to go back*	Tense *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Unom kuf moke.*   [ˈu.nom ˈkuf ˈmo.ke]
   non.past-eat bear berry
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Kosyè is a siol.*   [ˈkos.jə ˈis ɑ ˈsi.ol]
   past-swim otter in non.core-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Kefk in io pa sepae.*   [ˈkefk ˈin ˈi.o pɑ se.ˈpɑ.e]
   past-give mouse seed to non.core-bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Kwe atèf ante seoyo.*   [ˈkwe ˈɑ.təf ˈɑn.te se.ˈo.jo]
   past-steal fox den non.core-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Oselke pae u sekuse.*   [o.ˈsel.ke ˈpɑ.e u se.ˈku.se]
   non.past-land bird on non.core-branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***iyè*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

     Unom iyè kuf moke.   (happening now)
     Unom nan kuf moke.   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect

Fetèn	VSO	No Number	Two Cases	Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1.   *Menom kuf moke.*   ['me.nom 'kuf 'mo.ke]
   imperfective-eat bear berry
   "The bear is eating berries."
2.   *Losyè is a siol.*   ['los.jə 'is ɑ 'si.ol]
   perfective-swim otter in non.core-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3.   *Lefk in io pa sepae.*   ['lefk 'in 'i.o pɑ se.'pɑ.e]
   perfective-give mouse seed to non.core-bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4.   *We atèf ante seoyo.*   ['we 'ɑ.təf 'ɑn.te se.'o.jo]
   perfective-steal fox den non.core-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5.   *Mèselke pae u sekuse.*   [mə.'sel.ke 'pɑ.e u se.'ku.se]
   imperfective-land bird on non.core-branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A

Fetèn *Click to go back*	VSO *Click to go back*	No Number *Click to go back*	Many Cases *Click to go back*	No T/A *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Num kuf moke.*   ['num 'kuf 'mo.ke]
   eat bear acc-berry
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Osyè is imol.*   ['os.jə 'is 'i.mol]
   swim otter loc-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Efk in fèpae lio.*   ['efk 'in fə.'pɑ.e 'li.o]
   give mouse dat-bird acc-seed
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *We atèf lante poyo.*   ['we 'ɑ.təf 'lɑn.te 'po.jo]
   steal fox acc-den gen-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Selke pae engkuse.*   ['sel.ke 'pɑ.e eŋ.'ku.se]
   land bird loc-branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iyè* ("now") and **nan** ("then") can provide that context:

    Osyè iyè is imol.   (happening now)
    Osyè nan is imol.   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/Tense

Fetèn	VSO	No Number	Many Cases	Tense
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Unom kuf moke.*   [ˈu.nom ˈkuf ˈmo.ke]
   non.past-eat bear acc-berry
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Kosyè is imol.*   [ˈkos.jə ˈis ˈi.mol]
   past-swim otter loc-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Kefk in fèpae lio.*   [ˈkefk ˈin fəˈpɑ.e ˈli.o]
   past-give mouse dat-bird acc-seed
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Kwe atèf lante poyo.*   [ˈkwe ˈɑ.təf ˈlɑn.te ˈpo.jo]
   past-steal fox acc-den gen-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Oselke pae engkuse.*   [oˈsel.ke ˈpɑ.e eŋˈku.se]
   non.past-land bird loc-branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***iyè*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

     Unom iyè kuf moke.   (happening now)
     Unom nan kuf moke.   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/Aspect

Fetèn *Click to go back*	**VSO** *Click to go back*	**No Number** *Click to go back*	**Many Cases** *Click to go back*	**Aspect** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Menom kuf moke.* ['me.nom 'kuf 'mo.ke]
   imperfective-eat bear acc-berry
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Losyè is imol.* ['los.jə 'is 'i.mol]
   perfective-swim otter loc-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Lefk in fèpae lio.* ['lefk 'in fə.'pɑ.e 'li.o]
   perfective-give mouse dat-bird acc-seed
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *We atèf lante poyo.* ['we 'ɑ.təf 'lɑn.te 'po.jo]
   perfective-steal fox acc-den gen-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Mèselke pae engkuse.* [mə.'sel.ke 'pɑ.e eŋ.'ku.se]
   imperfective-land bird loc-branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/VSO/Plural/No Case/No T/A

Fetèn	VSO	Plural	No Case	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Nunt kuf moken.*   ['nunt 'kuf 'mo.ken]
   eat-sg bear berry-pl
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Syokèl isèn a ul.*   ['sjo.kəl 'is.ən ɑ 'ul]
   swim-pl otter-pl in lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Èfkot in ion pa pae.*   [əf.'kot 'in 'i.on pɑ 'pɑ.e]
   give-sg mouse seed-pl to bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Wet atèf ante se oyo.*   ['wet 'ɑ.təf 'ɑn.te se 'o.jo]
   steal-sg fox den of wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Sèlkikèl paen u kusen.*   [səl.'ki.kəl 'pɑ.en u 'ku.sen]
   land-pl bird-pl on branch-pl
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iyè* ("now") and **nan** ("then") can provide that context:

       Syokèl iyè isèn a ul.   (happening now)
       Syokèl nan isèn a ul.   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/VSO/Plural/No Case/Tense

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Onunt kuf moken.*   [o.ˈnunt ˈkuf ˈmo.ken]
    non.past-eat-sg bear berry-pl
    "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kèsyokèl isèn a ul.*   [kə.ˈsjo.kəl ˈis.ən ɑ ˈul]
    past-swim-pl otter-pl in lake
    "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Kèfkot in ion pa pae.*   [kəf.ˈkot ˈin ˈi.on pɑ ˈpɑ.e]
    past-give-sg mouse seed-pl to bird
    "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Kwet atèf ante se oyo.*   [ˈkwet ˈɑ.təf ˈɑn.te se ˈo.jo]
    past-steal-sg fox den of wolf
    "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Osèlkikèl paen u kusen.*   [o.səl.ˈki.kəl ˈpɑ.en u ˈku.sen]
    non.past-land-pl bird-pl on branch-pl
    "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like *iyè* ("now") and *nan* ("then") can provide more specificity:

> *Onunt iyè kuf moken.*   (happening now)
> *Onunt nan kuf moken.*   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/VSO/Plural/No Case/Aspect

Fetèn	**VSO**	**Plural**	**No Case**	**Aspect**
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1.   *Mènunt kuf moken.*   [məˈnunt ˈkuf ˈmo.ken]
          imperfective-eat-sg bear berry-pl
          "The bear is eating berries."

2.   *Lèsyokèl isèn a ul.*   [ləˈsjo.kəl ˈis.ən ɑ ˈul]
          perfective-swim-pl otter-pl in lake
          "The otters swam in the lake."

3.   *Lèfkot in ion pa pae.*   [ləfˈkot ˈin ˈi.on pɑ ˈpɑ.e]
          perfective-give-sg mouse seed-pl to bird
          "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4.   *Wet atèf ante se oyo.*   [ˈwet ˈɑ.təf ˈɑn.te se ˈo.jo]
          perfective-steal-sg fox den of wolf
          "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5.   *Mèsèlkikèl paen u kusen.*   [mə.səlˈki.kəl ˈpɑ.en u ˈku.sen]
          imperfective-land-pl bird-pl on branch-pl
          "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/No T/A

Fetèn	VSO	Plural	Two Cases	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1.   *Nunt kuf moken.*   [ˈnunt ˈkuf ˈmo.ken]
     eat-sg bear berry-pl
     "The bear is eating berries."

2.   *Syokèl isèn a siol.*   [ˈsjo.kəl ˈis.ən ɑ ˈsi.ol]
     swim-pl otter-pl in non.core-lake
     "The otters swam in the lake."

3.   *Èfkot in ion pa sepae.*   [əf.ˈkot ˈin ˈi.on pɑ se.ˈpɑ.e]
     give-sg mouse seed-pl to non.core-bird
     "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4.   *Wet atèf ante seoyo.*   [ˈwet ˈɑ.təf ˈɑn.te se.ˈo.jo]
     steal-sg fox den non.core-wolf
     "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5.   *Sèlkikèl paen u sekusen.*   [səl.ˈki.kəl ˈpɑ.en u se.ˈku.sen]
     land-pl bird-pl on non.core-branch-pl
     "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like ***iyè*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide that context:

> *Syokèl iyè isèn a siol.*   (happening now)
> *Syokèl nan isèn a siol.*   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/Tense

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Onunt kuf moken.*   [o.ˈnunt ˈkuf ˈmo.ken]
   non.past-eat-sg bear berry-pl
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kèsyokèl isèn a siol.*   [kə.ˈsjo.kəl ˈis.ən ɑ ˈsi.ol]
   past-swim-pl otter-pl in non.core-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Kèfkot in ion pa sepae.*   [kəf.ˈkot ˈin ˈi.on pɑ se.ˈpɑ.e]
   past-give-sg mouse seed-pl to non.core-bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Kwet atèf ante seoyo.*   [ˈkwet ˈɑ.təf ˈɑn.te se.ˈo.jo]
   past-steal-sg fox den non.core-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Osèlkikèl paen u sekusen.*   [o.səl.ˈki.kəl ˈpɑ.en u se.ˈku.sen]
   non.past-land-pl bird-pl on non.core-branch-pl
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***iyè*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

Onunt iyè kuf moken.   (happening now)
Onunt nan kuf moken.   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

Fetèn/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect

Fetèn *Click to go back*	VSO *Click to go back*	Plural *Click to go back*	Two Cases *Click to go back*	Aspect *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Mènunt kuf moken.*   [məˈnunt ˈkuf ˈmo.ken]
   imperfective-eat-sg bear berry-pl
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Lèsyokèl isèn a siol.*   [ləˈsjo.kəl ˈis.ən ɑ ˈsi.ol]
   perfective-swim-pl otter-pl in non.core-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Lèfkot in ion pa sepae.*   [ləfˈkot ˈin ˈi.on pɑ seˈpɑ.e]
   perfective-give-sg mouse seed-pl to non.core-bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Wet atèf ante seoyo.*   [ˈwet ˈɑ.təf ˈɑn.te seˈo.jo]
   perfective-steal-sg fox den non.core-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Mèsèlkikèl paen u sekusen.*   [mə.səlˈki.kəl ˈpɑ.en u seˈku.sen]
   imperfective-land-pl bird-pl on non.core-branch-pl
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/No T/A

Fetèn *Click to go back*	VSO *Click to go back*	Plural *Click to go back*	Many Cases *Click to go back*	No T/A *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Nunt kuf moken.*   ['nunt 'kuf 'mo.ken]
   eat-sg bear acc-berry-pl
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Syokèl isèn imol.*   ['sjo.kəl 'is.ən 'i.mol]
   swim-pl otter-pl loc-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Èfkot in fèpae lion.*   [əf.'kot 'in fə.'pɑ.e 'li.on]
   give-sg mouse dat-bird acc-seed-pl
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Wet atèf lante poyo.*   ['wet 'ɑ.təf 'lɑn.te 'po.jo]
   steal-sg fox acc-den gen-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Sèlkikèl paen engkusen.*   [səl.'ki.kəl 'pɑ.en eŋ.'ku.sen]
   land-pl bird-pl loc-branch-pl
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like ***iyè*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide that context:

> *Syokèl iyè isèn imol.*   (happening now)
> *Syokèl nan isèn imol.*   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/Tense

Fetèn *Click to go back*	VSO *Click to go back*	Plural *Click to go back*	Many Cases *Click to go back*	Tense *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Onunt kuf moken.*   [oˈnunt ˈkuf ˈmo.ken]
   non.past-eat-sg bear acc-berry-pl
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kèsyokèl isèn imol.*   [kəˈsjo.kəl ˈis.ən ˈi.mol]
   past-swim-pl otter-pl loc-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Kèfkot in fèpae lion.*   [kəfˈkot ˈin fəˈpɑ.e ˈli.on]
   past-give-sg mouse dat-bird acc-seed-pl
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Kwet atèf lante poyo.*   [ˈkwet ˈɑ.təf ˈlɑn.te ˈpo.jo]
   past-steal-sg fox acc-den gen-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Osèlkikèl paen engkusen.*   [o.səlˈki.kəl ˈpɑ.en eŋˈku.sen]
   non.past-land-pl bird-pl loc-branch-pl
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***iyè*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

   Onunt iyè kuf moken.   (happening now)
   Onunt nan kuf moken.   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/Aspect

Fetèn	VSO	Plural	Many Cases	Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Mènunt kuf moken.*   [mə.ˈnunt ˈkuf ˈmo.ken]
   non.past-eat-sg bear acc-berry-pl
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Lèsyokèl isèn imol.*   [lə.ˈsjo.kəl ˈis.ən ˈi.mol]
   past-swim-pl otter-pl loc-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Lèfkot in fèpae lion.*   [ləf.ˈkot ˈin fə.ˈpɑ.e ˈli.on]
   past-give-sg mouse dat-bird acc-seed-pl
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Wet atèf lante poyo.*   [ˈwet ˈɑ.təf ˈlɑn.te ˈpo.jo]
   past-steal-sg fox acc-den gen-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Mèsèlkikèl paen engkusen.*   [mə.səl.ˈki.kəl ˈpɑ.en eŋ.ˈku.sen]
   non.past-land-pl bird-pl loc-branch-pl
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/VSO/Singular/No Case/No T/A

Fetèn	VSO	Singular	No Case	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Nunt kofete moke.*   ['nunt ko.ˈfe.te ˈmo.ke]
    eat-sg bears-sg berries
    "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Syokèl is a ule.*   ['sjo.kəl ˈis ɑ ˈu.le]
    swim-pl otters in lakes-sg
    "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Èfkot ine io pa pite.*   [əf.ˈkot ˈi.ne ˈi.o pɑ ˈpi.te]
    give-sg mice-sg seeds to birds-sg
    "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Wet tafe èntite se yute.*   ['wet ˈtɑ.fe ən.ˈti.te se ˈju.te]
    steal-sg foxes-sg dens-sg of wolves-sg
    "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Sèlkikèl pae u kuse.*   [səl.ˈki.kəl ˈpɑ.e u ˈku.se]
    land-pl birds on branches
    "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iyè* ("now") and **nan** ("then") can provide that context:

    Syokèl iyè is a ule.   (happening now)
    Syokèl nan is a ule.   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/VSO/Singular/No Case/Tense

Fetèn	VSO	Singular	No Case	Tense
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Onunt kofete moke.*   [o.ˈnunt ko.ˈfe.te ˈmo.ke]
   non.past-eat-sg bears-sg berries
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kèsyokèl is a ule.*   [kə.ˈsjo.kəl ˈis ɑ ˈu.le]
   past-swim-pl otters in lakes-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Kèfkot ine io pa pite.*   [kəf.ˈkot ˈi.ne ˈi.o pɑ ˈpi.te]
   past-give-sg mice-sg seeds to birds-sg
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Kwet tafe èntite se yute.*   ['kwet ˈtɑ.fe ən.ˈti.te se ˈju.te]
   past-steal-sg foxes-sg dens-sg of wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Osèlkikèl pae u kuse.*   [o.səl.ˈki.kəl ˈpɑ.e u ˈku.se]
   non.past-land-pl birds on branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like *iyè* ("now") and *nan* ("then") can provide more specificity:

   Onunt iyè kofete moke.   (happening now)
   Onunt nan kofete moke.   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/VSO/Singular/No Case/Aspect

Fetèn *Click to go back*	VSO *Click to go back*	Singular *Click to go back*	No Case *Click to go back*	Aspect *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Mènunt kofete moke.*   [məˈnunt koˈfe.te ˈmo.ke]
   imperfective-eat-sg bears-sg berries
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Lèsyokèl is a ule.*   [ləˈsjo.kəl ˈis ɑ ˈu.le]
   perfective-swim-pl otters in lakes-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Lèfkot ine io pa pite.*   [ləfˈkot ˈi.ne ˈi.o pɑ ˈpi.te]
   perfective-give-sg mice-sg seeds to birds-sg
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Wet tafe èntite se yute.*   [ˈwet ˈtɑ.fe ənˈti.te se ˈju.te]
   perfective-steal-sg foxes-sg dens-sg of wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Mèsèlkikèl pae u kuse.*   [mə.səlˈki.kəl ˈpɑ.e u ˈku.se]
   imperfective-land-pl birds on branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/No T/A

Fetèn	VSO	Singular	Two Cases	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Nunt kofete moke.*   [ˈnunt koˈfe.te ˈmo.ke]
    eat-sg bears-sg berries
    "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Syokèl is a seule.*   [ˈsjo.kəl ˈis ɑ seˈu.le]
    swim-pl otters in non.core-lakes-sg
    "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Èfkot ine io pa sepite.*   [əfˈkot ˈi.ne ˈi.o pɑ seˈpi.te]
    give-sg mice-sg seeds to non.core-birds-sg
    "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Wet tafe èntite seyute.*   [ˈwet ˈtɑ.fe ənˈti.te seˈju.te]
    steal-sg foxes-sg dens-sg non.core-wolves-sg
    "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Sèlkikèl pae u sekuse.*   [səlˈki.kəl ˈpɑ.e u seˈku.se]
    land-pl birds on non.core-branches
    "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like ***iyè*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide that context:

> *Syokèl iyè is a seule.*   (happening now)
> *Syokèl nan is a seule.*   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/Tense

Fetèn	VSO	Singular	Two Cases	Tense
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Onunt kofete moke.*   [oˈnunt koˈfe.te ˈmo.ke]
   non.past-eat-sg bears-sg berries
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kèsyokèl is a seule.*   [kəˈsjo.kəl ˈis ɑ seˈu.le]
   past-swim-pl otters in non.core-lakes-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Kèfkot ine io pa sepite.*   [kəfˈkot ˈi.ne ˈi.o pɑ seˈpi.te]
   past-give-sg mice-sg seeds to non.core-birds-sg
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Kwet tafe èntite seyute.*   [ˈkwet ˈtɑ.fe ənˈti.te seˈju.te]
   past-steal-sg foxes-sg dens-sg non.core-wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Osèlkikèl pae u sekuse.*   [o.səlˈki.kəl ˈpɑ.e u seˈku.se]
   non.past-land-pl birds on non.core-branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***iyè*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

   Onunt iyè kofete moke.   (happening now)
   Onunt nan kofete moke.   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect

Fetèn *Click to go back*	VSO *Click to go back*	Singular *Click to go back*	Two Cases *Click to go back*	Aspect *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Mènunt kofete moke.*   [məˈnunt koˈfe.te ˈmo.ke]
   imperfective-eat-sg bears-sg berries
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Lèsyokèl is a seule.*   [ləˈsjo.kəl ˈis ɑ seˈu.le]
   perfective-swim-pl otters in non.core-lakes-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Lèfkot ine io pa sepite.*   [ləfˈkot ˈi.ne ˈi.o pɑ seˈpi.te]
   perfective-give-sg mice-sg seeds to non.core-birds-sg
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Wet tafe èntite seyute.*   [ˈwet ˈtɑ.fe ənˈti.te seˈju.te]
   perfective-steal-sg foxes-sg dens-sg non.core-wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Mèsèlkikèl pae u sekuse.*   [mə.səlˈki.kəl ˈpɑ.e u seˈku.se]
   imperfective-land-pl birds on non.core-branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/No T/A

Fetèn	VSO	Singular	Many Cases	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Nunt kofete moke.*   [ˈnunt koˈfe.te ˈmo.ke]
   eat-sg bears-sg acc-berries
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Syokèl is emule.*   [ˈsjo.kəl ˈis eˈmu.le]
   swim-pl otters loc-lakes-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Èfkot ine fèpite lio.*   [əfˈkot ˈi.ne fəˈpi.te ˈli.o]
   give-sg mice-sg dat-birds-sg acc-seeds
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Wet tafe lèntite pyute.*   [ˈwet ˈtɑ.fe lənˈti.te ˈpju.te]
   steal-sg foxes-sg acc-dens-sg gen-wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Sèlkikèl pae engkuse.*   [səlˈki.kəl ˈpɑ.e eŋˈku.se]
   land-pl birds loc-branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like ***iyè*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide that context:

> *Syokèl iyè is emule.*   (happening now)
> *Syokèl nan is emule.*   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/Tense

Fetèn	VSO	Singular	Many Cases	Tense
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Onunt kofete moke.*   [oˈnunt koˈfe.te ˈmo.ke]
    non.past-eat-sg bears-sg acc-berries
    "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kèsyokèl is emule.*   [kəˈsjo.kəl ˈis eˈmu.le]
    past-swim-pl otters loc-lakes-sg
    "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Kèfkot ine fèpite lio.*   [kəfˈkot ˈi.ne fəˈpi.te ˈli.o]
    past-give-sg mice-sg dat-birds-sg acc-seeds
    "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Kwet tafe lèntite pyute.*   [ˈkwet ˈtɑ.fe lənˈti.te ˈpju.te]
    past-steal-sg foxes-sg acc-dens-sg gen-wolves-sg
    "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Osèlkikèl pae engkuse.*   [o.səlˈki.kəl ˈpɑ.e eŋˈku.se]
    non.past-land-pl birds loc-branches
    "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like *iyè* ("now") and *nan* ("then") can provide more specificity:

> *Onunt iyè kofete moke.*   (happening now)
> *Onunt nan kofete moke.*   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fetèn/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/Aspect

Fetèn *Click to go back*	VSO *Click to go back*	Singular *Click to go back*	Many Cases *Click to go back*	Aspect *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Mènunt kofete moke.*   [məˈnunt koˈfe.te ˈmo.ke]
   imperfective-eat-sg bears-sg acc-berries
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Lèsyokèl is emule.*   [ləˈsjo.kəl ˈis eˈmu.le]
   perfective-swim-pl otters loc-lakes-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Lèfkot ine fèpite lio.*   [ləfˈkot ˈi.ne fəˈpi.te ˈli.o]
   perfective-give-sg mice-sg dat-birds-sg acc-seeds
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Wet tafe lèntite pyute.*   [ˈwet ˈtɑ.fe lənˈti.te ˈpju.te]
   perfective-steal-sg foxes-sg acc-dens-sg gen-wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Mèsèlkikèl pae engkuse.*   [mə.səlˈki.kəl ˈpɑ.e eŋˈku.se]
   imperfective-land-pl birds loc-branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SOV/No Number/No Case/No T/A

Fiedon	SOV	No Number	No Case	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve muogi num.*   [ˈku.ve ˈmuo.gi ˈnum]
   bear berry eat
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kiza vul af vozyo.*   [ˈki.zɑ ˈvul ɑf ˈvo.zjo]
   otter lake in swim
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhin ikhu paki pa zheko.*   [ˈʒin ˈi.xu ˈpɑ.ki pɑ ˈʒe.ko]
   mouse seed bird to give
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adaf voyu se ati wieke.*   [ˈɑ.dɑf ˈvo.ju se ˈɑ.ti ˈwie.ke]
   fox wolf of den steal
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paki kuzi u sieki.*   [ˈpɑ.ki ˈku.zi u ˈsie.ki]
   bird branch on land
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *izhe* ("now") and *nan* ("then") can provide that context:

> *Kiza vul af izhe vozyo.*   (happening now)
> *Kiza vul af nan vozyo.*   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SOV/No Number/No Case/Tense

Fiedon *Click to go back*	SOV *Click to go back*	No Number *Click to go back*	No Case *Click to go back*	Tense *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve muogi nuta.*   [ˈku.ve ˈmuo.gi ˈnu.tɑ]
   bear berry eat-non.past
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Kiza vul af ozyuoge.*   [ˈki.zɑ ˈvul ɑf o.ˈzjuo.ge]
   otter lake in swim-past
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Zhin ikhu paki pa ekuoge.*   [ˈʒin ˈi.xu ˈpɑ.ki pɑ e.ˈkuo.ge]
   mouse seed bird to give-past
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Adaf voyu se ati wekiege.*   [ˈɑ.dɑf ˈvo.ju se ˈɑ.ti we.ˈkie.ge]
   fox wolf of den steal-past
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Paki kuzi u sekida.*   [ˈpɑ.ki ˈku.zi u se.ˈki.dɑ]
   bird branch on land-non.past
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***izhe*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

Kuve muogi izhe nuta.   (happening now)
Kuve muogi nan nuta.   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SOV/No Number/No Case/Aspect

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**SOV** *Click to go back*	**No Number** *Click to go back*	**No Case** *Click to go back*	**Aspect** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve muogi nume.*   ['ku.ve 'muo.gi 'nu.me]
    bear berry eat-imperfective
    "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Kiza vul af ozyuolo.*   ['ki.zɑ 'vul ɑf o.'zjuo.lo]
    otter lake in swim-perfective
    "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Zhin ikhu paki pa ekuolo.*   ['ʒin 'i.xu 'pɑ.ki pɑ e.'kuo.lo]
    mouse seed bird to give-perfective
    "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Adaf voyu se ati wekielo.*   ['ɑ.dɑf 'vo.ju se 'ɑ.ti we.'kie.lo]
    fox wolf of den steal-perfective
    "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Paki kuzi u sekime.*   ['pɑ.ki 'ku.zi u se.'ki.me]
    bird branch on land-imperfective
    "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/No T/A

Fiedon	SOV	No Number	Two Cases	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve muogi num.*   ['ku.ve ˈmuo.gi ˈnum]
   bear berry eat
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kiza vuso af vozyo.*   ['ki.zɑ ˈvu.so ɑf ˈvo.zjo]
   otter lake-non.core in swim
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhin ikhu pakizo pa zheko.*   ['ʒin ˈi.xu pɑ.ˈki.zo pɑ ˈʒe.ko]
   mouse seed bird-non.core to give
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adaf oyuzo ati wieke.*   ['ɑ.dɑf o.ˈju.zo ˈɑ.ti ˈwie.ke]
   fox wolf-non.core den steal
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paki kuzizo u sieki.*   ['pɑ.ki ku.ˈzi.zo u ˈsie.ki]
   bird branch-non.core on land
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *izhe* ("now") and *nan* ("then") can provide that context:

    Kiza vuso af izhe vozyo.   (happening now)
    Kiza vuso af nan vozyo.   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/Tense

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**SOV** *Click to go back*	**No Number** *Click to go back*	**Two Cases** *Click to go back*	**Tense** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve muogi nuta.*   [ˈku.ve ˈmuo.gi ˈnu.tɑ]
   bear berry eat-non.past
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Kiza vuso af ozyuoge.*   [ˈki.zɑ ˈvu.so ɑf o.ˈzjuo.ge]
   otter lake-non.core in swim-past
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Zhin ikhu pakizo pa ekuoge.*   [ˈʒin ˈi.xu pɑ.ˈki.zo pɑ e.ˈkuo.ge]
   mouse seed bird-non.core to give-past
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Adaf oyuzo ati wekiege.*   [ˈɑ.dɑf o.ˈju.zo ˈɑ.ti we.ˈkie.ge]
   fox wolf-non.core den steal-past
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Paki kuzizo u sekida.*   [ˈpɑ.ki ku.ˈzi.zo u se.ˈki.dɑ]
   bird branch-non.core on land-non.past
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***izhe*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

Kuve muogi izhe nuta.   (happening now)
Kuve muogi nan nuta.   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect

Fiedon *Click to go back*	SOV *Click to go back*	No Number *Click to go back*	Two Cases *Click to go back*	Aspect *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve muogi nume.*   ['ku.ve 'muo.gi 'nu.me]
   bear berry eat-imperfective
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Kiza vuso af ozyuolo.*   ['ki.zɑ 'vu.so ɑf o.'zjuo.lo]
   otter lake-non.core in swim-perfective
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Zhin ikhu pakizo pa ekuolo.*   ['ʒin 'i.xu pɑ.'ki.zo pɑ e.'kuo.lo]
   mouse seed bird-non.core to give-perfective
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Adaf oyuzo ati wekielo.*   ['ɑ.dɑf o.'ju.zo 'ɑ.ti we.'kie.lo]
   fox wolf-non.core den steal-perfective
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Paki kuzizo u sekime.*   ['pɑ.ki ku.'zi.zo u se.'ki.me]
   bird branch-non.core on land-imperfective
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**SOV** *Click to go back*	**No Number** *Click to go back*	**Many Cases** *Click to go back*	**No T/A** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve mogike num.*   [ˈku.ve mo.ˈgi.ke ˈnum]
   bear berry-acc eat
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kiza vuma vozyo.*   [ˈki.zɑ ˈvu.mɑ ˈvo.zjo]
   otter lake-loc swim
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhin ikhuke pakivo zheko.*   [ˈʒin i.ˈxu.ke pɑ.ˈki.vo ˈʒe.ko]
   mouse seed-acc bird-dat give
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adaf oyukho atike wieke.*   [ˈɑ.dɑf o.ˈju.xo ɑ.ˈti.ke ˈwie.ke]
   fox wolf-gen den-acc steal
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paki kuzima sieki.*   [ˈpɑ.ki ku.ˈzi.mɑ ˈsie.ki]
   bird branch-loc land
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like ***izhe*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide that context:

> *Kiza vuma izhe vozyo.*   (happening now)
> *Kiza vuma nan vozyo.*   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/Tense

Fiedon *Click to go back*	SOV *Click to go back*	No Number *Click to go back*	Many Cases *Click to go back*	Tense *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1.   *Kuve mogike nuta.*   [ˈku.ve mo.ˈgi.ke ˈnu.tɑ]
        bear berry-acc eat-non.past
        "The bear is eating berries."
2.   *Kiza vuma ozyuoge.*   [ˈki.zɑ ˈvu.mɑ o.ˈzjuo.ge]
        otter lake-loc swim-past
        "The otters swam in the lake."
3.   *Zhin ikhuke pakivo ekuoge.*   [ˈʒin i.ˈxu.ke pɑ.ˈki.vo e.ˈkuo.ge]
        mouse seed-acc bird-dat give-past
        "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4.   *Adaf oyukho atike wekiege.*   [ˈɑ.dɑf o.ˈju.xo ɑ.ˈti.ke we.ˈkie.ge]
        fox wolf-gen den-acc steal-past
        "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5.   *Paki kuzima sekida.*   [ˈpɑ.ki ku.ˈzi.mɑ se.ˈki.dɑ]
        bird branch-loc land-non.past
        "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***izhe*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

        Kuve mogike izhe nuta.   (happening now)
        Kuve mogike nan nuta.   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/Aspect

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**SOV** *Click to go back*	**No Number** *Click to go back*	**Many Cases** *Click to go back*	**Aspect** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve mogike nume.*   ['ku.ve mo.ˈgi.ke ˈnu.me]
    bear berry-acc eat-imperfective
    "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kiza vuma ozyuolo.*   [ˈki.zɑ ˈvu.mɑ o.ˈzjuo.lo]
    otter lake-loc swim-perfective
    "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhin ikhuke pakivo ekuolo.*   [ˈʒin i.ˈxu.ke pɑ.ˈki.vo e.ˈkuo.lo]
    mouse seed-acc bird-dat give-perfective
    "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adaf oyukho atike wekielo.*   [ˈɑ.dɑf o.ˈju.xo ɑ.ˈti.ke we.ˈkie.lo]
    fox wolf-gen den-acc steal-perfective
    "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paki kuzima sekime.*   [ˈpɑ.ki ku.ˈzi.mɑ se.ˈki.me]
    bird branch-loc land-imperfective
    "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SOV/Plural/No Case/No T/A

Fiedon *Click to go back*	SOV *Click to go back*	Plural *Click to go back*	No Case *Click to go back*	No T/A *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve umuogi tienum.*   [ˈku.ve u.ˈmuo.gi ˈtie.num]
   bear pl-berry sg-eat
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Ukiza vul af koluozyo.*   [u.ˈki.zɑ ˈvul ɑf ko.ˈluo.zjo]
   pl-otter lake in pl-swim
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhin unikhu paki pa tieko.*   [ˈʒin u.ˈni.xu ˈpɑ.ki pɑ ˈtie.ko]
   mouse pl-seed bird to sg-give
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adaf voyu se ati tewieke.*   [ˈɑ.dɑf ˈvo.ju se ˈɑ.ti te.ˈwie.ke]
   fox wolf of den sg-steal
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Upaki ukuzi u kosieki.*   [u.ˈpɑ.ki u.ˈku.zi u ko.ˈsie.ki]
   pl-bird pl-branch on pl-land
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like ***izhe*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide that context:

   Ukiza vul af izhe koluozyo.   (happening now)
   Ukiza vul af nan koluozyo.   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SOV/Plural/No Case/Tense

Fiedon *Click to go back*	SOV *Click to go back*	Plural *Click to go back*	No Case *Click to go back*	Tense *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve umuogi tenuta.*   [ˈku.ve u.ˈmuo.gi te.ˈnu.tɑ]
   bear pl-berry sg-eat-non.past
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Ukiza vul af kolozyuoge.*   [u.ˈki.zɑ ˈvul ɑf ko.lo.ˈzjuo.ge]
   pl-otter lake in pl-swim-past
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhin unikhu paki pa tekuoge.*   [ˈʒin u.ˈni.xu ˈpɑ.ki pɑ te.ˈkuo.ge]
   mouse pl-seed bird to sg-give-past
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adaf voyu se ati tewekiege.*   [ˈɑ.dɑf ˈvo.ju se ˈɑ.ti te.we.ˈkie.ge]
   fox wolf of den sg-steal-past
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Upaki ukuzi u kosekida.*   [u.ˈpɑ.ki u.ˈku.zi u ko.se.ˈki.dɑ]
   pl-bird pl-branch on pl-land-non.past
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***izhe*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

> *Kuve umuogi izhe tenuta.*   (happening now)
> *Kuve umuogi nan tenuta.*   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SOV/Plural/No Case/Aspect

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**SOV** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**No Case** *Click to go back*	**Aspect** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve umuogi tenume.*   ['ku.ve u.ˈmuo.gi te.ˈnu.me]
   bear pl-berry sg-eat-imperfective
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Ukiza vul af kolozyuolo.*   [u.ˈki.zɑ ˈvul ɑf ko.lo.ˈzjuo.lo]
   pl-otter lake in pl-swim-perfective
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhin unikhu paki pa tekuolo.*   [ˈʒin u.ˈni.xu ˈpɑ.ki pɑ te.ˈkuo.lo]
   mouse pl-seed bird to sg-give-perfective
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adaf voyu se ati tewekielo.*   [ˈɑ.dɑf ˈvo.ju se ˈɑ.ti te.we.ˈkie.lo]
   fox wolf of den sg-steal-perfective
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Upaki ukuzi u kosekime.*   [u.ˈpɑ.ki u.ˈku.zi u ko.se.ˈki.me]
   pl-bird pl-branch on pl-land-imperfective
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/No T/A

Fiedon	SOV	Plural	Two Cases	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve umuogi tienum.*   [ˈku.ve u.ˈmuo.gi ˈtie.num]
    bear pl-berry sg-eat
    "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Ukiza vuso af koluozyo.*   [u.ˈki.zɑ ˈvu.so ɑf ko.ˈluo.zjo]
    pl-otter lake-non.core in pl-swim
    "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhin unikhu pakizo pa tieko.*   [ˈʒin u.ˈni.xu pɑ.ˈki.zo pɑ ˈtie.ko]
    mouse pl-seed bird-non.core to sg-give
    "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adaf oyuzo ati tewieke.*   [ˈɑ.dɑf o.ˈju.zo ˈɑ.ti te.ˈwie.ke]
    fox wolf-non.core den sg-steal
    "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Upaki ukuzizo u kosieki.*   [u.ˈpɑ.ki u.ku.ˈzi.zo u ko.ˈsie.ki]
    pl-bird pl-branch-non.core on pl-land
    "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like ***izhe*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide that context:

> *Ukiza vuso af izhe koluozyo.*   (happening now)
> *Ukiza vuso af nan koluozyo.*   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/Tense

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**SOV** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**Two Cases** *Click to go back*	**Tense** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve umuogi tenuta.*   [ˈku.ve uˈmuo.gi teˈnu.tɑ]
   bear pl-berry sg-eat-non.past
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Ukiza vuso af kolozyuoge.*   [uˈki.zɑ ˈvu.so ɑf ko.lo.ˈzjuo.ge]
   pl-otter lake-non.core in pl-swim-past
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhin unikhu pakizo pa tekuoge.*   [ˈʒin uˈni.xu pɑˈki.zo pɑ teˈkuo.ge]
   mouse pl-seed bird-non.core to sg-give-past
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adaf oyuzo ati tewekiege.*   [ˈɑ.dɑf o.ˈju.zo ˈɑ.ti te.we.ˈkie.ge]
   fox wolf-non.core den sg-steal-past
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Upaki ukuzizo u kosekida.*   [uˈpɑ.ki u.kuˈzi.zo u ko.se.ˈki.dɑ]
   pl-bird pl-branch-non.core on pl-land-non.past
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***izhe*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

     Kuve umuogi izhe tenuta.   (happening now)
     Kuve umuogi nan tenuta.   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**SOV** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**Two Cases** *Click to go back*	**Aspect** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve umuogi tenume.*   [ˈku.ve u.ˈmuo.gi te.ˈnu.me]
   bear pl-berry sg-eat-imperfective
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Ukiza vuso af kolozyuolo.*   [u.ˈki.zɑ ˈvu.so ɑf ko.lo.ˈzjuo.lo]
   pl-otter lake-non.core in pl-swim-perfective
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhin unikhu pakizo pa tekuolo.*   [ˈʒin u.ˈni.xu pɑ.ˈki.zo pɑ te.ˈkuo.lo]
   mouse pl-seed bird-non.core to sg-give-perfective
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adaf oyuzo ati tewekielo.*   [ˈɑ.dɑf o.ˈju.zo ˈɑ.ti te.we.ˈkie.lo]
   fox wolf-non.core den sg-steal-perfective
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Upaki ukuzizo u kosekime.*   [u.ˈpɑ.ki u.ku.ˈzi.zo u ko.se.ˈki.me]
   pl-bird pl-branch-non.core on pl-land-imperfective
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/No T/A

Fiedon	SOV	Plural	Many Cases	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve umogike tienum.*   [ˈku.ve u.mo.ˈgi.ke ˈtie.num]
   bear pl-berry-acc sg-eat
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Ukiza vuma koluozyo.*   [u.ˈki.zɑ ˈvu.mɑ ko.ˈluo.zjo]
   pl-otter lake-loc pl-swim
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Zhin unikhuke pakivo tieko.*   [ˈʒin u.ni.ˈxu.ke pɑ.ˈki.vo ˈtie.ko]
   mouse pl-seed-acc bird-dat sg-give
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Adaf oyukho atike tewieke.*   [ˈɑ.dɑf o.ˈju.xo ɑ.ˈti.ke te.ˈwie.ke]
   fox wolf-gen den-acc sg-steal
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Upaki ukuzima kosieki.*   [u.ˈpɑ.ki u.ku.ˈzi.mɑ ko.ˈsie.ki]
   pl-bird pl-branch-loc pl-land
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like ***izhe*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide that context:

     Ukiza vuma izhe koluozyo.   (happening now)
     Ukiza vuma nan koluozyo.   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/Tense

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**SOV** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**Many Cases** *Click to go back*	**Tense** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve umogike tenuta.*   [ˈku.ve u.mo.ˈgi.ke te.ˈnu.tɑ]
   bear pl-berry-acc sg-eat-non.past
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Ukiza vuma kolozyuoge.*   [u.ˈki.zɑ ˈvu.mɑ ko.lo.ˈzjuo.ge]
   pl-otter lake-loc pl-swim-past
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhin unikhuke pakivo tekuoge.*   [ˈʒin u.ni.ˈxu.ke pɑ.ˈki.vo te.ˈkuo.ge]
   mouse pl-seed-acc bird-dat sg-give-past
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adaf oyukho atike tewekiege.*   [ˈɑ.dɑf o.ˈju.xo ɑ.ˈti.ke te.we.ˈkie.ge]
   fox wolf-gen den-acc sg-steal-past
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Upaki ukuzima kosekida.*   [u.ˈpɑ.ki u.ku.ˈzi.mɑ ko.se.ˈki.dɑ]
   pl-bird pl-branch-loc pl-land-non.past
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***izhe*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

> *Kuve umogike izhe tenuta.*   (happening now)
> *Kuve umogike nan tenuta.*   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/Aspect

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**SOV** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**Many Cases** *Click to go back*	**Aspect** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve umogike tenume.*   [ˈku.ve u.mo.ˈgi.ke te.ˈnu.me]
   bear pl-berry-acc sg-eat-imperfective
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Ukiza vuma kolozyuolo.*   [u.ˈki.zɑ ˈvu.mɑ ko.lo.ˈzjuo.lo]
   pl-otter lake-loc pl-swim-perfective
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhin unikhuke pakivo tekuolo.*   [ˈʒin u.ni.ˈxu.ke pɑ.ˈki.vo te.ˈkuo.lo]
   mouse pl-seed-acc bird-dat sg-give-perfective
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adaf oyukho atike tewekielo.*   [ˈɑ.dɑf o.ˈju.xo ɑ.ˈti.ke te.we.ˈkie.lo]
   fox wolf-gen den-acc sg-steal-perfective
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Upaki ukuzima kosekime.*   [u.ˈpɑ.ki u.ku.ˈzi.mɑ ko.se.ˈki.me]
   pl-bird pl-branch-loc pl-land-imperfective
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SOV/Singular/No Case/No T/A

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**SOV** *Click to go back*	**Singular** *Click to go back*	**No Case** *Click to go back*	**No T/A** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Iguve muogi tienum.* [iˈgu.ve ˈmuo.gi ˈtie.num]
    sg-bears berries sg-eat
    "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kiza ivul af koluozyo.* [ˈki.zɑ ˈi.vul ɑf ko.ˈluo.zjo]
    otters sg-lakes in pl-swim
    "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Izhin ikhu ibaki pa tieko.* [ˈi.ʒin ˈi.xu i.ˈbɑ.ki pɑ ˈtie.ko]
    sg-mice seeds sg-birds to sg-give
    "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Tadaf tuoyu se tati tewieke.* [ˈtɑ.dɑf ˈtuo.ju se ˈtɑ.ti te.ˈwie.ke]
    sg-foxes sg-wolves of sg-dens sg-steal
    "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paki kuzi u kosieki.* [ˈpɑ.ki ˈku.zi u ko.ˈsie.ki]
    birds branches on pl-land
    "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like **izhe** ("now") and **nan** ("then") can provide that context:

> *Kiza ivul af izhe koluozyo.* (happening now)
> *Kiza ivul af nan koluozyo.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SOV/Singular/No Case/Tense

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**SOV** *Click to go back*	**Singular** *Click to go back*	**No Case** *Click to go back*	**Tense** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Iguve muogi tenuta.*   [i.ˈgu.ve ˈmuo.gi te.ˈnu.tɑ]
   sg-bears berries sg-eat-non.past
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kiza ivul af kolozyuoge.*   [ˈki.zɑ ˈi.vul ɑf ko.lo.ˈzjuo.ge]
   otters sg-lakes in pl-swim-past
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Izhin ikhu ibaki pa tekuoge.*   [ˈi.ʒin ˈi.xu i.ˈbɑ.ki pɑ te.ˈkuo.ge]
   sg-mice seeds sg-birds to sg-give-past
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Tadaf tuoyu se tati tewekiege.*   [ˈtɑ.dɑf ˈtuo.ju se ˈtɑ.ti te.we.ˈkie.ge]
   sg-foxes sg-wolves of sg-dens sg-steal-past
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paki kuzi u kosekida.*   [ˈpɑ.ki ˈku.zi u ko.se.ˈki.dɑ]
   birds branches on pl-land-non.past
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***izhe*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

> *Iguve muogi izhe tenuta.*   (happening now)
> *Iguve muogi nan tenuta.*   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SOV/Singular/No Case/Aspect

Fiedon	SOV	Singular	No Case	Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Iguve muogi tenume.*   [i.ˈgu.ve ˈmuo.gi te.ˈnu.me]
   sg-bears berries sg-eat-imperfective
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Kiza ivul af kolozyuolo.*   [ˈki.zɑ ˈi.vul ɑf ko.lo.ˈzjuo.lo]
   otters sg-lakes in pl-swim-perfective
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Izhin ikhu ibaki pa tekuolo.*   [ˈi.ʒin ˈi.xu i.ˈbɑ.ki pɑ te.ˈkuo.lo]
   sg-mice seeds sg-birds to sg-give-perfective
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Tadaf tuoyu se tati tewekielo.*   [ˈtɑ.dɑf ˈtuo.ju se ˈtɑ.ti te.we.ˈkie.lo]
   sg-foxes sg-wolves of sg-dens sg-steal-perfective
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Paki kuzi u kosekime.*   [ˈpɑ.ki ˈku.zi u ko.se.ˈki.me]
   birds branches on pl-land-imperfective
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

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Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/No T/A

Fiedon	SOV	Singular	Two Cases	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Iguve muogi tienum.*   [iˈgu.ve ˈmuo.gi ˈtie.num]
   sg-bears berries sg-eat
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kiza ivuso af koluozyo.*   [ˈki.zɑ iˈvu.so ɑf koˈluo.zjo]
   otters sg-lakes-non.core in pl-swim
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Izhin ikhu ibakizo pa tieko.*   [ˈi.ʒin ˈi.xu i.bɑˈki.zo pɑ ˈtie.ko]
   sg-mice seeds sg-birds-non.core to sg-give
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Tadaf toyuzo tati tewieke.*   [ˈtɑ.dɑf toˈju.zo ˈtɑ.ti teˈwie.ke]
   sg-foxes sg-wolves-non.core sg-dens sg-steal
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paki kuzizo u kosieki.*   [ˈpɑ.ki kuˈzi.zo u koˈsie.ki]
   birds branches-non.core on pl-land
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *izhe* ("now") and *nan* ("then") can provide that context:

   Kiza ivuso af izhe koluozyo.   (happening now)
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Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/Tense

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**SOV** *Click to go back*	**Singular** *Click to go back*	**Two Cases** *Click to go back*	**Tense** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Iguve muogi tenuta.*   [iˈgu.ve ˈmuo.gi teˈnu.tɑ]
   sg-bears berries sg-eat-non.past
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Kiza ivuso af kolozyuoge.*   [ˈki.zɑ iˈvu.so ɑf ko.loˈzjuo.ge]
   otters sg-lakes-non.core in pl-swim-past
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Izhin ikhu ibakizo pa tekuoge.*   [ˈi.ʒin ˈi.xu i.bɑˈki.zo pɑ teˈkuo.ge]
   sg-mice seeds sg-birds-non.core to sg-give-past
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Tadaf toyuzo tati tewekiege.*   [ˈtɑ.dɑf toˈju.zo ˈtɑ.ti te.weˈkie.ge]
   sg-foxes sg-wolves-non.core sg-dens sg-steal-past
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Paki kuzizo u kosekida.*   [ˈpɑ.ki kuˈzi.zo u ko.seˈki.dɑ]
   birds branches-non.core on pl-land-non.past
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***izhe*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

> *Iguve muogi izhe tenuta.*   (happening now)
> *Iguve muogi nan tenuta.*   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**SOV** *Click to go back*	**Singular** *Click to go back*	**Two Cases** *Click to go back*	**Aspect** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Iguve muogi tenume.*   [i.ˈgu.ve ˈmuo.gi te.ˈnu.me]
   sg-bears berries sg-eat-imperfective
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kiza ivuso af kolozyuolo.*   [ˈki.zɑ i.ˈvu.so ɑf ko.lo.ˈzjuo.lo]
   otters sg-lakes-non.core in pl-swim-perfective
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Izhin ikhu ibakizo pa tekuolo.*   [ˈi.ʒin ˈi.xu i.bɑ.ˈki.zo pɑ te.ˈkuo.lo]
   sg-mice seeds sg-birds-non.core to sg-give-perfective
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Tadaf toyuzo tati tewekielo.*   [ˈtɑ.dɑf to.ˈju.zo ˈtɑ.ti te.we.ˈkie.lo]
   sg-foxes sg-wolves-non.core sg-dens sg-steal-perfective
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paki kuzizo u kosekime.*   [ˈpɑ.ki ku.ˈzi.zo u ko.se.ˈki.me]
   birds branches-non.core on pl-land-imperfective
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/No T/A

Fiedon *Click to go back*	SOV *Click to go back*	Singular *Click to go back*	Many Cases *Click to go back*	No T/A *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Iguve mogike tienum.*   [i.ˈgu.ve mo.ˈgi.ke ˈtie.num]
   sg-bears berries-acc sg-eat
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kiza ivuma koluozyo.*   [ˈki.zɑ i.ˈvu.mɑ ko.ˈluo.zjo]
   otters sg-lakes-loc pl-swim
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Izhin ikhuke ibakivo tieko.*   [ˈi.ʒin i.ˈxu.ke i.bɑ.ˈki.vo ˈtie.ko]
   sg-mice seeds-acc sg-birds-dat sg-give
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Tadaf toyukho tatike tewieke.* [ˈtɑ.dɑf to.ˈju.xo tɑ.ˈti.ke te.ˈwie.ke]
   sg-foxes sg-wolves-gen sg-dens-acc sg-steal
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paki kuzima kosieki.*   [ˈpɑ.ki ku.ˈzi.mɑ ko.ˈsie.ki]
   birds branches-loc pl-land
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like ***izhe*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide that context:

  Kiza ivuma izhe koluozyo.   (happening now)
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Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

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Fiedon/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/Tense

Fiedon *Click to go back*	SOV *Click to go back*	Singular *Click to go back*	Many Cases *Click to go back*	Tense *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Iguve mogike tenuta.*   [iˈgu.ve moˈgi.ke teˈnu.tɑ]
   sg-bears berries-acc sg-eat-non.past
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kiza ivuma kolozyuoge.*   [ˈki.zɑ iˈvu.mɑ ko.lo.ˈzjuo.ge]
   otters sg-lakes-loc pl-swim-past
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Izhin ikhuke ibakivo tekuoge.*   [ˈi.ʒin iˈxu.ke i.bɑˈki.vo teˈkuo.ge]
   sg-mice seeds-acc sg-birds-dat sg-give-past
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Tadaf toyukho tatike tewekiege.*   [ˈtɑ.dɑf toˈju.xo tɑˈti.ke te.we.ˈkie.ge]
   sg-foxes sg-wolves-gen sg-dens-acc sg-steal-past
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paki kuzima kosekida.*   [ˈpɑ.ki kuˈzi.mɑ ko.se.ˈki.dɑ]
   birds branches-loc pl-land-non.past
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***izhe*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

      Iguve mogike izhe tenuta.   (happening now)
      Iguve mogike nan tenuta.   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/Aspect

Fiedon *Click to go back*	SOV *Click to go back*	Singular *Click to go back*	Many Cases *Click to go back*	Aspect *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Iguve mogike tenume.* [iˈgu.ve moˈgi.ke teˈnu.me]
   sg-bears berries-acc sg-eat-imperfective
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kiza ivuma kolozyuolo.* [ˈki.zɑ iˈvu.mɑ ko.lo.ˈzjuo.lo]
   otters sg-lakes-loc pl-swim-perfective
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Izhin ikhuke ibakivo tekuolo.* [ˈi.ʒin iˈxu.ke i.bɑˈki.vo teˈkuo.lo]
   sg-mice seeds-acc sg-birds-dat sg-give-perfective
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Tadaf toyukho tatike tewekielo.* [ˈtɑ.dɑf toˈju.xo tɑˈti.ke te.we.ˈkie.lo]
   sg-foxes sg-wolves-gen sg-dens-acc sg-steal-perfective
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paki kuzima kosekime.* [ˈpɑ.ki kuˈzi.mɑ ko.se.ˈki.me]
   birds branches-loc pl-land-imperfective
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SVO/No Number/No Case/No T/A

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve num muogi.*   [ˈku.ve ˈnum ˈmuo.gi]
   bear eat berry
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kiza vozyo af vul.*   [ˈki.zɑ ˈvo.zjo ɑf ˈvul]
   otter swim in lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhin zheko ikhu pa paki.*   [ˈʒin ˈʒe.ko ˈi.xu pɑ ˈpɑ.ki]
   mouse give seed to bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adaf wieke ati se voyu.*   [ˈɑ.dɑf ˈwie.ke ˈɑ.ti se ˈvo.ju]
   fox steal den of wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paki sieki u kuzi.*   [ˈpɑ.ki ˈsie.ki u ˈku.zi]
   bird land on branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like ***izhe*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide that context:

> *Kiza vozyo izhe af vul.*   (happening now)
> *Kiza vozyo nan af vul.*   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SVO/No Number/No Case/Tense

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve unum muogi.*   [ˈku.ve ˈu.num ˈmuo.gi]
   bear non.past-eat berry
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kiza kevozyo af vul.*   [ˈki.zɑ ke.ˈvo.zjo ɑf ˈvul]
   otter past-swim in lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhin kezheko ikhu pa paki.*   [ˈʒin ke.ˈʒe.ko ˈi.xu pɑ ˈpɑ.ki]
   mouse past-give seed to bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adaf kewieke ati se voyu.*   [ˈɑ.dɑf ke.ˈwie.ke ˈɑ.ti se ˈvo.ju]
   fox past-steal den of wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paki uzieki u kuzi.*   [ˈpɑ.ki u.ˈzie.ki u ˈku.zi]
   bird non.past-land on branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***izhe*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

> *Kuve unum izhe muogi.*   (happening now)
> *Kuve unum nan muogi.*   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SVO/No Number/No Case/Aspect

Fiedon	SVO	No Number	No Case	Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve mienum muogi.*   [ˈku.ve ˈmie.num ˈmuo.gi]
   bear imperfective-eat berry
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Kiza oluozyo af vul.*   [ˈki.zɑ o.ˈluo.zjo ɑf ˈvul]
   otter perfective-swim in lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Zhin olieko ikhu pa paki.*   [ˈʒin o.ˈlie.ko ˈi.xu pɑ ˈpɑ.ki]
   mouse perfective-give seed to bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Adaf owieke ati se voyu.*   [ˈɑ.dɑf o.ˈwie.ke ˈɑ.ti se ˈvo.ju]
   fox perfective-steal den of wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Paki mezieki u kuzi.*   [ˈpɑ.ki me.ˈzie.ki u ˈku.zi]
   bird imperfective-land on branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/No T/A

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve num muogi.* ['ku.ve 'num 'muo.gi]
   bear eat berry
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Kiza vozyo af sivul.* ['ki.zɑ 'vo.zjo ɑf 'si.vul]
   otter swim in non.core-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Zhin zheko ikhu pa sibaki.* ['ʒin 'ʒe.ko 'i.xu pɑ si.'bɑ.ki]
   mouse give seed to non.core-bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Adaf wieke ati sivoyu.* ['ɑ.dɑf 'wie.ke 'ɑ.ti si.'vo.ju]
   fox steal den non.core-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Paki sieki u siguzi.* ['pɑ.ki 'sie.ki u si.'gu.zi]
   bird land on non.core-branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *izhe* ("now") and *nan* ("then") can provide that context:

Kiza vozyo izhe af sivul. (happening now)
Kiza vozyo nan af sivul. (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/Tense

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**SVO** *Click to go back*	**No Number** *Click to go back*	**Two Cases** *Click to go back*	**Tense** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve unum muogi.* ['ku.ve 'u.num 'muo.gi]
   bear non.past-eat berry
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kiza kevozyo af sivul.* ['ki.zɑ ke.'vo.zjo ɑf 'si.vul]
   otter past-swim in non.core-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhin kezheko ikhu pa sibaki.* ['ʒin ke.'ʒe.ko 'i.xu pɑ si.'bɑ.ki]
   mouse past-give seed to non.core-bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adaf kewieke ati sivoyu.* ['ɑ.dɑf ke.'wie.ke 'ɑ.ti si.'vo.ju]
   fox past-steal den non.core-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paki uzieki u siguzi.* ['pɑ.ki u.'zie.ki u si.'gu.zi]
   bird non.past-land on non.core-branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like *izhe* ("now") and *nan* ("then") can provide more specificity:

> *Kuve unum izhe muogi.* (happening now)
> *Kuve unum nan muogi.* (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**SVO** *Click to go back*	**No Number** *Click to go back*	**Two Cases** *Click to go back*	**Aspect** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve mienum muogi.*   [ˈku.ve ˈmie.num ˈmuo.gi]
    bear imperfective-eat berry
    "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kiza oluozyo af sivul.*   [ˈki.zɑ o.ˈluo.zjo ɑf ˈsi.vul]
    otter perfective-swim in non.core-lake
    "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhin olieko ikhu pa sibaki.*   [ˈʒin o.ˈlie.ko ˈi.xu pɑ si.ˈbɑ.ki]
    mouse perfective-give seed to non.core-bird
    "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adaf owieke ati sivoyu.*   [ˈɑ.dɑf o.ˈwie.ke ˈɑ.ti si.ˈvo.ju]
    fox perfective-steal den non.core-wolf
    "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paki mezieki u siguzi.*   [ˈpɑ.ki me.ˈzie.ki u si.ˈgu.zi]
    bird imperfective-land on non.core-branch
    "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A

Fiedon	SVO	No Number	Many Cases	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve num emuogi.* ['ku.ve 'num e.'muo.gi]
   bear eat acc-berry
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kiza vozyo ivul.* ['ki.zɑ 'vo.zjo 'i.vul]
   otter swim loc-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhin zheko fobaki likhu.* ['ʒin 'ʒe.ko fo.'bɑ.ki 'li.xu]
   mouse give dat-bird acc-seed
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adaf wieke lati obuoyu.* ['ɑ.dɑf 'wie.ke 'lɑ.ti o.'buo.ju]
   fox steal acc-den gen-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paki sieki ikuzi.* ['pɑ.ki 'sie.ki i.'ku.zi]
   bird land loc-branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like ***izhe*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide that context:

> *Kiza vozyo izhe ivul.*   (happening now)
> *Kiza vozyo nan ivul.*   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/Tense

Fiedon *Click to go back*	SVO *Click to go back*	No Number *Click to go back*	Many Cases *Click to go back*	Tense *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve unum emuogi.*   [ˈku.ve ˈu.num e.ˈmuo.gi]
   bear non.past-eat acc-berry
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Kiza kevozyo ivul.*   [ˈki.zɑ ke.ˈvo.zjo ˈi.vul]
   otter past-swim loc-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Zhin kezheko fobaki likhu.*   [ˈʒin ke.ˈʒe.ko fo.ˈbɑ.ki ˈli.xu]
   mouse past-give dat-bird acc-seed
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Adaf kewieke lati obuoyu.*   [ˈɑ.dɑf ke.ˈwie.ke ˈlɑ.ti o.ˈbuo.ju]
   fox past-steal acc-den gen-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Paki uzieki ikuzi.*   [ˈpɑ.ki u.ˈzie.ki i.ˈku.zi]
   bird non.past-land loc-branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***izhe*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

> *Kuve unum izhe emuogi.*   (happening now)
> *Kuve unum nan emuogi.*   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/Aspect

Fiedon	SVO	No Number	Many Cases	Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve mienum emuogi.*   [ˈku.ve ˈmie.num e.ˈmuo.gi]
   bear imperfective-eat acc-berry
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kiza oluozyo ivul.*   [ˈki.zɑ o.ˈluo.zjo ˈi.vul]
   otter perfective-swim loc-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhin olieko fobaki likhu.*   [ˈʒin o.ˈlie.ko fo.ˈbɑ.ki ˈli.xu]
   mouse perfective-give dat-bird acc-seed
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adaf owieke lati obuoyu.*   [ˈɑ.dɑf o.ˈwie.ke ˈlɑ.ti o.ˈbuo.ju]
   fox perfective-steal acc-den gen-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paki mezieki ikuzi.*   [ˈpɑ.ki me.ˈzie.ki i.ˈku.zi]
   bird imperfective-land loc-branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SVO/Plural/No Case/No T/A

Fiedon *Click to go back*	SVO *Click to go back*	Plural *Click to go back*	No Case *Click to go back*	No T/A *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve tienum muogin.*   [ˈku.ve ˈtie.num ˈmuo.gin]
   bear sg-eat berry-pl
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kizan koluozyo af vul.*   [ˈki.zɑn ko.ˈluo.zjo ɑf ˈvul]
   otter-pl pl-swim in lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhin tieko ikhun pa paki.*   [ˈʒin ˈtie.ko ˈi.xun pɑ ˈpɑ.ki]
   mouse sg-give seed-pl to bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adaf tewieke ati se voyu.*   [ˈɑ.dɑf te.ˈwie.ke ˈɑ.ti se ˈvo.ju]
   fox sg-steal den of wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pakin kosieki u kuzin.*   [ˈpɑ.kin ko.ˈsie.ki u ˈku.zin]
   bird-pl pl-land on branch-pl
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *izhe* ("now") and *nan* ("then") can provide that context:

> *Kizan koluozyo izhe af vul.*   (happening now)
> *Kizan koluozyo nan af vul.*   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SVO/Plural/No Case/Tense

Fiedon *Click to go back*	SVO *Click to go back*	Plural *Click to go back*	No Case *Click to go back*	Tense *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve tunum muogin.*   [ˈku.ve ˈtu.num ˈmuo.gin]
    bear sg-non.past-eat berry-pl
    "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kizan kogevozyo af vul.*   [ˈki.zɑn ko.ge.ˈvo.zjo ɑf ˈvul]
    otter-pl pl-past-swim in lake
    "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhin tegezheko ikhun pa paki.*   [ˈʒin te.ge.ˈʒe.ko ˈi.xun pɑ ˈpɑ.ki]
    mouse sg-past-give seed-pl to bird
    "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adaf tegewieke ati se voyu.*   [ˈɑ.dɑf te.ge.ˈwie.ke ˈɑ.ti se ˈvo.ju]
    fox sg-past-steal den of wolf
    "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pakin koluzieki u kuzin.*   [ˈpɑ.kin ko.lu.ˈzie.ki u ˈku.zin]
    bird-pl pl-non.past-land on branch-pl
    "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***izhe*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

> *Kuve tunum izhe muogin.*   (happening now)
> *Kuve tunum nan muogin.*   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SVO/Plural/No Case/Aspect

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**SVO** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**No Case** *Click to go back*	**Aspect** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve temienum muogin.*   ['ku.ve te.ˈmie.num ˈmuo.gin]
   bear sg-imperfective-eat berry-pl
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kizan kololuozyo af vul.*   [ˈki.zɑn ko.lo.ˈluo.zjo ɑf ˈvul]
   otter-pl pl-perfective-swim in lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhin teolieko ikhun pa paki.*   [ˈʒin te.o.ˈlie.ko ˈi.xun pɑ ˈpɑ.ki]
   mouse sg-perfective-give seed-pl to bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adaf teowieke ati se voyu.*   [ˈɑ.dɑf te.o.ˈwie.ke ˈɑ.ti se ˈvo.ju]
   fox sg-perfective-steal den of wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pakin komezieki u kuzin.*   [ˈpɑ.kin ko.me.ˈzie.ki u ˈku.zin]
   bird-pl pl-imperfective-land on branch-pl
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/No T/A

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**SVO** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**Two Cases** *Click to go back*	**No T/A** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve tienum muogin.*   ['ku.ve 'tie.num 'muo.gin]
   bear sg-eat berry-pl
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Kizan koluozyo af sivul.*   ['ki.zɑn ko.'luo.zjo ɑf 'si.vul]
   otter-pl pl-swim in non.core-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Zhin tieko ikhun pa sibaki.*   ['ʒin 'tie.ko 'i.xun pɑ si.'bɑ.ki]
   mouse sg-give seed-pl to non.core-bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Adaf tewieke ati sivoyu.*   ['ɑ.dɑf te.'wie.ke 'ɑ.ti si.'vo.ju]
   fox sg-steal den non.core-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Pakin kosieki u siguzin.*   ['pɑ.kin ko.'sie.ki u si.'gu.zin]
   bird-pl pl-land on non.core-branch-pl
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like ***izhe*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide that context:

> *Kizan koluozyo izhe af sivul.*   (happening now)
> *Kizan koluozyo nan af sivul.*   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/Tense

Fiedon *Click to go back*	SVO *Click to go back*	Plural *Click to go back*	Two Cases *Click to go back*	Tense *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve tunum muogin.*   [ˈku.ve ˈtu.num ˈmuo.gin]
   bear sg-non.past-eat berry-pl
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kizan kogevozyo af sivul.*   [ˈki.zɑn ko.ge.ˈvo.zjo ɑf ˈsi.vul]
   otter-pl pl-past-swim in non.core-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhin tegezheko ikhun pa sibaki.*   [ˈʒin te.ge.ˈʒe.ko ˈi.xun pɑ si.ˈbɑ.ki]
   mouse sg-past-give seed-pl to non.core-bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adaf tegewieke ati sivoyu.*   [ˈɑ.dɑf te.ge.ˈwie.ke ˈɑ.ti si.ˈvo.ju]
   fox sg-past-steal den non.core-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pakin koluzieki u siguzin.*   [ˈpɑ.kin ko.lu.ˈzie.ki u si.ˈgu.zin]
   bird-pl pl-non.past-land on non.core-branch-pl
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***izhe*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

> *Kuve tunum izhe muogin.*   (happening now)
> *Kuve tunum nan muogin.*   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**SVO** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**Two Cases** *Click to go back*	**Aspect** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve temienum muogin.* ['ku.ve te.'mie.num 'muo.gin]
   bear sg-imperfective-eat berry-pl
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Kizan kololuozyo af sivul.* ['ki.zɑn ko.lo.'luo.zjo ɑf 'si.vul]
   otter-pl pl-perfective-swim in non.core-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Zhin teolieko ikhun pa sibaki.* ['ʒin te.o.'lie.ko 'i.xun pɑ si.'bɑ.ki]
   mouse sg-perfective-give seed-pl to non.core-bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Adaf teowieke ati sivoyu.* ['ɑ.dɑf te.o.'wie.ke 'ɑ.ti si.'vo.ju]
   fox sg-perfective-steal den non.core-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Pakin komezieki u siguzin.* ['pɑ.kin ko.me.'zie.ki u si.'gu.zin]
   bird-pl pl-imperfective-land on non.core-branch-pl
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/No T/A

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**SVO** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**Many Cases** *Click to go back*	**No T/A** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve tienum emuogin.* [ˈku.ve ˈtie.num e.ˈmuo.gin]
   bear sg-eat acc-berry-pl
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Kizan koluozyo ivul.* [ˈki.zɑn ko.ˈluo.zjo ˈi.vul]
   otter-pl pl-swim loc-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Zhin tieko fobaki likhun.* [ˈʒin ˈtie.ko fo.ˈbɑ.ki ˈli.xun]
   mouse sg-give dat-bird acc-seed-pl
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Adaf tewieke lati obuoyu.* [ˈɑ.dɑf te.ˈwie.ke ˈlɑ.ti o.ˈbuo.ju]
   fox sg-steal acc-den gen-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Pakin kosieki ikuzin.* [ˈpɑ.kin ko.ˈsie.ki i.ˈku.zin]
   bird-pl pl-land loc-branch-pl
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like ***izhe*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide that context:

> *Kizan koluozyo izhe ivul.*   (happening now)
> *Kizan koluozyo nan ivul.*   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/Tense

Fiedon *Click to go back*	SVO *Click to go back*	Plural *Click to go back*	Many Cases *Click to go back*	Tense *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve tunum emuogin.* ['ku.ve 'tu.num e.'muo.gin]
   bear sg-non.past-eat acc-berry-pl
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Kizan kogevozyo ivul.* ['ki.zɑn ko.ge.'vo.zjo 'i.vul]
   otter-pl pl-past-swim loc-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Zhin tegezheko fobaki likhun.* ['ʒin te.ge.'ʒe.ko fo.'bɑ.ki 'li.xun]
   mouse sg-past-give dat-bird acc-seed-pl
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Adaf tegewieke lati obuoyu.* ['ɑ.dɑf te.ge.'wie.ke 'lɑ.ti o.'buo.ju]
   fox sg-past-steal acc-den gen-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Pakin koluzieki ikuzin.* ['pɑ.kin ko.lu.'zie.ki i.'ku.zin]
   bird-pl pl-non.past-land loc-branch-pl
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***izhe*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

> *Kuve tunum izhe emuogin.* (happening now)
> *Kuve tunum nan emuogin.* (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/Aspect

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**SVO** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**Many Cases** *Click to go back*	**Aspect** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve temienum emuogin.*   [ˈku.ve te.ˈmie.num e.ˈmuo.gin]
   bear sg-imperfective-eat acc-berry-pl
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kizan kololuozyo ivul.*   [ˈki.zɑn ko.lo.ˈluo.zjo ˈi.vul]
   otter-pl pl-perfective-swim loc-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhin teolieko fobaki likhun.*   [ˈʒin te.o.ˈlie.ko fo.ˈbɑ.ki ˈli.xun]
   mouse sg-perfective-give dat-bird acc-seed-pl
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adaf teowieke lati obuoyu.*   [ˈɑ.dɑf te.o.ˈwie.ke ˈlɑ.ti o.ˈbuo.ju]
   fox sg-perfective-steal acc-den gen-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Pakin komezieki ikuzin.*   [ˈpɑ.kin ko.me.ˈzie.ki i.ˈku.zin]
   bird-pl pl-imperfective-land loc-branch-pl
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SVO/Singular/No Case/No T/A

Fiedon	SVO	Singular	No Case	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuviedi tienum muogi.*   [ku.ˈvie.di ˈtie.num ˈmuo.gi]
   bears-sg sg-eat berries
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kiza koluozyo af vuli.*   [ˈki.zɑ ko.ˈluo.zjo ɑf ˈvu.li]
   otters pl-swim in lakes-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhini tieko ikhu pa pakidi.*   [ˈʒi.ni ˈtie.ko ˈi.xu pɑ pɑ.ˈki.di]
   mice-sg sg-give seeds to birds-sg
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adavi tewieke atidi se oyudi.*   [ɑ.ˈdɑ.vi te.ˈwie.ke ɑ.ˈti.di se o.ˈju.di]
   foxes-sg sg-steal dens-sg of wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paki kosieki u kuzi.*   [ˈpɑ.ki ko.ˈsie.ki u ˈku.zi]
   birds pl-land on branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like ***izhe*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide that context:

    Kiza koluozyo izhe af vuli.   (happening now)
    Kiza koluozyo nan af vuli.   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SVO/Singular/No Case/Tense

Fiedon _Click to go back_	SVO _Click to go back_	Singular _Click to go back_	No Case _Click to go back_	Tense _Click to go back_

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuviedi tunum muogi.*   [kuˈvie.di ˈtu.num ˈmuo.gi]
   bears-sg sg-non.past-eat berries
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Kiza kogevozyo af vuli.*   [ˈki.zɑ ko.ge.ˈvo.zjo ɑf ˈvu.li]
   otters pl-past-swim in lakes-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Zhini tegezheko ikhu pa pakidi.*   [ˈʒi.ni te.ge.ˈʒe.ko ˈi.xu pɑ pɑ.ˈki.di]
   mice-sg sg-past-give seeds to birds-sg
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Adavi tegewieke atidi se oyudi.*   [ɑˈdɑ.vi te.ge.ˈwie.ke ɑ.ˈti.di se o.ˈju.di]
   foxes-sg sg-past-steal dens-sg of wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Paki koluzieki u kuzi.*   [ˈpɑ.ki ko.lu.ˈzie.ki u ˈku.zi]
   birds pl-non.past-land on branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***izhe*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

Kuviedi tunum izhe muogi.   (happening now)
Kuviedi tunum nan muogi.   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SVO/Singular/No Case/Aspect

Fiedon *Click to go back*	SVO *Click to go back*	Singular *Click to go back*	No Case *Click to go back*	Aspect *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuviedi temienum muogi.*   [ku.ˈvie.di te.ˈmie.num ˈmuo.gi]
    bears-sg sg-imperfective-eat berries
    "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kiza kololuozyo af vuli.*   [ˈki.zɑ ko.lo.ˈluo.zjo ɑf ˈvu.li]
    otters pl-perfective-swim in lakes-sg
    "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhini teolieko ikhu pa pakidi.*   [ˈʒi.ni te.o.ˈlie.ko ˈi.xu pɑ pɑ.ˈki.di]
    mice-sg sg-perfective-give seeds to birds-sg
    "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adavi teowieke atidi se oyudi.*   [ɑ.ˈdɑ.vi te.o.ˈwie.ke ɑ.ˈti.di se o.ˈju.di]
    foxes-sg sg-perfective-steal dens-sg of wolves-sg
    "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paki komezieki u kuzi.*   [ˈpɑ.ki ko.me.ˈzie.ki u ˈku.zi]
    birds pl-imperfective-land on branches
    "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/No T/A

Fiedon	SVO	Singular	Two Cases	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1.   *Kuviedi tienum muogi.*   [ku.ˈvie.di ˈtie.num ˈmuo.gi]
        bears-sg sg-eat berries
        "The bear is eating berries."
2.   *Kiza koluozyo af sivuli.*   [ˈki.zɑ ko.ˈluo.zjo ɑf si.ˈvu.li]
        otters pl-swim in non.core-lakes-sg
        "The otters swam in the lake."
3.   *Zhini tieko ikhu pa sibakidi.*   [ˈʒi.ni ˈtie.ko ˈi.xu pɑ si.bɑ.ˈki.di]
        mice-sg sg-give seeds to non.core-birds-sg
        "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4.   *Adavi tewieke atidi sioyudi.*   [ɑ.ˈdɑ.vi te.ˈwie.ke ɑ.ˈti.di si.o.ˈju.di]
        foxes-sg sg-steal dens-sg non.core-wolves-sg
        "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5.   *Paki kosieki u siguzi.*   [ˈpɑ.ki ko.ˈsie.ki u si.ˈgu.zi]
        birds pl-land on non.core-branches
        "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *izhe* ("now") and *nan* ("then") can provide that context:

    Kiza koluozyo izhe af sivuli.   (happening now)
    Kiza koluozyo nan af sivuli.   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/Tense

Fiedon _Click to go back_	SVO _Click to go back_	Singular _Click to go back_	Two Cases _Click to go back_	Tense _Click to go back_

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuviedi tunum muogi.*   [kuˈvie.di ˈtu.num ˈmuo.gi]
   bears-sg sg-non.past-eat berries
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kiza kogevozyo af sivuli.*   [ˈki.zɑ ko.ge.ˈvo.zjo ɑf si.ˈvu.li]
   otters pl-past-swim in non.core-lakes-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhini tegezheko ikhu pa sibakidi.*   [ˈʒi.ni te.ge.ˈʒe.ko ˈi.xu pɑ si.bɑ.ˈki.di]
   mice-sg sg-past-give seeds to non.core-birds-sg
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adavi tegewieke atidi sioyudi.*   [ɑ.ˈdɑ.vi te.ge.ˈwie.ke ɑ.ˈti.di si.o.ˈju.di]
   foxes-sg sg-past-steal dens-sg non.core-wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paki koluzieki u siguzi.*   [ˈpɑ.ki ko.lu.ˈzie.ki u si.ˈgu.zi]
   birds pl-non.past-land on non.core-branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***izhe*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

     Kuviedi tunum izhe muogi.   (happening now)
     Kuviedi tunum nan muogi.   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**SVO** *Click to go back*	**Singular** *Click to go back*	**Two Cases** *Click to go back*	**Aspect** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuviedi temienum muogi.*   [ku.ˈvie.di te.ˈmie.num ˈmuo.gi]
   bears-sg sg-imperfective-eat berries
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kiza kololuozyo af sivuli.*   [ˈki.zɑ ko.lo.ˈluo.zjo ɑf si.ˈvu.li]
   otters pl-perfective-swim in non.core-lakes-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhini teolieko ikhu pa sibakidi.*   [ˈʒi.ni te.o.ˈlie.ko ˈi.xu pɑ si.bɑ.ˈki.di]
   mice-sg sg-perfective-give seeds to non.core-birds-sg
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adavi teowieke atidi sioyudi.*   [ɑ.ˈdɑ.vi te.o.ˈwie.ke ɑ.ˈti.di si.o.ˈju.di]
   foxes-sg sg-perfective-steal dens-sg non.core-wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paki komezieki u siguzi.*   [ˈpɑ.ki ko.me.ˈzie.ki u si.ˈgu.zi]
   birds pl-imperfective-land on non.core-branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/No T/A

Fiedon	SVO	Singular	Many Cases	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuviedi tienum emuogi.*   [ku.ˈvie.di ˈtie.num e.ˈmuo.gi]
   bears-sg sg-eat acc-berries
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kiza koluozyo ivuli.*   [ˈki.zɑ ko.ˈluo.zjo i.ˈvu.li]
   otters pl-swim loc-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhini tieko fobakidi likhu.*   [ˈʒi.ni ˈtie.ko fo.bɑ.ˈki.di ˈli.xu]
   mice-sg sg-give dat-sg acc-seeds
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adavi tewieke latidi oboyudi.*   [ɑ.ˈdɑ.vi te.ˈwie.ke lɑ.ˈti.di o.bo.ˈju.di]
   foxes-sg sg-steal acc-dens-sg gen-wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paki kosieki ikuzi.*   [ˈpɑ.ki ko.ˈsie.ki i.ˈku.zi]
   birds pl-land loc-branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like ***izhe*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide that context:

> *Kiza koluozyo izhe ivuli.*   (happening now)
> *Kiza koluozyo nan ivuli.*   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/Tense

Fiedon *Click to go back*	SVO *Click to go back*	Singular *Click to go back*	Many Cases *Click to go back*	Tense *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuviedi tunum emuogi.* [ku.ˈvie.di ˈtu.num e.ˈmuo.gi]
   bears-sg sg-non.past-eat acc-berries
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Kiza kogevozyo ivuli.* [ˈki.zɑ ko.ge.ˈvo.zjo i.ˈvu.li]
   otters pl-past-swim loc-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Zhini tegezheko fobakidi likhu.* [ˈʒi.ni te.ge.ˈʒe.ko fo.bɑ.ˈki.di ˈli.xu]
   mice-sg sg-past-give dat-sg acc-seeds
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Adavi tegewieke latidi oboyudi.* [ɑ.ˈdɑ.vi te.ge.ˈwie.ke lɑ.ˈti.di o.bo.ˈju.di]
   foxes-sg sg-past-steal acc-dens-sg gen-wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Paki koluzieki ikuzi.* [ˈpɑ.ki ko.lu.ˈzie.ki i.ˈku.zi]
   birds pl-non.past-land loc-branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***izhe*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

Kuviedi tunum izhe emuogi.	(happening now)
Kuviedi tunum nan emuogi.	(will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/Aspect

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**SVO** *Click to go back*	**Singular** *Click to go back*	**Many Cases** *Click to go back*	**Aspect** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuviedi temienum emuogi.*   [ku.ˈvie.di te.ˈmie.num e.ˈmuo.gi]
   bears-sg sg-imperfective-eat acc-berries
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kiza kololuozyo ivuli.*   [ˈki.zɑ ko.lo.ˈluo.zjo i.ˈvu.li]
   otters pl-perfective-swim loc-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Zhini teolieko fobakidi likhu.*   [ˈʒi.ni te.o.ˈlie.ko fo.bɑ.ˈki.di ˈli.xu]
   mice-sg sg-perfective-give dat-sg acc-seeds
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Adavi teowieke latidi oboyudi.*   [ɑ.ˈdɑ.vi te.o.ˈwie.ke lɑ.ˈti.di o.bo.ˈju.di]
   foxes-sg sg-perfective-steal acc-dens-sg gen-wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Paki komezieki ikuzi.*   [ˈpɑ.ki ko.me.ˈzie.ki i.ˈku.zi]
   birds pl-imperfective-land loc-branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/VSO/No Number/No Case/No T/A

Fiedon	VSO	No Number	No Case	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Num kuve muogi.*   ['num ˈku.ve ˈmuo.gi]
   eat bear berry
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Vozyo kiza af vul.*   ['vo.zjo ˈki.zɑ ɑf ˈvul]
   swim otter in lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Zheko zhin ikhu pa paki.*   [ˈʒe.ko ˈʒin ˈi.xu pɑ ˈpɑ.ki]
   give mouse seed to bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Wieke adaf ati se voyu.*   [ˈwie.ke ˈɑ.dɑf ˈɑ.ti se ˈvo.ju]
   steal fox den of wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Sieki paki u kuzi.*   [ˈsie.ki ˈpɑ.ki u ˈku.zi]
   land bird on branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like ***izhe*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide that context:

> *Vozyo izhe kiza af vul.*   (happening now)
> *Vozyo nan kiza af vul.*   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/VSO/No Number/No Case/Tense

Fiedon	VSO	No Number	No Case	Tense
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Unum kuve muogi.* ['u.num 'ku.ve 'muo.gi]
   non.past-eat bear berry
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kevozyo kiza af vul.* [ke.'vo.zjo 'ki.zɑ ɑf 'vul]
   past-swim otter in lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Kezheko zhin ikhu pa paki.* [ke.'ʒe.ko 'ʒin 'i.xu pɑ 'pɑ.ki]
   past-give mouse seed to bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Kewieke adaf ati se voyu.* [ke.'wie.ke 'ɑ.dɑf 'ɑ.ti se 'vo.ju]
   past-steal fox den of wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Uzieki paki u kuzi.* [u.'zie.ki 'pɑ.ki u 'ku.zi]
   non.past-land bird on branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***izhe*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

> *Unum izhe kuve muogi.* (happening now)
> *Unum nan kuve muogi.* (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/VSO/No Number/No Case/Aspect

Fiedon *Click to go back*	VSO *Click to go back*	No Number *Click to go back*	No Case *Click to go back*	Aspect *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Mienum kuve muogi.* ['mie.num 'ku.ve 'muo.gi]
   imperfective-eat bear berry
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Oluozyo kiza af vul.* [o.'luo.zjo 'ki.zɑ ɑf 'vul]
   perfective-swim otter in lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Olieko zhin ikhu pa paki.* [o.'lie.ko 'ʒin 'i.xu pɑ 'pɑ.ki]
   perfective-give mouse seed to bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Owieke adaf ati se voyu.* [o.'wie.ke 'ɑ.dɑf 'ɑ.ti se 'vo.ju]
   perfective-steal fox den of wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Mezieki paki u kuzi.* [me.'zie.ki 'pɑ.ki u 'ku.zi]
   imperfective-land bird on branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/No T/A

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**VSO** *Click to go back*	**No Number** *Click to go back*	**Two Cases** *Click to go back*	**No T/A** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Num kuve muogi.* ['num ˈku.ve ˈmuo.gi]
   eat bear berry
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Vozyo kiza af sivul.* [vo.zjo ˈki.zɑ ɑf ˈsi.vul]
   swim otter in non.core-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Zheko zhin ikhu pa sibaki.* [ˈʒe.ko ˈʒin ˈi.xu pɑ si.ˈbɑ.ki]
   give mouse seed to non.core-bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Wieke adaf ati sivoyu.* [ˈwie.ke ˈɑ.dɑf ˈɑ.ti si.ˈvo.ju]
   steal fox den non.core-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Sieki paki u siguzi.* [ˈsie.ki ˈpɑ.ki u si.ˈgu.zi]
   land bird on non.core-branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like ***izhe*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide that context:

> *Vozyo izhe kiza af sivul.*   (happening now)
> *Vozyo nan kiza af sivul.*   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/Tense

Fiedon *Click to go back*	VSO *Click to go back*	No Number *Click to go back*	Two Cases *Click to go back*	Tense *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Unum kuve muogi.* ['u.num 'ku.ve 'muo.gi]
   non.past-eat bear berry
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kevozyo kiza af sivul.* [ke.'vo.zjo 'ki.zɑ ɑf 'si.vul]
   past-swim otter in non.core-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Kezheko zhin ikhu pa sibaki.* [ke.'ʒe.ko 'ʒin 'i.xu pɑ si.'bɑ.ki]
   past-give mouse seed to non.core-bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Kewieke adaf ati sivoyu.* [ke.'wie.ke 'ɑ.dɑf 'ɑ.ti si.'vo.ju]
   past-steal fox den non.core-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Uzieki paki u siguzi.* [u.'zie.ki 'pɑ.ki u si.'gu.zi]
   non.past-land bird on non.core-branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like **izhe** ("now") and **nan** ("then") can provide more specificity:

> *Unum izhe kuve muogi.*   (happening now)
> *Unum nan kuve muogi.*   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**VSO** *Click to go back*	**No Number** *Click to go back*	**Two Cases** *Click to go back*	**Aspect** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Mienum kuve muogi.* ['mie.num 'ku.ve 'muo.gi]
   imperfective-eat bear berry
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Oluozyo kiza af sivul.* [o.'luo.zjo 'ki.zɑ ɑf 'si.vul]
   perfective-swim otter in non.core-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Olieko zhin ikhu pa sibaki.* [o.'lie.ko 'ʒin 'i.xu pɑ si.'bɑ.ki]
   perfective-give mouse seed to non.core-bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Owieke adaf ati sivoyu.* [o.'wie.ke 'ɑ.dɑf 'ɑ.ti si.'vo.ju]
   perfective-steal fox den non.core-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Mezieki paki u siguzi.* [me.'zie.ki 'pɑ.ki u si.'gu.zi]
   imperfective-land bird on non.core-branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**VSO** *Click to go back*	**No Number** *Click to go back*	**Many Cases** *Click to go back*	**No T/A** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Num kuve emuogi.*   ['num 'ku.ve e.'muo.gi]
   eat bear acc-berry
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Vozyo kiza ivul.*   ['vo.zjo 'ki.zɑ 'i.vul]
   swim otter loc-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Zheko zhin fobaki likhu.*   ['ʒe.ko 'ʒin fo.'bɑ.ki 'li.xu]
   give mouse dat-bird acc-seed
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Wieke adaf lati obuoyu.*   ['wie.ke 'ɑ.dɑf 'lɑ.ti o.'buo.ju]
   steal fox acc-den gen-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Sieki paki ikuzi.*   ['sie.ki 'pɑ.ki i.'ku.zi]
   land bird loc-branch
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like ***izhe*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide that context:

   Vozyo izhe kiza ivul.   (happening now)
   Vozyo nan kiza ivul.   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/Tense

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**VSO** *Click to go back*	**No Number** *Click to go back*	**Many Cases** *Click to go back*	**Tense** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Unum kuve emuogi.* ['u.num 'ku.ve e.'muo.gi]
    non.past-eat bear acc-berry
    "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Kevozyo kiza ivul.* [ke.'vo.zjo 'ki.zɑ 'i.vul]
    past-swim otter loc-lake
    "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Kezheko zhin fobaki likhu.* [ke.'ʒe.ko 'ʒin fo.'bɑ.ki 'li.xu]
    past-give mouse dat-bird acc-seed
    "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Kewieke adaf lati obuoyu.* [ke.'wie.ke 'ɑ.dɑf 'lɑ.ti o.'buo.ju]
    past-steal fox acc-den gen-wolf
    "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Uzieki paki ikuzi.* [u.'zie.ki 'pɑ.ki i.'ku.zi]
    non.past-land bird loc-branch
    "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***izhe*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

> *Unum izhe kuve emuogi.* (happening now)
> *Unum nan kuve emuogi.* (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/Aspect

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Mienum kuve emuogi.*   ['mie.num 'ku.ve e.'muo.gi]
    imperfective-eat bear acc-berry
    "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Oluozyo kiza ivul.*   [o.'luo.zjo 'ki.zɑ 'i.vul]
    perfective-swim otter loc-lake
    "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Olieko zhin fobaki likhu.*   [o.'lie.ko 'ʒin fo.'bɑ.ki 'li.xu]
    perfective-give mouse dat-bird acc-seed
    "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Owieke adaf lati obuoyu.*   [o.'wie.ke 'ɑ.dɑf 'lɑ.ti o.'buo.ju]
    perfective-steal fox acc-den gen-wolf
    "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Mezieki paki ikuzi.*   [me.'zie.ki 'pɑ.ki i.'ku.zi]
    imperfective-land bird loc-branch
    "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/VSO/Plural/No Case/No T/A

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**VSO** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**No Case** *Click to go back*	**No T/A** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Nute kuve muogin.*   [ˈnu.te ˈku.ve ˈmuo.gin]
   eat-sg bear berry-pl
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Ozyuogo kizan af vul.*   [oˈzjuo.go ˈki.zɑn ɑf ˈvul]
   swim-pl otter-pl in lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Ekuode zhin ikhun pa paki.*   [eˈkuo.de ˈʒin ˈi.xun pɑ ˈpɑ.ki]
   give-sg mouse seed-pl to bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Wekiede adaf ati se voyu.*   [weˈkie.de ˈɑ.dɑf ˈɑ.ti se ˈvo.ju]
   steal-sg fox den of wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Sekigo pakin u kuzin.*   [seˈki.go ˈpɑ.kin u ˈku.zin]
   land-pl bird-pl on branch-pl
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like ***izhe*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide that context:

    Ozyuogo izhe kizan af vul.   (happening now)
    Ozyuogo nan kizan af vul.   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/VSO/Plural/No Case/Tense

Fiedon	VSO	Plural	No Case	Tense
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Unute kuve muogin.*   [uˈnu.te ˈku.ve ˈmuo.gin]
    non.past-eat-sg bear berry-pl
    "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Keozyuogo kizan af vul.*   [ke.oˈzjuo.go ˈki.zɑn ɑf ˈvul]
    past-swim-pl otter-pl in lake
    "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Keekuode zhin ikhun pa paki.*   [ke.eˈkuo.de ˈʒin ˈi.xun pɑ ˈpɑ.ki]
    past-give-sg mouse seed-pl to bird
    "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Kewekiede adaf ati se voyu.*   [ke.weˈkie.de ˈɑ.dɑf ˈɑ.ti se ˈvo.ju]
    past-steal-sg fox den of wolf
    "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Uzekigo pakin u kuzin.*   [u.zeˈki.go ˈpɑ.kin u ˈku.zin]
    non.past-land-pl bird-pl on branch-pl
    "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like **izhe** ("now") and **nan** ("then") can provide more specificity:

> *Unute izhe kuve muogin.*   (happening now)
> *Unute nan kuve muogin.*   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/VSO/Plural/No Case/Aspect

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**VSO** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**No Case** *Click to go back*	**Aspect** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Menute kuve muogin.*   [meˈnu.te ˈku.ve ˈmuo.gin]
   imperfective-eat-sg bear berry-pl
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Olozyuogo kizan af vul.*   [o.loˈzjuo.go ˈki.zɑn ɑf ˈvul]
   perfective-swim-pl otter-pl in lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Olekuode zhin ikhun pa paki.*   [o.leˈkuo.de ˈʒin ˈi.xun pɑ ˈpɑ.ki]
   perfective-give-sg mouse seed-pl to bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Owekiede adaf ati se voyu.*   [o.weˈkie.de ˈɑ.dɑf ˈɑ.ti se ˈvo.ju]
   perfective-steal-sg fox den of wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Mezekigo pakin u kuzin.*   [me.zeˈki.go ˈpɑ.kin u ˈku.zin]
   imperfective-land-pl bird-pl on branch-pl
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/No T/A

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**VSO** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**Two Cases** *Click to go back*	**No T/A** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Nute kuve muogin.* ['nu.te 'ku.ve 'muo.gin]
   eat-sg bear berry-pl
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Ozyuogo kizan af sivul.* [o.'zjuo.go 'ki.zɑn ɑf 'si.vul]
   swim-pl otter-pl in non.core-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Ekuode zhin ikhun pa sibaki.* [e.'kuo.de 'ʒin 'i.xun pɑ si.'bɑ.ki]
   give-sg mouse seed-pl to non.core-bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Wekiede adaf ati sivoyu.* [we.'kie.de 'ɑ.dɑf 'ɑ.ti si.'vo.ju]
   steal-sg fox den non.core-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Sekigo pakin u siguzin.* [se.'ki.go 'pɑ.kin u si.'gu.zin]
   land-pl bird-pl on non.core-branch-pl
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *izhe* ("now") and *nan* ("then") can provide that context:

   Ozyuogo izhe kizan af sivul. (happening now)
   Ozyuogo nan kizan af sivul. (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/Tense

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**VSO** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**Two Cases** *Click to go back*	**Tense** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Unute kuve muogin.* [u.ˈnu.te ˈku.ve ˈmuo.gin]
   non.past-eat-sg bear berry-pl
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Keozyuogo kizan af sivul.* [ke.o.ˈzjuo.go ˈki.zɑn ɑf ˈsi.vul]
   past-swim-pl otter-pl in non.core-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Keekuode zhin ikhun pa sibaki.* [ke.e.ˈkuo.de ˈʒin ˈi.xun pɑ si.ˈbɑ.ki]
   past-give-sg mouse seed-pl to non.core-bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Kewekiede adaf ati sivoyu.* [ke.we.ˈkie.de ˈɑ.dɑf ˈɑ.ti si.ˈvo.ju]
   past-steal-sg fox den non.core-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Uzekigo pakin u siguzin.* [u.ze.ˈki.go ˈpɑ.kin u si.ˈgu.zin]
   non.past-land-pl bird-pl on non.core-branch-pl
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***izhe*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

> *Unute izhe kuve muogin.* (happening now)
> *Unute nan kuve muogin.* (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect

Fiedon	VSO	Plural	Two Cases	Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Menute kuve muogin.* [me.ˈnu.te ˈku.ve ˈmuo.gin]
   imperfective-eat-sg bear berry-pl
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Olozyuogo kizan af sivul.* [o.lo.ˈzjuo.go ˈki.zɑn ɑf ˈsi.vul]
   perfective-swim-pl otter-pl in non.core-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Olekuode zhin ikhun pa sibaki.* [o.le.ˈkuo.de ˈʒin ˈi.xun pɑ si.ˈbɑ.ki]
   perfective-give-sg mouse seed-pl to non.core-bird
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Owekiede adaf ati sivoyu.* [o.we.ˈkie.de ˈɑ.dɑf ˈɑ.ti si.ˈvo.ju]
   perfective-steal-sg fox den non.core-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Mezekigo pakin u siguzin.* [me.ze.ˈki.go ˈpɑ.kin u si.ˈgu.zin]
   imperfective-land-pl bird-pl on non.core-branch-pl
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/No T/A

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Nute kuve emuogin.* ['nu.te 'ku.ve e.'muo.gin]
   eat-sg bear acc-berry-pl
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Ozyuogo kizan ivul.* [o.'zjuo.go 'ki.zɑn 'i.vul]
   swim-pl otter-pl loc-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Ekuode zhin fobaki likhun.* [e.'kuo.de 'ʒin fo.'bɑ.ki 'li.xun]
   give-sg mouse dat-bird acc-seed-pl
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Wekiede adaf lati obuoyu.* [we.'kie.de 'ɑ.dɑf 'lɑ.ti o.'buo.ju]
   steal-sg fox acc-den gen-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Sekigo pakin ikuzin.* [se.'ki.go 'pɑ.kin i.'ku.zin]
   land-pl bird-pl loc-branch-pl
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like ***izhe*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide that context:

> *Ozyuogo izhe kizan ivul.*   (happening now)
> *Ozyuogo nan kizan ivul.*   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/Tense

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**VSO** *Click to go back*	**Plural** *Click to go back*	**Many Cases** *Click to go back*	**Tense** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Unute kuve emuogin.*   [u.ˈnu.te ˈku.ve e.ˈmuo.gin]
   non.past-eat-sg bear acc-berry-pl
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Keozyuogo kizan ivul.*   [ke.o.ˈzjuo.go ˈki.zɑn ˈi.vul]
   past-swim-pl otter-pl loc-lake
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Keekuode zhin fobaki likhun.*   [ke.e.ˈkuo.de ˈʒin fo.ˈbɑ.ki ˈli.xun]
   past-give-sg mouse dat-bird acc-seed-pl
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Kewekiede adaf lati obuoyu.*   [ke.we.ˈkie.de ˈɑ.dɑf ˈlɑ.ti o.ˈbuo.ju]
   past-steal-sg fox acc-den gen-wolf
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Uzekigo pakin ikuzin.*   [u.ze.ˈki.go ˈpɑ.kin i.ˈku.zin]
   non.past-land-pl bird-pl loc-branch-pl
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***izhe*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

> *Unute izhe kuve emuogin.*   (happening now)
> *Unute nan kuve emuogin.*   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/Aspect

Fiedon	VSO	Plural	Many Cases	Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Menute kuve emuogin.*   [me.ˈnu.te ˈku.ve e.ˈmuo.gin]
    imperfective-eat-sg bear acc-berry-pl
    "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Olozyuogo kizan ivul.*   [o.lo.ˈzjuo.go ˈki.zɑn ˈi.vul]
    perfective-swim-pl otter-pl loc-lake
    "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Olekuode zhin fobaki likhun.*   [o.le.ˈkuo.de ˈʒin fo.ˈbɑ.ki ˈli.xun]
    perfective-give-sg mouse dat-bird acc-seed-pl
    "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Owekiede adaf lati obuoyu.*   [o.we.ˈkie.de ˈɑ.dɑf ˈlɑ.ti o.ˈbuo.ju]
    perfective-steal-sg fox acc-den gen-wolf
    "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Mezekigo pakin ikuzin.*   [me.ze.ˈki.go ˈpɑ.kin i.ˈku.zin]
    imperfective-land-pl bird-pl loc-branch-pl
    "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/VSO/Singular/No Case/No T/A

Fiedon	VSO	Singular	No Case	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Nute kuviedi muogi.*   [ˈnu.te kuˈvie.di ˈmuo.gi]
   eat-sg bears-sg berries
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Ozyuogo kiza af vuli.*   [oˈzjuo.go ˈki.zɑ ɑf ˈvu.li]
   swim-pl otters in lakes-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ekuode zhini ikhu pa pakidi.*   [eˈkuo.de ˈʒi.ni ˈi.xu pɑ pɑˈki.di]
   give-sg mice-sg seeds to birds-sg
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Wekiede adavi atidi se oyudi.*   [weˈkie.de ɑˈdɑ.vi ɑˈti.di se oˈju.di]
   steal-sg foxes-sg dens-sg of wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Sekigo paki u kuzi.*   [seˈki.go ˈpɑ.ki u ˈku.zi]
   land-pl birds on branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like ***izhe*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide that context:

> *Ozyuogo izhe kiza af vuli.*   (happening now)
> *Ozyuogo nan kiza af vuli.*   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/VSO/Singular/No Case/Tense

Fiedon *Click to go back*	VSO *Click to go back*	Singular *Click to go back*	No Case *Click to go back*	Tense *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Unute kuviedi muogi.* [uˈnu.te kuˈvie.di ˈmuo.gi]
   non.past-eat-sg bears-sg berries
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Keozyuogo kiza af vuli.* [ke.oˈzjuo.go ˈki.zɑ ɑf ˈvu.li]
   past-swim-pl otters in lakes-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Keekuode zhini ikhu pa pakidi.* [ke.eˈkuo.de ˈʒi.ni ˈi.xu pɑ pɑˈki.di]
   past-give-sg mice-sg seeds to birds-sg
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Kewekiede adavi atidi se oyudi.* [ke.weˈkie.de ɑˈdɑ.vi ɑˈti.di se oˈju.di]
   past-steal-sg foxes-sg dens-sg of wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Uzekigo paki u kuzi.* [u.zeˈki.go ˈpɑ.ki u ˈku.zi]
   non.past-land-pl birds on branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***izhe*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

   Unute izhe kuviedi muogi. (happening now)
   Unute nan kuviedi muogi. (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/VSO/Singular/No Case/Aspect

Fiedon	VSO	Singular	No Case	Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1.   *Menute kuviedi muogi.*   [meˈnu.te kuˈvie.di ˈmuo.gi]
   imperfective-eat-sg bears-sg berries
   "The bear is eating berries."
2.   *Olozyuogo kiza af vuli.*   [o.loˈzjuo.go ˈki.zɑ ɑf ˈvu.li]
   perfective-swim-pl otters in lakes-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3.   *Olekuode zhini ikhu pa pakidi.*   [o.leˈkuo.de ˈʒi.ni ˈi.xu pɑ pɑˈki.di]
   perfective-give-sg mice-sg seeds to birds-sg
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4.   *Owekiede adavi atidi se oyudi.*   [o.weˈkie.de ɑˈdɑ.vi ɑˈti.di se oˈju.di]
   perfective-steal-sg foxes-sg dens-sg of wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5.   *Mezekigo paki u kuzi.*   [me.zeˈki.go ˈpɑ.ki u ˈku.zi]
   imperfective-land-pl birds on branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/No T/A

Fiedon	VSO	Singular	Two Cases	No T/A
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Nute kuviedi muogi.*   [ˈnu.te kuˈvie.di ˈmuo.gi]
   eat-sg bears-sg berries
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Ozyuogo kiza af sivuli.*   [oˈzjuo.go ˈki.zɑ ɑf siˈvu.li]
   swim-pl otters in non.core-lakes-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Ekuode zhini ikhu pa sibakidi.*   [eˈkuo.de ˈʒi.ni ˈi.xu pɑ si.bɑˈki.di]
   give-sg mice-sg seeds to non.core-birds-sg
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Wekiede adavi atidi sioyudi.*   [weˈkie.de ɑˈdɑ.vi ɑˈti.di si.o.ˈju.di]
   steal-sg foxes-sg dens-sg non.core-wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."

5. *Sekigo paki u siguzi.*   [seˈki.go ˈpɑ.ki u siˈgu.zi]
   land-pl birds on non.core-branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like ***izhe*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide that context:

     Ozyuogo izhe kiza af sivuli.   (happening now)
     Ozyuogo nan kiza af sivuli.   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/Tense

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**VSO** *Click to go back*	**Singular** *Click to go back*	**Two Cases** *Click to go back*	**Tense** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Unute kuviedi muogi.*   [u.ˈnu.te ku.ˈvie.di ˈmuo.gi]
   non.past-eat-sg bears-sg berries
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Keozyuogo kiza af sivuli.*   [ke.o.ˈzjuo.go ˈki.zɑ ɑf si.ˈvu.li]
   past-swim-pl otters in non.core-lakes-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Keekuode zhini ikhu pa sibakidi.*   [ke.e.ˈkuo.de ˈʒi.ni ˈi.xu pɑ si.bɑ.ˈki.di]
   past-give-sg mice-sg seeds to non.core-birds-sg
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Kewekiede adavi atidi sioyudi.*   [ke.we.ˈkie.de ɑ.ˈdɑ.vi ɑ.ˈti.di si.o.ˈju.di]
   past-steal-sg foxes-sg dens-sg non.core-wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Uzekigo paki u siguzi.*   [u.ze.ˈki.go ˈpɑ.ki u si.ˈgu.zi]
   non.past-land-pl birds on non.core-branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like **izhe** ("now") and **nan** ("then") can provide more specificity:

> *Unute izhe kuviedi muogi.*   (happening now)
> *Unute nan kuviedi muogi.*   (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect

Fiedon	VSO	Singular	Two Cases	Aspect
Click to go back	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*	*Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Menute kuviedi muogi.*   [meˈnu.te kuˈvie.di ˈmuo.gi]
   imperfective-eat-sg bears-sg berries
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Olozyuogo kiza af sivuli.*   [o.loˈzjuo.go ˈki.zɑ ɑf siˈvu.li]
   perfective-swim-pl otters in non.core-lakes-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Olekuode zhini ikhu pa sibakidi.*   [o.leˈkuo.de ˈʒi.ni ˈi.xu pɑ si.bɑˈki.di]
   perfective-give-sg mice-sg seeds to non.core-birds-sg
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Owekiede adavi atidi sioyudi.*   [o.weˈkie.de ɑˈdɑ.vi ɑˈti.di si.o.ˈju.di]
   perfective-steal-sg foxes-sg dens-sg non.core-wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Mezekigo paki u siguzi.*   [me.zeˈki.go ˈpɑ.ki u si.ˈgu.zi]
   imperfective-land-pl birds on non.core-branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/No T/A

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**VSO** *Click to go back*	**Singular** *Click to go back*	**Many Cases** *Click to go back*	**No T/A** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Nute kuviedi emuogi.*   [ˈnu.te ku.ˈvie.di e.ˈmuo.gi]
   eat-sg bears-sg acc-berries
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Ozyuogo kiza ivuli.*   [o.ˈzjuo.go ˈki.zɑ i.ˈvu.li]
   swim-pl otters loc-lakes-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Ekuode zhini fobakidi likhu.*   [e.ˈkuo.de ˈʒi.ni fo.bɑ.ˈki.di ˈli.xu]
   give-sg mice-sg dat-birds-sg acc-seeds
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Wekiede adavi latidi oboyudi.*   [we.ˈkie.de ɑ.ˈdɑ.vi lɑ.ˈti.di o.bo.ˈju.di]
   steal-sg foxes-sg acc-dens-sg gen-wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Sekigo paki ikuzi.*   [se.ˈki.go ˈpɑ.ki i.ˈku.zi]
   land-pl birds loc-branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *izhe* ("now") and *nan* ("then") can provide that context:

> *Ozyuogo izhe kiza ivuli.*   (happening now)
> *Ozyuogo nan kiza ivuli.*   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.

Fiedon/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/Tense

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**VSO** *Click to go back*	**Singular** *Click to go back*	**Many Cases** *Click to go back*	**Tense** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Unute kuviedi emuogi.* [uˈnu.te kuˈvie.di eˈmuo.gi]
   non.past-eat-sg bears-sg acc-berries
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Keozyuogo kiza ivuli.* [ke.oˈzjuo.go ˈki.zɑ iˈvu.li]
   past-swim-pl otters loc-lakes-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Keekuode zhini fobakidi likhu.* [ke.eˈkuo.de ˈʒi.ni fo.bɑˈki.di ˈli.xu]
   past-give-sg mice-sg dat-birds-sg acc-seeds
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Kewekiede adavi latidi oboyudi.* [ke.weˈkie.de ɑˈdɑ.vi lɑˈti.di o.boˈju.di]
   past-steal-sg foxes-sg acc-dens-sg gen-wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Uzekigo paki ikuzi.* [u.zeˈki.go ˈpɑ.ki iˈku.zi]
   non.past-land-pl birds loc-branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. "The bear will eat berries"). Adverbs like ***izhe*** ("now") and ***nan*** ("then") can provide more specificity:

    Unute izhe kuviedi emuogi. (happening now)
    Unute nan kuviedi emuogi. (will happen then)

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Want to start over?

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Fiedon/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/Aspect

Fiedon *Click to go back*	**VSO** *Click to go back*	**Singular** *Click to go back*	**Many Cases** *Click to go back*	**Aspect** *Click to go back*

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Menute kuviedi emuogi.*   [me.ˈnu.te ku.ˈvie.di e.ˈmuo.gi]
   imperfective-eat-sg bears-sg acc-berries
   "The bear is eating berries."
2. *Olozyuogo kiza ivuli.*   [o.lo.ˈzjuo.go ˈki.zɑ i.ˈvu.li]
   perfective-swim-pl otters loc-lakes-sg
   "The otters swam in the lake."
3. *Olekuode zhini fobakidi likhu.*   [o.le.ˈkuo.de ˈʒi.ni fo.bɑ.ˈki.di ˈli.xu]
   perfective-give-sg mice-sg dat-birds-sg acc-seeds
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."
4. *Owekiede adavi latidi oboyudi.*   [o.we.ˈkie.de ɑ.ˈdɑ.vi lɑ.ˈti.di o.bo.ˈju.di]
   perfective-steal-sg foxes-sg acc-dens-sg gen-wolves-sg
   "The fox stole the wolf's den."
5. *Mezekigo paki ikuzi.*   [me.ze.ˈki.go ˈpɑ.ki i.ˈku.zi]
   imperfective-land-pl birds loc-branches
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

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