

Word Order in Shugni

1. Word Order in Clauses

Shugni is a SOV-language (subject-object-verb). An example of this is shown in (1).

- (1) Oz noʃ daχum.
I apricot gave
'I give apricot.'

The same word order is present in reflexive sentence constructions:

- (2) Ozum χo wint.
I myself saw
'I saw myself.'

Intransitive sentences have the order SV, as seen in example (3).

- (3) Ozum wext.
I fell
'I fell.'

The word order in ditransitive clauses is S-IO-O-V, shown in (4):

- (4) Oz noʃ tatred daχum.
I apricot father gave
'I give father apricot.'

The follow variations were also acceptable (See (5) and (6)).

- (5) Mo tatred oz noʃ daχum.
my father I apricot give
'I give my father apricot.'
- (6) Oz mo tatred noʃ daχum.
I my father apricot give
'I give my father apricot.'

The negative morpheme comes before the verb(see (7)):

- (7) Ozta na daakum.
I not give
'I will not give.'

2. Word Order in Noun Phrases

In noun phrases, the word order is number-adjective-N (see example 8).

- (8) ðis safadə noʃan.
ten white apricots
'ten white apricots'

It is important to mention that Shugni, in the data we have collected so far, does not have any determiners (a, the).

Possessors come before the possessed noun:

- (9) mo ðust.
'my hand.'

Note the differences in word order in the following examples:

- (10) namak safadə.
salt white
'The salt is white.'
- (11) safadə namak.
'white salt.'

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