These are appendices for the following paper by Anna Tůmová published in *Linguistica* ONLINE:
http://www.phil.muni.cz/linguistica/art/tumova/tum-001.pdf

Appendix 1: Introductory questionnaire

1. Sex
   a. male
   b. female
   c. don't want to specify/other
2. Age
   a. 15-18
   b. 19-26
   c. 26+
3. What do you currently study? (level of study + a specific field of study)
   a. B.A.:
   b. M.A.:
   c. other:
4. Your native language?
   a. Czech
   b. other:
5. What other languages do you speak? (you are able to read, write and speak in it in common situations):
   a. English
   b. German
   c. Russian
   d. other:
6. What other languages have you learnt and to some extent you know them or know how they function?
7. How many years have you spent studying a university field of study focused on linguistics or a specific language?
   a. linguistics:
   b. a language:
8. To which extent do you think you understand the term "case"? Do you think you know how it works inside the grammatical structure of language? Rate yourself from 1 (definitely agree) to 5 (definitely disagree):
      1   2   3   4   5
9. Which of these statements you consider to be correct? (circle one or more answers)
   Case (generally, not in any specific language):
   a. marks the relation between a noun and a verb
   b. marks the relation between a noun and a preposition
   c. marks the relation between a noun and another noun
   d. marks the time of the activity (present, future etc.)
   e. marks the person: whether the activity is being performed by them, you or me
   f. marks the mutual relation between a noun and an adjective
   g. marks the relations between words in a sentence
   h. appears on nouns
   i. appears on pronouns

   j. appears on verbs
   k. may appear at adverbs
   l. may substitute adjectives
   m. may in certain languages be used to create a question or an imperative sentence
   n. may mark the subject or the object of a sentence
   o. may mark quantity
   p. may mark a gender (feminine, masculine, etc.)
   q. may mark ownership
   r. may mark the way an activity is performed – either once or continuously
   s. may mark the subject and the object of a sentence
   t. may change internal properties of words
   u. may mark a location
   v. may mark whether the sentence is indicative or e.g., interrogative
   w. may mark a manner and a direction of a movement
   x. may connect with prepositions
   y. a case in one language may be substituted by a preposition in another language
   z. a case may mark various relations/attributes in different contexts

10. Which of these statements about case do you consider to be correct? (circle one or more answers)
   aa. on one word there can be more cases at once
   bb. certain languages substitute case with something else, e.g., prepositions
   cc. a case suffix may be merged with another grammatical category
   dd. morphological case is a case which can be determined from the form of the word
   ee. syntactic case is a case which can be determined from the context of a sentence (word order, a certain sentence particle)
   ff. every language has case
   gg. certain languages only have morphological case
   hh. languages may distinguish between up to several dozens of cases
   ii. certain languages may not have case at all
   jj. in each language, each word can have no more than one case
   kk. an adjective may take the case of the noun it is related to (that which it is dependent on)

11. How would you define case? (try to be as formal as possible)

Appendix 2: Language outline A

- in bold are the sounds in the language
- in parentheses is the equivalent pronunciation in Czech
- in square brackets is the exact pronunciation in IPA (if there is no accurate Czech equivalent)

Vowels (V):
- **a, e, o**
- **aa** (á), **ee** (é), **oo** (ó)
- **ai** (áj), **ei** (éj), **ui** (uej)
- **io** (ió), **ua** (uá), **ue** (ué), **uo** (uó)

Consonants (C):
- **m**, **n**, **nj** (ň)
- **p**, **b**, **t**, **d**, **k** (aspirated k) [kʰ], **g**, **qw** (kw) [kʷ]
- **s**, **z**
- **gr** (somewhere between g and ch) [ɣ]
- **x** (ch)
- **xr** (hard š, somewhere between š and ř) [ṣ]
- **h**, **y** (j), **l**

Syllabic structure is as follows: CV, CVn

Words in the language:
- Walk, road – **Njei**
- End - **Goo**
- Basket – **Zuon**
- Human person – **Mee**
- Young - **Zei**
- Not to move, to exist, to be like a hill – **Lei**
- Dwelling - **Qwan**
- Fire as an element – **Xio**
- Five - **Qwee**
- Tree fruit - **Hui**
- To be friends - **Gra**
- Grass, green – **Quo**
- Large - **Mon**
- 3rd person pronoun – **Lan**
- To call, to send - **Grui**
- Wall - **Pue**
- Change – **Xraa**

...

If a word is missing, you have several options: edit an existing one (however you want), or come up with another word (any). Just please write down the new words here in the dictionary (or anywhere in the materials) and comment on any modifications (what exactly the modified word means, etc.).

Appendix 3: Language outline B

- in bold are the sounds in the language
- in parentheses is the equivalent pronunciation in Czech
- in square brackets is the exact pronunciation in IPA (if there is no accurate Czech equivalent)

Vowels (V):
- **a**, **e**, **i**, **o**, **u**
- **ia** [ja], **ie** [je], **io** [jo], **iu** [ju]
- **ai** [aj], **ei** [ej], **oi** [oj], **ui** [uj]

Consonants (C):
- **m**, **n**, **ń** (ň)
- **p**, **b**, **t**, **d**, **k/c** (in the beginning of words written as c, otherwise as k), **g**
- **f**, **v**, **s**, **z**

- **ç** (soft, lispy s) [ɕ]
- **ż** (soft, lispy ž) [ʑ]
- **cs** (č), **h** (ch), **r, l**

Syllabic structure is as follows: VC, CV, CVC

Words in the language:
- Walk, road - **Piaruń**
- End - **Sartoh**
- Basket – **Żivie**
- Human person - **Faiç**
- Young – **Neimeń**
- Not to move, to exist, to be like a hill – **Daži**
- Dwelling - **Caç**
- Fire as an element - **Csurań**
- Five - **Oitar**
- Tree fruit – **Csadaç**
- To be friends – **Aviat**
- Grass, green - **Doiva**
- Large - **Dacsia**
- 3rd person pronoun – **Pis**
- To call, to send - **Ruhaż**
- Wall – **Gażacs**
- Change - **Uńal**

...

If a word is missing, you have several options: edit an existing one (however you want), or come up with another word (any). Just please write down the new words here in the dictionary (or anywhere in the materials) and comment on any modifications (what exactly the modified word means, etc.).

Appendix 4: Final questionnaire

1. If you were being taught about case, would you find studying it by constructing a language interesting? Rate yourself from 1 (definitely agree) to 5 (definitely disagree):

         1   2   3   4   5

2. Do you think that thanks to the construction of case you better understand how language grammar works? Rate yourself from 1 (definitely agree) to 5 (definitely disagree):

         1   2   3   4   5

3. To which extent do you think you understand the term "case"? Do you think you know how it works inside the grammatical structure of language? Rate yourself from 1 (definitely agree) to 5 (definitely disagree):

         1   2   3   4   5

4. Which of these statements you consider to be correct? (circle one or more answers)

   Case (generally, not in any specific language):
   a. marks the relation between a noun and a verb
   b. marks the relation between a noun and a preposition
   c. marks the relation between a noun and another noun
   d. marks the time of the activity (present, future etc.)

e. marks the person: whether the activity is being performed by them, you or me
f. marks the mutual relation between a noun and an adjective
g. marks the relations between words in a sentence
h. appears on nouns
i. appears on pronouns
j. appears on verbs
k. may appear at adverbs
l. may substitute adjectives
m. may in certain languages be used to create a question or an imperative sentence
n. may mark the subject or the object of a sentence
o. may mark quantity
p. may mark a gender (feminine, masculine, etc.)
q. may mark ownership
r. may mark the way an activity is performed – either once or continuously
s. may mark the subject and the object of a sentence
t. may change internal properties of words
u. may mark a location
v. may mark whether the sentence is indicative or e.g., interrogative
w. may mark a manner and a direction of a movement
x. may connect with prepositions
y. a case in one language may be substituted by a preposition in another language
z. a case may mark various relations/attributes in different contexts

5. Which of these statements about case do you consider to be correct? (circle one or more answers)
aa. on one word there can be more cases at once
bb. certain languages substitute case with something else, e.g., prepositions
cc. a case suffix may be merged with another grammatical category
dd. morphological case is a case which can be determined from the form of the word
ee. syntactic case is a case which can be determined from the context of a sentence (word order, a certain sentence particle)
ff. every language has case
gg. certain languages only have morphological case
hh. languages may distinguish between up to several dozens of cases
ii. certain languages may not have case at all
jj. in each language, each word can have no more than one case
kk. an adjective may take the case of the noun it is related to (that which it is dependent on)

6. How would you define case? (try to be as formal as possible)

Appendix 5: Questionnaire answers

Table 1: Introductory: participants 1–4

	part. 1	part. 2	part. 3	part. 4
setting	A	A	B	B
q. 1	male	male	male	female
q. 2	19-26	26+	26+	19-26
q. 3	M.A. IT	M.A. education, English	B.A. English and literature	B.A. English and literature
q. 4	Czech	Czech	Czech	Czech
q. 5	English	English	English	English
q. 6	Russian, German	German	French, Spanish	German, Chinese
q. 7 (a/b)	0/0	0/4,5	0/4	0/3
q. 8	4	2	2	2

Table 2: Introductory: participants 5–9

	part. 5	part. 6	part. 7	part. 8	part. 9
setting	A	B	B	A	A
q. 1	female	male	male	male	female
q. 2	19-26	19-26	26+	26+	19-26
q. 3	M.A. history of art	B.A., M.A. chemistry	B.A. management	not a student	B.A.
q. 4	Hungarian	Slovak	Czech	Slovak	Russian
q. 5	Slovak, English	English	English	English	Czech, English
q. 6	Portuguese	German, French, Latin	Spanish, Chinese	German, Dutch	French, Latvian, Chinese, Japanese
q. 7 (a/b)	0/0	0/0	0/5 (Chinese)	0/0	3/0
q. 8	2	2	1	2	3

Table 3: Final

	part. 1	part. 2	part. 3	part. 4	part. 5	part. 6	part. 7	part. 8	part. 9
q. 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
q. 2	1	2	3	3	2	1	2	3	1
q. 3	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2

Appendix 6: Translated model sentences

GROUP 1

Participant 1 (A)
(8)   a. *Bua quohei leihei njei njeiteen meeme kuisepohei qwandehei zax*
        bua quo-hei   lei-hei   njei njei-teen meeme kuisepo-hei
        ELA green-LAT   hill-LAT   go   road-INS ALL   ITRT-LAT
        qwan-de-hei   zax
        house-MASC.PL-LAT   PAST
        'From the green hill they went down along the road (up to) between the houses.'
    b. *Mio qwanso gra puexre*
        mio   qwan-so   gra   pue-xre
        3SG.FEM house-POSS   be.friendly   wall-COMP
        'Her house is as friendly as a wall.'
    c. *Duan pai monkaaso qwanso xio poonio leigraax*
        duan pai   monkaa-so   qwan-so   xio   poonio lei-graax
        inside 3SG.MASC big-POSS   house-POSS   burn   on   hill-LOC
        'In his big house on the hill, there is a fire.'
    d. *Xoose gradehei xio njeidio bua leihei zax*
        xoose   gra-de-hei   xio   njei-dio bua   lei-hei   zax
        COM   friend-MASC.PL-LAT fire   go-CAUS ELA   hill-LAT   PAST
        'Together with friends, they went out of the house onto the lawn due to the fire.'
    e. *Paiqwue! To grui quoteen mioqwueso*
        pai-qwue   to   grui   quo-teen   mio-qwue-so
        3SG.MASC-young.AN PERF   call   grass-INS 3SG.FEM-young.AN-POSS
        '"Boy!" His girl called across the lawn.'
    f. *Paiqwue xiodio bua monnooxeten paiqwuexeten meeme monkaaxeten paixeten zax*
        pai-qwue   xio-dio   bua   monnoo-xeten
        3SG.MASC-young.AN   fire-CAUS   ELA   small-TRANS 3SG.MASC-
        pai-qwue-xeten   meeme monkaa-xeten   pai-xeten   zax
        young.AN-TRANS ALL   big-TRANS   3SG.MASC-TRANS PAST
        'He turned from a young boy into a big man thanks to the fire.'
    g. *Maido qwangraax lei mio demaido quograax huigraax*
        maido   qwan-graax   lei   mio   demaido   quo-graax   hui-graax
        by   house-LOC   sit   3SG.FEM   in.front.of green-LOC   fruit-LOC
        'By a little house sits a woman opposite green apples.'
    h. *Mio lelei moiso meeme meemegraax puegraax zax*
        mio lelei   moi-so   meeme   meeme-graax pue-graax   zax
        3SG.FEM NEG-be   end   ALL-LOC   wall-LOC   PAST
        'She went without her wife up to the end of the wall.'
    i. *Mioqwue qweeso huiso quo quoxre*
        mio-qwue   qwee-so   hui-so   quo   quo-xre
        3SG.FEM-young.AN five-POSS   fruit-POSS   green grass-COMP
        'A girl has five pieces of fruit as green as grass.'

j. *Mioqwue grui duan zuongraax huino meeme magrainhei paiqwuehei*

mio-qwue	grui	duan	zuon-graax	hui-no	meeme
3SG.FEM-young.AN	send	inside	basket-LOC	fruit-FEM.PL	ALL

magrain-hei	pai-qwue-hei
each-LAT	3SG.MASC-young.AN-LAT

'The girl sent fruit in a basket for each young man.'

Participant 2 (A)

(9) a. *Quota-pa Leian-pa Ze Njene saa-Njeiaa pa-me-Qwanne.*

Quo-ta-pa	Leian-pa	Ze	Nje-ne	saa-Njeiaa	pa-me-Qwan-ne
green-ADJ-ABL	hill-ABL	PERF	go-PL	PROL-road	TERM-ITRT-house-PL

'From the green hill they went down along the road (up to) between the houses.'

b. *Laae Qwan Lei Grata-Pue.*

Laa-e	Qwan	Lei	Gra-ta-Ø-Pue
3SG.FEM-POSS	house	be	friendly-ADJ-SIM-wall

'Her house is as friendly as a wall.'

c. *Lane zuo-Monta zuo-Qwan Xionai saa-Leian.*

Lan-e	zuo-Mon-ta	zuo-Qwan	Xion-ai	saa-Leian
3SG.MASC-PL	INE-big-ADJ	INE-house	burn-V	SUPE-hill

'In his big house on the hill, there is a fire.'

d. *Gruo Grane Xroonai Xion Ze Njene-zuo Qwan-zuo saa-Quo.*

Gruo	Gra-ne	Xroon-ai	Xion	Ze	Nje-ne-zuo	Qwan-zuo	saa-Quo
COM	friend-PL	because-V	fire	PERF	go-PL-ELA	house-ELA	SUBL-grass

'Together with friends, they went out of the house onto the lawn due to the fire.'

e. *XMontaMeeLan! Laa Ze Grui kaa-Quo Lane XMontaMeeLaa.*

XMontaMeeLan	Laa	Ze	Grui	kaa-Quo	Lan-e
boy	3SG.FEM	PERF	call	PER-grass	3SG.MASC-POSS

XMontaMeeLaa
girl

'"Boy!" His girl called across the lawn.'

f. *Zeita-zuo XMontaMeeLan-zuo Xroonai Ze XrLei pa-Monta pa-MeeLan.*

Zei-ta-zuo	XMontaMeeLan-zuo	Xroon-ai	Xion	Ze	XrLei
young-ADJ-EXE	boy-EXE	because-V	fire	PERF	turn.into

pa-Mon-ta	pa-MeeLan
TRANS-big-ADJ	TRANS-man

'He turned from a young boy into a big man thanks to the fire.'

g. *XMonte-me Qwan-me Leue kaa-Quota kaa-Huine.*

XMonte-me	Qwan-me	Leue	kaa-Quo-ta	kaa-Hui-ne
small-ADE	house-ADE	sit	opposite-green-ADJ	opposite-fruit-PL

'By a little house sits a woman opposite green apples.'

h. *Laa Lei Laane XMeeLaa pa-Goo pa-Pue.*

Laa	Lei	Laan-e	X-MeeLaa	pa-Goo	pa-Pue
3SG.FEM	be	3.SG.FEM-POSS	PRIV-woman	TERM-end	TERM-wall

'She went without her wife up to the end of the wall.'

i. *XMontaMeeLaae Qwee Huine Quota-Quo.*

XMontaMeeLaa-e	Qwee	Hui-ne	Quo-ta-Ø-Quo
girl-POSS	five	fruit-PL	green-ADJ-SIM-grass

'A girl has five pieces of fruit as green as grass.'

    j. *XMontaMeeLaa Ze Grui zuo-Zuon Huine UiXMontaMeeLangue.*

XMontaMeeLaa	Ze	Grui	zuo-Zuon	Hui-ne	Ui-XMontaMeeLan-gue
girl	PERF	send	INE-basket	fruit-PL	each-boy-DAT.

       'The girl sent fruit in a basket for each young man.'

Participant 3 (B)

(10) a. *Za doiva dażini piaruńruos aif gańal caç.*

za	doiva	dażi-ni	piaruń-ru-os	aif	gańal	caç
from	green	hill-GEN	go-PERF-PL	up.to	between	house

       'From the green hill they went down along the road (up to) between the houses.'

    b. *Pistid aviat caçiul oda çizi gażacs.*

pis-tid	aviat	caç-iul	od-a	çizi	gażacs
POSS-3SG.FEM	friendly	house-ADJ	be-PRES	as	wall

       'Her house is as friendly as a wall.'

    c. *Ta pistud dacsia caçaip vat daži csura.*

ta	pis-tud	dacsia	caç-aip	vat	daži	csur-a
inside	POSS-3SG.MASC	big	house-LOC	on	hill	burn-PRES

       'In his big house on the hill, there is a fire.'

    d. *Dażido mo aviatis uńol csurań piaru za caç az doiva.*

dażido	mo	aviat-is	uńol	csurań	piar-u	za	caç
be.together	with	friend-with	because	fire	go-PERF	from	house

az	doiva
on	lawn

       'Together with friends, they went out of the house onto the lawn due to the fire.'

    e. *Neimeńtud! Ruhu uńaluń doiva pistud neimeńtid.*

neimeń-tud	ruh-u	uńaluń	doiva	pis-tud
young.person-3SG.MASC	call-PERF	across	grass	POSS-3SG.MASC

neimeń-tid
young.person-3SG.FEM

       '"Boy!" His girl called across the lawn.'

    f. *Ha neimeńtud uńol csurań uńaltud ah dacsia faiçtudni.*

ha	neimeń-tud	uńol	csurań	uńal-tud	ah
from	young.person-3SG.MASC	thanks.to	fire	turn-3SG.MASC	into

dacsia	faiç-tud-ni
big	person-3SG.MASC-ACC

       'He turned from a young boy into a big man thanks to the fire.'

    g. *Uk caç mana faiçtid uńalal doiva csadoivaiumos.*

uk	caç	man-a	faiç-tid	uńalal	doiva	csadoiva-ium-os
by	house	sit-PRES	person-3SG.FEM	opposite	green	apple-DAT-PL

       'By a little house sits a woman opposite green apples.'

    h. *Odu sarodu pistid faiçtid aif vat sartoh gażacs.*

od-u	sarodu	pis-tid	faiç-tid	aif	vat	sartoh	gażacs
be-PERF	without	POSS-3SG.FEM	person-3SG.FEM	up.to	on	end	wall

       'She went without her wife up to the end of the wall.'

    i. *Neimeńtid vofa oitar doiva csadaçiuzos çizi doiva.*

neimeń-tid	vof-a	oitar	doiva	csadaç-iuz-os	çizi	doiva
young.person-3SG.FEM	have-PRES	five	green	fruit-GEN-PL	as	grass

       'A girl has five pieces of fruit as green as grass.'

j. *Neimeńtid ruhu ta żivie csadaços hu faiços neimeńtudnios.*
neimeń-tid   ruh-u   ta   żivie csadaç-os   hu   faiços
young.person-3SG.FEM send-PERF   in   basket fruit-PL   for   each
neimeń-tud-ni-os
young.person-3SG.MASC-GEN-PL
'The girl sent fruit in a basket for each young man.'

Participant 4 (B)

(11) a. *Pise dedoivane dedażi piaruńtele piaruńah zuikaçkeże.*
pis-e-Ø   de-doiva-ne   de-dażi   piaruń-te-le   piaruń-ah
3-PL-NOM ABL-green-ADJ ABL-hill   go-V.PL-PERF road-SUPE
zui-kaç-keż-e.
TERM-house-ITRT-PL
'From the green hill they went down along the road (up to) between the houses.'

b. *Pisruç caç aviatneti ńegażacs.*
pis-ruç   caç-Ø   aviat-ne-ti-Ø   ńe-gażacs
3-POSS   house-NOM   friend-ADJ-V.SG-PRES   SIM-wall
'Her house is as friendly as a wall.'

c. *Pisruç dacsiane caç dażah csurańti.*
pis-ruç   dacsia-ne   caç-Ø   daż-ah   csurań-ti-Ø
3-POSS   big-ADJ   house-NOM hill-SUPE   fire-V.SG-PRES
'In his big house on the hill, there is a fire.'

d. *Pise fiacs aviate cucsurań piaruńtele dekaç zuidoiva.*
pis-e-Ø   fiacs   aviat-e   cu-csurań   piaruń-te-le   de-kaç   zui-doiva
3-PL-NOM COM   friend-PL CAUS-fire   go-V.PL-PERF   ABL-house TERM-lawn
'Together with friends, they went out of the house onto the lawn due to the fire.'

e. *Neimeńoi! Pisruç neimeń ruhażtili keżdoiva.*
neimeń-oi   pis-ruç   neimeń-Ø   ruhaż-ti-li   keż-doiva
young.person-VOC 3-POSS young.person-NOM call-V.SG-PERF   PER-lawn
'"Boy!" His girl called across the lawn.'

f. *Cucsurań neimeńne neimeń uńaltili zuidacsiane zuifaiç.*
cu-csurań   neimeń-ne neimeń-Ø   uńal-ti-li
CAUS-fire   young-ADJ young.person-NOM turn.into-V.SG-PERF
zui-dacsia-ne   zui-faiç
TRANS-big-ADJ   TRANS-adult.person
'He turned from a young boy into a big man thanks to the fire.'

g. *Caços faiç dażiti keżdoivane keżcsadaçare.*
caç-os   faiç-Ø   dażi-ti-Ø   keż-doiva-ne
house-ADE adult.person-NOM   sit-V.SG-PRES   opposite-green-ADJ
keż-csadaçar-e.
opposite-apple-PL
'By a little house sits a woman opposite green apples.'

h. *Pis depisruç defaiçar piaruńtili zuigażacsah zuisartohah.*
pis-Ø de-pis-ruç de-faiçar   piaruń-ti-li   zui-gażacs-ah
3-NOM ABE-3-POSS ABE-wife   go-V.SG-PERF TERM-wall-SUPL
zui-sartoh-ah.
TERM-end-SUPL
'She went without her wife up to the end of the wall.'

   i. *Neimeń fiacsti naoitar nadoivane nacsadaçe.*
     neimeń-Ø   fiacs-ti-Ø   na-oitar na-doiva-ne   na-csadaç-e.
     young.person-NOM have-V.SG.-PRES ACC-five ACC-green-ADJ   ACC-fruit-PL
     'A girl has five pieces of fruit as green as grass. '

   j. *Neimeń ruhażtili nacsadaçe voživi zuiżarom zuineimeń.*
     neimeń-Ø   ruhaż-ti-li   na-csadaç-e vo-żivi   zui-żarom
     young.person-NOM send-V.SG-PERF   ACC-fruit-PL INE-basket   TERM-each
     zui-neimeń.
     TERM-young.person
     'The girl sent fruit in a basket for each young man.'

GROUP 2

Participant 5 (A)

(12) a. *Dui neto lei njeit dio njei paad lqwanx.*
     dui   neto   lei   njei-t   dio   njei   paad   lqwan-x
     from   green hill go-PERF   along road between   house-PL
     'From the green hill they went down along the road (up to) between the houses.'

   b. *Yon lqwan grak negra zua pue.*
     yo-n   lqwan grak   ne-gra   zua   pue
     3SG-POSS house be   ADJ-friendly as   wall
     'Her house is as friendly as a wall.'

   c. *Nuo yon nemon lqwan nenj lei xiodoo.*
     nuo yo-n   ne-mon   lqwan nenj lei   xiodoo
     in 3SG-POSS   ADJ-big   house on   hill   burn
     'In his big house on the hill, there is a fire.'

   d. *Teilo koo gra zech xiodoo njeit koon lqwan nenj quog.*
     teilo   koo   gra   zech   xiodoo njei-t   koon   lqwan
     together with friends because fire   go-PERF from   house
     nenj quog
     on   lawn
     'Together with friends, they went out of the house onto the lawn due to the fire.'

   e. *Beeg! Gruit hey quog yon njuo.*
     beeg   grui-t   hey   quog   yo-n   njuo
     boy   call-PERF across lawn   3SG-POSS   girl
     '"Boy!" His girl called across the lawn.'

   f. *Koon nezei beeg neiba xiodoo xraa tui nemon beege.*
     koon ne-zei   beeg neiba   xiodoo xraa   tui   ne-mon   beege
     from ADJ-young boy thanks.to fire   turn.into to   ADJ-big   man
     'He turned from a young boy into a big man thanks to the fire.'

   g. *Nj lqwan meiho xei ai nenetox ziox.*
     nj   lqwan meiho xei   ai   ne-neto-x   zio-x
     by house sit   woman   opposite ADJ-green-PL apple-PL
     'By a little house sits a woman opposite green apples.'

   h. *Grakt ba yon xei nenj goo pue.*
     grak-t   ba   yo-n   xei   nenj goo   pue
     be-PERF   without   3SG-POSS woman   on   end   wall
     'She went without her wife up to the end of the wall.'

   i.   *Njuo loo qwee hui neneto zua quo.*

njuo	loo	qwee	hui	ne-netozua	quo	
girl	have	five	fruit	ADJ-green	as	grass

       'A girl has five pieces of fruit as green as grass.'

   j.   *Njuo quit nuo zuon zahuix yoxn xroo beegx.*

njuo	qui-t	nuo	zuon	zahui-x	yoxn	xroo	beeg-x
girl	send-PERF	in	basket	fruit-PL	for	each	boy-PL

       'The girl sent fruit in a basket for each young man.'

Participant 6 (B)

(13) a. *Pias fopiaruńei diedoiva boit-idan piaruń-ton aitem veis gażov-pon.*

pias	fo-piaruń-ei	die-doiva	boit-idan	piaruń-ton
3PL	V-go-PL.PERF	ADJ-green	hill-INAN.ABL	road-INAN.PER

aitem	veis	gażov-pon
between	PL	house-INAN.ALL

      'From the green hill they went down along the road (up to) between the houses.'

   b. *Pissie gażov dażia fur fonaviat mal gażacs.*

pis-sie	gażov	dażi-a	fur	fon-aviat	mal	gażacs
3PL-POSS	house	be-SG.PRES	COMP	V-friendly	COMP	wall

      'Her house is as friendly as a wall.'

   c. *Pis focsurań pissie diedacsia gażov-dem boit-idem.*

pis	fo-csurań	pis-sie	die-dacsia	gażov-dem	boit-idem
3SG	V-burn	3SG.POSS	ADJ-big	house-INAN.LOC	hill-INAN.LOC

      'In his big house on the hill, there is a fire.'

   d. *Pias diedaviat robisio-rem piaruńei cusha diedacsia csurańroi gażov-dan.*

pias	died-aviat	robisio-rem	piaruń-ei	cusha	die-dacsia
3PL	ADJ-friendly	group-MASC.LOC	go-PL.PERF	because	ADJ.big

csurań-roi	gażov-dan
fire-PREP	house-INAN.ABL

      'Together with friends, they went out of the house onto the lawn due to the fire.'

   e. *Dieneimeń fait!, pissie dieneimeń faiç ruhażai doiva-ton.*

die-neimeń	fait	pis-sie	die-neimeń	faiç	ruhaż-ai	doiva-ton
ADJ-young	man	3SG-POSS	ADJ-young	woman	call-SG.PERF	lawn-INAN.PER

      '"Boy!" His girl called across the lawn.'

   f. *Pis fonuńalai cusha diedacsia csurańroi dieneimeń fait-iran diedacsia fait-imon.*

pis	fon-uńal-ai	cusha	die-dacsia	csurań-roi	die-neimeń
3SG	V-turn.into-SG.PERF	CAUS	ADJ-big	fire-PREP	ADJ-young

fait-iran	die-dacsia	fait-imon
man-MASC.ABL	ADJ-big	man-MASC.TRANS

      'He turned from a young boy into a big man thanks to the fire.'

   g. *Faiç deketa gażov-dem om csomt veis diedoiva csadaçroi.*

faiç	deket-a	gażov-dem	om	csomt	veis	die-doiva
woman	sit-SG.PRES	house-INAN.LOC	ADE	opposite	PL	ADJ-green

csadaç-roi
apple-PREP

      'By a little house sits a woman opposite green apples.'

   h. *Pis dażiai busa pissie faiçroi gażacs sartoh-pon.*
      pis   daži-ai   busa   pis-sie   faiç-roi gażacs sartoh-pon
      3SG be-SG.PERF without 3SG-POSS woman-PREP wall end-INAN.ALL
      'She went without her wife up to the end of the wall.'

   i. *Faiç roiża oitar veis csadaç fur diedoiva mal doiva.*
      faiç   roiż-a   oitar veis csadaç fur   die-doiva mal   doiva
      woman have-SG.PRES five PL   fruit COMP ADJ-green COMP grass
      'A girl has five pieces of fruit as green as grass.'

   j. *Dieneimeń faiç ruhażai csadaç żivie-dem cieçilo dieneimeń fait-mon.*
      die-neimeń faiç   ruhaż-ai   csadaç żivie-dem   cieçilo
      ADJ-young woman send-SG.PERF fruit   basket-INAN.LOC each
      die-neimeń   fait-mon
      ADJ-young   man-MASC.ALL
      'The girl sent fruit in a basket for each young man.'

Participant 7 (B)

(14) a. *Ādoivan dażin piaruńala caçtar.*
      ā-doiva   daż-in   piaruń-ala   caç-tar
      ABL-green   hill-ABL   go-PERF   house-between
      'From the green hill they went down along the road (up to) between the houses.'

   b. *Se caç aviata gażacsē.*
      se   caç   aviat-a   gażacs-ē
      3SG.POSS house friendly-PRES   wall-as
      'Her house is as friendly as a wall.'

   c. *Sen dacsiar caçn dażin csurańil.*
      se-n   dacsia-r   caç-n   daż-in csurań-il
      3SG.POSS-in big-ADJ   house-in   hill-on burn-V
      'In his big house on the hill, there is a fire.'

   d. *Krom aviçyō uńal csurań piaruńala ācaçin doivan.*
      krom   aviç-yō   uńal   csurań   piaruń-ala ā-caç-in   doiva-n
      together friend-PL because fire   go-PERF   ABL-house-ABL lawn-on
      'Together with friends, they went out of the house onto the lawn due to the fire.'

   e. *Bor! Ruhażala fru doiva se dul.*
      bor   ruhaż-ala   fru   doiva   se   dul
      boy   call-PERF   across lawn   3SG.POSS   girl
      '"Boy!" His girl called across the lawn.'

   f. *Āneimeńer borin uńal csurań uńala dacsiar manuç.*
      ā-neimeń-er   bor-in   uńal   csurań uńal-a   dacsia-r   manuç
      ABL-young-ADJ boy-ABL thanks.to fire   turn.into-PRES big-ADJ   man
      'He turned from a young boy into a big man thanks to the fire.'

   g. *Caçena sattila dulman fru doivayō csadaçyō.*
      caç-ena sattil-a   dulman fru   doiva-yō   csadaç-yō
      house-u sit-PRES   woman opposite green-PL   apple-PL
      'By a little house sits a woman opposite green apples.'

   h. *Bhavala fin se dulman sartohn gażacsen.*
      bhav-ala fin   se   dulman sartoh-n   gażacs-en
      be-PERF without 3SG.POSS woman   end-on   wall-on
      'She went without her wife up to the end of the wall.'

    i. *Dul aha oitar csadaçyō doivar.*
      dul   ah-a   oitar   csadaç-yō   doiva-r
      girl   have-PRES five   fruit-PL   green-ADJ
      'A girl has five pieces of fruit as green as grass.'

    j. *Dul ruhażala żivien csadaçyō para sabē neimeńer bor.*
      dul   ruhaż-ala   żivi-en   csadaç-yō para sabē   neimeń-er   bor
      girl   send-PERF basket-v fruit-PL   for each young-ADJ boy
      'The girl sent fruit in a basket for each young man.'

Participant 8 (A)

(15) a. *Meelanzaa njeinbaa xroon leiquo ye la zuizoo qwanne beibee.*
       meelanzaa njei-n-baa   xroo-n   lei-quo   ye   la   zuizoo
       3PL   go-PL-PERF ELA-MASC hill-green   ALL up.to ITRT
       qwan-ne   beibee
       house-PL   along.road
       'From the green hill they went down along the road (up to) between the houses.'

    b. *Meelanza qwan kai pue grasuo.*
       meelanza qwan kai   pue   gra-suo
       3SG.FEM house as   wall   friendly-ADJ
       'Her house is as friendly as a wall.'

    c. *Meelanon qwanmonmon lua lei xioxio.*
       meelanon qwan-monmon   lua   lei   xioxio-Ø
       3SG.MASC house-big   on   hill   burn-PRES
       'In his big house on the hill, there is a fire.'

    d. *Meelanzaa njeinbaa meesa granne xroon qwan ye quo xiohio.*
       meelanzaa njei-n-baa meesa gran-ne   xroo-n   qwan ye   quo
       3PL   go-PL-PERF COM friend-PL ELA-MASC house ALL lawn
       xio-hio
       fire-CAUS
       'Together with friends, they went out of the house onto the lawn due to the fire.'

    e. *Meenonsoo!, meelanza gruibaa meelannjei meenta zuizoo quo.*
       meenon-soo meelanza grui-baa   meelan-njei meenta zuizoo quo
       man-VOC   3SG.FEM   call-PERF   3SG-POSS   woman ITRT   lawn
       '"Boy!" His girl called across the lawn.'

    f. *Meelanon xraabaa xroon meenonzei ye meenonmonmon xiohio.*
       meelanon xraa-baa   xroo-n   meenon-zei ye meenon-monmon
       3SG.MASC turn.into-PERF ELA-MASC man-young ALL man-big
       xio-hio
       fire-CAUS
       'He turned from a young boy into a big man thanks to the fire.'

    g. *Meelanza meenta lei qwue zui qwan njoo sahuixoquo.*
       meelanza meenta lei-Ø   qwue zui   qwan njoo   sahuixo-quo
       3SG.FEM woman sit-PRES   by   small house opposite apple-green
       'By a little house sits a woman opposite green apples.'

    h. *Meelanza la lua goo pue gaa meentanjei.*
       meelanza la   lua   goo   pue   gaa   meenta-njei
       3SG.FEM up.to on   end   wall   without   woman-POSS
       'She went without her wife up to the end of the wall.'

    i. *Meelanza meenta qwee kai quo huiquozeen.*

meelanza	meenta	qwee	kai	quo	hui-quo-zeen-Ø
3SG.FEM	woman	five	as	grass	fruit-green-have-PRES

      'A girl has five pieces of fruit as green as grass.'

    j. *Meelanza meenta gruibaa huinono yehe zuon leelo goozo meenon.*

meelanza	meenta	grui-baa	huinono	yehe	zuon	leelo	goozo	meenon
3SG.FEM	woman	send-PERF	fruit	INE	basket	for	each	man

      'The girl sent fruit in a basket for each young man.'

PARTICIPANT 9 (A)

(16) a. *Lei quo ko njex njei tui meeqwan zon pwa oo.*

lei	quo	ko	nje-x	njei	tui	meeqwan	zon	pwa	oo
hill	green	from	go-PERF	road	along	house	PL	between	up.to

      'From the green hill they went down along the road (up to) between the houses.'

    b. *Lang qwanmee meegra puepuo.*

lan-g	qwanmee	meegra	pue-puo.
3SG-FEM	house	friendly	wall-COMP

      'Her house is as friendly as a wall.'

    c. *Lān qwanmeē mon xeinja leī.*

lān-Ø	qwanmeē	mon	xei-nja	leī
3SG.LOC-MASC	house.LOC	big	burn-PRES.PROG	hill.LOC

      'In his big house on the hill, there is a fire.'

    d. *Meegra zon paa ui meeqwan wo gooquō njex xioqwanaa.*

meegra	zon	paa	ui	meeqwan	wo	gooquō	nje-x
friend	PL	together	with	house	from	lawn.LOC	go-PERF

xioqwan-aa
fire-CAUS

      'Together with friends, they went out of the house onto the lawn due to the fire.'

    e. *Meezei! Lan meezeig gruix gooquo pui.*

meezei	lan-Ø	meezei-g	grui-x	gooquo	pui
boy	3SG-MASC	girl-FEM	call-PERF	lawn	across

      '"Boy!" His girl called across the lawn.'

    f. *Meezei zei no xrax meemon go xioqwanee.*

meezei	zei	no	xra-x	meemon
boy	young	from	change.oneself-PERF	man

go	xioqwan-ee
TRANS	fire-CAUS

      'He turned from a young boy into a big man thanks to the fire.'

    g. *Meemong lanja qwanmee o huisai zon quo lue.*

meemon-g	la-nja	qwanmee	o	huisai	zon	quo	lue
woman-FEM	sit-PRES.PROG	house	by	apple	PL	green	opposite

      'By a little house sits a woman opposite green apples.'

    h. *Meex lang meemang guo goō puo oo.*

mee-x	lan-g	meeman-g	guo	goō	puo	oo
be-PERF	3SG-FEM	woman-FEM	without	wall	end.LOC	up.to

      'She went without her wife up to the end of the wall.'

i. *Meezeig za qwee hui quo quopio.*

meezei-g	za-Ø	qwee	hui	quo	quo-pio
girl-FEM	have-PRES	five	fruit	green	grass-COMP

'A girl has five pieces of fruit as green as grass.'

j. *Meezeig gruix huilue zon zuōn meezei zon to ai.*

meezei-g	grui-x	huilue	zon	zuōn	meezei	zon	to	ai
girl-FEM	send-PERF	fruit	PL	basket.LOC	boy	PL	each	for

'The girl sent fruit in a basket for each young man.'