

# **Denden**

**Boudewijn Rempt**

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by Boudewijn Rempt

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# Preface

## 1. Acknowledgments

# Chapter 1. Introduction

Denden is the common language spoken on the Northern Hemisphere of Andal, within the area delineated by the former boundaries of the Charyan empire. In the Charyan Empire a considerable linguistic diversity reigned from the beginning, but a *lingua franca* soon sprang up. This *lingua franca* was Denden, which however did not supplant the other languages.

Denden never was a prestigious literary language, that place was taken by Classical Charyan, *Den'Wenray*, which also served as the common language of the imperial bureaucracy. In religious matters Archaic Charyan, *Den'Harulon*, reigned supreme. Elegant poetry was written in Old Charyan, *Den'yunilai*, actually an archaizing form of an eastern dialect of Denden. On stage the Broian stage language, *Den'fenqar*, was used. And of course, in every direction of the compass a local language was spoken, often termed *Den'poim*, or Peoples' Tongue. All these languages were related to each other, and apart from these related languages, an almost countless number of unrelated, indigenous languages were spoken.

The function of Denden within this linguistic area was to serve as a common language for the common people. Travellers could make themselves understood almost everywhere. Cheap literature was written in Denden and could be read by everyone who knew his letters. Denden literature actually enjoyed some popularity whenever the power of the emperor was at low-tide, as it was during the reign of *Emperor Rordal* ([http://www.valdyas.org/andal/peoples\\_and\\_places/people/emperor\\_rordal.html](http://www.valdyas.org/andal/peoples_and_places/people/emperor_rordal.html)) In larger cities, with their varied ethnic make-up, Denden was used even in conversation between neighbours. A servant from the north would be commanded in Denden by her southern master.

## 1.1. The Charyan people

This grammar tries to pin down the language synchronically, as it was used during the reign of *emperor Rordal* ([http://www.valdyas.org/andal/peoples\\_and\\_places/people/emperor\\_rordal.html](http://www.valdyas.org/andal/peoples_and_places/people/emperor_rordal.html)), around 1846. In that period, a large amount of Denden literature was written, presumably because the weak position of the emperor meant a corresponding weak position for Classical Charyan, while the division of the empire meant less contact with the east, the home of the poetic language, Old Charyan.

## 1.2. Methodological and theoretical assumptions of this grammar

This is a descriptive grammar, and as such does not concern itself overmuch with formal theory. What I try to follow is what *Dixon (1997)* calls the 'Basic Theory', and which every linguist will be able to understand.

## 1.3. Sources

I have been able to use two sources: first and foremost the Denden manuscripts from the collection in the British Museum, which were obtained in the 19th century by Dr. George Macartney from *Islam Akhun*(<http://idp.bl.uk/IDP/idpnews12.html>) in the Tarim basin (*Hopkirk 1986: 98-104*). The Institute of Oriental Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg has a number of highly important manuscripts, obtained by the intrepid Russian explorer Nikolai Petrovsky from the same source, amongst which the only known indigenous grammar. The manuscript data is especially important because the documents span nearly fourteen centuries and all mentioned Charyan languages, and a few other languages from Andal.

Secondly, in the cellar of Duke of Islington's library at Twincaster University, a sack filled with a large number of untitled tapes was found. Upon examination, it turned out that these tapes contain recordings of spoken Denden, Southern Colloquial, Northern Colloquial and a few other, as yet unidentified languages. Unfortunately, it is not known who made the recordings, when they were made, and exactly how and when they appeared in the library.

Of course, the theory has been advanced that these tapes are a hoax, meant to support the oft-doubted claims of the Akhun manuscripts. But the material is far too extensive and consistent to allow of this interpretation, and the only conclusion can be that, no matter how mysterious the origin, all Denden material is genuine and must be studied.

## 1.4. Previous work

The previous standard grammar of Denden (*Rempt 1992*), was published in 1992 and attempts a full description of Denden in all its facets. The present work attempts to provide a guide to the spoken Denden of Broi and the literary Denden as written during the reign of *emperor Rordal*([http://www.valdyas.org/andal/peoples\\_and\\_places/people/emperor\\_rordal.html](http://www.valdyas.org/andal/peoples_and_places/people/emperor_rordal.html)). An earlier work is *Astis* (*Astio 1881*).

## Chapter 2. Abbreviations

**Table 2-1. Abbreviations**

1	first person
2	second person
3	third person
ADESS	adessive
AFF	affective qualifier
AGN	nomen agentis
ALLA	allative
AUG	augmentative
COM	comitative
COMP	comparative
COP	copula
CRT	certainty aspectivizer
DAT	dative
DEL	delimitative
DIM	diminutive
DSP	despising attitudinal suffix
DST	distal deictic
DUP	reduplication
DUR	durative aspect
ELA	elative
ENU	enumerative
EXCL	exclamation
EXESS	exessive
EXP	experiential aspect
FLT	flattering qualifier
FRONT	frontive
FUT	future tense
FUT1	first future
GEN	genitive
HAB	habitual aspect
HGH	high grade honorific
HON	honorific attitudinal suffix
ILLA	illative
ILLA2	augmented illative
IMP	imperative qualifier
INAM	inanimate
INESS	inessive

INST	instrumental
INSTP	instrumental participle
INTRA	intrative
LGH	low grade honorific
LOC	locative particle
LOCP	locative participle
MGH	middle grade honorific
NEG	negativizer
NOM	nominalisation
OPT	optative qualifier
OREL	object relative pronoun
ORN	ornative
PART	partitive
PERLA	perlative
POSS	possessive (particle)
POST	postive
PRF	perfective
PRIV	privative
PRS	present tense
PT1	recent past, first preterite
PT2	near past, second preterite
PT3	distant past, third preterite
QP	question (affirmative answer expected)
REL	object relative pronoun
RFL	reflexive
RFUT	relative future
RPT	relative preterite
RTV	relative
SNEG	strong negative
SOC	sociative
SOC	sociative
SREL	subject relative pronoun
SUBESS	subessive
SUPER	superessive
TANG	tangentive
TEG	tegimentive
TOP	topicalisation
TRANS	translative
URGE	urgative particle
VHGH	very high grade honorific

f	female
p	plural number
poss	possessive (prefix)
s	singular number

# I. Phonology

# Chapter 3.

## II. Morphology

Morphology can be divided on semantic grounds in nominal and verbal morphology. Both nominal and verbal morphology are primarily expressed through the medium of affixation rather than paradigmatic suppletion.

There appears to be relatively little morphophonological alternation in the Denden paradigmas -- the alternation being essentially limited to the negative prefix <tau-> and tense, aspect and modal affixes of the verb.

# Chapter 4. Number

Denden has two numbers: singular (s) and plural (p). Singularity of number is unmarked and can indicate an absence of indication of number, thus be used in circumstances where the number is not known or relevant.

## Example 4-1. Unmarked for number

Koran ka yim yaday taudaxi korinzi tarna fentir yadirdir  
masker# nu kind F # # maar verlede#

daxininkoran tan qoron putsao  
# maskeraan # #

\_ 1

## Notes

1. Garalwüshir, line 13.

# Chapter 5. Cases and other adpositional particles

The place of the adpositions relative to the nominal head is not fixed in Denden and all adpositions can be used either as pre- or as postpositions.

Southern Colloquial Charyan has postpositions, while Northern Colloquial has prepositions, and whether the Denden adpositions are used prepositionally or postpositionally seems in some measure to be determined by the mother tongue of the speaker or author.

However, in the Denden as spoken in Broi, postpositionally used particles generally form a phonological unit with the head noun, while prepositionally used particles have a more independent status. It is interesting to note that Broian Denden is currently in a transitional phase, moving from an SVO to an SOV word order; it seems likely that the prepositional usage of particles is in part motivated by an analogy with verbal constructions, i.e. prepositionally placed particles can be interpreted as more verbal in nature.

Whether the postpositionally used case particles are in reality affixes or independent elements of the noun-phrase is a difficult question. As noted about, for instance, New Indo-Aryan (Masica 1991 : 212), “...the line between such analytic elements and agglutinative affixes is uncertain...” The Denden case particles are in, what Masica (op. cit.), at Zograph’s (1976) instigation, terms *paradigmatic contrasts*. The whole system of forming complex elements of noun phrases must be examined, especially when the analytical elements can just as well be analysed as suffixes, since they form, when one takes the stress patterns into account, a phonological unity with the head noun.

Adpositions often function as "case" particles (Blake 1994, 9-13), and we can distinguish between particles that indicate direct verbal arguments, such as the instrumental particle *hye* INST and the dative particle *lye* DAT (note that the core arguments, subject and direct object are not marked by any case particle), the particles indicating relationships between nominals, such as the genitive *oib* GEN or the possessive *lua* POSS, and locative particles, such as the locative *ar* LOC or the inessive particle *yo(murin)* INESS.

The following table presents all case particles:

**Table 5-1. Case Particles**

Verbal Arguments			
Name	Form	Label	Gloss
Instrumental	<i>hye</i>	INST	with
Dative	<i>lye</i>	DAT	to
Nominal Relationships			
Name	Form	Label	Gloss

<b>Nominal Relationships</b>			
<b>Name</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Label</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
Genitive	<i>oib</i>	GEN	of
Possessive	<i>lua</i>	POSS	of
Comparative	<i>logh</i>	COMP	like
Relative	<i>tan</i>	RTV	n/a
Ornative	<i>dax ~ daxa</i>	ORN	n/a
Sociative	<i>dandir</i>	SOC	together
Comitative	<i>quat</i>	COM	with
Enumerative	<i>y</i>	ENU	and
Privative	<i>tu</i>	PRIV	without, lacking
<b>Locational particles</b>			
<b>Name</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Label</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
Location			
Locative	<i>ar</i>	LOC	at
Proximal Locative	<i>yobal ~ yobar</i>	NLOC	close by
Interior			
Inessive	<i>yo(murin)</i>	INESS	in, inside
Exterior			
Adessive	<i>wau</i>	ADESS	at, close by, near
Exessive	<i>nil</i>	EXESS	out, outside
Position			
Frontive	<i>atal ~ atahl</i>	FRONT	in front of
Postive	<i>qe ~ ke ~ che</i>	POST	behind of
Intrative	<i>canuin ~ can</i>	INTRA	through, between
Tegimentive	<i>tayr</i>	TEG	around, covering
Superessive	<i>yüliš ~ yülish</i>	SUPER	on top of
Subessive	<i>naha</i>	SUBESS	under
Source			
Partitive	<i>cu ~ zu</i>	PART	from (amongst)
Elative	<i>o</i>	ELA	from (place)
Ablative	<i>ob</i>	ABLA	out, out of
Destination			
Illative	<i>ca</i>	ILLA	into, onto, inserting into
Augmented Illative	<i>cashe</i>	ILLA2	deeply into
Allative	<i>yohal</i>	ALLA	towards
Finalitive	<i>lya</i>	GOAL	towards
Path			
Translative	<i>swaran</i>	TRANS	through

Locational particles			
Name	Form	Label	Gloss
Perlative	<i>matan</i>	PERLA	(being or going) alongside
Tangentive	<i>par</i>	TANG	going along, while touching

## 5.1. Instrumental

*hye*

INST

The instrumental adposition *hye* INST marks an instrument distinct from the agent of the sentence. It can also indicate a cause or a comitative. However, the sociative particle *dandir* SOC is also used in a comitative sense, as is, of course, the comitative particle *y* COM. Causal clauses can be subordinated using the instrumental, but more often using the particle *tan* TAN.

The instrumental *hye* marks the instrument with which the agent of a sentence does something:

- . lananir.é hon ka, tau.layet, gerran mimir.ir hye layet.ju  
taste.PT1 after TOP NEG.tasty meat pepper.DUP INST tasty.CRT  
If you've tasted [it], [and it] isn't tasty, you will certainly  
make the meat tasty with peppers.
- . seri basuse seri hye ghijas!  
2sHGH wash 2sHGH INST shit  
You wash yourself with shit!
- . kaulon Denyal tiran.ini davain hye tyras.as e.da  
big\_house Denyal catch.HAB birds INST hand.DUP poss.3sMGH  
Denyal from the big house catches birds with his hands
- . koran hye ka yadir dox ga lyan ga  
veil INST TOP woman all NOM beautiful NOM  
With a veil, every woman is beautiful
- . chaka.hau rai semor e.dos hye!  
beat.IMP 3pLGG knife poss.1pMGH INST  
Let's beat them up with our knives!

In this example, *chaka* 'to beat' is used, and not *menar*, to cut, to indicate that this is a proper fight, not a knifing from behind.

- . soi hye sümzi ka, tan dasir hod'shulas ga, daha.  
wine INST drunk TOP TAN 3pFMGH head.mist NOM tomorrow  
They're drunk with wine, they'll have a misty head, tomorrow.

Due to the composite nature of Denden, there is great freedom in constructions. The following examples were taken from Hinadanzi's native grammar:

- . garal.al garalbay hye hyahya  
hair.DUP brush INST brush  
  
garal.al hye garalbay hyahya  
hye garalbay garal.al hyahya  
garalbay hye garal.al hyahya  
  
the hair is brushed with a brush
- . Yai hye e.do leham teshit.é yo maile,  
2sLGH INST poss.1sMGH money buy.PT1 that shirt  
  
yo maile e.do ga!  
that shirt poss.1sMGH NOM  
  
You've bought that shirt with my money, it's my shirt!

Causative constructions with *hye* are rare, and the usage is almost completely confined to the southern parts of Charya.

- . dabbe ca qiri.ri e.do penresh hye tau.qireze.za  
paint into eye,DUP poss.1sMGH spatter INST NEG.see.EXP  
Because the paint splattered into my eyes I couldn't see.
- . ram kisen.onai hye zipaisan hye sero dotyuan.  
money steal.PERF INST army INST 1sHGH poor  
Because the army stole [my] money, I've become poor.

Related to the causative usage of *hye* INST is the figurative usage which indicates which factor made a situation possible:

- . canoran seras daxa ga hye serir kaulon ca nahan tau.yindad  
key 1sHGH ORN NOM INS 1pHGH house ILL go NEG.able\_to  
Because he had the key on him we couldn't enter the house.

The comitative usage of *hye* INST is purely coordinative, and never indicates enumeration:

- . sero hakaq.aq hye Hamal, Hamal qendor, sero qendor,  
1sHGH fight.HAB INST Hamal Hamal win 1sHGH win  
  
tarna turantos tau.qendor.zi.  
but nobody NEG.win.AUG  
  
I regularly fight a bout with Hamal, Hamal wins, I win,  
but nobody ever wins out.
- . Manud yo adan tau.adan ga! da yumir'beru hye qenan,  
Manud that man NEG.man NOM 3sMGH wife.first INST make\_love

xong.zi, xong.zi na da yumir'verai hye qenan  
 tired.AUG tired.AUG so 3SMGH wife.second INST make\_love

tau.yindad. E.da yumir.ir dilogh qenan!  
 NEG.can poss.3SMGH wife.DUP REFL make\_love

That man Manud, he isn't a man! If he makes love with his first wife he's very tired, he's so tired he can't make love with his second wife. His wives must make love amongst themselves!

## 5.2. Relative

*tan*

TAN (RTV)

The Denden particle *tan* is notoriously difficult (see also *further literature on tan*(./tan.html)) to describe in a rigorous fashion. Countless generations of PhD students have been able to base their theses on it. The particle *ga* is nearly as notorious. I gloss *tan* consequently as TAN, since the meaning of this particle is very broad and depends on the context.

However, *tan* TAN can be said to relate clauses and nominals, and in that sense, is a *relative* particle, and in some cases it should be glossed RTV. The meanings of *tan* include genitive, ablative, locative, dative and comitative meanings, and in fact, *tan* can be used in place of almost every distinct case particle.

It must be taken into account when considering the meaning and usage of *tan* that Denden is a lingua franca, spoken across a large continent by people with a wide variety of mother-tongues. The substratal influences of their native tongues have to a large degree caused the wide variety of usages of *tan* attested in the sources.

### 5.2.1. Genitive

The central meaning of *tan* is genitive. The genitive indicates possession or a belonging together.

There have been attested at least two common genitive constructions with *tan*:

- . kaolon tan Keluxir zi ga  
 house TAN Keluxir great NOM  
 The house of Keluxir is great.
- . weru doxazdan nahan lohe tan Daine nah.  
 two regiment go to TAN daine side  
 Two regiments went over to the side of the Daine

- . Tan lauyè purgat.dir cyun.cyun gelaw tayde Hamal ga zunga.dan  
 GEN well god.p very.DUP angry because Hamal NOM curse.AGP  
 The gods of the well are extremely angry because Hamal is one  
 who curses.

Thus: X tan Y and tan Y X both mean 'the X of Y'. The first construction is more general, while the second construction is limited to southern sources, and could be due to the influence of Southern Colloquial Charyan, or to an extension of the genitivus partitivus:

- . Tan e.do ram di tejidi tau.getir  
 TAN poss.1sMGH money 2sMGH little NEG.obtain  
 You won't get even a little of my money

In the construction X tan Y the constituents X and Y can swap places:

- . séor tan Tacal  
 sword TAN Tacal  
 the sword of Tacal
- . Tacal tan séor  
 Tacal TAN sword  
 Tacal's sword

The focus is always on the first constituent. In case of ambiguity the possession is the first element; the possessor the second.

A third construction is attested in some eastern sources:

- . Snes hanun.un tan  
 plain fly.p TAN  
 The plain of the flies

However, the construction X Y tan has not been imitated by authors from other parts of the continent, while the southern construction tan X Y enjoyed some popularity during the latter half of the three hundred years of the three hundred kingdoms period.

## 5.2.2. Locative

The locative use of *tan* is an extension of the genitive core meaning of *tan*. When used in a locative sense, the particle *tan* indicates "possession of a location" and is most often used as a preposition, though postpositional uses are common, too. The locative is more often expressed with locative suffix <-ar> LOC, though.

- . Seras iber tan nevus hahan.alei. Tan nevus ga ke nadul.  
 3sHGH first TAN west tramp.PT3. GEN west NOM only sand.  
 He travelled first in the west. The west only had sand.

- . Barush tan Barushladan.dir wu.ni, barush tan gigar ga.  
 mountain TAN barushlan.p live.HAB mountain TAN danger NOM  
 In the mountains the Barushlani live, in the mountains there is danger.
  
- . Tau.tau.etand, e.ras dox'tau.yidan ga nothaz  
 NEG.dup.be POSS.3pLGH thing.NEG.normal NOM kill  
  
 tan kal tu.belay.lay  
 TAN far without.arrow.DUP  
 No, no, theirs is a strange thing that kills from far without arrows.

### 5.2.3. Other cases

*Tan* has usurped the domain of many of the more specialised case particles in Denden. In these cases the usage can either be constructed as derived directly from the genitive usage, or via the locative usage of *tan*.

#### 5.2.3.1. Dative

- . Do tan di tau.gevir.ju ram  
 1sMGH TAN 2sMGH NEG.give.CRT money  
 I certainly won't give you money.
  
- . Mému gjivat tan radan ta.kiraw?  
 QST gjivat TAN man NEG.bad  
 Gjivat isn't harmful for a man? (negative answer expected).
  
- . Seri wüwish.do tan do  
 2sHGH dance.OPT TAN 1sMGH  
 Will you dance for me?
  
- . doxaz delai.ai wüwish tan pal  
 thousand girl.p dance TAN emperor  
 A thousand girls dance for the emperor.

#### 5.2.3.2. Ablative

- . Sera tan harulon tan Qunayir nahan, tarna sera quna tau.ga  
 3sHGH TAN temple TAN Qunayir come\_from, but 3sHGH cat NEG.NOM  
 He comes from the temple of Qunayir, but he isn't a cat.
  
- . Seri bachaza.hau hod e.rai tan randa  
 2sHGH hack.IMP head poss.3sLGH TAN trunk  
 Hack his head off the trunk!

### 5.2.3.3. Allative

- . Sero tau.yalir rezet tan Hamal.  
1sHGH NEG.bring bread TAN Hamal  
I won't bring the bread to Hamal.

### 5.2.3.4. Comitative

- . Sero ta.gedir tan bué yani pahang  
1sHGH NEG.think TAN DIST daughter fat  
I don't think of that fat daughter.
- . Do tan Kirimandir haes.ju  
1sMGH TAN Kirimandir trust.CRT  
I put my trust in the Kirimandir (brother and sister gods)
- . Sero tajir tan tagyan e.di  
1sHGH sad TAN mischief poss.2sMGH  
I am saddened by your mischief (from parent to child)
- . Daine chui jahar.onai tan chakahin.yi  
Daine easily succeed.PERF TAN battle.DIM  
The Daine easily succeeded in battle

### 5.2.3.5. Peripheral usages of *tan*

#### 5.2.3.5.1. Adjectival constructions with *tan*

As an extension of the genitive usage of *tan*, the particle is sometimes used to put greater emphasis on an adjectival construction. In these case the normal order noun-adjective is reversed.

- . Roroyal denor gigar tan tugar, ca'fentir  
Roroyal speak danger TAN lie yesterday  
Roroyal uttered a dangerous lie, yesterday

#### 5.2.3.5.2. Adverbial constructions with *tan*

Adverbial constructions are often made with chains of verbs, but can also be made with the particle *tan*.

- . Serir tan Pal arat tan karinzu  
1pHGH TAN emperor fear TAN enter  
We went to the emperor with fear.

Another redaction of the same text, the memoires of Yundiai lue Erlo, a courtier at time time of the twelfth emperor, has the following:

. Serir Pal.ar            arat tan Pal            gelaw karinzu  
 lpHGH emperor.LOC fear TAN emperor fury enter  
 We went to the Emperor's palace in fear of the fury of the emperor.

Which of course is a normal genitive construction.

A clear example of the adverbial use of *tan* is found in the song *lamay neranmen*:

Edo	nahak	hya	tan	sunane
#	arm	glad	aan	slenteren

\_ 1

If *hya* would be taken as an adjective to *nahak*, the particle *tan* would become meaningless, and since there is no rhyme to be gained in the phrase by the addition of a meaningless *tan*, *tan* must here be analyzed as forming an adverb.

### 5.2.3.5.3. Conjunction

*Tan* can also be used as a conjunction. In the next example, *tan* can either be analysed as an adverbial particle (belonging to *tupamo*), or as a conjunction between *naha* and *tupamo*:

. Pal        naha tan tupamo        etal.amoi        Barushla  
 emperor brave TAN unexpected conquer.RFUT Barushla  
 The brave emperor then unexpectedly conquered Barushla.  
 or: The emperor then bravely and unexpectedly conquered Barushla.  
 or even: The brave and unpredictable emperor then conquered Barushla.

### 5.2.3.5.4. 'one'

*Tan* can also be used as an undetermined pronoun, like 'one':

. Tan tau.tau.yuan.ini yob  
 TAN NEG.NEG.do.HAB that  
 One doesn't do that.

### 5.2.3.5.5. As a relative pronoun

Although Denden has a perfectly good and usable set of relative pronouns, some authors extend the range of uses of *tan* into the domain of relative pronouns:

. Do        avanrir quhuran.dir tan wuwish

1sMGH love whore.p TAN dance  
I love whores who dance.

. Do tauvan adan tan tauvan do  
1sMGH hate man TAN hate 1sMGH  
I hate those who hate me.

### 5.2.3.5.6. Comparative constructions

In comparative constructions, *tan* couples the terms that are compared:

. Klondan.dan. qarnak.yara tan tardan logh  
farmer.p fuck.DSP TAN animal like  
Farmers fuck like the beasts. (i.e. without any art).

### 5.2.3.5.7. Passive constructions

In passive constructions, *tan* can be used to mark the passive subject:

. Tarna drai tan najan.ini  
but girl TAN kiss.HAB  
But girls are usually kissed.

### 5.2.3.5.8. As a stopgap in poetry

In line 6 of the poem Lamay Neranmen the particle appears to be essentially meaningless and merely used to obtain a rhyme with *anyalan*, in line 8.

Yuanei	tiran	edi	yanangdir	tan
plezier maken	grijpen	#	#	aan

\_ 2

In sum, the usage of *tan* ranges from a case particle to a meaningless syllable, and only a careful analysis of the text and its provenance can lead the philologist to a correct translation.

## 5.3. Genitive

*oib*

of, GEN

There has been a historical tendency where the genitive adposition *oib* GEN lost a large part of its place to the relative adposition *tan* TAN, and at the beginning of the Threehundred Kingdoms period the genitive particle *oib* GEN was only used to indicate actual possession and the place of origin of common people.

In the North and the East, the genitive particle *oib* GEN remained in fairly widespread usage, but in the South, around Broi and the Xiy'kahra, the adposition had almost completely vanished during the reign of Emperor Rordal Twuindoal Sedom'Chewir([../..../history/timeline.html](http://.../history/timeline.html)).

```
.   Séor  oib Tacal verech.zi ga, sero  gedir.ju doxaz ajun.
    sword GEN Tacal old.AUG   NOM lSHGH think.CRT 1000 year
    Tacal's sword is very old, I think a thousand years.
```

*Lyane Nechzi oib Siroi*  
*Denyal Yaswe tan Yawaizi*

Lyane Nechzi who comes from Siroi  
Denyal Yaswe who came from Yawaizi

## 5.4. Possessive

*lua*

POSS

In contrast with the genitive particle *oib* GEN, the possessive particle *lua* was used to indicate the place of origin of noble people whose family would actually have had to have been in possession of the place.

*Nimwéwé lua Peroi*

Nimwéwé of the noble family of Peroi

Originally, the possessive *lua* was used to indicate actual possession, while the genitive *oib* was used to indicate the sense of belonging together. The possessive *lua* is a loan from from the Classical language([../..../charyan\\_languages.html#denwenray](http://.../charyan_languages.html#denwenray)) and was during the reign of Emperor Rordal Twuindoal Sedom'Chewir([../..../history/timeline.html](http://.../history/timeline.html)) still used as a high-register alternative for *tan* TAN in its genitive sense.

```
.   Klonlyan lua   Pal      cuyinleng  lyantara. Lyantara ka arayachar
    palace      POSS emperor outstanding beautiful splendour TOP glory

    lua Pal.zi      pela y  lyaunya lua Charya ga.
    POSS emperor.AUG symbolize COM pride   POSS Charya NOM.
```

The palace of the emperor is outstandingly beautiful. The splendour symbolizes the glory of the great emperor and is the pride of Charya.

## 5.5. Ornative

*dax ~ daxa*

ORN

The ornative suffix *dax ~ daxa* ORN means 'clothed in, adorned with', 'endowed with', 'equipped with', both in a concrete and an abstract sense.

- . lyangar tan taihanun loqh daxa Yimilir wüwish tan Pal.  
eye-brow TAN wing like ORN Yimilir dance TAN emperor  
Yimilir with the wing-like eyebrows dances before the Emperor.

- . lyan qoron.yi daxa ga  
beauty face.DIM ORN NOM  
She has a pretty face

- . maile qurejale yar daxa Quandiyal teshitlo'ar nahan.  
shirt see-through long ORN Quandiyal market.LOC go

Leng.leng qureray ga!  
very.DUP nice NOM

Quandiyal went to the market wearing a long, gauze maile.  
It looked very nice.

- . Beru wenyisin daxa palenlo achar, Hamal yondir, yondir, cenam  
one lamp ORN study light Hamal study study night

tan atar reniy com yondir.  
TAN evening morning until study

With only one lamp lighting [his] study, Hamal studied and studied, the whole night from evening until the morning.

## 5.6. Locative

*ar*

LOC

- . Rahnun ar klondan ka da kenta
- . Weshe wuwish pesen e.da ar
- . Quashdir hahush sensh cu

*tayr*

around

*atahl*

in front of

*canuin, can*

between, through

*nil*

outside

<i>matan</i>	alongside, past
<i>par</i>	over
<i>qe ~ ke ~ che</i>	behind
<i>wau</i>	near
<i>yobal ~ yobar</i>	here
<i>yomurin</i>	inside
<i>yüliš ~ yülish</i>	above
<i>zu ~ cu</i>	in, inside

## 5.7. Finalitive

<i>lya</i>	GOAL
------------	------

The goal of an action or the beneficiary can be marked with the finalitive particle *lya* GOAL:

. Klondan maunsir rahnun e.da lya palenta shun  
farmer plow field poss.3SMGH GOAL noble lazy  
The farmer plows his fields for the lazy nobles.

## 5.8. Allative

<i>asfran ~ swaran ~ asran</i>	to, towards
<i>yohal</i>	towards

## 5.9. Ablative

<i>ob</i>	out, out of
-----------	-------------

## 5.10. Illative

<i>ca</i>	into
<i>cashe</i>	deep into

## 5.11. Sociative

*dandir*  
*quat ~ y*

SOC: together  
COM: with, together

## 5.12. Comitative

*quat ~ y*

COM: with, together

The comitative adposition *y* can also have a cooperative meaning:

```
. quhuran avanrir adan y yader.iy.dir  
whore love man COM girl.DIM.p  
The whore loves the man with [her/the] little friends.
```

## Notes

1. lamay-neranmen, line 7.
2. lamay-neranmen, line 6.

## Chapter 6. Numerals

Numerals are nominals and can occur as nominal heads or as modifiers of nominal heads. The numerals that have been attested are shown in the following table:

**Table 6-1. Numerals**

1	<i>bri ~ beru</i>
2	<i>vri ~ verai</i>
3	<i>kri ~ kairi</i>
4	<i>dri ~ derní</i>
5	<i>lri ~ loroí</i>
6	<i>sri ~ srao</i>
7	<i>nri ~ naru</i>
8	<i>rowi ~ terno</i>
9	<i>pri ~ apar</i>
10	<i>brai ~ berai</i>
100	<i>dox</i>
1000	<i>doxaz</i>

Collective numerals are formed by adding the suffix <-ri> to the monosyllabic form of the numeral, even were that monosyllabic form itself is not attested, a form of reduplication that suggest that even the monosyllabic numerals were originally bisyllabic. Collective numerals are used to enumerated entities in a group seen as a whole, not in counting.

**Table 6-2. Collective numerals**

1	<i>briri</i>
2	<i>vriri</i>
3	<i>kriri</i>
4	<i>driri</i>
5	<i>lriri</i>
6	<i>sriri</i>
7	<i>nriri</i>
8	<i>triri</i>
9	<i>priri</i>
10	<i>brairi</i>

## 6.1. Collective numerals

Table 6-3. Collective numerals

## III. Syntax

# Chapter 7.

# Appendix A. Corpus

## A.1. Barushlani

### A.1.1. Mar Masai

Recording

mar masai

Don't cry my child

Mar Masai damah  
kom # #

-

Damah  
#

-

Bruslani tesani  
# #

-

Tsadal timi  
# #

-

Pokopoko suzamah  
# #

-

Suzamah  
#

-

Zabrusha nsi  
# #

-

Yrdal gemi  
# #

-

## A.2. Broyan

### A.2.1. Hamal Pulandir Ginad-Kramok' Mama~Yolunlohir T'aya

A mystery solved by Pulandir Hamal

vokah-rengang-fenqir namu  
# #

-

udan he yudir carjin  
man en vrouw lijst

-

udan Roroyal  
man #

-

yudir Quandiyal  
vrouw #

-

pal Pal Murzi  
# # #

-

foadur Tacal Uichatan  
adel # #

-

nudan Destramarnascens  
# #

-

charka Waghdazyal  
# #

-

rachtan Zembot  
boer #

-

judan Dwèyal  
stedeling #

-

pandan Hamal Pulandir  
# # magistraat

-

nirdir Mayal  
geestelijke, priester #

-

p'up'u Rhasma

nar #

-

P'up'u quda~nahan t'aya

nar # #

-

Atur kmatarziob guhit'an perding qufenqir joxin twa

# # qishen schrijven titel # dragen #

-

Torinan 'dox mior~kerinlahir t'awe' yor~torin t'aya

orkest # # # # #

-

P'up'u quda~afran kunda

nar # #

-

Murzi Pal mama~nahan numu

# # # #

-

Cadar'wehai p bruguy'yilsot

# # #

-

Anu lua Vayn'wehai p kedain lua Andal

gem. maat # # # # # World, name of the world goddess

-

Lindulinpiroy alè veyol peragot

# # # #

-

Ulis temak tédá thuw gaxemaovain manal  
# # # # # #

-

Pasjem parcallobeatimas-lazazan yu~etandlohirlahir sima  
vrede, vredig # # #

-

Tar parcallobeatimas-lohader ghra he lurót'a mama~etandlous sima  
# # # en # # #

-

Tos Wihtan yu~ray sima  
# # # #

-

Parllobeatimas tar parcallobeatimas-p'omudin zoherayzi turma~yuanlo  
# # # # #

t'o~gituhanlo chochu  
# #

-

Parllobeatima s parcallobeatimas-raycir-pulandir-Hamal  
# # #

pah~gevirlour eray yu~yuanli po  
# # # #

-

Qu timpo~alyuanli t'aya  
# # #

-

Murzi Pal mama~afran numu  
# # # #

-

Hamal Pulandir nahan twa  
# magistraat # #

-

Murzi Pal laka Broiqu mama~gevirlo zoherayzi at'arda turma~naghanlous  
# # # # # # # #

chochu  
#

-

Laka porcollabeotimu-p'omudin yu~erayliur yaxa  
# # # #

-

Tirmas laka Hamal Pulandir quda~etand Erlo-aderyan Proian yu~wujaloch  
want # # magistraat # # # #

bendan  
#

-

Laka siyondir mior~queldaylo lacaka-qinur mior~raylous namu  
# exam(iner)en # # # #

-

Tacal Uichatan krawadar-denun p'arpa-ajum lakaiy turma~nahanlous chochu  
# # # # # # # #

-

Yerir Murzi Pal laka tuyar~gituhan tarmis Tacal Uichatan mear-foadur

maar # # # # omdat # # #

porcollabeotimu-quan-udiricyan guda~etand lunda  
# # #

-

Yerir Murzi Pal qiram porbam fentwau-fohun t'o~dumung  
maar # # zienswijze, mening plotseling # #

numu  
#

-

Laka laka agharan yekoramo t'aqur t'o~etand t'o  
# # # oorzaak # # #

-

Laka quat lacaka-printray-pulan Broiqu nahanur po  
# # # # # #

-

Hamal Pulandir afran twa  
# magistraat # #

-

Roroyal Oruhan nahan twa  
# geest # #

-

Demdardir y t'emsatam turma~qirexaliur lengleng-oruhan  
koor # tromgeroffel # #

Tacal-krawadar turma~kremparur yaxa  
# # #

-

Ya Murzi Pal t'afohunan porcallabeotimu-gji mama-yemokruwlo  
# # # # # #

caya-yinin-oruhan ya pah-rayunlo bendan  
# # # #

-

Ya porllabeotimu Tacal Uichatan-muwodir porllabeotimu yu-muwxilo sima  
# # # # # # #

-

Porllabeotima du xucho-kremparliur numu  
# feest # #

-

Roroyal oruhan afran twa  
# geest # #

-

Tacal Uichahtan Rhasma Quandiyal nahan twa  
# # # # # #

-

Das Tacal Uichatan nini-etandlous yaxa  
# # # # #

-

Aturs cadas-Rhasma yunjik quda-etandlour twa  
# # dienaar # #

-

Pasjem cadas-lazazan Pal-sache-goruhaiy yu-etandlohirlahir  
vrede, vredig # # #

sima

#

-

Cada-yudiric porcallobeotimu-yudiampuriy fahon mior~aqirlo das gaholo  
# # nadat # # #

t'aretlo grhalo sima  
# # #

-

Das farh Bro ian leng-ajum diar~etandlous Murzi Pal das kiraw  
# grootvizier # # # # # # # #

tu~ugoda sima  
# #

-

Yerir das sunudan ramudan sũmudan mear~canan cadas-sines  
maar # luiiard, lui zijn gokker drinker # #

lenga yu~nenitloli t'awe  
altijd # #

-

Das lyanzi-yudir quda~getyuan cayu-udan das tu~gyan namu  
# # # # # # #

-

Da Quandiyal yudir werubrai-ajum timpo~getyunloch twa  
# # vrouw # # #

-

Roroyal vughandan gada~etandloch t'o~kuralloch kunda  
# sukkel, domoor # # #

-

Da yus yor~waghdazloch xucho~manachloch namu  
# # # # #

-

Do quandiyal quda~xungur yu p'up'u Rhasma turamay~kenxiy nini'yerdar  
# # # # nar # # #

kunda  
#

-

Tacal afran twa  
# # #

-

Ata etand Rhasma oib Yimxim  
# zijn # # #

-

Acata-Ardur yambat~canorudan~dubadan nini~etandlo acata~ardir  
# # # #

tu~qukuran nini~nahanlo bendan ata foadur~Tacal diar~yunusar ata  
hoer # # # # # #

t'os~ryerp y yerp urtin getir qudus numu  
# # rest, overblijfsel belonen ontvangen # #

-

And p'up'u Quandiyal yor~et yu~ray t'awe  
# nar # # # #

-

Ata zimet  
# tevreden

-

Ya Quandiyal etand  
# #           zijn

-

Tacal yaca-udan werubrai-ajum nini~waghdazloch ya qarnak chochu  
#   #           #                   #                   #   #   #

-

Du    yaca-uduy gedran turma~genarloch lunda  
feest #           #    #                   #

-

Ya vu u andus-xedom tu~et ralaw  
# # # #                   #    #

-

Tar ya shamaz-yunjik t'o~yerdatur y feret-momboi gunaiy t'awe  
#   #   #                   #                   # #                   #   #

-

Ya ya tubu                   xucho~waghdazli aya  
# # misschien, kans #                   #

-

Rhasma Quandiyal nini~tiren yu qada~mundradak' ~venen yu atar mainakan  
#   #           #           # #                   #   # avond #

~bachanza t'aya  
#           #

-

Xaw  
auw

-

Wahaun-ata  
#

-

Lyan-yudir hauran yo ata nini~bachanzaur chochu  
# eindelijk # # # #

-

Qukuran nini~paisah kunda  
# # #

-

Ata yo yu~munush-afraan yaxa  
# # # #

-

Qehafran  
#

-

Rhasma dox tu~kenta quda~quruh namu  
# voorwerp # # #

-

Quandiyal tubu getyun yudir-haulqu ~klintar twa  
# misschien, kans # # # #

-

Ya yudir'haulqu yu~maytsau t'awe  
# # # #

-

Ya shamaz-p'up'u qada~klintar kunda

# # # #

-

Quandiyal afran twa

# # #

-

Xaw

auw

-

Xaw

auw

-

Xaw

auw

-

Ata sūmis-groniqu

# #

-

U lenung-soimos tuyinl-Yergandatqu at'arda yor-et sima

# # # # # #

-

Rhasma afran twa

# # #

-

Zembot nahan twa

# # #

-

Ta Zembot qui-rachtan etandlous  
# # # #

-

Yerir caul yennahalan oib cata-yumir tu~maharlo lunda  
maar vrucht # # # #

-

Duromis ta verai-turunuduy gedrfan yor~gequlo sima  
daarom # # # #

-

Vu u udim yudil etandlous t'awe  
# # jongen # #

-

Vu u wenai-y-marjau mubayan yirun diar~etandusar lembo  
# # # # # #

-

Cata meapasdzi tan vu u yol~chairlos t'awe  
# # # # # #

-

Brudan daine-palentaob mear~caharlo t'urdan mear-radan t'a  
een, de ene # # # notabelen deze, dit

mior~demdar y mior~xehan lembo u pal t'a yu~demdar y yu~xehan  
# # # # # deze, dit # #

yu~rayyuan yaxa  
# #

-

Cata-lyaundr tu-yiji yol~etand tar cata-yudir ta sungis y pasjeman  
# # # # # # # # # #

xucho~adaretar sima  
# #

-

Zembot nahan twa  
# # #

-

Waghdazyal Dwèyal afran twa  
# # # #

-

## A.3. Den Wenray

### A.3.1. Nijdal'eray'idan

From my palace I went

Nijdal'eray'idan loriwèlui'luaqu  
# #

-

Nèden'tai'odan lerènèwai'lueku  
# #

-

Quoren'radao'taudan luèriadan'toan  
# #

-

Qirool'rinai'taudan èdoyèqen'idan  
# #

-

Tèda Quandiyal joh jinale temawen  
# # # # #

-

luia avain'yèthau joh jondan jendeiqen  
# # # # #

-

## A.4. Denden

### A.4.1. Aya! sémari'ryadhe gabu ni

Recording

aya\_ryadhe

I wish I was a porcelain cup

Aya  
#

sémari'ryadhe gabu ni  
# # #

-

Arlanlani ete can shiyirmen gaivan eni  
# # # # #

-

Aya

#

-

etmai'jah gubu ni

# # #

-

Anyaran'weiging ete tayr gaivan eni

# # om, omheen # #

-

Aya

#

-

tailasmai'shenirir weru gabu ni

# # # #

-

Tendesiri'wüwish ete dubè gaivan eni

# # # # #

-

Aya

#

-

Dabes tautau

# #

-

andhetar tautautautau

# #

-

dabes ju  
# and

-

Nahari'shexe ete yomurin sungsung gaivan'she'onuyi eni  
# # binnen # # #

-

Aya  
#

-

World, name of the world goddess

-

perlas wiy avam she onuyi tuoy tenainir tekalu sesamsi srisru  
sneeuw # # zoet, lief # jong stoeien ondeugend schattig #

onuyi quna gabu ni  
# cat # #

-

Tendesiri'wüwish ete matan can atahl ke par yuneyirbu gaivan eni  
# # langs # voor # over # # #

-

Prr  
#

-

Mriou  
#

-

Mriou  
#

-

Papanirmenju yülisar te  
# # #

-

Aya  
#

-

Avam avam iyaday yal'onuyi'ete karinju  
# # meisje # #

-

## A.4.2. dray, drayi

Girl, little girl

Drai draiyi  
maagd, meisje #

-

Qoiqoi edo  
# #

-

getyun gjivat

nemen, meenemen gjivat

-

Athal tayi dos  
# genoegen #

-

Drai draiyi  
maagd, meisje #

-

Yóyi edo  
# #

-

sormal sūmis  
drinken #

-

Athal dender'osh  
# #

-

Drai draiyi  
maagd, meisje #

-

Yanang edo  
borsten #

-

Nanah wūwish  
draaien(om) #

-

Athal qirtin'xux  
# #

-

Drai draiyi  
maagd, meisje #

-

Yenu edo  
kut, vagina #

-

Dubé hainis  
sluiten klemmen

-

Tayr man èpaz  
om, omheen lul #

-

Drai draiyi  
maagd, meisje #

-

Tiran najan  
grijpen kussen

-

Qenain bajan  
# klaarkomen, barsten

-

xoxohau yo                    bernus  
#            dat (po\_tisch) heuvel

-

musahau yo                    yaraush  
#            dat (po\_tisch) overvloedig zweet

-

Aya  
#

-

Drai                    draiyi  
maagd, meisje #

-

Do yimlahan            taudrai  
#    tegenwoordig #

-

Do yimlahan            taudrai  
#    tegenwoordig #

-

Drai                    drai'delaga  
maagd, meisje #

-

Dam damzi  
#    #

-

Do yimlahan            tau lazaz

# tegenwoordig # land onder bestuur van een vorst.

-

Do yimlahan tau lazaz  
# tegenwoordig # land onder bestuur van een vorst.

-

Dam dam'xuxzi  
# #

-

### A.4.3. Garalwüshir

**Recording**

garalwushir

Waving hair

Yudariy eni yim githanmende tan ni  
# # nu # aan #

-

Arsoi ete ga lengleng raham lanar ete p yenu ga shuna ete p  
kersenwijn # # # kosten # # en kut, vagina # kruik # en

aval ete p qoiqoi'marxao ete yan ga yan lengleng raham  
vloed # en # # ook # ook # kosten

-

Te tehat'astihau t nuy tan teram te tirma te getiramoi  
# # te # aan goedkoop, niet duur # want # #

adan'avanzi  
#

-

Yudariy eni ni yim te fentanamoi tan rahamam ete raham ete bri ga yenuyi  
# # # nu # # aan # # kosten # één # #

-

Yenu ga shuna ga yemma tassa ga  
kut, vagina # kruik # # tinkelend met belletjes, belletjes #

wesho tan adan jindad nahan lus  
boot aan iemand # gaan (abstact) rivier

-

Te ronyerhau yunzi yunzi yenu ronyer ga yenu satorni  
# # # # kut, vagina schoon # kut, vagina beter

-

Tan laush tarna tautan yuntebay launyerhau nee yaday vugh an  
aan regen maar # # # # kind F # middle, center

p putsao yenu ronyer tebaynyi ray  
en # kut, vagina schoon # goed

-

Garalyiral foy keray keray ga raham ete weru ka semir tausemir ga tanna ete  
# dons krul krul # kosten # # # # # vraag #

ni yudariy eni  
# # #

-

Te ga yaday yiyi teyanang ni te samè semir ada te irghuin yaday'tuoy  
# # kind F # # # # # opdat # lijken alsof #

-

Tayde adandan leng luan yaday'tuoy ga talme  
omdat # # houden van leuk vinden # # first name (f)

-

Te ga yaday yudir yanang p tamal damba p t t ni samè tausemir  
# # kind F # borsten en bil zwaar (gew.) en te te # # #

-

Tayde adandan maran tarna leng luan yadir  
omdat # Dd keuze maar # houden van leuk vinden vrouw

sümaush lyantara  
nektar, verdovend sap luisterrijk

-

Koran ka yim yaday taudaxin korinzi tarna fentir yadirdir daxinini  
masker # nu kind F # # maar verleden # #

koran tan qoron putsao  
masker aan # #

-

#### A.4.4. Laga-loju

Box-song

Dam dam'ray  
# #

-

Yata karinzuba dam  
toch # #

-

Drai drai'avan  
maagd, meisje #

-

Airo do karinzuba

waarom # #

-

Dam dam'gidhan

# #

-

Rasha dos jerdat

granaatappels # geven (cadeaux)

-

Weru tan bri logh raham

# aan één overeenkomstig kosten

-

Rezet'edo yan etand teram

# ook zijn goedkoop, niet duur

-

Ging p caxul tan vough'rezet tarsilam

warmte en vers aan # #

-

Drai drai'arlanlan

maagd, meisje #

-

Do luanba weyas'lesha

# # #

-

Do luanba rezet'caxul

# # #

-

Tarna di jerdat nuin'sormal  
maar # geven (cadeaux) #

-

Dam dam'gheban  
# #

-

Oi'tos ka arsoi leng ray  
# # kersenwijn # goed

-

Quin tan la'tos  
beroemd aan #

-

Vaylè'wenan tan shuna'steshe  
# aan #

-

Sri'dilogh hindad lauyéba  
# # #

-

Drai drai'shehan  
maagd, meisje #

-

Do luanba soimal'rayet  
# # #

-

Do luanba laush'tassa  
# # #

-

Yobi dheret do tamè luanjubaLaga loji  
# maaltijd # # # doosje

-

#### A.4.5. Lama hosame

**Recording**

lama hosame

Quarreling song

Drai draiyi  
maagd, meisje #

-

canmen di edo gusir  
# # # bed, nest

-

Dam zidam  
# #

-

tan char tautugutanzir  
aan goud #

-

Edo nahak etand zizi  
# arm zijn baas

-

Edo aja etand chevir  
# # zijn sterk

-

Edo yenu t leng yiyi  
# kut, vagina te # #

-

Edo timentim des gevir  
# hart al geven

-

ka kalu draiyi  
# eerbaar, netjes, zedig #

-

Aira na ovre edo maian  
# zo # # onderkleed

-

xux xuxne dam  
# wellust #

-

Yobi serao kê dilogh yuan  
# # slechts, juist zelf doen

-

Tarna lu lurat draiyi  
maar # nuffig #

-

Aira yomo daxon di koran

# in dat geval, dan dragen (kleding) # masker

-

Yim sing singa dam  
nu # slim, uitgeslapen #

-

Yobi etand tan dinray xehan  
# zijn aan mogen #

-

Yo xehan draiyi yo wüwish  
dat (po\_tisch) # # dat (po\_tisch) #

-

Wüwish dray draiyi lama tan do  
# # # # aan #

-

#### A.4.6. Lama'tahanna

Riddle song

Lama'tahanna  
#

-

Anandal'edo yan tek  
# ook vet

-

Yata tauchenam  
toch #

-

Arashe'edo yan lashek  
# ook vochtig

-

Yata tau creham  
toch # ruw, grof, rul

-

Rashzir'edo yan ziver  
# ook #

-

Yata zehak weiman taudayun  
toch # # #

-

Raygin'edo tan neh wüshir  
# aan wind #

-

Yata ryabay tedonher jeyun  
toch halmen # aren

-

Rahnunyi'edo jonirju rehand  
# # #

-

Yata iber etand yemme  
toch eerst zijn spleet

-

Lauyé'zu yan laush etand  
# ook regen zijn

-

Yata lenung shuna hire  
toch meer (+) kruik #

-

Rezet'edo yan gingging  
# ook #

-

P tayeq yan rayushing  
en # ook #

-

Tarna etet yo do teluan  
maar eten dat (po\_tisch) # #

-

#### A.4.7. lamay-neranmen

##### Recording

lamay neranmen

Edo qoiqoi sümzi nerananmen Süsü-ümen edi hod'atahl par Matan edi heril héyayamen Wüwish edi yéyi'zu, tirme'ar Sungmen edi teal ar, dambazi Yuanei tiran edi yanangdir tan Edo nahak hya tan sunane Nuynuy nanlan biny ar anyalan Mo dulane, qoiqoi dena altah Raygin penne tan naina tupa Xoxo bernus musa yaraush, bajanhau Edi yenu nanah drai'xux, bajanhau

Edo qoiqoi sümzi nerananmen  
# vingers dronken #

-

Süsü-ümen edi hod'atahl par  
# # voorhoofd over

-

Matan edi heril héyayamen  
langs # vlecht #

-

Wüwish edi yéyi'zu tirme'ar  
# # # #

-

Sungmen edi teal ar dambazi  
# # schouder kers #

-

Yuanei tiran edi yanangdir tan  
plezier maken grijpen # # aan

-

Edo nahak hya tan sunane  
# arm glad aan slenteren

-

Nuynuy nanlan biny ar anyalan  
# rennen # kers navel

-

Mo dulane goiqoi dena altah  
dan, op dat moment aarzelen # stamelen #

-

Raygin penne tan naina tupa  
graanveld duiken aan # plotseling

-

Xoxo bernus musa yaraush bajanhau  
# heuvel stromen overvloedig zweet #

-

Edi yenu nanah drai'xux bajanhau  
# kut, vagina draaien(om) # #

-

#### A.4.8. laqa tan klondan

Farmer's Song

Maun'gjivat over dilogh  
# openen zelf

-

Yuhau yushavir sümaush  
moeten oogsten nektar, verdovend sap

-

Kainta'cha dayunun raush  
# # zweet

-

Tan yo yaswe hau shümogh  
aan dat (po\_tisch) bron # #

-

Raygin manunai nayrat  
graanveld # dicht (op elkaar)

-

Sennana keray tan laush

# krul aan regen

-

Kainta'cha dayunun raush

# # zweet

-

Racht'zu menarhau reichat

# # schop, spade

-

Kirimandir tan gin ste

# aan # hoog (locatie)

-

Tan werwun'edas terhaush

aan # zuchten

-

Kainta'cha dayunun raush

# # zweet

-

Menarhau tiras maije

# glass, glassware #

-

Dambaji kenju tan weibay

gewicht # aan tak v/e boom

-

Rasha bajan quat yaraush

granaatappels klaarkomen, barsten met overvloedig zweet

-

Kainta'cha dayunun raush  
# # zweet

-

Yobi yushavir tiranhau  
# oogsten #

-

T'emdem dahan tan raygin  
# # aan graanveld

-

Yim ha bajan yo nehlaush  
nu # klaarkomen, barsten dat (po\_tisch) regen of windbui

-

Kainta'cha dayunun raush  
# # zweet

-

Tan yo laush lauyé nanin  
aan dat (po\_tisch) regen # afgeladen, vol

-

#### A.4.9. Mümülagayi

Lullaby

Mümülagayi  
#

-

Yaryuan nuynuy mümü                    susu  
langzaam #            wiegelen, wiegen schudden

-

Barusha                    bernush chrenla            süsü  
berg zonder ijstop #            dal, vallei #

-

Luslus musa            rauxpenr susu  
#            stromen waterval schudden

-

Mümü                    yohal mümü                    perhal süsü  
wiegelen, wiegen heen    wiegelen, wiegen weer    #

-

Nanah            yemmal                    rayet yemmal                    susu  
draaien(om) kont, achterwerk lekker kont, achterwerk schudden

-

Terhaush biny chrelan biny süsü  
zuchten #            kreunen #            #

-

Shuna nenit shuna ontau süsü  
kruik #            kruik #            #

-

## A.5. Matraian

### A.5.1. Song of the Wind

**Recording**

Song of the Wind

Matraian shamanistic song.

Mahanna-au

#

-

Mahanna

#

-

Mahkenanna-au

#

-

Mahparanna-au

#

-

Mahtakanna-au

#

-

Mahdu-anna-au

#

-

Linne-yu Yer tenne

# # #

-

Lerne Yer tenne  
# # #

-

Lerne amane pahaun-ru elle  
# # # #

-

Lerne amane zuzu-un-ru elle  
# # # #

-

Lerne amane wendu-ru elle  
# # # #

-

Lerne amane nahdu-ru elle  
# # # #

-

Linne-mu Yer tenne  
# # #

-

Yine Yer tenne  
# # #

-

Yeram nenam yeram budande elde yu  
# # # # # #

-

Lerne nebne Yerde mende yu

# # # # #

-

Lerne qilne yerde yu

# # # #

-

Lerne nahem-ya baudone yu

# # # #

-

## A.6. Mostral

### A.6.1. Chofir

**Recording**

chofir

**Date transcribed**

1999-06-21 00:00:00.00

A chant to Chofir

Chofire

#

-

Nujar aralé

# #

-

asmém drçnang

# #

-

Chofire

#

-

Chofire

#

-

Pisrjém drçlé

# #

-

asbarém drçnang

# #

-

Chofire

#

-

Chofire

#

-

Masmém darvalé

# #

-

astsétsém drçnang

# #

-

Chofire

#

-

Chofire

#

-

Tsechofire

#

-

destsechofire

#

-

Chofire

#

-

## A.7. Northern Colloquial Charyan

### A.7.1. manxuri penerar

Falling plums

Xipu

plop

-

Manxuri penerar

# #

-

Sero t'erneno beryakari yashnar  
# # # #

-

Yan t'eheranmamen t'imti esero u  
ook # hart # #

-

Galla esero ka chenam ye bangu  
# # # zwart # dik

-

Sero laya Yudirza yetashmèrzo  
# knap # #

-

P'a ajir avaneranmamen sero  
aansporende wijs iemand # #

-

Tima lyn sero lodha manve  
# mooi # # kersbloesem

-

Xipu  
plop

-

Manxuri penerar  
# #

-

Sero t'erneno beryaderyo relshnar

# # # #

-

Tau ajim t'eheranzemen t'imti esero u  
# jongen # hart # #

-

Yudirci esero t'et'e beryakari azhemu  
# # # # #

-

Ye sera k'ari chuamlei laya ajum  
# # # # knap #

-

P'a ajir avaneranmamen sero  
aansporende wijs iemand # #

-

At'a sero ghadza lodha perve  
# # sterven # #

-

Xipu  
plop

-

Manxuri penerar  
# #

-

Sero t'erneno beryaloryo raxnar  
# # # #

-

Tautau ajim t'eheranzer t'imti esero u  
# jongen # hart # #

-

Naha tewirlei sero oké netu  
# # # # #

-

T'an shemai maizing weru e-yudirci  
aan naaien bruidsjurk weru, vri twee #

-

P'a ajir avaneranmamen sero  
aansporende wijs iemand # #

-

At'a sero ghadza lodha süve  
# # sterven # #

-

Xipu  
plop

-

Manxuri penerar  
# #

-

Sero t'erneno berhasri perhnar  
# # # #

-

Ye tauna ajim t'eheranma t'imti esero u  
# # jongen # hart # #

-

Tima k'ari yetan t'an sero ghadza  
# # nacht aan # sterven

-

T'an gedel cravain t'imti esero reka  
aan # verdriet hart # #

-

P'a tajir koloranma sero  
aansporende wijs niemand # #

-

Tima sero ghadza lodha choive  
# # sterven # korenbloem

-

Ladnar  
#

-

P'a t'an wenta esero gihatu  
aansporende wijs aan # # #

-

P'a chuam at'a tauchuanjinu  
aansporende wijs trouwen # #

-

Tima sero laya lodha manve

# # knap # kersebloesem

-

Sero lesha lodha perve

# fris # #

-

Sero xixi lodha süve

# teer # #

-

Tarna sero ghadza lodha choive

# # sterven # korenbloem

-

## A.8. Southern Colloquial Charyan

### A.8.1. Adan'fentan tan Belxa'ziyuhai

**Recording**

The Scholar from Belxa'ziyuha

The Scholar from Belxa'ziyuha

Tan Murzi Pal alas ajum'sraobrai

aan # # # #

-

Heremra'Nroi Kungla tan Belxa'henam Nenoï adan kainta klondan yohox

# # aan # # man # # #

atanwenonai

#

-

Adan'ibi inuk annu tan aday'maran singa-singa  
# # zoon aan # #

-

Tarna iber tauharri tirma da tautausamèza da afranonai terno ajun apar  
maar eerst # # # # # tri acht jaar #

ajun brai ajun cer tautausamèza  
jaar # jaar # #

-

Arid'eda ka arat da ka tesamè  
# # # # #

-

Tarna tan da afran-oza brai ajun da qirèza barushes tan rauxpenr'musa'nuy  
maar aan # # # jaar # # # aan #

tan yobi davain'purdan hunan'baras  
aan # # #

-

Da tèma dentanè denaga tan Den'wenray qay'cefran  
# # # # aan # #

-

Barushesin Jilir purdan helir  
# # # #

-

Vaylè penshir rayum klintir  
# # # #

-

Feinta arid'eda jonironai adayedao ka tauadayyidan

# # # # # #

-

tarna timtim tan Broi Hendeir ka joniradan zi logh quena quena tan Pal dilogh  
maar # aan # academie # # # # # # aan # #

yunwanamoi tan paluan  
# aan #

-



Title	Informant	Source	Date recorded	Tape
Notes:	a.	A chant to chofir		

Table B-5. Southern Colloquial Charyan

Title	Informant	Source	Date recorded	Tape
The Scholar from Belxa' ziyuha( <a href="http://www.valdyas.org/andal/languages/corpus/wav/belxa.ra">http://www.valdyas.org/andal/languages/corpus/wav/belxa.ra</a> )	None	None	None	None
Notes:	a.	the Scholar from Belxa' ziyuha		

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No manuscripts scanned

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