

Children, women and other animals

A Grammar of Khembelle Barushlani

by Boudewijn Rempt

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Preface

Little is known of the Barushlani group of languages. The Barushlani people have never developed a script for their language, and their neighbours have never been interested in the Barushlani languages, considering them to be peasants, bandits or even cattle.

However, recently the memoirs of the famous mercenary leader Khembelle have been discovered. Even in the mutilated state in which these monuments have come down to us, they offer a fascinating glimpse of insight in a language that is very different from the known languages of Andal.

Acknowledgments

Chapter 1. Introduction

The Barushlani language as it emerges from the Khembelle documents is a language that is very different from the Charyan languages. There is no reason to suppose any genetic relationship between the Charyan languages and Barushlani.

It is interesting, however, to see how some concepts from Barushlani, such as the pronominalisation, emerge in the Late Colloquial Charyan (LaRappe, Thomas 1992). A form of morphological borrowing seems likely in this case.

Barushlani had already survived for close to a thousand years in the vicinity of the culturally dominant Charyan languages. It should be no surprise that a large amount of the vocabulary has been borrowed and that certain grammatical features with a high semantic content, such as the honorific pronouns, have been imported into Barushlani with great abandon.

Nonetheless, the language that can be reconstructed from the available monuments, chiefly the Khembelle documents, appears to have been cleaned-up so to speak; Charyan influences have been kept to a minimum, and in this sense, we may say that the language described in the present work is a work of hypercorrection. Perhaps even of language invention: there is no doubt

The Barushlani people

The Barushlani people have been social outcasts since the day the first Charyan arrived on the southern shore of the northern continent. They have been enslaved, abused in the mines and on the grain fields, and often had to deliver the grunt troops for the Charyan armies.

When one of their leaders -- and historians do not agree on whether they were tribal kings, warlords or resistance leaders (Edsous, Marie 1991) -- achieved a small measure of success in the 1848 war against Droi, his fame was made. He might have had delusions of grandeur, or a fine notion of his own historical importance, but Biya Khembelle appointed one of his war captives as his chief scribe, and had him write down the history of Barushla and of Biya's role, thus, for the first time, reducing Barushlani to the status of a written language.

Notwithstanding feelings of justified indignation about their treatment at the hands of the Charyans, there is much about the Barushlani culture that seems reprehensible, when viewed through modern eyes. The lumping together of women, children and animals in the same gender class is only the most superficial sign of the notions prevalent in Barushlani society.

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.

Sources

The Khembelle manuscript is amongst the manuscripts in The Institute of Oriental Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg that have been obtained by the famous Russian explorer Nikolai Petrovsky from *Islam Akhun* [<http://idp.bl.uk/IDP/idpnews12.html>] in the Tarim basin (*Hopkirk 1986: 98-104*). Since the fall of the Soviet Union, these manuscripts have become available for study, and have proven very interesting, if sometimes hard to decipher.

Previous work

No previous work on any Barushlani language exists.

Chapter 2. Abbreviations

Table 2.1. Abbreviations

1	first person
2	second person
3	third person
A	Agens
ADESS	adessive
AFF	Affirmative
AGN	nomen agentis
ALLA	allative
AUG	augmentative
C	Any consonant
COM	comitative
COMP	comparative
COP	copula
CRT	certainty aspectivizer
DAT	dative
DEL	delimitative
DIM	diminutive
DSP	despising attitudinal suffix
DST	distal deictic
d	dual number
DUP	reduplication
DUR	durative aspect
ELA	elative
ENU	enumerative
EXCL	exclamation
EXESS	excessive
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
INF	infinitive
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
NPT	non-preterite
OPT	optative qualifier
OREL	object relative pronoun
ORN	ornative
PART	partitive
PERLA	perlative
POSS	possessive (particle)
POST	postive
PRF	perfective
PRIV	privative
PT	PRETERITE
PRG	PROGRESSIVE
QP	question (affirmative answer expected)
REL	object relative pronoun
REFL	reflexive
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
P	Patiens
poss	possessive (prefix)
s	singular number

Part I. Phonology

The phonology of Barushlani has been determined from the use of the chancery script in the Khembelle documents. It appears that Barushlani has a much smaller phoneme inventory than Denden, and that Khembelle or his scribe (probably a Charyan slave) had a fine ear for sounds.

In any case, from the erratic orthography much can be determined about the phonemes and their allophones.

The full inventory of Khembelle Barushlani phonemes is given in the following table:

Table 2. Vowel Phonemes

i/i:				u/u:
	e/e:		o/o:	
		æ	ə	
			a/a:	

Table 3. Diphtongs

e:y	əy	oy	o:ə	ai
-----	----	----	-----	----

Table 4. Consonant phonemes

k	kh	g	ŋ
t	th	d	n
p	ph	b	m
ts		dz	
y	r	l	w
s	h	ʔ	

Chapter 3. Vowel phonemes and their allophones

Khembelle Barushlani apparently distinguishes between five long and seven short vowel phonemes, compared to about sixteen asserted vowels for Southern Charyan (*Achels (2002)*): /i:, u:, e:, o:, a:/ and /i, u, e, o, œ, ə, a/. Khembelle Barushlani also has the diphthongs /e:y, ə:y, o:y, o:ə, ai/.

The phoneme /i/ is a short, unrounded high front vowel [i] with a lowered allophone [ɪ] before /l/, /m/, /n/ and /ŋ/.

œk.it	[œk.it]	hat
ka:khyit.phim	[ka:khyit.phɪm]	fish

The phoneme /i:/ is a long, unrounded high front vowel [i:].

dsoes.nri:k.i	[dsoes.nri:k.i]	buttocks
i:khi:bi	[i:khi:bi]	wet

The phoneme /u/ is a short rounded back high vowel [u]. The phoneme /u:/ is a long rounded back high vowel.

	□	
	□	

The phoneme /e/ is a short unrounded mid-low front vowel [ɛ]. The phoneme /e/ and its long counterpart /e:/ have fronted allophones [e] and [e:] before /l, r, w, s/ and in open syllables, except when the stress is on the following syllable.

	□	
	□	

The phoneme /o/ and its long counterpart /o:/ vary between mid-low back [ɔ] and mid-high back [o], that is, the scribe of the Khembelle shows much variation in the application of the Chancery glyphs that have been identified with [ɔ] and [o]. This points towards a phoneme that does not exist in the Charyan languages, such as [ʊ] or [ø].

	□	
	□	

	□	
	□	

Chapter 3. Vowel phonemes and their
allophones

□ □

□ □

□ □

Chapter 4. Consonant phonemes and their allophones

Khembelle Barushlani apparently distinguishes between dorso-velar, apico-dental and bilibial plosives. There is no evidence for the presence of retroflex plosives. Each series consists of unaspirated voiceless, aspirated voiceless and voiced stops. In contrast with most surrounding languages, breathy (or aspirated voiced) stops are not apparent.

The following consonant phonemes occur syllable initially:

/k, kh, g, t, th, d, n, p, ph, b, m, y, r, l, w, s, h

The following consonant phonemes occur in syllable final position:

/k, g, ŋ, t, d, n, p, b, m, r, l, s, ?/

The following consonant phonemes occur in word final position:

/k, ŋ, t, n, p, m, r, l, s, ?/

Chapter 5. Hiatus and the syllable

At vocalic syllable boundaries, the syllables are separated by a strong glottal stop. This sound is written in a very erratic fashion, leading to the conclusion that is more a feature of enunciation or diction, than of the phonological system of the language itself. It is disregarded in this grammar, even though some scholars (*Marnier 2002*) argue that it is indicative of earlier sound changes: they posit a possible ancestral /p, t, k/ at syllable-final position for these sounds.

This glottal stop /ʔ/ is strong glottalic plosive that occurs only occurs word-finally.

Syllabic nucleus

The syllabic nucleus can be formed by a vowel, a diphthong or a nasal. If the syllabic nucleus is formed by a nasal, then there is no syllable final or initial.

The consonant phonemes /y, r, s/ can occur as glides. The consonant phoneme /s/ when occurring as the second consonant in a cluster can be followed by any of the other glides.

More complex consonant clusters are not attested.

Chapter 6. The orthography

I have kept as much as possible the orthography employed by Khembelle or his scribe, even where this is inconsistent. Only where the apparent morphophonetic alternations are significant, I have regularized the orthography.

Some interesting orthographic tendencies are:

- Both glottal stop and hiatus are represented by the glyph for *h*, except when the vowels are identical, then no indication is given: [a.wi.i] is represented as *awi*.
- A syllable boundary between vowels where no hiatus is present, is indicated by a glide: orthographically *y*.
- Vowel length is in general not indicated.
- Vocalic [m] is represented by orthographic *mh*
- A shwa can be represented by any of *a, e, u*.
- The vowel [œ] is often rendered using the *oi* digraph in the chancery script.

Part 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.

Chapter 7. Nominal Morphology

Number

Table 7.1. Number suffixes

-∅	singular (s)
-di	dual (d)
-ne	plural (p)

Khembelle Barushlani has three numbers: singular (s), dual (d) 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 7.1. Unmarked for number

...

Duality is marked by the suffix <-di> whenever either a referent is indicated that naturally comes in twos, such as twins:

Example 7.2. Duality for necessary dual referencs

...

Or when the referent is explicitly dual, such as *akemdi* , 'the two houses' or *apyidi* 'the two lions'. Dual referents are always *definite*. Thus, *apyidi* cannot be taken to mean 'two lions, a two-some of lions', nor, for instance, *iyyso'odi* 'a set of wives'. The latter must always mean 'the set of (two) wives'.

Use of the plural suffix <-ne> indicates explicit plurality or manifoldedness and can also be used to indicated collectives: *ka:khyit.phim-ne* 'fishes' or 'fish, shellfish and other food from the river'. Compare also: *kre.dum* 'hair' with *kre.dum-ne*, 'coiffure, brush'

Gender

Khembelle Barushlani distinguishes between a masculine, an animate and an inanimate gender. Gender is divided strictly on semantic grounds. Adult male humans and deities (both male and female) receive the masculine gender, women, children and animals the animate gender 1 and everything else, from objects to abstract concepts, the inanimate gender.

Gender surfaces mainly in the verbal system. The verbs to be (q.v.) have different forms depending upon the

1Of course, it is clear that the internal representation of the Barushlani gender system distinguishes between people, animals and objects; and that the Barushlani culture views children and women as animals. However, this description makes clear the extent of the class of 'animals' in the Barushlani mental purview. And it enables me to refer to Lakoff's classic work (Lakoff, George 1987)

gender of the actant, and the verbal conjugations show different endings depending upon the gender of the absolutive actant.

Finally, Khembelle Baruslani distinguishes gender in the third person singular personal pronoun (q.v.).

Case

Khembelle Baruslani distinguishes the following cases: ergative/locative, absolutive, instrumental, genitive, vocative, comitative, ornative, ablative and comparative.

Table 7.2. Case suffixes

-(?)e	ergative/locative ERG/LOC
-∅	absolutive ABS
-bi	instrumental INST
-kə	genitive GEN
-o:	vocative VOC
-gre	comitative COM
-saʔə	ornative ORN
-aphu	ablative ABL
-(?)etə	comparative CMP

Ergative/Locative

Both the locative and the ergative cases are marked with the suffix <-e> or <-?e>. The first form occurs most often after a consonant, the second after a vowel, but the scribe has not been consistent.

...

The ergative/locative case marks the agent of a transitive verb or the noun phrase that indicates location or destination of the action.

...

Absolutive

The absolutive case is unmarked. Subjects of intransitive verbs and patients of transitive verbs take the absolutive case.

...

A ditransitive verb shows agreement with both agent and patients. The agent is the most salient actant of the transitive verb; the patients are all the other actants. The order of verb agreement suffixes follows the order of the actants in the phrase.

...

Instrumental

The instrument case indicates the instrument, implement or means with which an action is enacted or takes place.

...

Genitive

The genitive case indicates the broad range of meanings associated with possession or association, including that of adjectival relationships and nominal compounds and dative cases.

...

Vocative

The vocative case is used in directly addressing entities possessed of a soul, such as animals, humans, gods and personified ideas or objects. Use of the vocative is obligatory in the imperative.

...

Comitative

The comitative case indicates both accompaniment and coordination between nominal arguments.

...

Ornative

The ornative case indicates that one nominal referent is endowed, equipped or ornamented with the other.

...

Ablative

The ablative case indicates a spatial or figuratively distant relation, such as 'from', 'via', 'through' or 'by means of'.

...

Comparative

The comparative case consists of the locative/ergative suffix <-(?)e> and the suffix <ta> and is used in comparisons. Comparative adjectives (e.g. *se gəp ga-?eta-kə* 'thicker' (be-thick.CMP.GEN)) are formed with both the comparative and the genitive suffixes.

...

Compounding

Compounding is a productive process in Khembelle Barushlani, and it may involve both nominal and verbal constituents.

Determinative compounds are generally formed with the determined constituent first, followed by the

genitive suffix <-kə> GEN: *rəmo:ɡde.kə.u:* 'die.GEN.water', i.e. 'poison'.

Coordinative compounds take the comitative suffix <-gre>: *phəyu:ʔgre.si:ʔi.bi* 'liver.COM.lungs', i.e. 'courage'.

Pronouns

Personal pronouns

Khembelle Barushlani distinguishes three persons and three numbers but has no inclusive/exclusive distinction nor degrees of politeness as in the Charyan languages. There is also no distinction according to gender or animacy. The personal pronouns are:

Table 7.3. Khembelle Baruslani personal pronouns

biŋ	I	1s
bidi	we	1d
iŋke	we	1p
ŋ	you	2s
ŋ.di	you	2d
ŋ.ke	you	2p
ro:	he	3s
be:	he, she, it (animate)	3s
n	it (inanimate)	3s
di	they	3d
ke	they	3p

Deictic pronouns

Separate from the personal pronouns are the proximal and distal deictics:

Table 7.4. Deictic pronouns

hə	this	PROX
me:n	that	DIST

Possessive pronouns

Possessive pronouns are formed through the combination of the regular pronouns and the genitive case suffix, which, however, is used in a prefixal position:

Table 7.5. Khembelle Baruslani personal possessive pronouns

kəbiŋ	my, mine	1sPOSS
-------	----------	--------

kəbidi	our, ours	1dPOSS
kəŋke	our, ours	1pPOSS
kəŋ	your, yours	2sPOSS
kəŋ.di	your, yours	2dPOSS
kəŋ.ke	your, yours	2pPOSS
kəro:n	his, her, hers, its	3s
kərondi	their, theirs	3d
kəbir	their, theirs	3p

Interrogative pronouns

The following interrogative pronouns have been attested:

Table 7.6. Khembelle Baruslani interrogative pronouns

nisaphu	which
lerus	who
prœŋ	how
puli	how many
thasli	how much
wət	what
teli	why
teʔaphu	where
pi	when

Numerals

The set of attested Khembelle Barushlani numerals is not large:

Table 7.7. Khembelle Barushlani numerals

thi	1
posok	2
so	3
pe	4
miwa	5
khu	6
sœsrœ	7
uyam	8
ji	10

posokom	20
opkyunwus	30
pekem	40
miwaham	50
khususum	60
soysrom	70
msarun	80
mudri	90
jiṅso	103
jiṅ	100
pejiṅ	400
jijiṅ	1000

Adjectives

Adjectives do not exist as a class per se in Khembelle Barushlani. Adjectival meaning is generally conveyed by a verbal participle, which frequently receives the genitive case suffix <kə> INST

...

Exceptions are the 'natural' adjectives, such as the names of colours:

Table 7.8. Colours

<i>ithromga</i> 'white'
<i>ruheyde</i> 'yellow'
<i>gonede</i> 'red'
<i>rehede</i> 'green'

Chapter 8. Verbal morphology

The study of Khembelle Barushlani verbal morphology is complicated by the way its monuments have come to us: through the pen of Charyan scribe. The Charyan languages almost all have an extensive system of verbal suffixes that are agglutinated to a simple verbal stem, a stem that is in many cases the same as the nominal stem. Charyan, with the possible exception of Archaic or Temple Charyan, does not exhibit different conjugations.

However, it is certain that Barushlani did have several conjugations that interacted in certain ways with the verbal affixes. The scribe, however, has this to say in the margins of the Khembelle manuscript:

Barushladandir zipu, zivughan ga. tehahga kaya tan taghtagh damanini. Zivughan ga.
'(Those barbarian Barushlani, they're very stupid. That incomprehensible (lit. dark) way of their words to ever change. It's stupid'

Since this is in the immediate vicinity of a series of crossed out (sadly undecipherable) verbal forms, the conclusion seems justified that our scribe had a lot of problems understanding the conjugations and representing them to Khembelle's satisfaction. From other sources (*Rempt 2002*) it has also been clear that Barushlani was generally considered a 'difficult' language by Charyans, much as present-day native speakers of English regard Russian as a difficult language. This argues for the presence of subtle concepts in Barushlani not present in the koine or creole that Denden is (*Herry 1995*).

That said, it is clear that our anonymous scribe distinguished three stem endings: /b/, /d/ and /g/, with the citation form endings /bi/, /de/ and /ga/. I have been unable to find any clear semantic component in the distribution of these stem endings. The final vowels of these endings have a direct influence upon the final consonant of the verbal suffixes, thereby creating three conjugations, namely I (-b/p), II (-d/t) and III (-g/k).

Gender is encoded by the voicing of the final consonant of the verbal stem. If the absolutive actant has the masculine gender, the final consonant is devoiced:

Example 8.1. Gender and verbal endings

liṅyam.e sə.sed
sisters_daughter.ERG feed
Sister's daughter is feeding it.

Khembelle.ʔe byu:gsu:ŋ səset.de . Ne.səset.de
Khembelle.ERG enemy feed.PT . p.feed.PT
Khembelle fed the enemy. He fed them.

The finite verb

The Khembelle Barushlani finite verb is complex expressing person, number and role of the actants involved, mood, negations and tense. Auxiliary verbs express aspect or certain other facets of the nature of a verbal

situation, such as mood.

Actants and negation are generally realized as prefixes; tense and aspect as suffixes.

The order of the affixes represent the normal wordorder of the Khembelle Barushlani sentence in a microcosm: subject, object, verb, auxiliaries. A complication is that the actant markers can be conflated in a complex *portmanteau* morpheme. A third complication is the infixal pattern that occurs when a verbal stem is derived from an old compound, in which case some of the actant affixes occur inside the verbal stem.

The following table presents an overview of affixal slots and their fillers in Khembelle Barushlani (van Driem 1987):

Table 8.1. Khembelle Barushlani affixes and slots

pf1	pf2	pf3	pf4	pf5	pf6	Σ	sf1	sf2	sf3	sf4
bi	η	(d)i	(n)e/i	se	tha		(C)a	bi	m	di
1s	2	d	p	REFL	NEG		PT	1sP	HAB	d
iη					ratha		□	di	r	ni
1p					SNEG		NPT	dP	PRG	p
di					ruy			iη		
1d					AFF			2→1p		
□								ne		
3s								pP		
								η		
								2P		

Negation

The negation prefixes, if present, always take the first position in the finite verbal morpheme string. There are two negation prefixes, and one affirmation prefix that performs the opposite of negation, i.e, strong, positive affirmation.

Table 8.2. Negation prefixes

tha-	Negation	NEG
ratha-	Strong negation	SNEG
ruy-	Affirmation	AFF

Example 8.2. Negation

ratha

phyas

there_is_no fever
There is no fever. 2

#.rath.osid.e
2s.SNEG.speak
Don't you speak 3

bi# rath.ossosa.r nyasoho Luphsey
1s NEG.lie.PRG wife Luphsey
I am not lying, wife Luphsey. 4 5

Personal prefixes

The general order of prefixes is negation, subject, object. However conflation of number and actant roles is rife, and it is equally possible to postulate a hierarchy of actant saliency or proximity, where the order is first, second and third person. Third person actants are in certain cases marked with a null morpheme.

Thus, we have three basic schemes: intransitive, transitive and ditransitive:

Table 8.3. Intransitive actant prefixes

Actant	Prefix	
1s	bi-	1s
1d	di-	1d
1p	iŋ-	1p
2s	ŋ	2s
2d	ŋdi-	2d
2p	ŋe-	2p
3s	∅-	3s
3d	di-	3d
3p	ne-	3p

A first person dual absolutive actant is formally marked with the same morpheme as the third person dual actant, i.e with a number marker.

A third person singular absolutive actant is thus not formally marked on the verb except by the absence of an actant prefix. The third person dual and third person absolutive actant prefixes are clearly generalized number markers.

2 Khembelle fragments I, line 7.

3 Khembelle fragments I, line 8.

4The verbal form in this example is incorrectly constructed on a Denden example.

5 Khembelle fragments I, line 6.

Table 8.4. Transitive actant prefixes

	1s	1d	1p	2s	2d	2p	3s	3d	3p
1s				biη-Σ	biηdi-Σ	biηe-Σ	bi-∅-Σ	bidi-Σ	bini-Σ
1d				diη-Σ	di-Σ	diηe-Σ	di-Σ	di-Σ	dini-Σ
1p				iη-Σ-η	iη-Σ-di	iη-Σ-ne	iη-Σ	iη-Σ-di	iη-Σ-ne
2s	Σ-bi	η-Σ-di	η-Σ-iη				η-Σ	η-Σ-di	η-Σ-ne
2d	Σ-bi	ηi-Σ-di	ηi-Σ-iη				ηi-Σ	ηi-Σ-di	ηi-Σ-ne
2p	Σ-bi	ηe-Σ-di	ηe-Σ-iη				ηe-Σ	ηe-Σ-di	ηe-Σ-ne
3s	bi-Σ	di-Σ	iη-Σ	η-Σ	ηdi-Σ	ηe-Σ	∅-Σ	di-Σ	ne-Σ
3d	bidi-Σ	di-Σ	iηdi-Σ	ηdi-Σ	ηdi-Σ	ηedi-Σ	di-Σ	di-Σ	di-Σ
3p	bine-Σ	dine-Σ	iηne-Σ	ηne-Σ	ηdine-Σ	ηene-Σ	ne-Σ	ne-Σ	ne-Σ

Reflexive scenarios are formed with the reflexive prefix <s(e)> REFL which is a prefixal slot 5 filler.

Tense, Aspect and Aspectivers

Tense

Khembelle Barushlani has a simple tense system that distinguishes between preterite and non-preterite tense. Non-preterite is unmarked. The Khembelle tense category overlaps to some extent with that of aspect: the preterite tense can only be used for actions that have been completed before now. Actions that have started in the past, but continue through the present, possibly into the future, cannot be marked with the preterite tense suffix <-a>.

Table 8.5. Tense suffixes

-(C)a	preterite	PT
-∅	non-preterite	NPT

The preterite tense suffix <-(C)a> PT is realized as /-ba/ after verbs of the first conjugation, ending in /-b/, as /-de/ after verbs of the second conjugation, ending in /-d/, and as nasalisation of the final consonant /g/ to /η/ followed by /a/ after verbs of the third conjugation, ending in /g/.

bi.phekab.ba	1s.know.PT	I have know it.
∅-rikyisd.de	3s-kill-PT	He has killed
naidyœŋ.a:	3p.go.PT	They went, they have gone

The non-preterite tense suffix <∅> NPT is postulated because the non-presence of the preterite tense suffix <-(C)a> does not mean that the actant suffixes in suffixal slot 2 undergo the same morphophonetic alternation as the tense suffix caused by the three conjugations.

Aspect

The aspect suffixes might also be interpreted as residual auxiliary verbs. If an aspect suffix is present in suffixal slot 3, then the number prefixes for the most salient actants are copied into suffixal slot 4. Two aspect suffixes have been attested, the habitual aspect suffix <-m> HAB and the progressive aspect suffix <-r> PRG.

Example 8.3. Progressive aspect

2s.lie.PRG ᱠ.ossosa.r

You are lying 6

The basic imperfect/perfect distinction appears to be part of the meaning of the preterite/non-preterite tense suffixes.

Transitivity

An intransitive verb can be explicitly transitivized by reduplicating the first consonant:

se.d	to eat	sə.sed	to feed
------	--------	--------	---------

The Infinitive

The infinitive suffix is <-i> INF. The infinitive is a verbal noun formed from the three conjugations in a manner comparable to the preterite tense suffix <-(C)a>:

phekabi: (phekabi.i)	know-INF	to know
rikyisde.yi	kill-INF	to kill
ne.ai.dyœ.g.yi	go-INF	to go

The infinitive combines with a possibly closed set of auxiliaries: *aidyouga* 'to go', *khyæt.de* 'to do.', *i.tit.bi* 'to need', *i.mu.de* 'must, to have to', *so.pha.de* 'to be able to', *si:m.bi* 'to finish', *e:i.bi* 'to finish', *ru:ysi.de* 'to be ok, acceptable', *a.ba:de* 'to come' and *ayog* 'to want'

Example 8.4. Infinitive

...

6 Khembelle fragments I, line 5.

Chapter 9. Derivational morphology

Nominalisation

Khembelle Barushlani has a number of very active processes that create nominal forms from verbs. However, it is not possible with our current knowledge of the language to assign definite semantic components to the nominalisation affixes attested.

First Participle

The first participle P1 is formed with the suffix <s> P1. and is used to form adjectival forms from intransitive verbs.

Example 9.1. First participle forms

Form	Glosse
usa.s	sweet

Second Participle

The second participle P2 is formed with the suffix <m> and is used to form a verbal noun that can be used in clause chaining constructions:

Example 9.2. Second participle forms

Usas.kə Ethsir.o: , eya kəŋ yiyikga.m , ʌ.khagsog eya kəŋ yiyikga.m ʌ.khagsog
sweet.GEN mother.VOC , daughter.ABS your live.P2 , 3s.desire daughter.ABS your live.P2 3s.desire
O sweet mother, your daughter desires to live, your daughter desires to live.

Note that the scribe rendered this sentence as: *Usaske Ethsiro, eya keng yiyingam khagsog, eya keng yiyingam khagsog*, indicating the process of assimilation from /yiyik(g/k)/ to /yiyiŋ/. The male form of this participle can be constructed as /yiyikkam/, with a doubled voiceless velar stop.

Nomen Agentis

The suffix <-rəʔ> forms a nomen agentis from a verb.:

Example 9.3. Nomen agentis

Form	Glosse
kyu.b.rəʔ	(female) whore

Form	Glosse
kyu.p.rəʔ	(male) whore
garhab.rəʔ	sorcerer

Verbalisation

Compounding

Certain compounds are constructed with the genitive case, but more often by as simple juxtaposition, as in *syadengu* 'shit-cunt', which is constructed from *sya*: 'vagina, cunt' and *adengu* 'shit'.

Part III. Syntax

Chapter 10. Declarative Sentences

Simple Declarative Sentences

Topic-comment Constructions

Passive Sentences

Participle Chaining

Complex Declarative Sentences

Chapter 11. The verbs to be

Khembelle Barushlani has five verbs with the general meaning of 'to be': the identity operator, the equality operator, the existency operator, the location operator and the attribution operator.

The five verbs that mean 'to be' exhibit a defective conjugation that only allows for tense and negation. Furthermore, there are separate forms for each of the three genders, masculine, animate and inanimate.

Existence

The existency operator takes the form *a* 'to be' and can be used together with its negative form *ratha* 'to be not' to assert the existence or non-existence:

Example 11.1. Negative existence

```
ratha                               phyas
there_is_no fever
There is no fever. 7
```

Attributive

The attributive operator *ho* 'attributive to be' is used to indicate the presence of an attribute or quality:

Example 11.2. Attributive 'to be'

```
Sadrab.am      aimyibgy.i      i#.khyæt.d      .      Aimyibg.yi      ruysing      ho
wash.P2  sing.INF  lp.do      .  sing.INF  good      are
We do singing during the washing. It's good to sing. 8
```

7 Khembelle fragments I, line 7.

8 Khembelle fragments I, line 11.

Chapter 12. Questions

Chapter 13. Comparisons

Chapter 14. Incomplete Sentences

Chapter 15. Discourse Structure

Appendix A. Corpus

Barushlani

Mar Masai

Recording

mar masai

Don't cry my child

Mar Masai da.mah.0

don't my child NEG.cry2S

Don't cry my child

Da.mah.0

NEG.cry2S

Don't cry.

Bruslani te.sa.ni

Barushlani.p just.be.1p

<TR: None>

Tsadal timi.0

Tsadal mercy.2s

-

Pokopoko suzamah

#

-

Suzamah

#

-

Zabrusha nsi

#

-

Yrdal gemi

#

-

Yidenir fragments

Date transcribed

14/01/2003

The incorrect phrases Yidenir uses.

Ngaksip Tsoy tebyost.bi u he cinni

2s.stand_up Tsoy give.2s->1s water. this please

Stand up, Tsoy. Give me that water.

η biη.phyit biη.phyide Tsoy kebiη yoshir

you(s) 1s.thank 1s.thank Tsoy 1sPOSS sister.

-

kebiη tahan

my gold.

My gold

η.sa?ə tahan biη.tebyost

2s.ORN gold. to give.

I [will] give the gold back.

Athot kebiη tehaphu a , nyasoho

clothing my where? to be , wife

Where are my clothes, woman!

Ruy n ng.kulp . n ng.kihik . ram ho

Yes it 2s.keep . it 2s.hide . money are

Yes, keep it. Hide it. It's money.

Khembelle fragments I

Date transcribed

26-12-2002

The Lumphsey fragments from the Khembelle manuscripts.

liŋyam.e sə.səd
 sisters_daughter.ERG feed
Sister's daughter is feeding it.

Khembelle.ʔe byu:gsu:ŋ səset.de . Ne.səset.de
 Khembelle.ERG enemy feed.PT . p.feed.PT
Khembelle fed the enemy. He fed them.

Usas.kə Ethsir.o: , eya kəŋ yiyikga.m , ʃ.khagsog eya kəŋ yiyikga.m ʃ.khagsog
 sweet.GEN mother.VOC , daughter.ABS your live.P2 , 3s.desire daughter.ABS your live.P2 3s.desire
O sweet mother, your daughter desires to live, your daughter desires to live.

Garhabrəʔ ! ŋ ... Sephrimbi ŋ.garhab.ba ? ŋ.rikyisd.de ?
 sorcerer ! 2s ... Sephrimbi 2s.curse.PT ? 2s.kill.PT ?
Sorcerer! You... Have you cursed Sephrimbi? Have you killed her?

ŋ.ossosa.r
 2s.lie.PRG
You are lying

biŋ rath.ossosa.r nyasoŋo Lumphsey
 1s NEG.lie.PRG wife Lumphsey
I am not lying, wife Lumphsey.

ratha phyas
 there_is_no fever
There is no fever.

ŋ.rath.osid.e
 2s.SNEG.speak
Don't you speak

biŋ Sephrimbi dyog.yi biŋ.ayoŋ.a
 I Sephrimbi heal.INF 1s->2s.want.PRT
I wanted to heal Sephrimbi.

Yidenir syathot.ne η.ephod . biη syathot.ne bini.dithyung . η.e hə syathot.ne sadreb.i η.khyod.ne
 Yidenir loincloth.p 2s.hold . I loincloth.p 2s->3p.bring . 2s.ERG this loincloth.p wash.INF 2.do.pP
Yidenir, you hold [these] loincloths. I will bring more loincloth. You start washing these loincloths.

Sadrab.am aimyibgy.i iη.khyœt.d . Aimyibg.yi ruysing ho
 wash.P2 sing.INF 1p.do . sing.INF good are
We do singing during the washing. It's good to sing.

be.sahe khayeb.am pheyu bi.tha.yug , Luphsey
 3sANIM.ORN say.PT2 liver 1s.NEG.have , Luphsey
I'm too afraid to tel her, Luphsey. (Literally: I do not have to liver to say it to her, Luphsey.)

Yidenir.ke wisyei.?e be.sahe oybyip.a
 Yidenir.GEN husband.ERG 3sANIM.ORN ask.PT
Has Yidenir's husband asked after her?

Ro tha?.obyip.a
 3sM NEG.ask.PT
He hasn't asked.

ηdi.bud! ηdi yoshir.di ho ηdi.tha.khyod
 2d.stop you sister.d are 2d.NEG.do
Stop you two! You two are sisters! Don't you two do that!

Ke biny.eksad . kebiη ho . Akenne.?e biη biny.eksad . Khembelle.?e ke biη.ke ne.tebyost.e
 they 1s-3p.sell . my are . village.LOC I 1s->2p.sell . Khembelle.ERG them 1s.GEN 3s->3p.give.PT
I've sold them. They're mine. I sold them in the village. Khembelle gave them to me.

keng lsang li ruysing ho
 your scent very good are
You smell so very nice.

Appendix B. Lexicon

Barushlani Glossary

a

a	[a:] to be. Existency operator. 'There is'. Alternative forms:
a'a	[a:.a] spider. (N).. Alternative forms:
a'oy	[a.œ] anus. (N).. Alternative forms:
a.ba:d	[a.ba:.de] to come. . Alternative forms:
abi	[ab.i] belly. (N).. Alternative forms:
adengu	[ad.eŋ.u:] shit. (N). Alternative forms:
adyu	[a:.dyu] grass. (N).. Alternative forms:
ahagg	[a.a:g.ga] to bite. (V).. Alternative forms:
ahebhip	[a:?.eb.i:p] anger. (N). Alternative forms:
ahoyde	[a.o:y.de] dirty. SV, to be dirty.. Alternative forms:
ahyam	[a:.hya:m] bird. (N).. Alternative forms:
aigoh	[ai.go:ʔ] garden (or garden plot). (N).. Alternative forms:
akem	[a:.kem] house. (N).. Alternative forms:
akenne	[] village. . Alternative forms:
aksib	[a.ksi.bi] to stand.. (V).. Alternative forms:
al	[a:l] at. (P). Alternative forms:

amhb	[a.m.bi] to sink (intrans.).. (V).. Alternative forms:
amo	[a.mo:] eel.. (N).. Alternative forms:
amod	[a.mo:d] buffalo.. (N).. Alternative forms:
ane	[an.e:] sour. . Alternative forms:
aphu	[aphu] from. . Alternative forms:
apyi	[a.pyi] lion. (N).. Alternative forms:
areb	[a.r.əb] arm. (N).. Alternative forms:
aromd	[a.ro:m.d] to go in. (V).. Alternative forms:
ashag	[a.sha.ga] to call.. (V).. Alternative forms:
athot	[a.thot] clothing. (N).. Alternative forms:
atsat	[a.tsat:t] lake. (N).. Alternative forms:
awi	[a.wi.i] forehead. (N).. Alternative forms:
awsebi	[a.wse:bi] smooth. (V).. Alternative forms:
ayo	[a.yo] foot. (N).. Alternative forms:
ayog	[ai.o.ga] to want. (V).. Alternative forms:
ayyunga	[a.yyu:ŋ.ga] rotten. (V).. Alternative forms:
b	
batpoyi	[bat.po.i] girl (young female- not 'daughter'). (N).. Alternative forms:
be	[] he, she, it. Third person singular animate . Alternative forms:
bebhuhi	

	[beb.hu:i] thirsty. (N).. Alternative forms:
bibudsag	[bi.bu.dsa.ga] to jump (esp. up).. (V).. Alternative forms:
bing	[biŋ] I. (PR) First person singular. Alternative forms:
bohug	[bo.hu:ga] to find. (V).. Alternative forms:
bonrad	[bo:.nra.d] to plant.. (N).. Alternative forms:
brehep	[bre.ep] below (not directional). (N).. Alternative forms:
brep.bul	[brep.bul] rock (or boulder; not cliff).. (N).. Alternative forms:
bri	[bri] they.. (PR).. Alternative forms:
bruyedthoih	[bru:.ye:d.thœʔ] day (opp. of night- rather than time measure).. (N).. Alternative forms:
bsœd.ra:ŋ	[bsœd.ra:ŋ] valley.. (N).. Alternative forms:
bud	[bu:.d] to stop, to cease, to desist. . Alternative forms:
bya:.or.œ	[bya:.or.œ] butterfly.. (N).. Alternative forms:
byi:k.al	[byi:k.al] cheek.. (N).. Alternative forms:
byu.i:?.e:k	[byu.i:?.e:k] shark.. (N).. Alternative forms:
byu:gsu:ŋ	[byu:g.su:ŋ] enemy. (N). Alternative forms:
boen.gse:b.o:	[boen.gse:b.o:] star.. (N).. Alternative forms:
d	
de:.gsu:g.a:r	[de:.gsu:g.a:r] morning.. (N).. Alternative forms:
de:r	[de:r] not.. (P).. Alternative forms:

di.thyun.g	[di.thyun.ga] to bring.. (V).. Alternative forms:
do	[do] because.. (P).. Alternative forms:
dral.i:p.ə	[dral.i:p.ə] tooth (esp. front rather than molar).. (N).. Alternative forms:
dri.kra.thit	[dri.kra.thit] wall.. (N).. Alternative forms:
dsi	[dsi:] more. . Alternative forms:
dsoysnriki	[dsœs.nri:k.i] buttocks. (N).. Alternative forms:
du.ak	[du.ak] boat.. (N).. Alternative forms:
du:.e.d	[du:.e.de] to boil (intrans.).. (V).. Alternative forms:
du:.pon.b	[du:.pon.bi] to drag.. (V).. Alternative forms:
dyog	[] to heal. . Alternative forms:
də.lœ.a	[də.lœ.a] left (hand).. (N).. Alternative forms:
e	
e.ar.g	[e.ar.ga] to count.. (V).. Alternative forms:
e.dos.d	[e.dos.de] to sweat.. (V).. Alternative forms:
e.er.ga	[e.er.ga] sick.. (V).. Alternative forms:
e.hyek	[e.hyek] nail (finger or toe).. (N).. Alternative forms:
e.msœ.de	[e.msœ.de] hot.. (V).. Alternative forms:
e.pho.d	[e.pho.de] to hold (in hand).. (V).. Alternative forms:
e.rom.g	[e.thol.ga] to go down.. (V).. Alternative forms:
e.si.u	

	[e.si:u] brain.. (N).. Alternative forms:
e.thsir	[e.thsir] mother (his).. (N).. Alternative forms:
e.:a:r.ə	[e.:a:r.ə] finger.. (N).. Alternative forms:
e.:nsak	[e.:nsak] tree.. (N).. Alternative forms:
e.:or.ap	[e.:or.ap] shore (esp. ocean side- rather than lagoon side).. (N).. Alternative forms:
e.:yyi:d.g	[e.:yyi:d.ga] to sew.. (V).. Alternative forms:
e.:œd.d	[e.:œd.de] to masturbate.. (V).. Alternative forms:
e.i.b	[e.:ə.bi] to finish. . Alternative forms:
e.m.i	[e:m.i] alive.. (N).. Alternative forms:
e:s.a	[e:s.a] person.. (N).. Alternative forms:
e:s.a:l	[e:s.a:l] stone (pebble).. (N).. Alternative forms:
er.la:.dəb	[er.la:.dəb] child (young person- rather than offspring).. (N).. Alternative forms:
eya	[e.ya] daughter.. (N).. Alternative forms:
e?.nri:b.œ	[e?.nri:b.œ] in-law.. (N).. Alternative forms:
g	
garhab	[gar.həb] to perform sorcery. . Alternative forms:
ge:.sœ	[ge:.sœ] old.. (N).. Alternative forms:
gig.pe:t	[gig.pe:t] stick (of wood).. (N).. Alternative forms:
go:s	[go:s] near.. (P).. Alternative forms:

gonede	[go.n.de] red. (V).. Alternative forms:
gre	[gre] with (accompanying).. (P).. Alternative forms:
grœs.o	[grœs.o] bow (weapon).. (N).. Alternative forms:
gu	[gu] nine. (N).. Alternative forms:
h	
ha.khsip.g	[ha.khsip.ga] to lie (on side).. (V).. Alternative forms:
ha.bug	[ha.bug] fowl.. (N).. Alternative forms:
he.əs	[he.əs] plant (n).. (N).. Alternative forms:
he.dro.ga	[he.dro.ga] pain.. (V).. Alternative forms:
ho	[] are. attributive 'to be'. Alternative forms:
hrob.yœŋ.u:t	[hrob.yœŋ.u:t] shoulder.. (N).. Alternative forms:
hses.e:	[hses.e:] vein.. (N).. Alternative forms:
hə	[hə] this. (P). Alternative forms:
i	
i.al	[i.al] branch.. (N).. Alternative forms:
i.du:g.de	[i.du:g.de] thin.. (V).. Alternative forms:
i.e:s	[i.e:s] right (correct).. (N).. Alternative forms:
i.i	[i.i] dream.. (N).. Alternative forms:
i.i:?	[i.i:?] lip.. (N).. Alternative forms:
i.mye	

	[i.mye] father.. (N).. Alternative forms:
i.nu.de	[i.nu.de] must, to have to. . Alternative forms:
i.o:r.g	[i.o:r.ga] to sit.. (V).. Alternative forms:
i.pha:k.d	[i.pha:k.de] to shoot (bow or gun).. (V).. Alternative forms:
i.tit.b	[i.tit.bi] to need. . Alternative forms:
i.yœ	[i.yœ] crazy.. (N).. Alternative forms:
i:khe:g.de	[i:khe:g.de] dry (substance).. (V).. Alternative forms:
i:nar:g	[i:nar:ga] to twist (trans.).. (V).. Alternative forms:
i:nin.g	[i:nin.g] to buy.. (V).. Alternative forms:
i:pha:s	[i:pha:s] ancient.. (N).. Alternative forms:
i:thyad.de	[i:thyad.de] narrow.. (V).. Alternative forms:
i:wya.b	[i:wya.bi] to pull.. (V).. Alternative forms:
i:b.yœ?	[i:b.yœ?] chin.. (N).. Alternative forms:
ib.psœ.œ	[ib.psœ.œ] fat (adjective).. (N).. Alternative forms:
ikhibi	[i:khi:bi] wet. (V).. Alternative forms:
il.thye:d.n	[il.thye:d.n] ant.. (N).. Alternative forms:
ingke	[ing.ke] we (inclusive)... (PR).. Alternative forms:
ithromga	[i.throm.ga] white. (V).. Alternative forms:

j

ji

	[ji:] ten. (N). Alternative forms:
jiŋ	[jiŋ] hundred. (N). Alternative forms:
k	
ka.the:b	[ka.the:bi] to vomit.. (V).. Alternative forms:
kakhyitphim	[ka:khyit.phim] fish. (N).. Alternative forms:
ke	[] they. third person plural inanimate. Alternative forms:
ke:wa.de	[ke:wa.de] cold (of weather).. (V).. Alternative forms:
kebiŋ	[] my. My, mine: first person singular possessive pronoun. Alternative forms:
ken.œd.təm	[ken.œd.təm] sword.. (N).. Alternative forms:
kha.e:y.d	[kha.e:y.de] to show.. (V).. Alternative forms:
kha.ri.a	[kha.ri.a] upward (adverbial directive).. (N).. Alternative forms:
kha.əy.b	[kha:əy.bi] to say.. (V).. Alternative forms:
khagsog	[kha.gso:ga] to desire. (V). Alternative forms:
khembelle	[khem.be.lə] Khembelle. Male name. Alternative forms:
kho.wol.d	[kho.wol.de] to pound (as poi).. (V).. Alternative forms:
khra.er	[khra.er] ice.. (N).. Alternative forms:
khœ.go:b.o:y	[khœ.go:b.o:y] sarong.. (N).. Alternative forms:
khu	[khu] six. (N).. Alternative forms:
khu.mra:ʔe:	[khu.mra:ʔe:] fast (abstain from food). (V). Alternative forms:

khusum	[khu:sum,] sixty. (N).. Alternative forms:
khu?.al	[khu?.al] back (person's).. (N).. Alternative forms:
khyal.lyœl.u	[khyal.lyœl.u] deaf.. (N).. Alternative forms:
khyo:tət	[khyo:tət] roof.. (N).. Alternative forms:
khyub.ted	[khyub.ted] chief.. (N).. Alternative forms:
khyœt.d	[khyœt.de] to do.. (V).. Alternative forms:
ki:i.k.g	[ki:i.k.g] to hide. . Alternative forms:
kre:i	[kre:i] many.. (N).. Alternative forms:
kredum	[kre.dum] hair (esp. of head).. (N).. Alternative forms:
kredumni	[kre.dum] brush. coiffue. Plural of kredum, hair. Alternative forms:
kri:	[kri:] far.. (P).. Alternative forms:
ku.i	[ku.i] seed.. (N).. Alternative forms:
ku.yu:r.d	[ku.yu:r.de] to break (esp. as a stick).. (V).. Alternative forms:
kulb	[] to keep. . Alternative forms: <i>kulb</i>
kyib.e	[kyib.e] lungs.. (N).. Alternative forms:
kyon.kho:t	[kyon.kho:t] berry (or fruit).. (N).. Alternative forms:
kyu.b	[o:y.kyu.bi] to copulate (humans).. (V).. Alternative forms:
kœ.wsa:t.ga	[kœ.wsa:t.ga] warm (of weather).. (V).. Alternative forms:
kəŋ	[] your. second person singular possessive. Alternative forms:
kəŋ	

l	□ your. Second person possessive pronoun. Alternative forms:
la.e:l.g	[la.e:l.ga] to flow.. (V).. Alternative forms:
la:.a.b	[la:.a.bi] to sleep.. (V).. Alternative forms:
le:.krod	[le:.krod] feather (larger one- rather than down).. (N).. Alternative forms:
le:t.e	[le:t.e] rope.. (N).. Alternative forms:
lerus	[lru.s] who?. (PR).. Alternative forms:
li	□ very, much. . Alternative forms:
li:d.nek.phen	[li:d.nek.phen] sky.. (N).. Alternative forms:
liŋ.yam	[liŋ.yam] sister's daughter.. (N).. Alternative forms:
lo.a:b	[lo.a:bi] to play (as games).. (V).. Alternative forms:
lo:.dru:m	[lo:.dru:m] toe.. (N).. Alternative forms:
lsa:i:	[lsa:i:] tomorrow.. (N).. Alternative forms:
lsa:ŋ	□ scent. . Alternative forms:
lsœk.a:g.ek	[lsœk.a:g.ek] guts- viscera.. (N).. Alternative forms:
lu:.phse:	[lu:.phse:] moon.. (N).. Alternative forms:
lum.a.ə	[lum.a.ə] elbow.. (N).. Alternative forms:
lyi:.ə.ə	[lyi:.ə.ə] hungry.. (N).. Alternative forms:
lyo:m.et	[lyo:m.et] name.. (N).. Alternative forms:

lyəm.rɪŋ.lək	[lyəm.rɪŋ.lək] all (of a number).. (N).. Alternative forms:
lə.ke:k	[lə.ke:k] yesterday.. (N).. Alternative forms:
lə	[lə] the.. (P).. Alternative forms:
lə.œ	[lə.œ] shadow.. (N).. Alternative forms:
m	
m.kyo:d.d	[m.kyo:d.de] to wrap up.. (V).. Alternative forms:
m.nu:d.d	[m.nu:d.de] to braid (as rope).. (V).. Alternative forms:
m.ryut.b	[m.ryut.bi] to turn (change one's direction).. (V).. Alternative forms:
me:n	[me:n] other.. (PR).. Alternative forms:
me:n	[me:n] that.. (P).. Alternative forms:
mehat	[m.at] woman (not 'wife').. (N).. Alternative forms:
mis.ə	[mis.ə] father (his).. (N).. Alternative forms:
miwa	[mi.wa:] five. (N).. Alternative forms:
miwahan	[mi:wə.m] fifty. (N).. Alternative forms:
mo:l	[mo:l] direction towards speaker.. (P).. Alternative forms:
mo:t.thəm	[mo:t.thəm] nest (as bird's).. (N).. Alternative forms:
mri.ri?.phe:s	[mri.ri?.phe:s] adz.. (N).. Alternative forms:
msaŋuŋ	[msaŋ.u:ŋ] eighty. (N). Alternative forms:
msœm.ot	[msœm.ot] snake.. (N).. Alternative forms:
mudri	

	[mu.dri:] ninety. (N).. Alternative forms:
mye:.nud	[mye:.nud] rat.. (N).. Alternative forms:
mə.re.he:p	[mə.re.he:p] dust.. (N).. Alternative forms:
n	
n	[] it. n. Alternative forms:
n.o	[n.o] mat (for house floor or sleeping).. (N).. Alternative forms:
n.rom.d	[n.rom.de] to go up.. (V).. Alternative forms:
n.u	[n.u] animal.. (N).. Alternative forms:
na:bsu:s.d	[na:bsu:s.de] to scratch (as with fingernails- to relieve itch).. (V).. Alternative forms:
ne:.thœl	[ne:.thœl] wing.. (N).. Alternative forms:
ni.la:g	[ni.la:ga] to weave (as cloth).. (V).. Alternative forms:
ni.myœ	[ni.myœ] fur.. (N).. Alternative forms:
ni:a:p	[ni:a:p] night.. (N).. Alternative forms:
ni:ba	[ni:ba] then.. (N).. Alternative forms:
nisaphu	[ni:sa:phu:] which. . Alternative forms:
nisim	[ni:sim] twenty. (N). Alternative forms:
no.le:t.d	[no.le:t.de] to throw (esp. stone).. (V).. Alternative forms:
nra.hsə.ək	[nra.hsə.ək] few.. (N).. Alternative forms:
nsa:m.ne:b.œg	[nsa:m.ne:b.œg] fin (esp. dorsal).. (N).. Alternative forms:

nu.buŋ.b	[nu.buŋ.bi] to string (as leis).. (V).. Alternative forms:
nya	[nya] in.. (P).. Alternative forms:
nyaso'o	[ŋ.yaso:.o:] wife. (N). Alternative forms:
nyo:p.kœm	[nyo:p.kœm] fire.. (N).. Alternative forms:
nyo:r.ya.œp	[nyo:r.ya.œp] blood.. (N).. Alternative forms:
nœ.tso:.kad	[nœ.tso:.kad] salt.. (N).. Alternative forms:
nœŋ.e:	[nœŋ.e:] door.. (N).. Alternative forms:
O	
o.ai	[o.ai] head.. (N).. Alternative forms:
o.him.d	[o.him.de] to open (something).. (V).. Alternative forms:
o.hsi.d	[o.hsi.de] to speak.. (V).. Alternative forms:
o.o:g	[o.o:g] eye.. (N).. Alternative forms:
o.ru:p.b	[o.ru:p.bi] to laugh.. (V).. Alternative forms:
o.tyu:.de	[o.tyu:.de] beautiful.. (V).. Alternative forms:
o.uk.g	[o.uk.ga] to work.. (V).. Alternative forms:
o:.dsœ	[o:.dsœ] smoke (of fire).. (N).. Alternative forms:
o:.go:b	[o:.go:.bi] to fly.. (V).. Alternative forms:
o:.phyet.me:r	[o:.phyet.me:r] neck.. (N).. Alternative forms:
o:.sis	[o:.sis] milk (esp. human).. (N).. Alternative forms:
o:.thsi:g	

	[o:.thsi:g] knee.. (N).. Alternative forms:
o:.əg.g	[o:.əg.ga] to plait (as mat).. (V).. Alternative forms:
o:l.yim	[o:l.yim] skin (human).. (N).. Alternative forms:
o:m.khrə.u	[o:m.khrə.u] sister's son.. (N).. Alternative forms:
o:s.sos.ah	[o:s.sos.əʔ] lie (falsehood).. (N).. Alternative forms:
o:y.ge:t	[o:y.ge:t] island (not 'land').. (N).. Alternative forms:
o:y.pro:p	[o:y.pro:p] spittle.. (N).. Alternative forms:
o:?.od	[o:?.od] son (his).. (N).. Alternative forms:
okyob	[o.kyo?.b] to teach. . Alternative forms:
opkyunwus	[o:p.kyu:n.wus] thirty. (N).. Alternative forms:
os:s.sod	[os:s.sod] to lie. v.i.. Alternative forms:
ot.khyu.e:t	[ot.khyu.e:t] new.. (N).. Alternative forms:
oyag	[o:.əg] sari. The black garb of a Barushlani woman. Consists of about twenty metres of black cloth, about forty centimetres wide at one side, and two at the other.. Alternative forms:
oykit	[œk.it] hat. (N).. Alternative forms:
p	
pa.o.b	[pa.o.bi] to fight (esp. humans).. (V).. Alternative forms:
pe	[pe:] four. (N). Alternative forms:
pe.sam.g	[pe.sam.ga] to put.. (V).. Alternative forms:
pe.ke:ʔ	[pe.ke:ʔ] thigh.. (N).. Alternative forms:

pekem	[pe:kem] forty. (N).. Alternative forms:
pes	[pes] or.. (P).. Alternative forms:
pet.phœm.o	[pet.phœm.o] throat.. (N).. Alternative forms:
phe.bsu:p	[phe.bsu:p] bald.. (N).. Alternative forms:
phe.ka:b	[phe.ka:bi] to know (facts).. (V).. Alternative forms:
phe.rom.d	[phə.rom.de] to go out.. (V).. Alternative forms:
pheyu?gresihibi	[phəyu?:gre.si:ʔi:bi] courage. Literally: liver and lungs. Alternative forms:
phi.e.d	[phi.e.de] to bury.. (V).. Alternative forms:
phi:ik	[phi:i:k] voice.. (N).. Alternative forms:
pho:e	[pho:e] face.. (N).. Alternative forms:
pho:me:d	[pho:me:de] to cry out (shout- moan).. (V).. Alternative forms:
pho:m.kra:r.mu:k	[pho:m.kra:r.mu:k] ear.. (N).. Alternative forms:
phya:o.œk	[phya:o.œk] tongue.. (N).. Alternative forms:
phyas	[phyas] fever. . Alternative forms:
phyi.d	[] to thank. vt: to express gratitude. vi: to be thankful. Alternative forms:
phyug.dak	[phyug.dak] rib.. (N).. Alternative forms:
phə.keb	[phə.keb] above (not directional).. (N).. Alternative forms:
phə.yu:ʔ	[phə.yu:ʔ] liver. (N). Alternative forms:
pi	[pi:] when?. (P).. Alternative forms:

pi.on.b	[pi.on.bi] to carry.. (V).. Alternative forms:
pi.thro:de	[pi.thro:de] strong.. (V).. Alternative forms:
pi.am.g	[pi.am.ga] to dance.. (V).. Alternative forms:
pi.e:g	[pi.e:ga] to rain.. (V).. Alternative forms:
pi:ssœs	[pi:ssœs] year.. (N).. Alternative forms:
pi:r.the:p.œ	[pi:r.the:p.œ] soul.. (N).. Alternative forms:
po:r.ik	[po:r.ik] meat (flesh).. (N).. Alternative forms:
pok.e	[pok.e] mountain.. (N).. Alternative forms:
posok	[po:sok] two. (N).. Alternative forms:
prem.wi:r	[prem.wi:r] fat (organic substance).. (N).. Alternative forms:
pri.ep	[pri.ep] earth (soil).. (N).. Alternative forms:
prœŋ	[prœŋ] how. (P).. Alternative forms:
psi	[psi] if.. (P).. Alternative forms:
psu:g	[o.psu:ga] to drink.. (V).. Alternative forms:
pu:li	[pu:li] how many?. (P). Alternative forms:
pu:ŋ.ə?b	[pu:ŋ.ə?b] to urinate.. (N).. Alternative forms:
pyu:ə	[pyu:ə] chest.. (N).. Alternative forms:
pyəl.wəl	[pyəl.wəl] penis.. (N).. Alternative forms:
pœ.wem	[pœ.wem] hand.. (N).. Alternative forms:

f

ra.phœ	[ra.phœ] intestines.. (N).. Alternative forms:
ra.thə.de	[ra.thə.de] big.. (V).. Alternative forms:
ra.to.de	[ra.to.de] heavy.. (V).. Alternative forms:
ra.mru:b	[ra.mru:b] ashes.. (N).. Alternative forms:
ra.og.d	[ra.og.de] to choose.. (V).. Alternative forms:
ra.phek.d	[ra.phek.de] to hunt (game).. (V).. Alternative forms:
ra.ug	[ra.ug] dew.. (N).. Alternative forms:
ratha	[] to be not. negative existency operator. 'There is not'. Alternative forms:
re.tsu:.d	[re.tsu:.de] to look for (seek- not watch for).. (V).. Alternative forms:
re.u:	[re.u:] wind.. (N).. Alternative forms:
rehede	[re.e.de] green. (V). Alternative forms:
remogdekehu	[rəmo:gde.kə.u:] poison. . Alternative forms:
ri.kyis.d	[ri.kyis.de] to kill.. (V).. Alternative forms:
ri.mo:n.g	[ri.mo:n.ga] to blow (of wind).. (V).. Alternative forms:
ri.u:k.de	[ri.u:k.de] full (not empty).. (V).. Alternative forms:
ri.u:r	[ri.u:r] breast.. (N).. Alternative forms:
ro	[] he. Third person singular masculine (3sm). Alternative forms:
ro.bo.bi	[ro.bo.bi] black.. (V).. Alternative forms:
ro:ka	[ro:ka] thorn.. (N).. Alternative forms:

ro:n	[ro:n] he.. (PR).. Alternative forms:
romd	[ai.dyœ.ga] to go. (V).. Alternative forms:
rsa:a	[rsa:a] worm (esp. earthworm).. (N).. Alternative forms:
rsi:k.a:ai	[rsi:k.a:ai] bitter.. (N).. Alternative forms:
rsu:i	[rsu:i] chicken.. (N).. Alternative forms:
ru.gyi:g	[ru.gyi:g] to hatch.. (N).. Alternative forms:
ru.i.de	[ru.i.de] dull (as knife).. (V).. Alternative forms:
ru:i.bi	[ru:i.bi] hard.. (V).. Alternative forms:
ru:.ysi.d	[ru:.ysi.de] to be ok, acceptable. . Alternative forms:
ru:.ysi.ŋ	[ru:.ysi.ŋ] good. . Alternative forms:
rud.u:oŋ	[rud.u:oŋ] trunk (of tree).. (N).. Alternative forms:
ruheyde	[ru:.e:y.de] yellow. (V).. Alternative forms:
ruy	[] Yes. Affirmative interjection. Alternative forms:
rya.o:p.an	[rya.o:p.an] bone.. (N).. Alternative forms:
rya:b.g	[thu.rya:b.ga] to see.. (V).. Alternative forms:
ryə.dob.phe:p	[ryə.dob.phe:p] knife.. (N).. Alternative forms:
rə.hu:k.bi	[rə.hu:k.bi] small.. (V).. Alternative forms:
rə.mo:g.d	[rə.mo:g.de] to die.. (V).. Alternative forms:
rə.o:s.g	[rə.o:s.ga] to push.. (V).. Alternative forms:

S

sa.ksi:bi	[sa.ksi:bi] rotten (as fruit).. (V).. Alternative forms:
sa:drəb.b	[sa:drəb.bi] to wash (not body parts- if different).. (V).. Alternative forms:
sa:nyil:b	[sa:nyil:bi] to split.. (V).. Alternative forms:
se.d	[ə. sse.de] to eat.. (V).. Alternative forms:
se.the:b	[se.the:bi] to moan.. (V).. Alternative forms:
se:əm.g	[se:əm.ga] to suck (as breast).. (V).. Alternative forms:
segəpga	[se.gəp.ga] thick. (V).. Alternative forms:
sem.be:s.pe:l	[sem.be:s.pe:l] road (trail- path).. (N).. Alternative forms:
si.krœt.d	[si.krœt.de] to rub.. (V).. Alternative forms:
si:i:ʔ.bi	[si:i:ʔ.bi] long.. (V).. Alternative forms:
si:loŋ.g	[si:loŋ.ga] to swim.. (V).. Alternative forms:
si:m.b	[si:m.bi] to finish. . Alternative forms:
si:pad.b	[si:pad.bi] to tie (as knot- rather than 'tie up').. (V).. Alternative forms:
so	[so] three. (N). Alternative forms:
so.pha.d	[so.pha.de] to be able to. . Alternative forms:
so.the:	[so.the:] hole (esp. in ground).. (N).. Alternative forms:
so:ru.b	[so:ru.bi] to walk.. (V).. Alternative forms:
so:s.ob	[so:s.ob] today.. (N).. Alternative forms:
soysrom	[sœsrom] seventy. (N).. Alternative forms:

sru:.myu.e	[sru:.myu.e] defecate.. (N).. Alternative forms:
ssi:.i	[ssi:.i] lightning.. (N).. Alternative forms:
su.khar	[su.khar] cousin.. (N).. Alternative forms:
su.kher.u:d	[su.kher.u:d] mother.. (N).. Alternative forms:
su:.woed	[su:.woed] fly (the insect).. (N).. Alternative forms:
sugdem	[hsœg.dœm] taboo.. The state of being a woman, forbidden.. Alternative forms:
sya:	[sya:] vagina, cunt. (N).. Alternative forms:
syadengu	□ shit-cunt. . Alternative forms: <i>sya:.a.de.ngu</i>
syathot	[sya:a.thot] loincloth. Lit.: cunt-cloth. Alternative forms:
sœsrœ	[sœ.srœ] seven. (N).. Alternative forms:
sə.a:g.b	[sə.a:g.bi] to swallow.. (V).. Alternative forms:
sə.phrim.bi	[sə.phrim.bi] fragrant. (V). Alternative forms: <i>Sephrimbi</i>
sə.sed	□ feed. . Alternative forms:
sən.he.muŋ	[sən.he.muŋ] mud.. (N).. Alternative forms:
t	
ta.a:n	[ta.a:n] gold.. (N).. Alternative forms:
ta:.a	[ta:.a] ankle.. (N).. Alternative forms:
ta:.ir.g	[ta:.ir.ga] to hit (esp. with fist).. (V).. Alternative forms:
te.d	[te.d] to burn (intrans.).. (N).. Alternative forms:

te:.byo:s.d	[te:.byo:s.de] to give.. (V).. Alternative forms:
te?aphu	[te:?.a.phu] where?. (P). Alternative forms:
tha.khyœ.ga	[tha.khyœ.ga] swollen.. (V).. Alternative forms:
tha:.dsəd.bi	[tha:.dsəd.bi] itch.. (V).. Alternative forms:
tha:.or.b	[tha:.or.bi] to run.. (V).. Alternative forms:
thasli	[thasli] how much?. (P). Alternative forms:
the.ne:b	[the.ne:b] body.. (N).. Alternative forms:
thi.lan	[thi.lan] leaf.. (N).. Alternative forms:
thi.op.b	[thi.op.bi] to fall (drop- rather than topple).. (V).. Alternative forms:
thil.khyu.e	[thil.khyu.e] sand.. (N).. Alternative forms:
tho:.ad.d	[tho:.ad.de] to cough.. (V).. Alternative forms:
tho:t.g	[tho:t.g] to cry (weep).. (V).. Alternative forms:
thu:.gra:i:	[thu:.gra:i:] thunder.. (N).. Alternative forms:
thu:.mo	[thu:.mo] tail.. (N).. Alternative forms:
thu:ŋ.ro:r.gœn	[thu:ŋ.ro:r.gœn] blind.. (N).. Alternative forms:
thyo:	[thyo:] causative prefix.. (P).. Alternative forms:
to.də.b	[to.də.bi] to freeze.. (V).. Alternative forms:
to.e.d	[to.e.de] to swell.. (V).. Alternative forms:
tsœ.e	[tsœ.e] tear (from crying).. (N).. Alternative forms:
tsœd.tən.kho:p	

	[tsœd.tøn.kho:p] sea (ocean).. (N).. Alternative forms:
tu.phyi	[tu.phyi] harbor (or channel- pass).. (N).. Alternative forms:
tu:.mib.d	[tu:.mib.de] to wipe.. (V).. Alternative forms:
tu:.u.d	[tu:.u.de] to come. (V).. Alternative forms:
tyi.ke?ep	[tyi.ke?ep] full (after eating).. (N).. Alternative forms:
tœ.ul.g	[tœ.ul.ga] to dig.. (V).. Alternative forms:
u	
u.gsi.b	[u.gsi.bi] to steal.. (V).. Alternative forms:
u.i	[u.i] heart.. (N).. Alternative forms:
u.khya:g	[u.khya:g] image (representation).. (N).. Alternative forms:
u.mip	[u.mip] cloud.. (N).. Alternative forms:
u.o:	[u.o:] now.. (N).. Alternative forms:
u.phrœ	[u.phrœ] woods.. (N).. Alternative forms:
u.sud.b	[u.sud.bi] to be angry.. (V).. Alternative forms:
u.ə	[u.ə] wave (esp. breaker- surf).. (N).. Alternative forms:
u:	[u:] here.. (P).. Alternative forms:
u:	[u:] water.. (N).. Alternative forms:
u:.i.d	[u:.i.de] to return.. (V).. Alternative forms:
u:.lye:	[u:.lye:] urine.. (N).. Alternative forms:
u:.pə	

	[u:.pə] flower.. (N).. Alternative forms:
u:.u:	[u:.u:] pillow.. (N).. Alternative forms:
u:.wa:b	[u:.wa:b] root.. (N).. Alternative forms:
up.e:ŋ	[up.e:ŋ] pig.. (N).. Alternative forms:
usas	[u:.sa:s] sweet. Verbal noun from usg 'to be sweet' + . Alternative forms:
usg	[us.g] to be sweet, to sweeten. vt: to sweeten vi: to be sweet. Alternative forms:
uyam	[u.əm] eight. (N). Alternative forms:
W	
wa.yyi:b	[wa.yyi:bi] to bear (child).. (V).. Alternative forms:
we.ar.g	[we.ar.ga] to beat.. (V).. Alternative forms:
wi	[wi] there.. (P).. Alternative forms:
wi:i:k	[wi:i:k] downward (adverbial directive).. (N).. Alternative forms:
wi:.yse:i:	[wi:.yse:i:] husband.. (N).. Alternative forms:
wi:k	[wi:k] nothing.. (P).. Alternative forms:
wim.e:l:a:	[wim.e:l:a:] bark (of tree).. (N).. Alternative forms:
wo:.ab.de	[wo:.ab.de] bad (deleterious- unsuitable).. (V).. Alternative forms:
wo:.kyam.b	[wo:.kyam.bi] to quarrel.. (V).. Alternative forms:
wri?.pam	[wri?.pam] stomach.. (N).. Alternative forms:
wsu.i.hœp	[wsu.i.hœp] deep.. (N).. Alternative forms:

wyu:.tha?	[wyu:.tha?] mosquito.. (N).. Alternative forms:
wə.ar	[wə.ar] slave (or outcast).. (N).. Alternative forms:
wət	[wət.t] what?. (PR).. Alternative forms:
y	
ya:.bub	[ya:.bub] brother's daughter.. (N).. Alternative forms:
ya:.he:n	[ya:.he:n] leg.. (N).. Alternative forms:
ye:.thye:.de	[ye:.thye:.de] soft.. (V).. Alternative forms:
ye:.əg.b	[ye:.əg.bi] to drown (intrans.).. (V).. Alternative forms:
yeb.u	[yeb.u] snow.. (N).. Alternative forms:
yi.gup	[yi.gup] god (not image or carving).. (N).. Alternative forms:
yi.yikg	[yi.yik.ga] to live. (V). Alternative forms:
yiŋ.da:.o:y	[yiŋ.da:.o:y] beard.. (N).. Alternative forms:
yo.phyo:.bi	[yo.phyo:.bi] straight.. (V).. Alternative forms:
yo.phyœŋ.d	[yo.phyœŋ.de] to cook.. (V).. Alternative forms:
yo:.ka	[yo:.ka] boy (young male- not 'son').. (N).. Alternative forms:
yo:.syir	[yo:.syir] sister.. (N).. Alternative forms:
yos.ho?	[yos.ho?] brother's son.. (N).. Alternative forms:
yre.nek	[yre.nek] brother.. (N).. Alternative forms:
yrim.ras	[yrim.ras] middle.. (N).. Alternative forms:
yru.gu.u	

	[yr̥u.gu.u] silver.. (N).. Alternative forms:
yr̥e	[yr̥e] and.. (P).. Alternative forms:
yu:.a:r.b	[yu:.a:r.bi] to cut (as with knife).. (V).. Alternative forms:
yu:r.eg.u:l	[yu:r.eg.u:l] sleepy.. (N).. Alternative forms:
yug	[yu.ga] to have, to possess. . Alternative forms:
ye.a	[ye.a] evening.. (N).. Alternative forms:
ye.ig.d	[ye.ig.de] to spit.. (V).. Alternative forms:
ya.pu?	[ya.pu?] right (hand).. (N).. Alternative forms:
œ	
œ.a.d	[œ.a.de] to turn over.. (V).. Alternative forms:
œ.al.b	[œ.al.bi] to forget.. (V).. Alternative forms:
œ.byi:b	[œ.byi:bi] to ask.. (V).. Alternative forms:
œ.ki:p	[œ.ki:p] ocean (directional).. (N).. Alternative forms:
œ.o.d	[œ.o.de] to awake (intrans.).. (V).. Alternative forms:
œ.pso:m.d	[œ.pso:m.de] to stab (or stick).. (V).. Alternative forms:
œ.ru	[œ.ru] egg.. (N).. Alternative forms:
œ.u:r	[œ.u:r] spear.. (N).. Alternative forms:
œ.əp.g	[œ.əp.ga] to lose.. (V).. Alternative forms:
œg.en.u	[œg.en.u] eyebrows.. (N).. Alternative forms:
œl.œ	

	[œl.œ] war.. (N).. Alternative forms:
œŋ.gəm.khot	[œŋ.gəm.khot] sun.. (N).. Alternative forms:
ŋ	
ŋ	[ŋ] you(s). (PR).. Alternative forms:
ŋ.ol	[ŋ.ol] some.. (N).. Alternative forms:
ŋ.wə.d	[ŋ.wə.de] to fear.. (V).. Alternative forms:
ŋdi	[] you. second person dual. Alternative forms:
ə	
ə.a:	[ə.a:] one.. (N).. Alternative forms:
ə.dser.bi	[ə.dser.bi] wide.. (V).. Alternative forms:
ə.hya:r.b	[ə.hya:r.bi] to float.. (V).. Alternative forms:
ə.i:m	[ə.i:m] louse.. (N).. Alternative forms:
ə.i:s.g	[ə.i:s.ga] to belch.. (V).. Alternative forms:
ə.id.g	[ə.id.ga] to hear.. (V).. Alternative forms:
ə.kho.bi	[ə.kho.bi] short.. (V).. Alternative forms:
ə.ksa:d	[] to sell. . Alternative forms:
ə.na:b	[ə.na:bi] to squeeze.. (V).. Alternative forms:
ə.o	[ə.o] river.. (N).. Alternative forms:
ə.psib.a:	[ə.psib.a:] fog.. (N).. Alternative forms:
ə.re.ə	

	[ə.re.ə] behind.. (N).. Alternative forms:
ə.un.g	[ə.un.ga] to think.. (V).. Alternative forms:
ə.ə.bi	[ə.ə.bi] sharp (as knife).. (V).. Alternative forms:
ə.ək	[ə.ək] fence.. (N).. Alternative forms:
ə:y.ai.b	[ə:y.ai.bi] to clean.. (V).. Alternative forms:
ə:y.myi:p.g	[ə:y.myi:p.ga] to sing.. (V).. Alternative forms:
ə:y.u:g	[ə:y.u:g] dog.. (N).. Alternative forms:
ər.e:r.ə	[ər.e:r.ə] man (male human).. (N).. Alternative forms:
əygude	[ə:y.gu:.de] variegated (color). (V).. Alternative forms:

Appendix C. Sources

Recordings

Table C.1. Denden

Title	Informant	Source	Date recorded	Tape
Numerals [http://www.valdyas.org/andal/languages/denden/grammar/wav/counting.ra] a	Hamal Yaltebi	None	0000-00-00	None
garalwushir [http://www.valdyas.org/andal/languages/corpus/garalwushir.ra] b	None	None	None	None
lama [http://www.valdyas.org/andal/languages/corpus/wav/lama_hosame.ra] c	hosame	None	None	None
aya_ryadhe [http://www.valdyas.org/andal/languages/corpus/wav/aya_ryadhe.wav] d	None	None	None	None
lamay [http://www.valdyas.org/andal/languages/corpus/wav/lamay_nernamen.ra] e	neranmen	None	None	None

aHamal counts from one to ten
 bWaving hair
 clama hosame
 daya ryadhe
 elamay neranmen

Table C.2. Southern Colloquial Charyan

Title	Informant	Source	Date recorded	Tape
The Scholar from Belxa'ziyuha [http://www.valdyas.org/andal/languages/corpus/wav/belxa.ra] a	None	None	0000-00-00	None

athe Scholar from Belxa'ziyuha

Table C.3. Matraian

Title	Informant	Source	Date recorded	Tape
Song of the Wind [http://www.valdyas.org/andal/languages/corpus/wav/lenne_yer_tenne.ra] a	None	None	None	None

asong of the wind

Table C.4. Mostral

Title	Informant	Source	Date recorded	Tape
chofir [http://www.valdyas.org/andal/languages/corpus/wav/chofire.ra] a	None	None	None	None

aA chant to chofir

Table C.5. Barushlani

Title	Informant	Source	Date recorded	Tape
mar [http://www.valdyas.org/andal/languages/corpus/wav/bruslani.ra] a	masai None	None	1999-06-21	None

aA mourning song for the lost freedom of the Bruslani.

Manuscripts

No manuscripts scanned

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