Children, women and other animals

A Grammar of Khembelle Barushlani

by Boudewijn Rempt
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 a 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>first person</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Agens</td>
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<td>adessive</td>
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<td>AFF</td>
<td>Affirmative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGN</td>
<td>nomen agentis</td>
</tr>
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<td>ALLA</td>
<td>allative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUG</td>
<td>augmentative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Any consonant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMP</td>
<td>comparative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COP</td>
<td>copula</td>
</tr>
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<td>certainty aspectivizer</td>
</tr>
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<td>DAT</td>
<td>dative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEL</td>
<td>delimitative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIM</td>
<td>diminutive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSP</td>
<td>despising attitudinal suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DST</td>
<td>distal deictic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>dual number</td>
</tr>
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<td>DUP</td>
<td>reduplication</td>
</tr>
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<td>DUR</td>
<td>durative aspect</td>
</tr>
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<td>HGH</td>
<td>high grade honorific</td>
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<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
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<td>----------------------------------</td>
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<td>HON</td>
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<td>IMP</td>
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<tr>
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<td>inanimate</td>
</tr>
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<td>intrative</td>
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<td>LGH</td>
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<td>locative particle</td>
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<td>locative participle</td>
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<td>middle grade honorific</td>
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</tr>
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<td>non-preterite</td>
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<td>object relative pronoun</td>
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<td>ornative</td>
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<td>partitive</td>
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<td>perlative</td>
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<td>possessive (particle)</td>
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<td>positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>perfective</td>
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<td>privative</td>
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<tr>
<td>PT</td>
<td>PRETERITE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRG</td>
<td>PROGRESSIVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QP</td>
<td>question (affirmative answer expected)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REL</td>
<td>object relative pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REFL</td>
<td>reflexive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTV</td>
<td>relative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNEG</td>
<td>strong negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC</td>
<td>sociative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC</td>
<td>sociative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SREL</td>
<td>subject relative pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBESS</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUPER</td>
<td>superessive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>TANG</td>
<td>tangentive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEG</td>
<td>tegimentive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOP</td>
<td>topicalisation</td>
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<tr>
<td>TRANS</td>
<td>translativ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URGE</td>
<td>urgative particle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VHGH</td>
<td>very high grade honorific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>plural number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Patiens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poss</td>
<td>possessive (prefix)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>singular number</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{i/i:} & \text{e/e:} & \text{o/o:} \\
\text{u/u:} & \text{æ/æ:} & \text{a/a:}
\end{array}
\]

Table 3. Diphtongs

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccc}
\text{e:y} & \text{æy} & \text{oy} & \text{o:æ} & \text{ai}
\end{array}
\]

Table 4. Consonant phonemes

\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
k & \text{kh} & g & \eta \\
t & \text{th} & d & n \\
p & \text{ph} & b & m \\
ts & \text{dz} \\
y & \text{r} & l & w \\
s & \text{h} & ?
\end{array}
\]
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, œ, a/ and /i, u, e, o, œ, a, a/. Khembelle Barushlani also has the diphongs /ey, ax, ox, aœ, ai/.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>œk.it</th>
<th>[œk.it]</th>
<th>hat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ka:khyit.phim</td>
<td>[ka:khyit.phim]</td>
<td>fish</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>dsœs.nrik.i</th>
<th>[dsœs.nrik.i]</th>
<th>buttocks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i:khi.bi</td>
<td>[i:khi.bi]</td>
<td>wet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The phoneme /u/ is a short rounded back high vowel [u]. The phoneme /uː/ 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 /eː/ have fronted allophones [ɛ] and [ɛː] 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 /oː/ 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 [ʊː].
Chapter 3. Vowel phonemes and their allophones

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</table>
Chapter 4. Consonant phonemes and their allophones

Khenbelle Barushlani apparently distinguishes between dorso-velar, apico-dental and bilbilial 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, η, t, d, n, p, b, m, r, l, s, ?/

The following consonant phonemes occur in word final position:

/k, η, 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 diphtong 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-s</td>
<td>singular (s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-di</td>
<td>dual (d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ne</td>
<td>plural (p)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 references

...

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, tipso'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

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

Table 7.2. Case suffixes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case Suffix</th>
<th>Case Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-(?)e</td>
<td>ergative/locative ERG/LOC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ë</td>
<td>absolutive ABS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-bi</td>
<td>instrumental INST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-kõ</td>
<td>genitive GEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-o</td>
<td>vocative VOC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-gre</td>
<td>comitative COM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-saʔo</td>
<td>ornative ORN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-aphu</td>
<td>ablative ABL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-(?)etø</td>
<td>comparative CMP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ergative/Locative

Both the locative and the ergative cases are marked with the suffix <-ë> or <-ʔe>. 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.

...  

**Ornactive**

The ornative case indicates that one nominal referent is endowed, equiped 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. segapga-~eta-kə 'thicker' (be-thick.CMP.GEN) are formed with both the comparative and the gentitive suffixes.

...  

**Compounding**

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

Determinitative compounds are generally formed with the determined constitution first, followed by the
genitive suffix <k> GEN: rənogde.kəu: 'die.GEN.water', i.e. 'poison'.

Coordinative compounds take the comitative suffix <gre>: phəyu:gre.sī?:təbi '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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>biŋ</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>1s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bidi</td>
<td>we</td>
<td>1d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inke</td>
<td>we</td>
<td>1p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>η</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>2s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>η.di</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>2d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>η.ke</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>2p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ro:</td>
<td>he</td>
<td>3s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be:</td>
<td>he, she, it (animate)</td>
<td>3s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>it (inanimate)</td>
<td>3s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>di</td>
<td>they</td>
<td>3d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ke</td>
<td>they</td>
<td>3p</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Deictic pronouns**

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

**Table 7.4. Deictic pronouns**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hə</td>
<td>this</td>
<td>PROX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me:n</td>
<td>that</td>
<td>DIST</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kəbiŋ</td>
<td>my, mine</td>
<td>1sPOSS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Interrogative pronouns

The following interrogative pronouns have been attested:

**Table 7.6. Khembelle Baruslani interrogative pronouns**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nisaphu</td>
<td>which</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lerus</td>
<td>who</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preŋ</td>
<td>how</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puli</td>
<td>how many</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thasli</td>
<td>how much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wat</td>
<td>what</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teli</td>
<td>why</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teʔapahu</td>
<td>where</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pi</td>
<td>when</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Numerals

The set of attested Khembelle Barushlani numerals is not large:

**Table 7.7. Khembelle Barushlani numerals**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numeral</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>thi</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>posok</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>so</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pe</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miwa</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khu</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sesrē</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uyam</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ji</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>posokom</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opkyunwus</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pekem</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miwham</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khusum</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soysrom</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>msaqun</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mudri</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jirqso</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jir</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peji</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jijiq</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 <k>INST

...  

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

**Table 7.8. Colours**

- *ithromga* 'white'
- *ruheyde* 'yellow'
- *gonede* 'red'
- *rebede* '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, ziughan ga. tehahga kaya tan tagtagh damanini. Ziughan 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 stem, 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

liŋya.m.e sa.sed
sisters_daughter.ERG feed
Sister's daughter is feeding it.

Khembelle.ʔe byu:gsu:ŋ saset.de . Ne.saset.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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pf1</th>
<th>pf2</th>
<th>pf3</th>
<th>pf4</th>
<th>pf5</th>
<th>pf6</th>
<th>Σ</th>
<th>sf1</th>
<th>sf2</th>
<th>sf3</th>
<th>sf4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bi</td>
<td>η</td>
<td>(d)i</td>
<td>(n)e/i</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>tha</td>
<td>(C)a</td>
<td>bi</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>di</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1s</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>REFL</td>
<td>NEG</td>
<td>PT</td>
<td>1sP</td>
<td>HAB</td>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>η</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ratha</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SNEG</td>
<td>NPT</td>
<td>dP</td>
<td>PRG</td>
<td>p</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>di</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ruy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>AFF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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**

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tha-</td>
<td>Negation</td>
<td>NEG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ratha-</td>
<td>Strong negation</td>
<td>SNEG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ruy-</td>
<td>Affirmation</td>
<td>AFF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.1ie.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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actant</th>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1s</td>
<td>bi-</td>
<td>1s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1d</td>
<td>di-</td>
<td>1d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1p</td>
<td>iη-</td>
<td>1p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2s</td>
<td>η</td>
<td>2s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2d</td>
<td>ηdi-</td>
<td>2d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2p</td>
<td>ηe-</td>
<td>2p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3s</td>
<td>η-</td>
<td>3s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3d</td>
<td>di-</td>
<td>3d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3p</td>
<td>ne-</td>
<td>3p</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 1, line 7.
3 Khembelle fragments 1, line 8.
4 The verbal form in this example is incorrectly constructed on a Denden example.
5 Khembelle fragments 1, line 6.
Table 8.4. Transitive actant prefixes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1s</th>
<th>1d</th>
<th>1p</th>
<th>2s</th>
<th>2d</th>
<th>2p</th>
<th>3s</th>
<th>3d</th>
<th>3p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1s</td>
<td>biŋ-Σ</td>
<td>biŋdi-Σ</td>
<td>biŋe-Σ</td>
<td>biŋ-Ω-Σ</td>
<td>bidi-Σ</td>
<td>bini-Σ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1p</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2s</td>
<td>Σ-bi</td>
<td>Σ-Σ-di</td>
<td>Σ-Σ-ti</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Σ-Σ</td>
<td>Σ-Σ-di</td>
<td>Σ-Σ-ne</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2p</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 3s| bi-Σ | di-Σ | ι-Σ | ι-Σ | ι-Σ | ι-Σ | ι-Σ | ι-Σ-
| 3d| bidi-Σ | di-Σ | ιδi-Σ | ιδi-Σ | ιδi-Σ | ιδi-Σ | di-Σ | di-Σ |
| 3p| bine-Σ | dine-Σ | ιηε-Σ | ιηε-Σ | ιηε-Σ | ιηε-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 Barushani 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 <α>.

Table 8.5. Tense suffixes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>-&lt;C)a</th>
<th>preterite</th>
<th>PT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-Ø</td>
<td>non-preterite</td>
<td>NPT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 /ŋ/ followed by /a/ after verbs of the third conjugation, ending in /g/.

| bi.phekab.ba | 1s.know-PT | I have know it. |
| Ø-rikyisde | 3s-kill-PT | He has killed |
| naidyεη.a: | 3p.go-PT | They went, they have gone |

The non-preterite tense suffix <Ø> 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 attests, the habitual aspect suffix <-m> HAB and the progressive aspect suffix <-r> PRG.

Example 8.3. Progressive aspect

η.ossosa.r
2s.lie.PRG
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 transitive by reduplicating the first consonant:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>se.d</th>
<th>to eat</th>
<th>sa.sed</th>
<th>to feed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>phekabi: (phekabi.i)</th>
<th>know-INF</th>
<th>to know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rikyisde.yi</td>
<td>kill-INF</td>
<td>to kill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ne.ai.dyae.g.yi</td>
<td>go.INF</td>
<td>to go</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The infinitive combines with a possibly closed set of auxiliaries: aidyouga 'to go', khyet.de 'to do.', itit.bi 'to need', i.nu.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 1, line 5.
Chapter 9. Derivational morphology

Nominalisation

Khenbelle 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Glosse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>usa.s</td>
<td>sweet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Second Participle

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

Example 9.2. Second participle forms

Usas.kə Ethisr.ə , eya kəŋ yiyikɡa.m , ṭ.khagsog eya kəŋ yiyikɡa.m ṭ.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 Ethisro, eya keng yiyingam khagsog, eya keng yiyingam khagsog, indicating the process of assimilation form /yiyik(g)/ to /yiyin/. The male form of this participle can be constructed as /yiyikkam/, with a doubled voiceless velar stop.

Nomen Agentis

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

Example 9.3. Nomen agentis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Glosse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kyu.b.rə?</td>
<td>(female) whore</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
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 aimyibg.yi i#.khyet.d . Aimyibg.yi ruysing ho
wash.P2 sing.INF ip.do . sing.INF good are
We do singing during the washing. It's good to sing. 8

7 Khembelle fragments 1, line 7.
8 Khembelle fragments 1, 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.lp
<TR: None>

Tsadal timi.0
Tsadal mercy.2s
-

Pokopoko suzamah
# #
-

Suzamah
#
-

Zabrusha nsi
# #
-
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.

ŋ biŋ phyit biŋ.phyide Tsoy kebiŋ yoshir
you(s) 1s.thank 1s.thank Tsoy 1sPOSS sister.

kebiŋ tahan
my gold.
My gold

ŋ.səʔ tahan biŋ.tebyost
2s.ORN gold. to give.
I [will] give the gold back.

Athot kebiŋ 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 Luphsey fragments from the Khembelle manuscripts.

linyam.e s2.sed
sisters_daughter.ERG feed
Sister's daughter is feeding it.

Khembelle.}?e byuigsun? soset.de . Ne.soset.de
Khembelle.ERG enemy feed.PT , p.feed.PT
Khembelle fed the enemy. He fed them.

Usas.k? Ethsir.o: , eya ko? yiyikga.m , khagsog eya ko? yiyikga.m 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.

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

?ossosa.r
2s.lie.PRG
You are lying

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

ratha phyas
there_is_no_fever
There is no fever.

rath.oside
2s.SNEG.speak
Don't you speak

bi? Sephrimbi dyog.yi bi? ayo?-a
I Sephrimbi heal.INF 1s->2s.want.PRT
I wanted to heal Sephrimbi.
Yidenir syathot.ne η.ephod . biŋ syathot.ne bini.dihyung . η.e hɔ 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 aimiibgy.i iŋ.khyet.d . Aimiibgy.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 oyyip.a
Yidenir.GEN husband.ERG 3sANIM.ORN ask,PT
Has Yidenir's husband asked after her?

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

ŋdi.bud! ŋdi yoshir.dí ho ŋdi.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 . kebiŋ ho . Akenne.?e biŋ biny.eksad . Khembelle.?e ke biŋ,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:] to be. Existency operator. 'There is'. **Alternative forms:**

a’a

[a:a] spider. (N). **Alternative forms:**

a’oy

[a.o] anus. (N). **Alternative forms:**

a.baːd

[a.baː.de] to come. **Alternative forms:**

abi

[ab.i] belly. (N). **Alternative forms:**

adengu

[ad.en.u:] shit. (N). **Alternative forms:**

adyu

[a.dyu] grass. (N). **Alternative forms:**

ahagg

[a.aːg.ga] to bite. (V). **Alternative forms:**

ahèhhip

[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?] garden (or garden plot). (N). **Alternative forms:**

akem

[a.kem] house. (N). **Alternative forms:**

akenne

[ə] 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). \textit{Alternative forms:}

amo  
[a.mo:] eel. (N). \textit{Alternative forms:}

amod  
[a.mo:d] buffalo. (N). \textit{Alternative forms:}

ane  
[an.e:] sour. . \textit{Alternative forms:}

aphu  
[aphu] from. . \textit{Alternative forms:}

apyi  
[a.pyi] lion. (N). \textit{Alternative forms:}

areb  
[a:r.əb] arm. (N). \textit{Alternative forms:}

aromd  
[a::ro:m.d] to go in. (V). \textit{Alternative forms:}

ashag  
[a.sha.ga] to call. (V). \textit{Alternative forms:}

athot  
[a.thot] clothing. (N). \textit{Alternative forms:}

atsat  
[a::tsa:t] lake. (N). \textit{Alternative forms:}

awi  
[a.wi.i] forehead. (N). \textit{Alternative forms:}

awsebi  
[a::wse::bi] smooth. (V). \textit{Alternative forms:}

ayo  
[a::yo] foot. (N). \textit{Alternative forms:}

ayog  
[ai.o.ga] to want. (V). \textit{Alternative forms:}

ayyung’a  
[a.yyu:ŋ.ga] rotten. (V). \textit{Alternative forms:}

b  

batpoyi  
[bat.po.i] girl (young female- not ‘daughter’). (N). \textit{Alternative forms:}

be  
[] he, she, it. Third person singular animate . \textit{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:**

bruyedtoih

[bru:yed.toi?] day (opp. of night—rather than time measure). (N). **Alternative forms:**

bsød.raŋ

[bsød.raŋ] valley. (N). **Alternative forms:**

bud

[bu:d] to stop, to cease, to desist. **Alternative forms:**

bya:orœ

[bya:orœ] butterfly. (N). **Alternative forms:**

byik.al

[byi:k.al] cheek. (N). **Alternative forms:**

byu.i:?e:k

[byu.i:?e:k] shark. (N). **Alternative forms:**

byu:gsuŋ

[byu:gsuŋ] enemy. (N). **Alternative forms:**

bøn.gse:b.ox

[bøn.gse:b.ox] star. (N). **Alternative forms:**

**d**

de:gsu:g.ar

[de:gsu:g.ar] 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:pə] 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  
[dsoes.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.lsə:a  
[də.lsə: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.msə.de  
[e.msə.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
Appendix B. Lexicon

[e.si:.u] brain. (N). **Alternative forms:**

e.thsir

[e.thsir] mother (his). (N). **Alternative forms:**

e.aːr.ə

[e.aːr.ə] finger.. (N). **Alternative forms:**

e.nsaːk

[e.nsaːk] tree.. (N). **Alternative forms:**

e.or.ap

[e.or.ap] shore (esp. ocean side- rather than lagoon side). (N). 
**Alternative forms:**

e.yyiːd.g

[e.yyiːd.ga] to sew.. (V). **Alternative forms:**

e.œd.d

[e.œd.de] to masturbate.. (V). **Alternative forms:**

e.iːbi

[e.iːbi] 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.aːl

[e.s.aːl] stone (pebble). (N). **Alternative forms:**

er.laː.dəb

[er.laː.dəb] child (young person- rather than offspring). (N). **Alternative forms:**

eya

[e.ya] daughter.. (N). **Alternative forms:**

eʔ.nriːb.œ

[eʔ.nriːb.œ] in-law.. (N). **Alternative forms:**

**g**

garhab

[gar.hab] to perform sorcery. . **Alternative forms:**

geː.œ

[geː.œ] old.. (N). **Alternative forms:**

gig.petto

[gig.petto] stick (of wood).. (N). **Alternative forms:**

goːs

[goːs] near.. (P). **Alternative forms:**
gonede

[go.n.de] red. (V). Alternative forms:

gre

[gre] with (accompanying). (P). Alternative forms:

groes.o

[groes.o] bow (weapon). (N). Alternative forms:

gu

[gu] nine. (N). Alternative forms:

h

ha.khsip.g

[ha.khsip.g] to lie (on side). (V). Alternative forms:

ha:bug

[ha:bug] fowl. (N). Alternative forms:

he:as

[he:as] plant (n.). (N). Alternative forms:

he:.dro.ga

[he:.dro.ga] pain. (V). Alternative forms:

ho

[] are. attributive 'to be'. Alternative forms:

hrob.yen:.ut

[hrob.yen:.ut] shoulder. (N). Alternative forms:

hses.e:

[hses.e:] vein. (N). Alternative forms:

hə

[hə] this. (P). Alternative forms:

i

[i.al] branch. (N). Alternative forms:

i.dug.de

[i.dug.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.phak.d

[i.phak.de] to shoot (bow or gun). (V). Alternative forms:

i.tit.b

[i.tit.bi] to need. Alternative forms:

i.yoe

[i.yoe] crazy. (N). Alternative forms:

i.kheg.de

[i.kheg.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.phas

[i.phas] 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:

ib.yoe?

[i.b.yoe?] chin. (N). Alternative forms:

ib.psæ.œ

[ib.psæ.œ] fat (adjective). (N). Alternative forms:

ikhibi

[i:khibi] wet. (V). Alternative forms:

il.thye:d.n

[il.thye:d.n] ant. (N). Alternative forms:

ingke

[ingke] we (inclusive). (PR). Alternative forms:

ithromga

[i.throm.ga] white. (V). Alternative forms:

j

ji
jiŋ

[jiŋ] hundred. (N). **Alternative forms:**

k

[kaː.tʃəː.bi] to vomit. (V). **Alternative forms:**

kakh-yit-phim

[kaː.kʰiːt.phim] fish. (N). **Alternative forms:**

ke

[] they. third person plural inanimate. **Alternative forms:**

keː.wa.de

[keː.wa.de] cold (of weather). (V). **Alternative forms:**

kēbĩŋ

[] my. My, mine: first person singular possessive pronoun. **Alternative forms:**

kēn.œd.τɒm

[ken.œd.τɒm] sword. (N). **Alternative forms:**

kha.eːy.d

[kha.eːy.de] to show. (V). **Alternative forms:**

kha.ɾi.ə

[kha.ɾi.ə] upward (adverbial directive). (N). **Alternative forms:**

kha.ɾɨ.ə

[kha.ɾɨ.ə] to say. (V). **Alternative forms:**

khagsoːg

[khaː.gsoːɡa] to desire. (V). **Alternative forms:**

khem-belle

[khem.be.ɫa] Khem belle. 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:**

khsoː.goːb.oːy

[khsoː.goːb.oːy] sarong.. (N). **Alternative forms:**

khu

[khu] six. (N). **Alternative forms:**

khu.mraːʔeː

[khu.mraːʔeː] fast (abstain from food). (V). **Alternative forms:**
khusum  
[khuːsum,] sixty. (N)...

kuʔal  
[khuʔal] back (person's). (N)...

khyal.lyel.u  
[khyal.lyel.u] deaf. (N)...

khyoː.tot  
[khyoː.tot] roof. (N)...

khyub.ted  
[khyub.ted] chief. (N)...

khyet.d  
[khyet.de] to do. (V)...

kiːik.g  
[kiː.i:k.g] to hide...

kreːi  
[kreː.i] many. (N)...

kredum  
[kre.dum] hair (esp. of head). (N)...

kredumni  
[kre.dum] brush. coiffue. Plural of kredum, hair...

kriː  
[kriː] far. (P)...

ku.i  
[ku.i] seed. (N)...

ku.yuːr.d  
[ku.yuːr.de] to break (esp. as a stick). (V)...

kulb  
[] to keep...

kyib.e  
[kyib.e] lungs. (N)...

kyon.khot  
[kyon.khot] berry (or fruit). (N)...

kyu.b  
[oːy.kyu.bi] to copulate (humans). (V)...

kœ.wsat.ga  
[kœ.wsat.ga] warm (of weather). (V)...

kœ  
[] your. second person singular possessive...

kœ
1

[la.e:l.g] to flow.. (V). Alternative forms:

[la:.a.b] to sleep.. (V). Alternative forms:

[le:.krod] feather (larger one- rather than down).. (N). Alternative forms:

[le:.t.e] rope.. (N). Alternative forms:

[lerus] who?. (PR). Alternative forms:

[li] very, much. . Alternative forms:

[li:d.nek.phen] sky.. (N). Alternative forms:

[liŋ.yam] sister's daughter.. (N). Alternative forms:

[lo:a:b] to play (as games).. (V). Alternative forms:

[lo:.dru:m] toe.. (N). Alternative forms:

[lsa:.i:] tomorrow.. (N). Alternative forms:

[lsa:.ŋ] scent.. . Alternative forms:

[lsoęk.aɡ.ek] guts- viscera.. (N). Alternative forms:

[lu:.phse:] moon.. (N). Alternative forms:

[lum.a.ɔ] elbow.. (N). Alternative forms:

[lyi:.a.ɔ] hungry.. (N). Alternative forms:

[lyom.et] name.. (N). Alternative forms:
lyom.rin.lok

[lyom.rin.lok] all (of a number). (N). Alternative forms:

kə:ke:k

[kə:ke:k] yesterday. (N). Alternative forms:

la

[la] the.. (P). Alternative forms:

la:ɛ

[la:ɛ] shadow.. (N). Alternative forms:

m

m.kyod.d

[m.kyod.d] to wrap up.. (V). Alternative forms:

m.nu:d.d

[m.nu:d.d] 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.ɔ

[mis.ɔ] father (his). (N). Alternative forms:

miwa

[mi.wa:] five. (N). Alternative forms:

miwaham

[mi.wa.m] fifty. (N). Alternative forms:

mo:l

[mo:l] direction towards speaker.. (P). Alternative forms:

mo:t.tham

[mo:t.tham] nest (as bird's).. (N). Alternative forms:

mri.ri?phe:s

[mri.ri?phe:s] adz.. (N). Alternative forms:

msaŋuŋ

[msaŋuŋ] eighty. (N). Alternative forms:

msæm.ot

[msæm.ot] snake.. (N). Alternative forms:

mudri
myeː.nud

[myeː.nud] rat. (N). Alternative forms:

mə.re.heːp

[mə.re.heːp] dust. (N). Alternative forms:

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:

naː.bsuːs.d

[naː.bsuːs.de] to scratch (as with fingernails- to relieve itch). (V). Alternative forms:

neː.thɔel

[neː.thɔel] wing. (N). Alternative forms:

ni.laːɡ

[ni.laːɡa] to weave (as cloth). (V). Alternative forms:

ni.myœ

[ni.myœ] fur. (N). Alternative forms:

niː.aːp

[niː.aːp] night. (N). Alternative forms:

niː.ba

[niː.ba] then. (N). Alternative forms:

nisaphu

[niː.səː.phuː] which. . Alternative forms:

nisim

[niː:sim] twenty. (N). Alternative forms:

no.leː.t.d

[no.leː.t.de] to throw (esp. stone). (V). Alternative forms:

nra.hsa.ək

[nra.hsa.ək] few. (N). Alternative forms:

nsam.neb.œg

[nsəm.neb.œg] fin (esp. dorsal). (N). Alternative forms:
Appendix B. Lexicon

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:

nyop.køm
[nyo:p.køm] fire.. (N). Alternative forms:

nyor.ya.œp
[nyor.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.oq
[o.oq] 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.dsø
[o.:dsø] smoke (of fire). (N). Alternative forms:

o.go:.b
[o.:go:.bi] to fly.. (V). Alternative forms:

o.phyet.me:ør
[o.:phyet.me:ør] neck.. (N). Alternative forms:

o:sis
[o.:sis] milk (esp. human). (N). Alternative forms:

o.thsìg
Appendix B. Lexicon

[ɔː.thsiːɡ] knee.. (N). Alternative forms:

ɔː.ɡ.ɡ

[ɔː.ɡ.ɡ] to plait (as mat) .. (V). Alternative forms:

ɔː.l.yim

[ɔː.l.yim] skin (human) .. (N). Alternative forms:

ɔː.m.khra.ɯ

[ɔː.m.khra.ɯ] sister's son .. (N). Alternative forms:

ɔː.s.sos.ɑʔ

[ɔː.s.sos.ɑʔ] lie (falsehood) .. (N). Alternative forms:

ɔː.y.geːṭ

[ɔː.y.geːṭ] island (not 'land') .. (N). Alternative forms:

ɔː.y.proːp

[ɔː.y.proːp] spittle .. (N). Alternative forms:

ɔːʔ.od

[ɔːʔ.od] son (his) .. (N). Alternative forms:

ɔː.kyoʔ.ɓ

[ɔː.kyoʔ.ɓ] to teach .. Alternative forms:

ɔp.kyuː.n.wus

[ɔp.kyuː.n.wus] thirty .. (N). Alternative forms:

ɔs:s.sod

[ɔs:s.sod] to lie. v.i. Alternative forms:

ɔt.khyuː.ɛt

[ɔt.khyuː.ɛt] new .. (N). Alternative forms:

ɔyag

[ɔː.ɡ] 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:

ɔykit

[œk.ɪt] hat .. (N). Alternative forms:

p

pa.əb

[pa.ə.bi] to fight (esp. humans) .. (V). Alternative forms:

pe

[peː] four .. (N). Alternative forms:

pe.sam.ɡ

[pe.sam.ɡa] to put .. (V). Alternative forms:

peː.keʔ

[peː.keʔ] thigh .. (N). Alternative forms:
pekem [pe:kem] forty. (N). Alternative forms:

pes [pes] or.. (P). Alternative forms:

pet.phem.o [pet.phem.o] throat.. (N). Alternative forms:

phe.bsu:p [phe.bsu:p] bald.. (N). Alternative forms:

phe.kas:b [phe.kas:b] to know (facts).. (V). Alternative forms:

phe.rom.d [phe.rom.d] to go out.. (V). Alternative forms:


phi.e.d [phi.e.d] to bury.. (V). Alternative forms:

phi:ik [phi:ik] voice.. (N). Alternative forms:

pho:e [pho:e] face.. (N). Alternative forms:

pho:me:d [pho:me:d] to cry out (shout- moan)'. (V). Alternative forms:

phom.kras.mu:k [phom.kras.mu:k] ear.. (N). Alternative forms:

phya:oak [phya:oak] 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:

phao.keb [phao.keb] above (not directional)'. (N). Alternative forms:

phao.yu? [phao.yu?] liver. (N). Alternative forms:

pi [pi:] when?. (P). Alternative forms:
pi,on,b

\[ \text{pi.on.bi} \] to carry. (V). Alternative forms:

pi.thro.de

\[ \text{pi.thro.de} \] strong. (V). Alternative forms:

pi:am:ga

\[ \text{pi.am.ga} \] to dance. (V). Alternative forms:

pi:e:ga

\[ \text{pi.e.ga} \] to rain. (V). Alternative forms:

pi:ssøes

\[ \text{pi.ssøes} \] year. (N). Alternative forms:

pi:r.the:pøe

\[ \text{pi.r.the:pøe} \] soul. (N). Alternative forms:

po:r.ik

\[ \text{po.r.ik} \] meat (flesh). (N). Alternative forms:

pok.e

\[ \text{pok.e} \] mountain. (N). Alternative forms:

posok

\[ \text{po.sok} \] two. (N). Alternative forms:

prem.wir

\[ \text{prem.wir} \] fat (organic substance). (N). Alternative forms:

pri:ep

\[ \text{pri.ep} \] earth (soil). (N). Alternative forms:

proøŋ

\[ \text{proøŋ} \] how. (P). Alternative forms:

psi

\[ \text{psi} \] if. (P). Alternative forms:

psu:ɡ

\[ \text{o.psu.ga} \] to drink. (V). Alternative forms:

pu:li

\[ \text{pu.li} \] how many?. (P). Alternative forms:

pu:ŋ,ø?b

\[ \text{puŋ,ø?b} \] to urinate. (N). Alternative forms:

pyu:ɡ

\[ \text{pyu.ɡ} \] chest. (N). Alternative forms:

pyo:ɡ.øɡ

\[ \text{pyoɡ.øɡ} \] penis. (N). Alternative forms:

pœ:wem

\[ \text{pœ.wem} \] hand. (N). Alternative forms:
Appendix B. Lexicon

ra.phoe

[ra.phoe] intestines. (N). Alternative forms:

ra.tho.de

[ra.tho.de] big. (V). Alternative forms:

ra.to.de

[ra.to.de] heavy. (V). Alternative forms:

ra.mrub

[ra.mrub] ashes. (N). Alternative forms:

ra.og.de

[ra.og.de] to choose. (V). Alternative forms:

ra.phek.de

[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.de

[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

[remogdekehu] poison. Alternative forms:

ri.kyis.de

[ri.kyis.de] to kill. (V). Alternative forms:

ri.mon.g

[ri.mon.g] to blow (of wind). (V). Alternative forms:

ri.uk.de

[ri.uk.de] full (not empty). (V). Alternative forms:

ri.ur

[ri.ur] breast. (N). Alternative forms:

ro

[] he. Third person singular masculine (3sm). Alternative forms:

ro.bo.bi

[ro.bo.bi] black.. (V). Alternative forms:

ro.k.a

[ro.k.a] thorn.. (N). Alternative forms:
Appendix B. Lexicon

ro:n  [ro:n] he.. (PR).. Alternative forms:

romd  [ai.dye.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.gyig  [ru.gyig] 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.de  [ru:.ysi.de] to be ok, acceptable.. Alternative forms:

ru:.ysi.η  [ru:.ysi.η] good.. Alternative forms:

rud.u:.on  [rud.u:.on] trunk (of tree).. (N).. Alternative forms:

ruheyde  [ru:e:ythe.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:

ryō.dob.phe:p  [ryō.dob.phe:p] knife.. (N).. Alternative forms:

rō.hu:k.bi  [rō.hu:k.bi] small.. (V).. Alternative forms:

rō.mog.de  [rō.mog.de] to die.. (V).. Alternative forms:

rō.o:s.g  [rō.o:s.ga] to push.. (V).. Alternative forms:

S
sa.ksi:bi

[sa.ksi:bi] rotten (as fruit). (V). Alternative forms:

sa.dro:b.b

[sa.dro:b.b] to wash (not body parts- if different). (V). Alternative forms:

sa.nyi:l.b

[sa.nyi:l.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.:am.g

[se.:am.ga] to suck (as breast). (V). Alternative forms:

segapga

[se.gap.ga] thick. (V). Alternative forms:

sem.be:s.pe:l


si.kroet.d

[si.kroet.de] to rub.. (V). Alternative forms:

si.:i?.bi

[si.:i?.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

[søsrom] seventy. (N). Alternative forms:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Alternative forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sru:.myu.e</td>
<td>defecate. (N).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ssi:.i</td>
<td>lightning. (N).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>su.khar</td>
<td>cousin. (N).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>su.kher.ud</td>
<td>mother. (N).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>su:.woed</td>
<td>fly (the insect). (N).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sugdem</td>
<td>taboo. The state of being a woman, forbidden.</td>
<td>Alternative forms:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sya:</td>
<td>vagina, cunt. (N).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syadengu</td>
<td>shit-cunt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syathot</td>
<td>loincloth. Lit.: cunt-cloth.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sœsrœ</td>
<td>seven. (N).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sœ.a:gb</td>
<td>to swallow. (V).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sœ.phrim.bi</td>
<td>fragrant. (V).</td>
<td>Sephrimbi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sœ.sed</td>
<td>feed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sœn.he.munŋ</td>
<td>mud. (N).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta:a:n</td>
<td>gold. (N).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta:a</td>
<td>ankle. (N).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta:ir.g</td>
<td>to hit (esp. with fist). (V).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>te:d</td>
<td>to burn (intrans.). (N).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
te: byox.d
[te: byox.d] to give. (V). Alternative forms:

te?aphu
[te.?a.phu] where?. (P). Alternative forms:

tha.khyo:ga
[tha.khyo:ga] swollen. (V). Alternative forms:

tha:.dsod.bi
[tha:.dsod.bi] itch. (V). Alternative forms:

tha:.or.bi
[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.bi
[thi.op.bi] to fall (drop- rather than topple). (V). Alternative forms:

thil.khyu:e
[thil.khyu:e] sand.. (N). Alternative forms:

tho:.ad.de
[tho:.ad.de] to cough. (V). Alternative forms:

thot.g
[thot.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:.na:ro:rgan
[thu:.na:ro:rgan] blind.. (N). Alternative forms:

thyo:
[thyo:] causative prefix.. (P). Alternative forms:

to.doa:bi
[to.doa:bi] to freeze. (V). Alternative forms:

to.e:de
[to.e:de] to swell. (V). Alternative forms:

tsoe:e
[tsoe:e] tear (from crying). (N). Alternative forms:

tsoed.ton.kho:p
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:

tæ.ul.g

[tæ.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.khyag

[u.khyag] image (representation) (N). Alternative forms:

u.mip

[u.mip] cloud (N). Alternative forms:

u.ɔ:

[u.ɔ:] now (N). Alternative forms:

u.phrɔe

[u.phrɔe] woods (N). Alternative forms:

u.sud.b

[u.sud.bi] to be angry (V). Alternative forms:

u.ɔ

[u.ɔ] 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::pɔ
Appendix B. Lexicon

[u:].pa] flower. (N). **Alternative forms:**

u:.u:

[u:.u:] pillow. (N). **Alternative forms:**

u:.wa:b

[u:.wa:b] root. (N). **Alternative forms:**

up.e:η

[up.e:η] 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:.am] 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 (deletrious- 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:**
### Appendix B. Lexicon

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Alternative forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>wuy:.tha?</code></td>
<td>[wuy:.tha?] mosquito. (N).</td>
<td>Alternative forms:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>wɔ.ar</code></td>
<td>[wɔ.ar] slave (or outcast). (N).</td>
<td>Alternative forms:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>wɔ.t</code></td>
<td>[wɔ.t] what?. (PR).</td>
<td>Alternative forms:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>y</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ya:.bub</code></td>
<td>[ya:.bub] brother's daughter. (N).</td>
<td>Alternative forms:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ya:.he:n</code></td>
<td>[ya:.he:n] leg. (N).</td>
<td>Alternative forms:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ye:.thye:.de</code></td>
<td>[ye:.thye:.de] soft. (V).</td>
<td>Alternative forms:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ye:.ag.b</code></td>
<td>[ye:.ag.bi] to drown (intrans.). (V).</td>
<td>Alternative forms:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>yeb.u</code></td>
<td>[yeb.u] snow. (N).</td>
<td>Alternative forms:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>yi.gup</code></td>
<td>[yi.gup] god (not image or carving). (N).</td>
<td>Alternative forms:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>yi.yik</code></td>
<td>[yi.yik] to live. (V).</td>
<td>Alternative forms:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>yo:.phyo:.bi</code></td>
<td>[yo:.phyo:.bi] straight. (V).</td>
<td>Alternative forms:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>yo:.phyo:.de</code></td>
<td>[yo:.phyo:.de] to cook. (V).</td>
<td>Alternative forms:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>yo:.ka</code></td>
<td>[yo:.ka] boy (young male- not 'son'). (N).</td>
<td>Alternative forms:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>yo:.syir</code></td>
<td>[yo:.syir] sister. (N).</td>
<td>Alternative forms:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>yos.ho?</code></td>
<td>[yos.ho?] brother's son. (N).</td>
<td>Alternative forms:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>yre.nek</code></td>
<td>[yre.nek] brother. (N).</td>
<td>Alternative forms:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>yrim.ras</code></td>
<td>[yrim.ras] middle. (N).</td>
<td>Alternative forms:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>yru.gu.u</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
[yru.\text{gu}.\text{u}] silver. (N).

\textbf{Alternative forms:}

\texttt{yræ}  

[yræ] and. (P).

\textbf{Alternative forms:}

\texttt{yu:.\text{a}.\text{r}.\text{b}}  

[yu:.\text{a}.\text{r}.\text{bi}] to cut (as with knife). (V).

\textbf{Alternative forms:}

\texttt{yu:.\text{e}.\text{g}.\text{u}.\text{i}}  

[yu:.\text{e}.\text{g}.\text{u}.\text{i}] sleepy. (N).

\textbf{Alternative forms:}

\texttt{yu.g\text{a}}  

to have, to possess.

. \textbf{Alternative forms:}

\texttt{yo.e.a}  

[yo.e.a] evening. (N).

\textbf{Alternative forms:}

\texttt{yo.e.\text{i}.\text{g}.\text{d}}  

[yo.e.\text{i}.\text{g}.\text{de}] to spit. (V).

\textbf{Alternative forms:}

\texttt{yo.\text{pu}?}  

[yo.\text{pu}?] right (hand). (N).

\textbf{Alternative forms:}

\texttt{œ}  

\texttt{œ.a.d}  

[œ.a.de] to turn over. (V).

\textbf{Alternative forms:}

\texttt{œ.al.b}  

[œ.al.bi] to forget. (V).

\textbf{Alternative forms:}

\texttt{œ.byi:.b}  

[œ.byi:.bi] to ask. (V).

\textbf{Alternative forms:}

\texttt{œ.ki:p}  


\textbf{Alternative forms:}

\texttt{œ.o.d}  

[œ.o.de] to awake (intrans.). (V).

\textbf{Alternative forms:}

\texttt{œ.pso:m.d}  

[œ.pso:m.de] to stab (or stick). (V).

\textbf{Alternative forms:}

\texttt{œ.ru}  

[œ.ru] egg. (N).

\textbf{Alternative forms:}

\texttt{œ.u:r}  

[œ.u:r] spear. (N).

\textbf{Alternative forms:}

\texttt{œ.\text{a}.\text{p}.\text{g}}  

[œ.\text{a}.\text{p}.\text{ga}] to lose. (V).

\textbf{Alternative forms:}

\texttt{œ.g.\text{en}.\text{u}}  

[œ.g.\text{en}.\text{u}] eyebrows. (N).

\textbf{Alternative forms:}

\texttt{œ.l.œ}
Appendix B. Lexicon

[œl.œ] war.. (N). Alternative forms:

œŋ.ɡam.khot

œŋ.ɡam.khot] sun.. (N). Alternative forms:

η

η

[ŋ] you(s). (PR). Alternative forms:

η.ɔl

[ŋ.ɔl] some.. (N). Alternative forms:

η.wɔ.d

[ŋ.wɔ.de] to fear.. (V). Alternative forms:

ηdi

[] 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.hyar.bi

[ə.hyar.bi] to float.. (V). Alternative forms:

ə.im

[ə.im] louse.. (N). Alternative forms:

ə.is.g

[ə.is.g] to belch.. (V). Alternative forms:

ə.id.g

[ə.id.g] 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.pṣib.a:

[ə.pṣib.a:] fog.. (N). Alternative forms:

ə.re,ə
Appendix B. Lexicon

[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.bi

[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:ɡ

[ə.y.u:ɡ] dog. (N). Alternative forms:

ər.ɛr.ə

[ər.ɛr.ə] man (male human). (N). Alternative forms:

ə.y.gu.de

[ə.y.gu.de] variegated (color). (V). Alternative forms:
# Appendix C. Sources

## Recordings

### Table C.1. Denden

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Informant</th>
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<td>None</td>
<td>0000-00-00</td>
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<td>[<a href="http://www.valdyas.org/andal/denden/grammar/wav/counting.ra">http://www.valdyas.org/andal/denden/grammar/wav/counting.ra</a>] a</td>
<td>garalwushir</td>
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<td>lama</td>
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aHamal counts from one to ten
bWaving hair
clama hosame
daya ryadhë
eaman nenamnen

### Table C.2. Southern Colloquial Charyan

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### Table C.3. Matraian

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<td>[<a href="http://www.valdyas.org/andal/languages/corpus/wav/lenne_yer_tenne.ra">http://www.valdyas.org/andal/languages/corpus/wav/lenne_yer_tenne.ra</a>]</td>
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### Table C.4. Mostral

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aA chant to chofir
Table C.5. Barushlani

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</table>

[http://www.valdias.org/andal/languages/corpus/wav/bruslani.ra] a

aA mourning song for the lost freedom of the Bruslani.

Manuscripts

No manuscripts scanned
Bibliography


[In1998] In, Guoping 1998 Genitive Constructions in Denden , Amsterdam John Jozefsz .


