113) [CHUK230512E1B_0035] mijoq indeq? SHOULD BE INDEQBE.

114) [CHUK230512E1B_0047] jubale also possible? or does that mean it was there (but is no longer there)? JUBA = stay-nom.nfut = cop.nfut 'there was (and still is)/there is'; JUBALE = stay-nom.nfut-pfv = cop.pst 'there was (but no longer)'? SEE BEFORE.

115) [CHUK230512E1B_0053] here the negation of the final verb also negates the preceding dependant clause with converbs. But in the end is it lebanyongba? lebanyongbale? lebanyongda? lebanyongnyi? How do you know whether a simple stem is a shortcut for what full finite or infinite verb form? NOT FINSIHED SENTENCE IS FROM LEBANYONGDA.

116) noun + verb compounds are negated on the verb component, not on the noun component. Cf. [CHUK221212D2A_0004] nying tshumta – nying ba tshum.

117) [CHUK221212D2A_0012] is this chabang or chababang? IS JUST BANG NOT CHABANG.

118) [CHUK221212D2A_0018] amakho or amanyi? AMAKHO. AT THE MOTHER (AND THE DAUGHTER).

119) many double denials to strengthen an adverb, examples: [CHUK221212D2A_0025] nasadansa bang 'many things neg' = 'a lot'. In [CHUK221212D2A_0001] derchang beq 'there are a lot' vs. [CHUK221212D2A_0003] dercha bangba 'much neg' = 'a lot'.

120) [CHUK221212D2A_0045] garbi {wam} or garbinyi {balon} CAN BE BOTH GARBINYI, GARBI.

121) what defines a Duhumbi transitive verb from a Duhumbi intransitive verb? I beat you with a stick on the head. goq wojnyi kheyyoq kholokkho makdeq. SO two agents, the stick and the I. No instrumental. He gave me a letter for you. wojjoq ganyi nangnyi shima inda yige hin shinyi. He gave me a letter telling me to give it to you. wojjoq ganyi nangnyi yige shinyi. He gave you and me a letter.

Prototypical intransitive verbs have only one agent. The man walks. budun ongdeq. *budunnoq ongdeq. The cow slips sha jangdeq *shaqoq jangdeq. The boy cries khuci khipdeq SOMETIMES khucioq khipdeq nunu gai gepla. answer to question mi khipdeq? But what is a prototypical intransitive verb can take a second object? The boy cries big tears *khuci khum nyikma khipdeq but khuciqaq khum nyikma shetdeq. YES. So no. Only single agent. This agent may be marked in Duhumbi to emphasise its involvement in the action of the verb. I.e. mijoq walong? who has gone? budunnoq walong people have gone. shakloq abe jangongyi? sha- jangonglong.

Prototypical transitive verbs can take more than one agent. Some of these agents are passive and not affected by the action of the verb. E.g. The chicken lies an egg. hoki hoyjong hin aydeq. Again, to emphasise the involvement of the agent in the action this agent can be marked, e.g. abenaq hoyjong aydeqnyi? hokijoq/hoki hoyjong aydeq CAN BE BOTH. BUT

AYDEQ IS TRANSITIVE > SO: hoki hoyjong humtiq. abenaq hoyjong humtiqnyi? hokijoq hoyjong humteq. If there are more than two actors involved, the one most involved in performing the action will be marked with –oq, the one involved in undergoing the action with –nyi, the one unaffected by the action remains unmarked. However, only one of the roles is usually specified for semantic reasons.

Some verbs are transitive, but can take both an unaffected actor and an affected actor. A prototypical transitive verb takes a direct object and a patient. I give a present. goq phas hin shideq. *ga phas hin shideq. I give you a present. goq nangnyi phas hin shideq. But what in the case of I put a bracelet on your wrist. goq naq hutkho thupling hin tosteq. Can this be also ga naq hutkho thupling hin tosteq? NO HAS TO BE GOQ. The man cooks food. budun tokhon dongdeq. miyoq tokhon dongdeq. budunnoq tokhon dongdeq. mi tokhon dongdeq. wojjoq tokhon dongdeq. sang tshomoq tokhon dongdeq. He cooks us food. wojjoq garbaknyi tokhon dongdeq.

In the case of the chicken and the egg, giving the gift, and the bracelet on the wrist, there is no basic difference between these 'transitive' verbs and a prototypical 'intransitive' verb in Duhumbi. In other words, unless a verb needs to have a clear agent and a clear patient both of which can be, and either of which has to be marked as agent {oq} or patient {nyi}, a Duhumbi verb is intransitive. This includes verbs that are in English considered transitive, such as 'lay (an egg)', 'put on (a bracelet)', 'give'. Basically, then, Duhumbi makes no distinction between transitive and intransitive verbs?

What about totda 'flatter'. *Ga totdeq 'I flatter'? GOQ TOTDEQ. No ga totpa shongdeq. Ga totdeq obligatory takes a patient, whom do you flatter? Goq apanyi totdeq. I flatter father.

NO difference trans and intrans in marking of agents. The main distinction is the most active agent vs, the recipient of action!

122) [CHUK110413A1A_0002] leni or lenyi? LE-NYI!!!

123) [CHUK110413A1A_0003] is the final shi from shibale? shida? shinyi? If shida, can this sentence be considered as final? NO THESE SENTENCES TILL 0006 ARE ONE WHOLE SENTENCE.

124) [CHUK110413A1A_0004] it is really bashetba? BASHETBA, prangpu SHETBALE.

125) [CHUK110413A1A_0006] ose le juba or ose lejuba or osele juba? ose lema suggests the second! THIS IS ALE GA LE. LEJUBA. anchonchi.

126) [CHUK110413A1A_0008] tutongda? Connect to next sentences? YES ALL TO 0011 IS ONE SENTENCE.

127) [CHUK110413A1A_0030] apa abe lenyi or apa abe leni? apa abe lenyi insena 'whatever father did'? [CHUK110413A2A_0034] It should be ledaNI insena because it can never be ledaNYI insena –da + nyi! [CHUK110413A1A_0041] insena comes with –ni of question or –nyi of past? I.e. repkej ʔatʔoŋtʰaɲi ʔinsena or repkej ʔatʔoŋtʰani ʔinsena? Cf. also

[CHUK110413A1A_0052] and many more. Important to note properly!

[CHUK110413A2A_0034] It should be ledaNI insena because it can never be ledaNYI insena –da+nyi! ALL IS NYI

128) [CHUK110413A1A_0030] shejle{da} means even this sentence not completed so connect to next sentence? YES CONNECT.

129) [CHUK110413A1A_0035] double denial in tshong balekhen le 'he was the not-doer of business' i.e. he did not do business? Or should this have been tshong balebale? BALEKHEN LE ma akhen gila. NEGATION OF NOMINALISED VERB WITH BA-.

130) [CHUK110413A1A_0036] julong beq or julongbej? JULONGBE. LET OP VERANDEREN NIET JULONGBEY BUT JULONGBE.

131) [CHUK110413A1A_0036] why two times inda? one in the sentence said by the son and one by Jalu? YES SON SAID MOTHER U TOLD ME A LIE > JALU SAYS NZ SON SAID THAT.

132) [CHUK110413A1A_0037] shouldn't this have been chubalapbakoq athatbale? Who killed who now? Not clear…YES THERE SHOULD HAVE BEEN AGENTIVE CHUBALAPOQ. BY THE WAY CHANGE IT IS KHOWLHAP.

133) [CHUK110413A1A_0039] shouldn't this be udoq dahajda? UDOQ DAHAJDA and should be DURONGBALE to finish the sentence.

134) [CHUK110413A1A_0040] This sentence is just not complete. It should have been athatba not athatda? It sounds like 'wojtʰeʔ tɕʰubalapbak ʔathatɲi balaŋ woj ʔudatʰeʔ. YES IT SHOULD BE BALAPOQ and BALANG.

135)

136) [CHUK110413A1A_0041] what is difference between innyi bainnyi [SHORTCUT INBAIN] badenba (or inni bainni badenba?) YAKCI MO MA YAKCI MO MA SEWA and ibai [THIS IS SHORTCUT OF INYI BAINYI BADENDA] badenba SHINCI MO MA SHINCI MO MA SEWA? One is past and one is present? 'not knowing whether one died or did not die' vs. 'not knowing whether dead or not dead'? BOTH PAST. ONE SHORTCUT AND LONGCUT.

137) What is difference between ithangloq in [CHUK110413A1A_0044] and ijuthangloqrang in [CHUK110413A1A_0041]? How can dying be seen as an ijuda ongoing process 'being dying'? IJUTHANGLOQRANG = SHICHUMSAGAIRANG. ITHANGLOQRANG SHISAGAIRANG. IJULONG = finished dying. ILONG = finished dying.

138) [CHUK110413A1A_0045] goq norbu lawabaq or go (before) norbu lawaba? It is go, cf. [CHUK110413A1A_0049]. GO FROM BEFORE.

139) [CHUK110413A1A_0047] strange syntax. anibak waloq? No probably wojjoq harang bahaba and anibakoq lu teyjuserang. WORD ORDER IS STRANGE BUT NOT WRONG! GOOD EXAMPLE OF SYNTAX DEPENDANT ON THE MARKER NOT ON PLACE IN SENTENCE.

140) [CHUK110413A1A_0048] ogi nyistheq or ogi nyisoqtheq kaklongbey? THAT SHOULD INDEED BE NYISOQTHEQ otherwise who was stopping the two of them?