

RECORDING CHUK121015A

171) [CHUK240413A1_0004] why ledashe? Here it is –da for first person past affirmative. But here it refers to 3sg. What does the marker –she change? ‘He really does it like that’? Or is it ‘I really did it like that’ referring to making hwangshi? SHOULD HAVE BEEN OSE LEDEQSHE.

172) [CHUK240413A1_0006] lonba or lonbaq? It is referring to something from the past. And she didn’t really do it herself, but did see the results of it. EVEN IF YOU DO IT THESE DAYS IT WILL BECOME GOOD.

173) [CHUK240413A1_0017] is this haktshetbaql or haktshetbale? It is referring to a past activity? HAKTSHETBALE.

174) [CHUK240413A1_0018] is this a complete finite sentence? Can past tense marker –ba make a finite sentence? It should actually! YES IT FINISHED WITH HAKLONBA

175) [CHUK240413A1_0018] getongda means ‘breaking off’ or ‘becoming broken’? GETHATBA MEANS I DID IT. GETONGBA MEANS IT BECOMES BY ITSELF. ONG MEANS BY ITSELF.

DURDA = run: ца ?ama dur?oηloη the ‘r’ rolls on ran off by itself

DURTTA = rot, overcook cojja? ца dur?oηloηn it gets stuck at the ‘r’ became rotten by itself

176) [CHUK240413A1_0018] haklonda means ‘peeling off’ or ‘becoming peeled off by itself’? YES COME PEEL OFF BY ITSELF. not much difference with hakongda. When you do it a little help it is haklonda. when completely by itself hakongda.

177) [CHUK240413A1_0020] is it sinthak or sintak? SINTAQ

178) [CHUK240413A1_0020] rutbashey means it was rubbed or you rubbed it? le is ale ga le or gila ga le? rutBAShey. IF PAST THEN STRESS ON BA. IF FUTURE THEN STRESS ON RUT. THIS IS GILA GA LE. NO SEE NEXT ONE IT IS LEDA GA LE!

179) [CHUK240413A1_0022] is sinthak here the agent or is it an instrument? rubbed with the fern, or the fern rubbed it? nangngoq sinthakoq le rutbashi? nang sinthakoq le rutbashi? nangngoq sinthakkho le rutbashi? IT IS SINTAK NOT AGENTIVE.

HERE IT IS ALE GA LE.

Why does le have to be here? This is ale ga le or gila ga le? Is it shortcut of leda? doing with the sinthak? Why does sometimes instrumental then get =kho and sometimes =oq as marker? See also [CHUK240413A1_0023] napsa hinnoq khangda ‘carrying it with a napkin’. napsa thur gai bangbo jei napsa thur gai nyanyi.. That can also be goq napsa hinnoq khangda? YES or ga napsa hinnoq khangda? NO THIS MEANS ONE HANKY CARRYING ME. goq napsa hinkho khangda? jei napsa thur ga nyanyi.YES or ga napsa hinkho khangda? NO.

GOQ NAPSА HINNOQ KHANGDA IS MUCH BETTER THAN HINKHO.

GOQ NAPSА HINNOQ KHANGDA I picked it up with a hanky.

GOQ NAPSА HINKHO KHANGDA I carried it with a hanky.

CAN ALSO BE SAID GOQ NAPSOQ LEDA KHANGDA. I carried it taking it by a handkerchief.

See also [CHUK240413A1_0029] khow jamajimijiq chakda 'boiling it with lukewarm water' or 'the lukewarm water boiling it'. What happens if you add an agent woj/wojjoq? WOYYOQ HWANGSHI KHOW JAMAJIMIKHO CHAKDA. IT IS KHO NOT QOQ!!!

And in [CHUK240413A1_0029] again it is jokkorkho. Why 'at the jokkor' and not 'with the jokkor' i.e. jokkorroq? NEVER JOKKOROQ but JOKKORKHO.

180) [CHUK240413A1_0022] is = shey really a contraction of = shi = aj? it really was versus it really was, ok? Compare [CHUK240413A1_0020] rutbashey versus [CHUK240413A1_0022] rutbashi. What is the difference?

sinta? le rutbaqshi: sinta?gaj ?anpi rutbobi. This is the present/future, it will be rubbed with fern

sinta? le rutbashey: sinta?gaj ?anpi rutba gilej: they used to/it was be rubbed with fern.

181) [CHUK240413A1_0025] who rubbed? indeed he/she rubbed it? or indeed it (the hwangshi) was rubbed? THIS SENTENCE IS MISTAKE. WOJJOQ REFERS TO THE HANKY. SHOULD HAVE BEEN OCHO OR OJ/WOJ.

182) [CHUK240413A1_0039] phetbaq or phetba? PHETBAQ IT IS FUTURE.