

**[CHUK14102015Cnorec] MISSING NOT RECORDED!**

271) [CHUK260413A6\_0132] didn't they do or won't they do? WAR OSE LEDANYI? DIDN'T THEY DO LIKE THAT.

272) [CHUK260413A6\_0138] chada jubakho when all were eating or chada jubaqkhoq in order to/for staying eating? IN ORDER TO STAY AND EAT.

273) [CHUK240314A1\_0001] minbaqle? will sleep? minjule? past tense habit 'used to sleep'? MINBLE = MINBALE = SLEPT.

274) [CHUK240314A1\_0003] phetnyishey means, really arrived (past) in her dream IN THE DREAM YES.

275) [CHUK240314A1\_0004] this should be inbakho not inbaqkho? YES INBAKHO.

276) [CHUK240314A1\_0005] why is it walaq depkho and not war depkho? WAR DEPKHO ~ dashi depka (together with the people) vs. WALAQ DEPKHO ~ dashiaq depka vs. together with theirs? WHAT IS MISSING. WALAQ = THEIR (GEN) AND THEM (ACC)? but not \*GOQ WALAQ AYNYI. GOQ WAR AYNYI.

277) [CHUK240314A1\_0017] wathi kamta means? is it a verb or an adverb derived from the verb 'be tight'? KAMTA = KAPDA

278) [CHUK240314A1\_0028] aji nyermuwoq? AYI NYERMOQ

279) [CHUK240314A1\_0039] good examples of various demonstrative and locational adverbs.

280) [CHUK240314A1\_0040] lambaq ongbale is already 'came to beg', so what did kangtista add to it? Why for the purpose of? PHUNKI UNJI; KANGTISTA = solely for the purpose of.

281) [CHUK240314A1\_0041] uli hinnoq or uli hingi? IT IS ULI HINNOQ: IT WAS THE ONE GRAIN THAT MADE THE BAG FILL.

282) [CHUK131014\_0002] phetthang = phetthangloq? See also [CHUK131014\_0011] and [CHUK131014\_0012] PHETTHANGLOQ

283) [CHUK131014\_0009] gonpanang = gonpanangkho? SHOULD BE KHO

284) [CHUK131014\_0017] dungpshi is from dungbaqshi or dungbashi i.e. past or future? It must be future coz otherwise shey no shi. DUNGBSHI 'DUNGBAQSHI will beat

285) [CHUK131014\_0052] wabashutble = wabashutbale? WABASHUTBLE = WABASHUTBALE

286) [CHUK131014\_0056] watshetbaqle or watshetbale? past? Also in [CHUK131014\_0057]. WATSHETBAQLE

287) [CHUK131014\_0058] chatda is a vebr 'be absent' or it is a noun chat 'absence' CHAT = FINE. CHAT JANYIS SHITSHETBAQLE. CHATDA = BE ABSENT. GAR CHATBAKHO, RUP JANYIS SHITSHETBAQLE.

288) [CHUK131014\_0064] wasjule or wascule? WASCULE 2<sup>nd</sup> month 15<sup>th</sup> day

289) [CHUK070115A1\_0015] it seems that ~~le~~ as serial verb encodes some kind of sequential or consecutive notion. Something happened, i.e. woj jetʔonbalebej. Then the next sequence starts with the same serial verb [CHUK070115A1\_0016] but with addition of ~~le~~: woj jetʔonleda. Is this a regular pattern that could explain the function of ~~le~~ in serial verb constructions? See also [CHUK070115A1\_0033] bangshibale and [CHUK070115A1\_0034] bangshileda. And [CHUK070115B\_0011] punɔdabale and [CHUK070115B\_0012] punɔdaleɔ. ~~DOING SOMETHING, THEN AFTER THAT. IT SEEMS LE MEANS A CONSECUTIVE ACT. LIKE JETONGTHANGLOQ, BUT LESS FORMAL/STRONG. NO NOT CONSECUTIVE/SEQUENTIAL.~~

290) [CHUK070115A1\_0020] obey inbaqkho beq means? IT IS VERY TASTY.

291) [CHUK070115A1\_0022] ADJ=rang ADJ → very ADJ. Two examples here. Also about jamu orong. Also [CHUK300115C1\_0034] jang uringrang uring a very tall. [CHUK110614A1\_0026] ulisrang ulis, jankarrang jankar.

292) [CHUK070115A1\_0028] again here, bangbaqlə is correct? bangjule? ~~it was not-it is not-it won't be tasty? MANA CHUMBI - BANGBALE SHOULD BE IT. BANGBA DOESN'T HAVE A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PAST AND FUTURE, \*BANGBAQLE. IT WILL BE BALONJULE \*BANGJULE. HERE IT SHOULD HAVE BEEN BALONJULE.~~

293) [CHUK070115A1\_0031] why jujule and not jubale? it is a past story? ~~TENDA JUJU LE{DA} holding back, doing staying and staying, SENTENCE SHOULD BE CONNECTED NEXT ONE.~~

294) [CHUK070115A1\_0036] wabaqkho or wabakho? ~~when walking or in order to walk/for walking? FOR THE PURPOSE OF WALKING: DANGBAN GA~~

295) [CHUK070115B\_0008] =thangkho can also refer to a particular moment in time? See also [CHUK070115B\_0013]. Not at the place of but at the moment of. YES MOMENT OF.

296) [CHUK070115B\_0009] abe should come with ja. why here there is abe and nyi. and why is there double nyi also on the serial verb. or does the nyi on the serial verb indicate past? ABENYI - HANGMO THUR - KUCH = SOMETHING/ABE YA - HANG YA - KYA HAI = WHY. IT IS PAST NYI on the verb.

297) [CHUK070115B\_0013] ginang means? ginang shongda means? ginang leda FEAR = GINANG. GINANG LEDA = TO FEAR. GINANG SHONGDA = TO MAKE AFRAID. GOQ GINANG SHONGHAYDA WARNYI, WARBAK TAKNYI. I MADE THEM AFRAID, THEY GOT SCARED. FEAR/SCARE.

298) [CHUK130115E\_0002] genitive of bi is biq? [biʔ]? or bijaq? [bijaʔ]. [bijaʔ - bjaʔ]. DOWN  
= BJA [bja:] > [bjaʔkʰə:].

class VII/VIII: Dorji Chojom;

CO Sang Khandu BA pass

BA Pass Pema Thinley, Phuntsho Sir (teacher), Nyim Norbu (Sej teacher), Passang (Leki Phuti SSB), Nyim Norbu (Leki Phuti Agri office), Tenzin Dema (teacher), Mindru (Agri computer)

CLASS XII: Tsomu (Jagarbasti), Karma Dorji (Singku brother), Pasang Drema (Budu: BA), Cirko daughter CO Sang Khandu, Police Nyima (Class V Civil Police) children, Police Dawa (Class X, civil police) children, Sangeho Sang Wangchuk (Class V, SSB children).

Phuntsho (Tsangpa no edu driver Agri office), Tsegye daughter (Laphyek Indust office class XII), Police Khandro (Class V, Samtu) + bro Lobzang (Class V, SSB), Sang Tsering (Class V, Duhum, Police), Tamrin Tshomo (Leiki ana Class X Union Office), Pem Chodren (XII, Union), Sang Eden (Tsangpa Class VIII block office), Kezang Dema (Police Dawa wife class VIII supervisor gram office), Nyima Zangmo (Tsangpa class VIII municipal), Adak Genden (Police Class V).

In village Singku (Jagarbasti X pass), Duhum (Class V: 2/3) Tsangpa (Class V/VIII: 2) Jagarbasti (V/VII: 1/2), Laphyek (0), Samtu (0).

No army (Duhum Pema new). Total 20-25.

Tsangpa 200, Jagarbasti 200, Duhum 200, Samtu 90, Laphyek 52. 742.