

CHUK150115

Conjunct-disjunct in -da/-ta?

-da/-ta is the marker for the infinitive, which is also used as the citation form of a verb. The infinitive describes the action of the verb: tom^hda 'kicking', lak^hta 'licking', ki tsik^hda 'being angry', go tsuk^hta 'starting'. But -da/-ta also occur in finite sentences, questions etc. Why?

conjunct-disjunct: 1) 1SG/1PL statement; 2SG/2PL question; complement clauses of verba dicendi when complement and main clause subject are co-referential – 2) all others.

Who went? mi oᅇdani? mi oᅇdaja? mi oᅇni? mi oᅇba?ja? mi oᅇba?? mi oᅇni? mi oᅇnija? mi oᅇni? oᅇdani? mi oᅇni? oᅇdaja? mi oᅇni? oᅇnija? mi oᅇba?ja? mi oᅇni?

Q: mi oᅇnija? if asking someone 'who went [also with ho?ko? and an earlier moment in time dalaran/t^hala namsan/dejju namp^hoᅇ, if from among a group of people who are not part of the addressees family/group, i.e. war/bi 'they/others' went, presuming the addressee knows it and saw it]'. I.e. I stay in a house close to the main house. Early in the morning, I hear footsteps outside the house.

After some time, I go to the kitchen, and ask the mother of the house who is making fire, 'who [of them, the household members, who are inside the main house, but I don't see them] went?'. Q: mi oᅇni? if asking someone 'who went [at an earlier moment in time, presuming the addressee knows it and saw it, this is a shortcut of mi oᅇnija?]

ho?ko?/dejju warba? mi oᅇnija? Question includes the addressee: A asks B who of them, and B is not included in the 'who'.

Q: mi oᅇdaja? if asking someone 'who went [just now ho?ko?, but also in the past, dejju when you have no idea at all who could have been going, presuming that the addressee saw it]. The same story as in mi oᅇbaja? applies. It is considered 'better' than mi oᅇbaja?

ho?ko?/dejju narba? mi oᅇdaja? Question includes the addressee: A asks B who of you, and B is also included 'who'.

Q: mi oᅇbaja? if asking someone 'who went [also with ho?ko? and an earlier moment in time, from among the people that are part of the addressees family/group, i.e. nar 'you', when the speaker wants to know whom from among that group went]'. I.e. early in the morning, I hear footsteps outside the main house. After some while, I wake up and go there, I see all household members inside, I know one of them went and apparently came back, but I want to know who went, then I ask 'who [of you all, all the household members] went?' early in the morning?. Then the answer will be the name of the person who went and came back. If I see all but one of them in the main house, so then I would naturally ask 'did X go?'

Q: mi oᅇba? if asking someone 'who went [this is a shortcut of mi oᅇbaja?]'.

ho?ko?/dejju narba? mi oᅇbaja? Questions includes the addressee, A asks B who of you, and B is also included in 'who'.

Q: mi oᅇba? if asking someone 'who went [this is a shortcut of mi oᅇbaja?]'.

ho?ko?/dejju narba? mi oᅇbaja? Questions includes the addressee, A asks B who of you, and B is also included in 'who'.

Q: mi oᅇba? if asking someone 'who went [this is a shortcut of mi oᅇbaja?]'.

ho?ko?/dejju narba? mi oᅇbaja? Questions includes the addressee, A asks B who of you, and B is also included in 'who'.

Q: mi oŋnija?

A: mi oŋniji [ce]? 'who would have gone? [if the speaker also know that someone went, but doesn't know exactly who it was either].

Q: mi oŋba?ja? if asking someone 'who will go [at a later moment in time]'

Q: mi oŋba?? if asking someone 'who will go [at a later moment in time, this is a shortcut of mi oŋba?ja?]

dala (= the period of time between day break and the moment of speaking, if that time difference is not too long, dalatsoŋ indicates a specific moment within that period e.g. as an answer to adan 'when'; vs. t^hala = today the whole day from daybreak till tomorrow daybreak), dala namsaŋ, t^hala namsaŋ, dasaŋ (= dala namsaŋ)]

Who did? ~~mi ledani? mi ledaja? mi leŋini? mi leba?ja? mi leŋi?~~ mijo? ledani? mijo? ledaja? mijo? leŋini? mijo? leba?ja? mijo? leŋi?

Q: mijo? ledaja? 'Who did it?'

A: badenlo? mi leŋici. 'I don't know who did it'.

A: go? leda. 'I did it' [it was my doing]. naŋbi leŋi 'You did it yourself'. wojo? leŋi [wojo? leŋi means he did it if you know for sure; wojo? leŋicej – he was the one who did it]. [All if speaker saw who did it]. go? dala leda. I did it just now. adan ledaja? When did you do it? go? dasaŋ leda. I did it today morning. go? namsaŋ leda. I did it in the morning. go? t^hutse k^hak^ho leda. I did it at five o'clock. go? dejju namp^hoŋ leda. I did it last night. go? bistiba leda. I did it last year.

A: go? leloŋ [only if you were drunk and you assume that you did it]. naŋno? leloŋ. wojo? leloŋ. [If I didn't see it and don't know for sure, I doubt it].

A: go? leba [I was the one who did it]. *naŋno? leba. *wojo? leba. *adan leba? adan ledaja? go? dalaran leba. I did it sometime before itself. go? namsaŋran leba. I did it in the morning itself. *go? namsaŋ^ho leba. go? dejju namp^hoŋran leba. I did it last night itself. go? bistibarāŋ leba. I did it last year.

Q: oje, narba? bukharičij lojbani? Hey, did you bring firewood? A: oŋ, go? lojba. Yes, I brought it.

Q: Adan lojdaja? When did you bring it? A: go? dalaran lojba. I brought it sometime before.

Q: o^hi bukharičij mijo? lojdaja? Who brought this firewood? A: go? lojda. I brought it.

Q: Adan lojdaja? When did you bring it? A: go? dala lojda. I brought it just now.

Q: mijo? leŋi? Who did this? [e.g. when asking a group of children who did it]. A: badenlo? mijo? leŋi 'I don't know who did it'. go? leba, abe leba? naŋ. I did it, what will you do? [e.g. if the child is not scared of the repercussions of admitting] *go? leŋi. naŋŋo? leŋi bi?lo?. You did it! [if accusing the person who asked the question]. wojo? leŋi. He did it [if you know for sure that he did it]. Q: ada?, naŋŋo? leŋi oŋ? Brother, you did it right? A: baŋ aka, go? baleba. No, I didn't do it. oŋ, go? leba. Yes, I did it.

Q: mijo? leŋija? Who did this? [e.g. when asking a specific child in the group of children]. A: badenlo? mijo? leŋiceŋo?, gana baden. I don't know who did it, I don't know. go? leba. I did it. naŋŋoraŋ leloŋbi?lo?. You did it yourself [if accusing the speaker who asked the question]. wojo? leŋi. He did it [if accusing one of the other children].

mijo? leŋiji? Who would/could have done it? [You ask this to yourself, not to others. You think, 'who could have done this?' For example you are in the forest and see a dead flying squirrel. You ask yourself mijo? leŋiji? Who could have done this? ɕadonŋo? leŋiji, budunno? leŋiji? budunno? leŋi^ha. Would a macaque have done it, would people have done it? A person must have done it.].

Q: mijo? leba?ja? Who will do this? A: go? leba?. I will do it. naŋŋo? lema aj. You do it ok [request to someone else]. naŋŋo? leba?ŋi? Will you do it? [Question to someone else]. naŋŋo? le^hi? ŋi? You will do it right? [Expectation that someone else will do it]. wojo? le^hi?. He will do it [assuming that someone else will do it]. wojo? le^huŋ. Let him do it [designating to someone else]. *wojo? lema aj. Q: mijo? leba? [shortcut of mijo? leba?ja].

I went. go? oŋda/ga oŋda/oŋba/oŋŋi. ga oŋba.

You went. naŋŋo? oŋda/naŋ oŋda/oŋba/oŋŋi. naŋ oŋŋi.

S/he went. wojo? oŋda/woj oŋda/oŋba/oŋŋi. woj oŋŋi.

→ here the two markers should be different - one for the 1SG = CONJUNCT one for the 2SG/3SG = DISJUNCT

YES IT DOES!

I fainted. ga ɕejda [I know that I am fainting now]/ɕej?oŋloŋ [I have fainted]/ɕej?oŋba [if you fainted knowingly]. ga ɕej?oŋŋi indi?bej [if someone else said that I fainted]. *ga ɕejonŋi [because you were unconscious].

You fainted. naŋ ɕejonŋi [I saw that you fainted]. naŋ ɕejonloŋ [I didn't see that you fainted but I heard from others that you did]. naŋ ɕejdi? [you are fainting now].

S/he fainted. woj ɕejonŋi [I saw that he fainted]. woj ɕejonloŋ [I didn't see him faint but I heard it]. naŋ ɕejdi? [he is fainting now].

Commented [TB1]: Ask again. Doesn't fit with the submerge story

Only with predicates whose meanings entail volatile control.

NO! Volatility is expressed with auxiliary verb -oŋ. E.g. t^himpʔoŋda = t^himpta = to sink but only with animate beings; with inanimate things luŋ djaŋta; to float = jomda, e.g. ɕugu jomda a piece of paper to float on the surface of the water.

I sank. ga t^himʔoŋdiʔ [if I am sinking now. You do not active control this. It happens by itself]. ga t^himpʔoŋni [similarly, you sank in the water not because you wanted to by itself, but you were conscious so you knew it].

You sank. naŋ t^himpʔoŋni [-bej. If I report it to you after you come out of the water. You couldn't control the submerging because you cannot swim].

S/he sank. woj t^himpʔoŋni.

I submerged [myself]. ga t^himta oŋda/ga t^himʔoŋda [if I went under water myself because I wanted to do it myself]. ga t^himʔoŋba. *ga t^himoŋni.

You submerged [yourself]. naŋ t^himtiʔ. [if you submerge yourself now]. naŋ t^himpni. [if you submerged yourself earlier. Q: naŋ t^himpniʔ]. naŋ moŋk^ha t^himpaʔni [will you submerge yourself tomorrow].

S/he submerged [himself]. woj t^himtiʔ [if s/he submerges himself now]. woj t^himpni [if s/he submerged earlier].

But: also DISJUNCT occurs with questions with 1S/1PL and CONJUNCT can also occur with 2SG/2PL and 3SG/3PL in non-main clause statements with volitional predicates.

How did I come? Ga ale lonŋija? Ga ale lonŋiŋsen? [How would I have come?].

How did I go? Ga ale oŋnija? [If I was so drunk last night, and I don't remember how I ended up in someone else's place, how did I go from my own place to the other place, I ask the people at my own place after returning]. *Ga ale oŋbaja?

He1 said.DISJ that he1 will eat.CONJ meat.

[Dejju T^hinlejoʔ ɕa tɕ^habaʔ inŋi.]

Dejju wojoʔ ɕa tɕ^habaʔ inŋi.

He1 said.DISJ that he2 will eat.DISJ meat.

[Dejju T^hinlejoʔ inŋi Pemoʔ ɕa tɕ^habaʔ inŋi inda.]

[*Dejju T^hinlejoʔ Pemoʔ ɕa tɕ^habaʔ inŋi.]

*Dejju wojoʔ ɕa tɕ^habaʔ inda – sentence not finished inda inŋi.

*Dejju wojoʔ ɕa tɕ^habaʔ inba → Khispi!

*Dejju wojoʔ ɕa tɕ^habaʔ inloŋ.

Dejju wojo? ɛa tɛ^haba? indzuba.

Dejju wojo? woj ɛa tɛ^haba? inpi [This has two 3SG, one the eater and one the sayer. Both ate in past tense].