

RECORDING CHUK171015A

310) [CHUK110614E1_0011] jowda is both to wake up (intrans) and to wake up (trans)? wazing pasa jowma inma, iskul wabaq yotjule. wazingnyi pasa jowma inmana, iskul wabaq jotjule. deyyu pasa jowba lechena, lyaka yor mannyi. *woyyoq warbak jowthangloq, WOYYOQ WARBAK TSHORTHANGLOQ gangpu dirangkho duronglong. SO NO IT IS ONLY GET UP INTRANS!

311) [CHUK110614E1_0014] dongshinyi is question or past? PAST see [CHUK110614E1_0016] TAHNKTHANNYI BINSHI IT IS PAST

312) [CHUK110614E1_0019] hokorang atjule means: yakoq woj hokorang atjule (active, subject is the yak: {the yak} will kill {him} right now) CORRECT or *woj hokorang atjule (passive, subject is he: he will be killed right now). HERE IT SHOULD BE WHO? IT IS NOT CLEAR? WOYYOQ, JAKQOQ? IT IS NOT PASSIVE.

313) [CHUK110614E1_0035] gana waspa bangba or gaqna waspa bangba? waspa or waspaq? GANA WASPAQ WAT BANGBA but I don't have clothes to wear!

314) [CHUK110614E1_0051] repetition of noun strengthens meaning namphong 'night', namphong namphong 'deep at night'. naminami 'late in the afternoon' DUSK, namsang namsang 'early in the morning'. YES

315) [CHUK110614E1_0059] if =la is Khispi for =bej, why does he use the one in [CHUK110614E1_0059] and the other in [CHUK110614E1_0060]? KHSIPI IS JULONGLA, SOMETIMES JULONGBEYLA. NO DIFFERENCE IT IS JUST THAT KHISPI SAYS MORE OFTEN ONE AND DUHUMBI SAYS MORE OFTEN THE OTHER BUT CAN BE USED INTERCHANGEABLY. REPORTATIVE SPEECH.

316) [CHUK110614E1_0062] aji hingijoloq is it because the old woman, saying {}, she had known it, she had covered her mouth with the jacket. Are these two sentences connected because of the causative noun phrase in the start? Or are these two separate sentences, with aji hingijoloq as the agentive 'that one old woman' AJI HINGI NOT HINGIJOLOQ.CONNECTED.

317) [CHUK110614E1_0064] tsherda is to feel shy or to feel irritated? can you be tsherda because shalakbak jamtshen chowjudaloq? what is the difference between jenda and tsherda? TSHERDA IS YENDA. IN TSANGPA YENDA. IN DUHUM MORE TSHERDA. TSHERBE IS CA ZINGTA.

318) [CHUK110614E1_0067] exact meaning of nying tsum leda? Kind of jealousy, envy? KHOCHA. IF SOMEONE IS FACED WITH A DIFFICULT SITUATION THAN YOU ARE HAPPY BECAUSE OF THAT AND WISH THEM TO FACE EVEN MORE DIFFICULTY.

319) [CHUK110614E1_0084] Linḡa budunbak?o? wojni tsonk^ho t^hont^he?/Linḡa budunbak wojni tsonk^ho t^hont^he?/Linḡa budunbak?o? woj tsonk^ho t^hont^he? ALL THREE POSSIBLE.

320) [CHUK110614E1_0084] this should be ?apa daḡ ?amaqaqt^hoḡ? YES

321) [CHUK110614F1_0001] evidence for the –ba/-nyi distinction on time. She just came fleeing. So uses –ba. If she tells her parents the next day: *gana deyyu yetda lonnyi. Correct? NO: DEYYU GANA YETDA LONBA. *HO GANA YETDA LONNYI then something needs to follow. HO GANA YETDA LONBALE. HO GANA YETDA LONBA BOTH CORRECT.

322) [CHUK110614F1_0002] takda gana or takdeq gana? TAKDA GANA IS OK. I WAS AFRAID. IT IS PAST –DA.

323) [CHUK110614F1_0003] Drongmo said this or her father? NOT CLEAR

324) [CHUK110614F1_0008] if tey ~ they ~ thya are all the same, then why does the same speaker use them in different sentences??? TEY IS THE BEST ONE. IT IS SHOWING SOMETHING FAR AWAY, IT IS A DEMONSTRATIVE 'THAT THERE', KHSIPI WILL SAY THEY. THYA IS ARCHAIC. BUT MEANING ALL SAME.

325) [CHUK110614F1_0023] ga thamcen ibaqnyi OR ga thamcen ibanyi? Did all think that I died or will I die completely? JANG CAMPU SHILO MO. IBAQNYI. ITS NOT USED OFTEN. IT IMPLIES SOMETHING LIKE I AM HEALTHY SO I HAVE NO REASON TO DIE.

326) [CHUK110614F1_0023] abe le ibaqya ga OR abe le ibaja ga 'why will I die' or 'why would I have died?'. HANG ANYI SHILO YA JANG. IBAQJA.

327) [CHUK110614F1_0031] drongmoq khar? DRONGMOQ

328) [CHUK110614F1_0033] why hanNYI bahanBA? Why not hanNYI bahanNYI? EITHER HANBANYI BAHANBANYI OR HANNYI BAHANNYI. MISTAKE.

329) [CHUK110614F1_0044] p^hjekso let^haŋ leba having the habit of being envious? ITS MEANING IS THAT SHE IS FEELING ENVY INSIDE BUT DOESN'T SHOW IT BUT TAKES A CHANCE TO EXPRESS IT IN THIS WAY.

330) [CHUK110614F1_0060] bakhen or bakhi? IT IS DIRANG BAKTA HIN

331) [CHUK110614F1_0073] be in hurry or be late? BOSTA IF YOU HAVE TB THEN THE DISEASE SPREADS. NATSHA BOSKHEN, ALSO HILING BOSKHEN TO BE OVERFULL. TSHAPTA = BE IN HURRY. IT IS MARIPTHEY HERE, NAM MERDU.

332) [CHUK110614G1_0002] again zinghanbale ~ [CHUK110614G1_0003] zinghanleđa AFTER

333) [CHUK110614H1_0007] how to know the difference between tostada keeping thrown away phirthannyi and tostada keeping worn tshonthannyi? ONLY THE SENTENCE/CONTEXT MAKES DIFFERENCE.

334) [CHUK110614H1_0013] hrok timta? or thimta? thimpta? TIMPTA

335) [CHUK110614H1_0013] tharlonloq? it means? THARLON PAST THAR UNCI. THARLONNYI. NAN THA TUKPAI THAR UNJI (even if it was difficult), OGA DINRURANG UMCHANG KALU CHODU.

336) [CHUK110614H1_0021] rampthang ongda means? Same [CHUK110614H1_0022] khowki arthang. IT REFERS TO A PROCESS LIKE PHJEKSO LETHANG. SLOWLY BUT STEADILY BECOMING DRY OR WITHERED. RAMPTHANG HIN, ARTHANG HIN.