CLAUSE PATTERNS IN LHOMI

by

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1. INTRODUCTION

This paper is an attempt to describe the Lhomi clause by using the nine-cells system as developed by K. Pike and A. Hale. Figure l displays the system used in this paper. Box 4 involves the usage of the following three role complexes: actor, undergoer and site. The sememic categorisation of the Lhomi clauses is based on these three role complexes.

	FUNCTION	SYSTEMIC CLASS	ITEM
GRAMMATICAL	1. Focus	2. Category	3. Specific form cited
SEMEMIC	4. Role	5. Conceptual complex	6. Specific meaning of cited form
PHONOLOGICAL	7.	8.	9.

Figure 1. The nine-box tagmeme.

Figures 1 and 2 display the transitivity system.
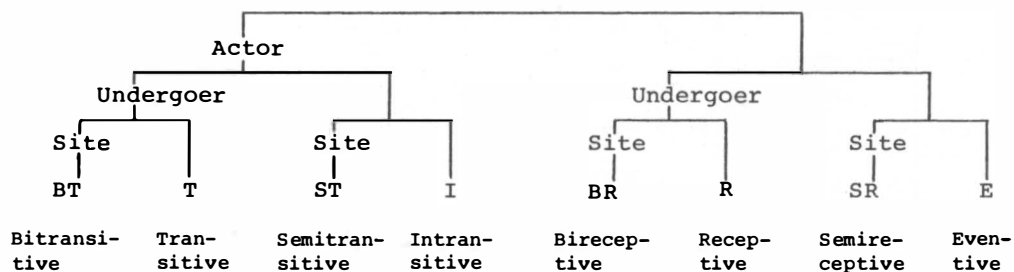
Figure 2. Role complexes and resulting eventive clause patterns.

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	UNDERGOER AND SITE	UNDERGOER	SITE	NEITHER
ACTOR	BT	T	ST	I
	BR	R	SR	E

Figure 3. The transitivity matrix.

2. BASIC PATTERNS

In this section we illustrate the basic clause patterns resulting from applying the system of the role complexes (actor, undergoer and site) to the Lhomi clauses. Eventive versus stative further divides the Lhomi clauses. Most Lhomi verbs are inherently eventive and some are inherently stative.

Using the three role complexes actor, undergoer and site and the main division into eventive and stative we get the full transitivity system for Lhomi. Figure 4 illustrates the full transitivity matrix of the Lhomi clauses. There are four sets of the patterns: the Transitive set, the Receptive set, the Stative set and the Attributive set.

		UNDERGOER AND SITE	UNDERGOER	SITE	NEITHER
EVENT	ACTOR	Bi-transitive	Transitive	Semi-transitive	Intransitive
	NO ACTOR	Bi-receptive	Receptive	---	---
STATE	STATANT	---	Stative	---	---
	NO STATANT	Bi-attributive	Attributive	Semi-attributive	Circumstantial

Figure 4. The full transitivity of the Lhomi clauses.

2.1 EVENT PATTERNS

The eventive sets differ from the stative sets in the following way:
The simple past tense and the remote past tense markers mark off the basic eventive clauses. On the other hand these markers result in derived clauses when applied to basic stative verbs.

When a stative verb is eventivised it gets an additional component of meaning (see p. 53).

The following embedding rules are operative only in the eventive

sets: purpose modal embedding, "needed to" modal embedding and "it is time to" modal embedding.

The experiencer may take any role except the role of an actor. In the stative set of clauses the experiencer always takes the role of a statant.

When an eventive verb is stativised the ergative marker in the actor may become optional. In the stative clauses the ergative marker in the statant is always obligatory.

Non-past conjunct (act) marker never occurs in inherently stative verbs even if they are eventivised.

2.1.1 Transitive Set

The transitive set differs from other sets in the following way:

The transitive set has three agreement patterns in the verb, conjunct versus disjunct, conjunct (act) versus disjunct, and conjunct (exp) versus disjunct. Other sets only have one or two.

The purpose modal embedding is only operative in the transitive set.

The actor of the bitransitive, the transitive, the semitransitive and the intransitive clauses is the subject of the clause.

The non-past conjunct (act) marker functions as a nominaliser in the other sets.

The present conjunct marker may have cross reference either to an actor or an experiencer whereas in other sets it may only have a cross reference to an experiencer.

2.1.1.1 *Bitransitive Clause*

The bitransitive clause differs from other clauses of the transitive set as follows:

The bitransitive clauses have three nuclear roles, actor, undergoer and site. The other clauses of the transitive set only have one or two.

The bitransitive and the transitive clauses have an actor that is marked in ergative case. The semitransitive and the intransitive clauses have an actor that is marked in nominative case.

The bitransitive and the transitive clauses have an undergoer as the object of the clause. The semitransitive and the intransitive clauses have no role of an undergoer.

The bitransitive clause may have a site in instrumental or comitative case.

There are three sub-types of the bitransitive clauses. Each subtype is illustrated separately.

a. With goal or comitative site, BT a

S	NP Agt	Ref	NP Com / NP Goal	O	NP Umk	P	VP
Act		Sit		Und		BT	

kotte	ŋe papa-laq	ra	'coŋ-soŋq
he-Agt	my father-Gol	goat Umk	sold
Act	Sit	Und	BT

He sold my father a goat.

ameq	'phica-la	'tuwaq	'luk-soŋq
mother-Agt	child-Gol	porridge Umk	fed
Act	Sit	Und	BT

Mother fed the child with porridge.

ŋe	taku-taŋ	tuŋri	čap-en
I-Agt	friend-Com	fight Umk	fought
Act	Sit	Und	BT

I fought with a friend.

ani-ki	ŋa-taŋ	tamšuq	'lap-čuŋ
aunt-Agt	I-Com	conversation Umk	talked
Act	Sit	Und	BT

Aunt had a talk with me.

b. With instrumental site, BT b

S	NP Agt	O	NP Umk	Ref	NP Instr	P	VP
Act		Und		Sit		BT	

'polis-kiq	'mi	thakpeq	'kiŋ-soŋq
police-Agt	man Umk	rope-Instr	bound
Act	Und	Sit	BT

The police bound up a man   a rope.

ŋe	saru	waa-kiq	Taa-pen
I-Agt	beam Umk	bamboo string-Instr	bound
Act	Und	Sit	BT

I bound up a beam with a bamboo string.

c. With locative site, BT c

+	S	NP Act	+	Ref	NP Ppn}Loc NP Loc	+	O	NP Umk	+	P	VP
	Act			Sit			Und			BT	

'phice	'tepal-kiq 'thok-laq	saru	'šak-soŋ
child-Agt	*table top*-Loc	*ladle* Umk	*put*
Act	Sit	Und	BT

The child put the ladle on the table.

akü	phacaŋ-la	khetaq	'khur-čuŋq
uncle-Agt	*cowshed*-Loc	*load* Umk	*carried*
Act	Sit	Und	BT

Uncle carried the load to the cowshed.

ŋe	lhömpu-laq	Tu	'puŋ-enq
I-Agt	*bamboo mat*-Loc	*millet* Umk	*poured*
Act	Sit	Und	BT

I put the millet grain to dry on the bamboo mat.

wančuk-kiq	rap-la	'ŋimaq	ke-soŋq
Wančuk-Agt	*drying basket*-Loc	*ears* Umk	*put to dry*
Act	Sit	Und	BT

Wančuk put the ears to dry in the drying basket.

2.1.1.2 *Transitive Clause*

The following characteristics distinguish the transitive clause from the rest of the clauses of the transitive set:

The transitive and the semitransitive clauses have two nuclear roles but the bitransitive clause has three and the intransitive has one.

The transitive and the bitransitive clauses have an actor that is marked in ergative case. The semitransitive and the intransitive clauses have an actor that is marked in nominative case.

The transitive and the bitransitive clauses have an undergoer as object of the clause. The semitransitive and the intransitive clauses have no role of an undergoer.

There are two subtypes of transitive clauses. Each subtype will be illustrated separately.

a. With unmarked undergoer, T a

+	S	NP Agt	+	O	NP Umk	+	P	VP
	Act			Und			T	

'numü　　　　　　　aliŋ　　　　　taa-soŋq
younger sister-Agt　*corn* Umk　　　　*ground*
Act　　　　　　　　Und　　　　　　T
Younger sister ground some corn.

'čhutaa-kiq　　　　aliŋ　　　　　taa-soŋq
water mill-Agt　　*corn* Umk　　　　*ground*
Act　　　　　　　　Und　　　　　　T
The corn was ground by the water mill.

papeq　　　　　　'tuwaq　　　　　se-soŋ
father-Agt　　　　*porridge* Umk　　*ate*
Act　　　　　　　　Und　　　　　　T
Father ate some porridge.

aku čekpeq　　　　'kiwa　　　　　'taŋ-soŋq
uncle Čekpa-Agt　*postmortem rites* Umk　*did*
Act　　　　　　　　Und　　　　　　T
Uncle Čekpa performed postmortem rites.

lameq　　　　　　'tomaŋ　　　　　parq 'čap-soŋ
lama-Agt　　　　*religious book* Umk　*printed*
Act　　　　　　　　Und　　　　　　T
The lama printed a book.

'Thip-ki　　　　　hüpaq　　　　　'čap-čuŋ
snowman-Agt　　*whistling* Umk　　*did*
Act　　　　　　　　Und　　　　　　T
The yeti whistled to me.

b.　With goal marked undergoer, T b

+	S	NP Agt	+	O	NP Gol	+	P	VP
	Act			Und			T	

ŋe　　　　　　　　kotta-la　　　　'tuŋ-en
I-Agt　　　　　　*him*-Gol　　　　*beat*
Act　　　　　　　　Und　　　　　　T
I beat him.

mempaa-kiq	'mik-laq	te-čuŋq
doctor-Agt	eye-Gol	looked
Act	Und	T

The doctor looked at my eye.

yupaa 'kurik-kiq	čheppa-laq	ku-pa pet
villagers all-Agt	rain-Gol	waited
Act	Und	T

All the villagers waited for rain.

2.1.1.3 *Semitransitive Clause*

The semitransitive clause differs from the other clauses of the transitive set as follows:

The semitransitive clause has two nuclear roles, actor and site. The bitransitive clause has three, the transitive clause has two (actor and undergoer) and the intransitive clause has one.

The semitransitive and the intransitive clauses have an actor that is marked in nominative case. The bitransitive and the transitive clauses have an actor that is marked in ergative case.

The semitransitive and the bitransitive clauses have a site but the transitive and the intransitive clauses have no role of a site.

S	NP Umk	Ref	NP Pnp}Loc / NP Loc	P	VP
Act		Sit		ST	

ŋa	Thakuk-ki 'thok-laq	ce-pen
I Umk	rock top-Loc	climbed
Act	Sit	ST

I climbed to the top of a big rock.

'Thopu	'khim-kiq naŋ-la	šu-čuŋ
friend Umk	house inside-Loc	entered
Act	Sit	ST

A friend entered the house while I was there.

kotta	yampu-la	'lok-soŋ
he Umk	Kathmandu-Loc	returned
Act	Sit	ST

He returned to Kathmandu.

```
miŋpu                   racci-la             soŋq
younger brother Umk     goat-Loc             went
Act                     Sit                  ST
Younger brother went to herd goats.


ŋa                      aku wancinq čen-laq  'phim-penq
I Umk                   uncle Wancin Pnp-Loc went
Act                     Sit                  ST
I went to uncle Wancin's house.
```

2.1.1.4 Intransitive Clause

The intransitive clause differs from the other clauses of the transitive set as follows:

The intransitive clause only has one nuclear role. All other clauses of the transitive set have either two or three roles.

The actor of the intransitive and the semitransitive clause is marked in nominative case. The actor of the bitransitive and the transitive clause is in ergative case.

The intransitive clause can be derived into the transitive clause by modification in the verb root (see p. 36).

```
     S  │NP Umk               P │VP
+   ─────┼──────      +      ────┼───
     Act│                    I │


     taku                    loŋ-soŋ
     friend Umk              rose
     Act                     I
     The friend rose up.


     ŋe miŋpu                Ti-soŋ
     my younger brother Umk  stumbled
     Act                     I
     My younger brother stumbled.


     'phica                  ŋü-soŋ
     child Umk               wept
     Act                     I
     The child wept.


     ŋa                      'tep-pen
     I Umk                   sat down
     Act                     I
     I sat down.
```

šumpu	naa-soŋ
cat Umk	*slept*
Act	I

The cat slept.

2.1.2 Receptive Set

The following characteristics distinguish the receptive set from all other sets:

The clauses of the receptive set only have the agreement patterns with reference to an experiencer.

The clauses of the receptive set have no role of an actor.

The clauses of the receptive set get an actor when they are causativised or the transitive suppletion rule has been applied.

In a clause of the receptive set either the site or the undergoer is the subject of the clause.

The clauses of the receptive set do not take imperative.

The undergoer is always marked in nominative case.

2.1.2.1 *Bireceptive Clause*

The bireceptive clause differs from the other clauses of the receptive set as follows:

The bireceptive clause has two nuclear roles. The other clauses of the receptive set only have one nuclear role.

When the site is animate and the undergoer inanimate, the site is the subject of the clause. Otherwise the undergoer is the subject of the clause.

When the site is animate and the undergoer is inanimate, the undergoer is the object of the clause.

Both the bireceptive and the receptive clauses can be transitivised by modification in the verb root.

The bireceptive and the receptive clauses receive an actor when they have been transitivised.

There are two sub-types of the bireceptive clause pattern.

a. With goal site:

	Ref	NP±Gol		O	NP Umk		P	VP
+	Sit		+	Und		+	BR	

'khöt-laq	mürakq	'šor-soŋq
you-Gol	*sweat* Umk	*sweated*
Sit	Und	BR

You have perspired.

ŋa-la   tukši   'noŋ-čuŋ
me-Gol   *trouble* Umk   *rose*
Sit   Und   BR
I got into trouble.

taku   aši   'laŋ-soŋ
friend Umk   *laziness* Umk   *rose*
Sit   Und   BR
The friend got lazy.

ŋa-la   cakTakq   'ŋič-čuŋq
me-Gol   *matchbox* Umk   *found*
Sit   Und   BR
I found a matchbox.

'phica-la   ŋiccok   'čap-soŋ
child Umk   *tiredness* Umk *became*
Sit   Und   BR
The child got extremely tired.

kotta   ŋe 'ki-laq   či-soŋ
he Umk   *my dog*-Gol   *was afraid*
Und   Sit   BR
He was afraid of my dog.

If both the site and the undergoer are animate, the order of the constituents is normally reversed.

b. With source or locative site:

S | NP Umk	Ref | NP Loc	P | VP
+ Und |	+ Sit |	+ BR |

ŋa   toŋpu-ni   'char-čuŋq
I Umk   *tree*-Abl   *fell*
Und   Sit   BR
I fell down from a tree.

'tuwaq   nöčča-laq   'šoŋ-soŋq
porridge Umk   *pot*-Loc   *fit*
Und   Sit   BR
The porridge fitted into a pot.

```
'mi              surti-laq        ŋaa-soŋ
fire Umk         cigarette-Loc    glowed
Und              Sit              BR
The cigarette was glowing.
```

2.1.2.2 Receptive Clause

The receptive clause differs from other clauses of the receptive set as follows:

The receptive clause only has one nuclear role, the undergoer. The bireceptive clause has two.

In the receptive clause the undergoer is always the subject of the clause.

```
    S  | NP  Umk                    P | VP
  + ─────────────          +        ─────────
    Und|                            R |
```

```
ŋe papaq                  'ši-čuŋq
my father Umk             died
Und                       R
My father died.
```

```
'ŋis-so                   čhaa-čuŋq
we Umk                    felt cold
Und                       R
We felt cold.
```

```
ŋa                        khaa-soŋ
I Umk                     got tired
Und                       R
I got tired.
```

```
čheppaq                   'čap-čuŋ
rain Umk                  did
Und                       R
It rained while we were out.
```

```
sayöŋq        kačen       čap-a pet
tremors Umk   much        came
Und                       R
A strong earthquake took place.
```

2.2 *STATE PATTERNS*

The basic differences between the stative clauses and the eventive clauses have been listed under 2.1 on pages 2 and 3. In the stative set of clauses the constituent parallel to an actor in the transitive set is called a statant. The statant differs from an actor as follows: The actor is always the actual doer or initiator of the action or event and can only occur in the transitive set of clauses. On the other hand, the statant is an experiencer. Imperative cannot be applied to clauses that have a statant. Only one type of agreement pattern occurs in the stative verbs.

2.2.1 Stative Set

In Lhomi the only basic clause in the stative set is the stative clause. The bistative, the semistative and the descriptive clauses occur only as derived clauses. The following characteristics distinguish the stative set of clauses from other sets:

The stative clauses can be optionally eventivised. As a result the verb gets an additional component of meaning (see p. 53).

The stative clause has a role of a statant. The clauses of the attributive set do not have any role of a statant.

The stative clauses inflect for tense and aspect. The clauses of the attributive set do not.

The statant is always marked in ergative case.

The statant is always the subject of the clause.

The undergoer is marked in nominative case and is the object of the clause.

The stative clause has two nuclear roles, statant and undergoer.

Only the agreement pattern with reference to an experiencer occurs.

	S	NP Agt		O	NP Umk		P	VP
+	Sta		+	Und		+	S	

ŋe	'khök-kïq taku	ŋo ši-kenq pet
I-Agt	*your friend* Umk	*know*
Sta	Und	S
I know your friend.		

'uki	ŋe keččaq	haq kho-ken pet
that-Agt	*my language* Umk	*understands*
Sta	Und	S
That fellow understands my language.		

kotte	čhačuŋma 'uko	'thoŋ-kenq pet
*he-*Agt	*bird* *that* Umk	*sees*
Sta	Und	S

He sees that bird.

ŋe	tamq	'nor-kenq pet
*I-*Agt	*language* Umk	*make mistakes*
Sta	Und	S

I make mistakes in my speech.

2.2.2 Attributive Set

The following characteristics distinguish the attributive set from
the other sets:

The verbs of the clauses of the attributive set do not inflect for
tense and aspect.

The verbs of the clauses of the attributive set cannot be eventivised
by optional change of the verb suffix. The clause of this set can only
be eventivised by substituting the original verb with 'so *'to make'* or
čhuŋ *'to become'*.

The role of an actor is added when the transitivising rule has been
applied.

The agreement pattern with reference to an experiencer occurs. The
markers of this agreement pattern are different from those in other
sets (see pp. 32-34).

2.2.2.1 *Biattributive Clause*

The biattributive clause differs from other clauses of this set as
follows:

The biattributive clause has two nuclear roles, undergoer and site.
The semiattributive and the attributive clause have one and the circum-
stantial clause has none.

The agreement pattern only occurs in the biattributive and the semi-
attributive clauses.

The biattributive clause can only be transitivised by substituting
the attributive verb with a specific verb. All other clauses of this
set can be transitivised by substituting the attributive verb with the
verbs 'so *'to make'* or čhuŋ *'to become'*.

In the biattributive and the semiattributive clauses the animate site
is the subject of the clause.

The undergoer of the biattributive clause is the object of the
clause.

The biattributive and the attributive clause have an animate under-goer that is marked in nominative case.

The agreement pattern with reference to an experiencer occurs in the biattributive, the attributive and the semiattributive clauses.

There are two subtypes of the biattributive clause.

a. With animate site:

S	NP Gol	O	NP Umk	P	yöt / tuk
+ Sit		+ Und		+ BA	

'ki-laq   'kišikpaq   tuk
dog-Gol   *fleas* Umk   *there are*
Sit   Und   BA
The dog has fleas.

ŋa-la   ŋaaq   yöt
I-Gol   *big drum* Umk   *there is*
Sit   Und   BA
I have a big drum.

kotta-la   khimq   'yök-ken pet
him-Gol   *house* Umk   *there is*
Sit   Und   BA
He has a house.

ŋa-la   čhampaq   yöt
I-Gol   *cold* Umk   *there is*
Sit   Und   BA
I have a cold.

b. With locative site:

S	NP Umk	Ref	NP Ppn}Loc / NP Loc	P	yöt / tuk
+ Und		+ Sit		+ BA	

thoŋpaq   'khim-kiq lo-na   tuk
plough Umk   *house*-Gen *beside*-Loc *there is*
Und   Sit   BA
The plough is beside the house.

'ŋimaq	'rap-ia	'yök-ken pet
ears Umk	*drying basket*-Loc	*there are*
Und	Sit	BA

The ears are in the drying basket.

papaq	'khim-naq	tuk
father Umk	*house*-Loc	*there is*
Und	Sit	BA

Father is in the house.

The verbs tuk *'to be'* and yöt *'to be'* differ as follows: tuk signals eyewitness. It means that the speaker sees the thing or person and the clause is uttered while he sees it or soon afterwards. yöt signals either definite knowledge based on previous eyewitness or definite knowledge learned from someone else. The agreement patterns of these verbs are dealt with on pages 27, 32-34.

2.2.2.2 *Attributive Clause*

The attributive clause differs from other clauses of the attributive set as follows:

The attributive and the semiattributive clauses have only one nuclear role. The biattributive has two and the circumstantial clause has none.

The attributive clause may take the verb hin *'to be'* as well as the verbs tuk and yöt *'to be'*. The biattributive, the semiattributive and the circumstantial clauses never use the verb hin.

The undergoer is the subject of the clause.

Noun phrases, adjectival phrases and demonstrative phrases can be included as complements in the predicate extension.

There are two subtypes of the attributive clause.

a. With noun or demonstrative complement:

S	NP Umk		P	hin
+ Und		+	A	

aku	lhakpaq		pempuq	pet
uncle	*Lhakpaq* Umk		*headman*	*is*
Und			Compl	A

Uncle Lhakpaq is the headman.

```
ŋe papaq                    'uko        pet
my father Umk               that        is
Und                         Compl       A
That is my father.


khötq                       kaamiq      him-pa
you Umk                     blacksmith  are
Und                         Compl       A
Are you the blacksmith?
```

b. With adjective complement:

```
                                                      yöt
   S |NP Umk                                      P |tuk
+  ————————————              +                    ————————
   Und|                                           A |
```

```
khemeq              mintokq         lesi        'yök-ken pet
rhododendron-Gen flower Umk         beautiful   is
Und                                 Compl       A
The rhododendron flower is beautiful.


'numü               phuččetq        nakpuq      tuk
younger sister-Gen skirt Umk        black       is
Und                                 Compl       A
Younger sister's skirt is black.


'tuwaq                          kančaapaq   tuk
porridge Umk                    thick       is
Und                             Compl       A
The porridge is thick.


ŋa                              Thötlukpaq  yöt
I Umk                           fat         am
Und                             Compl       A
I am fat.
```

2.2.2.3 Semiattributive Clause

The semiattributive clause differs from other clauses of the attributive set as follows:

The semiattributive and the attributive clauses have one nuclear role.

An animate site is the subject of the biattributive and the semi-attributive clauses.

The complement of the predicate extension can only include an adjectival phrase.

The agreement pattern occurs with reference to experiencer and the experiencer takes the role of animate site.

There are two subtypes of the semiattributive clause.

a. With goal site:

			yöt
S NP	Gol/Umk	P	tuk
Sit		SA	

ŋa	thaŋpuwaq	yöt
I Umk	*well*	*am*
Sit	Compl	SA

I am well.

amaq	thaŋpuwaq	'yök-ken pet
mother Umk	*well*	*is*
Sit	Compl	SA

Mother is well.

ŋa-la	thaŋčeq	mit
I-Gol	*well*	*am not*
Sit	Compl	SA

I am not well.

With certain adjective complements the animate subject can be optionally goal marked (see examples above) and therefore the clause is in semiattributive cell. On the other hand if the adjective complement requires an unmarked animate subject (see the last example of the attributive clause on p. 16) then the clause is classified as attributive.

b. With locative site:

Ref	NP Ppn}Loc NP Loc	P	yöt tuk
Sit		SA	

'khim-kiq naŋ-la	nakq	'thiŋiq	tuk
house-Gen *inside*-Loc	*dark*		*is*
Sit	Compl		SA

It is dark in the house.

```
kaTi-la              namsaŋ           tuk
car-Loc              shaky            is
Sit                  Compl            SA
```
It is shaky in the car (while it moves).

2.2.2.4 Circumstantial Clause

The circumstantial clause differs from other clauses of the attri-
butive set as follows:

The circumstantial clause has no nuclear role.

Only a noun phrase can be included in the predicate extension.

$$+ \; \frac{P \;|\; tuk}{C \;|\quad}$$

```
namsaŋq              tuk
nice weather         is
Compl                C
```
It is nice weather.

So far our data only shows one example of the basic circumstantial
clause type. All other clauses with the same surface structure can be
considered as derived clauses. Therefore we fully realise that we have
set up the basic circumstantial clause type on rather shaky grounds.

2.3 ROLE MARKER PATTERNING

The following section describes and illustrates the morphological
case markings of the role complexes actor, undergoer and site.

2.3.1 Case Markers

There are eight cases in Lhomi that are essential at the clause level
description: *nominative* which consists of the stem only, *ergative* which
consists of stem plus -ki, *dative* which consists of stem plus -la,
comitative which consists of stem plus -taŋ, *genitive* which consists of
stem plus -ki, *ablative* which consists of stem plus -ni, *locative* which
consists of stem plus either -la, -na or -tu and *instrumental* which con-
sists of stem plus -ki. The case markers are always attached to the
last element of the noun phrase. Note that the marker for ergative,
genitive and instrumental is the same. Figure 5 illustrates the morpho-
phonemic changes of the stem with the ergative marker. There are no
such changes with other case markers. The first four columns illustrate
the changes in monosyllabic stems and the last two columns the disyllabic
stems.

	MONO RISING PITCH CONTOUR	MONO NON-RISING PITCH CONTOUR	MONO NON-RISING PITCH CONTOUR	MONO NON-RISING PITCH CONTOUR	DISYLLABICS	
	Nom	Erg	Nom	Erg	Nom	Erg
i	i	i	i	i-ki	i	i-ki
e	-	-	e	e-ki	e	e-ki
ö	-	-	ö	ö-ki	ö	ö-ki
ü	-	-	ü	ü-ki	ü	ü-ki
a	a	e	-	-	a	e
aa	-	-	aa	aa-ki	aa	aa-ki
o	o	ö	o	o-ki	o	ö
u	u	ü	u	u-ki	u	ü

Figure 5.   Morphophonemic changes of the stem with
            the ergative marker.

The Figure 6 illustrates the case markers with some pronouns and nouns.

	I	*You*	*he/she*
Nominative	ŋa	khötq	kotta
Ergative	ŋe	'khök-kiq	kotte
Dative	ŋa-la	'khöt-laq	kotta-la
Comitative	ŋa-taŋ	'khöt-taŋq	kotta-taŋ
Genitive	ŋe	'khök-kiq	kotte
Ablative	ŋa'čen-niq	khötq 'čen-niq	kotta 'čen-niq
Locative	-	-	-
Instrumental	-	-	-

	child	*friend*	*person*	*sheep*
Nominative	'phica	taku	'mi	luk
Ergative	'phice	takü	mi	'luk-ki
Dative	'phica-la	taku-la	'mi-la	'luk-la
Comitative	'phica-taŋ	taku-taŋ	'mi-taŋ	'luk-taŋ
Genitive	'phice	taku	mi	'luk-ki
Ablative	'phica 'čen-niq	taku 'čen-niq	'mi čen-niq	'luk-ni
Locative	'phica 'čen-laq	taku 'čen-laq	'mi čen-laq	'luk-la
Instrumental	-	-	-	-

	house	*water*	*grinder*
Nominative	khimq	'čhuq	laakor
Ergative	-	čhüq	laakor-ki
Dative	-	-	-
Comitative	-	-	-
Genitive	'khim-ki	čhüq	laakor-ki
Ablative	'khim-niq	'čhu-niq	laakor-ni
Locative	'khim-laq	'čhu-laq	laakor-la
Instrumental	-	-	laakor-ki

Figure 6.   Sample of the case markings in Lhomi.

2.3.2 Marking of the Role Complexes

In this section we illustrate how the role complexes are marked in each basic clause type. Figure 7 displays how they are marked in the transitive set of clauses.

	Actor	Goal Site	Loc Site	Undergoer	Instr Site
BT_1	Ergative	Dative		Nominative	
BT_2	Ergative	Comitative		Nominative	
BT_3	Ergative			Nominative	Instrumental
BT_4	Ergative		Locative	Nominative	
BT_5	Ergative		Ablative	Nominative	
T_1	Ergative			Dative	
T_2	Ergative			Nominative	
ST	Nominative		Locative		
I	Nominative				

Figure 7.   Case markings of the role complexes
in the transitive set.

The clauses listed in the left hand column of Figure 7 are illustrated below. The cases are indicated on the second line of each example.

BT₁   kotte   ŋe   papa-laq ra   'coŋ-soŋq

he-Erg *my*-Gen *father*-Dat *goat*-Nom *sold*-Simple Past disjunct

Act   Sit   Und   BT

He sold the goat to my father.

BT₂   ŋe   taku-taŋ tuŋri   čap-en

I-Erg *friend*-Com *fight*-Nom *did*-Simple Past conjunct (act)

Act Sit   Und   BI

I fought with a friend.

BT₃   ŋe   saru   waa-kiq   Taa-pen

I-Erg *beam* Nom *bamboo string*-Instr *bound*-Simple Past conjunct (act)

Act Und   Sit   BT

I bound up a beam with a bamboo string.

BT₄   papeq   phasaŋ-la 'phica 'khur-soŋq

father-Erg *cow shed*-Loc *child* Nom *carried*-Simple Past disjunct

Act   Sit   Und   BT

Father carried the child to the cow shed.

BT₅   papeq   phacaŋ-ni 'phica 'khur-čuŋq

father-Erg *cow shed*-Abl *child* Nom *carried*-Simple Past conjunct (exp)

Act   Sit   Und   BT

Father carried the child from the cow shed.

T₁   ŋe   kotta-la   'tuŋ-en

I-Erg *him*-Dat   *hit*-Simple Past conjunct (act)

Act Und   T

I beat him up.

T₂   'čhutaa-kiq aliŋ   taa-soŋq

water mill-Erg *corn* Nom   *ground*-Simple Past disjunct

Act   Und   T

The water mill ground the corn.

ST   aku čekpaq   'khim-laq   'lok-soŋ

uncle Čekpaq Nom *house*-Loc   *returned*-Simple Past disjunct

Act   Sit   ST

Uncle Čekpaq returned home.

I   kotta   'tes-soŋ

he Nom   *sat down*-Simple Past disjunct

Act   I

He sat down.

Figure 8 displays the case markings of the role complexes in the receptive set.

	Goal Site	Locative Site	Undergoer
BR$_1$	Dative		Nominative
BR$_2$		Locative	Nominative
BR$_3$		Ablative	Nominative
R$_1$			Nominative

Figure 8.   Case markings of the role complexes
in the receptive set.

The clauses listed in the left hand column of Figure 8 are illustrated below:

BR$_1$ ŋa-la cakTakq   'ŋič-čuŋq
         I-Dat *matchbox*-Nom   *found*-Simple Past conjunct (exp)
         Sit   Und   BR
         I found a matchbox.

BR$_2$ 'tuwaq   nöčča-laq 'šoŋ-soŋq
         porridge-Nom *pot*-Loc *fit*-Simple Past disjunct
         Und   Sit   BR
         The porridge fitted into the pot.

BR$_3$ taku   khaŋtok-ni 'char-soŋq
         friend-Nom *roof*-Abl *fell*-Simple Past disjunct
         Und   Sit   BR
         The friend fell off the roof.

 R   čheppaq   'čap-soŋ
         rain-Nom   *did*-Simple Past disjunct
         Und   R ·
         It rained.

Figure 9 displays the case markings of the role complexes in the stative set.

	Statant	Undergoer
S	Ergative	Nominative

Figure 9. Case markings of the role complexes
in the stative set.

The example below illustrates the case markings in a stative clause:

```
S      ŋe    kotta    'thoŋ-kenq  pet
       I-Erg him-Nom  see-Non-Past disjunct
       Sta   Und      S
       I see him.
```

Figure 10 displays the case markings of the role complexes in the
attributive set.

	Goal Site	Locative Site	Undergoer
BA$_1$	Dative		Nominative
BA$_2$		Locative	Nominative
A			Nominative
SA$_1$		Locative	
SA$_2$	Nom/Dat		
C			

Figure 10. Case markings of the role complexes in the
attributive set.

The clauses listed in the left hand column of Figure 10 are illus-
trated below.

```
BA₁    'ki-laq 'kišikpaq  tuk
       dog-Dat fleas-Nom  is-disjunct
       Sit     Und        BA
       The dog has fleas.
```

```
BA₂    rap-la    'ŋimaq    'yök-ken pet
       basket-Loc ears-Nom  is-disjunct
       Sit       Und       BA
       There are ears in the basket.
```

A   'tuwaq   kančaapaq   tuk
         porridge-Nom *thick*-Compl *is*-disjunct
         Und   Compl   A
         The porridge is thick.

SA₁   'khim-kiq naŋ-la   nakq 'thiŋiq tuk
         house-Gen *inside*-Loc *dark*-Compl   *is*-disjunct
         Sit   Compl   SA
         It is dark in the house.

SA₂   ŋa   thaŋpuwaq   yöt
         I-Nom *well*-Compl   *is*-conjunct (exp)
         Sit   Compl   SA
         I am well.

C   namsaŋq   tuk
              nice weather   *is*
              Compl   C
         It is nice weather.

   The order of the constituents actor, undergoer and site does not
affect the case markings. The case markings remain the same if the
order is changed.

2.3.3 Role Markers in Verbs

   There are two roles that are marked in the verb, the role of an
actor and the role of an experiencer. The latter one is not amongst the
nuclear roles we have been talking about. It is just a term invented
here to describe the kind of agreement pattern that occurs in Lhomi
verbs. There is also a marker that marks both the role of an actor and
the role of an experiencer. So far we have these two types of agree-
ment patterns in Lhomi verbs. The agreement may be marked in the verb
with cross reference to an actor or to an experiencer. It means that
the person of an actor may govern the verb of the clause or that an ex-
periencer versus non-experiencer may govern the verb. The experiencer
may or may not occur on the surface structure of the clause. The two
types of agreement patterns result in four different kinds of verb
forms which we call conjunct, conjunct (act), conjunct (exp) and dis-
junct. First types of patterns are described in some detail and then
examples are given to illustrate them. We have included also those
markers that only combine with the stativised clauses.

The following figures display how the agreement patterns are related to the person of the subject of the clause. A slash indicates an option. With certain verbs of the receptive set there is no contrast between conjunct (exp) and disjunct verb forms.

PERSON OF AN ACTOR	DECLARATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
First	conjunct conjunct (act)	disjunct
Second	conjunct (exp) disjunct	conjunct conjunct (act)
Third	conjunct conjunct (exp) disjunct	conjunct conjunct (exp) disjunct

Figure 11. Agreement patterns in the transitive set.

PERSON OF A SITE OR AN UNDERGOER	DECLARATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
First	conjunct (exp)/ disjunct	disjunct
Second	disjunct conjunct (exp)	conjunct (exp)/ disjunct
Third	disjunct conjunct (exp) conjunct	disjunct conjunct (exp) conjunct

Figure 12. Agreement patterns in the receptive set.

PERSON OF A STATANT	DECLARATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
First	conjunct (exp)/ disjunct conjunct	conjunct (exp)/ disjunct
Second	disjunct	conjunct (exp)/ disjunct conjunct
Third	disjunct	disjunct

Figure 13. Agreement patterns in the stative set.

PERSON OF A SITE OR AN UNDERGOER	DECLARATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
First	conjunct (exp)	conjunct (exp)
Second	disjunct	conjunct (exp)
Third	disjunct	disjunct

Figure 14. Agreement patterns in the attributive set.

2.3.3.1 *Agreement Pattern with Reference to an Actor*

This agreement pattern only occurs with the verbs of the transitive set. The role of an actor only occurs in this set. First person actor agrees with the conjunct or the conjunct (act) verb form in a declarative clause and a second person actor agrees with the conjunct or the conjunct (act) verb form in an interrogative clause. All other persons are marked by disjunct, conjunct or conjunct (exp) forms. The present conjunct verb form is complex because it may have reference either to an actor or an experiencer. If there is no actor in a clause, it has reference to an experiencer.

2.3.3.2 *Agreement Pattern with Reference to an Experiencer*

This agreement pattern occurs in all four sets. The experiencer corresponds either to the speaker or the hearer. The experiencer may take the role of a site or an undergoer or may not show up at all on the surface structure of the clause. Because this verbal marker functions differently with different sets of clauses it provides further evidence for distinguishing four basic sets, the transitive, the receptive, the stative and the attributive.

A clause of the transitive set calls for the conjunct (exp) when the following requirements are met: There is an experiencer (= speaker or hearer) who has eyewitnessed the event of the main verb of the clause and who has been closely involved with the action of the main verb. The latter requirement more specifically means that the action of the main verb either has been directed towards the experiencer or it may have taken place right at the experiencer.

A clause of the transitive set calls for the conjunct when the following requirements are met: There is a first person actor in a declarative clause or a second person actor in an interrogative clause or the speaker's immediate relative or his piece of property (animal) is the third person actor in a declarative clause or the hearer's immediate

relative or his piece of property (animal) is the third person actor
in an interrogative clause. Note that the conjunct marker also signals
the present tense and therefore the whole clause is stativised, see
p. 71.

In the receptive set the requirements for the conjunct (exp) are as
follows: There is an experiencer (= speaker or hearer) who has eye-
witnessed the event of the main verb and who has been closely involved
with the event of the main verb. It means that the event has either
taken place in, on or at the experiencer or within his immediate family
or that he is the actual causer of the event or that he is the goal site
of the event. Otherwise the disjunct form is used. However with some
verbs of this set the choice between the conjunct (exp) and the dis-
junct is optional. In this set the requirements for the conjunct are
as follows: There is an experiencer (= speaker or hearer) who has a
very close association with the message of the clause.

In the stative set the statant is always the experiencer of what the
main verb states. Since the conjunct (exp) marker is eventive it
eventivises the basic stative clause and the result is a derived tran-
sitive clause. The statant has become an actor and there is also an
additional component of meaning to the main verb. In this derived
transitive clause the first person actor agrees with the conjunct (exp)
of the verb in the declarative clause and the second person actor agrees
with the conjunct (exp) of the verb in the interrogative clause. Note
that the conjunct (act) never occurs in a basic stative clause even if
it is eventivised. In the stative verbs there is no grammatical dif-
ference in using present conjunct and disjunct forms. In general the
present conjunct gives the verb more specific meaning than the present
disjunct.

In the attributive set two of the three verbs have the agreement
pattern. With the verb yöt the experiencer may be either the site or
the undergoer or deleted in which case it is still understood to be one
of the nuclear roles. The first person subject agrees with the conjunct
(exp) in the declarative clause and the second person subject agrees
with the conjunct (exp) in the interrogative clause. With the verb hin
(conjunct (exp) hin and disjunct pet) the first person undergoer re-
quires the conjunct (exp) in the declarative clause and the second
person undergoer in the interrogative clause. If the third person under-
goer is a relative or a piece of property of the speaker the conjunct
(exp) is required in the declarative clause and respectively with the
hearer and the interrogative clause.

The following examples illustrate the two agreement patterns. Verbal
markers are underlined. In the transitive set the second person

interrogative has the conjunct (act) marker only in the stativised
clause therefore a derived clause is given as an example of it.

VERBAL MARKERS IN THE BITRANSITIVE VERBS

ŋe	taku-la	ra	'coŋ-enq
I-Agt	*friend*-Gol	*goat* Umk	*sold*
Act	Sit	Und	BT (Simple Past conjunct (act))

I sold a goat to a friend.

'khök-kiq	taku-la	ra	'coŋ-soŋq
you-Agt	*friend*-Gol	*goat* Umk	*sold*
Act	Sit	Und	BT (Simple Past disjunct)

You sold a goat to a friend.

kotte	taku-la	ra	'coŋ-soŋq
he-Agt	*friend*-Gol	*goat* Umk	*sold*
Act	Sit	Und	BT (Simple Past disjunct)

He sold a goat to a friend.

'khök-kiq	ŋa-la	ra	'coŋ-čuŋq
you-Agt	*me*-Gol	*goat* Umk	*sold*
Act	Sit	Und	BT (Simple Past conjunct (exp))

You sold a goat to me.

kotte	ŋa-la	ra	'coŋ-čuŋq
he-Agt	*me*-Gol	*goat* Umk	*sold*
Act	Sit	Und	BT (Simple Past conjunct (exp))

He sold a goat to me.

ŋe	taku-la	ra	'coŋ-soŋ-aq na matq 'coŋ-soŋ-aq
I-Agt	*friend*-Gol	*goat* Umk	*sold* *or not sold*
Act	Sit	Und	BT (Simple Past disjunct)

Did I sell a goat to a friend or not?

'khök-kiq	taku-la	ra.	'coŋ-kenq
you-Agt	*friend*-Gol	*goat* Umk	*sell*
Act	Sit	Und	BT (Non-Past conjunct (act))

Do you sell a goat to a friend?

kotte	taku-la	ra	'coŋ-soŋ-aq
he-Agt	*friend*-Gol	*goat* Umk	*sold*
Act	Sit	Und	BT (Simple Past disjunct)

Did he sell a goat to a friend?

'khök-kiq	ŋa-la	ra	'coŋ-aq
you-Agt	*me*-Gol	*goat* Umk	*sold*
Act	Sit	Und	BT (tag question)

Did you sell me a goat?

kotte	ŋa-la	ra	'coŋ-čuŋ-aq
he-Agt	*me*-Gol	*goat* Umk	*sold*
Act	Sit	Und	BT (Simple Past conjunct (exp))

Did he sell me a goat?

ŋe	taku-la	ra	'coŋ-kötq
I-Agt	*friend*-Gol	*goat* Umk	*sell*
Act	Sit	Und	BT (Present conjunct)

I am selling a goat to a friend. or I'll sell a goat to a friend.

kotte	taku-la	ra	'coŋ-kukq
he-Agt	*friend*-Gol	*goat* Umk	*sell*
Act	Sit	Und	BT (Present disjunct)

He is selling a goat to a friend.

papeq	taku-la	ra	'coŋ-kötq
father-Agt	*friend*-Gol	*goat* Umk	*sell*
Act	Sit	Und	BT (Present conjunct)

My father is selling a goat to a friend. or My father has recently been selling goats to a friend.

'khök-kiq	taku-la	ra	'coŋ-köp-paq
you-Agt	*friend*-Gol	*goat* Umk	*sell*
Act	Sit	Und	BT (Present conjunct)

Do you sell a goat to a friend?

kotte	taku-la	ra	'coŋ-kuk-kaq
he-Agt	*friend*-Gol	*goat* Umk	*sell*
Act	Sit	Und	BT (Present disjunct)

Does he sell a goat to a friend?

VERBAL MARKERS IN THE SEMITRANSITIVE VERBS

ŋa	'khim-laq	'lip-enq
I Umk	*house*-Gol	*came*
Act	Sit	ST (Simple Past conjunct (act))

I arrived in the house.

khötq	'khim-laq	'lis-soŋq

You arrived in the house. (Simple Past disjunct)

kotta   'khim-laq   'lis-<u>soŋ</u>q
He arrived in the house. (Simple Past <u>disjunct</u>)

khötq   'khim-laq   'lič-<u>čuŋ</u>q
You arrived in the house while I was there. (Simple Past <u>conjunct</u>
                                                           (<u>exp</u>))

kotta   'khim-laq   'lič-<u>čuŋ</u>q
He arrived in the house while I was there. (Simple Past <u>conjunct</u>
                                                           (<u>exp</u>))

ŋa   'khim-laq   'lis-<u>soŋ</u>-a na matq lis-<u>soŋ</u>-aq
Did I arrive in the house or not? (Simple Past <u>disjunct</u>)

khötq   'khim-laq   'lik-<u>kenq</u>
Do you arrive in the house? (Non-Past <u>conjunct</u> (<u>act</u>))

kotta   'khim-laq   'lis-<u>soŋ</u>-aq
Did he arrive in the house? (Simple Past <u>disjunct</u>)

kotta   'khim-laq   'lič-<u>čuŋ</u>-aq
Did he arrive in the house while I was there? (Simple Past
                                    <u>conjunct (exp</u>))

VERBAL MARKERS IN THE BIRECEPTIVE VERBS

ŋa   toŋpu-ni   'char-<u>čuŋ</u>q
I Umk   *tree-Abl*   *fell*
Und   Sit   BR
I fell from a tree. (Simple Past <u>conjunct (exp</u>))

khötq   toŋpu-ni   'char-<u>soŋ</u>q
You fell from a tree. (Simple Past <u>disjunct</u>)

kotta   toŋpu-ni   'char-<u>soŋ</u>q
He fell from a tree. (Simple Past <u>disjunct</u>)

khötq   toŋpu-ni   'char-<u>čuŋ</u>q
You fell from a tree right by me. (Simple Past <u>conjunct (exp</u>))

kotta   toŋpu-ni   'char-<u>čuŋ</u>q
He fell from a tree right by me. (Simple Past <u>conjunct (exp</u>))

ŋa   toŋpu-nl   'char-<u>soŋ</u>-aq
Did I fall from a tree? (Simple Past <u>disjunct</u>)

khötq   toŋpu-ni   'char-<u>čuŋ</u>-aq
Did you fall from a tree? (Simple Past <u>conjunct (exp</u>))

kotta   toŋpu-ni   'char-<u>soŋ</u>-aq
Did he fall from a tree? (Simple Past <u>disjunct</u>)

ŋa   toŋpu-ni   'char-<u>čuŋ</u>-aq
Did I fall from a tree on you? (Simple Past <u>conjunct (exp)</u>)

kotta   toŋpu-ni   'char-<u>čuŋ</u>-aq
Did he fall from a tree on you? (Simple Past <u>conjunct (exp)</u>)

VERBAL MARKERS IN THE RECEPTIVE VERBS

ŋa   khaa-<u>soŋ</u> / khaa-<u>čuŋ</u>
I Umk   *got tired*
Und   R
I got tired. (Simple Past <u>disjunct</u> / <u>conjunct (exp)</u>)

khötq   khaa-<u>soŋ</u>
You got tired. (Simple Past <u>disjunct</u>)

kotta   khaa-<u>soŋ</u>
He got tired. (Simple Past <u>disjunct</u>)

ŋa   khaa-<u>soŋ</u>-a
Did I get tired? (Simple Past <u>disjunct</u>)

khötq   khaa-<u>soŋ</u>-a / khaa-<u>čuŋ</u>-a
Did you get tired? (Simple Past <u>disjunct</u> / <u>conjunct (exp)</u>)

kotta   khaa-<u>soŋ</u>-a
Did he get tired? (Simple Past <u>disjunct</u>)

čheppaq   'čap-<u>soŋ</u>
It rained. (Simple Past <u>disjunct</u>)

čheppaq   'čap-<u>čuŋ</u>
It rained while I was out. (Simple Past <u>conjunct (exp)</u>)

čheppaq   'čak-<u>köp</u>-pa
Do you know if it is raining outside? (Present <u>conjunct</u>)

čheppaq   'čak-<u>kuk</u>
Yes, it is raining outside. (Present <u>disjunct</u>)

khök-kiq luŋpa-la čheppaq 'čak-<u>köp</u>-pa
Does it rain in your country? (Present <u>conjunct</u>)

VERBAL MARKERS IN THE STATIVE VERBS (EVENTIVISED)

ŋe	tamq	'nor-soŋq / 'nor-čuŋq
I-Agt	*language* Umk	*made mistake*
Act	Und	S

I made a mistake in the language.   (Simple Past disjunct / Simple
                              Past conjunct (exp))

'khök-kiq	tamq	'nor-soŋq

You made a mistake in the language.   (Simple Past disjunct)

kotte	tamq	'nor-soŋq

He made a mistake in the language.   (Simple Past disjunct)

ŋe	tamq	'nor-soŋ-aq / 'nor-čuŋ-aq

Did I make a mistake in the language?   (Simple Past disjunct / Simple
                              Past conjunct (exp))

'khök-kiq	tamq	'nor-soŋ-aq / 'nor-čuŋ-aq

Did you make a mistake in the language?   (Simple Past disjunct /
                              Simple Past conjunct (exp))

kotte	tamq	'nor-soŋ-aq

Did he make a mistake in the language?   (Simple Past disjunct)

VERBAL MARKERS IN THE BIATTRIBUTIVE VERBS

ŋa-la	khimq	yöt
I-Gol	*house* Umk	*is*
Sit	Und	BA

I have a house.   (conjunct (exp))

'khöt-laq	khimq	'yök-ken pet

You have a house.   (disjunct)

kotta-la	khimq	'yök-ken pet

He has a house.   (disjunct)

ŋis-so-la	khimq	'yöp-pa

Do we have a house?   (conjunct (exp))

khöt-laq	khimq	'yöp-pa

Do you have a house?   (conjunct (exp))

kotta-la	khimq	'yök-ken 'pek-ka

Does he have a house?   (disjunct)

VERBAL MARKERS IN THE ATTRIBUTIVE VERBS

ŋa	Thötlukpaq	yöt
I Umk	*fat*	*is*
Und	Compl	A

I am fat. (conjunct (exp))

| khötq | Thötlukpaq | 'yök-ken pet |

You are fat. (disjunct)

| kotta | Thötlukpaq | 'yök-ken pet |

He is fat. (disjunct)

| ŋa | Thötlukpaq | tuk-ka |

Am I fat? (disjunct)

| khötq | Thötlukpaq | 'yöp-pa |

Are you fat? (conjunct (exp))

| kotta | Thötlukpaq | 'yök-ken pek-ka |

Is he fat? (disjunct)

| ŋa | pempuq | hin / pet |

I am the headman. (conjunct (exp) / disjunct)

| khötq | pempuq | pet |

You are the headman. (disjunct)

| kotta | pempuq | pet |

He is the headman. (disjunct)

| ŋe 'totoq | pempuq | hin / pet |

My elder brother is the headman. (conjunct (exp) / disjunct)

| khötq | pempuq | him-pa na |

Are you the headman or not? (conjunct (exp))

| kotta | pempuq | pek-ka |

Is he the headman? (disjunct)

| khök-kiq 'totoq | pempuq | him-pa na |

Is your brother the headman? (conjunct (exp))

VERBAL MARKERS IN THE SEMIATTRIBUTIVE VERBS

ŋa	thaŋpuwaq	yöt
I Umk	*well*	*is*
Sit		SA

I am well. (conjunct (exp))

kotta	thaŋpuwaq	'yök-ken pet

He is well. (disjunct)

khötq	thaŋpuwaq	'yöp-pa

Are you well? (conjunct (exp))

kotta	thaŋpuwaq	'yök-ken 'pek-ka

Is he well? (disjunct)

3. DERIVED PATTERNS

A clause is an inherent basic clause in the transitivity matrix if the following is true:

The predicate consists of a simple verbal phrase without any optional expansion of the derivational system.

All nuclear roles are present.

Peripheral items are absent.

A clause that meets these requirements can be moved into another cell of the transitivity system by means of derivational rules. The result is a derived clause.

3.1 *DERIVATIONAL RULES*

Lhomi has basically four derivational rules:

1. Add an actor.
2. Delete an actor, an undergoer or a site.
3. Embed the basic clause within some other clause or constituent.
4. Shift the clause from event category to state category or vice versa.

The rules of addition and embedding are contrastive. A derived clause to which these rules have been applied contrasts with the original clause in the following ways:

There is an addition of an actor or a change of status of a nuclear role.

There is a change from one set of the transitivity system to another or a change from event category to state or vice versa.

There is a difference in the grammatical arrangement of the nuclear roles in relation to their grammatical function.

The rules of deletion and shift are non-contrastive.

3.1.1 Addition Rules

The addition rules include the transitive suppletion rule of eventive clauses (**Tve**) and the transitive suppletion rule of stative clauses (**Tvs**).

3.1.1.1 *Transitive Suppletion of Eventive Clauses* (Tve)

This rule is operative only within a subclass of verbs.

Rule:
Add an actor.
Modify the verb root.

Structural change:
The role of an actor is added. Where there is already an actor that is re-interpreted as an undergoer and a new actor is added. The new actor becomes the subject of the derived clause and the original subject becomes the object or the indirect object. The verb root goes through the following changes (the numbers refer to the examples that follow):

Original clause 1, BR, R	Derived clause BT, T
Verb root lax V_{r1}, V_{d1}, V_{d3}	Verb root tense V_{r1}, V_{d1}, V_{d3} (1-3)
Verb root lax V_{d1}	Verb root tense V_{a5} (16)
Verb root lax V_{r1}	Verb root tense + vowel shift V_{r2} (4)
Verb root lax and aspirated V_{r1}	Verb root tense and unaspirated V_{r1} (5,6,8)
Verb root tense and aspirated V_{r1}, V_{r2}	Verb root tense and unaspirated V_{r1}, V_{r2} (7)
Verb root tense and aspirated V_{d1}	Verb root tense and unaspirated V_{a1} (9,11)
Verb root tense and aspirated V_{d1}	Verb root tense and unaspirated V_{r1} (10)
Verb root tense and aspirated V_{r1}	Verb root tense and unaspirated V_{r2} (12)

There are basically three types of Lhomi verb roots on the basis of morphophonemic changes that take place when certain suffixes are attached

to the root. They have been further subdivided on the basis of vowel
shifts. When the transitive suppletion rule has been applied the type
of the verb root may also be changed as to the tonal and vowel shifts.
This has been marked on the previous page with the other modifications
of the verb root. The following chart provides the key for different
types of morphophonemic roots of Lhomi verbs:

	V_{a1} V_{d1} V_{r1}	V_{a2} V_{d2} V_{r2}	V_{d2}	V_{r2}	V_{a3} V_{r3}	V_{d3}	V_{a4}	V_{a4}	V_{a4}	V_{a5}	V_{a5}
BASE	o	ö	o	o	a	aa	a	u	o	a	a
PAST STEM	o	e	aa	a	a	aa	e	ü	ö	e	aa
IMPERATIVE STEM	o	ö	o	o	o	o	e	ü	ö	ö	o

Figure 15. Vowel shifts in Lhomi verbs.

The non-past stem has been chosen as the base. The subscript r
refers to recessive stems that do not change their tonal pattern. It
is the suffix that dominates the tonal pattern. The subscript d refers
to dominant verb stems and their tonal pattern is dominated by the stem
all the way through the paradigm. The subscript a refers to those
stems that change their pitch contours depending on what suffix they
are attached to. They are called assimilating stems. The numbers
refer to the type of vowel change that takes place. In the Figure 15
the suffixes have been grouped into three groups because a stem may
have up to three different vowels throughout the paradigm. (See more
detailed treatment in Lhomi Phonemic Summary p. 53.)

1. taku   'loŋ-soŋ
    friend Umk   *woke up*
    Act   I
    The friend woke up.   (V_{r1})

(Tve) kotte   taku   'loŋ-soŋq
    he-Agt   *friend* Umk   *woke up*
    Act   Und   T
    He woke up the friend.   (V_{r1})

2. taku   Ti-soŋ
    friend Umk   *fell down*
    Act   I
    The friend fell down.   (V_{d1})

(Tve) kotte   taku   Ti-soŋq
       he-Agt   *friend* Umk   *pushed down*
       Act   Und   T
       He pushed the friend down.   (V$_{d1}$)

3. 'phica   naa-soŋ
    child Umk   *slept*
    Act   I
    The child slept.   (V$_{d3}$)

(Tve) ameq   'phica   naa-soŋq
       mother-Agt   *child* Umk   *put to sleep*
       Act   Und   T
       Mother put the child to sleep.   (V$_{d3}$)

4. 'mirek   'par-soŋ
    fire Umk   *burned*
    Und   R
    The fire burned.   (V$_{r1}$)

(Tve) kotte   'mirek   'par-soŋq
       he-Agt   *fire* Umk   *set burning*
       Act   Und   T
       He got the fire burning.   (V$_{r2}$)

5. tossaŋq   'kheŋ-soŋ
    aluminium pot Umk   *got full*
    Und   R
    The aluminium pot got full.   (V$_{r1}$)

(Tve) kotte   tossaŋq   'keŋ-soŋq
       he-Agt   *aluminium pot* Umk *filled*
       Act   Und   T
       He filled the aluminium pot.   (V$_{r1}$)

6. 'čhuq   'phös-soŋ
    water Umk   *spilled*
    Und   R
    Water spilled.   (V$_{r1}$)

(Tve) naŋčaŋ-ki   'čhuq   'pös-soŋq
       wife-Agt   *water* Umk   *spilled*
       Act   Und   T
       The wife spilled the water.   (V$_{r1}$)

7.   'nukuq   'thön-soŋq
     pen Umk   *came out*
     Und   R
     The pen showed up by itself.   (V_{r1})

(Tve) ŋe   'nukuq   'töm-penq
      I-Agt   *pen* Umk   *pulled out*
      Act   Und   T
      I pulled out a pen.   (V_{r1})

8.   'nukuq   'phik-soŋ
     pen Umk   *dropped out*
     Und   R
     The pen dropped out.   (V_{r1})

(Tve) ŋe   'nukuq   'pik-soŋq
      I-Agt   *pen* Umk   *picked up*
      Act   Und   T
      I picked up the pen.   (V_{r1})

9.   'čhuq   khö-soŋq
     water Umk   *boiled*
     Und   R
     The water boiled.   (V_{d1})

(Tve) kotte   'čhuq   kö-soŋq
      he-Agt   *water* Umk   *boiled*
      Act   Und   T
      He boiled the water.   (V_{a1})

10. šaq   the-soŋq
     meat Umk   *was weighed*
     Und   R
     The meat was weighed.   (V_{d1})

(Tve) kotte   šaq   'tek-soŋq
      he-Agt   *meat* Umk   *weighed*
      Act   Und   T
      He weighed the meat.   (V_{r1})

11. 'tuwaq   chö-soŋq
     porridge Umk   *is done*
     Und   R
     The porridge is cooked.   (V_{d1})

(Tve) ŋe   'tuwaq   cö-penq
      I-Agt   *porridge* Umk   *cooked*
      Act   Und   T
      I cooked the porridge. (V_{a1})

12. 'šukuq   'čhes-soŋq
      paper Umk   *was torn up*
      Und   R
      The paper was torn up. (V_{r1})

(Tve) takü   'šukuq   'čes-soŋq
      friend-Agt   *paper* Umk   *tore*
      Act   Und   T
      The friend tore the paper. (V_{r2})

13. surti-laq   'mi   ŋaa-son
      cigarette-Gol *fire* Umk   *glowed*
      Sit   Und   BR
      The cigarette was glowing. (V_{d1})

(Tve) ŋe   surti-laq   'mi   ŋaa-penq
      I-Agt *cigarette*-Loc *fire* Umk *lit*
      Act   Sit   Und   BT
      I lit the cigarette. (V_{a5})

3.1.1.2 *Transitive Suppletion of Stative Clauses* (Tvs)

This rule only applies to the attributive clause and to the semi-attributive clause with locative site.

   Rule:
   Add an actor.
   Replace the attributive verbs with the verb 'so *'to make'*.

   Structural change:
The rule stativises the clauses of the attributive set. As a result the attributive and semiattributive clauses are moved into the cells of the stative clause and the semistative clause respectively. The new actor becomes the subject of the derived clause. The original subject (und or sit) becomes the object or the indirect object of the new clause. The following examples illustrate this:

               'tuwaq   kančaapaq   tuk
               porridge Umk   *thick*   *is*
               Und   A
      The porridge is thick.

(Tvs)	ameq	'tuwaq	kančaapaq	sö-tuk
	mother-Agt	*porridge* Umk	*thick*	*has made*
	Sta	Und		S

Mother has made the porridge thick.

	'khim-kiq naŋ-la	nakq 'thiŋiq	tuk
	house inside-Loc	*dark*	*is*
	Sit		SA

It is dark in the house.

(Tvs)	papeq	'khim-kiq naŋ-la	nakq 'thiŋiq	sö-tuk
	father-Agt	*house inside*-Loc	*dark*	*has made*
	Sta	Sit		SS

Father has made it dark in the house.

3.1.2 Deletion Rules

3.1.2.1 *Site Deletion* (Sd)

This rule can be applied to any clause that has a site. After dele-
tion the site is still understood though it is absent from the surface
structure. The item that is understood is put in parentheses.

Rule: Delete the site.

Structural change:
The rule moves the bitransitive, semitransitive, bireceptive, semi-
receptive, bistative, semistative, biattributive and semiattributive
clauses into the transitive, intransitive, receptive, eventive, stative,
descriptive, attributive and circumstantial cells respectively. Con-
sider the following examples:

	papeq	taku-la	ra	'coŋ-soŋq
	father-Agt	*friend*-Gol	*goat* Umk	*sold*
	Act	Sit	Und	BT

Father sold the goat to a friend.

(Sd)	papeq		ra	'coŋ-soŋq
	father-Agt		*goat* Umk	*sold*
	Act		Und	T

Father sold the goat (to a friend).

	taku	khim-laq		'lok-soŋ
	friend Umk	*house*-Loc		*returned*
	Act	Sit		ST

The friend returned home.

(Sd)   taku   'lok-soŋ
        friend Umk   *returned*
        Act   I
        The friend returned (home).

        taku   'ki-laq   či-soŋ
        friend Umk   *dog*-Gol   *was afraid*
        Und   Sit   BR
        The friend was afraid of the dog.

(Sd)   taku   či-soŋ
        friend Umk   *was afraid*
        Und   R
        The friend was afraid (of the dog).

        khimq   kotta-la   'yök-ken pet
        house Umk   *him*-Gol   *is*
        Und   Sit   BA
        He has a house.

(Sd)   khimq   'yök-ken pet
        house Umk   *is*
        Und   A
        There is a house.

3.1.2.2 *Undergoer Deletion* (Ud)

This rule deletes the undergoer. It can be applied to all clauses
that have an undergoer.

Rule: Delete the undergoer.

Structural change:

This rule moves the bitransitive and the transitive clauses into the
semitransitive and the intransitive cells, the bireceptive and the
receptive clauses into the semireceptive and eventive cells, the bi-
stative and the stative clauses into the semistative and the descriptive
cells and the biattributive and the attributive clauses into the semi-
attributive and the circumstantial cells respectively. Consider the
following examples:

        ameq   'phica-la   'tuwaq   'luk-soŋq
        mother-Agt   *child*-Gol   *porridge* Umk   *fed*
        Act   Sit   Und   BT
        Mother fed porridge to the child.

(Ud)   ameq   'phica-la   'luk-soŋq
       mother-Agt   *child*-Gol   *fed*
       Act   Sit   ST
       Mother fed (porridge to) the child.

       ŋe   čha   'sep-penq
       I-Agt   *chicken* Umk *killed*
       Act   Und   T
       I killed a chicken.

(Ud)   ŋe   'sep-penq
       I-Agt   *killed*
       Act   I
       I killed (a chicken).

       ŋa   khaa-soŋ
       I Umk   *got tired*
       Und   R
       I got tired.

(Ud)   khaa-soŋ
                                                got tired
                                                E

       (I) got tired.

       mintokq   lesi   tuk
       flower Umk   *beautiful*   *is*
       Und   A
       The flower is beautiful.

(Ud)   lesi   tuk
                                 beautiful   *is*
                                                C

       (The flower) is beautiful.

3.1.2.3 *Actor Deletion* (Ad)

    This rule deletes either an actor or a statant. It applies to all
clauses that have an actor or a statant.

    Rule: Delete the actor.

    Structural change:
    This rule moves the clauses of the transitive set into the corre-
sponding cells of the receptive set and the clauses of the stative set
into the corresponding cells of the attributive set. The deleted actor
is understood. The subject is not shifted into another role but is
simply absent. Consider the following examples:

kotte	'tuwaq	se-soŋ
he-Agt	*porridge* Umk	*ate*
Act	Und	T

He ate the porridge.

(Ad)	'tuwaq	se-soŋ
	porridge Umk	*ate*
	Und	R

(He) ate the porridge.

ŋa	'tep-pen
I Umk	*stayed*
Act	I

I stayed.

(Ad)	'tep-pen
	stayed
	E

(I) stayed.

ŋe	khimq	'uko	'thoŋ-kenq pet
I-Agt	*house*	*that* Umk	*see*
Sta	Und		S

I see that house.

(Ad)	khimq	'uko	'thoŋ-kenq pet
	house	*that* Umk	*see*
	Und		A

(I) see that house.

3.1.3 Embedding Rules

Modal verbs are regarded as main verbs to which clauses are embedded. Some modals require a reinterpretation of a nuclear role of the clause to be embedded. This results in a double function of a role and the embedding is called double function embedding. The other kind of embedding found in Lhomi does not induce a double function of a role but the whole embedded clause functions in one single role the modal being the main verb. This we call a simple embedding.

3.1.3.1 *Causative Modal* (Cv)

Rule:

Change the verb of the clause to be embedded to the non-finite non-past stem with the purpose suffix -tu.

Add the modal verb cütq *'to cause'* with an appropriate conjunct or disjunct ending.

Add an actor marked in ergative case.

Change the ergative or nominative marking of the original actor into
dative marker -la.

In the receptive clause change the nominative marking of the animate
undergoer into dative marker -la. In the bireceptive clause change
the nominative marking of the animate site or animate undergoer into
the dative marker -la.

Structural change:

This rule moves the bitransitive, the transitive, the semitransitive,
the intransitive, the bireceptive, the receptive with an animate under-
goer, and the stative clauses into the bitransitive cell. The receptive
clause with an inanimate undergoer is moved into the transitive cell.
After embedding the actor of the original clause functions as the site
of the derived clause and the rest of the clause functions as the under-
goer of the derived clause. When a bireceptive clause with an animate
site is embedded, the site functions in the same role in both clauses
and the rest of the embedded clause is reinterpreted as the undergoer
of the main clause. When a receptive clause with an animate undergoer
is embedded it results in double function. The undergoer of the em-
bedded clause functions as the goal site of the derived clause and the
rest of the clause is reinterpreted as the undergoer of the derived
clause. If the undergoer of the receptive clause is inanimate it
results in simple embedding and the whole clause functions as the under-
goer of the derived clause. The causative modal becomes the main verb
of the new derived clause. Consider the following examples:

	ŋe	'tomaŋ		'To-pen
	I-Agt	*book* Umk		*read*
	Act	Und		
	I read a book.			
(Cv)	papeq	ŋa-la 'tomaŋ	'Tok-tu	'cüs-soŋq
	father-Agt *me*-Gol *book* Umk		*to read*-non-finite purpose	*caused*
	Act	Sit Und		BT
	Father caused me to read a book.			
	aku čekpaq			'tes-soŋ
	uncle Čekpaq Umk			*sat down*
	Act			I
	Uncle Čekpaq sat down.			
(Cv)	ŋe aku čekpa-laq		'töt-tu	'cüp-penq
	I-Agt *uncle Čekpaq*-Gol		*to sit*-non-finite purpose	*caused*
	Act Sit		Und	BT
	I caused uncle Čekpaq to sit down.			

		ŋa-la	čhampaq		'čap-čuŋ
		me-Gol	cold Umk		got
		Sit	Und		BR

I got cold.

	kotte	ŋa-la	čhampaq	'čak-tu	'cüč-čuŋq
	he-Agt	me-Gol	cold Umk	to get-non-finite purpose	caused
	Act	Sit	Und		BT

He caused me to catch cold.

		ŋa			khaa-soŋ
		I			got tired
		Und			R

I got tired.

(Cv)	takü	ŋa-la	khaa-tu		'cüč-čuŋq
	friend	me-Gol	to get tired-non-finite purpose		caused
	Act	Sit	Und		BT

A friend caused me to become tired.

		čheppaq			'čap-soŋ
		rain Umk			rained
		Und			R

It rained.

(Cv)	lameq		čheppaq	'čak-tu	'cüs-soŋq
	lama-Agt		rain Umk	to do-non-finite purpose	caused
	Act		Und		T

The lama caused it to rain.

	ŋe		kotta		ŋo ši-kenq pet
	I-Agt		him Umk		recognise
	Sta		Und		S

I know that man.

(Cv)	takü	ŋa-la	kotta	ŋo ši-tuq	'cüč-čuŋq
	friend-Agt	me-Gol	him Umk	to know-non-finite purpose	caused
	Act	Sit	Und		BT

A friend caused me to get to know that man.

3.1.3.2 *Purpose Modal* (Prp)

Rule:

Change the verb of the clause to be embedded to the non-finite
non-past stem with the purpose suffix -tu.
Add one of the semitransitive verbs phinq *'to go'*, yoŋ *'to come'*,
litq *'to arrive'*, lok *'to return'* or čhön *'to come or to go*

(honorific)', with an appropriate conjunct or disjunct ending.
Delete the ergative marker.

Structural change:
This rule moves the bitransitive, the transitive, the semitransitive
and the intransitive clauses into the semitransitive cell. The actor
of the embedded clause is also the actor of the main clause and thus
has double function. The rest of the embedded clause is reinterpreted
as the site of the main clause. Consider the following examples:

	kotte	'Thi	ŋa-la		'coŋ-čuŋq
	*he-*Agt	*kukri* Umk	*me-*Gol		*sold*
	Act	Und	Sit		BT

He sold me a kukri.

(Prp)	kotta	'Thi	ŋa-la	'coŋ-tuq		'lič-čuŋq
	he Umk	*kukri* Umk	*me-*Gol	*to sell-*non-finite	purpose	*came*
	Act	Sit				ST

He came to sell me a kukri.

	ŋe	khimq		sö-pen
	*I-*Agt	*house* Umk		*built*
	Act	Und		T

I built a house.

(Prp)	ŋa	khimq	'so-tu		'phim-penq
	I Umk	*house* Umk	*to build-*non-finite	purpose	*went*
	Act	Sit			ST

I went to build a house.

	pempüq	taku-la	ku-soŋ
	*head man-*Agt	*friend-*Gol	*waited*
	Act	Und	ST

The headman waited for a friend.

(Prp)	pempuq	taku-la	'kuk-tu		'čhön-soŋ
	headman Umk	*friend-*Gol	*to wait-*non-finite	purpose	*came (honorific)*
	Act	Sit			ST

The headman came to wait for a friend.

3.1.3.3 *Obligative Modal* (Obl)

Rule:
Change the verb of the clause to be embedded to the non-finite non-
past stem (base).
Add the modal verb 'ko *'to have to'*.
Delete the ergative marker.

Structural change:

This rule moves the bitransitive, the transitive, the semitransitive, the intransitive, the bireceptive and the receptive clauses into the attributive cell. The result is a simple embedding where the whole clause is the undergoer of the derived clause, the obligative modal being the main verb. Consider the following examples:

	ameq	chötma-laq	chaq		'luk-soŋq	
	mother-Agt	*gravy*-Loc	*salt* Umk		*put*	
	Act	Sit	Und		BT	
	Mother put salt into gravy.					

(Obl)	amaq	chötma-laq	chaq		'lukq	'ko-ken pet
	mother Umk	*gravy*-Loc	*salt* Umk		*put*-non-finite	*have to*
	Und					A
	Mother has to put salt into the gravy.					

	miŋpu					'loŋ-soŋ
	younger brother Umk					*woke up*
	Act					I
	Younger brother woke up.					

(Obl)	miŋpu	loŋ				'ko-ken pet
	brother Umk *wake up*-non-finite					*has to*
	Und					A
	Younger brother has to wake up.					

		čheppaq				'čap-soŋ
		rain Umk				*did*
		Und				R
	It rained.					

(Obl)		čheppaq	čak			'ko-ken pet
		rain Umk	*do*-non-finite			*has to*
		Und				A
	It has to rain.					

		'tuwaq	nöčča-laq			'šoŋ-soŋq
		porridge Umk	*pot*-Loc			*fit*
		Und	Sit			BR
	The porridge fitted into the pot.					

(Obl)		'tuwaq	nöčča-laq	šoŋq		'ko-ken pet
		porridge Umk	*pot*-Loc	*fit*-non-finite		*has to*
		Und				A
	The porridge has to fit into the pot.					

3.1.3.4 *'needed to' Modal* (Nd)

Rule:
Change the verb of the clause to be embedded to the non-finite
non-past verb stem (base).
Add the modal verb kö *'needed to'*.
Delete the ergative marker in the bitransitive clauses and replace
it with the dative marker in the transitive clauses.

Structural changes:
This rule moves the bitransitive, the transitive, the semitransitive
and the intransitive and the receptive clauses into the bireceptive
cell. The actor of the embedded clause is reinterpreted as the site of
the derived clause and the rest of the embedded clause functions as the
undergoer of the main clause. This is also a double function embedding.
Consider the following examples:

	'totöq	paalik		'kap-soŋq
	elder brother-Agt	*bamboo mat* Umk		*put*
	Act	Und		T
	Elder brother roofed the house.			
(Nd)	'toto-laq	paalik	kopq	kö-soŋ
	elder brother-Gol	*mat* Umk	*put*-non-finite	*needed to*
	Sit	Und		BR
	Elder brother needed to roof the house.			
	kotta	Thakuk-ki	'hok-la	šu-soŋ
	he Umk	*rock*-Gen	*under*-Loc	*descended*
	Act	Sit		ST
	He descended under a big rock.			
(Nd)	kotta	Thakuk-ki	'hok-la	šuk	kö-soŋ
	he Umk	*rock*-Gen	*under*-Loc	*descend*-non-finite	*needed*
	Sit	Und			BR
	He needed to descend under a big rock.			
	takü	ŋa-la		ku-čuŋ
	friend-Agt	*me*-Gol		*waited*
	Act	Und		T
	The friend waited for me.			
(Nd)	taku	ŋa-la	kuk	kö-soŋ
	friend Umk	*me*-Gol	*wait*-non-finite	*needed*
	Sit	Und		BR
	The friend needed to wait for me.			

3.1.3.5 *'it is time to'* Modal (Iit)

Rule:

Change the verb of the clause to be embedded to the non-finite non-past verb stem (base).

Add the modal verb ʀen *'it is time to'*.

Delete the ergative marker.

Structural changes:

This rule moves the bitransitive, transitive, the semitransitive and the intransitive clauses into the bireceptive cell. The clauses of the receptive set remain in the same cell of the transitivity matrix after embedding. The actor of the embedded clause is reinterpreted as the site of the derived clause and the rest of the clause functions as the undergoer of the main clause. In the clauses of the transitive set this rule is therefore double function embedding modal and in the clauses of the receptive set it is simple embedding. In the receptive set of clauses the whole embedded clause becomes an undergoer of the derived clause and the modal is the main verb. Consider the following examples:

	ŋe	pha		taŋ-enq
	I-Agt	*cows* Umk		*sent*
	Act	Und		T

I sent the cows up to the pastures.

(Iit)	ŋa	pha	toŋq	'ʀen-soŋ
	I Umk	*cows* Umk	*send*-non-finite	*it is time*
	Sit	Und		BR

It is time for me to send the cows up to the pastures.

	ŋa		'čham-penq
	I Umk		*walked*
	Act		I

I took a walk.

(Iit)	ŋa	čhamq	'ʀen-soŋ
	I Umk	*walk*-non-finite	*it is time*
	Sit	Und	BR

It is time for me to take a walk.

	namsaŋq	'taŋ-soŋq
	nice weather Umk	*became*
	Und	R

The weather became really beautiful.

(Iit)   namsaŋq   toŋq   'ren-soŋ
                 nice weather Umk   *to become*-non-finite   *it is time*
                 Und   R

         It is time to have nice weather.

3.1.3.6 *Physical Ability Modal* (Pabl)

   Rule:
   Change the verb of the clause to be embedded to the non-finite non-
   verb stem (base).
   Add the modal verb chuq or thuq *'to be able (physically)'*.

   Structural change:
   This rule moves the bitransitive, the transitive, the semitransitive
and the intransitive clauses into the stative cell. The actor is re-
interpreted as the statant of the derived clause and the rest of the
clause becomes the undergoer of the main clause. The modal verb is the
main verb of the derived clause. Consider the following examples:

         papeq   möq   'mös-soŋq
         father-Agt *ploughing* Umk   *ploughed*
         Act   Und   T
         Father ploughed.

(Pabl)   papaq   möq   mötq   chu-keŋq pet
         father Umk *ploughing* Umk *plough*-non-finite   *is able*
         Sta   Und   S
         Father is able to plough (physically).

         'phica   'nukuq   tepal-kiq   thok-laq   'šak-soŋ
         child-Agt   *pen* Umk *table*-Gen *top*-Loc   *put*
         Act   Und   Sit   BT
         The child put the pen on the top of the table.

(Pabl)   'phice   'nukuq   tepal-kiq   thok-laq   šok   chu-keŋq pet
         child-Agt *pen* Umk *table*-Gen *top*-Loc *put*-non-finite *is able*
         Sta   Und   S
         The child is able to put the pen on the top of the table.

         api   'loŋ-soŋ
         aunt Umk   *got up*
         Act   I
         Aunt got up.

(Pabl)   api   loŋ   chu-keŋq pet
         aunt Umk   *get up*-non-finite   *is able*
         Sta   Und   S
         Aunt is able to get up (physically).

3.1.3.7 *Learned Ability Modal* (Labl)

Rule:

Change the verb of the clause to be embedded to the non-finite non-past verb stem (base).

Add the modal verb šiq *'to be able (having learned)'*.

Structural change:

This rule moves the bitransitive, the transitive, the semitransitive and the intransitive clauses into the stative cell. The actor is re-interpreted as the statant of the derived clause and the rest of the clause becomes the undergoer of the main clause. The modal verb is the main verb of the derived clause. Consider the following examples:

ŋe	paalik		le-penq
I-Agt	*bamboo mat* Umk		*wove*
Act	Und		T
I wove a bamboo mat.			

(Labl)	ŋe	paalik	laq	ši-petq
	I-Agt	*bamboo mat* Umk	*weave*-non-finite	*am able*
	Sta	Und		S
	I know how to weave bamboo mats.			

'phica		'tes-soŋ
child Umk		*sat down*
Act		I
The child sat down.		

(Labl)	'phica	töt	ši-kenq pet
	child Umk	*sit*-non-finite	*is able*
	Sta	Und	S
	The child has learned to sit.		

3.1.3.8 *Permissive Modal* (Pm)

Rule:

Change the verb of the clause to be embedded to the non-finite non-past verb stem with the suffix -če.

Add the permissive modal verb yoŋ *'is allowed, to have a chance'*.

Structural changes:

This rule moves the bitransitive, the transitive, the semitransitive and the intransitive clauses into the stative cell. The actor of the embedded clause becomes the statant of the derived clause and the rest of the clause functions as the undergoer of the main clause. Therefore this is also a double function embedding modal. The modal verb is the

main verb of the derived clause. Consider the following examples:

	kotte	'phica-la	'tuwaq		'luk-soŋq
	he-Agt	*child*-Gol	*porridge* Umk		*fed*
	Act	Sit	Und		BT

He fed porridge to the child.

(Pm)	kotte	'phica-la	'tuwaq	'luk-čeq	'yoŋ-ken pet
	he-Agt	*child*-Gol	*porridge* Umk	*feed*-non-finite	*is allowed*
	Sta	Und			S

He is allowed to feed porridge to the child.

	ŋa	'cholempu-laq			ce-pen
	I Umk	*Makalu*-Loc			*climbed*
	Act	Sit			ST

I climbed to Makalu.

(Pm)	ŋa	'cholempu-laq	'cek-če		'yoŋ-ken pet
	I Umk	*Makalu*-Loc	*climb*-non-finite		*get chance*
	Sta	Und			S

I'll get a chance to climb to Makalu.

	ŋis-so				naa-pen
	we Umk				*slept*
	Act				I

We slept.

(Pm)	'ŋis-so		naa-če		'yoŋ-ken pet
	we Umk		*sleep*-non-finite		*are allowed*
	Sta		Und		S

We are allowed to sleep.

3.1.3.9 *'like to' Modal* (Lm)

Rule:
Change the verb of the clause to be embedded to the non-finite non-past verb stem with the concurrent action suffix -kin.
Add the modal verb thetq *'like to'*.
Delete the ergative marker.

Structural change:
This rule moves the bitransitive, the transitive, the semitransitive and the intransitive clauses into the stative cell. The actor of the embedded clause becomes the statant of the derived clause and the rest of the clause functions as the undergoer of the main clause. Therefore this also is a double function embedding modal. The modal verb is the main verb of the derived clause. Consider the following examples:

	ŋe	'phica-la	'tuwaq		'luk-penq
	I-Agt	*child*-Gol	*porridge* Umk		*fed*
	Act	Sit	Und		BT

I fed the baby with porridge.

(Lm)	ŋa	'phica-la	'tuwaq	'luk-kinq	'thek-kukq
	I Umk	*child*-Gol	*porridge* Umk	*feed*-non-finite concurrent	*like to*
	Sta	Und			S

I like to feed the baby with porridge.

	miŋpu	'khim-laq		'lok-soŋ
	brother Umk	*house*-Loc		*returned*
	Act	Sit		ST

Younger brother returned home.

(Lm)	miŋpu	'khim-laq	'lok-kin	'thek-kukq
	brother Umk	*house*-Loc	*return*-non-finite concurrent	*like to*
	Sta	Und		S

Younger brother would like to go home.

3.1.4 Shifting Rules

The shifting rules change a clause from one discourse category to another. This means that basically stative clause can be eventivised and vice versa. There are two kinds of shifting rules, eventivisation rule and stativisation rule. The shifting rules are non-contrastive.

3.1.4.1 *Eventivisation* (Ev)

Rule:
Replace the stative tense/aspect marker with the eventive tense/ aspect marker in the stative set of clauses. In the clauses of the attributive set replace the attributive verb with the eventive verb čhuŋ *'to become'* with appropriate eventive tense aspect markers (in the biattributive clauses specific verbs are needed to eventivise them).

Structural change:
This rule moves the clauses of the stative set into the transitive set. The statant becomes the actor of the new clause. The basically stative verb gets an additional component of meaning, *'got to know, got to recognise, got to see'*. The attributive and the semiattributive clauses are moved into the receptive and the semireceptive cells respectively. The attributive verb *'to be'* is changed to *'to become'*. Consider the following examples:

ŋe	'khök-kiq	taku	ŋo ši-petq
I-Agt	*your*-Gen	*friend* Umk	*know*
Sta		Und	S

I know your friend.

(Ev)
ŋe	'khök-kiq	taku	ŋo ši-čuŋq
I-Agt	*your*-Gen	*friend* Umk	*got to know*
Act		Und	T

I got to know your friend.

papeq	'iki		'nor-kenq pet
father-Agt	*writing* Umk		*makes mistakes*
Sta	Und		S

Father makes mistakes in writing.

(Ev)
papeq	'iki		'nor-soŋq
father-Agt	*writing* Umk		*made mistake*
Act	Und		T

Father made a mistake in writing.

phuččetq	nakpuq	tuk
skirt Umk	*black*	*is*
Und	Compl	A

The skirt is black.

(Ev)
phuččetq	nakpuq	'čhuŋ-soŋ
skirt Umk	*black*	*became*
Und	Compl	R

The skirt became black.

saar-naq	nakq 'thiŋiq	tuk
city-Loc	*dark*	*is*
Sit	Compl	SA

It is dark in the city.

(Ev)
saar-naq	nakq 'thiŋiq	'čhuŋ-soŋ
city-Loc	*dark*	*became*
Sit	Compl	SR

It became dark in the city.

3.1.4.2 *Stativisation* (Sv)

Rule:

Replace the eventive tense/aspect marker with a stative tense/aspect marker.

Structural change:

This rule moves the bitransitive, the transitive, the semitransitive

and the intransitive clauses into the corresponding cells in the
stative set. The bireceptive and the receptive clauses are moved into
the biattributive and the attributive cells respectively. The clause
is shifted from event category into state category. The rule is non-
contrastive. Consider the following examples:

	'phica	ŋü-soŋ
	child Umk	*wept*
	Act	I
	The child wept.	
(Sv)	'phica	ŋü-tuk
	child Umk	*has wept*
	Sta	S
	The child has wept.	
	'tuwaq	chö-soŋq
	porridge Umk	*is done*
	Und	R
	The porridge is cooked.	
(Sv)	'tuwaq	chö-tukq
	porridge Umk	*has been cooked*
	Und	S
	The porridge has been cooked.	

3.2 *DERIVATIONAL SYSTEM*

The set of the derivational rules that has been introduced will now
be applied to the basic clause patterns of the transitivity system.
The different derivational history of each pattern will provide further
evidence for setting up the eleven basic patterns of the Lhomi clauses.
Figure 16 displays the derivations of the Lhomi basic clauses. The
basic clause patterns are listed on the top line of the chart and the
rules in the left hand column. Asterisk marks non-basic clause pattern.
Not all the rules of embedding are included in the sample derivations.
We have chosen five of them for sample derivations. Figure 17 lists all
the restrictions. Therefore one has to consult both charts while
applying the derivational rules.

BASIC CLAUSES			BT	T	ST	I	BR	R	SR*	E*	BS*	S	SS*	D*	BA	A	SA	C
RULES																		
Add	a	Tve				T	T	T										
	b	Tvs														S	SS	
Delete	c	Sd	T			I	R			E	S		D		A		C	
	d	Ud		ST	I			SR	E			SS	D	C	SA	C		
	e	Ad	BR	R	SR	E					BA	A	SA	C				
Embed	f	Cv	BT	BT	BT	BT	BT	BT				BS						
	g	Prp	ST	ST	ST	ST												
	h	Nd	BR	BR	BR	BR												
	i	Labl	S	S	S	S												
	j	Lm	S	S	S	S												
Shift	k	Ev									BT	T	ST	I				
	l	Ev														R	SR	E
	m	Sv	BS	S	SS	D	BA	A	BA	C								

Figure 16.   Chart of derivations of Lhomi clause patterns.

TO THE FOLLOWING BASIC CLAUSE TYPE	THE FOLLOWING RULES NEVER APPLY
BT	a, b, l
T	a, b, l
ST	a, b, l
I without Tve	a, b, l
BR without Tve	a, b, l, j, i, h, g
R without Tve	a, b, l, j, i, g
S	a, b, c, f, g, h, i, j, l
BA	a, b, e, f, g, h, i, j, l
A with adjective complement	a, c, e, f, g, h, j, k, l
SA	a, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k
C	a, b, f, g, h, i, j, k

Figure 17.   Restrictions in applying the derivational rules.

The following remarks apply to all basic clauses:
1. The same rule can never be applied twice successively.
2. Rules a, b, f, g, h, i, j and l only apply to inherent clauses.
3. Rule m is always terminal for a derivation.

4. After either rule a or b has applied to an inherent clause, an embedding rule that may apply to it treats it as an inherent clause.

5. No permutation of rules is allowed if it results in the same derived clause.

6. Shifting rule k only applies to clauses that are in state category and respectively the rule m only applies to clauses that are in event category.

7. When k has applied m cannot be applied in the same derivation.

3.2.1 Sample Derivations of the Basic Bitransitive Clause

```
        BT   ameq  'phica-la  'tuwaq                    'luk-soŋq
             Act   Sit        Und                       BT
             Mother fed the child with porridge.

m       BS   ameq  'phica-la  'tuwaq                    'luk-tukq
             Act   Sit        Und                       BS
             Mother has been feeding the child with porridge.

j       S    amaq  'phica-la  'tuwaq  'luk-kinq         'thek-kukq
             Sta   Und                                  S
             Mother likes to feed the child with porridge.

je      A          'phica-la  'tuwaq  'luk-kinq         'thek-kukq
                   Und                                  S
             (Mother) likes to feed the child with porridge.

jed     C                                               'thek-kukq
                                                        C
             (Mother) likes (to feed the child with porridge).

jedk    E                                               'thes-soŋq
                                                        E
             (Mother) liked (to feed the child with porridge).

jk      T    amaq  'phica-la  'tuwaq  'luk-kinq         'thes-soŋq
             Act   Und                                  T
             Mother liked to feed the child with porridge.

jke     R          'phica-la  'tuwaq  'luk-kinq         'thes-soŋq
                   Und                                  R
             (Mother) liked to feed the child with porridge.

i       S    ameq  'phica-la  'tuwaq  lukq              ši-kenq pet
             Sta   Und                                  S
             Mother knows how to feed the child with porridge.
```

ie   A   'phica-la 'tuwaq lukq   ši-kenq pet
                   Und   A
        (Mother) knows how to feed the child with porridge.

ied   C   ši-kenq pet
                                                        C
        (Mother) knows (how to feed the child with porridge).

iedk   E   ši-soŋq
                                                        E
        (Mother) got to know (how to feed the child with porridge).

id   D   ameq   ši-kenq pet
                   Sta   D
        Mother knows (how to feed the child with porridge).

idk   I   ameq   ši-soŋq
                   Act   I
        Mother got to know (how to feed the child with porridge).

ik   T   ameq 'phica-la 'tuwaq lukq   ši-soŋq
                   Act   Und   T
        Mother got to know how to feed the child with porridge.

ike   R   'phica-la 'tuwaq lukq   ši-soŋq
                   Und   R
        (Mother) got to know how to feed the child with porridge.

h   BR   amaq 'phica-la 'tuwaq lukq   kö-soŋ
                   Sit   Und   BR
        Mother needed to feed the child with porridge.

hd   SR   amaq   kö-soŋ
                   Sit   SR
        Mother needed (to feed the child with porridge).

hdc   E   kö-soŋ
                                                        E
        (Mother) needed (to feed the child with porridge).

hc   R   'phica-la 'tuwaq lukq   kö-soŋ
                   Und   R
        (Mother) needed to feed the child with porridge.

hcm   A   'phica-la 'tuwaq lukq   kö-tuk
                   Und   A
        (Mother) needs to feed the child with porridge.

hm   BA   amaq   'phica-la   'tuwaq   lukq   kö-tuk
            Sit   Und   BA
            Mother needs to feed the child with porridge.

g   ST   amaq   'phica-la   'tuwaq   'luk-tuq   soŋq
            Act   Sit   ST
            Mother went to feed the child with porridge.

ge   SR   'phica-la   'tuwaq   'luk-tuq   soŋq
                   Sit   SR
            (Mother) went to feed the child with porridge.

gec   E   soŋq
                                                          E
            (Mother) went (to feed the child with porridge).

gecm C   'soŋ-tukq
                                                          C
            (Mother) has gone (to feed the child with porridge).

gc   I   amaq   soŋq
            Act   I
            Mother went (to feed the child with porridge).

gcm   D   amaq   'soŋ-tukq
            Sta   D
            Mother has gone (to feed the child with porridge).

gm   SS   amaq   'phica-la   'tuwaq   'luk-tuq   'soŋ-tukq
            Sta   Sit   SS
            Mother has gone to feed the child with porridge.

gem   SA   'phica-la   'tuwaq   'luk-tuq   'soŋ-tukq
                   Sit   SA
            (Mother) has gone to feed the child with porridge.

f   BT   papeq   ama-laq   'phica-la   'tuwaq   'luk-tuq   'cüs-soŋq
            Act   Sit   Und   BT
            Father caused mother to feed the child with porridge.

fe   BR   ama-laq   'phica-la   'tuwaq   'luk-tuq   'cüs-soŋq
                    Sit   Und   BR
            (Father) caused mother to feed the child with porridge.

fed   SR   ama-laq   'cüs-soŋq
                    Sit   SR
            (Father) caused mother (to feed the child with porridge).

fedc	E						'cüs-soŋq
							E

(Father) caused (mother to feed the child with porridge).

fedcm	C						'cüt-tukq
							C

(Father) has caused (mother to feed the child with porridge).

fd	ST	papeq	ama-laq				'cüs-soŋq
		Act	Sit				ST

Father caused mother (to feed the child with porridge).

fdc	I	papeq					'cüs-soŋq
		Act					I

Father caused (mother to feed the child with porridge).

fdcm	D	papeq					'cüt-tukq
		Sta					D

Father has caused (mother to feed the child with porridge).

fc	T	papeq		'phica-la	'tuwaq	'luk-tuq	'cüs-soŋq
		Act		Und			T

Father caused (mother) to feed the child with porridge.

fcm	S	papeq		'phica-la	'tuwaq	'luk-tuq	'cüt-tukq
		Sta		Und			S

Father has caused (mother) to feed the child with porridge.

fcem	A			'phica-la	'tuwaq	'luk-tuq	'cüt-tukq
				Und			A

(Father) has caused (mother) to feed the child with porridge.

fce	R			'phica-la	'tuwaq	'luk-tuq	'cüt-tukq
				Und			R

(Father) caused (mother) to feed the child with porridge.

fm	BS	papeq	ama-laq	'phica-la	'tuwaq	'luk-tuq	'cüt-tukq
		Sta	Sit	Und			BS

Father has caused mother to feed the child with porridge.

fem	BA		ama-laq	'phica-la	'tuwaq	'luk-tuq	'cüt-tukq
			Sit	Und			BA

(Father) has caused mother to feed the child with porridge.

fedm	SA		ama-laq				'cüt-tukq
			Sit				SA

(Father) has caused (mother) to feed the child with porridge.

fdm	SS	papeq	ama-laq		'cüt-tukq
		Sta	Sit		SS

Father has caused mother (to feed the child with porridge).

e	BR		'phica-la	'tuwaq	'luk-soŋq
			Sit	Und	BR

(Mother) fed the child with porridge.

ed	SR		'phica-la		'luk-soŋq
			Sit		SR

(Mother) fed the child (with porridge).

edc	E				'luk-soŋq
					E

(Mother) fed (the child with porridge).

edcm	C				'luk-tukq
					C

(Mother) has fed (the child with porridge).

ec	R			'tuwaq	'luk-soŋq
				Und	R

(Mother) fed (the child) with porridge.

ecm	A			'tuwaq	'luk-tukq
				Und	A

(Mother) has fed (the child) with porridge.

edm	SA		'phica-la		'luk-tukq
			Sit		SA

(Mother) has fed the child (with porridge).

em	BA		'phica-la	'tuwaq	'luk-tukq
			Sit	Und	BA

(Mother) has fed the child with porridge.

d	ST	ameq	'phica-la		'luk-soŋq
		Act	Sit		ST

Mother fed the child (with porridge).

dc	I	ameq			'luk-soŋq
		Act			I

Mother fed (the child with porridge).

dm	SS	ameq	'phica-la		'luk-tukq
		Sta	Sit		SS

Mother has fed the child (with porridge).

dcm	D	ameq		'luk-tukq
		Sta		D

Mother has fed (the child with porridge).

c	T	ameq	'tuwaq	'luk-soŋq
		Act	Und	T

Mother fed (the child) with porridge.

cm	S	ameq	'tuwaq	'luk-tukq
		Sta	Und	S

Mother has fed (the child) with porridge.

3.2.2 Sample Derivations of the Basic Receptive Clause

	R		taku	čhaa-soŋq
			Und	R

The friend felt cold.

m	A		taku	čhaa-tukq
			Und	A

The friend has been feeling cold.

h	BR		taku-la	čhaaq	kö-soŋ
			Sit	Und	BR

The friend had to feel cold.

hc	R		čhaaq	kö-soŋ
			Und	R

(The friend) had to feel cold.

hcd	E			kö-soŋ
				E

(The friend) had (to feel cold).

hcdm	C			kö-tuk
				C

(The friend) has had (to feel cold).

hm	BA		taku-la	čhaaq	kö-tuk
			Sit	Und	BA

The friend has had to feel cold.

hcm	A		čhaaq	kö-tuk
			Und	A

(The friend) has had to feel cold.

f	BT	papeq	taku-la	čhaa-tuq	'cüs-soŋq
		Act	Sit	Und	BT

Father caused the friend to feel cold.

fe   BR   taku-la   čhaa-tuq   'cüs-soŋq
                              Sit   Und   BR
        (Father) caused the friend to feel cold.

fed   SR   taku-la   'cüs-soŋq
                              Sit   SR
        (Father) caused the friend (to feel cold).

fedm   SA   taku-la   'cüt-tukq
                              Sit   SA
        (Father) has caused the friend (to feel cold).

fd   ST   papeq   taku-la   'cüs-soŋq
              Act   Sit   ST
        Father caused the friend (to feel cold).

fdm   SS   papeq   taku-la   'cüt-tukq
              Sta   Sit   SS
        Father has caused the friend to feel cold.

fm   BS   papeq   taku-la   čhaa-tuq   'cüt-tukq
              Sta   Sit   Und   BS
        Father has caused the friend to feel cold.

fem   BA   taku-la   čhaa-tuq   'cüt-tukq
                              Sit   Und   BA
        (Father) has caused the friend to feel cold.

d   E   čhaa-soŋq
                                                          E
        (Friend) felt cold.

dm   C   čhaa-tukq
                                                          C
        (Friend) has been feeling cold.

3.2.3 Sample Derivations of the Basic Stative Clause

        S   api-ki   toŋpu   'uko   'thoŋ-kenq pet
              Sta   Und   S
        Grandmother sees that tree.

k   T   api-ki   toŋpu   'uko   'thoŋ-soŋq
              Sta   Und   T
        Grandmother got to see that tree.

ke   R   toŋpu   'uko   'thoŋ-soŋq
                        Und   R
        (Grandmother) got to see that tree.

```
ked     E                                        'thoŋ-soŋq
                                                  E
        (Grandmother) got to see (that tree).

kd      I       api-ki                           'thoŋ-soŋq
                Act                               I
        Grandmother got to see (that tree).

e       A               toŋpu   'uko      'thoŋ-kenq pet
                        Und                A
        (Grandmother) sees that tree.

ed      C                                        'thoŋ-kenq pet
                                                  C
        (Grandmother) sees (that tree).

d       D       api-ki                           'thoŋ-kenq pet
                Sta                               D
        Grandmother sees (that tree).
```

3.2.4   Sample Derivations of the Basic Semiattributive Clause

```
        SA              'khim-kiq  naŋ-la  nakq  'thiŋiq     tuk
                        Sit                                  SA
        It is dark in the house.

l       SR              'khim-kiq  naŋ-la  nakq  'thiŋiq     'čhuŋ-soŋ
                        Sit                                  SR
        It became dark in the house.

lc      E                                  nakq  'thiŋiq     'čhuŋ-soŋ
                                                            E
        It became dark (in the house).

lcm     C                                  nakq  'thiŋiq     'čhuŋ-tuk
                                                            C
        It has become dark (in the house).

lm      SA              'khim-kiq  naŋ-ia  nakq  'thiŋiq     'čhuŋ-tuk
                        Sit                                  SA
        It has become dark in the house.

c       C                                  nakq  'thiŋiq     tuk
                                                            C
        It is dark (in the house).

b       SS      kotte   'khim-kiq  naŋ-ia  nakq  'thiŋiq     sö-tuk
                Sta     Sit                                  SS
        He has made it dark in the house.
```

bk	ST	kotte	'khim-kiq naŋ-la nakq 'thiŋiq	sö-soŋ
		Act	Sit	

He made it dark in the house.

bkj	S	kotta	'khim-kiq naŋ-la nakq 'thiŋiq 'so-kin	'thek-kukq
		Sta	Und	S

He likes to make it dark in the house.

bkje	A		'khim-kiq naŋ-la nakq 'thiŋiq 'so-kin	'thek-kukq
			Und	A

(He) likes to make it dark in the house.

bkjed	C			'thek-kukq
				C

(He) likes (to make it dark in the house).

bki	S	kotte	'khim-kiq naŋ-la nakq 'thiŋiq 'so	ši-kenq pet
		Sta	Und	S

He can make it dark in the house.

bkie	A		'khim-kiq naŋ-la nakq 'thiŋiq 'so	ši-kenq pet
			Und	A

(He) can make it dark in the house.

bkied	C			ši-kenq pet
				C

(He) can (make it dark in the house).

bkid	D	kotte		ši-kenq pet
		Sta		D

He can (make it dark in the house).

bkh	BR	kotta-la	'khim-kiq naŋ-la nakq 'thiŋiq 'so	kö-soŋ
		Sit	Und	BR

He needed to make it dark in the house.

bkhd	SR	kotta-la		kö-soŋ
		Sit		SR

He needed (to make it dark in the house).

bkhdc	E			kö-soŋ
				E

(He) needed (to make it dark in the house).

```
bkhc     R                'khim-kiq  naŋ-la  nakq  'thiŋiq  'so   kö-soŋ
                          Und                                      R
         (He) needed to make it dark in the house.

bkhcm    A                'khim-kiq  naŋ-la  nakq  'thiŋiq  'so   kö-tuk
                          Und                                      A
         (He) has needed to make it dark in the house.

bkhm     BA    kotta-la   'khim-kiq  naŋ-la  nakq  'thiŋiq  'so   kö-tuk
               Sit        Und                                     BA
         He has needed to make it dark in the house.

bkhdm    SA    kotta-la                                          kö-tuk
               Sit                                               SA
         He has needed (to make it dark in the house).

bkg      ST    kotta      'khim-kiq  naŋ-la  nakq  'thiŋiq  'so-tu  soŋq
               Act        Sit                                       ST
         He went to make it dark in the house.

bkge     SR               'khim-kiq  naŋ-la  nakq  'thiŋiq  'so-tu  soŋq
                          Sit                                       SR
         (He) went to make it dark in the house.

bkgec    E                                                         soŋq
                                                                   E
         (He) went (to make it dark in the house).

bkgecm   C                                                         'soŋ-tukq
                                                                   C
         (He) has gone (to make it dark in the house).

bkgc     I     kotta                                              soŋq
               Act                                                I
         He went (to make it dark in the house).

bkgcm    D     kotta                                              'soŋ-tukq
               Sta                                                D
         He has gone (to make it dark in the house).

bkgm     SS    kotta      'khim-kiq  naŋ-la  nakq  'thiŋiq  'so-tu  'soŋ-tukq
               Sta        Und                                       SS
         He has gone to make it dark in the house.

bkgem    SA               'khim-kiq  naŋ-la  nakq  'thiŋiq  'so-tu  'soŋ-tukq
                          Und                                       SA
         (He) has gone to make it dark in the house.
```

```
bkf     BT    papeq  kotta-la  'khim-kiq naŋ-la nakq 'thiŋiq 'so-tu  'cüs-soŋq
              Act    Sit       Und                                  BT
        Father caused him to make it dark in the house.

bkfe    BR           kotta-la  'khim-kiq naŋ-la nakq 'thiŋiq 'so-tu  'cüs-soŋq
                     Sit       Und                                  BR
        (Father) caused him to make it dark in the house.

bkfed   SR           kotta-la                                      'cüs-soŋq
                     Sit                                           SR
        (Father) caused him (to make it dark in the house).

bkfedc  E                                                          'cüs-soŋq
                                                                   E
        (Father) caused (him to make it dark in the house).

bkfedcm C                                                          'cüt-tukq
                                                                   C
        (Father) has caused (him to make it dark in the house).

bkfd    ST    papeq  kotta-la                                      'cüs-soŋq
              Act    Sit                                           ST
        Father caused him (to make it dark in the house).

bkfdc   I     papeq                                                'cüs-soŋq
              Act                                                  I
        Father caused (him to make it dark in the house).

bkfdcm  D     papeq                                                'cüt-tukq
              Sta                                                  D
        Father has caused (him to make it dark in the house).

bkfc    T     papeq         'khim-kiq naŋ-la nakq 'thiŋiq 'so-tu  'cüs-soŋq
              Act           Und                                  T
        Father caused (him) to make it dark in the house.

bkfcm   S     papeq         'khim-kiq naŋ-la nakq 'thiŋiq 'so-tu  'cüt-tukq
              Sta           Und                                  S
        Father has caused (him) to make it dark in the house.

bkfce   R                   'khim-kiq naŋ-la nakq 'thiŋiq 'so-tu  'cüs-soŋq
                            Und                                  R
        (Father) caused (him) to make it dark in the house.

bkfcem  A                   'khim-kiq naŋ-la nakq 'thiŋiq 'so-tu  'cüt-tukq
                            Und                                  A
        (Father) has caused (him) to make it dark in the house.
```

```
bkfm    BS    papeq  kotta-la  'khim-kiq  naŋ-la  nakq  thiŋiq  'so-tu  'cüt-tukq
              Sta    Sit       Und                                      BS
        Father has caused him to make it dark in the house.

bkfem   BA           kotta-la  'khim-kiq  naŋ-la  nakq  'thiŋiq  'so-tu  'cüt-tukq
                     Sit       Und                                       BA
        (Father) has caused him to make it dark in the house.

bkfedm  SA           kotta-la                                            'cüt-tukq
                     Sit                                                 SA
        (Father) has caused him (to make it dark in the house).

bkfdm   SS    papeq  kotta-la                                            'cüt-tukq
              Sta    Sit                                                 SS
        Father has caused him (to make it dark in the house).

bke     SR                     'khim-kiq  naŋ-la  nakq  'thiŋiq         sö-soŋ
                               Sit                                       SR
        (He) made it dark in the house.

bkec    E                                                               sö-soŋ
                                                                        E
        (He) made (it dark in the house).

bkecm   C                                                               sö-tuk
                                                                        C
        (He) has made (it dark in the house).

bkem    SA                     'khim-kiq  naŋ-la  nakq  'thiŋiq         sö-tuk
                               Sit                                       SA
        (He) has made it dark in the house.

bkc     I     kotte                                                      sö-soŋ
              Act                                                        I
        He made (it dark in the house).

bkcm    D     kotte                                                      sö-tuk
              Sta                                                        D
        He has made (it dark in the house).
```

4. INFLECTED PATTERNS

In the following section we will deal with those grammatical surface
markers that signal differences in tense, person, experience, aspect,
modality, mood and certain reactions and expectations of the speaker.
This does not mean that each of these categories would have one gram-
matical marker. Rather one single morpheme may signal both tense and
aspect.

4.1 *VERBAL PHRASE*

Much work remains to be done on Lhomi verbal phrase. We have only
included as much as we know so far and what is relevant from the point
of view of the clause. Therefore this part is meant to be very
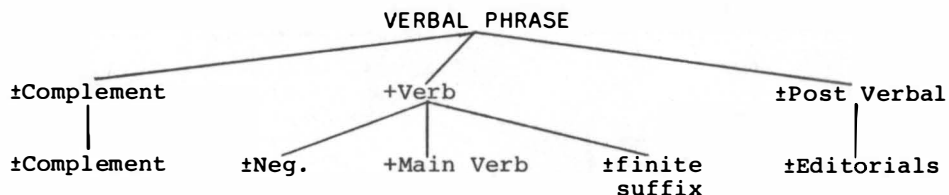tentative.

```
                          VERBAL PHRASE
          _____|_____
         |                       |                        |
   ±Complement               +Verb                   ±Post Verbal
         |              _____|_____                    |
         |             |       |       |                   |
   ±Complement       ±Neg.  +Main Verb ±finite         ±Editorials
                                        suffix
```

Figure 18.   Lhomi verbal phrase without auxiliaries
(± means optional).

```
                          VERBAL PHRASE
     _____|_____
    |                              |                             |
 ±Complement                    +Verb                       ±Post Verbal
    |              _____|_____               |
    |             |          |    |       |        |               |
 ±Complement  +Main Verb  ±Neg. +Main Aux. ±Aux.            ±Editorials
    |          ___|___      |    ___|___     |               |
    |         |       |     |   |       |    |               |
 ±Complement +stem ±non-  ±Neg. +stem ±finite ±Aux.       ±Particles
                   finite-              suffix
                   suffix
```
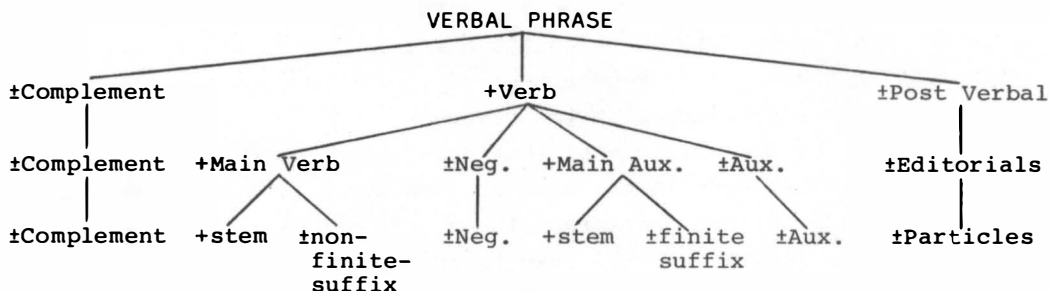
Figure 19.   Lhomi verbal phrase with auxiliaries
(± means optional).

4.2 *TENSE*

Tense relates the time of a given clause to the time of the context.
There are at least five different ways in Lhomi to signal it: verb
stem, finite suffix of the verb, negative word, time adverb and the
context. Any combination of these five may take part in signalling the
tense. Very rarely does only one alone signal the tense.

Each verb may have three phonologically different stems (see Figure 15,
p. 36). Some verbs have only two and some may have all alike. These
three different stems have been labelled as non-past (base), past stem
and imperative stem. Lhomi verb stem is a free morpheme on which up to
two suffixes can be attached. One verb suffix only combines with one
of the three verb stems. There are four tenses in Lhomi: simple past,
remote past, present and non-past. Figure 20 displays how the stems
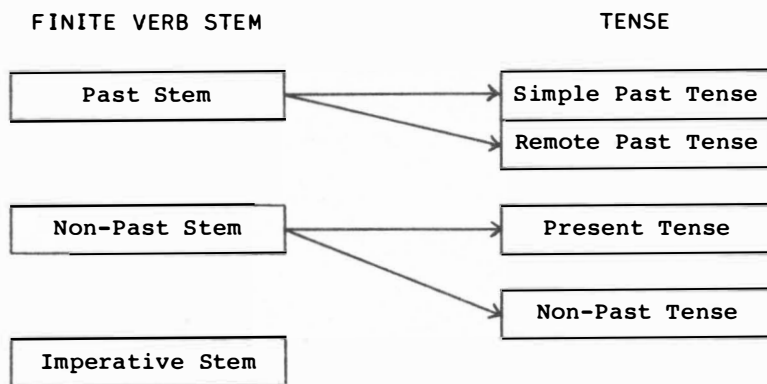combine with the tenses.

```
FINITE VERB STEM                        TENSE

┌─────────────────┐          ┌──────────────────────┐
│   Past Stem     │─────────→│  Simple Past Tense   │
└─────────────────┘    ╲     ├──────────────────────┤
                        ╲───→│  Remote Past Tense   │
                             └──────────────────────┘

┌─────────────────┐          ┌──────────────────────┐
│  Non-Past Stem  │─────────→│    Present Tense     │
└─────────────────┘    ╲     └──────────────────────┘
                        ╲     ┌──────────────────────┐
                         ╲───→│    Non-Past Tense    │
                             └──────────────────────┘

┌─────────────────┐
│ Imperative Stem │
└─────────────────┘
```

Figure 20. Combinations of tense and morphophonemic stems.

4.2.1 Simple Past Tense

Simple past tense describes a terminated event. It is the backbone
tense of those narratives in which the narrator has actually seen the
events taking place. This requirement of eyewitness must be met. The
use of this tense overlaps with the remote past tense because simple
past tense can be used for events that have taken place in the remote
past. On the other hand it can also be used for events that have taken
place immediately before they are related. If the event is non-punc-
tiliar (*raining, getting tired*) this tense may be used even before the
process is over. Consider following examples (see also note 4, p. 100).

ŋe   'tuwaq   <u>mat</u>   <u>se</u>
I didn't eat.   (Simple Past conjunct (act))

čheppaq   čap-<u>soŋ</u>
It rained.   or   It started to rain.   (Simple Past disjunct)

ŋa   khaa-<u>soŋ</u>
I got tired now.   (Simple Past disjunct)

ŋa   taŋ   khaa-<u>soŋ</u>
I got tired yesterday.   (Simple Past disjunct)

ŋa   toŋpu-ni   'char-<u>čuŋq</u>
I fell down from a tree just now   or   a few days ago.   (Simple Past
   conjunct (exp))

ŋa   khennupq   toŋpu-ni   'char-<u>čuŋq</u>
I fell down from a tree the day before yesterday.   (Simple Past
   conjunct (exp))

4.2.2 Remote Past Tense

The remote past tense marker is the non-finite suffix -pa plus auxiliary pet. The suffix is attached to the past stem of the verb. This tense is also an eventive tense. It is used for events that took place in the remote past and about which the relator has normally an eyewitness report. The remote past tense may also be used as the backbone tense of some historical narratives which are supposed to be true and the relator firmly believes that the events of the story have taken place and are true. In such a case he may not have actually seen the events. This tense is impersonal in the sense that none of the conjunct markers combines with it. Consider the following examples (the remote past tense marker is underlined):

ŋa   yö   'lo-la   ki-paq pet
I was born in the bean year. (Remote past)

papeq   khimq   'hiko   khaccaŋ   sö-pa pet
The father has built this house long ago. (Remote past)

4.2.3 Present Tense

The present tense is a stative tense. This tense covers present and immediate future but may also mean recent iterative depending on the context. The present tense marker combines with the non-past stem. The present conjunct is marked by -köt and present disjunct by -kuk. The latter always requires eyewitness and the time is either present or past iterative. The time of the present conjunct can range from immediate future to past iterative. Consider the following examples (the markers are underlined):

'phica   'ŋu-kuk
Baby is crying (now). (Present disjunct)

ŋe   'Thopu   khimq   'so-kuk
My friend is building a house (now). or *Recently my friend has been building a house.* (Present disjunct)

ameq   raari   'tak-kötq
My mother is veawing a blanket (now). or *Recently my mother has been weaving a blanket.* (Present conjunct)

4.2.4 Non-past Tense

Non-past tense is a stative tense too. The range of time may cover present, immediate future and distant future. The non-past conjunct (act) is marked by -ken and non-past disjunct is marked by -ken plus attributive verb pet. Both markers combine with the non-past stem. Again we have the same marker marking the tense and the person. Consider the following examples (markers are underlined):

naaŋq   luk   thöŋ-keng   pet
The day after tomorrow the sheep are going to come. (Non-past disjunct)

ŋa   čha   'sök-keng
I'll kill a chicken (now). or *I'll kill a chicken some time in future.* (Non-past conjunct (act))

čheppaq   'čak-ken   pet
It rains. or *It will rain.* (Non-past disjunct)

kha-la   'To-ken
Where are you going (now)? (Non-past conjunct (act))

4.3 *PERSON*

In the section 2.3.3 we have discussed in detail the role markers in the Lhomi verb. The number is never marked in the verb. Figure 21 lists all person markers found so far in the Lhomi verb. Note that these markers do not only signal person and experiencer versus non-experiencer but also tense, aspect, eyewitness etc. Illustrations for these markers can be found in section 2.3.3 of this paper.

COMBINES WITH	LABEL	FINITE SUFFIX	NON-FINITE SUFFIX	AUXILIARY	ATTR. VERB
non-past stem	non-past conjunct(act)	-ken			
non-past stem	non-past disjunct		-ken	pet	
non-past stem	present conjunct	-köt			
non-past stem	present disjunct	-kuk			
non-past stem	cont.asp. conjunct(act)		-kin	yot	
non-past stem	cont.asp. disjunct		-kin	⎰'yök-ken pet ⎱tuk	
past stem	simple past conjunct(act)	-pen			
past stem	simple past conjunct(exp)	-čuŋ			
past stem	simple past disjunct	-soŋ			
past stem	stative past disjunct	-tuk			
	attributive conjunct(exp)				⎰yöt ⎱hin
	attributive disjunct				⎰'yök-ken pet ⎱pet ⎱tuk

Figure 21. Chart of agreement markers in Lhomi verbs.

4.4 ASPECT

Aspect markers function as event modifiers. They indicate the distribution of an event or a state in time. Figure 22 lists some of the aspect markers in Lhomi verbal phrase.

FUNCTION	FINITE STEM	FINITE SUFFIX	NON-FINITE STEM	NON-FINITE SUFFIX	AUXILIARY
Completive (time) (action)			past stem past stem	-na	khurq charq
Concurrent	non-past	-kin			
Continuous conjunct(act) disjunct			non-past non-past	-kin -kin	yöt ⎰yök-ken pet ⎱tuk
Immediative			past stem		tonq
Inceptive	non-past	-pet			
Ingressive			non-past	-čema	⎰yeŋ ⎱čhit
Sequential	past stem	-na			
Punctiliar	non-past imp.	-loŋ			

Figure 22. Aspect markers in the Lhomi verbal phrase.

4.4.1 Completive Aspect

Completive aspect indicates that the event or action is completed.
Therefore this aspect only combines with the simple past and remote past
tenses. The completive aspect makes use of two different auxiliaries.
With the auxiliary khurq the reference is to time or event whereas with
the auxiliary charq the reference is to action. The latter one only
combines with the action verbs. Both auxiliaries are used with the
verbs of the transitive and the receptive set. Only time completive
auxiliary can be used to eventivise a stative verb. Consider the fol-
lowing examples (markers and auxiliaries are underlined):

papaq   'khim-laq   'lok-<u>na</u>   '<u>khur</u>-aq pet
Father has returned home.

pha   Thaako-la   'char-<u>naq</u>   '<u>khur</u>-soŋq
The cow fell from a cliff.

ŋe   'tuwaq   se   <u>char</u>-enq
I finished eating.

roso   le 'cimuŋ-laq ce   <u>char</u>-aq pet
They have reached the top of the mountain.

4.4.2 Concurrent Aspect

The concurrent aspect indicates that two actions are going on at the same time. This is manifested in the subordinate clause by the concurrent aspect marker -kin which is suffixed to the non-past stem. The tense of the latter verb determines the time location of the whole construction. Consider the following examples (marker underlined):

ŋa   'tök-kin   'tök-kin   'yoŋ-en
I sat down frequently while I was coming.

ro   'khim-tuq   sa-kin   'tes-soŋ
While eating they stayed in the house.

ŋa   'ki-laq   či-kin   či-kin   'phim-penq
While I was coming I was afraid of a dog.

4.4.3 Continuous Aspect

The continuous aspect indicates an action being carried out. There are two different disjunct forms and they differ as follows: auxiliary tuk requires a direct eyewitness and the use of yök-ken pet is based on definite knowledge or previous eyewitness. Consider the following examples (aspect markers are underlined):

ŋisso   'tuwaq   sa-kin   yöt
We are eating right now.

aku   čekpaq   khimq   'so-kin   tuk
Uncle Čekpaq is building the house (I see him out there).

roso   phaana   arakq   'thuŋ-kinq   'yök-ken pet
I know they are out there drinking liquor.

4.4.4 Immediative Aspect

The immediative aspect conveys the idea of immediateness of an action. It combines with the verbs of the transitive set. The non-finite verb occurs in the past stem form and the auxiliary follows it with appropriate endings. This aspect is very commonly used in the conversation and narratives. Consider the following examples (the auxiliary underlined):

api   'phuTTik-kiq   čha   takü   setq   'taŋ-tukq
A friend has killed the chicken of aunt 'PhuTTik.

aku   čekpeq   ra   aku   čumik-la   coŋq   <u>taŋ-aq</u> pet
Uncle Čekpaq sold right away the goat to uncle Čumik.

4.4.5 Inceptive Aspect

The inceptive aspect indicates that the event is at the point of
happening and is manifested by suffix -pet which is suffixed to the non-
past stem of the verb. The tense of this aspect is to be considered as
non-past. The inceptive aspect may be used with the transitive and the
receptive verbs. With the stative verbs there is an additional compo-
nent of meaning: *to understand little bit, to see little bit.* Consider
the following examples (the marker is underlined):

čheppaq   'čak-<u>pet</u>
It is about to rain.

'tuwaq   nöčča-laq   'šoŋ-<u>etq</u>
The porridge is about to fit into the pot.

4.4.6 Ingressive Aspect

The ingressive aspect indicates that the event or process of events
is starting or has just started. It is manifested by the suffix -čema
which is suffixed to the non-past stem of the verb plus auxiliary yeŋ
or čhit with appropriate endings. This aspect may combine with all four
tenses. Consider the following examples (marker and auxiliary under-
lined):

ro-la   mürakq   'šor-<u>čemaq</u>   '<u>yeŋ</u>-kuk
He is starting to perspire.

papeq   arakq   'thuŋ-<u>čemaq</u>   '<u>čhi</u>-soŋ
Father started drinking liquor.

kotte   tamq   haq   kho-<u>čema</u>   '<u>yeŋ</u>-kuk
He starts to understand the language.

4.4.7 Sequential Aspect

The sequential aspect indicates that one event has been completed
before commencing another. It is manifested by the sequential aspect
marker -na which is suffixed to the past stem of the verb of the sub-
ordinate clause. Consider the following examples (the marker is under-
lined):
khetaq   'šik-<u>naq</u>   tö-letq
After untying have a look at the load!

ŋa   'ŋimaq   to-<u>naq</u>   litq   yoŋq
I'll come after having harvested.

ŋe   khimq   'hiko   sö-<u>na</u>   'pim-pen
I built this house (for someone else).

4.4.8 Punctiliar Aspect

The punctiliar aspect conveys the idea of punctiliar action. It signals temporal shortness of an action with the event verbs. As to the stative verbs it signals the starting point of state of affairs. The marker is -loŋ which combines with imperative and non-past stems. All other verbs except those of attributive set may combine with this marker. Consider the following examples (the marker is underlined):

roso   tuwaq   sa-<u>loŋ</u>   ok   mat yoŋ-a   pet
They didn't even have a moment to eat their meal (because they were so busy).

uki   'philiŋ   uko   pur-<u>loŋq</u>
Throw that basket away!

4.5 *MODALITY*

Modality states a relationship between a proposition or a statement and actual occurrence or state of affairs which could be referred to by that proposition or statement. Some modals are manifested by a suffix in a finite verb, others require an auxiliary. Modals like causative, purpose, obligative, *'needed to'*, *'it is time to'*, physical ability, learned ability, permissive, *'like to'*, have been already discussed in the section on derivational rules, p. 34.

In this section we include only those modals that modify the central meaning of the main verb. In the derivational system we have included those modals that become the main verb. The factual is used as a basic modal and is found throughout this paper where the other modals do not occur. Figure 23 lists those modals that modify the central meaning of the main verb.

FUNCTION	PREVERBAL	FINITE STEM	FINITE SUFFIX	NON-FINITE STEM	AUXILIARY
Intentive (translocative)				non-past past	'To- yoŋq
Negative	mat	⎰past ⎱imp			
	mit	non-past past	-maŋ		
Opportunitive				past	noŋq
Potential		non-past	-To	past	yöTo

Figure 23.   Modals in Lhomi verbal phrase.

4.5.1   Intentive Modal

The intentive modal modifies the main verb and indicates the intention of the actor or a definite opinion of the speaker about what is going to happen. This is manifested by two different modals, yoŋq and 'To-. The first one is used with the past stem of the main verb and it never takes any suffixes. The tense of the whole construction is to be considered non-past and the event is going to take place in a different location from where the statement was uttered. Therefore we call it translocative intentive modal. It can be used with the verbs of the transitive, the receptive and the stative sets.

The latter modal 'To- requires a non-past stem of the main verb. This modal can take any non-past suffix. The tense of this modal construction is non-past. It can be used with the receptive and the stative verbs. Both modals indicate an eyewitness report. The most appropriate English gloss would be *'is going to'*. Consider the following examples (the modals are underlined):

ŋit   'tuwaq   sa-tu   litq   <u>yoŋq</u>
We'll come to eat.

kiq   se   <u>yoŋq</u>   mat   šok
Don't put it there, the dog is going to eat it!

ŋe   šumpu   'šiq   <u>'To-kuk</u>
My cat is going to die.

4.5.2 Negative Modal

The negative marker makes the whole clause negated. In the verbal phrase without auxiliaries the negative word precedes the verb, except the negation of the simple past conjunct (exp) which is marked by the negative suffix -maŋ. If an auxiliary is present, the auxiliary will be preceded by the negative word. If the auxiliary is an attributive verb then the negative word precedes the main verb.

The negative word mat precedes past and imperative stems. The negative word mit precedes non-past stems. The negative suffix -maŋ is only used to negate the simple past conjunct (exp). With the attributive verbs the negative word has merged as follows:

$$mit + pet \longrightarrow mempet$$
$$mit + \text{'yök-ken pet} \longrightarrow mippa\ pet\ or\ mippet$$
$$mit + yöt \longrightarrow mit$$
$$mit + tuk \longrightarrow mintuk$$
$$mit + himpa \longrightarrow mempa$$

Consider the following examples (the negative markers are underlined):

ŋa   nempetq   Thom-laq   <u>mit</u>   'To
I don't go to the market tomorrow.

'totoq   'lit-<u>maŋq</u>
Elder brother didn't come while I was at home.

ŋikki   khimcikiq   khimq   sö   <u>matq</u>   char-etq
Our neighbour has not finished building the house.

4.5.3 Opportunitive Modal

The opportunitive modal indicates a chance or an opportunity. It is manifested by the modal verb noŋq which combines with the past stem of the main verb. The tense of the whole construction is either simple past or remote past. Consider the following examples (the opportunitive modal is underlined):

kotte   khimq   sö   <u>noŋ-aq</u>   pet
He got the chance to build a house.

ŋa   yampu-la   phinq   matq   <u>noŋq</u>
I didn't have a chance to go to Kahmandu.

4.5.4 Potential Modal

The potential modal modifies the central meaning of the verb. A possible English gloss would be *'maybe'* or *'perhaps'*. It is manifested by the potential suffix -To which is attached to the present conjunct marker of the main verb. If there is an attributive auxiliary then it is suffixed to it. The tense of the potential construction is either non-past, stative past or remote past. This modal combines with the verbs of all four sets. Consider the following examples (the marker underlined):

taku   'loŋ-kö-<u>To</u>
The friend may get up.

kotta-la   'phica   ki-kö-<u>Toq</u>
Maybe they will get a baby.

kara   'hiko   hin-<u>To</u>
Perhaps this man is the blacksmith.

ŋik-ki   khimciq   litq   yö-<u>To</u>
Our neighbour may have come.

4.6 *MOOD*

Mood identifies the function of the speech act in a clause. Mood indicates whether the speech act imparts or requests information, gives an order or pronounces a blessing or a curse. Various moods manifested in Lhomi verbal phrase are: interrogative, imperative and hortative. The declarative mood is unmarked and used as basic mood throughout this paper. The following chart displays markers of various moods.

FUNCTION	FINITE STEM	FINITE SUFFIX	NON-FINITE STEM	AUXILIARY
Interrogative conjunct	past non-past	-pa -pa		
disjunct	past non-past	-ka -ka		
Imperative proximate translocative honorific	imp imp imp	-let	imp	ro 'čhi
intensified intensified translocative	imp imp	-te -let-te		
Hortative inclusive exclusive	past past	-toŋ -ki		

Figure 24. Markers of various moods in Lhomi verbal phrase.

4.6.1 Interrogative Mood

The interrogative mood requests information from the hearer or
hearers. There are basically two kinds of interrogative construction in
Lhomi, alternative questions and content questions. There are two ques-
tion markers, one combines with the various conjunct verb forms and the
other combines with the disjunct verb forms. Figures 25 and 26 display
various combinations of question markers and conjunct disjunct markers.
Final velar plosive of a question marker is optional and therefore it is
put in parentheses.

ATTRIBUTIVE VERB	CONJUNCT (exp)	DISJUNCT
yöt	'yöp-<u>pa</u>(k)	{ 'yök-ken 'pek-<u>ka</u>(k) 'yöp-pa 'pek-<u>ka(k)</u>
hin	'him-<u>pa</u>(k)	'pek-<u>ka</u>(k)
tuk		'tuk-<u>ka</u>(k)

Figure 25. Question markers in attributive verbs.

TENSE	CONJUNCT	CONJUNCT (act)	CONJUNCT (exp)	DISJUNCT
present	-köp-<u>pa</u>(k)			-kuk-<u>ka</u>(k)
non-past		-ken		-ken pek-<u>ka</u>(k)
simple past		-<u>pa</u>(k)	-čuŋ-<u>a</u>(k)	-soŋ-<u>a</u>(k)
remote past				-pa pek-<u>ka</u>(k)

Figure 26. Question markers and tense.

4.6.1.1 *Alternative Questions*

The alternative question in Lhomi consists of two clauses. The
questioner puts forward a question and the same question in negated form.
The conjunction na *'or'* conjoins these two questions. Actually the
latter question may be optionally omitted in which case the conjunction
na signals the alternative.

There are two question markers, -pa(k) and -ka(k). We call the
previous one conjunct question marker because it is suffixed to various
conjunct markers and the latter one we call disjunct question marker
because it is suffixed only to disjunct markers. Figure 26 displays the

combinations of question markers and tense and agreement markers. There
are two exceptions for the above rule: The question marker never occurs
with the non-past conjunct (act) marker. And simple past conjunct (act)
marker is omitted in questions and the conjunct question marker is suf-
fixed directly to the verb stem. Consider the following examples (the
question markers are underlined):

'khök-kiq   čha   'sep-pakq   na   matq   'sep-pakq
Did you kill a chicken or did you not?

kotte   čha   'ses-soŋ-aq   na   matq   'ses-soŋ-aq
Did he kill a chicken or did he not?

khötq   yampu-la   'To-ken   na   mit   'To-ken
Do you go to Kathmandu or do you not?

khötq   kara   him-pa   na   mem-pa
Are you a blacksmith or are you not?

4.6.1.2 Content Questions

The content questions make use of the question words like khanTa
'what', khala *'where'*, khani *'from where'*, 'suq *'who'*, süq *'whose'*, nam
'when', khanTala *'why'*. These question words are an additional consti-
tuent of a clause. The question markers are same and function the same
way as in alternative questions. Consider the following examples (the
question words and markers are underlined):

kha-la   'To-ken
Where do you go?

khötq   'khanTa   'čhik-köp-pak
What are you doing?

khetaq   'hiko   süq   'khur-tuk-kaq
Who carried this load?

4.6.2 Imperative Mood

The imperative mood expresses a desire or a command of the speaker
directed to the hearer who is supposed to do certain action. All im-
perative verb forms are interpreted as non-past. There are three types
of imperatives in Lhomi: proximate, translocative and honorific. The
first two can also be intensified.

4.6.2.1 *Proximate Imperative*

The proximate imperative indicates that the hearer is right there able to respond to the given order or command. The hearer does not have to move elsewhere to fulfil the order. Therefore the proximate imperative usually requires an immediate action. It is manifested by the imperative stem of the verb. Consider the following examples (imperative stem is underlined):

menq   čikq   <u>naŋq</u>
Please give me some medicine!

'točuq   <u>kor</u>
Put some water on the fire! (the hearer is sitting right by the fire and
   the water pot)

4.6.2.2 *Translocative Imperative*

The translocative imperative indicates that the hearer has to go to another location to fulfil the order or that he has to come to the speaker to fulfil it or that he has to come to the speaker while fulfilling the order or that he may have to go back and forth. This imperative is manifested by -let which is suffixed to the imperative stem. Consider the following examples (the marker is underlined):

'ŋimaq   to-<u>letq</u>
Go to harvest some millet!

šiŋq   'khur-<u>letq</u>
Go and get some firewood! (either from nearby or from the forest)

čha   'hiko   maatu   'söt-<u>letq</u>
Kill that chicken over there!

4.6.2.3 *Honorific Imperative*

The honorific system in Lhomi is rather complicated. It usually requires the replacement of the whole verb and sometimes even nouns and adjectives. Kinship terms, as a term of address, often determine the degree of honorific. It is not our intention to go into details of the honorific system in this paper. In the honorific imperative the replacement of the verb with an honorific verb may be sometimes enough. An honorific verb behaves like any other verb. However if the speaker wants to be very polite he adds ro 'čhi after a normal imperative or after an honorific imperative. The translocative imperative cannot combine with this high honorific construction. The following sample will

illustrate the Lhomi honorific system. Four examples represent four
different honorific levels (term of address and the verbs are under-
lined):

'mimi   cenčen   čhaaq   ne-naq   naŋq   ro   'čhi
Respected lama Cenčen please give some manure for my fields! (the hearer
  is a highly respected lama and much senior in age)

'pupuq   wancinq   čhaaq   ne-naq   naŋq   ro   'čhi
Grandfather Wancinq please give some manure for my fields! (the hearer
  is senior in age and ranks socially higher than the speaker)

aku   'čumik   čhaaq   ne-naq   naŋq
Uncle Čumik please give some manure for my fields! (the hearer may rank
  socially a little bit higher than the speaker)

aku   'čumik   čhaaq   ne-naq   pin
Uncle Čumik give some manure for my fields! (not so polite as the
  previous)

4.6.2.4 *Intensified Imperative*

   The intensified imperative is formed by suffixing -te either to the
imperative stem or to the translocative imperative marker -let. By
using this intensifier the speaker expresses deeper desire or more
emphatic order than normal imperative. All three types of imperatives
may be intensified except the high honorific construction. Consider
the following examples (the intensifier is underlined):

kempu   karmaq   ŋe   khim-laq   čhön-let-te
Headman Karmaq please come to my house! (honorific verb)

'šomakq   čikq   'khur-let-teq
Get me a leaf! (the hearer is younger than the speaker)

4.6.3 Hortative Mood

   The hortative mood is used to convey a suggestion or a command. The
command is addressed to a first person hearer. The hortative mood re-
quires at least one hearer. In Lhomi there are two kinds of hortative
depending on whether both the speaker and the hearer(s) are included in
the action or only speaker is involved. Tentatively we have called them
inclusive hortative and exclusive hortative. The inclusive hortative
is manifested by -toŋ which is suffixed to the past stem of the verb.
The exclusive hortative is manifested by -ki which is suffixed to the

past stem of the verb. The hortative mood is regarded as non-past.
Consider the following examples (markers are underlined):

haq   'chön-<u>toŋ</u>
Let us go now!

naaŋq   khimq   'puk-<u>toŋq</u>
The day after tomorrow let us build the house!

ŋe   aliŋ   taa-<u>kiq</u>
Let me grind some corn!

ro-ki   'tuwaq   se-<u>ki</u>   'si-kuk
"Let me eat my meal", he says.

4.7 *EDITORIALS*

4.7.1 Disclaimer

   The disclaimer editorial indicates that the speaker absolves himself
from the responsibility for the truth of a statement. Any event the
speaker has not been an eyewitness of, or given a direct report on, may
be marked by this editorial. The disclaimer editorial is manifested by
the particle lo, which will be the last element of the verbal phrase.
When the past stative marker -tuk is used to describe the events of a
historical narrative it functions the same way as lo. Therefore no dis-
claimer particle is needed in connection with -tuk (see also p. 100).
Consider the following examples (the disclaimer particle is underlined):

'mi   setq   taŋ-aq   pet   <u>lo</u>
Someone has killed a man, they say.

roso   'luq   'lin-soŋ   <u>lo</u>
I have been told that they sang and danced.

4.7.2 Exclamation

   The attitude of surprise is marked by particle weq or waaq. It im-
plies newly discovered information and is a genuine reaction of surprise
to an event or state of affairs by the speaker. Consider the following
examples (the markers are underlined):

'phica   lepötma   tuk   <u>weq</u>
What a beautiful baby!

ŋitq   'ses-soŋ   <u>waaq</u>
Baby woke up!

'riki   kačen   kitukq   <u>weq</u>
The potatoes have really grown a lot!

4.7.3 Summons for Listener's Agreement

When the speaker wants to summon for the hearer's agreement to his
command or suggestion he adds 'yokaŋ as the last element of the verbal
phrase. If the hearer agrees he uses one of the following particles:
law, yoŋ, lasso (honorific). In connection with commands this particle
is only used with children. Consider the following examples (particles
are underlined):

ŋe   paysakq   pin   yoŋq,   <u>'yokaŋ</u>?   <u>lasso</u>
I'll pay later, would that be okay? Okay.

'čhuq   'khur-letq,   <u>'yokaŋ</u>!   <u>law</u>
Go and get some water, okay? I'll do it.

4.7.4 Summons for Listener's Confirmation

The speaker may summon for the listener's confirmation by using the
particle kaŋ which appears as the last element of the verbal phrase.
If one of the listeners is in doubt then the speaker may request con-
firmation from another listener who is in a position to confirm the
argument. Therefore at least three persons are needed before this
particle can be used. The confirmation is given by using the particle
löni which may be glossed *'yes, it is true'*. Consider the following ex-
amples (the markers are underlined):

khacciŋq   yampula   ŋa   'teppa   pet   <u>kaŋ</u>?   <u>löni</u>
Didn't I stay in Kathmandu? Yes, you did.

ačaraŋ   šaq   sepa   pet   <u>kaŋ</u>?   <u>löni</u>
Didn't we eat meat? Yes, we did.

4.8 PARADIGM

The following paradigm using the verb okq V_{al} *'to dig'* as an example
illustrates the inflectional categories of the Lhomi verbal phrase (to
avoid a lengthy list negative forms are omitted):

ŋe	'riki o-penq	*I dug some potatoes.*
kotte	'riki o-soŋq	*He dug potatoes.*
kotte	'riki o-tukq	*He has been digging potatoes.*
ŋe	'riki o-paq pet	*I have dug potatoes.*
kotte	'riki o-paq pet	*He has dug potatoes.*

ŋa	'riki 'ok-kötq	*I am digging potatoes.*
kotta	'riki 'ok-kukq	*He is digging potatoes.*
ŋa nempetq	'riki 'ok-kenq	*I'll dig some potatoes tomorrow.*
kotta nempetq	'riki 'ok-kenq pet	*He will dig potatoes tomorrow.*
ŋe	'riki oq char-enq	*I finished digging potatoes.*
kotte	'riki oq 'char-soŋq	*He finished digging potatoes.*
kotte	'riki oq 'char-tukq	*It looks like he has finished digging potatoes.*
ŋe	'riki oq char-aq pet	*I have finished digging potatoes.*
kotte	'riki oq char-aq pet	*He has finished digging potatoes.*
ŋa	'riki 'ok-kinq yöt	*I am digging potatoes right now.*
kotta	'riki 'ok-kinq yök-ken pet	*He is digging potatoes right now.*
kotta	'riki 'ok-kinq tuk	*He is digging potatoes right now (I see him).*
ŋa	'riki oq 'toŋ-kenq	*I'll go to dig potatoes right away.*
kotta	'riki oq 'toŋ-kenq pet	*He will go to dig potatoes right away.*
ŋe	'riki oq taŋ-enq	*I dug some potatoes right away.*
kotta	'riki oq 'taŋ-soŋq	*He dug some potatoes right away.*
kotta	'riki oq 'taŋ-tukq	*He has dug some potatoes right away.*
	'riki oq 'toŋ-letq	*Go and dig some potatoes right away!*
	'riki oq toŋq	*Dig some potatoes right now!*
ŋe	'riki oq taŋq yoŋq	*I'll go to dig some potatoes right away.*
kotta	'riki 'ok-petq	*He is about to dig some potatoes.*
kotte	'riki 'ok-čemaq 'yeŋ-kuk	*He is starting to dig potatoes.*
ŋe	'riki 'ok-čemaq 'yeŋ-čuŋ	*I started to dig potatoes.*
kotte	'riki 'ok-čemaq 'yeŋ-soŋ	*He started to dig potatoes.*
kotte	'riki 'ok-čemaq yeŋ-a pet	*He has started to dig potatoes.*
ŋe	'riki o-naq pin yoŋq	*I'll dig some potatoes for you.*
	'riki o-naq pin	*Dig some potatoes for me!*
kotta	'riki o-naq 'pin-čuŋ	*He dug some potatoes for me.*
ŋa	'riki 'ok-kö-Toq	*I may dig some potatoes.*
kotta	'riki 'ok-kö-Toq	*He may dig some potatoes.*
kotta	'riki oq yö-To	*He may have dug potatoes.*
kotta	'riki o-paq hin-To	*He dug potatoes perhaps.*
ŋe	'riki oq yoŋq	*I'll go to dig potatoes.*
	'riki oq	*Dig potatoes!*
	'riki o-letq	*Go to dig potatoes!*
	'riki o-let-teq	*Go to dig potatoes (emphatic)!*
	'riki oq ro 'čhi	*Please dig some potatoes!*
	'riki o-toŋq	*Let us dig potatoes!*
ŋe	'riki o-kiq	*Let me dig some potatoes!*
kotte	'riki o-paq pet lo	*I have been told that he has dug potatoes.*

kotte   'riki o-tukq weq   *He seems to have dug some potatoes.*

ŋa-raŋ-ki   'riki o-penq   *I dug potatoes (nobody else did).*

ŋe   'riki oq yoŋq 'yokaŋ   *I'll go to dig potatoes, okay?*

kotte   'riki o-paq pet kaŋ   *Didn't he dig potatoes?*

ŋe   'riki o-soŋ-aq na matq o-soŋ-aq
                                             Did I dig potatoes or didn't I?

kotte   'riki o-soŋ-aq na matq o-soŋ-aq
                                             Did he dig potatoes or didn't he?

khök-kiq   'riki o-paq na matq o-paq   *Did you dig potatoes or didn't you?*

kotte   'riki o-tuk-kaq na matq o-pek-kaq
                                             Has he dug potatoes or has he not?

'khök-kiq   'riki 'ok-kenq na mitq 'ok-kenq
                                             Do you dig potatoes or do you not?

kotte   'riki 'ok-kenq pek-ka na mit 'ok-kenq pet
                                             Does he dig potatoes or does he not?

'khök-kiq   'riki 'ok-köp-paq na mitq 'ok-köp-paq
                                             Do you dig potatoes or do you not?

APPENDIX I

FOCUS MARKER SYSTEM IN LHOMI

In this section we will be discussing three kinds of focus relevant to clause level description: unmarked focus, topic focus and emphatic focus.

UNMARKED FOCUS. Where no special focus device has been used to focus on a given clause constituent, we speak of unmarked focus. We call the topic of unmarked focus the subject. If no focussing device has been used the first nuclear constituent of the clause will be the subject. In Lhomi there is a ranking of roles determined by subject. The following matrix displays the roles of the subject in each inherent clause type:

BT	T	ST	I
Act	Act	Act	Act
BR	R		
Und/Sit	Und		
	S		
	Sta		
BA	A	SA	C
Und/Sit	Und	Sit	-

Figure 27. Role of the subject.

The transitive set: The actor will be the subject.

The receptive set: If there is an animate undergoer, it will be the subject. If there is no animate undergoer, but there is an animate site it will be the subject.

The stative set: The statant will be the subject.

The attributive set: If there is an animate site, it will be the subject. If there is no animate site, but there is an undergoer it will be the subject.

The following examples illustrate the relation of the subject to a role (subject is underlined):

Bitransitive

ŋe	'šuku-laq	'mikoŋ	'puk-penq
S	Ref	O	P
Act	Sit	Und	BT

I pierced a hole in a paper.

Transitive

'Tukkek-ki		ketq	'čap-soŋ
S		O	P
Act		Und	T

Thunder struck.

Semitransitive

čhačuŋma	nam-laq		'phir-soŋq
S	Ref		P
Act	Sit		ST

The bird flew away.

Intransitive

'phica			Ti-soŋ
S			P
Act			I

The child stumbled.

Bireceptive

taku	'ki-laq		či-soŋ
S	Ref		P
Und	Sit		BR

The friend was afraid of the dog.

ŋa-la	cakTakq		'ŋič-čuŋq
S	O		P
Sit	Und		BR

I found a matchbox.

Receptive

čheppaq	čap-soŋ
S	P
Und	R

It rained.

Stative

lameq	tamq	čheŋ-kenq pet
S	O	P
Sta	Und	S

The lama understands the language.

Biattributive

ŋa-la	čhampaq	yöt
S	O	P
Sit	Und	BA

I have a cold.

'ŋimaq	lhömpu-laq	'yök-ken pet
S	Ref	P
Und	Sit	BA

The ears of millet are on a bamboo mat.

Attributive

ŋe khimq	'uko	pet
S		P
Und	Compl	A

My house is that one.

Semiattributive

amaq	thaŋpuwaq	'yök-ken pet
S		P
Sit	Compl	A

Mother is well.

THE UNMARKED ORDERING OF THE ROLE COMPLEXES. In all clauses of the transitive and the stative set the actor or the statant comes first in unmarked order. The order of the roles in the bitransitive clause is as follows: actor, site and undergoer. With an instrumental site the undergoer precedes the site. The following examples illustrate this:

ŋe	rap-la	'ŋimaq	ke-penq
Act	Sit	Und	BT

I put some ears to dry in the drying basket.

```
'polis-kiq      'mi          thakpeq        'kiŋ-soŋq
Act             Und          Sit            BT
```
The police tied up the man with a rope.

   In the bireceptive clause if both site and undergoer are animate or
inanimate the order is: undergoer first and site second. Otherwise the
animate role precedes the inanimate one. The following examples will
illustrate this:

```
ŋa-la           mürakq                 'šor-čuŋq
Sit             Und                    BR
```
I perspired.

```
'tuwaq          nöčča-laq              'šoŋ-soŋq
Und             Sit                    BR
```
The porridge fitted into the pot.

   In the biattributive clause the unmarked order is as follows. With
an animate site, the site comes first. With a locative site, the under-
goer comes first. Consider the following examples:

```
'ki-laq         'kišikpaq              tuk
Sit             Und                    BA
```
The dog has fleas.

```
papaq           aku čen-naq            tuk
Und             Sit                    BA
```
Father is in the uncle's house.

TOPIC FOCUS. A role may be topicalised by permuting it to the front.
By changing the word order the topic also changes. The subject is no
more the topic. The permuted role will be the topic. Fronting is not
the only topical device in Lhomi, the demonstrative 'ti also serves as
such (see note 3, p. 100). Permutation alone may topicalise a role or
'ti alone may do it or both devices may be used at the same time. Con-
sider the following examples:

```
čhüq            'phica                 'Thüs-soŋq
Act             Und                    T
```
The water washed away the child.

```
'phica          čhüq                   'Thüs-soŋq
Und             Act                    T
```
The child was washed away by the water.

ŋa-la	tukši	'noŋ-čuŋ
Sit	Und	BR

I got in trouble (on the trail).

tukši	ŋa-la	'noŋ-čuŋ
Und	Sit	BR

I got in real trouble (on the trail).

EMPHATIC FOCUS. A role may be put in emphatic focus by affixing to it an emphatic particle. Generally they impart a sense of contrast or intensity. The following emphatic particles are discussed in here: -raŋ, kaq and 'niq.

-raŋ. The idea *'this one, not anything else', 'this way, no other way'* is indicated by this particle. It may also be affixed to non-nuclear constituents. The following examples illustrate it (the particle is underlined):

ŋa-<u>raŋ</u>		'tep-pen

I stayed (nobody else did).

aku-<u>raŋ</u>-la	mürakq	šor-tukq

Uncle has perpired.

kaq. The particle kaq is used to contrast a particular role. It carries even greater emphasis than -raŋ. A possible gloss would be *'not you but I', 'not that but this'*. Consider the following examples (the particle is underlined):

khötq	künakpaq	pet

You are a thief.

khötq	<u>kaq</u>	pet

Not I, but you are a thief (reply).

raŋ	<u>kaq</u>	Thö-soŋ	ŋa	<u>kaq</u>	'chik-čuŋq

You (not I) escaped and I (not you) burned.

'niq. This particle imparts new information in a declarative clause and requests new information in an interrogative clause. In the latter case it is used as a post verbal particle. It also functions at sentence and discourse level meaning *'then, hence'*. Consider the following examples (the particle is underlined):

ŋe	taku	'ti	khaa-na	'yök-ken	pek-ka

Where is my friend?

'phoko	<u>'niq</u>	phaa-na	'To-kuk

He is going over there, look!

Erg	Ergative
Ev	Eventivisation Rule
Gen	Genitive
Gol	Goal
Hon	Honorific
Hort	Hortative
I	Intransitive Clause
Iit	*'It is time to'* Modal
Immed asp	Immediative Aspect
Imp	Imperative
Inc asp	Inceptive Aspect
Ingr asp	Ingressive Aspect
Instr	Instrumental
Intens	Intensifier
Intent	Intentive
Labl	Learned Ability Modal
Lm	*'Like to'* Modal
Loc	Locative
Mono	Monosyllabic Word
Nd	*'Needed to'* Modal
Neg	Negative
Nom	Nominative
NP	Nominal Phrase
O	Object
Obl	Obligative Modal
Opport	Opportunitive
P	Predicate
Pabl	Physical Ability Modal
Pm	Permissive Modal
Ppn	Postposition
Prox	Proximate

Prp	Purpose Modal
R	Receptive Clause
Ref	Referent
S	Subject (box 1)
S	Stative Clause (box 4)
SA	Semiattributive Clause
Sd	Site Deletion Rule
Seq asp	Sequential Aspect
Sit	Site
SR	Semireceptive Clause
SS	Semistative Clause
Sta	Statant
ST	Semitransitive Clause
T	Transitive Clause
Transloc	Translocative
Tve	Transitive Suppletion Rule of Eventive Clauses
Tvs	Transitive Suppletion Rule of Stative Clauses
Ud	Undergoer Deletion Rule
Umk	Unmarked
Und	Undergoer
VP	Verbal Phrase
/	Alternation

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NOTES

1. The Lhomi language is spoken in Upper Arun Valley of Sankhuwa
Shabha district, Kosi zone, in East Nepal. The official census does not
separate Sherpas from Lhomis, therefore we have to rely on our own
estimate as to the number of Lhomi speakers. It is probably more than
4000. Swadesh 100 Word List comparisons show that Lhomi has the closest
relation to Helambu Sherpa, about 47%. Grammatical comparison shows a
very close relation to Jirel. This has classified Lhomi as belonging to
the Tibetan Branch of the Tibeto-Burmese language family.

Messrs Čaapu Lama and Wancinq Lama have helped to gather, analyse and
check the data. We are indebted to both of them for their excellent
work. They were both born and raised up in Chepuwa of Sankhuwa Shabha
and are currently residents of the same village.

We are indebted to Dr Austin Hale for his personal guidance and
practical solutions in writing up this paper and editing it. Also we are
indebted to Miss Maria Hari for her comments at the initial stage of this
analysis.

The analysis for this paper was conducted from July 1975 till May
1976 in Chepuwa and in Kathmandu. The data represents the dialect
spoken in Chepuwa. This work was done persuant to an agreement of co-
operation between the Summer Institute of Linguistics and the Tribhuwan
University and has been carried out under the auspices of the Institute
of Nepal and Asian Studies of the University. We wish to express our
gratitude to the Institute of Nepal and Asian Studies for their part in
making this research possible.

Lhomi has voiceless stops p, ph, t, th, T (retroflexed), Th, k, kh;
voiceless affricates c (dental), ch, č (alveolar), čh; fricatives s, š,
h; liquids r, l, lh; nasals m, n, ŋ (velar); approximants w, y. The
vowels are: i, e, ö, ü, a, aa, o, u. The tone markings should be read
as follows: '...q tense and rising pitch contour, ...q tense and non-
rising pitch contour, '... lax and rising pitch contour and ... lax and
non-rising pitch contour.

2.   Mr Čaapu Lama and Mr Wancinq Lama are responsible for the Lhomi
material.   The Vesalainens are responsible for the analysis and the
presentation of the material.

3.   Demonstrative 'ti functions as an identification marker on discourse
level.   It is also a topical marker marking the topic for a stretch of
the story.   It may mark the topic over the next incident only.   It is
this last type of functioning that comes down to clause level.

laŋaq 'ti-ki thok-laq ce
(Monkey) climbed on the top of the frying pan.

   The locative site is the topic marked by 'ti and the actor is under-
stood though deleted from the surface structure.

minčuŋq ŋöruk-kiq 'ko 'ti-la mikmaq šuŋmareq 'Thi kap pern
Mikma Šuŋmaraq hit the head of Minčuŋq Ŋörukq with a kukri.

   The goal site is the topic and it is marked by 'ti and permuting it
into front.

4.   Simple past tense is an eventive tense.   However there is a
stativiser -tuk that may be suffixed to the past stem of the verb.   It
results in a stativised clause.   The speaker has seen the results of the
event but not the event.   In some historical narratives this stativiser
may be used to describe events and it signals that the narrator wants to
absolve himself from the responsibility for the truth of the event.
Consider the following examples:

'riki   ki-tukq
Potatos are grown (speaker sees them only after they have grown).

'totoq   soŋ-tukq
Elder brother has gone (speaker didn't see him going but could not find
   him either).

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