

pi 'pass, spend' (= Nepali gayo 'went'), te 'became' (= Nepali bhayo) (and some other 'become/achieve' verbs scattered as well)

1. dhanda nga lo siktsju To-joe
now 1 year forty become-PST
'I am 40 years old'

Note: also acceptable is:

dhanda nga lo siktsju yin

and this:

dhanda nga lo siktsju pi-song
now 1 year forty pass-PST
'Now I'm 40 years old/40 years have passed' (and note there is no LOC/DAT, and no ERG)

2. nanging nga lo siktsju To-joe
last.year 1 year forty become-PST
'I became 40 years old last year.'

Note: pi 'pass' doesn't work here, and no -la, no -ki

3. lo nga nge-la nga hjambu-la hong-pa
year five ago/before-LOC 1 Nepal-LOC come-PST
'I came to Nepal 5 years ago.'

Note: no -ki, and pi 'pass' doesn't work here

4. nga hjambu-la hong-di lo nga tshjang-song
1 kathmandu-LOC come-CONV year five achieve-PST
'Five years have passed since I came to Nepal.'

Note: -ki is impossible on 1, and pi 'pass' is okay here

Another option here:

nga hjambu-la hong-di lo nga tshjung-song
1 ktm-LOC come-CONV year five go-PST
'Five years have passed/gone since I came to Nepal.'

5. nga hjambu-la hong-di lo nga pi-song
1 KTM-LOC come-CONV year five pass-PST
'I have spent five years in Nepal.'

Also note this is ok:

nga hjambu-la lo nga pi-song
1 KTM-LOC year five pass-PST
'I have spent five years in Nepal' (no converb)

and this too:

nga hjambu-la lo nga the-bayin
1 KTM-LOC year five stay-PST
'I have stayed in Nepal for five years.'

6. nga hjambu-la lo nga the-kojoe
1 KTM-LOC year five stay-NPST
'I will spend five years in Nepal.'

nga hjambu-la lo nga the ko-tshung
1 KTM-LOC year 1 stay remain-NPST
'I will spend five years in Nepal.'

Note: pi 'spend' does not work here.

7. NOT ELICITED for some reason: 'I will become 40 years old next year.'

juk 'abandon, throw away (for good)' vs. shja 'leave for awhile'

8. di mi-ki di pomo-la juk-song
PROX man-ERG PROX woman-DAT/PAT abandon-PST
'The man abandoned the woman.'

Note: -ki and -la are necessary

9. di pitsa-ki di bol-la juk-song
PROX boy-ERG PROX ball-DAT/PAT abandon-PST
'The boy abandoned the ball.'

Note: -ki and -la are necessary

10. di kjobu-ki di rhoko-la juk-song
PROX dog-ERG PROX bone-DAT/PAT abandon-PST
'The dog abandoned the bone.'

Note: -ki and -la are necessary

Note, I also was able to elicit: nga-ki juk-bayin 1-ERG abandon-PST 'I abandoned (it/him/her)'
and this is ok too: di kjobu-ki juk-song 'The dog abandoned it' (see ex. 28-29)

11. di mi-ki hodi pomo-la juk-kere
PROX man-ERG DIST woman-DAT/PAT abandon-NPST
'The man will abandon the woman.'

Note: -ki and -la are necessary

12. di pitsa-ki di bol-la juk-kere
PROX boy-ERG PROX ball-DAT/PAT abandon-NPST
'The boy will abandon the ball.'

13. di kjobu-ki di rhoko-la juk-kere
PROX dog-ERG PROX bone-DAT/PAT abandon-NPST
'The dog will abandon the bone.'

14. tang nga-ki hodi tshoe-ko tharingbu juk-ba
yesterday 1-ERG DIST book-DEF throw abandon-PST
'I threw the book away yesterday.'

Note: -ki necessary, but no -la marking on 'book'; Sangdo says that -ko is necessary, however

15. tang di pitsa-ki hodi tshoe-ko tharingbu juk-song
yesterday PROX boy-ERG DIST book-DEF throw abandon-PST
'Yesterday the boy threw the book away.'

Note: -ki necessary, but no -la marking on 'book'; Sangdo says that -ko is necessary

16. ngato nga-ki di tshoe-ko tharingbu juk-keyin
tomorrow 1-ERG PROX book-DEF throw abandon-NPST
'Tomorrow I will throw the book away.'

Note: -ki necessary, but no -la marking on 'book'; Sangdo says that -ko is necessary

From here, I was trying to see if juk 'abandon' can also be used with 'forget', so there are two options for some of the numbered examples--one with le 'forget' and one with

17. tang nga-ki di tshoe-ko bas-ki kjap-la le-song
yesterday 1-ERG PROX book-DEF bus-GEN behind-LOC leave-PST
'Yesterday I left the book behind in the bus.'

Also ok:

ngaki tshoe temba tshe-di bus-la le-song

1-ERG book forget do-CONV bus-LOC leave-PST
'Forgetting, I left the bok on the bus.'

-ki is necessary in both cases

18. ngato nga-ki tshoe-ko bas-ki kjap-la le-sukeyin
tomorrow 1-ERG book-DEF bus-GEN behind-LOC leave-NPST
'Tomorrow I will leave the book behind on the bus.'

And this is also ok:

ngato nga-ki tshoe-ko bas-la themba tshe-keyin
tomorrow 1-ERG book-DEF bus-LOC forget do-NPST
'Tomorrow I will forget the book on ths bus.'

-ki is necessary in both cases

19. nga-ki pitsa-la nga-ki ama-jomla shja-ba
1-ERG son-PAT/DAT 1-GEN mother-COMIT leave-PST
'I left my son with my mother (for awhile).'

Note: both -ki and -la are necessary

I was able to elicit: nga-ki shja-ba 1-ERG leave-PST, but Sangdo also wondered 'what did you leave?'

20. nga-ki nga-ki pitsa-la nga-ki ama-jomla shja-keyin
1-ERG 1-GEN son-PAT/DAT 1-GEN mother-COMIT leave-NPST
'I will leave my son with my mother (for awhile).'

Note: there are three -ki markers, and they are all required, as is -la

21. nga-ki kho-la juk-ba
1-ERG 3-PAT/DAT leave-PST
'I will leave/abandon him.'

Note: -ki and -la are necessary

22. tang nga-ki Tanga tong tsik ama-la juk-ba
yesterday 1-ERG money thousand one mother-LOC abandon-PST
'I left Rs 1000 with my mother.'

Note: -ki and -la are necessary

23. ngato nga-ki Tanga tong tsik ama-la juk-keyin

tomorrow 1-ERG money thousand one mother-LOC abandon-NPST
'Tomorrow I will leave Rs 1000 with my mother.'

Note: -ki and -la are necessary

24. ngato nga-ki ama-la Tanga juk-keyin
tomorrow 1-ERG mother-LOC money abandon-NPST
'Tomorrow i will leave the money with my mother.'

Note: -ki and -la are necessary

25. tang nga-ki Tanga ama-la juk-bayin
yesterday 1-ERG money mother-LOC abandon-PST
'I left the money with my mother yesterday.'

Note: -ki and -la are necessary

26. tang nga-ki Tanga yuk-ba
yesterday 1-ERG money abandon-PST
'I left the money yesterday.'

Note that -ki is necessary, but in this case -la is not accepted

27. ngato nga-ki Tanga juk-keyin
tomorrow 1-ERG money abandon-NPST
'I will leave the money tomorrow.'

Note that -ki is necessary, but in this case -la is not accepted

28. nga-ki tang di juk-bayin
1-ERG yesterday PROX abandon-PST
'I left it yesterday.'

Again, Note that -ki is necessary, but in this case -la is not accepted

29. ngato nga-ki di-la juk-keyin
tomorrow 1-ERG PROX-LOC abandon-NPST
'Tomorrow I will leave it.'

Here, both -ki and -la have both become necessary again