

## **ghjap 'strike, affect'**

1. nga-ki tsjoktsa-la ghjap-pa  
1-ERG table-LOC/PAT strike-PST  
'I struck the table.'

Note: -ki and -la required

2. nga-ki kjobu-la ghjap-pa  
1-ERG dog-LOC/PAT strike-PST  
'I struck the dog.'

Note: -ki and -la required

3. di pomo-ki hoti mi-la gjap-song  
PROX woman-ERG DIST person-LOC/PAT strike-PST  
'The woman struck the man.'

Note: -ki and -la required

4. di pomo(-ki) lhakpa-ki hoti mi-la ghjap-song  
PROX woman(-ERG) hand-ERG PROX person-LOC/PAT strike-PST  
'The woman struck the man with her hand.'

Note that -ki on 'woman' is optional, but others are necessary

5. di sholo-ki hjul-la ghjap-song  
PROX landslide-ERG village-LOC strike-PST  
'The landslide struck the village.'

Note: -ki and -la required

Note: I also tried to elicit this:  
di sholo-ki ghjap-song  
He did not really like it--it's better when the object is present

6. lungmar-ki khjuk-di thobak-di khangba-la khjap-song  
lightning doing.this-CONV doing.that-CONV house-LOC strike-PST  
'The lightning struck the house.'

Note: -ki and -la required

Note: I also tried to elicit this:  
di lungmar khjap-song  
He did not really like it

7. ngato nga-ki tsoktsi-la ghjap-kere (ghjap-keyin)  
tomorrow 1-ERG table-LOC strike-NPST  
'Tomorrow I will strike the table.'

Note: -ki and -la required

8. ngato nga-ki kjubu-la ghjap-kere (ghjap-keyin)  
tomorrow 1-ERG dog-LOC/PAT strike-NPST  
'Tomorrow I will strike the dog.'

Note: -ki and -la required

9. ngato di pomo-ki hoti mi-la ghjap-kere  
tomorrow PROX woman-ERG DIST man-LOC/PAT strike-NPST  
'Tomorrow the woman will strike the man.'

Note: -ki and -la required

10. ngato di pomo(-ki) hlapa-ki hoti mi-la ghjap-kere  
tomorrow PROX woman(-ERG) DIST man-LOC/PAT strike-NPST  
'Tomorrow the woman will strike the man with her hand.'

Note: the first ERG -ki is optional, but the second -ki on 'hand' and -la required

11. ngato sholo-ki hjul-la ghjap-kere  
tomorrow landslide-ERG village-LOC strike-NPST  
'Tomorrow the landslide will strike the village.'

Note: -ki and -la required

12. ngato lungmar-ki thobak-di thobak-di khangba-la khjap-kere  
tomorrow lightning-ERG doing.this-CONV doing.that-CONV house-LOC strike-NPST  
'Tomorrow the lightning will strike the house.'

Note: -ki and -la required

**kjalghjap 'swim' (look at these examples in the context of 'jump')**

13. di ngja-ki tshju-la kjalghjap-song  
PROX fish-ERG water-LOC swim-PST  
'The fish swam in the water.'

Note: -ki and -la required

14. di kjobu-ki tshju-la kjalghjap-song  
PROX dog-ERG water-LOC swim-PST  
'The dog swam in the water.'

Note: -ki and -la required

15. di pitsa-ki tshju-la kjalghjap-song  
PROX boy-ERG water-LOC swim-PST  
'The boy swam in the water.'

16. tang nga(-ki) kjalghjap-pa  
yesterday 1-ERG swim-PST  
'Yesterday I swam'

-ki is optional here

17. ngato nga-ki kjalghap-kere (kjalghap-keyin)  
tomorrow 1-ERG swim-NPST  
'Tomorrow I will swim.'

Note: Sangdo seems to prefer -ki here, although he says it would not surprise him to learn that Gyalsumdo speakers would drop it in casual/fast speech.

18. di ngja-ki tshju-la kjalghjap-kere  
PROX fish-ERG water-LOC swim-NPST  
'The fish will swim in the water.'

Note: Sangdo also prefers -ki here, as in #17

19. di kjobu-ki ngato tshju-la kjalghjap-kere  
PROX dog-ERG tomorrow water-LOC swim-NPST  
'The dog will swim in the water tomorrow.'

Note: Sangdo also prefers -ki here, as in #17, 18

20. ngato di pitsa-ki tshju-la kjalghjap-kere  
tomorrow PROX boy-ERG water-LOC swim-NPST  
'Tomorrow the boy will swim in the water.'

Note: Sangdo also prefers -ki here, as in #17-19

21. ngato di kjobu-ki kjalghjap-kere  
tomorrow PROX dog-ERG swim-NPST  
'Tomorrow the dog will swim.'

Note: -ki is necessary

22. ngato di pitsa-ki kjalghjap-kere  
tomorrow PROX boy-ERG swim-NPST  
'Tomorrow the boy will swim.'

Note: -ki is necessary

**kja 'cause to float away, carry someone/sthg (away)' but note: it is not simply intransitive 'float' (see below examples)**

24. di sholo-ki di khangpa-la tharingbu kja-song  
PROX landslide-ERG PROX house-LOC far carry-PST  
'The landslide carried the house away.'

Note: -ki and -la are necessary

25. di kuma-ki Tanga tharingbu kher-song  
PROX thief-ERG money far take-PST  
'The thief took the money away.'

Note that Sangdo does not accept 'kja' in this case--he accepts only kher which means 'a human takes something away'

26. di tsangbu-ki seltam tharingbu kja-song  
PROX river-ERG bottle far carry-PST  
'The river carried the bottle away.'

Note: -ki and -la are apparently necessary, although the first time we elicited it, Sangdo left -la off of seltam 'bottle'

I tried to elicit kja 'carry' intransitively, as in 'float', but these were not acceptable:

\*di seltam kja-song  
PROX bottle carry-PST  
'The bottle floated'

\*di tsibi tsangbu-la kja-song  
PROX bird river-LOC carry-PST  
'The bird floated on the river.' (doesn't matter if bird is alive or dead, by the way)

\*di Tuku tshju-la kja-song  
PROX child water-LOC carry-PST  
'The child floated in the water.'

In the 2 cases (bird, child), Sangdo only accepts 'swim-PST' kjalghjap-song, and both 'bird' and 'child' get ergative:

di tsibi-ki tsangbu-la kjalghjap-song  
PROX bird-ERG river-LOC swim-PST  
'The bird floated/swam in the river.'

di Tuku-ki tshju-la kjalghjap-song  
PROX child-ERG water-LOC swim-PST  
'The child floated/swam in the water.'

Here is how 'float' can be used, however:

bottle(-la) tshju-ki kja-song  
bottle(-LOC/PAT) water-ERG float/carry-PST  
'The bottle floated in the water' (lit. 'the water caused or did such that the bottle floated')

and

mi(-la) tshju-ki kja-song  
person(-LOC/AT) water-ERG float/carry-PST  
'The person floated in the water.' (lit. 'the water caused or did such that the person floated.')

In these last two cases, -ki ERG is required, and -la is optional

How do you like THEM apples??!!