

Gurung structures for elicitation 3

The following examples are for Gurung texts, but I need some extra information about the sentences to be able to code them in the database.

- (1) Otar_M2 006 (ELANbeg 00:00:17.610)
dərdza adzu dərdza phjaibo na
flag that flag ?? DM
'(It) has held the flags.'

I need to know more accurately what this sentence means. It looks as though the verb could be nominalised.

What is the subject of this verb? Is it intransitive or transitive. If it is transitive, what is the object?

What does it mean to 'hold the flags'? Does it mean they are attached to the chorten?

Could you elicit (or ask Ekmaya to elicit) some other sentences that contain this verb so that we can find out its semantics?

- (2) Otar_M2 008 (ELANbeg 00:00:24.480)
tsə-ri ʃirori nanokja nəse səmmə pudza lə-i tsi-mo
here-LOC ?? morning night up.to prayer do-PFV finish-NPST
'The worshipping is finished that begins from the morning.'

In this sentence, I need to know what *ʃirori* means and what the subjects of 'do prayer' and 'finish' are. There doesn't appear to be a noun phrase here that resembles 'the worshipping'.

Is *ʃirori* a noun with locative case? Could it be the subject of 'do prayer'?

Would a better translation into English be:

They pray from morning to night in here. Its finished (now).

Or, do 'do' and 'finish' share the same subject?

(3) Otar_M2 020 (ELANbeg 00:01:04.240)

tsə-ri təna tsəjõ karekrəm the mi se-ba
here-LOC ?? ?? program 3.PL person kill-NMLZR

mi si-le bibahə tə-le
person die-COND marriage be.able-COND

'This becomes the venue of all sorts of programs, such as when (people) die, or marry.'

I'm not able to work out how the first part of the gloss relates to this translation. There doesn't seem to be any mention of 'venue'.

- (i) In this sentence, is *təna* the verb become + *na*?
- (ii) Is *tsəjõ*, the demonstrative *tsə* 'here' + *jõ* 'get'?
- (iii) What are these suffixes?
- (iv) Does *mi seba* mean 'dead person' or 'murdered person'?
- (v) What role do *the* and *mi seba* play in the sentence?

What are the two words that are unglossed (marked with ??) in the examples below?

(4) Otar_M2 020 (ELANbeg 00:01:23.130)

tsə-ri təmu bahek əru dzatərbəe mi are
here-LOC Gurung ?? other ?? person NEG.COP

'No other castes other than Gurungs are here.'

(5) Otar_M2 021 (ELANbeg 00:01:29.290)

tsərkja ŋəe se- bəe tã teno khetipati lə-mu
thing 1.SG.ERG know-NMLZR what ?? agriculture do-COP.NPST

'The other thing I know is that (people) grow crops.'

(6) Otar_M2 022 (ELANbeg 00:01:32.180)

kəti tsə-re mi-məe səkəri nokəri lə-mu
many here-LOC person-DISC ?? ?? do-COP.NPST

'Some people in this village are also engaged in government jobs.'

(6) Otar_M2 026 (ELANbeg 00:01:47.520)
teno bəsai sərαι tə-i ja-i-bu ja-i-bu
?? ?? ?? become-PFV go-SEQ-NMLZR go-SEQ-NMLZR
'Many have settled (to another place)'

(6) Otar_M2 026 (ELANbeg 00:02:12.270)
toso ŋi sīdo tho lə a-jo-bə-i hisab mo
now 1.PL tree fell/cut do NEG-get-NMLZR-PRF ?? COP.NPST
'There is a provision that we are not allowed to fell trees.'