Appendix 1

List of Metaphorical extensions

1. kal ‘send (a message, letter, package etc.)’ (LED: RN)
   ɳas kʰaŋbaa pene kalspin
   I-erg home-dat money send-pst
   ‘I have sent money to home.’

1.1 ‘load (on a person’s or animal’s back, or in truck etc.)’ (LED: RN)
   kʰos steka jin kalduk
   he-erg horse-on wood send-v.be
   ‘He is loading woods on the horse.’

1.2 ‘put something on the fire to boil’ (LED: RN)
   tʃe zaŋsbu tʰapika kalduk
   tea-gen vessel hearth-on send-v.be
   ‘The tea vessel is on the hearth.’

1.3 ‘impose (taxes, an oath etc.)’ (LED: RN)
   gjavos mi tʃaŋmaa tʰal kals
   king-erg person all-dat tax send-pst
   ‘The king has imposed tax to all people.’
2. k'ok ‘turn, bend (e.g. a vehicle)’ (LED: RN)

buspo k'okpikanagokspa k'oks
bus curve-abl quickly turn-pst
‘The bus turned quickly from the curve.’

2.1 ‘say in a distorted way, twist the truth’ (LED: RN)

khos spera k'okse tanbo mazers
he-erg talk turn truth neg-say-pst
‘He has twisted the truth.’

3. ŭam ‘spread’ (LEUD: AH)

amas ŭina lut ŭamduk
mother-erg field-dat manure spread-v.be
‘The mother is spreading manure in the field.’

3.1 ‘distribute’ (LEUD: AH)

khos misaga pene ŭamduk
he-erg person-pl-dat money spread-v.be
‘He is distributing money for the people.’

3.2 ‘scatter’ (LEUD: AH)
naŋpianŋ tʃalaksak aŋodiŋoa ʃamsduk
room-in thing-pl there-here spread-v.be
‘Things are scattered here and there in the room.’

3.3 ‘water (on ground, floor etc.)’ (Additional)
kʰimsa mazdua sŋanla tʃʰu ʃom
garbage neg-collect before water spread
‘Water (the floor) before sweeping.’

4. ʃkjanŋ ‘stretch, extend’ (LED: RN)
kambalpo tʃarpeka ʃkjanŋ
blanket bed-on stretch
‘Stretch the blanket on the bed.’

4.1 ‘go straight’ (LED: RN)
dirinŋ na kʰaŋba mandukpa ʃkjanet
today I home neg-stay stretch-fut
‘Today I will go straight without staying at home.’

5. skam ‘dry out, be dried’ (LED: RN)
goslaksak daraŋ masksamuk
cloth-pl still neg-dry-pst
‘The cloths have still not dried.’

5.1 ‘(of trees and plants) to die’ (LED: RN)

\[\text{tš}^{h}u \text{ metpa ltšaŋma skamsuk}\]

water lack of tree dry-pst
‘The tree has died due to the lack of water.’

5.2 ‘lose weight, become thin’ (LED: RN)

\[\text{kho naniŋ basaŋ skamsuk}\]

he last year compare dry-pst
‘He has become thin compare to last year.’

6. \text{skaŋ} ‘fill’ (LEUD: AH)

\[\text{ŋas bodolpiaŋ tš}^{h}u \text{ skaŋspin}\]

I-erg bottle-in water fill-pst
‘I filled water in the bottle.’

6.1 ‘fill in (e.g. a form)’ (LED: RN)

\[\text{ezami faram skaŋspina}\]

exam-gen form fill-pst-Q
‘Did (you) fill up the exam form?’

6.2 ‘deposit (e.g. money in bank)’ (LED: RN)
I have deposited one thousand rupees in the bank.

You are carrying lots of money in the wallet.

The room is full of garbage.

Twenty people have submitted forms for exam.

He lost his purse.
‘He lost (his) purse.’

7.1 ‘go out and see somebody off’ (LED: RN)

\[ k^h o ~ a m a ~ s ^J a l b a ~ t ^J e n u k \]

he mother lose-to go-v.be

‘He is going to see off (his) mother.’

7.2 ‘spend (time, one’s life etc.)’ (LED: RN)

\[ k^h o ~ n a n t s h a n s n a n ~ n a m p o ~ m i t s ^h e ~ s ^J a l m i t ^h u p \]

he family-gen with life lose-neg-able

‘He may not be able to spend (his) life with family.’

7.3 ‘deliver’ (LED: RN)

\[ d ^J a k p a ~ j i g e ~ s ^J a l b a ~ m a j o n s \]

postman letter lose-to neg-come-pst

‘The postman did not come to deliver the letter.’

8. \[ s ^J i l \] ‘bend’ (LEUD: AH)

\[ l t ^J a n m e ~ j a l d ^J a k p o ~ s k i l ~ k ^h o n \]

tree-gen branch bend bring

‘Bend the branches of the tree.’

8.1 ‘stop something (vehicle)’ (LEUD: AH)
baspo dika rdzaʃik skil dʒudʒu
bus here a moment bend please
‘Please stop the bus here for a moment.’

8.2 ‘collect water in a pond’ (LEUD: AH)
ŋas rdziɲiaŋ tʃʰu skilspin
I-erg pond-in water bend-pst
‘I have collected water in the pond.’

8.3 ‘keep (e.g. goats/sheep) at one place’ (Additional)
tʃʰarpa tanʃsana raluksam ltsaŋjogga skilspin
rain give-when goat-sheep-pl tree-under-in bend-pst
‘The goats/sheep were kept under the tree when (it was) raining.’

9. skɬuk ‘vomit’ (LED: RN)
ŋa basiaŋ skɬuks
I bus-in vomit-pst
‘I vomited in the bus.’

9.1 ‘(of pens, pipes etc.) to leak, spew’ (LED: RN)
spaɡuiɲna naktsa skɬugduk
pen-abl ink vomit-v.be
‘The ink is leaking from the pen.’

10. sk^{jet} ‘extend, make longer’ (LED: RN)

k^{ho}nis rtsikpa sk^{jet}ttsuk

they-erg wall extend-pst

‘They have extended the wall.’

10.1 ‘postpone’ (LED: RN)

ekzami 3ak sk^{jut}ttsuk

exam-gen date extend-pst

‘The exam date has been postponed.’

11. skum ‘contract or pull back’ (LEUD: AH)

seka duktsana ka^nba skum

ground-on sit-while leg pull back

‘Pull back the legs while sitting on the ground.’

11.1 ‘reduce’ (LEUD: AH)

rtsiksm^no a^noa skums k^{h^j}er

foundation stone there pull back take

‘Reduce the foundation stone (from other side).’
11.2 ‘change (a date or time) to make it earlier or shorter’ (LED: RN)

kʰarlen taŋtʃasi ʒakpo skumspin

construction give-for date pull back-pst

‘The date for construction has been made shorter.’

11.3 ‘fold (e.g. mattress, table etc.)’ (Additional)

stant sak skums tʰen

mattress-pl pull back remove

‘Fold the mattresses and removed.’

12. sḵjœ ‘be born or to give birth’ (LEUD: AH)

palmoa pʰrug u skekisduk

palmo-dat child born-incep-v.be

‘Palmo is about to give birth to a child.’

12.1 ‘sprout (seed)’ (LEUD: AH)

paṭak sḵjænse ltʃænma maŋbo kesuk

root spread-pp tree many born-pst

‘Having spread the roots, many trees have grown.’

12.2 ‘rise (e.g. feeling) (LED: RN)

bome dunla dukna tʃʰakspa sketʃan
girl-gen near-loc sit-cond attachment born-fut
‘Attachment will rise if (you) sit near a girl.’

12.3 ‘emerge (e.g. teeth of a baby)’ (LED: RN)
ŋi pʰruga so skesuk
my child-dat teeth born-pst
‘Teeth have emerged to my baby.’

12.4 ‘grow (e.g. hair)’ (Additional)
kʰo rgase šagar maŋbo skesuk
he old-pp hair-white many grow-pst
‘Having grown old, many gray hairs have grown (on his head).’

13. skol ‘boil’ (LEUD: AH)
kʰos tʰapika tʃʰu skolduk
he-erg hearth-on water boil-v.be
‘He is boiling water on the hearth.’

13.1 ‘cook’ (LEUD: AH)
diriŋ pʰitoga kʰardʒi kʰeraŋis skol
today evening-in food you-erg boil
‘Today you cook food in the evening.’

13.2 ‘prepare tea’ (Additional)
amas sŋamona tŋa skols
mother-erg morning-in tea prepare-pst
‘The mother is prepared tea in the morning.’

14. kʰʌŋ ‘be able to calm, be in control’ (LED: RN)

abaa prugu makʰuks
father-dat child neg-control-pst
‘The father could not control the child.’

14.1 ‘be able to bend, be flexible’ (LED: RN)

kʰo berka pramo makʰuks
he stick thin neg-control-pst
‘He could not bend the thin stick.’

14.2 ‘be attracted, be drawn to something’ (LED: RN)

kʰoa bomo makʰuks
he-dat girl neg-control-pst
‘He could not attract the girl.’

15. kʰjoŋ ‘bring’ (LED: RN)

tŋʰu gjokspa kʰjoŋ
water  fast   bring

‘Bring the water fast.’

15.1  ‘(of a vehicle) to come’ (LED: RN)

bas  kʰə joŋduk

bus   bring-v.be

‘Bus is coming.’

16.  tʰak  ‘(esp. of dough) to be thoroughly and properly mixed properly’ (LED: RN)

amaa bakzan da ron ma tʰaksuk

mother-dat dough still neg-mix-pst

‘The mother still could not mix the dough properly.’

16.1  ‘be able to articulate, be able to pronounce properly’ (LED: RN)

kʰoa spera tʰakspaminduk

he-dat talk mix-neg-v.be

‘He is not able to articulate properly.’

17.  tʰu  ‘wash, bathe’ (LED: RN)

ṇas daŋ goslak tʰuspin

I-erg yesterday cloths wash-pst

‘I have washed cloths yesterday.’
17.1 ‘develop (film)’ (LED: RN)

\[ k^h \text{eraṇis nak}^j a \ t^h \text{ua tāṅspina} \]

you-erg photo wash-dat give-pst-Q

‘Did you give the film for developing?’

17.2 ‘waste’ (LED: RN)

\[ t^j^h \text{onla kirmo rg}^) a \ t^h \text{us} \]

unnecessary rupees hundred wash-pst

‘Hundred rupees have been wasted unnecessary.’

18. \( t^h \text{uk} \) ‘quarrel, have discord’ (LED: RN)

\[ \text{nama na}^n \text{ makpa da}^n \ t^h \text{uksuk} \]

wife and husband yesterday discord-pst

‘The wife and husband have discorded.’

18.1 ‘crack, crumble, fall apart and down’ (LED: RN)

\[ \text{gonpe ṣtsikpa ṣnīŋbasak t}^h \text{ukse bute joŋsuk} \]

monastery-gen wall old-pl crumble fall come-pst

‘The old walls of the monastery had crumbled.’

19. \( gək \) ‘be blocked, be obstructed, be stopped’ (LED: RN)
dutṣik lam g��kspa gaksuk
this year road early block-pst
‘The road has been blocked early this year.’

19.1 ‘be choked up (with emotions), be frustrated’ (LED: RN)
kʰoa bugaks joṇse spera zer manan
he-dat block come talk say neg-able
‘He was not able to talk properly (because of emotion).’

19.2 ‘block food etc. in mouth’ (Additional)
kʰardʒi zatsana kʰeṇ ruspa gaks
food eat-while mouth-in born block-pst
‘A born got stuck in the mouth while having food.’

20. gเจl ‘fall, topple, fall over’ (LED: RN)
kʰo kʰandakna gเจl soŋ
he roof-abl fall went
‘He fell down from the roof.’

20.1 ‘lie down’ (LED: RN)
kʰo tʃarpeka gเจelduk
he bed-on fall-v.be
‘He is lying on the bed.’

21. rgjal ‘win’ (LEUD: AH)

ṇatṣa ṇiska dziṣe ṇa rgjal
we both fight I won

‘I won in the fight between two of us.’

21.1 ‘recover (from illness)’ (LEUD: AH)

dakṣa kʰo gjal a rgjaltsuk
now he fully win-pst

‘Now he has fully recovered.’

21.2 ‘be better’ (LEUD: AH)

ṭrasing baṣaṇ diring ḏona rgjal
tomorrow than today do-cond win

‘It is better to do today than tomorrow.’

22. rga ‘grow old’ (LED: RN)

kʰo rgasuk
he grow old-pst

‘He has grown old.’
22.1 ‘set (of the sun)

dirin nga gjo kspa rga

today sun early grow old-pst

‘Today the sun has set early.’

23. zgjur ‘change’ (LEUD: AH)

kho s tso kse zgjur

he-erg table change-pst

‘He changed the (position of) table.’

23.1 ‘translate’ (LEUD: AH)

kho nis na ph gpe t ja ma bo i nli s an sgjur

he-erg buddhist-gen text many english-into change-pst

‘He has translated many Buddhist texts into English.’

23.2 ‘turn’ (LED: RN)

kho s na r gja p zgjur

he-erg I-dat back change-pst

‘He turned his back to me.’

23.3 ‘change (one’s conversation point)’ (Additional)

kho s daksar an spera sgjur
he-erg  just now   talk   change-pst

‘He has just now changed (his) point.’

24. ṇu ‘cry, weep’ (LED: RN)

\[pʰru\,dən\,tsʰantsʰe\,ṇus\]

child yesterday night-whole cry-pst

‘The child cried whole night yesterday.’

24.1 ‘(of animal) to howl’ (LED: RN)

\[balaŋsak\,ṇuŋdak\]

cow-pl cry-v.be

‘The cows are howling.’

25. tʃad ‘cut, cut down’ (LED: RN)

\[kʰos\,ltʃaŋma\,tʃadduk\]

he-erg tree cut-v.be

‘He is cutting the tree.’

25.1 ‘divorce’ (LED: RN)

\[kʰos\,nama\,tʃat\,танsuk\]

he-erg wife cut give-pst
‘He has divorced (his) wife.’

26. tʃak ‘break, smash, split’ (LED: RN)

kʰos rgjami kore tʃaks
he-erg chinese cup break-pst

‘He broke the Chinese cup.’

26.1 ‘reduce (the price), give a discount’ (LED: RN)

papuba pene matʃaks
shoe-for money neg-break-pst

‘(They) did not discount for the shoe.’

27. tʃʰad ‘be cut’ (LEUD: AH)

ɬunpos base tartʃokspo tʃʰadtsuk
wind-erg due to prayer flag be cut-pst

‘The prayer flag is torn due to the wind.’

27.1 ‘stop’ (LEUD: AH)

jurbe tʃʰu tʃʰadtsuk
canal-gen water be cut-pst

‘The water of the canal has stopped.’
27.2 ‘be divorced’ (Additional)

.setEditable

my wife be cut went

‘My wife divorced (from me).’

27.3 ‘get disconnected (e.g. phone)’ (Additional)

spera taŋbi skila phone tʃhatson

talk give middle phone be cut-went

‘The phone got disconnected in the middle of the conversation.’

27.4 ‘stop (e.g. of rain, snow, wind etc.)’ (Additional)

tʃharpa daron matʃhattsuk

rain still neg-be cut-pst

‘The rain has still not stopped.’

28. tʃha ‘go’ (LEUD: AH)

ŋa ladaksla tʃhatʃan

I ladakh-loc go-fut

‘I will go to Ladakh.’

28.1 ‘become’ (LEUD: AH)

kho golak soŋlo
he head-shine went-said

‘It is said that he has become bald.’

28.2 ‘turn into’ (LED: RN)

kirim skuna rdoŋ karpo tṣʰatṣan

cream apply-cond face white go-fut

‘If (you) apply cream, (your) face will turn into white.’

28.3 ‘transform’ (LED: RN)

kʰardʒi maŋbo zana rgjakspa tṣʰatṣan

food lots of eat-cond fat go-fut

‘If (you) eat lots of food, (you) will become fat.’

28.4 ‘become cold’ (Additional)

tṣa gḍokspa thun ḏanmo tṣʰatṣan

tea quickly drink cold go-fut

‘The tea will become cold, have quickly.’

28.5 ‘go mad’ (Additional)

samlo maŋbo taŋna sṅonba tṣʰatṣan

think too much give-cond mad go-fut

‘If (you) think too much (you) will go mad.’

28.6 ‘freeze’ (Additional)

rgunla tṣʰua gans tṣʰatṣan
winter-loc water-dat ice go-fut

‘The water will be iced in winter.’

29. tʃ̃ʰuḍ ‘be inside’ (LEUD: AH)

ŋa busiaŋ matʃ̃ʰuḍ

I bus-in neg-be inside

‘I could not be inside the bus (because of rush).’

29.1 ‘fit’ (LEUD: AH)

kaŋba papuiŋ matʃ̃ʰuḍ

foot shoe-in neg-be inside

‘The feet did not fit into the shoe.’

29.2 ‘get a taste for something’ (LED: RN)

balaŋṣak kʰa tʃ̃ʰute zaktan ŋatʃi ŋiŋika ɟoŋduŋ

cow-pl mouth be inside daily our field-on come-v.be

‘The cows are coming to our field daily (as they started liking to graze).’

29.3 ‘get in’ (Additional)

ŋa sukuḷa matʃ̃ʰuḍ

I school-in neg-be inside

‘I did not get admission in the school.’
30. \textit{t}§\textsuperscript{hot} ‘be able to cut, be cuttable’ (LED: RN)

\begin{align*}
&\text{stari naŋ §iŋ mat§\textsuperscript{hot}} \\
&\text{axe with wood neg-able to cut}
\end{align*}

‘The wood was not able to cut with the axe.’

30.1 ‘be chewable’ (LED: RN)

\begin{align*}
&\text{ŋaa §a mat§\textsuperscript{hot}} \\
&\text{I-dat meat neg-able to cut}
\end{align*}

‘I was not able to chew the meat.’

30.2 ‘succeed, be successful’ (LED: RN)

\begin{align*}
&\text{k\textsuperscript{ho} las t\textsuperscript{oa} go mat§\textsuperscript{hot}} \\
&\text{he work do-dat head neg-able to cut}
\end{align*}

‘He could not succeed to do the work.’

30.3 ‘be completed and finish’ (LED: RN)

\begin{align*}
&\text{ŋat§aa las daroŋ mat§\textsuperscript{hot}} \\
&\text{we-dat work still neg-able to cut}
\end{align*}

‘We still could not finish the work.’

31. ḏgar ‘stick to’ (LEUD: AH)

\begin{align*}
&\text{ŋas nak§a rtsikpeka ḏgarspin}
\end{align*}
I-erg  picture  wall-on  stick-pst

‘I have sticked the picture on the wall.’

31.1  ‘infect, to spread disease’ (LEUD: AH)

smankʰaŋ  rtsampa  maborna  zurmo  dʒartʃan

hospital  clean  neg-keep-cond  disease  stick-fut

‘The disease will spread if the hospital is not clean.’

31.2  ‘be with’ (Additional)

bomonan  maŋbo  mandʒar

girl-with  much  neg-stick

‘Don’t be so close with girls.’

32. dʒoʳ  ‘receive’ (LED: RN)

kʰoa  jiŋe  madʒortsuk

he-dat  letter  neg-receive-pst

‘He has not received the letter.’

32.1  ‘have baby, be born’ (LED: RN)

kʰoa  butsʰa  dʒortsuk

she-dat  son  receive-pst

‘She has given birth to a son.’
33. nam ‘become weak’ (LEUD: AH)

khiri zukspo namšuk

your body weak-pst

‘Your body has become weak.’

33.1 ‘decline’ (LEUD: AH)

daksa đekeŋ koledʒ namšuk

now deccan college weak-pst

‘Deccan College has declined now.’

33.2 ‘decline (e.g. luck)’ (Additional)

tʃʰoš maʃʊna sonam namʃan

prayer neg-do-cond luck weak-fut

‘If prayer is not done the luck will decline.’

34. nuk ‘search by touch, feel around with the hand’ (LEUD: AH)

meṭudpo garḍak nuk

Match box where-v.be search

‘See where the match box is?’

34.1 ‘taste, take a taste’ (LEUD: AH)
’Taste whether the salt is enough in the food.’

34.2 ‘test’ (Additional)

‘Can I test the bicycle little bit?’

35.  ‘rub’ (LED: RN)

‘If (you) apply oil and rub the leg, the pain will be cured.’

35.1  ‘tan (leather), soften skin’ (LED: RN)

‘Father is softening the skin of the sheep.’

36.  ‘lay, put to bed, cause to sleep’ (LED: RN)
mother-erg child cause to sleep-v.be

‘The mother causes the child to sleep.’

36.1 ‘set in a warm place to ferment (e.g. chang, yoghurt etc.)’ (LED: RN)

kʰos oma sṅals

he-erg milk cause to sleep-pst

‘He kept the milk for fermentation.’

37. tap ‘put in’ (LEUD: AH)

kʰadʒian tʂʰa taspina

food-in salt put in-pst-Q

‘Did (you) put salt in the food?’

37.1 ‘plant seeds’ (LEUD: AH)

kʰos son tapduk

he-erg seed put in-v.be

‘He is planting the seeds.’

37.2 ‘pray and wish’ (Additional)

ŋas sɲiɲa sowasmonlam taspin

I-erg heart-abl prayer put in-pst

‘I have prayed from heart.’

37.3 ‘pinch’ (Additional)
kʰos ɳaa tʃurut taps
he-erg I-dat pinch put in-pst
‘He pinched me.’

37.4  ‘bite (by insect, dog etc.)’ (Additional)
kʰis ɳaa so taps
dog-erg I-dat teeth put in-pst
‘The dog has bitten me.’

37.5  ‘patch (on shoe, dress etc.)’ (Additional)
ŋas papua ɬanba tapspin
I-erg shoe-dat patch put in-pst
‘I have patched the shoe.’

38. tu ‘pick’ (LEUD: AH)
amas pʰrugui ɬoeəna ʃik tuinuk
mother-erg child-gen head-abl lice pick-v.be
‘The mother is picking lice from the child’s head.’

38.1  ‘gather, collect’ (LEUD: AH)
ŋas ɲimatsʰere tʃuli tuspin
I-erg day-whole apricot pick-pst
‘I have gathered apricots whole day.’

38.2 ‘pluck’ (LED: RN)

\[
\text{ts}^\text{hodme lomasak kulea tus } k^\text{ho}\text{jøŋ}
\]

vegetable-gen leaf-pl slowly pick bring

‘Pluck the leaves of the vegetable slowly and bring.’

38.3 ‘collect dung (of cows, goat, sheep etc.)’ (Additional)

\[
\text{amas } \text{šilaŋ tuinuk}
\]

mother-erg dung pick-v.be

‘Mother is collecting dung.’

39. tul ‘pound, soften, pulverize’ (LED: RN)

\[
\text{abas pakspa tulduk}
\]

father-erg skin soften-v.be

‘Father is softening the skin.’

39.1 ‘vanquish, control (e.g. an evil spirit)’ (LED: RN)

\[
k^\text{hoŋis rdut tuls}
\]

he-erg evil soften-pst

‘He (hon.) has controlled the evil.’

40. tum ‘wrap’ (LEUD: AH)
ɖaŋmodak go tum
cold-v.be head wrap

‘It is cold, wrap (your) head.’

40.1 ‘act, play a part in a drama’ (LEUD: AH)

ŋa ɖameŋ ɡja-po tumspīn
I drama-in king wrap-pst

‘I have acted as a king in the drama.’

40.2 ‘cover’ (Additional)

ri kʰas tumsuk
mountain snow-erg wrap-pst

‘The mountain has been covered with snow.’

40.3 ‘cover face with traditional mask’ (Additional)

ŋa losartsana apuluk tumspīn
I new year-during mask wrap-pst

‘I covered (face) with mask during New Year.’

41. ʂtup ‘cut into pieces, chop up, mince, dice’ (LED: RN)

amas tsʰodma ʂtups
mother-erg vegetable cut-pst
‘Mother has cut the vegetables.’

41.1 ‘make into small pieces (e.g. skyu)’ (LED: RN)

kʰon tʂʰaŋma skj u ʂtubənuk

they all-erg thumb-pressed pasta cut-v.be

‘All of them are making the thumb press pasta.’

41.2 ‘cut (long hair) short’ (LED: RN)

kʰiri ʂa ʂtup

your hair cut

‘Cut your hair.’

42. tʰam ‘hold, hold firmly, hold on to, grasp’ (LED: RN)

kʰos pik jokpoa tʰamsduk

he-erg bolt-dat hold-v.be

‘He is holding the bolt (of the door).’

42.1 ‘(dogs, insects) to bite, sting’ (LED: RN)

kʰoni kʰis ŋaa tʰams

they-gen dog-erg I-dat hold-pst

‘Their dog has bitten me.’
43. tʰuk ‘meet’ (LED: RN)

ŋa pʰama tʰukpa tʃʰet

I parents meet-to go-fut

‘I am going to meet (my) parents.’

43.1 ‘reach on the telephone’ (LED: RN)

kʰo naŋ daŋ pʰonika tʰuk

he with yesterday phone-on met

‘Yesterday (I) I met him over him.’

43.2 ‘touch’ (LED: RN)

ŋi lakpa kʰoe goa tʰuk

my hand he-gen head-dat meet

‘My hand touched his head (unintentionally).’

44. tʰuŋ ‘drink’ (LED: RN)

kʰos tʃʰu tʰuŋduk

he-erg water drink-v.be

‘He is drinking water.’

44.1 ‘smoke (tobacco, cigarette)’ (LED: RN)

kʰos sigret maŋbo tʰuŋduk
he-erg cigarette lots of drink-v.be

‘He is smoking a lot.’

45. tʰ'en ‘pull’ (LEUD: AH)

zgo pʰi lokna tʰ'en

door outside-abl pull

‘Pull the door from outside.’

45.1 ‘subtract’ (LEUD: AH)

rgj’en na niʃu tʰenna rgj’atʃu lus

hundred-abl twenty pull-cond eighty remain

‘Eighty remains if twenty is subtract from hundred.’

45.2 ‘take away’ (LEUD: AH)

tʃoktsekana kore tʰ'en

table-abl cup pull

‘Take away the cup from the table.’

45.3 ‘breath’ (Additional)

ŋe ranṭi is uks riŋbo tʰ'en

you-erg breath long pull

‘You take long breath.’
46. tʰoŋ ‘see’ (LED: RN)

ţiwi tʰoŋduga

television see-v.be-Q

‘Can you see the television?’

46.1 ‘be visible, look (a certain way or like something)’ (LED: RN)

kʰo ladakspa tsoks tʰoŋduk

he ladakh-person like see-v.be

‘He looks like a Ladakhi.’

47. dul ‘be softened, become soft (i.e. leather, hard ground)’ (LEUD: AH)

kʰoa ɫokpa dul

he-dat goat skin soft

‘The goat skin is softened by him.’

47.1 ‘calm (the mind)’ (LEUD: AH)

zgom kʰapna səms dultʃan

meditation do-cond mind soft-fut

‘The mind will become calm if (you) meditate.’
48. textTheme ‘scrape, scratch, rub abrasively, abrade’ (LED: RN)

kʰoṣ kʰanɖakna kʰa ʈate pʰaŋduk

he-erg roof-abl snow scrape throw-v.be

‘He is scraping the snow from the roof and throwing.’

48.1  ‘gnaw, eat (tough or dried meat)’ (LED: RN)

kʰoṣ ruspa ʈadduk

he-erg born scrape-v.be

‘He is gnawing the born.’

49. ʈi ‘ask’ (LED: RN)

kʰeranis kʰoa ʈi ṭispin

you-erg he-dat what ask-pst

‘What did you ask him?’

49.1  ‘propose marriage’ (LED: RN)

ŋas kʰoŋi bomo bakmaa ṭispin

I-erg they-gen girl marriage-dat ask-pst

‘I proposed their girl for marriage.’

50. ʈdan ‘grow up, mature, become full size’ (LED: RN)
kʰoṅi butsʰa ldantsuk
	hey-gen son grow up-pst

‘Their son has grown up.’

50.1 ‘become’ (LED: RN)

kʰo ḍakdar ldantsuk

he doctor grow up-pst

‘He has become a doctor.’

50.2 ‘be enough, be sufficient’ (LED: RN)

mi suma pene maldan

person three money neg-grow up

‘The money was not enough for two persons.’

51. zdam ‘bind’ (LEUD: AH)

kʰos ṣa riban naŋ ṇambo zdam

she-erg hair ribbon with together bind-pst

‘She bound her hair with a ribbon.’

51.1 ‘tie up’ (LEUD: AH)

zgo kaskʰanpo thakpa naŋ ṇambo zdam boŋ

door crack rope with together bind keep
‘Tie up the cracked door with a rope.’

51.2 ‘fasten’ (LEUD: AH)

\[ \eta s \ sk^1 \text{eraks } \text{\textasciitilde} \text{ante } \text{zdamspin} \]

I-erg belt tight bind-pst

‘I have fastened the belt tightly.’

51.3 ‘warn’ (Additional)

\[ \eta s \ ma^3 h^2 a \ zere \ h^3 \text{oa } \text{zdamspin} \]

I-erg neg-go tell he-dat bind-pst

‘I warned him telling not to go.’

51.4 ‘tight’ (Additional)

\[ \text{papua}^1 \text{\textasciitilde} h^1 \text{ba } \text{zdamse } \text{zurmo } \text{jo\textasciitilde} ndak} \]

shoe-in leg bind-pp pain come-v.be

‘(My) leg is paining because of the tight shoe.’

52. zdu ‘gather, collect’ (LEUD: AH)

\[ \eta s \ mi \ ts^1 \text{\textasciitilde} \text{a} \text{\textasciitilde} \text{mekana } \text{pene } \text{zduspin} \]

I-erg person all-abl money collect-pst

‘I have collected money from all people.’

52.1 ‘sweep, collect garbage’ (LEUD: AH)

\[ \eta s \ na\text{\textasciitilde} \text{ia}^1 \ h^1 \text{imsa } \text{zduspin} \]
I-erg room-in garbage collect-pst

‘I swept the room.’

52.2 ‘party’ (Additional)

ŋatʃas daŋ isun zduspin

we-erg yesterday party collect-pst

‘We had party yesterday (by contribution from each).’

52.3 ‘process of final prayer after the whole-day prayer’ (Additional)

ṭabasagis sonam zduinuk

monk-pl-erg fortune collect-v.be

‘The monks are doing the final prayer (conclusion of the prayer).’

53. zdum ‘collect, gather’ (LED: RN)

tʃulisak zdumse kʰjoŋ

apricot-pl collect-pp bring

‘Having collected, bring the apricots.’

53.1 ‘reconcile after a fight’ (LEUD: AH)

kʰos na naŋ ŋatʃi atʃo zdums

he-erg I and our brother collect-pst

‘He reconciled me and my brother.’

53.2 ‘conclude’ (LED: RN)
diɾiŋi tʃʰogdu dʒuk zdums
today-gen meeting end collect-pst
‘Today’s meeting has been concluded.’

53.3 ‘pack up the spread text’ (Additional)
tʃʰosposak ɡʃokspa zdum
text-pl quickly collect
‘Pack all the text.’

54. nan ‘press’ (LEUD: AH)
ŋas baṯan nanspin
I-erg button press-pst
‘I have pressed the button.’

54.1 ‘oppress or subdue (esp. demons by magic rituals)’ (LEUD: AH)
daŋ tʃʰanla ŋaa dʃes nans
yesterday night-in I-dat ghost-erg press-pst
‘Ghost oppressed me yesterday night.’

54.2 ‘step on’ (LED: RN)
kʰos butsikpika kaŋba nans
he-erg worm-on leg press-pst
‘He stepped on the worm.’

54.3 ‘run over’ (LED: RN)

\[ k^h_o \text{ basis nans} \]

he bus-erg press-pst

‘He ran over the bus.’

54.4 ‘make bricks’ (Additional)

\[ k^h_\text{o}_n\text{i}s \text{ pagbu nanduk} \]

they-erg brick press-v.be

‘They are making bricks.’

55. nup ‘sink, drown’ (LEUD: AH)

\[ k^h_o \text{ kulea t}^h_u\text{i}\text{a}_n\text{ }nup \]

he slowly water-in drowned

‘He slowly drowned in the water.’

55.1 ‘set (of sun, moon)’ (LEUD: AH)

\[ \text{\text{nima nupts}^h\text{ar}} \]

sun drown-already

‘The sun has already set.’

55.2 ‘unfit’ (Additional)

\[ k^h_\text{o}_e \text{ zukspo rasgospia}_n\text{ nupst}^h\text{enuk} \]
he-gen body shirt-in drown-go-v.be

‘His body sinks into the shirt.’

56. nor ‘make a mistake’ (LEUD: AH)

tiwa tanpo nor e disuk

question first mistake write-pst

‘I made a mistake in the first question.’

56.1 ‘mix things up’ (LEUD: AH)

tʃalak tʃʰaŋma nor tsuk

thing all mistake-pst

‘All things have mixed up

56.2 ‘confuse’ (LEUD: AH)

ŋa loks joŋtsana lam nor

I return come-while way mistake

‘I confused the way while coming back.’

57. non ‘catch up to’ (LEUD: AH)

ŋa losarla manon

I new year-dat neg-catch
‘I could not catch the new year.’

57.1 ‘catch (a bus etc.)

\[
\begin{aligned}
\text{keran} & \quad \text{basla} \\
\text{you} & \quad \text{bus-dat} \\
\text{catch-Q}
\end{aligned}
\]

‘Could you catch the bus?’

57.2 ‘be of a given age’ (LED: RN)

\[
\begin{aligned}
\text{bomo} & \quad \text{lo} \\
\text{tsog} & \quad \text{ad} \\
\text{nonna} & \quad \text{nama} \\
\text{tsoduk}
\end{aligned}
\]

girl age eighteen catch-cond marry do-v.be

‘The girls marry at the age of 18.’

58. per ‘sting, smart’ (LED: RN)

\[
\begin{aligned}
\text{kanbe} & \quad \text{sgma} \\
\text{perendak}
\end{aligned}
\]

gle-gen would sting-v.be

‘The wound of the leg is stinging.’

58.1 ‘be cold (of the extremities)’ (LED: RN)

\[
\begin{aligned}
\text{danmos} & \quad \text{lakpa} \\
\text{perendak}
\end{aligned}
\]

cold-erg hand sting-v.be

‘The hands are stinging due to cold.’
59. pok ‘unload’ (LED: RN)

\[
k^\text{ho}s \text{ basia} \text{na} \text{ d} \text{o} \text{l} \text{a} \text{ poks}
\]
he-erg bus-abl bag unload-pst

‘He has unloaded the bed from the bus.’

59.1 ‘take (a pot etc.) off the fire or gas flame’ (LED: RN)

\[
\eta \text{s} \text{ t}^\text{ha} \text{pikana} \text{ z} \text{a} \text{nsbu} \text{ poksp} \text{in}
\]
I-erg hearth-abl vessel unload-pst

‘I have taken off the vessel from the hearth.’

60. spup ‘roof’ (LED: RN)

\[
\text{n} \text{a} \text{m} \text{mo} \text{ } \eta \text{at} \text{ji} \text{ na} \text{m} \text{ somaa} \text{ t}^\text{ho} \text{k} \text{ spupt} \text{ja} \text{n}
\]
tomorrow our house new-dat ceiling roof-fut

‘We will roof our new house tomorrow.’

60.1 ‘ride on a horse, ride behind someone’ (LED: RN)

\[
k^\text{ho}s \text{ } \eta \text{a} \text{ st} \text{e} \text{k} \text{a} \text{ spups}
\]
he-erg I horse-on roof-pst

‘He has ridden me on horse (behind him).’

61. p^\text{ha}n ‘be beneficial, useful, helpful’ (LED: RN)
dakṣa pene sakna ściṇa pʰantʃan

now money save-cond later useful-fut

‘It will be useful later on if (we) save money now.’

61.1 ‘be cured, get better, recover (from illness)’ (LED: RN)

kʰiri goa zurmo pʰana

your head-dat pain useful-Q

‘Is your headache better now?’

61.2 ‘give birth, have a baby, deliver’ (LED: RN)

kʰos pʰantʃas kʰurduk

she-erg useful-to carry-v.be

‘She is pregnant.’

62. spar ‘ignite, light (a fire, candle etc.)’ (LEUD: AH)

ŋas mombati sparspin

I-erg candle ignite-pst

‘I have ignited the candle.’

62.1 ‘raise (prices, salary etc.)’ (LEUD: AH)

gormenis brasi rin spartsuk

government-erg rice-gen price ignite-pst
‘The Government has raised the price of the rice.’

62.2 ‘put up prayer flags’ (LED: RN)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{k}^\text{h} \text{os} & \quad \text{k}^\text{h} \text{and} \text{akpi} \text{k} & \quad \text{tart} \text{joks} & \quad \text{sparduk} \\
\text{he-erg} & \quad \text{roof-on} & \quad \text{prayer flag} & \quad \text{ignite-v.be}
\end{align*}
\]

‘He is putting up the prayer flags on the roof.’

62.3 ‘burn incent stick’ (Additional)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{n} & \quad \text{nas} & \quad \text{s} & \quad \text{namona} & \quad \text{n} & \quad \text{n} & \quad \text{s} & \quad \text{pos} & \quad \text{sparspin} \\
\text{I-erg} & \quad \text{morning} & \quad \text{room-in} & \quad \text{ incent} & \quad \text{ignite-pst}
\end{align*}
\]

‘I have burnt incent stick in the morning.’

63. spo ‘change’ (LEUD: AH)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{k}^\text{hiri} & \quad \text{goslak} & \quad \text{sospina} \\
\text{your} & \quad \text{dress} & \quad \text{change-pst-Q}
\end{align*}
\]

‘Did (you) change your dress?’

63.1 ‘transfer’ (LEUD: AH)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{n} & \quad \text{a} & \quad \text{daksa} & \quad \text{spose} & \quad \text{zanskarla} & \quad \text{jot} \\
\text{I} & \quad \text{now} & \quad \text{change-pp} & \quad \text{zanskar-in} & \quad \text{v.be}
\end{align*}
\]

‘Having transferred, I am in Zanskar now.’
64. pʰaŋ ‘throw’ (LEUD: AH)

ŋas polo aŋoa pʰaŋspin

I-erg ball there throw-pst

‘I have thrown the ball there.’

64.1 ‘abandon’ (LED: RN)

ŋas sikret pʰaŋspin

I-erg cigarette throw-pst

‘I quit smoking.’

64.2 ‘drop, let something fall off’ (LED: RN)

tʃalaksak pʰaŋin kʰjoŋduk

thing-pl throw-cont bring-v.be

‘Things are falling (off the truck) as it comes.’

64.3 ‘casting a vote’ (Additional)

ŋas voŋ pʰaŋspin

I-erg vote throw-pst

‘I have casted vote.’

64.4 ‘leave (e.g. wife)’ (Additional)

kʰos nama pʰaŋsuk

he-erg wife throw-pst
'He left (his) wife.'

65. pʰar ‘bounce’ (LEUD: AH)

polo rtsikpekana pʰar soŋ
ball wall-abl bounce went

‘The ball bounced off the wall.’

65.1 ‘beat (heart and pulse)’ (LEUD: AH)

ŋi sŋiŋ pʰarenŋak
my heart bounce-v.be

‘My heart is beating.’

65.2 ‘jump, hop’ (LED: RN)

pʰrugu tuktuŋ pʰarduk
child up-down bounce-v.be

‘The child is hopping up and down.’

65.3 ‘hike (of price, salary etc.)’ (Additional)

talo brasi rin pʰartsuk
this year rice-gen price bounce-pst

‘This year the price of the rice has been hiked.’

66. pʰi ‘wipe, wipe off, clean by wiping’ (LED: RN)
kʰos tʃoktse pʰis
he-erg table wipe-pst
‘He wiped the table.’

6.1 ‘pull out (hair)’ (LED: RN)
amas kʰoe gospu pʰis
mother-erg she-gen head-hair wipe-pst
‘The mother pulled out her hair.’

67. pʰiŋ ‘take out’ (LEUD: AH)
papuiaŋna kaŋba pʰiŋ
shoe-abl foot take out
‘Take out the foot from the shoe.’

67.1 ‘expel’ (LEUD: AH)
kʰo sukulna pʰɨŋsuk
he school-abl take out-pst
‘He has been expelled from the school.’

67.2 ‘bring out, publish’ (LEUD: AH)
kʰos kitap nis pʰɨŋsuk
he-erg book two take out-pst
‘He has published two books.’

67.3 ‘withdraw money (from bank)’ (Additional)

kʰos beŋiaŋna pene pʰiŋs

he-erg bank-abl money take out-pst

‘He withdrew money from the bank.’

67.4 ‘the process of taking out the corpse after necessary rituals by Buddhist monks’ (Additional)

tʃʰoça tshāre spu pʰiŋdʊk

prayer complete corpse take out-v.be

‘Having completed the prayer, the corpse is taking out.’

67.5 ‘declare result’ (Additional)

tʃuknįspi rizal ldza nisí ʃtiŋna pʰiŋtʃanlo

twelfth-gen result month two-gen after take out-fut-said

‘It is said that the result of twelfth class will be declared after two months.’

68. pʰud ‘take off (cloths)’ (LEUD: AH)

goslak g ölspa pʰud

cloth quickly take off

‘Take off the cloths quickly.’

68.1 ‘subtract’ (LEUD: AH)

nįʃuiŋna nis pʰudna tʃobg_adj lus
twenty-abl  two  take off-cond  eighteen  remain

‘Eighteen remains if two subtracts from twenty.’

68.2  ‘release (a prisoner, animal or tied things)’ (LED: RN)

ŋa dʒелаıñna thɛremɛrɛ pʰuds

I jail-abl  finally  take off-pst

‘Finally I have been released from the jail.’

68.3  ‘take out (e.g. to harvest potatoes)’ (LED: RN)

kʰon tʃaṃmas alu pʰudduk

they  all-erg  potato  take off-v.be

‘All of them are harvesting potatoes.’

68.4  ‘allow time to pass, spend time’ (LED: RN)

nas tʃʰutʃi  naʃtsʰaŋs  naŋ  namпо  pʰudspin

I-erg  holiday  family  with  together  take off-pst

‘I have spent the holiday with (my) family.’

68.5  ‘disrobe’ (Additional)

kʰos tæbe rtʃas pʰudtsuk

he-erg  monk-gen  dress  take off-pst

‘He has disrobed from monkhood.’

68.6  ‘let go (from school)’ (Additional)

pʰrugsak  sukulna  darøŋ  mapʰudtsuk
child-pl school-abl till neg-take off-pst

‘The children are still not being allowed to go from the school.’

68.7 ‘on (e.g. of radio, TV etc.)’ (Additional)

ri ri pʰut šnastʰul joŋkišduk

radio take off-on news come-incip-pr

‘Switch on the radio, the news is about to be broadcasted.’

69. pʰu ‘blow’ (LED: RN)

kʰos tʰapiŋ pʰu taps

he-erg hearth-in blow put-pst

‘He blew (puff of air) in the hearth.’

69.1 ‘play an instrument, esp. a wind instrument’ (LED: RN)

ŋas harip pʰuspin

I-erg instrument blow-pst

‘I played the musical instrument.’

70. pʰe ‘open’ (LEUD: AH)

zgo pʰese naŋa son

door open-pp room-in go
‘Having opened the door, go inside the room.’

70.1 ‘separate, divide, secede’ (LED: RN)

kʰonŋ niska dzinŋmo tṇḍuk pʰes

they both fight give-v.be open

‘Both of them are fighting, separate (them).’

70.2 ‘discriminate’ (LED: RN)

mirikṣi japʰes tṣoenuk

person-race-gen pair-open do-v.be

‘(They) are discriminating on the basis of human race.’

70.3 ‘select’ (LED: RN)

ganpo rgosnaŋ pʰese kʰer

whichever want open-pp take

‘Having selected, take whichever you want.’

70.4 ‘open an account in bank’ (Additional)

ŋas baṇjan akaun pʰespin

I-erg bank-in account open-pst

‘I have opened an account in the bank.’

71. pʰel ‘increase’ (LEUD: AH)

tshanla rgjamtsʰoe tʃʰu pʰeltsuk
night-in river-gen water increase-pst

‘The water of the river has increased in the night.’

71.1 ‘spread’ (LEUD: AH)

spera garunṣa pʰel soṣuk
talk everywhere increase go-pst

‘The issue has spread everywhere.’

71.2 ‘interest’ (Additional)

ŋi boŋi akaonpiaŋ kirmo rgaŋ a pʰeltsuk
my bank-gen account-in rupees hundred increase-pst

‘There has been an interest of hundred rupees in my bank account.’

72. pʰok ‘be struck, hit, injured by a blow’ (LEUD: AH)

ŋa basiaŋna bute pʰok

I bus-abl fall-pp injured

‘Having fallen from the bus, I got injured.’

72.1 ‘be affected by illness’ (LEUD: AH)

ŋaa daŋ tʃʰampa pʰok

I-dat yesterday cold injured

‘Yesterday I was affected by cold.’

72.2 ‘have one’s stomach upset (by a particular food)’ (LED: RN)
ṇas kʰardʒi ḏanmo zose ṭotpa  pʰok
I-erg food  cold  eat-pp  stomach-dat  injured
‘Having eaten the cold food, my stomach is upset.’

72.3 ‘be fined’ (LED: RN)
ṇa dzinḍa majoṅba tʃʰadpa  pʰok
I  class  neg-come  fine  injured
‘I got fine for not coming to the class.’

72.4 ‘get scolded’ (LED: RN)
amekana kʰa  pʰok
mother-abl  mouth  injured
‘I got scolded from mother.’

72.5 ‘get unexpected responsibility’ (Additional)
gonpe ṇerpa  kʰoa  pʰokṣuk
monastery-gen manager  he-dat  injure-pst
‘He has been chosen as a manager of the monastery.’

73. pʰra ‘flail, thrash the limbs, kick out’ (LED: RN)
kʰap taṇtsana  pʰrugu  pʰras
injection  give-while  child  thrash-pst
‘The child thrashed the limbs while giving injection.’

73.1 ‘struggle or strain’ (LED: RN)

ŋas mitsʰe gaŋpo pʰrase pene sakspin

I-erg life whole thrash money save-pst

‘I struggled for whole life and saved money.’

74. ḡa ‘knit’ (LED: HN)

kʰos lakʃups ḡas

she-erg and-cover knit

‘She knitted gloves.’

74.1 ‘plait’ (LED: HN)

amas bomoi ḡa ḡas

mother-erg girl-gen hair knit-pst

‘The mother plaited the girl’s hair.’
Appendix 2

List of Metonymical extensions

1. go ‘(human head)’ (LED: RN)

\[ \text{ŋatʃi atʃoi go tʃʰopojot} \]

our brother-gen head big-v.be

‘Our brother’s head is big.’

1.1 ‘hair’ (Additional)

\[ \text{kʰos go braksuk} \]

he-erg head cut-pst

‘He has cut the hair.’

1.2 ‘height’ (Additional)

\[ \text{kʰiri tʰugu (r)goboŋstʃan soŋsuk} \]

your child head-height-having become-pst

‘Your child has grown up (with) height.’

2. oma ‘milk’ (LED: RN)

\[ \text{amas balaŋi oma tsirduk} \]

mother-erg cow-gen milk squeeze-v.be
‘The mother is milking the cow.’

2.1 ‘yoghurt, curd’ (LED: RN)

ṇas taki naṇ omā zospin
I-erg chapatti with milk eat-pst
‘I have had chapatti with curd.’

3. spera ‘language’ (LEUD: AH)

ladaksi spera ḟespata
ladakh-gen language know-Q
‘Do you know Ladakhi language?’

3.1 ‘talk’ (LEUD: AH)

ṇatʃa ṇiska spera mitaŋbat
we both language neg-give
‘Both of us do not talk (with each other).’

3.2 ‘idea, point’ (LED: RN)

kʰoe spera enticate
he-gen language v.be
‘He has a (valid) point.’

3.3 ‘issue’ (LED: RN)

spera kʰo diŋ joŋʃasi mentsok
language he here come-for neg-v.be

‘The issue here is not for his coming.’

4. tʃʰodme ‘lamp-offering’ (LED: RN)

ŋas tʃʰotkʰana tʃʰodme phulspin

I-erg prayer hall-in lamp offer-pst

‘I have offered the lamp in the prayer hall.’

4.1 ‘the oil for offering lamps’ (LED: RN)

tʃʰotkʰana tʃʰodme tshartsuk noa sonŋ

prayer hall-in butter-lamp finish-pst buy-dat go

‘Go and buy (as) the oil for offering lamp has finished in the prayer hall.’

5. las ‘work’ (LED: RN)

amas žiŋika las tʃoenuk

mother-erg field-on work do-v.be

‘Mother is working on the field.’

5.1 ‘job’ (LED: RN)

ŋa daron las matʰop

I still work neg-get
‘I still did not get job.’

6. naŋ ‘room’ (LED: RN)

kʰeranis naŋa kʰimsa zdus
you-erg room-in sweep collect

‘You sweep the room.’

6.1 ‘house, building, apartment, flat’ (LED: RN)

ŋas naŋ rtsikspin
I-erg house construct-pst

‘I have constructed a house.’

7. kʰaŋba ‘house, home’ (LED: RN)

ŋa kʰaŋba tʃʰet
I home go-fut

‘I will go home.’

7.1 ‘building’ (LED: RN)

ŋas kʰaŋba rtsik tsʰar
I-erg home build finished

‘I have finished constructing a building.’
8. ṇima ‘sun’ (LED: RN)

ṇima ʃartsuk gəokspa loŋs

sun rise-pst fast get up

‘Get up fast! The sun has risen.’

8.1 ‘day time, day’ (LED: RN)

ṇima tshere ni goa zurmo joŋs

sun whole my head-dat pain come-pst

‘I had a headache whole day.’

8.2 ‘Sunday’ (LED: RN)

diriŋ za ṇima mentsuk

today day sun neg-v.be

‘Today is not Sunday.’

9. tus ‘time’ (LED: RN)

tusika kʰaŋbaa loks joŋ

time-on home-dat back come

‘Come back home on time.’

9.1 ‘season’ (LED: RN)
sb\text{\textsuperscript{j}}ari tusla sk\text{\textsuperscript{j}}itpo\text{\textsuperscript{d}}ak

summer-gen time-in pleasant-v.be

‘It is pleasant in summer.’

10. lo ‘year’ (LED: RN)

 nya lo sum silspin

I year three study-pst

‘I studied three years.’

10.1 ‘(of person) age’ (LED: RN)

 k\text{\textsuperscript{h}}era\text{\textsuperscript{n}}a lo tsamjin

you-dat year how much-v.be

‘How old are you.’

11. kalak ‘mud’ (LED: RN)

 nya kalakp\text{\textsuperscript{i}}a\text{\textsuperscript{n}} ger so\text{\textsuperscript{n}}

I mud-in sink went

‘I sank into the mud.’

11.1 ‘mud or moistened earth used for building, plastering and flooring’ (LED: RN)

 na\text{\textsuperscript{n}} rtsikpa kalak maldan
house build-to mud neg-enough
‘The mud was not enough to build the house.’

12. kʰa ‘mouth’ (LED: RN)

tʃʰunaŋ kʰa ʃol
water-with mouth rinse
‘Rinse the mouth with water.’

12.1 ‘verbal abuse’ (Additional)
kʰos ŋaa kʰarul tanš
he-erg I-dat mouth-rotten give-pst
‘He abused me.’