

Sentence Syntax

Simple Extended¹ Sentence

Subject

226. A subject can be conveyed through the noun in the form of direct case, the nominalized adjective, a pronoun, a cardinal numeral, an infinitive, and rarely, the enclitic pronoun (see paragraph 64).

227. A subject is also expressed through the conjunction of a cardinal numeral with a noun: *siray yayki-s ast* – ‘he has three daughters’; *rafta- rafta senzda kalxoz i kalxoz avo* – ‘thirty collective farms gradually turned into one’.

#228. The infinitive phrase in combination that implies action, which takes place in the moment of speech or took place in the moment when another action was taking place, should be considered as a subject (see 134-137).

Predicate

Verbal Predicate

#229. A verbal predicate can be expressed through the personal verbal form (#81-114), participles with *-ta*, *-gi*, *-na* (#116-127), and a number of predicative participles (#121, 138,139).

Nominative Predicate

Nominative Predicate with a Copula

#230. The verbs ‘be’ (94-97) and *vu-* ‘get’, ‘grow’, ‘become’ appear as a copula in the structure of nominative predicate.

#231. The nominative part can be expressed through the noun, adjective, pronoun, numeral, the negative form of the Past Tense Participle with a negative particle *no-*: *tik kalxosci avim* – ‘also I have become a collective-farmer’; *shumox tim chupun iyot?* – ‘you were a shepherd too?’; *op sort xast* – ‘the water is cold’; *yayk-im katta vita-x* – ‘my daughter has grown up’; *xyr apar, surx avu* – ‘the sun has set, it has become red’; *mox uxs iyom* – ‘there were six of us’; *goubun is-x* – ‘he is a shepherd’; *dast-sint co vita* – ‘what’s wrong with your hand?’; *qismat-s nahax vita-x* – ‘such is his fate’; *soat-s riti-x* – ‘his watch is fast ((word for word) is ahead)’; *is nonipista vuta-x* – ‘this one is blank (about a note-pad)’.

¹ In Russian grammar, the simple sentence that contains more than just the subject and predicate is called "extended". In English, there is no equivalent for this- the Russian- English grammar dictionary gives only this translation

#232. Sometimes the set nominative expressions also form the nominative part, including the Tajik izofat construction that is interpreted by the Yaghnobis as a single lexical unit: *Odina bisyor odami naxs-x* – ‘Odina is a very good human’; *tu zur odam vita ist* – ‘you have become a big shot’.

#233. The nominative part can be expressed through the conjunction of a noun with postpositions of comparison –*manta*, –*meta*, –*yow* (170-171).

Nominative Predicate without a Copula

#234. In rare cases the nominative predicate can be expressed through the noun, adjective or pronoun used without a copula: *ax zur-e* – ‘oh how strong he is!’; *birgad-mox Rahmonov* – ‘our brigade-leader is Rahmonov’; *yalla judo arzoni* – ‘the grain is very cheap’; *ax-s tim nahranka* – ‘that one is alike’; *xac co?* – ‘and what about him?’; *anax cihad purmana* – ‘he is very talkative’.

Agreement of Predicate and Subject

#235. As a rule, the subject agrees with a predicate in number: *is katt xoli avor* – ‘these homes became desolate’; *yaykt aryust sawost* – ‘the girls are dancing’; *mortit bisyor iyor* – ‘the men were numerous’.

#236. The predicate has a singular form when the subject is expressed through the conjunction of a cardinal numeral with a noun: *id meni siray mortiy maolim asti* – ‘the three of men in this village are teachers’; *sumoy du xari ast?* – ‘you have two donkeys?’; *du hamray-mox oy* – ‘we had two companions’.

#237. Sometimes, however, when the grammatical agreement is broken the semantic (notional) agreement takes place: *poda-moy agirunor* – ‘our feet grew heavy’; *arasot pulla hozir atiror* – ‘lots of lads have just left’ (innyr Sarhadi arasot zayif asau atir – ‘lots of women left to the upper reaches today’); *duwozda xojagi vutor* – ‘there are twelve farms’; *du-tiray iyor* – ‘there were two-three of them’; *hammas tawik-x* – ‘all is yours’ (*yordamci iyor hammas* – ‘all of them were helpers’; *hammas kuhna or* – ‘all of them are old’).

Homogeneous Verbal Predicates

#238. If the sentence has more than one predicate represented by the personal verbal forms, in most cases, only the first one of them is a form of independent paradigm, while others are used in the form of dependent paradigm (#115): *asanom Maasarifi kat atis* – ‘we got up, came into Maasharif’s house’; *cuja varomist Dusambe pirontom* – ‘I will take a nestling to Dushanbe and sell it’; *man asawim atiras* – ‘I went and fell down’; *atirasor aunxoy* – ‘they fell dead’; *axtit vunost, ke nizor* – ‘they will come out after they finish’; *moy asawom Marxtimayn atis* – ‘we went and got into Marhtimayn’; *saqwom cor mohi coyxunay ark akun* – ‘we went and worked in the tea-house for four months’; *Dymbi asawim nahwad i coy-poy axoar* – ‘I went to Dumb and drank some tea there’.

#239. The cases where the homogeneous verbal predicates are used in the form of independent paradigm are noticeably rare in occurrence: *eta xoy, panc-uxs tuxmi viyorta xoy* – ‘he went and found five-six eggs’; *kusi-sari anidim auqot-pauqot axoarim* – ‘we set on the roof and ate some kinds of food’; *man nizom, nison tifarom?* – ‘I will go out and show?’; *man asawim, ways arupim vor avantim awurim* – ‘I went, mowed down some grass, sheaved, and brought it along’.

#240. In a number of cases the combination of two verbs should be regarded not as the two homogeneous predicates, though formally it is fully acceptable, but as a one, because in such combination one of the verbs takes a role of a modifier.

The following verbs are used as modifiers:

- 1) *vow* - ‘come’, ‘arrive’ in combination with the verbs of action indicates that the action implies approach: *suturi akusor, tik cawoka agardor away, Yalanki anidor xumn akun* – ‘they slaughtered a ram, then came back from there, stopped and spent the night in Galanka’.

The forms of imperative mood of the verb *vow*- in combination with the form of the 1st person plural in the present tense, conjunctive mood², indicate the motive for action: *vou sayim bajo vim* – ‘let’s go hide; *vout cukerunim-s* – ‘let’s scare him’;

- 2) *saw* – ‘go’, *tir* – ‘go off’, ‘leave’ in combination with the verbs of action indicate that the action implies moving off: *i odam lanki atir asau, pina avu* – ‘a man limping went away into hiding’; *aftobru vesomist tirom tik* – ‘and I will go down to the sunny side’; *kuski asan atir* – ‘he went up somewhere’; in combination with the verb *vu*- ‘get’, ‘grow’, ‘become’ indicate that the action is complete: *coyniki darun tim axiruni-sa surx vitist saut* – ‘eventually the inside of the teapot will also turn red’; *suxta-x lunda vita tort* – ‘it burned out and became round’;

² Conjunctive mood has essentially the same meaning as *subjunctive* mood.

- 3) *jax* – ‘get up’, ‘jump up’ indicates the beginning of action, the motive for action; *jax kartiska viray* – ‘come, fry some potatoes’; *jaxim yarappim* – ‘let’s go to bed’; *i met ajaxim bozor asawim* – ‘once I decided to go to bazaar and that’s what I did’; *duyumbora tik ajaxim au zoy tik xorkan adih* – ‘I decided to weed that lot for the second time and that’s what I did’;
- 4) *mon* – ‘put’ indicates the effectiveness, the completeness of action: *ajaxim Numitkon amon atir* – ‘so I left to Numitkon’; *xay, majbur ajaxim amon atir* – ‘well, I had to leave’; *to xyr paraysun vitist, man munomist sanom* – ‘I will get up before the sun rises’;
- 5) *nos* – ‘take’ indicates that a person acts or does something for himself: *numc anipicim anos* – ‘I took notes of the names’;
- 6) *vun* – ‘end’, ‘finish’ indicates the completeness of action (used rarely): *acinor-s avun* – ‘it is completely plucked (about a plant)’.

Attribute

#241. An attribute always goes before the part of the sentence it modifies. It can be represented by:

an adjective, the pronoun in the function of adjective (the pronoun agrees with a noun in case), the past participles with *-ta* and *-gi*, which connect with a part they qualify by means of parataxis³

- 1) : *nahwad i mayda kat axirin* – ‘he bought a small house there’; *ax taymini odam-x* – ‘he is an unreliable person’; *yakunim-sola zuta xasti* – ‘there is a one-and-a-half-year-old son’; *muskin umoc tayor vuta-x* – ‘the bean soup is ready’; *judo xum maalim xoy* – ‘he was a very good teacher’; *neki moy rasim pirau nest* – ‘but our custom is different’; *ana moy dawra nahiranka xoy* – ‘our time was like that’; *co foida-s ast?* – ‘what’s the use (good) of it?’; *is xepi kati-m-x* – ‘he is in my house’; *sarpeta mosin* – ‘an open body car’; *ix ikta ruyin-sint ast?* – ‘do you have frozen butter?’; *pir vutagi odam-x ne?* – ‘he is an aged man, isn’t he?’;
- 2) a noun and a pronoun in the function of oblique case noun: *atisim Qosimi kat* – ‘I came in Qosim’s house’; *bozori met ayorim* – ‘I saw /him/ on the day of bazaar’; *lampay ruyin setist-o?* – ‘have you brought the kerosene?’; *Rajabjuni ways acos atir* – ‘Rajabjan’s grass has scattered’; *iti aspi vuta-x* – ‘it turned out to be his horse’; *kay piyola oy?* – ‘whose cup was this?’

³ The general definition of parataxis is: The juxtaposition of clauses or phrases without the use of coordinating or subordinating conjunctions (American Heritage Dictionary). But, perhaps here it just means juxtaposition of words without a grammatical connector.

- 3) the enclitic pronoun added to the noun or, very rarely, to the pronoun in the function of a noun: *devols usta-x* – ‘his wall is standing’; *axs tojiki avu* – ‘that turned out Tajik’;
- 4) the combination of a numeral or a pronoun *cof* - ‘how much’ with a noun: *tufor xari wes aurim* – ‘I brought in the grass in the amount of the load of four donkeys’; *is cof odami opcakori-x?* – ‘how many people’s garden is this?’.

#242. The attributive combination can be represented by the group of three elements: an oblique case noun plus a noun (or a pronoun) in direct case plus the enclitic pronoun of the 3rd person singular *-i(s)*: *Nazrullo mol-is nayz* – ‘Nazrullo’s cattle is good’; *nowi bidun-s dyk avu* – ‘the gutter’s center part is worn out’; *Yaynobi saroit-s cutti?* – ‘what are the Yaghnobi conditions?’; *anid youti kum-s nayz vot?* – ‘which one of these cows is better?’; *Pullarowuti syrat-s nayz jaxta-x* – ‘the picture of Pullarovut village turned out good’.

Object

Direct Object

#243. The direct object in Yaghnobi language most often doesn’t have formal characteristics. Nouns, substantive adjectives, numerals, pronouns, and (very rarely) infinitives are used in the function of direct object: *xsift divaynimist* – ‘we are filtering the milk’; *piyola kaxun, pokiza kun* – ‘rinse the cup and wipe it dry’; *dysot sec akunim* – ‘I rolled up my sleeves’; *man ways kasunomist* – ‘I carry grass’; *mox pirt, muysafett hurmat kunt* – ‘respect us, old aged people’; *ci das du nosomist-ast piraxsci* – ‘we’ll subtract two from ten – eight will be left’; *aviyora panc-uxs avirim* – ‘that evening I found five-six pieces’; *rupak avoni?* – ‘have you finished mowing?’.

#244. Sometimes the direct object is expressed through the noun in oblique case. Presumably, this takes place in cases when the matter concerns some certain, known subject: *xari sarivik sen* – ‘get the donkey up on top’; *man xari varomist poyom* – ‘I am leading the donkey to graze it’; *vuzi akusim qayla akunim zutay-xotir-im-s akuselim* – ‘I slaughtered a kid, roasted the meat and sent it to my son’; *xe, sumox kuti yort* – ‘hey, look at your dog!’; *coyjusi monomist* – ‘I’ll put a pot to boil the water’;

#245. The personal pronoun used as a direct object is used in the oblique case form: *man awi adihim* – ‘I hit him’; *ax man apuc* – ‘he pinched me’.

#246. The enclitic pronoun that functions as a direct object most often connects to the personal form of the verb (in negative forms – to the negative), however, may be used with other sentence parts as well: *arupti-sint* – ‘have you reaped them?’; *na-sin-jumbun!* – ‘don’t touch them!’; *cofi-s apironti?* – ‘how much did you get for it (a cow)?’; *ku-z vortist?* – ‘where is he carrying it?’; *mox-sint awenim* – ‘we saw them’.

Indirect Object

#247. The indirect object can be expressed through:

- 1) a noun or a pronoun in the oblique case without any preposition and postposition: *gugird akoy-t tifar* – ‘give the matches to your brother’; *muryi tuxm amonim, cuja azivar* – ‘I put an egg under the hen, she hatched a chick’; *man gap taw naforci* – ‘you don’t like my words’; *autiti gap ast* – ‘they have business to talk about’; *man du naberay oy* – ‘I had two grandchildren’;
- 2) a noun or a pronoun in oblique case with a postposition: *man afarmoyim Ramazoni Avazi-xotir* – ‘I ordered Ramazoni for Avaz’; *man raisi-pi asanim* – ‘I went up with a chairman’; *anawi-sa yozun* – ‘give it to him’; *man xapi-sa niwov* – ‘he didn’t tell me personally’;
- 3) the enclitic pronoun (in the presence of a direct object in the sentence, the enclitic pronoun joins it): *aspop-sint tim ast* – ‘they have an instrument too’; *maxsa-s xast* – ‘he has a calf’; *na-m-wofci* – ‘he doesn’t tell me’; *na-m-ast wita* – ‘I don’t have a rope’; *hoy, nun-im zivort!* – ‘halloo, bring out some bread for me!’; *ponzda sumi-m atifar* – ‘he gave me fifteen sum’.

#248. The oblique case form of a noun or a pronoun in the sentences that have infinitive combinations implying action, which takes place in the moment of speech or took place in the moment when another action was taking place (#134-137), should also be considered as an indirect object.

Adverbial Modifier

Adverbial Modifiers of Place

#249. Adverbs, the oblique case nouns, and combinations of nouns with prepositions and postpositions cover the role of adverbial modifiers of place.

Examples: *nataski santis?* – ‘would you come over here?’; *coy nawat xoy* – ‘there was tea there’; *Qurbun natat xoy* – ‘Kurban was here’; *man syrat devoli cokara-x?* – ‘how do you like my picture on the wall?’; *xutanne torta-x* – ‘he left to the mill’; *sahri or* – ‘they are in the town’; *sahri avesim* – ‘I went downtown’; *ci Dusambe qoyaz nota vuta-x* – ‘it appeared that he received a letter from Dushanbe’; *zoyi-bidoni aves* – ‘he came down to the middle of the land’; *devoli-beduni oy* – ‘he was amid the walls’; *it kati-sitami boy ast* – ‘there is an orchard behind this house’; *atir maktabi-sa* – ‘he went to school’; *sumox sahri-daryni iyot?* – ‘have you been to the town?’.

#250. The proper names that perform the function of the adverbial modifiers of place are often used in the direct case form: *man Anzop sawomist* – ‘I’m going to Anzob’; *Sukrullo Pullarowut-x* – ‘Shukrullo is in Pullarovut’; *sumoy Bidev iyot-o?* – ‘have you been to Bidev?; *Dahana itk vastagi-x-o?* – ‘A bridge is laid in Dahan, eh?’

Adverbial Modifiers of Time

#251. Adverbs, the oblique case nouns, combinations of nouns with prepositions and postpositions, and the full infinitive form in oblique case take the role of adverbial modifiers of time (#132).

Examples: *ax ynnyr vouci* – ‘he will come to the village today’; *amet Pullarowut asawim* – ‘I went to Pullarowut that day’; *Nurali, fironta ku sawist?* – ‘Nurali, where will you go tomorrow?’; *giyun sata xoy* – ‘he went up yesterday’; *i zimiston buhori-sa nahwat anidim* – ‘one winter I remained there until spring’; *tobistuni isokay serodam-x* – ‘it is crowded here in summer’; *xsapi alaksom vou* – ‘we came back at night’.

#252. Sometimes nouns in the form of direct case perform the function of adverbial modifiers of time; this probably happens under the influence of Tajik language: *ax sahar ajaxist* – ‘he got up early in the morning’; *zimistun tim isturuz vomist* – ‘I’ll be a watchman in the winter too’.

#253. Tajik word-combinations of the following type also perform as adverbial modifiers of time: *soati sis* – ‘at 6 o’clock’; *soati sis avesimist to duvozdahi sabi-sa* – ‘we were coming down from 6 o’clock till midnight’.

Adverbial Modifiers of Purpose

#254. Combinations of nouns with postpositions *-baxsa*, *-xotir*, *-sa* in the meaning ‘for’ (#162,168,169), and the infinitive in direct or oblique forms (#132) perform the function of adverbial modifiers of purpose.

Adverbial Modifiers of Cause

#255. Combinations of nouns and personal pronouns with the postposition *-xotir* – ‘because of’ take the role of adverbial modifiers of cause: *awi-xotir royta oy* – ‘she cried because of him’.

Adverbial Modifiers of Manner

#256. Adverbs, combinations of nouns or infinitives with prepositions *-pi* (#189), *-vik* (#187), and adverbial participles (#130) perform the function of adverbial modifiers of manner.

Adverbial Modifiers of Measure

#257. Adverbial modifiers of measure are represented by cardinal adverbs (#147) and the combination of numbers and nouns.

Examples: *se ruzi qoy vici* – ‘it will wither in three days (about grass)’; *se ruzi anidim* – ‘we stayed three days’; *yag ma taxta xoy* – ‘he has been away for a month’.

Word Order in the Simple Sentence

#258. The word order in which the subject precedes the predicate is the most common and typical. Other sentence parts can be placed between them; however, the adverbial modifiers most often precede the subject.

Examples: *ax iyoso maktab sauci* – ‘he will go to school this year’; *mox piyoso sikori asayim* – ‘last year we went hunting’; *issol wafir yulu ast* – ‘there is plenty of snow on the mountains this year’; *cuki nahidokay nah tispax seb navitist?* – ‘why doesn’t this sour apple grow here?’; *sezda ruz ani maktab sar vitist* – ‘the school will start in thirteen days’.

#259. The adverbial modifiers can also follow the predicate: *xolak sata xoy taski?* – ‘your uncle came up here?’; *yer anizim piyun viyora* – ‘I left late at night yesterday’; *hammas apirunt pokiza* – ‘he sold entirely everything’; *qarip torta oyim taki-sa* – ‘I nearly fell’; *firunta albatta sawist kantori-sa* – ‘tomorrow you will go to the office without fail’; *yalla awidim turi-nut* – ‘I emptied the grain into the mill trunk’.

#260. The direct object usually adjoins the predicate and in rare cases (obviously, when the logical stress falls on a predicate or other sentence parts) can follow it: *butun axoaror hamma zoy* – ‘they entirely ate up the crop of the land’.

#261. An attribute always precedes the part of the sentence it modifies (#241).

#262. The reverse order of words, that is the order in which the predicate precedes the subject, occurs if the word stress falls on a predicate: *cokara xoy nahax?* – ‘what kind of man was he?’; *har sol nauranka-x op* – ‘the water is the same every year’; *nagarci zivok-im* – ‘I don’t have the heart (I can’t bring myself to say)’; *kujoy vutor istit?* – ‘where are they from?’; *ku bobis?* – ‘where is his grandfather?’.

Sentences without a Subject

#263. In the sentences without a subject, the predicate is expressed through the personal verbal forms, which contain an indication of the person in the ending. Such sentences are widespread both in monologue and dialogue speech: *kat tirtist?* – ‘when are you leaving?’; *aves-k atir!* – ‘he has left to the /lower reaches/!’; *neki pogiza naruptis* – ‘but he doesn’t reap neatly’; *olow akunost* – ‘they kindled a fire’; *vouta-k-or!* – ‘why, they have arrived!’.

Incomplete Sentences

#264. The incomplete contextual sentences, that are the sentences in which the 'missing' elements are prompted by the given situation of a speech intercourse, very often occur in the dialog speech (86): *chofi iyot? – das* – 'how many of you were there? – ten'; *chofi ist, Qurbonali? - chordahi* - 'how old are you, Qurbonali? – fourteen'; *dodo-t ku-x? – waysrupi* – 'where is your father? – he is mowing'; *kay kort-x? – Solehik* – 'whose knife is this? – Soleh's'; *kay-pi atir? – i urotebgi-pi*; who did he leave with? – with a man from Uratuba; *Jumay xar xirinta. – ci kay ?* – 'Juma bought a donkey. – from whom?'.

Prolepsis

#265. The instances of prolepsis⁴ (87) are fairly often found in Yaghnobi as in many other Iranian languages: *sabzi sar-ish kanta-x* – 'the head (tip) of a carrot broke off'⁵; *neki meni wes maza-sh nest* – 'however, the grass in the village is not good'; *man yout kum-s xusru-x?* – 'which one of my cows is better?'.

Compound Sentence

#266. The conjunctions used in compound sentences are mentioned in paragraphs 209-215.

Asyndetic Compound Sentences

#267. The asyndetic⁶ composition, as one of the types of connection, is widespread in Yaghnobi language. It is used in the following instances:

- 1) when enumerating several actions that follow one after another: *bugalak apucc, adihim-s atuxoy* – 'a gadfly bit me; I stroke and killed it'; *idora Piskun xoy, aves Numitkon, ci Numitkon Dumzoy avaror* – 'the administration was in Piskon; moved down to Numitkon; from Numitkon it was moved to Dumzoy'; *ark tamom avu, man otpuska anizim* – 'the work was done; I went on leave'; *buhor Souru asawim, omoc akunor, omoc axoarim* – 'I went to Sovra in the spring; made soup; ate soup';

⁴ Preposing of the noun

⁵ literally: "the carrot, its head broke off."

⁶ Phrases joined without a conjunction.

- 2) when contrasting one phenomenon or action with another: *asaym, rais naxoy* – ‘I came, (but) a chairman wasn’t there’; *arasot gab dihtist, nayirivomist* – ‘he talks much, (but) I don’t understand him’; *fayrod-im akun – netisim* – ‘he invited me; I did ‘t come in’; *kax eta, kax naeta* – ‘some left, some didn’t’;
- 3) when expressing the terms of cause: *ob bisyor naxoar: podot-it daxst* – ‘don’t drink much water: your feet will ache’; *ey, jura, idoka vou, i gap-im ast* – ‘hey pal, come over here, I have something to talk about; *Rajab naxoy, Qazaqstun xoy-s* – ‘Rajab wasn’t there; he was in Kazakhstan’; *xar munda vita-x, yau naxortist* – ‘the donkey is tired; he doesn’t eat barley’;
- 4) when expressing the terms of consequence, result or conclusion: *zur adihim ayoz* – ‘I stretched it, (and) it stretched out (about a rubber)’; *xuma nun axoarim, dindakt-im yiccast ast* – ‘I ate the raw bread, (and) got a toothache’; *odam daanvozak akun, xumn-is nosci* – ‘the man yawned, (that means) he wants to sleep’; *nun ci dasti-im atiras, kax yod-im akun* – ‘the bread fell out of my hands, someone remembered me’.

Among these sentences there are also such composite sentences in which the first simple sentence contains the verbs *yor-* ‘look’, or *wen-* ‘see’ pronounced with a rising intonation: *nahawi waxti ayorim: diodih-sind ast* – ‘at that moment I looked: they were fighting’; *awi yor: maktabi-sa-s tirak ast* – ‘look at him: he is going to school’; *asawim ayor: pay – odami pay* – ‘I went and looked: (I saw) a footprint – a human footprint’; *ayorim: nahax modbuz apiraxs* – ‘I looked: that goat was left’; *awalek ajaxim, awenim: kusi-lapi nissta-x* – ‘as soon as I got up I saw: he was sitting on the edge of the roof’.

Complex Sentence

#268. Conjunctions that introduce a dependent clause are reviewed in paragraphs 216-220.

Asyndetic Complex Sentences

#269. The following types of asyndetic complex sentences occur in Yaghnobi language:

- 1) conditional: *sal yara vot, nipayttist duhtur* – ‘as soon as the wound appears, the doctor will put to bed’; *gap adih – yus nador* – ‘if he says something, don’t listen to him’; *tu nahis kun co vitist?* – ‘what will happen if you do that?’; *ehdiyot nakun, dirod dihci dasti* – ‘if you are not careful, the reaping-hook will cut your hand’; *coy bisyor zavom, zarda kunomist* – ‘if I have plenty of tea, I get heartburn’;
- 2) temporal: *soat yak oy, bas akunim* – ‘it was 1 o’clock when I finished’; *bist ruz avu, torta ot* – ‘it’s twenty days since you left’; *tu avesi, murta xoy?* – ‘you went down, he was already dead?’; *man sahri sawom, oyo co kunom?* – ‘when I go to the town, what shall I do?’; *man avoyim, tuy tamom vita-x* – ‘I came when the celebration was over’;

- 3) purpose: *tifar, passoti dyr kunom* – ‘let me chase the fly away’; *rid nos ax-im nawenot* – ‘cover me with yourself so that he won’t see me’; *hamma jam kunimist; hiccuxs napiraxsot* – ‘we’ll gather everybody so that no one is left’; *xusru nid, cang navot* – ‘sit well so that there won’t be dust’;
- 4) complementary: *kax awov, yaxsi vita-x* – ‘somebody said /that/ he appeared’; *xiyol akunim xap virot-im awenim* – ‘I thought I saw my brother’; *nayirivom, soat chof vita vot-a?* – ‘I wonder what time it might be /now/, eh?’.

Direct Speech

270. The direct speech⁷ is introduced by either a conjunction *ani* (#219) or a pause after such verbs as *wov* – ‘speak’, *purs* – ‘ask’, *jawop tifar* – ‘answer’ (at that the mentioned verbs are pronounced with a rising intonation): *mox apursom: chu royist? – awov: xsab yow-im avou loy tirasta-x* – ‘we asked, “Why are you crying?”- he answered, “My cow sank in the mud at night’.

⁷ Direct quotation.