

# Khushigu: A Speedlang

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# 1 Introduction

This document is *woefully* incomplete. I started Kuchean (a.k.a. Khushigu) as a speedlang in early November 2020, but I didn't finish it on time. It's an *a posteriori* language set in Central Asia, so when I received Talla's torch with their own *a posteriori* language set in Central Asia...I had to. I scrambled this doc together so that you (Anhi or Cona as of right now) can translate the torch back. It consists of whatever I had already written plus whatever needed to be added for the relay. PM me if there are any questions.

A quick typological overview to start. Kuchean is largely head-final: SOV order is most common, adjectives and possessors precede nouns, postpositions are more common. There are a couple case-marking clitics that go at the end of the whole noun phrase they're marking. Light verb constructions are very common, often with verbs like **yanši** 'to do,' **yenmaši** 'to get' or **enči** 'to take.' Verbs agree with the subject in person and number. They mark present and past tense as well as active and passive voice. There are also a bunch of periphrastic tense and aspect expressions and converb/gerund constructions, but I don't think you have to worry about those in this torch.

## 2 Phonology

### 2.1 Segmental Phonology

You don't have to worry that much about phono because this is a relay! But here's the inventory anyway. Kuchean natively uses a variant of the Perso-Arabic script but since we're dealing with a two-day relay here I'm just gonna use a romanization. Everything's written like IPA except /tʃ ʃ j ŋ ʔ/ <č š y ny ' > and nasal vowels are written as <Vn> digraphs. I don't know how (if?) I want to write /χ/ but in most speech it's merged with /x/ and it doesn't come up in the torch, so that's a problem for another day. Since /q/ merges with /g/ in most speech, I'll probably write it as <g> in the romanization, but since the native script distinguishes them I decided to leave the <q> in the single word in the torch with a /q/.

	Labial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Glottal
<b>Stop</b>	p	t	tʃ	k g	(q)	(ʔ)
<b>Nasal</b>	m	n	ɲ			
<b>Fricative</b>	f	s	ʃ	x	(χ)	h
<b>Approximant</b>	w	l	j			
<b>Trill</b>		r				
	<b>Front</b>	<b>Back</b>				
<b>High</b>	i	u				
<b>Mid</b>	e ě	o õ				
<b>Low</b>		a ã				

### 2.2 Suprasegmentals

Kuchean has lexical stress which is often, but not always predictable. A stressed syllable may carry a high pitch or a low pitch. One-syllable words do not have contrastive stress, but if they take clitics the single-syllable root is assigned stress and high pitch. Two-syllable words are by

default stressed on their first syllable with a high pitch. Three-or-more-syllable words are stressed on the second syllable by default with a high pitch.

Although pitch and stress are not marked in the traditional orthography, in this romanization all low-pitched stressed syllables will be marked with grave accents on the vowel of the stressed syllable <àèìòù> and all high-pitched stressed syllables in positions other than the first syllable of a two-syllable word and the second syllable of a longer word will be marked with acute accents <áéíóú>. This might come in handy in the torch because you can use stress placement to suss out where there might be clitics.

Other info about suprasegmentals isn't important for this torch.

### 3 Basic Clauses and Argument Structure

#### 3.1 Declarative Clause Structure

The least marked word order in Kuchean is subject-object-verb.

(1) **Sawìhan šuwi šawan.**

sawìhan šuwi šaw -an  
NAME porridge eat 3S.PRS

“Sawìhan eats porridge.”

There's a topic position at the beginning of a clause. It's common for the topic position to contain temporal and locative adverbs or converb clauses (which more or less fill the same role as temporal and locative adverbs).

(2) **Asašelnye elkakayene, ča šoye neso.**

asašelnye elkak -aye = ne ča šaw -ye nes -o  
news see GER.I LOC tea eat GER.I be 1S

“I am watching the news as I eat breakfast.”

(5MOYD 1310)

(3) **Enke ase šukonne etreta yexo.**

enke ase šukon =ne etré -ta yex -o  
even last week LOC three CL see.PST 1S

“I saw three just last week.”

(5MOYD 1344)

There's also a focus position right before the verb where question words, answers to questions, exhaustive things, and probably lots of other things go.

(4) **Oten se yexata?**

oten se yex -ata  
at.home who see.PST 2S.PST

“Who did you see at home?”

(5) **Ali we Mahan šemek yexo.**

ali     we     mahan     šemek     yex     -o  
NAME   *and*   NAME   *only*   see.PST   1S.PST

“I only saw Ali and Mahan.”

## 4 Verbal Morphology

Verbs in Kuchean conjugate for a bunch of things. Fusional IE lang and all. Verbs agree with their subject in person (first, second, or third) and number. Verbs agree with plural subjects as plural even if there’s no overt marking. Verbs have two morphological voices, active and passive (although passive is definitely a bit fuzzier than a traditional passive). There are past and present tenses plus a bunch of other periphrastic tense and aspect constructions. You can find a few of these in the example sentences, but I think through sheer luck, the entire torch I received made sense to translate in the simple past. Lucky for me cause I don’t have to write up documentation and you don’t have to struggle through it.

### 4.1 Verb Paradigms

The Kuchean verb has three-ish different stems. There’s a stem used in present-tense forms ( $\alpha$  in this chart), one in past-tense forms ( $\beta$  here) and one used in nonfinite forms ( $\gamma$  here).

It’s common for the  $\beta$  stem to feature some kind of palatalization towards the beginning. Sometimes that’s only visible as an o/e vowel alternation, and sometimes it’s so drastic it looks like verb’s suppletive even though it isn’t (looking at you **elkak-/yex**-...).

Often the  $\alpha$  and  $\gamma$  stems will be the same, but there are sometimes extra consonants that pop in to the  $\alpha$  or  $\beta$  stems, and a handful of verbs whose participles are irregular (usually ones that go back to verbs that had irregular subjunctives in Classical Kuchean).

Infinitives are usually made with the  $\gamma$  stem, but there’s often a bit of irregularity from erst-while consonant clusters. Some verbs have a -k- that shows up in first person and plural singular finite forms and the oblique participle. (Feel strangely familiar from a Romance language you speak? It’s cognate with the -esc- that shows up sometimes in Latin & friends!)

In order to be able to pull out all of the necessary information to conjugate verbs, the dictionary entry lists verbs with four principal parts: the infinitive, the third-person plural active present, the third-person plural active past, and the gerund II. These cover all the stems and allow for some weirdness in infinitives or irregular gerunds. Lucky for you, dear torch recipient, the verbs are all past tense.

<b>Present</b>			<b>Past</b>		
<b>Active</b>			<b>Active</b>		
	<b>sg.</b>	<b>pl.</b>		<b>sg.</b>	<b>pl.</b>
1	$\alpha$ -o	$\alpha$ -en	1	$\beta$ -o	$\beta$ -an
2	$\alpha$ -as	$\alpha$ -er	2	$\beta$ -ata	$\beta$ -aso
3	$\alpha$ -an	$\alpha$ -en	3	$\beta$ -a	$\beta$ -ar
<b>Passive</b>			<b>Passive</b>		
	<b>sg.</b>	<b>pl.</b>		<b>sg.</b>	<b>pl.</b>
1	$\alpha$ -emar	$\alpha$ -enter	1	$\beta$ -ame	$\beta$ -ate
2	$\alpha$ -atar	$\alpha$ -eter	2	$\beta$ -ase	$\beta$ -as
3	$\alpha$ -ator	$\alpha$ -enter	3	$\beta$ -ase	$\beta$ -ase
<b>Infinitive</b>	$\gamma$ -ši		<b>Active Participle</b>	$\gamma$ -enša	
<b>Gerund I</b>	$\beta$ -aye		<b>Oblique Participle</b>	$\alpha$ -eman	
<b>Gerund II</b>	$\gamma$ -aye				

## 4.2 Mediopassive Voice

Active voice does what it says on the tin, but the (medio)passive voice has a few tricks up its sleeve. Its canonical use is as a regular passive: reduce the valency of a verb, promote the patient to subject, make the agent optional (reintroduced here with the instrumental case I think?).

### (6) Xerči kòncokansonsa ronxanyi yamaye nesator.

xerči kòncokans -on =sa ronxanyi yam -aye nes -ator  
*building worker PL INS foundation put GER.I COP PSV.3S.PRS*

“The building is being built by the workers.” (5MOYD 1389)

### (7) Yan uransamen we estanáče estanmen urasa yanšase.

yan uransa =men we estanáče están =men urasa yanš -ase  
*ocean water ABL and forest wood ABL shape do.PST PSV.3P.PST*

“Oceans are made of water and forests of wood.”

### (8) Fuwar fet xesase.

fuwar fet xes -ase  
*fire completely quench.PST PSV.3S*

“The fire went out (and stays out).“ or ” The fire got completely quenched.” (5MOYD 1292)

The mediopassive can also be used in an autobenefactive construction, where an agent does something to itself, for its own benefit, or in its own interests. The verb is syntactically intransitive and agrees with the subject as its only argument, but the patient can still show up, marked with the instrumental case.

(9) **Enxwenon uransasa čantu yanšase.**

enxwen -on uransa =sa čantu yanš -ase  
*man* PL *water* INS *storage* *do.PST* PSV.3P.PST

“The men stockpiled water for themselves.”

## 5 Nominal Morphology

Nouns! Nouns can receive plural marking, personal possessor marking (which doesn't show up in the torch), and case marking. Modifiers like adjectives, possessors, numerals, and relative clauses come before the noun. Case marking attaches to the last element in a noun phrase, and I think only to the final part of a conjunct. Numerals are always followed by the counter **-ta** when counting nouns in Standard Kuchean. There's registers where other classifiers do show up, but not here.

### 5.1 Number

Plural nouns are marked with the suffix **-on**.

(10) **Wičane nyax sarloxon estare.**

wičan =ne nyax sarlox-on estare  
*Tibet* LOC *now* *yak* PL COP.3PL

“There are yaks in Tibet now.”

Numbers are linked to nouns with the classifier **-ta**. The plural suffix is **not** used on nouns modified by a number or quantity word followed by the classifier **-ta** or with indefinite plural direct objects.

(11) **Enke ase šúkonne etreta sarlox yexo.**

enke ase šukon =ne etré -ta sarlox yex -o  
*even last week* LOC *three* CL *yak* *see.PST* 1S

“I saw three just last week.”

(12) **Fešeliše moxokaye están renxo.**

fešeli =še moxok -aye están renx -o  
*insect* ALL *search* GER.I *tree* *climb.PST* 1S

“I climbed the tree searching for insects.”

(5MOYD 1317)

## 5.2 Case

There are six cases, each of which is marked with an enclitic on the whole noun phrase. They all have a lot of uses, but I'm going to cut back on ones that aren't in the torch.

Case	Marker
Genitive	=(n)se
Locative	=ne
Allative	=še
Ablative	=men
Instrumental	=sa

### 5.2.1 Genitive

The genitive's prototypical use is to mark possessors, but what a 'possessor' is is pretty broadly construed. Owner, association, part-whole, and purpose relationships can all be marked with the genitive.

(13) **Aliyanse tòst yanše enxansa.**

aliya =nse tòst yan =še enxans -a  
NAME GEN friend ocean ALL run.PST 3S.PST

"Aliya's friend ran to the ocean."

(14) **Xúšinse efre nyax sorkarwače est.**

xuši =nse efre nyax sorkarwače est  
Kucha GEN weather now inclement COP.3S

"Kucha's weather is bad right now."

The genitive can stack on other cases to turn them into adnominal modifiers.

(15) **Estanáčenense xeykenon.**

estanáče =ne =nse xeyken -on  
forest LOC GEN boy PL

"Boys in the forest."

You can express predicate possession with a construction with the possessor marked with the genitive, the possessee unmarked, and the copula. The copula agrees with the possessee.

(16) **Xeykense tuston estare.**

xeyken =nse tust -on est -are  
boy GEN friend PL COP 3P

"The boy has friends."

### 5.2.2 Locative

The locative marks a location or a point in time at which something takes place.

(17) **Wičane nyax sárloxon estare.**

wičan =ne nyax sarlox-on estare  
*Tibet* LOC *now* yak PL COP.3PL

“There are yaks in Tibet now.”

(18) **Enke ase šúkonne etreta yexo.**

enke ase šukon =ne etré -ta yex -o  
*even last week* LOC *three* CL *see.PST* 1S

“I saw three just last week.”

(5MOYD 1344)

You can express that two actions are done at the same time using the gerund I plus the locative case.

(19) **Asašelnye elkakayene, ča šoye neso.**

asašelnye elkak -aye = ne ča šaw -ye nes -o  
*news* *see* GER.I LOC *tea eat* GER.I *be* 1S

“I am watching the news as I eat breakfast.”

(5MOYD 1310)

### 5.2.3 Allative

The allative prototypically marks motion towards. It'll also mark recipients of giving and saying verbs, once I make a few of those. There will be light verb constructions with ‘to give’ whose patient will take the allative case (e.g. ‘to give a beating to X’ for ‘to hit X’).

(20) **Aliyanse tòst yanše enxansa.**

Aliya =nse tòst yan =še enxans -a  
NAME GEN *friend* *ocean* ALL *run.PST* 3S.PST

“Aliya’s friend ran to the ocean.”

There are also some examples where the allative marks unaffected patients of atelic expressions. There’s some differential object marking, but it doesn’t show up in the torch.

(21) **Fešeliše moxokaye están renxo.**

fešeli =še moxok -aye están renx -o  
*insect* ALL *search* GER.I *tree* *climb.PST* 1S

“I climbed the tree searching for insects.”

(5MOYD 1317)



#### 5.2.4 Ablative

Ablative prototypically shows the movement away from a place. It can also mark materials used to make things, origins of things, reasons for things, and objects of fear.

(22) **Yuri Gagàren 1961ne tùnyamen mesa.**

Yuri Gagàren 1961 =ne tùnya =men mes -a  
NAME 1961 LOC earth ABL go.PST 3S.PST

“Yuri Gagarin left the Earth in 1961.”

(23) **Yan uransamen we estanáče estanmen urasa yanšase.**

yan uransa =men we estanáče están =men urasa yanš -ase  
ocean water ABL and forest wood ABL shape do.PST PSV.3P.PST

“Oceans are made of water and forests of wood.”

#### 5.2.5 Perlative

This is kinda the odd case out in that it’s a merger of three different Classical Kuchean cases and does a bunch of weird things. tbh I’m not even sold on the name ‘perlative’ for it, that’s just the traditional name for the case ending that got inherited. Lucky for you it didn’t show up in the torch, so onto the...

#### 5.2.6 Instrumental

The instrumental’s prototypical use is...for tools and instruments. Makes sense.

(24) **Ayše Áliše tùrwensa maxaye saxa.**

Ayše Ali =še tùrwen =sa max -aye sax -a  
NAME NAME ALL telescope INS look GER.I COP.PST 3S.PST

“Ayše was looking for Ali with a telescope.”

It can also be used to show manner with which something is done.

(25) **Etronyesa wesa yanšar.**

etronye =sa wesa yanš -ar  
strength INS fight do.PST 3P.PST

“They fought strongly.”

It also introduces the patient of an autobenefactive.

(26) **Enxwenon uransasa čantu yanšase.**

enxwen -on uransa =sa čantu yanš -ase  
man PL water INS storage do.PST PSV.3P.PST

“The men stockpiled water for themselves.”

## 6 History

Here's a few paragraphs I wrote up to explain the alternate history context to a friend, along with (many of) the sound changes from Classical Kuchean (a.k.a. Tocharian B) which I had  $\LaTeX$ 'd up all nice and pretty.

### 6.1 In-World History

In the seventh century AD, after being conquered by the Tang Dynasty, Kucha became the capital of the Anxi Protectorate. The local Kuchinyen (modern pronunciation: [xu'ʃijɛ̃]) people enjoyed high status as vassals of the Tang Emperor and were rich as a result of their strategic location in the Tarim Basin along the Silk Road. They lost their semi-autonomous status under incursions from the Uyghur Khaganate in the eighth century and by the tenth century they had largely traded Buddhism for the Sunni Islam that was being spread by Turks and Persians along the Silk Road. Their language, Kuchi kantwo (modern pronunciation: [ˈxuʃi ˈxãso]) took on many Turkic, Persian, and Arabic loanwords common in the Muslim World and assumed some Central Asian areal features under intense contact with Old Uyghur, but remained the primary language of the area around Kucha. By this point, the traditional Brahmic script had begun to give way to a Perso-Arabic derived script.

Kucha was recaptured by the Chinese in the thirteenth century. Many Kuchinyen people were brought to various cities in Central and Eastern China as part of the Semu Caste. After a Kuchinyen governor Yakwishke Amach (modern spelling: 雅克希克阿麻赤 modern pronunciation: [jaˈxʷike ˈamaʃ], Chinese name: 阿麻赤) was appointed in the central city of Xi'an and brought his family and entourage with him, thousands of Kuchinyen flocked to the city, intermingling with the city's existing Hui community. With increased cultural ties to the Chinese and free trade and movement between the Tarim Basin and communities in Central China, the Kuchinyen people became somewhat Sinicized, but their adherence to Islam set them apart. At the start of the Ming dynasty, emperor Hongwu began requiring ethnic minorities to intermarry. Rather than assimilating into the Han Chinese majority, Kuchinyen people mostly married Chinese-speaking Hui people. This led to significant adoption of Middle Chinese loanwords into the language, which began to be known as Kuchigu (modern spelling: 库奇古 modern pronunciation [xu'ʃiyu] Chinese: 库奇古)

By the eighteenth century, under the Qing dynasty, Kuchinyen people had dispersed throughout most of China, but their numbers were strongest in the Center and the Northwest. They often acted as neutral mediators during clashes between the Hui and Uyghurs in the Northwest, but support for the Hui remained widespread and many Kuchinyen traveled to Yunnan in the 1860s to support the Panthay rebellion. During the Chinese Revolution, the Kuchinyen mostly sided with the People's Republic, which initially earned them a favored status. However, this was quickly lost as their non-Chinese identity and faith made them targets during the Cultural Revolution. After the Shadian Incident in 1975 led to the massacre of over 1500 Hui and Kuchinyen villagers in Yunnan, many Kuchinyen people tried to hide their identity and minimize traditional practices. Under Deng Xiaoping, oppressive policies were relaxed leading up to a revitalization of Kuchinyen culture in the early 2000s.

Today, the Kuchinyen are one of the 56 recognized ethnic minorities in the PRC. They continue to practice their Muslim faith in relative freedom, including their distinctive tradition of

allowing women as Imams for women-only mosques, and since the end of the oppressive era of the Cultural Revolution, many have been granted the right to travel to Saudi Arabia to go on Hajj. Their language and culture continue vibrantly. There are around 2.7 million Kuchinyen people in China, of whom 2.1 million speak Kuchigu. There are also small immigrant communities in the United States and Canada as well as in the Muslim World, most notably the Gulf States, Malaysia and Indonesia. There is an interest among many Kuchinyen people in Ancient Kucha and archeological sites like the Subashi Temple. Some young Kuchinyen are even learning a bit about the forms of Buddhism their ancestors followed over a hundred years ago. There is a strong poetic and literary tradition in Kuchigu, often coupled with traditional Islamic calligraphy in the Sini style. Most modern writers use Mandarin Chinese, but there's a growing body of modern Kuchigu writing and with the rise of the internet, a few Kuchigu-speaking or Kuchigu/Mandarin-bilingual pop groups have gained some popularity.

## 6.2 Phonological Development

Sound changes from Classical Kuchean to Middle Kuchean:

- ai → e
- au → o
- ʃ → ʧ
- ll → ʎ
- l → ʎ / #C\_
- i → 
$$\begin{cases} e / \begin{cases} \{j, ɕ, tɕ, ɲ, ʎ\}_- \\ \{e, i\}C(C)_- \\ \#(C)_C(C)\{e, i\} \end{cases} \\ o / \begin{cases} \{w, k^w\}_- \\ \text{elsewhere} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$
- ts → tɕ
- w → ∅ / C\_{o, u}
- w → u / #\_C
- $$\begin{bmatrix} -\text{cont} \\ -\text{voice} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} +\text{cont} \\ -\text{voice} \end{bmatrix} / \begin{cases} \#_V \\ V(N)_V \\ V_\# \end{cases}$$
- $$\begin{bmatrix} +\text{cont} \\ -\text{sonorant} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \emptyset / \_[-\text{cont}] \text{ except } \#_-$$

Sound changes from Middle Kuchean to Modern Kuchean:

- $$\begin{bmatrix} +\text{consonant} \\ +\text{long} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} +\text{consonant} \\ -\text{long} \end{bmatrix}$$

- [ +stop ]  $\acute{L} \rightarrow \text{ɕ} / \#\_$
- $\acute{L} \rightarrow \text{j}$
- [ +vowel ]  $\text{N} \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{l} +\text{vowel} \\ +\text{nasal} \end{array} \right] / \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \_C \\ \_ \# \end{array} \right.$
- $\emptyset \rightarrow \text{e} / \#\_ \{s, \text{ɕ}\} C$
- $\left[ \begin{array}{l} +\text{cont} \\ -\text{sonorant} \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \emptyset / \_ \left[ \begin{array}{l} +\text{cont} \\ -\text{sonorant} \end{array} \right]$
- $\text{ɕ} \rightarrow \text{s} / \_ V(C) \text{ɕ}$
- [ +vowel ]  $\rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{l} +\text{vowel} \\ +\text{nasal} \end{array} \right] / \text{h}\_ \#$
- [ +vowel ]  $\rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{l} +\text{vowel} \\ +\text{nasal} \end{array} \right] / \_ \text{n}$
- $\text{ĩ} \rightarrow \text{ẽ}$
- $\text{ũ} \rightarrow \text{õ}$

## 7 Appendices

### 7.1 Common Irregular Verb Paradigms

The only one that really keeps coming up is **yanši** so here's a chart to see it in action. All the other ones in the torch are predictable from their principal parts.

<b>Present</b>			<b>Past</b>		
<b>Active</b>			<b>Active</b>		
	<b>sg.</b>	<b>pl.</b>		<b>sg.</b>	<b>pl.</b>
<b>1</b>	yamako	yamaken	<b>1</b>	yanšo	yanšan
<b>2</b>	yamas	yamašer	<b>2</b>	yanšata	yanšaso
<b>3</b>	yanšan	yamaken	<b>3</b>	yanša	yanšar
<b>Passive</b>			<b>Passive</b>		
	<b>sg.</b>	<b>pl.</b>		<b>sg.</b>	<b>pl.</b>
<b>1</b>	yamakemar	yamakenter	<b>1</b>	yanšame	yanšante
<b>2</b>	yamatar	yamaketer	<b>2</b>	yanšase	yanšas
<b>3</b>	yamator	yamakenter	<b>3</b>	yanšase	yanšase
<b>Infinitive</b>	yanši		<b>Active Participle</b>	yansenša	
<b>Gerund I</b>	yanšaye		<b>Oblique Participle</b>	yamakeman	
<b>Gerund II</b>	yamaye				

## 7.2 5MOYD Challenges

I really like the Just Used 5 Minutes of your Day challenge by u/mareck\_ on r/conlangs, and I translated a few of these into Kuchean.

(27) a. **Se mamonken esten.**

se ma- monken est =n  
*this* NEG *possible* COP.3S 1S  
 “This is impossible.”

b. **Wičane nyax sárloxon estare.**

wičan =ne nyax sarlox-on estare  
*Tibet* LOC *now* *yak* PL COP.3PL  
 “There are yaks in Tibet now.”

c. **Enke ase šukonne etreta yexo.**

enke ase šukon =ne etré -ta yex -o  
*even last week* LOC *three* CL *see.PST* 1S  
 “I saw three just last week.”

(5MOYD 1344)

(28) **Fešeliše moxokaye están renxo.**

fešeli =še moxok -aye están renx -o  
*insect* ALL *search* GER.I *tree* *climb.PST* 1S  
 “I climbed the tree searching for insects.”

(5MOYD 1317)

(29) **Asašelnje elkakayene, ča šoye neso.**

asašelnje elkak -aye = ne ča šaw -ye nes -o  
*news* *see* GER.I LOC *tea* *eat* GER.I *be* 1S  
 “I am watching the news as I eat breakfast.”

(5MOYD 1310)

(30) **Maša esne kónčokonse axe yamaye oten mesa.**

Maša esne kónčok =n =nse axe yam -aye oten mes -a  
*Masha* *without* *work* 3S GEN *end* *do* GER.II *to.home* *go.PST* 3S  
 “Masha went home without finishing her work.”

(5MOYD 1312)

(31) **Fuwar fet xesase.**

fuwar fet xes -ase  
*fire* *completely* *quench.PST* PSV.3S  
 “The fire went out (and stays out).”

(5MOYD 1292)

(32) **Xerči kónčokansonsa ronxanyi yamaye nesator.**

xerči kónčokans -on =sa ronxanyi yam -aye nes -ator  
*building* *worker* PL INS *foundation* *put* GER.I COP PSV.3S.PRS  
 “The building is being built by the workers.”

(5MOYD 1389)

### 7.3 Lexicon

**anyiye** *n.* breath, life (CK *añiye*)

**ase** *adj.* last (before current), previous, before, away (CK *ate*)

**asitis yanši** *vb.* to have magical control over, to exert magical influence on (Skt. *adhiṣṭhita*)

**axe** *n.* ending, finish, finale (CK *āke*)

**axe yanši** *vb.* to finish something, to end something (+GEN)

**axesu** *adj.* last (final), at the end, at the edge (CK *ākessu*)

**asašelnye** *n.* news, information, report (CK *aklaṣṣālñe*)

**ča** *n.* tea, tea leaves, breakfast

**čantu** *n.* storage, stockpile, pantry (MC *ts<sup>h</sup>aŋd̪iA*)

**čantu yanši** *vb.* to store, to stock up, to accumulate, to build up

**čəsət** *n.* corpse, dead body (Ar. *jasad*)

**čenčen** *n.* war, armed conflict (MC)

**ekràhan** *n.* world, plane (in mythology), realm, dimension (Skt. *graham*)

**elkaši, elkaken, yexar, felkeye** *vb.* to see, to look at, to visit a person or sight, to attend an event (CK *lāk*- Ger. II from *pālk*)

**énke** *part.* even, just, particle marking scalar focus (CK *emske*)

**enraše** *n.* top, summit, beginning (CK *mrače*)

**enxwen** *n.* man, male (CK *enkwem*)

**enxwane** *adj.* masculine, manly (CK *enkwaññe*)

**etren** *n.* hero, legend (CK *etre*)

**etronye** *adj.* strong, powerful, heroic (CK *etrauññe*)

**están** *n.* tree, pole, post, lumber (CK *stam*)

**estanáče** *n.* forest, forested area, woods (CK *stanātstse*)

**ešter** *part.* four (CK *štwer*)

**ešwaši, šawan, sapar, ešwaye** *vb.* to eat, to consume, to take medicine, to use up stored supplies (CK *śuwā* < PIE *\*ǵyewh<sub>1</sub>-*, pst. from CK *tapp*)

**fešeli** *n.* insect, bug, glitch (CK *pešeli*, computer sense calqued from Eng.)

**fet** *adv.* totally, completely, thoroughly (CK *pest*)

**fuwar** *n.* fire, heat, digestion (CK *pūwar*)

**isara** *n.* blood, life (CK *ysara*)

**‘itxal** *n.* import, introduction (Ar. *‘idkhal*)

**‘itxal yanši** *vb.* to import, to introduce, to bring into a place

**končok** *n.* work, job, employment

**kwànri** *n.* government, political control (EMC *guǎnlǐ*)

**kwànli yanši** *vb.* to govern, to rule over, to preside over, to have control

**lamaši, laman, yamar, lamaye** *vb.* to put, to set up, to place, to lay down (CK *lamatsi*)

**mamonken** *adj.* impossible, not achievable (CK *mā* + Ar. *mumkin*)

**maxaši, maxen, enxanser, maxaye** *vb.* to run, to go quickly (CK *mak*)

**mewen** *adj.* young, youthful, fresh (CK *maiwen*)

**monken** *adj.* possible, able to be achieved or realized (Ar. *mumkin*)

**moqadas** *adj.* holy, sacred, consecrated (Ar. *muqaddas*)

**moxoči, moxoken, mexar, moxaye** *vb.* to look for, to search for, to hunt for (CK *mākāsk-*)

**neči, nesen, saxar, nesaye** *vb.* to be (CK *nestsi*)

**nyax** *adj.* now, nowadays, still (CK *ñake*)  
**nyate** *n.* leader, ruler, director (CK *ñakte*)  
**nyu** *part.* nine (CK *ñu*)  
**ore** *n.* dust, dirt; shavings (CK *ore*)  
**orkamo** *n.* darkness, void, abyss, emptiness (CK *orkamo*)  
**oten** *adv.* home, to home (CK *ost + -ñ*)  
**préñsesa** *adv.* right away, immediately, from now on, from here forth (CK *prentse + -sa*)  
**rati** *n.* magic, occult power (Skt. *rddhi*)  
**rónči, rónksen, renxar, ronxaye** *vb.* to climb, to conquer, to take over, to surmount (CK *ränksa*)  
**ronxanyi** *n.* foundation, platform (CK *ränkañi*)  
**ronxanyi lamaši** *vb.* to build, to construct, to found  
**sal** *n.* year (Prs. *sâl*)  
**sarkor** *n.* cloud; smoke, fumes (CK *tarkär*)  
**sarlox** *n.* yak (early Trk. loan, akin to Tuvan *sarlık* and Mgl. *sarlag*)  
**se** *prn.* this, this one, the latter, proximal inanimate demonstrative (CK *te*)  
**sesa** *adv.* thus, like this, thereby (CK *taisa*)  
**solči, solpan, selpar, solpaye** *vb.* to make overflow, to make flow out, to empty out  
**sorkarwače** *adj.* bad (of weather), stormy, rainy (CK *tärkarwačče*)  
**su** *prn.* that, that one, the former, distal inanimate demonstrative (CK *tu*)  
**šeksaye** *n.* ember, burning coal; igniting spark (CK *tsäk-*)  
**šemek** *adv.* only, just (CK *šemeske*)  
**šen** *n.* woman (CK *klaim*)  
**šen** *prn.* that person, the former person, distal animate demonstrative (CK *čem*)  
**šo** *prn.* this person, the latter person, proximal animate demonstrative (CK *čau*)  
**šol** *n.* life, a person's life (CK *šaul*)  
**šukon** *n.* a week, a seven-day period (CK *šukt + kaum*)  
**šuwī** *n.* congee, rice gruel, porridge (CK *šwīye*)  
**ta** *part.* counter word used with numbers and *how many* (unknown, possibly related to Prs. *tâ* or *dâne*, or Bengali. *ta*)  
**tunya** *n.* the Earth, the world (Ar. *dunya*)  
**uransa** *n.* water, drinking water (CK *wranta*)  
**urasa** *n.* shape, form (CK *wrāta*)  
**urasa xoyaši** *vb.* to take shape, to come to be  
**urasa yanši** *vb.* to create, to form, to mold  
**wašir** *n.* thunder (CK *wašīr*)  
**we** *part.* and, conjunction (CK *wai*)  
**wesa** *n.* fight, battle (CK *weta*)  
**wesa yanši** *vb.* to fight a war, to fight a battle, to fight someone (ALL)  
**Wičan** *n.* Tibet, the Tibetan plateau (Tb. *dbus-tsang*)  
**xánš** *n.* bread, esp. flatbread (CK *kanti*)  
**xeyken** *n.* boy, youth (CK *kālyške*)  
**xeykaše** *adj.* youthful, boyish (CK *kālškaše*)  
**xa** *part.* only, just, already, quickly (of motion) (CK *ka*)  
**xoši, xosen, xesar, xosaye** *vb.* to quench, to extinguish, to put out, to turn off, to make go out (CK *käs*)

**xoyaši, xolpašan, xalpatar, xoyaye** *vb.* to find, to encounter, to discover (CK *källatsi*)

**Xuši** *n.* Kucha City

**xutàn** *n.* god, deity (refers to gods in general rather than to the Islamic notion of God) (Prs. *xudâ*)

**yafo** *n.* land, earth, ground; territory (CK *yapoy*)

**yalče** *part.* thousand, one thousand (CK *yaltse*)

**yan** *n.* sea, ocean (CK *lyan*)

**yeči, yexsnan, yexsnar, yexsaye** *vb.* to hug, to embrace (CK *yäkstsi*)

**yenmaši, yenmaken, yonmasar, yonmaye** *vb.* to get (esp. something positive), to obtain, to receive, to reach an age (CK *yänmai* < PIE *\*yem-*)

**yexsnar** *postp.* all around, surrounding; *adv.* all around