

Two Ishkashimi texts: Children talking¹
Два ишкашимских текста: разговоры детей

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The article presents two texts documented by L. R. Dodykhudoeva and Sh. P. Yusufbekov during their fieldwork in Ishkashim in the autumn of 2011. The audio recording of these texts in the Ishkashimi language – a fairy tale and a dialogue – was completed in the village of Ryn, in the Mountainous-Badakhshan Autonomous Region of Tajikistan. These texts are of interest because they document the speech of the young generation of native Ishkashimi speakers (two children of 5 and 6 years old) in a domestic family context.

In addition, these Ishkashimi texts (presented with a translation and interlinear glossing) are a contribution to the corpus of written texts in the Ishkashimi language, which, like other Pamir languages, still lacks a written tradition.

Key words: Pamir languages, Ishkashimi, Mountainous-Badakhshan Autonomous Region, Tajikistan, ethnolinguistics, linguacultural studies, bilingualism, folk tale, kinship terms

Вниманию читателя предлагаются два текста, записанные Л. Р. Додыхудоевой и Ш. П. Юсуфбековым в ходе полевой работы в Ишкашима осенью 2011 г. Аудиозапись предлагаемых текстов на ишкашимском языке — сказки и диалога — была сделана в селении Рын Горно-Бадахшанской автономной области, Таджи-

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кистан. Настоящие тексты представляют интерес как документы, фиксирующие запись речи младшего (дети 5 и 6 лет) поколения жителей этого ишкашимского селения на родном ишкашимском языке в контексте семьи.

При этом данные тексты, представленные в сопровождении английского перевода и поморфемной нотации всех словоформ в высказывании, являются вкладом в корпус письменных текстов на ишкашимском языке, который — как и прочие памирские языки — до сих пор не имеет письменности.

Ключевые слова: памирские языки, ишкашимский язык, Горно-Бадахшанская автономная область, Таджикистан, этнолингвистика, лингвокультурология, сказка о козе, термины родства

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1. General information about the texts and their documentation

Most adults in Ryn (Ishkashim district) are bilingual, speaking both Ishkashimi and Tajik. However, pre-school children do not know Tajik and speak only their mother tongue, Ishkashimi. In the course of school education — beginning from 6 years old — they acquire knowledge of Tajik.

These texts were recorded by L. R. Dodykhudoeva and Sh. P. Yusufbekov during their field work in Wakhan and Ishkashim in autumn 2011 in the village of Ryn, in the Mountainous-Badakhshan Autonomous Region of Tajikistan. The texts were recorded in a family where all generations speak their mother tongue, Ishkashimi. This family had lived in Ryn for several generations, and all its members were born in Ryn.

The first text is a folk tale about a mother goat and its kids, widely known in Central Asia, Iran and Afghanistan and also in Russia. It is known among the peoples of Tajikistan by the title “The goat with curly legs” (“Buzaki jingilapo”) [Sukharev, Sukhareva 1934: 25–44; Rosenfeld 1948: 206; Koza 1952]. Tajik versions of the tale are still widely known today as “Buzaki jingilapo”

[2013; 2019]. However, in the Tajik versions, the mother goat may have three kids, named Alul(ak), Bulul(ak) and Khishtaki-Sari-Tanur(ak) [2013], or seven kids with the addition of those named Toqchaparak, Mekhchaparak, Boloshinak and Tahshinak [2019]. Cf. the Persian version where the goat also has three kids called Shangul, Mangul, and the youngest — Angurak [Shangul i Mangul 1958].

The Tajik versions are widespread among the Tajik population, and nowadays it is difficult to find a place where this tale is unknown. It is known locally in the Tajik part of Ishkashim among adults and children under the name “The Tale of Alul(ak), Bulul(ak) and Khishtaki-sari-tanur(ak)” (data from field interviews by L.R. Dodykhudoeva and Sh.P. Yusufbekov in 2011).

Our first narrator, a 6-year-old boy N., who spoke only his native tongue but had started learning Tajik in preschool classes, knew this tale as “The Tale of Bulul” (*Bulul(ak) afsona*). Another version of this tale, narrated by a senior Ishkashimi speaker and former teacher, Jahonoro Kholdorova, in the same village of Ryn and recorded later in 2018, is called “The Story of Alulak” [2021]². This folk tale about a mother goat is widely known throughout Tajikistan and exists in several versions in all the Pamir languages. There is a similar folk tale in Shughnani with a plot close to the Ishkashimi tale about a goat and a wolf. On the other hand, a tale was recorded in the Khufi vernacular about a mother goat and her two kids, who were tricked and eaten not by a wolf, but by a bear [Sokolova 1966: 394–395]. A similar folk tale about a mother goat and her two kids, also eaten by a bear, is known in Torwali,

² Jahonoro Qurbonovna Kholdorova was the first primary school teacher of one of the authors of this article, Zarifa Nazarova. She taught in Ryn at Sharif Rahmatov School № 20. Unfortunately, in the 2018 video recording produced by the Endangered Language Alliance (ELA), her family name was misprinted in the credits. The authors take this opportunity to express their gratitude for her diligence and commitment in teaching monolingual Ishkashimi children in the Tajik language, the medium of instruction.

one of the Dardic languages, under the title “Angaag o Bangaag (and Changaag)”³.

Our second text, a dialogue, was recorded as a conversation between an adult (B.) and a five-year-old girl (M.), who spoke only her native tongue, Ishkashimi. This dialogue formed part of the process of teaching the child kinship terms and names of family members (for more on the challenges of first language acquisition in early childhood, see [Dodykhudoeva 2021; Edelman, Dodykhudoeva 2021]). This dialogue sheds light on the structure of the extended family and names of family members, and also provides an insight into the proper names preferred by inhabitants of Ishkashim.

These texts are an additional contribution to the corpus of written texts in the Ishkashimi language, which, like other Pamir languages, still lacks written texts and a written tradition; for more details on this topic see [Pakhalina 1959; Pakhalina, Nazarova 1997; Nazarova, Nazarov 2010]. However, the first children’s books in this language have just recently been published [Ibrad urvesok... 2021; Shaghol-ət urvesok 2021].

Abbreviations

ACC — accusative (postposition *ro*)

CNJ — conjunction

COP — copula

D — direct case

DEM — demonstrative

DIM — diminutive

DP — discourse particle

IMP — imperative

³ In the form of an animated cartoon produced by the Institute of Education and Development (Idara Baraye Taleem-o-Taraqi, IBT), it is available along with an English translation of Zubair Torwali on YouTube (March 20, 2020): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q0MzDMFToaA>

INJ — interjection expressing admiration

IZ — izafa

MDP — motivation particle

NEG — negation, negative

NUM — numerative

OBL — oblique

PL — plural

POSS — possessive

PRF — perfect

PRS — present

PRT — particle

PST — past

PSTP — postposition

Q — question particle

SG — singular

SUF — suffix

3D — 3Deixis.

TRS — Таджикиско-русский словарь (Tajik-Russian dictionary).

Text 1.

Text 1. Bəlulak

1. Vədûk na-vədûk uk-pad Alulak-t Bəlulak-ət, Xəštaki-sari-tanurak* vədûk.
2. Ba iv-non ɣaʒu za təməx pə xon aləv-t az təməx-bo uk çiz izəməm.
3. Ba tũyđũk, ba uk urk isu, ʔəq-ʔəq kənu, za az-m təməx non.
4. Ba kənon vari aʔ-t, jək xəsari kənon poš.
5. Ba jəki aviru, xaru-t uk-yona xoni na-aviru.
6. Ba i(v)-non isu, ɣaʒu za digaro-n ce šəd, Alulak-t Bəlulak-t Xəštaki-sari-tanurak kənjə?
7. Aw ba ɣaʒu za wanəv-i urk xũl.
8. A(w) urk šab šədũk minduk.
9. Ba(d) a(w) i(v)-non oɣadũk, ba kũlũki i-der-i paɣ-ət Alulak-t Bəlulak-t Xəštaki-sari-tanurak-i nəvũldũk-t,

10. a(w) urk xətũk-i šədũk-i, vek pəvũk, dedũk-i pə vek.

Comments on the text

* The name Xəštaki-sari-tanurak is derived from Tajik ‘a small brick on the top of the oven (*tanur*)’. This name is based on an izafa construction:

Xəštak-i	sar-i	tanurak
brick.DIM-IZ	sar-IZ	oven.DIM

However, in the fairy tale (Tajik and Ishkashimi) it is understood as one name, fused into a single element as a result of accretion.

In the course of translation and glossing of the text some slight amendments were introduced as a more suitable alternative to the original text.

Text 1. Translation.

1. Once upon a time there lived three kids — Alulak, Bululak and Khishtaki-sari-tanurak.
2. Their mother told (them) that they should stay at home, and she (will go) and bring them something.
3. Then she left, and then a wolf comes, knocks (at the door) and says: I am your mother.
4. Then (they) open the door, and all the kids are hiding.
5. Then (he) finds all of them, and eats them, (but) one of them he cannot find anywhere in the house.
6. Then their mother comes, says: where are the others — Alulak, Bululak and Khishtaki-sari-tanurak?
7. He (the only surviving kid) tells her that a wolf ate them all.
8. That wolf sleeps during the night.
9. Then, their mother came, and cut open his (i.e. the wolf’s) stomach, took out Alulak and Bululak and Khishtaki-sari-tanurak.
10. That wolf got up to drink water, he fell into the water (and drowned).

Text 1. Interlinear glossing

1. Vədûk na-vədûk uk-pad Alulak-t Bəlulak-ət, Xištaki-sari-tanurak vədûk.

Once upon a time there lived three kids — Alulak, Bululak and Khishtaki-sari-tanurak.

Vədûk na-vədûk uk-pad Alulak-t Bəlulak-ət
be.PRF.Ø NEG-be.PRF.Ø one-NUM Alulak.DIM-and Bəlulak.DIM-and

Xəštaki-sari-tanurak vədûk
Xishtaki-sari-tanurak.DIM be.PRF.Ø

2. Ba iv-non ɣaʒu za təməx pə xon aləv-t az təməx-bo uk çiz iʒəməm.
Their mother told (them) that they should stay at home, and she (will go) and bring them something.

Ba iv-non ɣaʒu za təməx
then DEM.POSS.3PL.3D-mother say.PRS.3SG CNJ you.OBL

pə xon aləv-t az təməx-bo
in house stay.PRS.2PL-and I.D you.OBL-PSTP

uk çiz iʒəməm
one thing bring.PRS.1SG

3. Ba tûydûk, ba uk urk isu, ʔəq-ʔəq kənu, za az-m təməx non
Then she left, and at that time comes one wolf, knocks (at the door) and says: I am your mother.

Ba tûydûk ba uk urk isu
then leave.PRF.Ø then one wolf come.PRS.3SG

ʔəq-ʔəq kənu za az-m təməx non
knock-knock do.PRS.3SG CNJ I.D-COP.1SG you.OBL mother

4. Ba kənon var-i aʔ-t, jək xəsar-i kənon poʃ.
Then (they) open the door, and all (the kids) are hiding.

Ba kənon var-i aʔ-t jək xəsar-i

then do.PRS.3PL door-ACC open-and all themselves.OBL-ACC
 kənon poš
 do.PRS.3PL hiding

5. Ba jək-i aviru, xaru-t uk-yona xoni na-aviru.

Then (he) finds all of them, and eats them, (but) one of them he cannot find anywhere in the house.

Ba jək-i aviru xaru-t
 then all-POSS.OBL.3D find.PRS.3SG eat.PRS.3SG-and
 uk-yona xon-i na-aviru
 one-NUM house-ACC NEG-find.PRS.3SG

6. Ba i(v)-non isu, ɣaʒu za digaro-n ce šəd, Alulak-t Bəlulak-t Xəštaki-sari-tanurak kənjə?

Then their mother comes, says: where are the others — Alulak, Bululak and Khishtaki-sari-tanurak?

Ba i(v)-non isu ɣaʒu
 then DEM.POSS.3PL.3D-mother come.PRS.3SG say.PRS.3SG
 za digaro-n ce šəd Alulak-t
 CNJ other.PL-3PL what become.PST.Ø Alulak.DIM-and
 Bəlulak-t Xəštaki-sari-tanurak kənjə
 Bululak.DIM-and Xishtaki-sari-tanurak.DIM where

7. Aw ba ɣaʒu za wanəv-i urk xûl.

He (the only surviving kid) tells her that a wolf ate them all.

Aw ba ɣaʒu za wanəv-i urk xûl
 he then say.PRS.3SG CNJ them.PL.OBL.3D-3SG wolf eat.PST.Ø

8. A(w) urk šab šədûk minduk.

That wolf sleeps during the night

A(w) urk šab šədûk minduk
 that.D.3D wolf night become.PRF.Ø sleep.PRF.Ø

9. Ba(d) a(w) i(v)-non oγadūk, ba kûlûk-i i-der-i pay⁴-ət Alulak-t Bəlulak-t Xəštaki-sari-tanurak-i nəvûldûk-t.

Then, their mother came, and cut open his (i.e. the wolf's) stomach, took out Alulak and Bululak and Khishtaki-sari-tanurak.

Ba(d) a(w) i(v)-non oγadūk ba
then DEM.D.3D DEM.POSS.3PL.3D-mother come.PRF.Ø then

kûlûk-i i-der-i pay-ət
do.PRF-3SG his-stomach-ACC torn-and

Alulak-t Bəlulak-t Xəštaki-sari-tanurak-i nəvûldûk-t
Alulak.DIM-and Bəlulak.DIM-and Khishtaki-sari-tanur.DIM-ACC take.out.PRF.Ø-and

10. a(w) urk xətûk-i šədûk-i, vek pəvûk, dedûk-i pə vek.

That wolf came out to drink the water, he fell into the water (and drowned).

a(w) urk xətûk-i šədûk-i vek
that wolf get.up.PRF-3SG become.PRF-3SG water

pəvûk dedûk-i pə vek
drink.INF fall.PRF-3SG into water

Text 2. A dialogue of an adult (B.) with a child (M.)

1.

B. Qarib nid, Merangez. Ti nim čiz?

M. Merangez.

⁴ There are a number of compound verbs in the Ishkashimi language; they include *pay kûlûk* 'tear, cut' [Pakhalina 1959]. Usually these verbs are used as a single unit in a phrase, but here parts of this verb were used separately. Cf. Wakhi *pay(i)* 'crack', Sarikoli *poγi* 'id' [Pakhalina 1975], Wakhi *pay* Adj. 'torn' (from Tajik), *pay di* 'tear, cut' [Grunberg, Steblin-Kamenskiy 1976], Tajik *pora* 'piece, fragment, cut, torn (to pieces)' [TRS 2006]. All these can be connected with Proto-Iranian **par-* 'to separate, to divide into parts' [Edelman 2020: 164].

2.

B. Tə-t čandsola?

M. Pünzsola.

3.

B. Kadi-bo tə maktab bəlavı?

M. Uvdsola.

4.

B. Uvdsola-t za šəd, maktab bəlavı-o? Sot-t pə boıça-i bačagon, ane? Ti mərəbiya kúy?

M. Zəlfı(ya).

5.

B. A, ti mərəbiya Zəlfıya-o!/? Aw tə-bo xəş-o?

M. Aw mə-bo xəş.

6.

B. So afta-i diga tə-t xi ama-t Navıd kənjo šəv?

M. Məx-o? Moskva.

7.

B. Moskva šəv-o, Dəšanbe? Dəšanbe, ane? Xi vərü-i maydekək-i məs-i xi-gúl usı-o?

M. On.

8.

B. Ba xi bibı-i toqa mak la-kəni-o? Xi bibı məs-i us-i? Tə dar borai xi vərudik naql kən, cəmənd-yona vərü ti-no?

M. Də-yona.

9.

B. Iv nımo čız?

M. Totoş-ət Navıd.

10.

B. Navıd-ət Odınamamad, ane? Tə Odınamamad fri-dırı, yo Navıd-i?

M. Odınamamad.

11.

B. Navıd-i məs fri dırı, ane? Aw ti kata vərü. Ti nım čız?

M. Merangez.

12.

B. Ti non nım čız?

M. Farangis.

13.

B. Ti to nim čiz?

M. Amirbek.

14.

B. Ti ama?

M. Bənafša.

15.

B. Ti-no cəmənd-yona ama?

M. Rûy, cəfur-yona.

16.

B. Iv nimo čiz? Iv nimo-i yaž?

M. Uk-yona Bənafša, uk-yona ama Towus, uk-yona Zarifa...

17.

B. Uk-yona-i digā?

M. Ama Bibi.

18.

B. Məx Bibi i-bo yažon, ane? Gawarmalika i-nimi aqoni-t, i-bo Bibi yažon, ane? E, ofarin!

19.

B. Ku zəvûk-i Šəkošəmi isob kən, kə šəkošəmi zəvûk isob kən.

M. Uk, dəw, rûy, cəfur, pûnʒ, xûl, uvd, ot, nuh, da, yozda, duwozda.

Text 2. Translation.

1.

B. Sit closer, Mehrangez. What is your name?

M. Mehrangez.

2.

B. How old are you?

M. (I am) five years old.

3.

B. When you (will) go to school?

M. (When I will be) seven years old.

4.

B. When you will be seven, (you will) study at school?

Now you're in the kindergarten, right? Who is your caregiver?

M. Zulfiya.

5.

B. Oh, yes, your caregiver (is) Zulfiya!? You like her, is that right?

M. Yes, I like her.

6.

B. Next week you, your aunt and Navid where will you go?

M. All of us? To Moscow (everybody laughs).

7.

B. To Moscow or to Dushanbe? To Dushanbe, is that right? Your little brother will go with you?

M. Yes.

8.

B. You'll leave your grandmother here alone? Or will you take her with you? You tell me about your brother. How many brothers do you have?

M. Two.

9.

B. What are their names?

M. Totosh and Navid.

10.

B. Navid and Odnamamad, right? Who do you love most, Odnamamad or Navid?

M. Odnamamad.

11.

B. You like Navid too, right? He's your elder brother. What's your name?

M. Mehrangez.

12.

B. What's your mother's name?

M. Farangis.

13.

B. What's your father's name?

M. Amirbek.

14.

B. (And what about) your aunt?

M. Bunafsha.

15.

B. How many aunts do you have?

M. Three, four.

16.

B. What are their names? Call them by their names

M. One is Bunafsha, one aunt is Towus, one — Zarifa...

17.

B. Another one?

M. Aunt Bibi.

18.

B. We (the family) call her Bibi, right? Her real name is Gawarmalika.

Well done!

19.

B. Count in Ishkashimi.

M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12

Text 2. Interlinear glossing

1.

B. Qarib nid, Merangez. Ti nim čiz?

Sit closer, Mehrangez. What is your name?

Qarib	nid	Merangez	Ti	nim	čiz
close	sit.IMP	Mehrangez	your.POSS	name	what

M. Merangez.

Mehrangez.

Mehrangez

Mehrangez

2.

B. Tə-t čandsola?

How old are you?

Tə-t čand.sola
you.D-COP.2SG how.many.year.SUF

M. Pũnʒsola.

(I am) five years old.

pũnʒ.sola
five.year.SUF

3.

B. Kadi-bo tə maktab bəlavı?

When you (will) go to school?

kadi-bo tə maktab bəlavı
when-PSTP you.D school study.PRS.2SG

M. Uvdsola.

(When I will be) seven years old.

uvd.sola
seven.year.SUF

4.

B. Uvdsola-t za šəd, maktab bəlavı-o?

When you will be seven, (you will) study at school?

uvd.sola-t za šəd maktab bəlavı-o
seven.year.SUF-2SG CNJ become.PST school study.PRS.2SG-Q

Sot-t pə boğça-i bačagona, ane? Ti mərəbiya kũy?

Now you're in the kindergarten, right? Who is your caregiver?

Sot-t pə boğça-i bačagona ane
Now-COP.2SG in garden.DIM-IZ infant.PL.SUF right.Q

Ti mərəbiya kũy
your.POSS caregiver who

M. Zəlfı(ya).

Zulfiya.

Zəlfi(ya)

Zulfiya

5.

B. A, ti mərəbiya Zəlfiya-o!?

Oh, yes, your caregiver (is) Zulfiya!?

A ti mərəbiya Zəlfiya-o
alright.DP your.POSS.2SG caregiver Zulfiya-Q

B. Aw tə-bo xəş-o?

You like her, is that right?

Aw tə-bo xəş-o
her.DEM.D.3D you.D-PSTP good-Q

M. Aw mə-bo xəş.

Yes, I like her.

Aw mə-bo xəş
her.DEM.D.3D I.POSS-PSTP good

6.

B. So afta-i diga tə-t xi ama-t Navid kənjo šəv?

Next week you, your aunt and Navid where will you go?

So afta-i diga tə-t xi ama-t
now week-IZ next you.D-and REFL.POSS aunt-and

Navid kənjo šəv

Navid where go.PRS.2PL

M. Məx-o? Moskva.

We? In Moscow (all laugh)

Məx-o Moskva
we.D.1PL-Q Moscow

7.

B. Moskva šəv-o, Dəšanbe? Dəšanbe, ane?

To Moscow or to Dushanbe? To Dushanbe, is that right?

Moskva šəwi-o Dəšanbe Dəšanbe ane

Moscow go.PRS.2SG-Q Dushanbe Dushanbe right.Q

B. Xi vəru-i maydekək məs xi-gûl usi-o?

Your little brother will go with you?

Xi vəru-i maydekək-i məs

REFL.POSS brother-IZ little.DIM.DIM-ACC also

xi-gûl usi-o

REFL.POSS-PSTP carry.PRS.2SG-Q

M. On.

Yes.

On

Yes

8.

B. Ba xi bibi-i toqa mak la-kəni-o? Xi bibi məs usi?

You'll leave your grandmother here alone? Or will you take her with you?

Ba xi bibi-i toqa mak la.kəni-o

then REFL.POSS grandmother-ACC alone here leave.PRS.2SG-Q

xi bibi-i məs usi

REFL.POSS grandmother-ACC also carry.PRS.2SG

B. Tə dar borai xi vərūdīk naql kən, cəmənd-yona vəru ti-no?

You tell me about your brother. How many brothers do you have?

Tə dar borai xi vərūdīk naql kən

you.D in about REFL.POSS brother.DIM story do.IMP

cəmənd-yona vəru ti-no

how.many.NUM brother your.POSS.2SG-PSTP

M. Də-yona.

Two.

Də-yona

Two-NUM

9.

B. Iv nimo čiz?

What are their names?

Iv nimo čiz
 DEM.POSS.PL.3D name.PL what

M. Totoš-ət Navid.

Totosh and Navid.

Totoš-ət Navid
 Totosh-and Navid

10.

B. Navid-ət Odinamamad, ane? Tə Odinamamad fri diri, yo Navid-i?
 Navid and Odinamamad, right? Who do you love most, Odinamamad
 or Navid?

Navid-ət Odinamamad ane Tə Odinamamad fri.diri
 Navid-and Odinamamad right.Q you.D Odinamamad like.PRS.2SG
 yo Navid-i
 or Navid-ACC

M. Odinamamad.

Odinamamad.

Odinamamad
 Odinamamad

11.

B. Navid-i məs fri diri, ane? Aw ti kata vəru.

Navid you also like, right? He is your elder brother.

Navid-i məs fri.diri ane
 Navid-ACC also like.PRS.2SG right.Q

Aw ti kata vəru
 He your.POSS.2SG big brother

B. Ti nim čiz?

What is your name?

Ti nim čiz
Your.POSS.2SG name what

M. Merangez.
Mehrangez.

Merangez
Mehrangez

12.

B. Ti non nim čiz?
What is your mother's name?

Ti non nim čiz
Your.POSS.2SG mother name what

M. Farangis.
Farangis.

Farangis
Farangis

13.

B. Ti to nim čiz?
What is your father's name?

Ti to nim čiz
Your.POSS.2SG father name what

M. Amirbek.
Amirbek.

Amirbek
Amirbek

14.

B. Ti ama?
(And what about) your aunt?

Ti ama
Your.POSS.2SG aunt

M. Bənafša.

Bunafsha.

Bənafša

Bunafsha

15.

B. Ti-no cəmənd-yona ama?

How many aunts do you have?

Ti-no cəmənd-yona ama
your.POSS-PSTP how.many-NUM aunt

M. Rûy, cəfur-yona.

Three, four.

Rûy cəfur-yona
three four-NUM

16.

B. Iv nimo čiz? Iv nimo-i γaž?

What are their names? Call them by their names.

Iv nimo čiz iv
DEM.POSS.PL.3D name.PL what DEM.POSS.PL.3D

nimo-i γaž
name.PL-ACC say.IMP

M. Uk-yona Bənafša, uk-yona ama Towus, uk-yona Zarifa...

One is Bunafsha, one aunt is Towus, one — Zarifa...

Uk-yona Bənafša uk-yona ama Towus uk-yona Zarifa
one-NUM Bunafsha one-NUM aunt Towus one-NUM Zarifa

17.

B. Uk-yona-i diga?

Do you have another one?

Uk-yona-i diga
one-NUM-IZ another

M. Ama Bibi.

Aunt Bibi.

Ama Bibi

aunt Bibi

18.

B. Məx Bibi i-bo γažon, ane?

Gawarmalika i-nimi aqoni-t, i-bo Bibi γažon, ane? E, ofarin!

We (the family) call her Bibi, right? Her real name is Gawarmalika.
Well done!

Məx Bibi i-bo γažon ane
we Bibi DEM.POSS.3SG.3D-PSPT say.PRS.1PL right.Q

Gawarmalika i-nim-i aqoni-t
Gawarmalika DEM.POSS.3SG.3D-name-IZ real-and

i-bo Bibi γažon
DEM.POSS.3SG.3D-PSPT Bibi say.PRS.1PL

ane e ofarin
right.Q INJ great

19.

B. Ku zəvûk-i Šəkošəmi isob kən, kə šəkošəmi zəvûk isob kən.
Count in Ishkashimi.

Ku zəvûk-i Šəkošəmi isob kən
let.MDP language-IZ Ishkashimi count do.IMP

kə Šəkošəmi zəvûk isob kən
in Ishkashimi language count do.IMP

M. Uk, dəw, rûy, cəfur, pûnɜ, xûl, uvd, ot, nu(h), da, yozda, duwozda
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12

Uk dəw rûy cəfur pûnɜ xûl
1 2 3 4 5 6

uvd ot nu(h) da yozda duwozda
7 8 9 10 11 12

Source texts

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