

MARI8 AND CARL'S ENGLISH TRANSLATION.

ne kubandi ta kintro ne wesko rasre qozbotlux
par ne fouhi burqo yasqix sraasik.

A shaman was walking in the middle of a red dirt road
against a cold wind.

ta kxendilta ne yasqi hurix son kudoka fouhistik,
"ta saakto son lamulqa mai gomi soik."

It showed another person and the wind said
"I think you have long hair."

ta kudoka sraasik,
"ta slaasleijo 'anne gomix fouhistik."

The shaman said
"The wind doesn't need hair."

"so k'aixa ner zolox tlota menci soix par sanjibok;
ma kompi ta waxxo kono soixk."

"You have taught your brother words while you were about to eat;
I seek the secret that you keep to yourself."

"wisu jo ta waxxo kono maik;
ma kubandi ta kintro ne wesko rasre qozbotluxk."

"That is the secret that I keep to myself;
I was walking in the middle of an red dirt road."

ta kubilta par qaso tasi fouhistik.

The wind stopped as listened to it.

AEDIAN TEXT

Kaus tima-itut me-gipu-ulia undu.

Aulis bilaia teppega doi ki
“Bu-ogis sustiba-giḫ.”

Kaes doi
“Aulil igit ḫakai.”

“Saḫetka mu dutka manaet ro ta-babaia teppuia.
Ge bennaesu mu bebba ḫu tešigau.”

“Tes ge bennaesu-baika ḫu bebba.
ḫu tima-itut me-gipu-ulia undu.”

Aulis damšipiska ibbedu ki.

GLOSSARY

ba-, bai, ba, baika	V	<i>be</i>
baba, baeba	N	<i>word; sentence</i>
bebba-, bebbae, bebbao, bebba	V	<i>hide; cover (TRANSITIVE)</i>
bennasu, bennaesu	N	<i>secret</i>
bila, bilae	N	<i>stranger; foreigner</i>
bu-		(2ND P. SG. POSSESSIVE PREFIX)
damši-, damše, damšo, damša	V	(ACTIVE) <i>stop; halt (TRANSITIVE)</i> ; (INDIRECT PASSIVE) <i>stop; stand still</i> (damšipiska: INDIRECT PASSIVE NOMINALIZED)
do-, doi, du, doga	V	<i>say</i>
du-, dai, deu, duka	V	<i>eat</i>
dunu-, unne, undu, unna	V	<i>go; walk</i>
ge		(RELATIVE PARTICLE)
gipu-	ADJ	<i>cold</i>
giri-, šeu, gidu (<i>pass. giḫ</i>), šigo	V	(ACTIVE) <i>see (TRANSITIVE)</i> ; (PASSIVE) <i>seem; look</i>
ibbe-, ibbuia, ibbedu, ibbega	V	<i>listen</i>
igi, ogi	N	<i>hair</i>
itu, etu	N	<i>road</i>
ki	CONJUNCTION	<i>and (then)</i>
kau, kae	N	<i>priest</i>
mana, manaet	N	<i>brother</i>
mu		(2ND P. SG. PRONOUN, NOMINATIVE)
me-	PREPOSITION	<i>in; (WITH ACCUSATIVE) into; against</i>
ro	CONJUNCTION	<i>while; when</i>
saḫe-, saḫeia, saḫedu, saḫega	V	<i>begin; (SENTENCE-INITIAL, IMPERFECTIVE NOMINALIZED) be about to</i>
sustiba-	ADJ	<i>long</i>
ta-		(INDEFINITE PLURAL PREFIX)
te	DEMONSTRATIVE	<i>this; that</i>
teppe-, teppuia, teppedu, teppega	V	<i>explain; show; instruct</i>
tešigu-, tešigoi, tešigau, tešigo	V	<i>seek; look for; want</i>
tima-	ADJ	<i>red</i>
uli, auli	N	<i>wind</i>
ḫaki-, ḫakai, ḫakeu, ḫake	V	<i>need (INDIRECT CASE OBJECT)</i>
ḫu		(1ST P. SG. PRONOUN, NOMINATIVE)

AEDIAN GRAMMAR

The following is a heavily and extremely simplified description of the bits of Aedian grammar that are necessary in order to translate the text.

BASIC SYNTAX

An Aedian declarative sentence contains a subject (in the nominative), a verb, and possibly a number of complements. These complements can be objects (usually in the accusative case, but occasionally in the indirect or the oblique case) or indirect objects (in the indirect case) among other things.

Word order is relatively free, though basic SOV word order is most common.

(1) *bilas ibbedu*

<i>bila</i>	-s	<i>ibbe-</i>	-du
stranger	NOM	listen	IMPFV
“a stranger is listening”			

(2) *pu bilaia dai*

<i>pu</i>	<i>bila</i>	-ia	<i>dai</i>
1SG.NOM	stranger ACC		eat.PFV
“I ate a stranger”			

NOUNS

Aedian nouns all have an indefinite form and a definite form. These two forms are listed, in that order, in the glossary for each noun. Definiteness is usually marked with ablaut, but can be found marked in many different ways. For example:

(3) Indefinite	Definite
itu	etu
baba	baeba
loiga	loigiga

Nouns are marked for grammatical case. Of cases, there are the oblique (unmarked), the nominative, the accusative, and the indirect:

Oblique	-∅
Nominative	-s
Accusative	-ia
Indirect	-t

Nouns are also marked for something called “state”. This is a distinction between “present state” and “absent state”. These refer, respectively, to whether or not a given thing denoted by a noun is semantically present or absent. The absent state in the nominative case is marked with *-l* instead of *-s* in the present state. Any instance of the absent state in the text may safely be translated with a negation.

(4) *loigigas ibbedu*

<i>loi<gi>ga</i>	-s	<i>ibbe-</i>	-du
woman<DEF>	NOM	listen	IMPFV
“the woman is listening”			

(5) *loigigal ibbedu*

<i>loi<gi>ga</i>	-l	<i>ibbe-</i>	-du
woman<DEF>	ABSENT.NOM	listen	IMPFV
“the woman is not listening”			

VERBS

In the glossary, verbs are presented with four forms: The basic stem, the perfective form, the imperfective form, and the perfective nominalized form.

Aedian verbs are found in two aspects: Perfective and imperfective. In reality, those terms are slidely misleading, as they cover more ground than what is usually meant with “perfective” and “imperfective”.

PERFECTIVE

The perfective aspect marks an action, situation, or event which cannot be altered as it takes place. Thus the perfective aspect covers

- punctual events,
- past events,
- gnomic/habitual events, etc.

(6) *pu dai*

pu dai
1SG.NOM eat.PFV

“I (immediately) ate” / “I have eaten” / “I (generally eat)”

In most instances, the perfective aspect is to be translated with an English simple past.

IMPERFECTIVE

Inversely, the imperfect aspect marks an event that can be interfered with. Thus the imperfective covers

- continuous events,
- processes,
- prospects, etc.

(7) *pu deu*

pu deu
1SG.NOM eat.IMPFV

“I’m eating” / “I’m about to eat”

In most instances, the imperfective aspect is to be translated with an English present continuous.

NOMINALIZED FORMS AND SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

The nominalized form of an Aedian noun is used in a variety of situations, but for the purposes of the translation of the Torch, it should simply be noted, that a nominalized form is used when the verb is in a subordinate clause.

A subordinate clause is formed by putting the verb in its nominalized form and having the matrix clause follow it. Immediately after the first word of the matrix clause will follow the conjunction that indicates the relationship between the subordinate clause and the matrix clause.

The perfect nominalized form of the verb appears as the fourth form in the glossary; the imperfect nominalized form is formed by adding *-tka* to the verb's basic stem.

(8) *pu ibbetka mu ro ikkeu*

pu ibbetka mu ro ikkeu
1SG.NOM listen IMPFV.NMLZ 2SG.NOM when run.IMPFV

“when I was listening, you were running”

RELATIVE CLAUSES

As in other subordinate clauses, the verb of a relative clause will be in its nominalized form. The noun modified by the relative clause will be preceded by the relative particle *ge*. The role of the modified noun within the relative clause will be ambiguous (but usually deductable from context) due to not being marked therein.

(9) ge baeba ꞑu doga

ge baeba ꞑu doga

REL DEF\word 1SG.NOM say.PFV.NMLZ

“the word that I said”