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Sarikoli uses modal constructions to express semantic contrasts that are related to the speaker’s or the agent’s perspective on a situation. This chapter describes various modal constructions, most of which are indicated through subordination and a special particle or word marking the modality. Many of these modalities are expressed in an infinitival CC (complement clause) or conditional AC (adverbial clause). Table 11.1 presents the different types of modalities that are described in this chapter, along with their structural markings and section references.

Table 11.1 Modality

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11.1 Possibility

Possibility is marked by expressing the content of possibility as an infinitival CC, in combination with the main verb səwd ‘become’. səwd in the third
person singular imperfective stem carries the meaning ‘be possible; be okay’. This construction indicates that the content in the embedded clause is possible, whereas the addition of the preverbal negative particle na indicates that the content is impossible. In each of the sentences in (11.1) - (11.4), na may be added to indicate impossibility. This construction may occur in an interrogative sentence, as in (11.3) & (11.4).

(11.1)  
\[
\begin{align*}
a &= wi \\
tzər &= wazond \quad (na) \quad səwd
\end{align*}
\]  
ACC = 3SG.NNOM.DIST matter know.INF NEG become.3SG.IPVF

‘That matter is (un)knowable.’

(11.2)  
\[
\begin{align*}
kənənluk &= tida = təxuz \quad pənd \quad nist, \quad mə çın \quad qati \\
Koghuslu k &= go.INF = REL \quad road \quad NEG.be.IPVF \quad car \quad COM
\end{align*}
\]  
\[
\begin{align*}
tid \\ (na) &= səwd
\end{align*}
\]  
GO.INF NEG become.3SG.IPVF

‘There are no roads that go to Koghusluk, it is (not) possible to go there by car.’

(11.3)  
\[
\begin{align*}
tənaissance &= pə \quad jətəq \quad qərəbuq \quad pəqət \quad (na)
\end{align*}
\]  
2PL.NNOM LOC dormitory food cook.INF NEG

\[
\begin{align*}
səwd &= o
\end{align*}
\]  
become.3SG.IPVF = Q

‘Is it (not) possible to cook food in your dormitory?’

(11.4)  
\[
\begin{align*}
əz &= mərjəng \quad a = mužtəwa \quad wənd \quad (na)
\end{align*}
\]  
ABL Maryong ACC = Muztagh.Ata see.INF NEG

\[
\begin{align*}
səwd &= o
\end{align*}
\]  
become.3SG.IPVF = Q

‘Is it (not) possible to see Muztagh Ata from Maryong?’

Alternatively, the word mumkin ‘possible’ may be added to the end of the infinitival CC containing the content of possibility. If the content is impossible, nist ‘NEG.be.IPVF’ is added after mumkin, as in (11.6). Although not obligatory, mas ‘also’ often precedes mumkin. This construction is commonly used in longer lists of possibilities, as in (11.7). Examples (11.6) & (11.7) contain both constructions for expressing possibility, with səwd and mumkin.
(11.5) wi taur az di dejw vid
3SG.NOM.DIST husband ABL 3SG.NOM.PROX crazy be.INF

(mas) mumkin
also possible
‘Maybe her husband is crazier than this person.’

(11.6) az di dzuj tamač ar dzuj hitə
ABL 3SG.NOM.PROX place 2PL.NOM LOC place none

twoj tid na sawd, k = az
who.NOM go.INF NEG become.3SG.IPfv ANA = ABL

wi dzuj sawd-ik jet mas mumkin
3SG.NOM.DIST place here-DIM come.INF also possible

nist
NEG.be.IPfv
‘It is not possible for anyone to go from our place to your place, nor to come from there to here.’

(11.7) sodeq sulir χu tej tcejg mas mumkin,
Sodeq next.year REFL.NOM wedding do.INF also possible

χuzmat = ir digar dzuj tid mas mumkin, uz
work = DAT other place go.INF also possible again

xojd mas mumkin, pa tced kalo pojd mas
read.INF also possible LOC house sheep herd.INF also

mumkin, a = wi wazond na
possible ACC = 3SG.NOM.DIST know.INF NEG

sawd
become.3SG.IPfv
‘Next year, Sodeq may get married, go to another place for work, continue his education, or herd sheep at home; it is impossible to know.’
11.2 Ability

Ability is expressed as an infinitival CC and marked by the preverbal particle tɕi and the main verb tɕejɡ ‘do’ in any aspect. The embedded verb, which is the action of ability, occurs in the infinitive stem and precedes tɕi. If the embedded verb is a compound verb formed with tɕejɡ, only the nominal element precedes tɕi tɕejɡ, as in (11.10) & (11.11). If the main verb is negated, the preverbal negative particle na is placed between the infinitival verb and tɕi, as in (11.10) - (11.12). While possibility is impersonal, ability is personal.

(11.8)  tudaŋik ziv ləvə tɕi ka=am
  Tajik  tongue  say.INF  CAP  do(IPFV = 1SG.IPFW
‘I can speak Tajik.’

(11.9)  təw məɕiŋ dət tɕi ka=o
  2SG.NOM  car  drive.INF  CAP  do.IPFW = Q
‘Can you drive a car?’

(11.10) a.  dzuŋl  bato-ŋeŋl  m=a=di  hat
  small    child-PL.NOM  CATA = ACC = 3SG.NNONM.PROX  open

   na  tɕi  ka=in
   NEG  CAP  do.IPFW = 3PL.IPFW
‘Little children cannon open this.’

b.  *dzuŋl  bato-ŋeŋl  m=a=di  hat
  small    child-PL.NOM  CATA = ACC = 3SG.NNONM.PROX  open

   tɕejɡ  na  tɕi  ka=in
   do.INF  NEG  CAP  do.IPFW = 3PL.IPFW
‘Little children cannon open this.’

(11.11) a.  ɕaŋfo  mo  so  tu=ri=am
  upset  PROH  become.IPFW  2SG.NNONM = DAT = 1SG.PFV

   jordan  na  tɕi  tɕawg
   help  NEG  CAP  do.PFV
‘Do not get upset (I am sorry), I could not help you.’
11.3 Intentional

The intentional construction is formed with the intended action expressed as an infinitival CC, followed by the word *meijd*z. It is used to indicate intended or imminent action. If the intention is in a non-imperfective aspect, the copula predicate *vid* ‘be’ in that aspect is added at the end of the sentence, along with the appropriate pronominal clitic attached to some constituent preceding it, as in (11.15) - (11.17):

(11.13)  
\[
\text{m-oto} \quad \text{sulir} \quad \text{pokiston} \quad \text{tid} \quad \text{meijd}z
\]
\[
\text{1SG.NNom-father} \quad \text{next/year} \quad \text{Pakistan} \quad \text{go.INF} \quad \text{INTEN}
\]
\['My father is planning to go to Pakistan next year.'\]

(11.14)  
\[
\text{waz} \quad \text{citc} \quad \text{si} \quad \text{munut} \quad \text{dam} \quad \text{zuxt} \quad \text{meijd}z
\]
\[
\text{1SG.NOM} \quad \text{now} \quad \text{thirty/minute} \quad \text{rest} \quad \text{get.INF} \quad \text{INTEN}
\]
\['I am planning to rest for thirty minutes now.'\]

(11.15)  
\[
\text{tama}c \quad \text{pa} \quad \text{tecd} \quad \text{set} \quad \text{meijd}z=\text{af} \quad \text{ve}d\text{dz}
\]
\[
\text{2PL.NNom} \quad \text{LOC} \quad \text{house} \quad \text{become.INF} \quad \text{INTEN=3PL.PVF} \quad \text{be.PRF}
\]
\['They were planning to go to your(pl) house. (Evidentiality/New information)'

(11.16)  
\[
\text{waz} = \text{am} \quad \text{tu} = \text{ri} \quad \text{tilfon} \quad \text{teejg} \quad \text{meijdz}
\]
\[
\text{1SG.NOM=1SG.PVF} \quad \text{2SG.NNom=DAT} \quad \text{phone} \quad \text{do.INF} \quad \text{INTEN}
\]
\['I was planning to call you.'\]
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(11.17)  na  broxt  mejdz = at  vud = o
         NEG  drink.INF  INTEN = 2SG.PFV  be.PFV = Q
‘Were you planning not to drink it?’

(11.18)  marg  mejdz = an  sut
         die.INF  INTEN = 1PL.PFV  become.PFV
‘We are about to die.’

Unlike verbal predicates, *mejdʑ* does not come in five different stems, nor does it take any pronominal subject-verb agreement clitics. It also neither takes adnominal modifiers, as shown in (11.19) & (11.20), nor functions as an adnominal modifier, as shown in (11.21).

(11.19)  *wɛf  mejdz
         3PL.NNOM.DIST  INTEN
‘their intention’

(11.20)  *ʑit  mejdz
         bad  INTEN
‘bad intention’

(11.21)  *mejdʑ  tɕɛr
         INTEN  matter
‘intended matter’

11.4 Desiderative

Sarikoli also has a special desiderative construction which may express the desire of any person, even if the desirer is not the speaker. The desiderative construction consists of an infinitival CC which functions as the copula complement within the main clause. The copula subject of the main clause is always *dil* ‘heart’, and the content of desire is expressed in the infinitival CC which follows *dil*. The person who experiences the desire is structurally the possessor of *dil*, and may be a proper noun (11.22), common noun (11.23), or a possessive pronoun (11.24) - (11.26). In the imperfective aspect, the copula subject *dil* and copula complement are simply juxtaposed. If the content of desire occurs in a non-imperfective aspect, the copula predicate *vid* ‘be’ in that aspect occurs sentence-finally, as in (11.26); no pronominal agreement clitics are used because the subject is always *dil*, which is third person singular.
Imminent modality is used for events which are on the verge of taking place. The imminent event is expressed through an infinitival CC, with the infinitive verb preceded by the imminent marker bar and followed by sut ‘become.PFV’:

(11.27)  mosin  a=wi  bar  dod  sut  
car  ACC=3SG.NNOM.DIST  IMM  hit.INF  become.PFV
‘The car almost hit him.’

(11.28)  bar  tid=am  sut  χɯə  az  
IMM  go.INF=1SG.PFV  become.PFV  REFL.NNOM  ABL

  watən  
hometown
‘I am about to leave my hometown.’
(11.29) \[ wi \ taur a=wi \ tɕer \ bar \]
\[
3SG.NOM.DIST husband ACC=3SG.NOM.DIST matter IMM
\]
\[
ranixt \ sut \]
\[
forget.INF become.PFV
\]
‘Her husband almost forgot about that matter.’

(11.30) \[ namak az qor a=χɯ bar zed \]
\[
Namak ABL anger ACC=REFL.NOM IMM kill.INF
\]
\[
sut \]
\[
become.PFV
\]
‘Namak almost killed himself from anger.’

(11.31) \[ mu \ mudʑuz \ mas \ tɕardʑ, jonɡ mas a=mu \]
\[
1SG.NOM feeling also good cold also ACC=1SG.NOM
\]
\[
bar latɕejɡ sut \]
\[
IMM let.INF become.PFV
\]
‘I am also feeling well, and my cold has almost let go of me.’

(11.32) \[ χɛr ar ʑer bar dejd set waχt \]
\[
sun LOC rock IMM enter.INF become.INF time
\]
\[
γu bun-χejl = af wi pa prud \]
\[
shepherd-PL.NOM=3PL.PFV 3SG.NOM.DIST LOC front
\]
\[
yot \]
\[
come.PFV
\]
‘When the sun was about to set, the shepherds came to him.’

Alternatively, to emphasize the extent of a situation, the infinitival CC containing the imminent event may be preceded by \textit{bar} and followed by \textit{dʑuj jot} ‘place come.PFV’:

(11.33) \[ namak az qor a=χɯ bar zed dʑuj \]
\[
Namak ABL anger ACC=REFL.NOM IMM kill.INF place
\]
\[
jot \]
\[
come.PFV
\]
‘Namak almost came to the point of killing himself from anger.’
(11.34)  hawu  dos  pur  ðud  iko,  maç
          precipitation  manner  much  fall.PFV  COMP  1PL.N NOM

          tɕɛd~matɕɛd  bar  bɛrd  dʑuj  jot
          house~RDP  IMM  turn. INF  place  come.PFV

          ‘It rained so much that our house almost came to the point of
          collapsing.’

11.6 Permission

Permission is expressed as a conditional AC, and is marked by the conditional
particle tsa and the main verb sawd ‘become’, which has the meaning ‘be possible; be okay’. As with any other conditional AC, the verb in the embedded
clause, which contains the action that is permitted, remains in the finite form, and tsa either immediately precedes or follows it. The main verb sawd occurs
at the end of the sentence. In this basic structure, the speaker is either granting permission or informing someone that something is permitted, as in
(11.35) & (11.36). If the speaker is asking for permission, the interrogative
enclitic = o is added at the end, as in (11.37) - (11.39). Both the embedded verb and the main verb sawd may be negated with the preverbal particle na,
as in (11.39a) & (11.40), respectively. If the embedded verb is negated, tsa
occurs either before or after the negator and the verb, but not in between, as
shown by the ungrammatical example (11.39b).

(11.35)  sawd  niθ = it      tsa  sawd
         here  sit.IP FFV = 2PL.IP FFV  COND  become.3SG.IP FFV

          ‘It is okay for you(pl) to sit here.’

(11.36)  m-ono = ri  tifon  tsa  ka
         1SG.N NOM-mother = DAT  phone  COND  do.IP FFV

          sawd
          become.3SG.IP FFV

          ‘It is okay for you to call my mother.’

(11.37)  az  ta  i  gap  pars=am  tsa
         ABL  2SG.N NOM  one  word  ask.IP FFV = 1SG.IP FFV  COND

          sawd = o
          become.3SG.IP FFV = Q

          ‘Is it okay if I ask you something?’
(11.38) romila sitɕ χɯ pa tced tsa tizd
Romila now REFL.N NOM LOC house COND go.3SG.IPVF
səwd = o
become.3SG.IPVF = Q
‘Is it okay if Romila goes home now?’

(11.39) a. puɡan pa dars na so = am tsa
tomorrow LOC lesson NEG become.IPVF = 1SG.IPVF COND
səwd = o
become.3SG.IPVF = Q
‘Is it okay if I do not go to class tomorrow?’

b. *puɡan pa dars na tsa so = am
tomorrow LOC lesson NEG COND become.IPVF = 1SG.IPVF
səwd = o
become.3SG.IPVF = Q
‘Is it okay if I do not go to class tomorrow?’

(11.40) a = di mon χor tsa na
ACC = 3SG.NNOM.PROX apple eat.IPVF COND NEG
səwd
become.3SG.IPVF
‘Is it not okay to eat this apple.’

11.7 Obligation

The construction for expressing obligation is the inverse of the permission construction, negating both the protasis and the apodosis of the permission construction (§11.6). The content of obligation is expressed as a conditional AC, and both the main verb səwd and the verb that contains the obligated action are negated, with the particle tsa occurring either before or after the embedded verb and its negator. To question or express regret about the obligation, the interrogative enclitic =o is added at the end, as in (11.44) & (11.45).

(11.41) pa dars na so tsa na səwd
LOC lesson NEG become.IPVF COND NEG become.3SG.IPVF
‘You must go to class.’ (lit. It is not okay for you not to go to class.)
In addition, there are two modal words that may be used interchangeably to form constructions expressing strong obligation or necessity: luzim and darkur ‘necessary’. Although they are interchangeable, luzim is much more commonly used than darkur. To form these obligation constructions, luzim or darkur is placed after an infinitival CC containing the matter of obligation. luzim and darkur do not have five different stems as verbal predicates do, and are not marked for subject-verb agreement through pronominal clitics.

(11.46)  mac  vijojddz = endz  xtun-χeʃl  dam  zoxt
1PL.NNOM  ride.PRF = REL  camel-PL.NOM  rest  get.INF

luzim/darkur
necessary
‘For the camels that we rode, it is necessary to get rest.’
(11.47) *sulir xojd adu tɕeŋ = ɨtɬuʃ batɕo-ɬeɪl az*
next.year read.INF finish do.INF = REL child-PL.NOM ABL

*ɕitɕ ɬuʃmat xikeŋ luzim/darkur*
now work search.INF necessary

‘For the students who will finish their studies next year, it is necessary to begin searching for jobs now.’

(11.48) *χalɡ zuɔdɛz = ɛndz a = χalɡ vid na vid*
person kill.PRF = REL ACC = person be.INF NEG be.INF

*zɛd luzim/darkur*
kill.INF necessary

‘It is necessary to kill someone who has killed another person.’

(11.49) *pa aʃtɔvɯz nalist = ɨtɬuʃ a = dʒuʃ-ɛf peʃqadam*
LOC bus sit.INF = REL ACC = place-PL.NNOM elderly

*maʃiʃ gɐɾun puj ʃwarat uɗziz batɕo pa*
disabled heavy perseverance woman weak child LOC

*maʃɬəwɬ tʃʃwɨdɛz = ɛndz χalɡ-ɛf = ɬir dɔd*
lap do.PRF = REL person-PL.NNOM = REL give.INF

*luzim/darkur*
necessary

‘It is necessary to give the seats on the bus to the elderly, disabled, pregnant, weak, and people who are carrying children.’

Weaker obligation or duty is expressed by the modal word *teɡɪɕ* ‘should’, which is placed after an infinitival CC containing the matter of obligation:

(11.50) *jad tsavur xɨpik dʑuʃt vid teɡɪɕ*
3SG.NOM.PROX four flatbread pair be.INF should

‘The four flatbreads should be stacked up in twos.’

(11.51) *raɥmat mo lev jad mu*
thanks PROH say.IPfv 3SG.NOM.PROX 1SG.NNOM

*tɕeŋ = ɬir teɡɪɕ*
do.INF = DAT should

‘Do not thank me, this is my responsibility.’ (lit. Do not say thank you, this is something that I should do.)
11.8 Hypothetical

The hypothetical modality expresses that a proposition may easily be true, even if it may not be true in actuality. It is expressed as a conditional AC, marked by adding the conditional *tsa* particle immediately before or after the verb in the imperfective stem, and optionally adding the word *bɛχala* ‘what if’ at the beginning of the sentence. As with other conditional ACs, it is ungrammatical for the verb to be in a non-imperfective aspect, as shown by the ungrammatical example (11.58b). But unlike other conditional ACs, it constitutes an entire sentence by itself. This construction is used when the speaker is not certain of the actual situation and wants to express fear or concern, usually expecting some kind of response or change in the course of action, so it is posed as a question.

(11.54) *(bɛχala)* ranos=in tsa

‘What if they forget?’

(11.55) *(bɛχala)* a=mač na laka=in tsa

‘What if they do not allow us?’

(11.56) *(bɛχala)* tilfon tu=ri tsa jɔdd

‘What if you get a phone call?’
(11.57)  
(bɛχala)  bast  tsa  
what.if  disappear.3SG.IPV COND  
‘What if it disappears?’

(11.58)  a.  (bɛχala)  pa  puiz  dʑuj  tsa  na  rast  
what.if  LOC  train  place  COND  NEG  remain.IPV  
‘What if there will be no seats left on the train?’

b.  *(bɛχala)  pa  puiz  dʑuj  tsa  na  rejd  
what.if  LOC  train  place  COND  NEG  remain.IPV  
‘What if there are no seats left on the train?’

11.9 Optative

The optative indicates that the speaker hopes or wishes that something would be true, and directly expresses the wish of the speaker. The optative is expressed as a conditional AC, marked with the tsa particle immediately before or after the verb in the imperfective stem, and optionally adding the word kuɕki ‘I wish’ at the beginning of the sentence. As with the hypothetical modality, the optative conditional AC constitutes an entire sentence by itself and is not followed by an apodosis. In the following examples of the optative, (11.59) is a copula clause showing an attribution relation, (11.60) & (11.61) are existential clauses, and (11.62) - (11.64) are clauses with verbal predicates.

(11.59)  (kuɕki)  pugan  mas  hawu  hat  tsa  vid  
I.wish  tomorrow  also  weather  open  COND  be.3SG.IPV  
‘If only it will be sunny again tomorrow...’

(11.60)  (kuɕki)  pugan  mu-an  dars  na  vid  
I.wish  tomorrow  1SG.NNOM-GEN  lesson  NEG  be.3SG.IPV  

  tsa  
  COND  
‘If only I didn’t have class tomorrow...’

(11.61)  (kuɕki)  m-oto  m-ono  mu  ɛefz  
I.wish  1SG.NNOM-father  1SG.NNOM-mother  1SG.NNOM  side  

  vəw = in  
  tsa  
  be.IPV = 3PL.IPV  COND  
‘If only my father and mother were by my side...’
11.10 Reminder

The reminder modality is used when the speaker is reminding the addressee of something or bringing up a topic that she assumes the addressee already knows about. It is expressed as a conditional AC, in which the tsə particle occurs immediately before or after the finite verb. Unlike other conditional ACs, however, the reminder construction is not limited to using imperfective verbs and may occur with any aspect specification: perfective aspect (11.65) - (11.67), imperfective aspect (11.68), and pluperfect aspect (11.69). It may also occur with words or phrases that do not constitute a complete clause, as in (11.70). The propositional content must be something that has actually happened or certainly will happen and is assumed to be known by both the speaker and the addressee, rather than a mere possibility. The reminder construction is not posed as a question, and is often followed by other thoughts related to the topic which was reminded, as in the examples below.

(11.62) (kuɕki) waz utc pur ziv wazon = am
  1.wish 1SG.NOM very much tongue know.IPFV = 1SG.IPFV
  tsə
  COND
  ‘If only I knew very many languages...’

(11.63) (kuɕki) ingles ziv mu = ri da nov gap
  1.wish English tongue 1SG.NNOM = DAT two mouth word
  χumand tsə ka
  teach COND do.IPFV
  ‘If only you would teach me two phrases of English...’

(11.64) (kuɕki) uz i wejn = am tsə
  1.wish again one see.IPFV = 1SG.IPFV COND
  ‘If only I could see it again one more time...’

(11.65) təw = at mu = ri tsə levd,
  2SG.NOM = 2SG.PVF 1SG.NNOM = DAT COND say.PVF
  was = am na ranuxt
  1SG.NOM = 1SG.PVF NEG forget.PVF
  ‘You know how you told me? I did not forget.’
(11.66)  
\[ \text{mu-an tʃer utʃ pur tsa vud, kazwi = am} \]  
1SG.NNOM-GEN work very much COND be.PFV so = 1SG.PFV  
\[ \text{dejr xuvd} \]  
late sleep.PFV  
‘You know how I had so much work to do? That is why I went to bed so late.’

(11.67)  
\[ \text{ingum a = mu qiw tsa tʃawg, jju} \]  
just.now ACC = 1SG.NNOM call COND do.PFV 3SG.NOM.DIST  
\[ \text{vots mu ʃor} \]  
girl 1SG.NNOM niece  
‘You know the one who called me just now? That girl is my niece.’

(11.68)  
\[ \text{təw pars tsa, waz = am} \]  
2SG.NOM ask.IPFW COND 1SG.NOM = 1SG.PFV  
\[ \text{ki = wi rang parst} \]  
ANA = 3SG.NNOM.DIST SEMP ask.PFV  
‘You know how you ask? I asked like that.’

(11.69)  
\[ \text{təw = at mu = ri tilfon tsa} \]  
2SG.NOM = 2SG.PFV 1SG.NNOM = DAT phone COND  
\[ \text{tʃawydʒ-it, waz = am lcq tʃi znod} \]  
do.PFV-CESS 1SG.NOM = 1SG.PFV clothing LOC wash.INF  
\[ \text{vud} \]  
be.PFV  
‘You know how you called me? I was in the middle of washing clothes.’

(11.70)  
\[ \text{parus tej tʃawydʒ = endʒ vots tsa, jju} \]  
last.year wedding do.PFV = REL girl COND 3SG.NOM  
\[ \text{padiom vawg} \]  
twin bring.PFV  
‘You know the girl who got married last year? She gave birth to twins.’
11.11 Supposition

Supposition is marked by adding the tag =o ku to the end of any declarative sentence. The =o is the interrogative enclitic used to mark polar questions. When using =o ku, the speaker is making a guess or assumption that something is true based on previous experience from similar situations, but does not have complete certainty because there is no evidence for that particular case. The following examples show that the supposition construction may be formed from an existential clause (11.71) & (11.72), copula clause (11.73) & (11.74), verbal clause (11.75) & (11.76), and even words that do not constitute a complete clause (11.77). The part preceding =o ku has the same intonation as a declarative sentence, and ku carries a high pitch.

(11.71)  
\begin{verbatim}
  pa tced xalg nist =o ku
  LOC house person NEG.be.IPfv =Q SUP
  ‘There is nobody at home, I think.’
\end{verbatim}

(11.72)  
\begin{verbatim}
  ki=wi rang bejt mas just =o ku
  ANA =3SG.NNom.Dist SEMB song also be.IPfv =Q SUP
  ‘There is also a song like that, I think.’
\end{verbatim}

(11.73)  
\begin{verbatim}
  sulejmon tced utc dar =o ku
  Seeleymon house very far =Q SUP
  ‘Seeleymon’s house is very far, I think.’
\end{verbatim}

(11.74)  
\begin{verbatim}
  u juw wrat tej twed =e ndz =o ku
  there 3SG.NNom.Dist woman wedding do.PRF =Rel =Q SUP
  ‘That woman is married, I think.’
\end{verbatim}

(11.75)  
\begin{verbatim}
  wo\d se\d ejd na
  3PL.NNom.Dist this.year festival NEG

  narsambon =in =o ku
  celebrations.IPfv =3PL.IPfv =Q SUP
  ‘They are not celebrating the festival this year, I think.’
\end{verbatim}

(11.76)  
\begin{verbatim}
  wi tced-nendz-xejl =af hitc rang
  3SG.NNom.Dist house-ADJ-PL.NNom =3PL.PFV none SEMB

  zijun na wand =o ku
  harm NEG see.PFV =Q SUP
  ‘His family did not suffer any kind of harm, I think.’
\end{verbatim}
Topics in the syntax of Sarikoli

(11.77) $k = dos = o \quad kwu$

ANA = manner = Q SUP

‘It is so, I think.’