The Dog and the Snake (DS-1)

obscene story

A. The Dog and the Snake (DS-1)

This tale is one of two similar tales provided by the language assistants. This version appears to be more complete and coherent.[1] Though identified by the language assistants as a ***kəhka*** (obscene) tale, it doesn't seem like one. There may be a deeper meaning.

A.1 Free Translation of Text

1. This is a short obscene story.

2. There was a forest dweller. He had a dog. He had trained that dog properly. Whatever was said the dog understood.

3. One day he (the forest dweller) went to the jungle with the dog to catch birds. The forest dweller was walking along gazing up in the trees for birds. And he was not watching below.

4. Below was only dead leaves. Like that, in a pile of leaves was a python. He stepped on it a little.

5. Then the python stuffed the forest dweller's foot in its mouth. And it is swallowing (him) whole.

6. Then he told the dog. "Go! Up above where I sleep is kept a knife. Say (to householder), "Take down!" and bring it quickly," he said.

7. Then the dog ran quickly (to the house). And it went to his sleeping place. And having looked and looked up above, it does whatever else (to attract attention).

8. Then the people of the house saw it. And they are saying. They said, "Why is the dog having looked and looked up above, (it) is doing whatever else (to attract our attention)?" Later they said, "It is therefore for this very reason." And they took out the knife.

9. Then the dog bit it. (Took it in its mouth.) And how it was running to the forest dweller (and) it took it (to him). And it gave it to the forest dweller. That snake swallowing and swallowing had reached his waist.

10. Then the forest dweller took the knife. And he sawed away at the snake's jaw.

11. Then it couldn't swallow. Later the snake died.

12. Later he got out (of the snake). And later he came to the house. And he told the villagers. He said, "Let's go! I, on my own have killed a deer that requires 12 long carrying poles." He said, "Get hold of 12 long carrying poles!" And he persuaded the villagers.

13. And he took them to the jungle, to the snake. They are looking.

14. It is a python. They saw (it). And they gaped in surprise. And they are asking the forest dweller. "How did you (manage) to kill it, Friend? Without 10 to 15 people it is not possible to kill this," they are saying.

15. Then the forest dweller told (them). "Okay, Friend! I was walking along looking up (for birds). This damn thing (was) in a pile of leaves, not in another place, (and) I stepped on it. At first it swallowed my two feet and (then) it was swallowing (me). Later I sent the dog for the knife. It brought it therefore I did this to its jaw. Then it all became in pieces. It couldn't swallow me. It died there," saying he told the villagers.

16. Then later they carried (the snake) on the 12 long carrying poles. And they took (to the village).

17. That snake will swallow people whole. And having gone up a tree after having strained (to swallow), it will digest (the person). Those snakes will be very very large. It will also have a horn.

*18. It's finished, the python **kəhka** obscene story.*

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[1]Originally typed in Devanagari by Chingaru Ram Baghel. 1974. Researcher: Fran Woods.

A.2 The Dog and the Snake Interlinear

DS-1:1

ए	गोटोक	नानी	माहा	कहका	आए।
e	goʈok	nani	maha	kəhka	ae
DEM	NUM	ADJ	ADV	N	EQ
this	one	younger	like	obscene story	is.3S

This is a short obscene story.[2]

DS-1:2.1

गोटोक	बोनूआ	रोए	मने।
goʈok	bonua	roe	məne
NUM	N	V	PRT
one	forest-dweller	be-3S	SFM

There was a forest dweller.

DS-1:2.2

हूनचो	जानू	गोटोक	कूकूर	रोए	मने।
huntʃo	dʒanu	goʈok	kukur	roe	məne
POSSPRON	PRT	NUM	N	V	PRT
he=POSS	focus	one	dog(M)	be-3S	SFM

He had a dog.

DS-1:2.3

हून	कूकूर	के	जानू	अछा	चाली	सीकाऊ रोए	मने।
hun	kukur	ke	dʒanu	ətʃʰa	tʃali	sikau roe	məne
DEM	N	CASE	PRT	ADV	N	V	PRT
that	dog(M)	GOL	focus	good	proper training	teach-CONJ.COMP-be-3S	SFM

He had trained that dog properly.

DS-1:2.4

जसन	बोलले	ऊसन	समजे	मने	कूकूर।
dʒəsən	bolle	usən	səmdʒe	məne	kukur
REL	V	ADV	V	PRT	N
as	say-CNSUF	like that	understand-3S	SFM	dog(M)

Whatever was said the dog understood.

DS-1:3.1

एक	दीन	जानू	रान	बाटे	गेला	मने	कूकूर	सँगे	चड़ीई	मारूकलाए।
ek	din	dʒanu	ran	baʈe	gela	məne	kukur	sə̃ge	tʃəɾii	maruklae
NUM	N	PRT	N	N	V	PRT	N	POSTP	N	V
one	day	focus	jungle	direction=LOC	go-3P.PTC	SFM	dog(M)	with-EMP	bird	hit-INF-PURP

One day he (the forest dweller) went to the jungle with the dog to catch birds.

DS-1:3.2

बोनूआ	जानू	रूक	ऊपरे	ऊपरे	चड़ीई	मन	के	दकते
bonua	dʒanu	ruk	upre	upre	tʃəɾii	mən	ke	dəkte
N	PRT	N	POSTP	POSTP	N	PRT	CASE	V
forest-dweller	focus	tree	above=LOC	above=LOC	bird	=PL	GOL	look-CONJ.INC

हींडते रोए	मने।
hĩɖte roe	məne
V	PRT
walk-CONJ.INC-be-3S	SFM

The forest dweller was walking along gazing up in the trees for birds.

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[2]Does not seem to be a ***kəhka*** obscene tale though there may be nuances which are missed by the researcher.

DS-1:3.3

आऊर	जानू	खाले	नी	दके	मने।
aur	dʒanu	kʰale	ni	dəke	məne
CONJ	PRT	ADV	NEG	V	PRT
and	focus	below=LOC	not	look-3S	SFM

And he was not watching below.

DS-1:4.1

खाले	तो	अबगे	पान पातीई	रोऊआए।
kʰale	to	əbge	pan patii	rouae
ADV	CONJ	ADV	N	V
below=LOC	thus	only	dead leaves	be-3S.F2

Below was only dead leaves.

DS-1:4.2

ऊसने	गोटोक	लगे	पातीई कूड़ा	ने	जानू	गोटोक	बोड़ा साप	रोए	मने।
usne	goʈok	ləge	patii kuɽa	ne	dʒanu	goʈok	boɽa sap	roe	məne
ADV	NUM	N	CN	CASE	PRT	NUM	CN	V	PRT
like that=MAN	one	place=LOC	pile of leaves	=LOC	focus	one	python	be-3S	SFM

Like that, in a pile of leaves was a python.

DS-1:4.3

हूनचो	जानू	थोड़े	खूदलो	मने।
huntʃo	dʒanu	tʰoɽe	kʰudlo	məne
POSSPRON	PRT	ADJ	V	PRT
she=POSS	focus	a little	jump-PTC.3S.M	SFM

He stepped on it a little.

DS-1:5.1

तेबे	जानू	बोड़ा साप	बोनूआ	चो	पाएँ	के	गबली	मने।
tebe	dʒanu	boɽa sap	bonua	tʃo	paẽ	ke	gəblI	məne
CONJ	PRT	CN	N	PRT	N	CASE	V	PRT
then	focus	python	forest-dweller	=POSS	foot	GOL	stuff in mouth-3S.NM.PC	SFM

Then the python stuffed the forest dweller's foot in its mouth.

DS-1:5.2

आऊर	गूला	गीलेसे	मने।
aur	gula	gilese	məne
CONJ	ADJ	V	PRT
and	whole	swallow-3S.PINC	SFM

And it is swallowing (him) whole.

DS-1:6.1

तेबे	कूकूर	के	साँगलो	मने।
tebe	kukur	ke	sãglo	məne
CONJ	N	CASE	V	PRT
then	dog(M)	GOL	tell-PTC.3S.M	SFM

Then he told the dog.

DS-1:6.2

"जा	मोचो	सोओतो	लगे	ऊपरे	छूरा	कोचलोर	आसे।
dʒa	motʃo	sooto	ləge	upre	tʃʰura	kotʃlor	ase
V	POSSPRON	ADJ	N	POSTP	N	V	ST
go	I=POSS	sleep-ADJR	place=LOC	above=LOC	knife	put in place-COMP	is.3S

"Go! Up above where I sleep is kept a knife.

DS-1:6.3

हीटा	बोल	आऊर	झपके	आन,"	बोललो	मने।
hiʈa	bol	aur	dʒʰəpke	an	bollo	məne
V	V	CONJ	ADV	V	V	PRT
take out	say	and	quickly	bring	say-PTC.3S.M	SFM

Say (to householder), "Take down!" and bring it quickly," he said.

DS-1:7.1

तेबे	जानू	कूकूर	पोराते	गेली	मने।
tebe	dʒanu	kukur	porate	geli	məne
CONJ	PRT	N	V	V	PRT
then	focus	dog(M)	run-CONJ.INC	go-3S.NM.PC	SFM

Then the dog ran quickly (to the house).

DS-1:7.2

आऊर	हूनचो	सोओतो	लगे	गेली	मने।
aur	huntʃo	sooto	ləge	geli	məne
CONJ	POSSPRON	ADJ	N	V	PRT
and	he=POSS	sleep-ADJR	place=LOC	go-3S.NM.PC	SFM

And it went to his sleeping place.

DS-1:7.3

आऊर	ऊपरे	दकून	दकून	काए काए	करे	मने।
aur	upre	dəkun	dəkun	kae kae	kəre	məne
CONJ	POSTP	V	V	REL	V	PRT
and	above=LOC	see-CONJ.COMP	see-CONJ.COMP	whatever	do-3S	SFM

And having looked and looked up above, it does whatever else (to attract attention).

DS-1:8.1

तेबे	घर	चो	लोग	दकला	मने।
tebe	gʰər	tʃo	log	dəkla	məne
CONJ	N	PRT	N	V	PRT
then	house	=POSS	people	see-3P.PTC	SFM

Then the people of the house saw it.

DS-1:8.2

आऊर	बोलसोत	मने।
aur	bolsot	məne
CONJ	V	PRT
and	say-3P.PINC	SFM

And they are saying.

DS-1:8.3

"काए काजे	कूकूर	ऊपरे	दकून	दकून	काए काए	करेसे,"	बोलला
kae kadʒe	kukur	upre	dəkun	dəkun	kae kae	kərese	bolla
REL	N	POSTP	V	V	REL	V	V
why	dog(M)	above=LOC	see-CONJ.COMP	see-CONJ.COMP	whatever	do-3S.PINC	say-3P.PTC

मने।
məne
PRT
SFM

They said, "Why is the dog having looked and looked up above, (it) is doing whatever else (to attract our attention)?"

DS-1:8.4

पासे,	"एच्चीई		काजे	आए	तेबे,"	बोलला	मने।
pase	etʃii		kadʒe	ae	tebe	bolla	məne
ADV	ADV		POSTP	EQ	CONJ	V	PRT
later	this-absolutely-EMP	for		is.3S	therefore	say-3P.PTC	SFM

Later they said, "It is therefore for this very reason."

DS-1:8.5

आऊर	छूरा	के	हीटान दीला		मने
aur	tʃʰura	ke	hiʈan dila		məne
CONJ	N	CASE	V		PRT
and	knife	GOL	take down-CONJ.COMP-BEN-3P.PTC		SFM

And they took out the knife.

DS-1:9.1

तेबे	चाबली	मने।
tebe	tʃabli	məne
CONJ	V	PRT
then	bite-3S.NM.PC	SFM

Then the dog bit it. (Took it in its mouth.)

DS-1:9.2

आऊर	काए	पोराते	बोनूआ	लगे	नीली	मने।
aur	kae	porate	bonua	ləge	nili	məne
CONJ	REL	V	N	N	V	PRT
and	what	run-CONJ.INC	forest-dweller	place=LOC	take-3S.NM.PC	SFM

And how it was running to the forest dweller (and) it took it (to him).

DS-1:9.3

आऊर	बोनूआ	के	दीली	मने।
aur	bonua	ke	dili	məne
CONJ	N	CASE	BITRANS	PRT
and	forest-dweller	GOL	give-3S.NM.PC	SFM

And it gave it to the forest dweller.

DS-1:9.4

हून	साप	गीलते	गीलते	कराँड	लगे	अमराऊ रोए
hun	sap	gilte	gilte	kərãɖ	ləge	əmrau roe
DEM	N	V	V	N	N	V
that	snake	swallow-CONJ.INC	swallow-CONJ.INC	waist	place=LOC	arrive-CAUS-CONJ.COMP-be-3S

मने।
məne
PRT
SFM

That snake swallowing and swallowing had reached his waist.

DS-1:10.1

तेबे	छूरा	के	धरलो	मने	बोनूआ।
tebe	tʃʰura	ke	dʰərlo	məne	bonua
CONJ	N	CASE	V	PRT	N
then	knife	GOL	take hold-PTC.3S.M	SFM	forest-dweller

Then the forest dweller took the knife.

DS-1:10.2

आऊर	साप	चो	गाल	बाटे	रेतलो	मने।
aur	sap	tʃo	gal	baʈe	retlo	mәne
CONJ	N	PRT	N	N	V	PRT
and	snake	=POSS	cheek	direction=LOC	cut with sawing action-PTC.3S.M	SFM

And he sawed away at the snake's jaw.

DS-1:11.1

तेबे	गीलूकलाए	नी	सकली	मने।
tebe	giluklae	ni	sәkli	mәne
CONJ	V	NEG	V	PRT
then	swallow-INF-PURP	not	be able-3S.NM.PC	SFM

Then it couldn't swallow.

DS-1:11.2

पासे	जानू	साप	मोरली	मने।
pase	dʒanu	sap	morli	mәne
ADV	PRT	N	V	PRT
later	focus	snake	die-3S.NM.PC	SFM

Later the snake died.

DS-1:12.1

हून	पासे	नीकरलो	मने।
hun	pase	nikәrlo	mәne
PRON	ADV	V	PRT
he	later	come out-PTC.3S.M	SFM

Later he got out (of the snake).

DS-1:12.2

आऊर	पासे	घरे	ईलो	मने।
aur	pase	gʰәre	ilo	mәne
CONJ	ADV	N	V	PRT
and	later	house=LOC	come-PTC.3S.M	SFM

And later he came to the house.

DS-1:12.3

आऊर	गाव	चो	लोग	के	साँगलो	मने।
aur	gaw	tʃo	log	ke	sãglo	mәne
CONJ	N	PRT	N	CASE	V	PRT
and	village	=POSS	people	GOL	tell-PTC.3S.M	SFM

And he told the villagers.

DS-1:12.4

"जो,	मोएँ	एकला	बारा	डँडेआ	चो	सामोर	मारलेसे,"	बोललो	मने।
dʒo	moẽ	ekla	bara	ɖə̃ɖea	tʃo	samor	marlese	bollo	mәne
V	PPRON	ADV	NUM	N	PRT	N	V	V	PRT
go-1P.OPT	I	alone	twelve	long carrying pole	=POSS	deer name	hit-1S.PC	say-PTC.3S.M	SFM

He said, "Let's go! I, on my own have killed a deer that requires 12 long carrying poles."

DS-1:12.5

"बारा	ठान	डँडेआ	धरा,"	बोललो	मने।
bara	ʈʰan	ɖə̃ɖea	dʰәra	bollo	mәne
NUM	CLSS	N	TR	V	PRT
twelve	thing	long carrying pole	take hold-IMP.2P	say-PTC.3S.M	SFM

He said, "Get hold of 12 long carrying poles!"

DS-1:12.6

आऊर	गाव	चो	लोग	के	ऊसकालो		मने।
aur	gaw	tʃo	log	ke	uskalo		məne
CONJ	N	PRT	N	CASE	CV		PRT
and	village	=POSS	people	GOL	persuade-PTC.3S.M		SFM

And he persuaded the villagers.

DS-1:13.1

आऊर	राने	नीलो		मने	साप	लगे।
aur	rane	nilo		məne	sap	ləge
CONJ	N	TR		PRT	N	N
and	jungle=LOC	take-PTC.3S.M		SFM	snake	place=LOC

And he took them to the jungle, to the snake.

DS-1:13.2

दकसोत	मने।
dəksot	məne
V	PRT
look-3P.PINC	SFM

They are looking.

DS-1:14.1

बोड़ा साप	आए	मने।
boɽa sap	ae	məne
CN	EQ	PRT
python	is.3S	SFM

It is a python.

DS-1:14.2

दकला	मने।
dəkla	məne
V	PRT
see-3P.PTC	SFM

They saw (it).

DS-1:14.3

आऊर	अक चकान होला	मने।
aur	ək tʃəkan hola	məne
CONJ	V	PRT
and	gape with surprise-CONJ.COMP-become-3P.PTC	SFM

And they gaped in surprise.

DS-1:14.4

आऊर	बोनूआ	के	पूचसोत	मने।
aur	bonua	ke	putʃsot	məne
CONJ	N	CASE	V	PRT
and	forest-dweller	GOL	ask-3P.PINC	SFM

And they are asking the forest dweller.

DS-1:14.5

"कसन	करून	मारलीस,	ना?
kəsən	kərun	marlis	na
REL	TR	V	VOC
how	do-CONJ.COMP	hit-2S.PTC	Friend!

"How did you (manage) to kill it, Friend?

DS-1:14.6

एके	तो	दस	पँदरा	ज्ञान	नाहालो	मारी होउ नो आए,"	बोलसोत	मने।
eke	to	dəs	pə̃dra	dʒʰan	nahalo	mari hou no ae	bolsot	məne
PPRON	CONJ	NUM	NUM	CLSS	ADV	V	V	PRT
she-GOL	thus	ten	fifteen	person	without	hit-CONJ.COMP-not-is.3S	say-3P.PINC	SFM

Without 10 to 15 people it is not possible to kill this," they are saying.

DS-1:15.1

तेबे	बोनूआ	साँगलो	मने।
tebe	bonua	sã̄glo	məne
CONJ	N	V	PRT
then	forest-dweller	tell-PTC.3S.M	SFM

Then the forest dweller told (them).

DS-1:15.2

"नाई	ना	मोएँ	जानू	ऊपरे	ऊपरे	दकते	हींडते रोएँ।
nai	na	moẽ	dʒanu	upre	upre	dəkte	hĩɖte roẽ
ADV	VOC	PPRON	PRT	POSTP	POSTP	V	V
focus	Friend!	I	focus	above=LOC	above=LOC	look-CONJ.INC	walk-CONJ.INC-be-1S

"Okay, Friend! I was walking along looking up (for birds).

DS-1:15.3

ए	बाप लोटी	आऊर	पातीई कूड़ाने	आऊर	नी	रोतोर आए	खूदून	तो
e	bap loʈi	aur	patii kurane	aur	ni	rotor ae	kʰudun	to
DEM	EXCL	CONJ	CN		ADJ	NEG	V	V	CONJ
this	EXCL(anger)	and	pile of leaves=LOC	other	not	be-CONJ.INC-is.3S	jump-CONJ.COMP	thus

दीले।
dile
BITRANS
give-1S.PTC

This damn thing (was) in a pile of leaves, not in another place, (and) I stepped on it.

DS-1:15.4

एके	हार	दूनो	पाएँ	के	गबली	आऊर	गीलते रोली।
eke	har	duno	paẽ	ke	gəbli	aur	gilte roli
PPRON	N	ADJ	N	CASE	V	CONJ	V
this-GOL	times	both	foot	GOL	stuff in mouth-3S.NM.PC	and	swallow-CONJ.INC-be-3S.NM.PC

At first it swallowed my two feet and (then) it was swallowing (me).

DS-1:15.5

पासे	कूकूर	के	छूरा	काजे	पोटाले।
pase	kukur	ke	tʃʰura	kadʒe	poʈale
ADV	N	CASE	N	POSTP	V
later	dog(M)	GOL	knife	for	send-1S.PTC

Later I sent the dog for the knife.

DS-1:15.6

आनली	गूने	गाल	बाटे	असन	करून दीले।
anli	gune	gal	baʈe	əsən	kərun dile
V	CONJ	N	N	ADV	V
bring-3S.NM.PC	therefore	cheek	direction=LOC	like this	do-CONJ.COMP-BEN-1S.PTC

It brought it therefore I did this to its jaw.

DS-1:15.7

तेबे	जमा	खापा	होली।
tebe	dʒəma	kʰapa	holi
CONJ	ADJ	N	V
then	all	pieces	become-3S.NM.PC

Then it all became in pieces.

DS-1:15.8

मके	पासे	गीलूक	नी	सकली।
məke	pase	giluk	ni	səkli
PRON	ADV	V	NEG	V
I-GOL	later	swallow-INF	not	be able-3S.NM.PC

It couldn't swallow me.

DS-1:15.9

हूताए	मोरली,"	बोलते	गाव	चो	लोग	के	साँगलो	मने।
hutae	morli	bolte	gaw	tʃo	log	ke	sãglo	məne
ADV	V	V	N	PRT	N	CASE	V	PRT
there-EMP	die-3S.NM.PC	say-CONJ.INC	village	=POSS	people	GOL	tell-PTC.3S.M	SFM

It died there," saying he told the villagers.

DS-1:16.1

तेबे	पासे	बारा	ठान	डँडेआ	ने	भोओला	मने।
tebe	pase	bara	tʰan	də̃ɖea	ne	bʰoola	məne
CONJ	ADV	NUM	CLSS	N	CASE	V	PRT
then	later	twelve	thing	long carrying pole	=INSTR	carry ON head-3P.PTC	SFM

Then later they carried (the snake) on the 12 long carrying poles.

DS-1:16.2

आऊर	नीला	मने।
aur	nila	məne
CONJ	TR	PRT
and	take-3P.PTC	SFM

And they took (to the village).

DS-1:17.1

हून	साप	लोग	के	गूला	गीलूआए	मने।
hun	sap	log	ke	gula	giluae	məne
DEM	N	N	CASE	ADJ	V	PRT
that	snake	people	GOL	whole	swallow-3S.F2	SFM

That snake will swallow people whole.

DS-1:17.2

आऊर	जानू	रूक	ने	जाऊन	भाती	अलट बीलट होऊन	भाती	जीराऊआए	मने।
aur	dʒanu	ruk	ne	dʒaun	bʰati	ələʈ biləʈ houn	bʰati	dʒirauae	məne
CONJ	PRT	N	CASE	V	PRT	V	PRT	V	PRT
and	focus	tree	=LOC	go-CONJ.COMP	after	strain-CONJ.COMP	after	digest food-3S.F2	SFM

And having gone up a tree after having strained (to swallow), it will digest (the person).

DS-1:17.3

हून	साप	मन	बोड़े भारी	रोऊआत।
hun	sap	mən	boɽe bʰari	rouat
DEM	N	PRT	N	ST
that	snake	=PL	very large	stay-3P.F2

Those snakes will be very very large.

DS-1:17.4

हूनचो	सीग	बोले	रोऊआए	मने।
huntʃo	sĩg	bole	rouae	məne
POSSPRON	N	ADV	V	PRT
it=POSS	horn	also	be-3S.F2	SFM

It will also have a horn.[3]

DS-1:18

सरली	बोड़ा साप	चो	कहका।
sərli	boɽa sap	tʃo	kəhka
V	CN	PRT	N
finish-3S.NM.PC	python	=POSS	obscene story

*It's finished, the python **kəhka** obscene story.*

Abbreviations

1S	=	first person, plural
1P	=	first person, singular
2S	=	second person, plural
2P	=	second person, singular
3S	=	third person, plural
3P	=	third person, singular
ADJ	=	adjective
ADJR	=	adjectiviser
ADV	=	adverb(ial)
BEN	=	benefactive
BITRANS	=	bitransitive
CASE	=	case marker
CAUS	=	causative
CLSS	=	classifier
CN	=	compound noun
CNSUF	=	conditional/temporal suffix
COMP	=	complete
CONJ	=	conjunctive
CV	=	compound verb
DEM	=	demonstrative
EMP	=	emphatic marker
EXCL	=	exclamation
EQ	=	equative
F2	=	future 2
GOL	=	goal marker
IMP	=	imperative
INC	=	incomplete
INF	=	infinitive
INSTR	=	instrumental
LOC	=	locative
M	=	human male
MAN	=	manner
N	=	noun
NEG	=	negation, negative

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[3]Comment from language assistant is that the horn is probably a small one.

NM	=	non human-male
NUM	=	cardinal number
ON	=	onomatopoetic nominal
OPT	=	optative
PC	=	present complete
PINC	=	present incomplete
PL	=	pluraliser
POSS	=	possessive particle
POSSPRON	=	possessive pronoun
POSTP	=	post position
PPRON	=	personal pronoun
PRON	=	pronoun
PRT	=	particle
PTC	=	past complete
PURP	=	purpose marker
REL	=	relative marker
SFM	=	story form sentence marker
ST	=	stative
TR	=	transitive
V	=	verb
VOC	=	vocative