

## D1-4: Samdin Relations

descriptive exposition

### A. Samdin Relations (D1-4)

This text by Durga follows on from a series of short texts describing various relationships which exist between people in a village. Here the relationship is to do with who calls whom *səmdi* and *səmdin*.<sup>1</sup>

#### A.1 Free Translation of Text

**Researcher: What about samdin?**

*səmdi* and *səmdin* are also called joking relations.

**Researcher: How does one become a səmdin?**

One is to be asking for their son (in marriage). Then they will call each other *səmdi* and *səmdin*.

The sirha's wife and aunt Potlin will call our mother (and) Budae's mother (*səmdin*). They gave Budae for Gagra therefore they will call her *səmdin*. Not now. When they're married. When they are married, at that time they will call each other *səmdi* and *səmdin*.

**Researcher: We call potlin səmdin.**

Yes, she will say *səmdin*.

**Researcher: So, don't call someone səmdin before marriage, right?**

Marriage is to be happening to joking relations. This Gagra is Budae's joking relation. Thus Budae is a *moena* sister (i.e., Gagra's grandfather's niece's daughter). Thus he married her, a marriage will occur.

**Researcher: Who else can marry?**

Also, to one's *moena* sister marriage will be happening. And also like this marriage (can) be happening with anybody from any village.

**Researcher: Who can't marry?**

Not with the person's sister or aunt or daughter. Not with mothers. Not with *nana* aunts (mother's younger sister). Not with *kaki* aunts (father's younger brother's wife). Yes.

#### A.2 Samdin Relations Interlinear

**Researcher: What about samdin?**

D1-4:1

समदी	समदीन	बोले	हासी लोग	बोलतोर आए
<i>səmdi</i>	<i>səmdin</i>	<i>bole</i>	<i>hasi log</i>	<i>boltor ae.</i>
N	N	ADV	N	V
kin term	kin term	also	kin term	say-CONJ.INC-is.3S

*səmdi* and *səmdin* are also called joking relations.

**Researcher: How does one become a səmdin?**

<sup>1</sup>Cass: 4:2:27-34 (D1) c1968. HLB-D1-4. Narrator: Durga. Researchers: Betsy Schuyler and Fran Woods.

**D1-4:2.1**

हून चो बेटा काजे माँगतोर आए  
 hun tʃo beʃa kadʒe māgʈor ae.  
 POSSPRON N POSTP V  
 he=POSS son for ask for-CONJ.INC-is.3S  
 One is to be asking for their son (in marriage).

**D1-4:2.2**

तेबे हून के समदी बोला बोली होआसे, समदी समदीन  
 tebe hun ke sɐmɖi bola boli hoase sɐmɖi sɐmɖin.  
 CONJ DEM CASE N V N N  
 then that GOL kin term converse-2P.F1 kin term kin term  
 Then they will call each other sɐmɖi and sɐmɖin.

**D1-4:3.1**

पोटेल सीरहा चो बाएले ए पोटलीन बूबू आमचो आएआ बूदाए चो आएआ के  
 potel sirha tʃo baele e potlin bubu amtʃo aea budae tʃo aea ke.  
 N N PRT N DEM N N POSSPRON N PN PRT N CASE  
 village leader shaman =POSS wife this Potlin aunt we=POSS mother Budae =POSS mother GOL  
 The sirha's wife and aunt Potlin will call our mother (and) Budae's mother (sɐmɖin).

**D1-4:3.2**

बूदाए के गागरा दादा काजे दीला तेबे समदीन बोला बोली हूआत  
 budae ke gagra dada kadʒe dila tebe sɐmɖin bola boli huat.  
 PN CASE PN N POSTP BITRANS CONJ N V  
 Budae GOL Gagra older brother for give-3P.PTC then kin term converse-3P.F2  
 They gave Budae for Gagra therefore they will call her sɐmɖin.

**D1-4:3.3**

एबे नाई  
 ebe nai.  
 ADV ADV  
 now no  
 Not now.

**D1-4:3.4**

बीआ ककरलेने  
 bia kɐrlene.  
 V  
 marry-CNSUF-temporal-condition  
 When they're married.

**D1-4:3.5**

बीआ करला आले हूदलदाएँ समदी समदीन बोला बोली हूआत  
 bia kɐrla ale hudəldaẽ sɐmɖi sɐmɖin bola boli huat.  
 V ADV ADV N N V  
 marry-3P.PTC when that-time kin term kin term converse-3P.F2  
 When they are married, at that time they will call each other sɐmɖi and sɐmɖin.  
 Researcher: We call potlin sɐmɖin.

**D1-4:4**

होऊ, समदीन बोलूआए  
 hou sɐmɖin boluae.  
 ADV N V  
 yes kin term say-3S.F2  
 Yes, she will say sɐmɖin.

Researcher: So, don't call someone sɐmɖin before marriage, right?

**D1-4:5.1**

हासी लोग के बोले बीआ होतोर आए  
 hasi log ke bole bia hotor ae.

N CASE ADV V

kin term GOL also become married-CONJ.INC-is.3S

*Marriage is to be happing to joking relations.*

**D1-4:5.2**

ए गागरा दादा चो बूदाए हासी आए  
 e gagra dada tjo budae hasi ae.

DEM PN N PRT PN N EQ

this Gagra older brother =POSS Budae kin term is.3S

*This Gagra is Budae's joking relation.*

**D1-4:5.3**

तेबे मोएना भोईन आए, बूदाए  
 tebe moena b<sup>h</sup>oin ae budae.

CONJ N N EQ PN

then month sister is.3S Budae

*Thus Budae is a moena sister (Gagra'a grandfather's niece's daughter).*

**D1-4:5.4**

तेबे हून के बीआ होलो, बीआ हुआए  
 tebe hun ke bia holo, bia huae.

CONJ DEM CASE V V

then that GOL become married-PTC.3S.M become married-3S.F2

*Thus he married her, a marriage will occur.*

**Researcher: Who else can marry?**

**D1-4:6.1**

मोएना भोईन मन के बोले बीआ होतोर आए  
 moena b<sup>h</sup>oin mən ke bole bia hotor ae.

N N PRT CASE ADV V

month sister =PL GOL also become married-CONJ.INC-is.3S

*Also, to one's moena sister marriage will be happening.*

**D1-4:6.2**

आऊर असनी गूलाए कोन कोन गाओं चो लोग के बोले  
 aur əsni gulae kon kon gaõ tjo log ke bole

CONJ ADV ADJ RPRON RPRON N PRT N CASE ADV

and like this-EMP everywhere-EMP which which village =POSS people GOL also

बीआ होतोर आए  
 bia hotor ae.

V

become married-CONJ.INC-is.3S

*And also like this marriage (can) be happening with anybody from any village.*

**Researcher: Who can't marry?**

**D1-4:7.1**

ए लोग चो भोईन के आऊर बूबू के आऊर बेटी के नाई  
 e log tjo b<sup>h</sup>oin ke aur bubu ke aur beti ke nai.

DEM N PRT N CASE CONJ N CASE CONJ N CASE ADV

this people =POSS sister GOL and aunt GOL and daughter GOL no

*Not with the person's sister or aunt or daughter.*

**D1-4:7.2**

आएँआ लोग के नाई  
 aea log ke nai.  
 N N CASE ADV

mother people GOL no  
*Not with mothers.*

**D1-4:7.3**

नाना लोग के नाई  
 nana log ke nai.  
 N N CASE ADV

aunt people GOL no  
*Not with nana aunts (mother's younger sister).*

**D1-4:7.4**

काकी लोग के नाई  
 kaki log ke nai.  
 N N CASE ADV

aunt people GOL no  
*Not with kaki aunts (father's younger brother's wife).*

**D1-4:7.5**

होऊ  
 hou.  
 ADV  
 yes  
 Yes.

**Abbreviations**

2P	=	second person, singular
3S	=	third person, plural
3P	=	third person, singular
ADJ	=	adjective
ADV	=	adverb(ial)
BITRANS	=	bitransitive
CASE	=	case marker
CNSUF	=	conditional/temporal suffix
CONJ	=	conjunctive
DEM	=	demonstrative
EMP	=	emphatic marker
EQ	=	equative
F1	=	future 1
F2	=	future 2
GOL	=	goal marker
INC	=	incomplete
M	=	human male
N	=	noun
PL	=	pluraliser
PN	=	proper noun
POSS	=	possessive particle
POSSPRON	=	possessive pronoun
POSTP	=	post position
PRT	=	particle

PTC = past complete  
RPRON = relative pronoun  
V = verb