

S-1: The Baby Naming Ceremony

expository

A. The *səʃi* Ceremony (S-1)

In this text Durga gives a description of the main events associated with the naming of a baby.¹

A.1 Free Translation of Text

*About the **səʃi** ceremony.*

*For the **səʃi** ceremony the husband of the woman who gave birth will perform the **səʃi** ceremony after nine days.*

*For the **səʃi** ceremony the husband of the woman who gave birth will go to enquire about the name to give the baby. And he will ask the name of the baby from the gunea.*

After being told the name he will return home.

*When he's returned and after calling the old women they will perform the **səʃi** ceremony. And they will feed them cooked rice.*

With that, "it's completed" is to be said.

A.2 The *səʃi* Ceremony Interlinear

S-1:1

सटी	चो	बूता.	आए
<i>səʃi</i>	<i>tʃo</i>	<i>buta</i>	<i>ae.</i>
N	PRT	N	EQ
naming ceremony	=POSS	work	is.3S

*About the **səʃi** ceremony.*

S-1:2

सटी करतो	काजे	हून	नँगत होलो	बाएले	चो	मोनूस	बीता	नों	दीन
<i>səʃi kərto</i>	<i>kadʒe</i>	<i>hun</i>	<i>nəŋət holo</i>	<i>baele</i>	<i>tʃo</i>	<i>monus</i>	<i>bita</i>	<i>nō</i>	<i>din</i>
N	POSTP	DEM	ADJ	N	PRT	N	CLSS	NUM	N
name-NOM	for	that	give birth-ADJR	woman	=POSS	husband	person(M)	nine	day

होली आले.	सटी करूआत
<i>holi ale</i>	<i>səʃi kəruat.</i>
V	V
become-3S.NM.PC-when	name-3P.F2

*For the **səʃi** ceremony the husband of the woman who gave birth will perform the **səʃi** ceremony after nine days.*

S-1:3.1

¹Narrated by Durga. Researchers: Fran Woods and Betsy Schuyler

सटी करतो काजे नाव सूबाक जाऊआए हून नैगत होलो बाएले चो मोनूस.
 səʈi kərto kadʒe naw subak dʒauae hun nɛgət holo baele tʃo monus
 N POSTP N V V DEM ADJ N PRT N
 name-NOM for name cause to please-INF go-3S.F2 that give birth-ADJR woman =POSS husband

बीता

bita.

CLSS

person(M)

For the *səʈi* ceremony the husband of the woman who gave birth will go to enquire about the name to give the baby

S-1:3.2

आऊर नाव पूचूआए हून गूनेआ. के
 aur naw putʃuae hun gunea ke.
 CONJ N V DEM N CASE
 and name ask-3S.F2 that diviner GOL

And he will ask the name of the baby from the gunea.

S-1:4

काए नाव साँगलो आले पासे घरे. एऊआए
 kae naw sāṅlo ale pase ḡhəre euae.
 REL N V ADV ADV N V
 what name tell-PTC.3S.M when later house=LOC come-3S.F2

After being told the name he will return home.

S-1:5.1

घरे ईलो आले पासे सटी करूआत गाँव चो डोकरी मन के
 ḡhəre ilo ale pase səʈi kəruat ḡāw tʃo dʌkri mən ke
 N V ADV ADV V N PRT N PRT CASE
 house=LOC come-PTC.3S.M when later name-3P.F2 village =POSS old woman =PL GOL

हाग देऊन.

hag deun

V

भाती

b^hati.

PRT

call-CONJ.COMP after

When he's returned and after calling the old women they will perform the *səʈi* ceremony.

S-1:5.2

आऊर हून मन के भात. खोआऊआत
 aur hun mən ke b^hat k^hoauat.
 CONJ PPRON CASE N V
 and they GOL rice (cooked) eat-CAUS-3P.F2

And they will feed them cooked rice.

S-1:6

हूतलो ने सरली बोलतोर आए
 hutlo ne "sərli" boltor ae.
 idiom V V
 with that much finish-3S.NM.PC say-CONJ.INC-is.3S

With that, "it's completed" is to be said.

Abbreviations

3S	=	third person, plural
3P	=	third person, singular
ADJ	=	adjective
ADJR	=	adjectiviser
ADV	=	adverb(ial)

CASE	=	case marker
CAUS	=	causative
CLSS	=	classifier
COMP	=	complete
CONJ	=	conjunctive
DEM	=	demonstrative
EQ	=	equative
F2	=	future 2
GOL	=	goal marker
INC	=	incomplete
INF	=	infinitive
LOC	=	locative
M	=	human male
N	=	noun
NM	=	non human-male
NOM	=	nominaliser
NUM	=	cardinal number
PC	=	present complete
PL	=	pluraliser
POSS	=	possessive particle
POSTP	=	post position
PPRON	=	personal pronoun
PRT	=	particle
PTC	=	past complete
REL	=	relative marker
V	=	verb