HOTURAN DI BOROS

MOMOGUN (Rungus)

OUTLINE OF

A MOMOGUN GRAMMAR
(Rungus Dialect)
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by T.A.Forschner

1994
Kudat
PREFACE

This booklet introduces the grammar of the Momogun language to outsiders as much as it will assist Momogun people to compare their way of speaking with the English language. A second booklet with the English grammar explains for Momogun readers the way of using the English language. As thus far no Momogun speaker has had the chance of learning English neither in a direct approach nor through any medium explaining English in Momogun, this grammar should assist in getting at last direct explanations and comparison with their own language.

I do hope that these booklets will be of much use to Momogun pupils and older folk learning and speaking English. Non-Momoguns will be able to get an idea of the very elaborate structure of the Momogun language.

Kudat, December 1994

T. A. Forschner

Umpatod


Harapon-ku dot iti duvo i buuk kiguna bahagi dit kogumuai dot anganak sumikul om it ongoosukod di moniim misisingilo om mamakai di boros dot Inggeris. Pengkaa dino ulun do bansa vokon kadapat humarati sid buuk diti di vaza om hoturan di boros Momogun.
Outline of a grammar in the R U N G U S -dialect

Introduction:
O.1 The Rungus people live on the Kudat and Bengkoka-Peninsulas which are farthest north of Sabah, one of the states of the Federation of Malaysia. The Rungus belong to the group of tribes, were generally known under the name Dusun. This name however is a Malay word meaning 'jungle'-people in this usage. They call themselves MOMOGUN, i.e. people who make 'pogun' a deserted dwelling place. POMOGUNAN is the place, where all this takes place = village, country, land, earth.

O.2 This outline has been prepared for a comparison with other dialects of this group. It does not claim to comprise all morphological and phrasological possibilities.

1.0 PHONOLOGY
1.10 The alphabet
1.11 The phonemes
  a, b, d, e, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, r, s, t, u, v, y, z, ng, ds, dz,

1.12 Description and place of occurance of the phonemes.
  i = initial    m = medial    f = final

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>phoneme</th>
<th>initial</th>
<th>medial</th>
<th>final</th>
<th>example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>tambang</td>
<td>antad</td>
<td>koritik</td>
<td>codim call, to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>babo'</td>
<td>babo'</td>
<td>rontob</td>
<td>boundary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>pampang</td>
<td>pampan</td>
<td>sabap</td>
<td>eason</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>duat</td>
<td>kodim</td>
<td>antad</td>
<td>origin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>kodim</td>
<td>rikot</td>
<td>koritik</td>
<td>knock, to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>gulu'</td>
<td>logod</td>
<td>bozig</td>
<td>squirrel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>malan</td>
<td>samung</td>
<td>olim</td>
<td>to be quiet about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>nizu'</td>
<td>suni'</td>
<td>sa'an</td>
<td>shoulder, to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ng</td>
<td>ngaran</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
m. bongut  voice
f. birang  sort, to

v vl. labio-dental fricative
m. avv'  end, to
f. nizuv  coconut

stem final, if suffixed
votuvon (vatu')  weave, to

s vl. alveolar fricative
m. aso'  none
f. langkas  speed

z vd alveolar fricative
m. nizu'  coconut

stem final if suffixed
kavavalazan  buildings

ds vd alveolar-palatal affricative
m. podsu  bath, to

dz vd alveolar palatal affricative
m. sudzul  push, to

j vd postpalatal affricative
m. balanja  livelihood

l vdl alveolar lateral
m. talaga  water-hole
f. sopol  cut down to root

r vd postpalatal lateral/ vibrated
m. boros  speech

/i/ stem final if suffixed
habarai  tell news!

h vl postpalatal fricative
m. vahat  beam of roof

if suffixed  stem f. kovosihan (vasi') goodness

'  'glottal stop see 1.13

i high closed unrounded front vowel
m. rikot  come, to
f. badi  market
valai  house
ioku'  I

e mid half closed front vowel, only as contraction of a+i or o+i
a+i = va'ig = ovegan  watered (water)
a+i' = edu'  taken away

a low open central vowel  bala'  really

o mid half closed central vowel orongod  suitable
1.13 **Glottal stop**

1.131 stem initial glottal stop is not written, as it occurs with any stem which has not an initial consonant.

1.132 stem final glottal stop stands in the unsuffixed forms in place of a group of consonants. Only the suffixed forms reveal these consonants.

a) stems which have an 'a' or 'o' as ultima vowel retain the glottal stop in the suffixed forms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ogusa'</td>
<td>chased</td>
<td>chasing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nakada'</td>
<td>thrown away</td>
<td>throwing away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ahago'</td>
<td>speedy</td>
<td>hurrying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agazo'</td>
<td>big</td>
<td>enlarging</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b) stems which have 'i' or 'u' as ultima vowel, followed by a final glottal stop, have in the suffixed forms the following consonants in place of the stem final glottal stop.

**Stem final z**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ogili'</td>
<td>put down</td>
<td>putting down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ajadi'</td>
<td>happened</td>
<td>happening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sasi'</td>
<td>witness</td>
<td>witnessing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Stem final v**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mamatu'</td>
<td>to weave</td>
<td>mats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ogulu'</td>
<td>first</td>
<td>poguluvon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oguru'</td>
<td>magic</td>
<td>poguruvon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>radu'</td>
<td>plough</td>
<td>roduvon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Stem final h**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ontolu'</td>
<td>testicles</td>
<td>ontoluhuan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vasi'</td>
<td>beauty</td>
<td>kovosihan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Glottal stop retained**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>avi'</td>
<td>finish</td>
<td>ovi'on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gobu'</td>
<td>clearing for maize</td>
<td>gobu'on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vatu'</td>
<td>stone</td>
<td>kovotuan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ontolu'</td>
<td>egg</td>
<td>pogontoluan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.14 **Non syllabic vowels**

The non-syllabic stem final vowels following a syllabic vowel show in the suffixed forms the full consonant value.

1.141 the pronunciation of these vowels clusters (i.e.a non-syllabic vowel following a syllabic vowel at stem ultima)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vowel</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>au</td>
<td>as the English</td>
<td>how</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ou</td>
<td>as the English</td>
<td>sew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oi</td>
<td>as the English</td>
<td>oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai</td>
<td>as the English</td>
<td>why</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daulu'</td>
<td>thick</td>
<td>dau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tokou</td>
<td>we (inclusiv)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iokuoi</td>
<td>we (exclusiv)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>valai</td>
<td>house</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dahai</td>
<td>ours (i)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ui as the German Luise olungui depressed
olumpatiu upside down

1.142 in the suffixed forms the non-syllabic u becomes h, i becomes z
asalau thick pasalahon make thicker
adau day inadahan days (past)
osilou yellow pilohon make yellow
razou praised rozohon to be praised
ongoi to fetch ongozon-ku the one I am fetching
oroloi wanting rolozon the one wanted
valai house kavavalazan buildings
olungui depressed lunguzon-ku my getting depressed

1.20 The contraction of vowels
Vowel clusters, caused by affixation tend to contract to one vowel. Only in emphasized speech the original vowels are retained.

1.21 contraction of a + i = e and o + i = e
the qualifying prefix o var. a - becomes e- , when prefixed to i- initial stem
ilo to know o+ ilo = elo known
ikum to be shy o+ ikum = ekum shy
ingin to wish o+ ingin = engin wanting
imot to see o+ imot = emot visible
the verbal prefixes ma-, pa-ka-, var.mo-, po-, ko- + stem with initial i-vowel contract
imot to see memot it ulun the person sees
pemot it ulun he person shows
kemot it ulun the p.is visible
note: the nominal affix combination ka + stem-an, var. ko+stem-an contract with i-initial stem to ke+stem-an
ingin to wish kenginan will
imot to see kematan sight

1.22 contraction of final vowel of plural prefix with the initial vowel of the stem
o + u = u ongulun people
a + a = a anganak children
o + o = o ongobpinai brothers (sisters)
o + i = e ongedi mothers
but emphasized ongo'ulun people ongo'anak children ongo'obpinai brothers ongo'idi mothers ongo'valai

1.23 contraction of the stem vowels in affix combinations, if stem vowels only separated by glottal stop
la'id earlier koledo time, age kola'ido)
va'ig water ovegan watered (ova'igan)
momo'ug to wash ovogan washed (ovo'ugan)

1.24 contraction of the enclitic vowel with initial vowel of following pronoun
tahakan-zekau our giving you (tahakan-za ikau
ahakan-tekau our (dual)giving you "-to ikau
"-peno(peti,pelo) giving still this (that)" (-po ino om (iti,ilo)
" -keno(keti,kelo) for this " (-ko ino
" -neno(neti,nelo) already this " (-no ino
1.25 contraction of the infixes -in- + -um-

if the infix -in- is used together with the infix -um- they often contract to -ium-

rumikot oku I come riumikot oku I came (rinumikot oku
sumavat oku I rise siumavat oku I rose (sinumavat oku

1.3O assimilation of vowels

Some of the affixes assimilate their vowels to the stem vowels, while others cause the assimilation of the stem vowels to the vowel of the affix.

1.310 the prefix vowels assimilate to the first stem vowel

The prefixes m+vowel-, k+ vowel-, p+ vowel-, have a- vowel, if prefixed to a stem with `a` in the first syllable. They have ‘o’ if prefixed to a stem with i, o, or u vowel in the first syllable

1.311 m + vowel- +panau = mamanau to go
    tukul = monukul to measure
    idu = mongidu to put away
    obul = mongobul to wallow

1.312 k + vowel= kapanau gone kotukul measured koidu away kobulwallowed

1.313 p + vowel pamanau making go ponukul making measure
    pongidu make away pongobul make wallow

1.32 the suffix -an and the suffix of the affix combination a (o)-stem-an cause the last stem vowel to assimilate to a, if o

indakod to climb a o + an = aaa/indakadan ascendable
imot to see i o + an = iaa/imatan isible
ilo to know o+i o + an = eaa/elaan known

If the last stem vowels is u or i, the first stem vowel a, then the prefix vowel assimilate to the high vowels

a + a i + -an = o o i an
a + a u + -an = o o u an

anit to skin onitan skinned
darun rain odorunan rained onto
hali beyond oholian gone beyond
hambil to trespass ohombilan gone taken beyond

1.33 the suffixes -o and -on cause the penultimate syllable vowel to assimilate to the suffix vowel

a o + -o = o o o ko a u + -o = o o h o a u + -o = o u o
indam to ask indamoon-ku my object of asking
indakod to climb indokodon what is to be climbed
mindokodo in progress of climbing
langau mucus longohon mucus (a cold)
agazo big kogozoo size
anaru long konoruvo length

1.4O The assimilation of consonants

1.41 The unproductive prefixes in-, on-, un-, tin-, ton-, tun-, san-, son-, assimilate the final nasal to the point of articulation of the following stem initial consonant

in-vagu new imvagu to make new in + vagu
sakot grass insakot to cut grass
kakat lift ingkakat to stand upright
hopod ten inghopod ten times
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>on-</td>
<td>ompizos</td>
<td>caterpillar</td>
<td>omputul</td>
<td>to be on both sides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ondiri</td>
<td>stick for long beans</td>
<td>ongkukul</td>
<td>dove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un-</td>
<td>palad</td>
<td>palm (hand)</td>
<td>umpalad</td>
<td>to keep for oneself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>daliu</td>
<td>to change</td>
<td>undaliu</td>
<td>to ferment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>alad</td>
<td>wing</td>
<td>ungkakad</td>
<td>to unfold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tin-</td>
<td>pu'un</td>
<td>stem</td>
<td>timpuun</td>
<td>to begin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>koub</td>
<td>downrunred</td>
<td>tingkoub</td>
<td>to lie with face to ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ton-</td>
<td>tompuzung</td>
<td>to carry together</td>
<td>tonpuun</td>
<td>to begin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tondongon</td>
<td>to sing funny songs</td>
<td>tongkizad</td>
<td>to separate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tun-</td>
<td>vozo</td>
<td>to follow</td>
<td>tumbozo</td>
<td>to obey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tuntuvad</td>
<td>to turn head over heals</td>
<td>tungkamang</td>
<td>to crawl like spider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>san-</td>
<td>ba'ak</td>
<td>case</td>
<td>samba'ak</td>
<td>one case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>talaga</td>
<td>well</td>
<td>santalaga</td>
<td>one (the same)well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ulun</td>
<td>person</td>
<td>songulun</td>
<td>people (collective)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.42 If the stem initial consonant is r, the nasal is dropped

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>son-</td>
<td>ruvang</td>
<td>enclosure</td>
<td>soruvang</td>
<td>to enter house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tun-</td>
<td>turidong</td>
<td>vertical</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ton-</td>
<td>torodong</td>
<td>straight in ground</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

or the r- initial is substituted by d, while the nasal is retained

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rangau</td>
<td>span of fingers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sandangau</td>
<td>one fingers span</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ropo</td>
<td>span of arms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sondopo</td>
<td>one arm span, length of stretched arms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

with reduplication of the first stem syllable, the initial stem r or l assimilate to the nasal of the prefix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>longoi</td>
<td>song</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mindolongoi</td>
<td>to sing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raat</td>
<td>bad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mongindaraat</td>
<td>to slander</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.43 Prenasalisation of the stem initial plosives and fricatives with supposition of the voiceless plosives and fricatives by nasals of the same point of articulation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>t = n</td>
<td>turug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monurug</td>
<td>to turn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k = ng</td>
<td>kuro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monguro</td>
<td>to ask for reason</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v = m</td>
<td>vatu'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mamatu'</td>
<td>to gravel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s = n</td>
<td>su'ul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monu'ul</td>
<td>to pay wages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>' = ng</td>
<td>idu'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mongidu'</td>
<td>to put away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p = m</td>
<td>pasi'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mamasi'</td>
<td>to bring to life</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

the voiced bilabial plosive b also follows this supposition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b = m</td>
<td>babo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mamabo</td>
<td>to carry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>butul</td>
<td>momutul</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.44 Prenasalisation of prefixed forms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nasal addition before voiced plosives other than b, and other consonants d, g, j, l, r, z</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
duat  mongoduat  to ask
gamit  mangagamit  to catch
hatul  mangahatul  to rule
janji  mangajanji  to agree
latang  mangalatang  to stop work
radu’  mangaradu’  to plough
zopos  mongozopos  to make wet

1.50 The phoneme pattern order of the word stems.

1.51 the simple root word (stem) has the following phoneme pattern (c=consonant, v=vowel)

\[ C V C V C \]

valai  house
panau  to go

tukul  to measure

whereby the vowel initial stem has actually a glottal stop in front of the initial vowel

\[ ‘i{\text{du}}’ \quad \text{away} \]
\[ ‘{\text{ob}}ul \quad \text{to wallow} \]

\[ C V C C V C \]

tambang  deer
pampang  rock
tindal  dry land
hintol  lame
tangkus  run

1.52 the extended word stems (simple stem + unproductive prefix) have the following patterns

\[ C V C + C V C V C \]

timpu’un  to begin
tompuzung  to carry together
obpinai  brother

or

\[ C V + C V C V C \]
gutika  pearl
goromod  to complete
koruhang  follower
buruid  to roll
buribud  to drill
karabau  buffalo

or

\[ C V + C V C C V C \]
kurunsong  wavy hair
palampag  floor
salambat  comb

1.60 The stress

1.61 generally the stress lies with the penultimate of the stem. It can however retract unto the antepenultimate, (from the last to the second last syllable) when prefixed

\[ t‘{\text{a}}’ud \quad \text{mana’ud} \quad \text{to guard} \]
\[ timbang \quad mon‘{\text{im}}bang \quad \text{to wage} \]
\[ tukul \quad monukul \quad \text{to measure} \]
\[ sangkul \quad manangkul \quad \text{to hoe} \]
\[ naru \quad anaru \quad \text{long} \]
\[ podok \quad opodok \quad \text{small} \quad \text{but} \quad \text{opodok-po} \quad \text{still small} \]
\[ somok \quad osomok \quad \text{near} \]
\[ sodu \quad os{\text{o}}du \quad \text{far away} \]
\[ vasih \quad kovoshan \quad \text{goodness} \]
\[ rikot \quad korikatan \quad \text{place of arrival} \]
\[ banal \quad kabanaran \quad \text{right (of. Malay kebenaran)} \]
\[ valai \quad kavayvalazan \quad \text{building} \]
on the penultimate stressed are e.g.

- tulung  monulung  to help
- tabang  tumabang  to assist
- ra'at  mongindaraat to slander but ruma'at  ara'at  bad
- vagat  avagat  heavy
- ribau  oribau  shallow

There is also quite a diversity when stressing, even in the same stem

- ara'at  bad  kara'atan  badness
- mongindara'at to slander  ruma'at  to get bad
- mangara'at  to make bad
- tumabang  to help (assist)
- atabang  assisted  katabangan  assistance

1.62 Enclitics may sometimes shift the stresses onto the ultima

- opodok  small  opodok-po  still small

1.63 the prenasalized verb, substantified by an article, has the primary stress on its first syllable

- mananom  to plant  it mananom  the planter
- mana'ud  to watch  it mana'ud  the watchman
- mangagama  to work  it mangagama  the workman

1.64 the tune of some sentences

- osodu ino pomogunan dino  far that village there / That village is far away
- sinodu- .. ino pomogunan dino  really far that village / That village is very far away
- mangagama-oku do meja  make I a table / I make tables
- ioku-no o minangagama do meja  I then who made tables / it was I who made tables
- isai-ka o minangagama diti meja?  who made this table?

1.70 Borrowed words
Most borrowed words are from the Malay and English language

1.71 Borrowed words from Malay generally undergo the following changes

- **y becomes z**
  - Melayu  Malauz  Malay
  - buayo  buazo  crocodile
  - kayu  kazau  wood
- **c (phon.)=**
  - cuci  susi  clean
  - cangkul  sangkul  hoe
  - cat  saat  paint
- final **r becomes l**  if not suffixed
  - khabar  habal  news

- **pepet é** assimilates to a full vowel of the following syllable
  - pepet e + i  = o i  beli  boli  to buy
  - e + e + a  = o i a  perentah  porinta  government
  - e + a + u  = a a u  Melayu  Malauz  Malay
  - e + e + a + a  = a a a a  kebenaran  kabanaran  right

dissimilar consonant clusters get separated by full vowels, which are similar to the full stem vowel

- kerbau  karabau  water buffalo
- berkat  barakat  blessing
- hormat  horumat  honour
j (phon.d') retains its phonetic value, even though it occurs in borrowed words only
janji agreement jaga to watch jadi to happen balanja livelihood

1.72 borrowed words from English are the following
kumbani company matusikal motorcycle ba'as bus supiring spring
sikul school ki'is case

ki'is refers to the court case and means today any offence worth a trial. The stem ki'is can be affixed to various meaningful forms as
kumii's oku I get into trouble
noki'is-ku sentenced my (my being sentenced)
ok'iisan worth of trial
poki'is to bring before court

1.80 The Gonsomon dialect.
Generally the Gonsomon people which live mostly in village groups under or side by side with the Rungus, are slower and less lively than the Rungus. This is also reflected in their way of speaking.

1.81 there ist one main phonetic difference between Rungus and Gonsomon. Where Rungus has the phoneme "l", Gonsomon has a postpalatal fricative "x", comparable with the "ch" in German Wachtel or the Scots loch
Rungus valai Gonsomon vaxai house
aralom araxom deep
valu vaxu eight
lada xada pepper
ilo xio that one
Malazu Maxazu Malay

There is one exception kolopioi rubber tree which both dialects pronounce the same.

1.82 some of the stem medial nasal plosive consonant clusters nd in Rungus have in Gonsomon the postpalatal equivalents, i.e. ngg (X) kolopindang kolopinggang belt

2.0 MORPHOLOGY
The Momogun language has stem morphemes, affix morphemes and non stem words, such as enclitics, conjunctions, articles and interjections.

2.10 The stem morphemes
2.11 the simple stems
There are stems, which are in themselves substantives as they are names of things. Other stems do not occur in the mere stem form but are always affixed as e.g. qualifiers of verbs
sangkul hoe it sangkul the hoe manangkul-oku I hoe
sigup tobacco it sigup the tobacco monigup-oku smoke
rinding wall it rinding the wall mongorinding-oku I make a wall
-tangkus tumangkus-oku I run
-naru anaru long
numaru it kazu the tree gets longer

2.12O compound stems (stems with unproductive prefixes)
2.121 compound stems with prefix i + nasal
sakot grass monginsakot-oku I cut grass
savat height monginsavat-oku I put high up
toron stay mintoron-oku I live
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tutun</td>
<td>intimate</td>
<td>mongintutun-oku</td>
<td>I recognize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vozo</td>
<td>follow</td>
<td>pemozo oku (poinbozo)</td>
<td>I give in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guli</td>
<td>return</td>
<td>mingguli-oku</td>
<td>I repeat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kakat</td>
<td>lift</td>
<td>mingkakat-oku</td>
<td>I stand up</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following stems have in addition a reduplication of the first stem syllable, whereby the initial r or l is replaced by voiced plosive d of. 1.42

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-raat</td>
<td>bad</td>
<td>mongindaarat-oku</td>
<td>I slander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>longoi</td>
<td>song</td>
<td>mindolongoi-oku</td>
<td>I sing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ronok</td>
<td>fear</td>
<td>mongindoronok-oku</td>
<td>I threaten</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.122 compound stems with prefix o + nasal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>diri</td>
<td>oneself</td>
<td>ndiri</td>
<td>stick for climbing beans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tizan</td>
<td>abdomen</td>
<td>mogontizan-oku</td>
<td>I am pregnant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.123 compound stems with prefix u + nasal (m, n, ng)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>palad</td>
<td>hand (palm)</td>
<td>mumpalad-oku</td>
<td>I keep for myself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daliu</td>
<td>change</td>
<td>mundaliu it kinomol</td>
<td>the rice wine ferments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alad</td>
<td>wing</td>
<td>mungkalad it vusak</td>
<td>the flower unfolds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vasih</td>
<td>goodness</td>
<td>mongumbashih-oku</td>
<td>I show goodness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.124 compound stems with prefix ti + nasal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>puun</td>
<td>trunk</td>
<td>tumimpuun-oku</td>
<td>I begin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koub</td>
<td>horizontal</td>
<td>moningkoub-oku</td>
<td>I lie with face to the ground</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.125 compound stems with prefix to + nasal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>obpinai</td>
<td>brother/sister</td>
<td>monongobpinai-oku</td>
<td>dikau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piri</td>
<td>turn</td>
<td>monompiri oku</td>
<td>I make fire by turning a stick</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.126 compound stems with prefix tu + nasal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vozo</td>
<td>follow</td>
<td>tumbozo monumbozo oku</td>
<td>I obey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tuvad</td>
<td>turn</td>
<td>tumuntuvad oku</td>
<td>I turn head over heels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.127 compound stems with unproductive prefix k + vowel, assimilating to first stem vowel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ruhang</td>
<td>to accompany</td>
<td>i koruhang</td>
<td>the companion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kumoruhang</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>varo</td>
<td>there is</td>
<td>kavaro</td>
<td>misingkavaro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gangau</td>
<td>noisy</td>
<td>kogangau</td>
<td>noise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aso</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>kaso</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mamagkaso oku</td>
<td>I hold as non existent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.128 compound stems with unproductive prefix san- var- son- -m -ng -r-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>anu</td>
<td>to take</td>
<td>sanganu</td>
<td>possess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>manansanganu</td>
<td>I take into possession</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ruvang</td>
<td>enclosure</td>
<td>soruvang</td>
<td>to enter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>monoruvang oku</td>
<td>I visit non relatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vozo</td>
<td>follow</td>
<td>sombozo</td>
<td>initiate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sumombozo</td>
<td>see 2,213</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.20 Productive affix-morphemes: group A prefixes.

2.21O intransitive prefixes

2.211 prefix m + stem: indicating process

- imot mimot oku I see
- atag matag oku I get better
- vozo mozo oku I follow
- odop modop oku I sleep
- ogom mogom oku I sit
- idu midu it soval the trousers come off
- udou mudou it gula the sugar melts
- valiu maliu oku I move house

2.212 prefix mu + stem: indicating state of being

- valai house muvalai oku diti I make, build a house now
- kadai shop mukadai oku I make a shop (keep a shop)
- tanom plant mutanom oku I plant, I am planter
- tagad ricefield mutagad oku I plant hill rice
- kabun garden mukabun oku I am farmer
- aki grandfather muaki oku dit NN I am grandchild of NN (male)
- odu grandmother muodu oku dit NN I am grandchild of NN (female)
- vozo follow movozo oku dit NN (muvozo) I follow NN

in movozo the u-vowel of the prefix mu- assimilates to the o-vowel of the stem, because of the v-initial stem, see also 2.421 nominal affix combination pu + stem -an

2.213 infix -um- after stem initial consonant

- rikot to come rumikot oku I come
- handab to burn humandab it valai the house burns down
- hali to exceed humali it sakit the sickness gets worse
- kadai shop kumadi oku diti I go to the shop now

2.22O transitive prefixes

2.221 prefix ma- var. mo- + prenasalized substitution or nasal addition manga- + stem or mongo- + stem. The substitution of the initial plosive or fricative consonant by a nasal (if initial stem consonant is either voiceless plosive fricative or l and r

- panau to go mamanau oku I go
- ta'ud to guard mana'ud oku I watch
- babo to carry mamabo oku I carry
- bubul to mix momubul oku dot ginazu I mash rice
- vagas rice mamagas oku I husk rice
- vo'ug to wash momoug oku I wash up
- valiu to move mamaliu oku I change position of something
- vudut to lie monudut oku I lie
- sukung to meassure monukung oku I measure
- tanom to plant mananom oku I plant
- tulung to assist monulung oku I help
- kama to touch mangama oku I touch
- kuvo to speak ?? monguvo oku I speak without naming

Nasal addition before stem initial voiced plosives (excluding b), fricatives glottal stops and the cons.h,r,l,
- duat to question mongoduat oku I ask
- dundung to cover mongodundung oku I make a shelter
gama to make mangagama oku I make something
guna to use mongoguna oku I use
havol to try mangahavol oku I grip in the dark
hanggum to measure mangahanggum oku I measure by hand full
radu plough mangaradu oku I plough
ramit to grip mangaramit oku I hold fast
lobong grave mongolobong oku I bury
ladtak to step mangaladtak oku I step onto
la'ab broad mangalaab oku I broaden, enlarge
iddu to take away mongidu oku I take away
ovit to take along mongovit oku I bring, take with me
ada to put away mangada oku I throw away
orod to rounden mongorod oku I make round
ukab to open mongukab oku I open up
umo to open field mongumo oku I plant hill rice
zapos wet mongozapos oku I make wet
zazak to open knot mangazazak oku I untie knot
malun to accuse mangamalun oku I accuse
navau light manganavau oku I make light
jamin to be trusty mangajamin oku I guarantee

2.2220 prefix pa- var po- + prenasalized substitution as 2.221 describing action of subject substitution
panau to go pamanau oku I am one who goes
ta'ud to watch panaud oku I am one who watches
tanom to plant panamon oku I am one who plants

nasal addition
duat to question pongoduat oku I am one who asks
guna to use pongoguna oku I am one who uses
radu plough pangaradu oku I am one who ploughs

jamin to be trusty mangajamin oku I guarantee

2.2221 prefix pa- var. po- + ko (var. ka-) action of substituted usage
asu dog pokoasu to treat as a dog

2.2230 prefix p- + vowel, assimilating to first stem vowel: indicating causative action
imot pemot oku dot ulun I make visible to people (show)
atag patag oku I put in order
odop podop oku I set down
ogom pogom oku I set down
inum penum oku di NN I give NN a drink
panau papanau oku dikau I make you go, let you go
ta'ud pataud oku dikau I make you a watchman
rangkus patangkus oku dikau I let you run

compare also, po+ stem+ on + nominal personal suffix
inum penemon-ku ikau I shall give you a drink
but pinenum oku di NN I was given a drink by NN
om pinemon-ku it NN I gave NN a drink

2.2231 prefix p + u + stem indicating "master or way of" action
agai puagai master of adultery
boros  puboros  speaker
longoi  pulongoi  tune, singer

2.224  prefix k- + vowel assimilating to first stem vowel or contracting with vowel initial:
function realisation of action or conclusion of process, also potentiality of action
rikot  korikot oku  I am here (have arrived)
gama  kagama iti  it is made
imot  kemot oku  I being visible

Also, with plural infix -anga- var. ongo-
kongimot-ku kavi  my seeing all
kongimot oku dot ulun  wholly visible to people

2.225  prefix combination kapa- var. kopo- + nasal substitution or addition function: realisation
of 2.22 2, describes person who has finished with the action: having realized
boros  speech  kopomoros oku  I have said, have been speaking
tanom  plant  kapananom oku  I have been planting
kirim  to order  kopongirim oku  I have been ordering
gama  to make  kapangagama do meja I have been making tables
imot  to see  kopongimot oku  I have been seeing

2.226  prefix combination naka- var. noko- with assimilation of prefix vowels to first stem
vowel, or contraction of final prefix vowel to stem initial vowel. Function: describes long
existence of spontaneous state or realisation of action.
odop  to sleep  nokodop oku  I had fallen asleep
tanom  to plant  nakatanom i parai  the rice had been planted
rikot  to come  nokorikot ialo  he had come
panau  to go  nakapanau iosido  he had gone

2.227  prefix combination nakapa- var. nokopo- with nasal substitution or nasal addition
kirim  to order, send  nokopongirim oku  I was one who had rdered
imot  to se  nokopongimot oku  I have seen already
gama  to make  nakapangagama oku do meja I have already made tables

with plural infix -anga- var. -ongo-
odop  to sleep  nongokodop okoi  we all had dropped off to sleep
nokongodop okoi  we had all slept then

2.228  prefix combination sang  var. song with nasal assimilation: Dual or group action
sombozo  sambazaai  to follow owe another, do together
sangakan  eating together
sampanau-panau  to go together

2.230 Prefixes with prefix vowel -i-
2.231  prefix -i- : describing the matter concerned in the action or state
tahak  give  itahak-ku  my gift, what I give
ginit  hang  iginit  what hangs
dagang  buy  idagang  payment, what to buy with
kinis  tear  ikinis  tear in garment
valiu  change  ivalu  the moved article
duat  ask  iduat-ku  my question

2.232  prefix mi- + stem (ef.Mal. ber- ) describes the process of action often reciprocal or
reflexive or dual,
tangkus to run mitangkus ioti they are running together
duat to question miduat it ulun they ask (each other)
vozo to follow mivozo it anganak the children go together
umpug to collect miumpug it ongoulun the people gather
ada to throw away miada ioti they divorce, separate

also: prefix mi + tor- describes repeated reciprocal action or occurrence
mitoremot-okoi we (ecl) will see each other again and again

2.233 prefix pi- + stem, occurs usually together with causative prefix po-
tangkus to run popitangkus make run together
tongkizad to separate popitongkizad make to separate them
cf. also affix combinations pi- + stem-on 2.426
pi- + stem-an 2.422
opi-stem 2.435
kopi-stem 2.436
nokopi-stem 2.437

2.234 prefix ni- describes the state of completion of an action = preteritum of mi- + stem
duat to ask niduat-ku my having been in the state of asking
boros to speak niboros-ku my having been in the state of talking
ada to throw away niada-ku my having been in the state separating

2.235 prefix ti- + stem, describes the wish to do or be what root word expresses (with contraction of vowel with i- initial stem vowel)
imot to see timot wish to see, long to see
langad to long for tilangad oku I am homesick, I long to go home
akan to eat tiakan oku I like to eat something
savo partner in marriage tisavo wanting to mate
sangkul to hoe tisangkul oku I like to hoe

2.236 prefix ki- + stem describes the existence of a state
sangkul hoe kisangkul oku I have a hoe, I own a hoe
vaig water kivaig it talage the well has water
valai house kivalai oku I own a house
boros speech kiboros oku I have something to say
hukum advise kihukum oku I speak with authority and experience
cf. further affixation
boros kiboros kumiboros oku dikau I speak to you or (I have something to tell you)

2.24 prefix misi- + nasal + stem, whereby the nasal assimilates to the initial plosive: describes playful action, pretention of
anak child misinganak oku I act as if I were a child
lovong fool misinglovong oku I play the fool
tangkus run misintangkus oku I act as if I were running
patai die misimpatai oku I act as if I were dying

with reduplication of si-
ilo to know misisingilo-oku I learn (try to know)
2.25 prefix miri- + nasal + stem, whereby the nasal assimilates to the initial consonant: describes an action without aim

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>panau</td>
<td>to go</td>
<td>mirimpanau oku I walk to and fro, for walking sake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ilob</td>
<td>to vomit</td>
<td>miringilob oku I vomit without stopping (for no apparent reason)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>odop</td>
<td>to sleep</td>
<td>miringodop oku I sleep without stopping</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.26 prefix mag- var. mog- + stem describes action causing existence of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>odu</td>
<td>to quarrel</td>
<td>mogodu oku I bring on a quarrel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anak</td>
<td>child</td>
<td>maganak oku I bear a child, woman's side)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apid</td>
<td>second wife</td>
<td>magapid oku I take second wife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avang</td>
<td>await</td>
<td>magavang oku I ambush, wait to catch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apon</td>
<td>fishing line</td>
<td>magapon oku I angle, do fishing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kovosihan</td>
<td>goodness</td>
<td>mogkovosihan I plead for goodness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.27 prefix mana-var. mono- + nasal which assimilates to first consonant of stem: describes dressing up, using of clothes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>banat</td>
<td>shirt</td>
<td>manambanat oku I put a shirt on, dress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pakai</td>
<td>feast dress</td>
<td>manampakai oku I dress up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sigal</td>
<td>head wear</td>
<td>mononsigal oku I put head dress on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soval</td>
<td>trousers</td>
<td>mononsoval oku I put trousers on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tompa</td>
<td>shoes</td>
<td>monontompa oku I put shoes on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hogkos</td>
<td>waistcloth</td>
<td>mononghogkos oku I put waist cloth on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tapi</td>
<td>sarong</td>
<td>manantapi oku I put sarong on</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.28 prefix mad- var. mod- (often with reduplicaton of prefix)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>singkudou</td>
<td>kneel</td>
<td>momodsingkudou I practically kneel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tangkus</td>
<td>to run</td>
<td>mamadtangkus oku I practically run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suni</td>
<td>to grow</td>
<td>momodsuni practically-suni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>also cf. sumuni = virgin and i momodsuni girl growing up</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.29o prefix moki- + stem before verbal stems and secondary substantives to indicate intention of action or ownership of what substantive expresses

2.291 koruhang follower mokikoruhang oku dikau I want you to be my follower

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>imot</td>
<td>see</td>
<td>mokimiok oku dikau I want you to let me see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pasi</td>
<td>life</td>
<td>mokipasi oku dikau I want you to liven me up</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.292 irreal wish by reduplication of first stem syllable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>koruhang</td>
<td>follower</td>
<td>mokikokoruhang oku I should somehow like to have a F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imot</td>
<td>to see</td>
<td>mokikiok oku disau I should like to see him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>but</td>
<td>rikot</td>
<td>to come</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.293 improbable prefix combination mokipopokodomot

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>imot</td>
<td>see</td>
<td>mokipopokodomot oku I should somehow like to see</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.294 poki-+ stem artificiality of matter = appearance of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bunga</td>
<td>flower</td>
<td>pokibunga artificial flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timog</td>
<td>cover</td>
<td>pokitimog something used as cover (blanket)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.30 Suffix morphemes.

2.31 **imperative suffix -ai** with assimilation of last stem vowel to ai or assimilation of first stem vowel, if second (last) is a high vowel

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{a o} & \text{ + ai} = \text{a a ai} \\
\text{i o} & \text{ + ai} = \text{i a ai} \\
\text{a i} & \text{ + ai} = \text{o i ai} \\
\text{a u} & \text{ + ai} = \text{o u ai} \\
\text{o o} & \text{ + ai} = \text{a a ai}
\end{align*}
\]

- imot see imatai see !
- habal news habarai report !
- dagang buy dagangai buy !
- ajal teach ajarai teach !
- samod love samadai love !
- ampun plead ompunai ask forgiveness !
- amung add omungai add !
- andus make peace ondusai make peace !
- anit skin onitai peel !
- antas short cut antasai make short cut !
- apil bribe opilai bribe !
- apit call in opitai call in !
- pigis cut in pieces pigisai cut small !
- pongo finish pangaai finish !
- hondom remember hondomo remember !
- itit bite ititai bite !
- kapit stick kopitai hold fast ! stick to it !

2.32 **imperative suffix -o** with assimilation of first stem vowel if a

vozo follow vozoo follow !
rikot come rikoto come !
anu take onuvo take !
hondom remember hondomo remember !
ibo go in field iboo go into field !
itung consider itungo think !
kakat lift kakato lift !
kodim call kodimo call !
kiro calculate kiroo think !
kuvo Mr NN kuvoo talk per Mr. NN !

2.33 **continuous tense suffix -o** with assimilation of first stem vowel as 2.32

mimot-oku I see dot memoto while seeing
mogom oku I sit dot mogomo while sitting
mindakod oku I climb up dot mindokodo while climbing up
rumatu-oku I fall down do rumatuo while falling down
sumakoo-oku I ride do sumokoo-no it anganak while the children are riding
rumikot oku I ride do rumikoto while coming

2.34 **suffix -on: forms** nomina gerundiva

kiro calculate kiroon-ku my way of calculating / my calculation
vozo follow vozoon-ku that what makes me follow
i vozoon ku my leader
habal news habaroon-ku my news
piding break pidingon-ku my breaking
panau go panahon-ku my intended journey
guna use kogunaanon-ku my future usage

2.35 **imperative suffix -ai** combined with causative verb prefix p+ a e i o
imot see pematai show, make visible!
atag orderly patagai repair!
dagang buy padagangai sell!
apit call in popitai call in to fetch!
amung add pomungai dioti make them add!
ahabal news pahabarai make tell news!

2.40 **Affix combinations.**
2.410 **Affix combinations with ka-var. ko- + stem + suffix**
2.411 affix combination ka-var. ko- stem + o forms **nomina abstracta**
    - asavat high kasavato height
    - alaab broad kalaabo breadtb
    - osodu distant kosoduo distance

2.412 affix combination ka- var. ko- + stem + an forms **nomina collectiva**
    - patai die kapatazan death
    - rikot come korikatan coming, arrival
    - imot see kematan sight
    - valai house kavalazan building
    - panau go kapanahan walk

2.413 affix combination kapa- var. kopo- + stem + -an forms **nomina actionis causativae**
    - imot see kopematan (the) showing
    - patai die kapapatazan (the) killing

2.414 affix combination kapanga- var. kopongo- + stem + -an forms **nomina actionis perfectae**
    - imot see kopongimatan (the) show then
    - habal news kapangahabaran (the) reporting then

2.415 affix combination ka- var. ko- + stem + -on forms **nomina actionis futurae**
    - patai die kapatazon the future death, the dying
    - panau go kapanahon the intended walk

2.416 reduplication of first syllable of stem + suffix -on repeated happening (**nomina actionis**): assimilation of suffix vowel on first stem vowel
    - rampai rob rarampasan robberies
    - rokp abduct rorokopon abductions
    - tibas to cut titibason slaughters
    - usok defy uusokon defiances

2.420 **affix combination with pa- var. po- + stem + suffix**
2.421 affix combination pa- var. po- + stem + -an **nomina loci actionis** (ex eventu)
    - sidang sunny it posidangan-ku place of my getting clothes dried in the sun
    - sanda pawn it pasandaan-ku place where I'll pawn
    - lombus continue it polombusan-ku place (direction) of travel/my further journey

2.422 affix combination pi- + stem -an (from mi-verbs) as 2.421
    - umpug gather piumpugan dot ulun place of gathering
    - odu quarrel pioduhan place (cause) of quarrel
2.423 affix combination pu- stem -an (from mu- verbs) as 2.421 forms nomina collectiva
muvalai build house puvalazan-ku place of my building a house
mutanom plant putanaman place of planting
mutaras plant maize putarasan place of planting maize /2nd clearing/

2.424 affix combination pa-var. po- stem -an with nasal substitution or nasal addition, forms nomina loci collectiva
sidang sunny ponidangan-ku my place for drying clothes
anda pawn panandaan pawnshop
angkat borrow pangangkatan dot ulun place where everybody borrows
lombus continue travel pongolombusan place where people go on to

2.425 affix combination pa-var. po- stem -on forms nomina causativa futuri
sidang sunny posidangon-ku what I am going to pu in the sun
angkat borrow pangkaton-ku what I am going to lend
sanda pawn pasandaon-ku what I am going to pawn

2.426 affix combination poki- stem -an forms nomina actionis gerundivi
imot see pokiimatan-ku what I wish to see
indamo ask pokiindamaan-ku what I wish to ask for
with reduplication
pokipokopokidimatan-ku what I should rather like to see (but shall never see)

2.427 affix combination poko stem reduplication intensification action
boros speak pokoboro-boros to speak harshly, to be outspoken!

2.430 Qualifying affixations (adjectival) produces adjectives
2.431 prefix a- var. o- before stem, whereby prefix assimilates to first stem vowel =
\[ v + a = a \]
\[ v + i = o \]
\[ v + o = o \]
\[ v + u = o \]
-laab broadness alaab broad
-savat height asavat high
-imot see emot visible
-panau go apanau "walkable" possible
-akan eat akan edible
-tinduk pick otinduk picked

2.432 prefix na- var. no- before stem, prefix vowel assimilating to first stem vowel, forms qualifying nomina describing concluded state or condition
gazo big nagazo it ulun grown big the person/one who has grown big
ining hear nening it habal the heard news
ining-ku-no it habal the news heard by my
ning oku dot ulun heard I by people/ I have been heard by people

2.433 affix combination a- var. o- stem -an substantifies the qualifier in comparison / with assimilation of first stem vowel to o, if second stem vowel is a high vowel (i,o,u) see
assimilation

asavat  high   asavatan-ku  too high for me
agazo  big  agazaan-ku  too big for me
osodu  distant  osoduan-ku  too distant for me
araat  bad  aaratan-ku  too bad for me
ahali  very  oholian-ku  too much for me

2.434 affix combination as 2.433, describes **state of being** hit by fame, etc.
darun  rain  odorunan oku  I am hit by rain
sogit  cold  osogitan oku  I am hit by cold, have a cold

2.435 affix combination o+ pi- stem forms **qualifier** comparable with the English worthy in
thrustworthy
panau  go  opipananhan  worth to go there
rikot  come  opirikot  worth to come to
longoi  song  opilongoi  worth singing
ining  audible  opiining  well known

also: affix combination k+ opi-: concluded state of opi- cf. k+ 2.224
rikot  come  kopirikot oku  I am one who has been there already
panau  go  kopipanan oku  I have already walked (this road)
ada  away  kopiada ioti  they are divorcied/got away from one another

2.4361 affix combination o+ bi- + nasal, forms qualifiers: to be in state of
rosi  fear  obingrosi ot ulun  person w is full of fear
sakit  sick  obinsakit ot anak  child who is always sick
malan  lazy  obimalan it kuvo  NN is always lazy
ruol  pain  obingruol iosido  he is always in pain
vozo  follow  obingvozo  follow always
suhut  obey  obingsuhut  obedient always
sala  fault  obingsala  always faulty
ratu  drop down  obingratu  drop always
haba  fall down  obinghaha  fall all the time
susa  unlucky  obingsusa  difficult always
hungot  angry  obinghungot  angry forever

2.4362 affix combination o+ bo- nasal or plosive forms **qualifier being in state** of
ihad  to cry  obogihad  always crying
inud  to wait  obohinud  always waiting

2.4362 affix combination o+ lu- + plosive or nasal, forms **qualifier: to be in practice of doing**
or **being**
sigup  tobacco  olungsigup  to chain smoke
agai  to have intercourse outside marriage  olugagai  to sleep around everywhere
izud  to have intercourse  olugizud  to continuously have i.

2.4363 affix combination o+ bu- + nasal forms **qualifier indicating continuous state**
tai  bowel  obuntai it anak  the child has diarrhoe
burui  root  obuburui

2.4364 affix combination ori+ nasal forms qualifier as above
panau  to go  orimpanau  someone wandering about
tuod  root  orintuod  being rooted, fixed
2.4365 affix combination -o- + tu + nasal =repeated action
boros speak otuboros speak always
galak funny otugalak funny endless
gerak laugh otugerak laugh always
bozo obey otubozo follow always
ihad cry obogihad cry always

2.44 infix -in- occurs with many of the affixes and indicates the preteritum of the action or the state or the location. The infix follow the first stem consonant, or if prefixed the first prefix consonant = past tense
mapit oku I call in at minapat oku I called in at
mananom oku I plant minananom oku I planted
mangagama oku I make minangagama oku I made
pemot-ku my showing pinemot-ku my showing then
pongimot-ku while seeing pinongimot-ku my having been seen
kemot oku visible I kinemot oku My having been visible
mokiiom oku I wishing to see minokiiom oku I having wished to see
also mokipopokodimot oku I should somehow like to see..
mokinipopokodimot oku I have had the intention to see then

2.45 Infix -in- forms nomina collectivae. Infix follows first consonant in stem
adau day inadahan days
hopod ten hinapadan tens
valai house vinalazan houses then
agazo big ginazo what bigness
asavat high sinavat the being high
suhi order it sinuhu the one who gave orders

2.460 Plural affixes
2.461 plural prefix ongo- var. anga- + stem or noun prefix vowels assimilate to first stem vowel, if 2nd prefix vowel contracts with first stem vowel (vowel initial nouns
valai house ongovalai houses
palampag floor ongopalampag floors
aki grandfather ongaki grandfathers
anak child onganak children
idi mother ongedi mothers
ulun person ongulun people
dupot animal ongodupot animals

with qualifiers (adjectives)
asavat high ongosavat high all
aralom deep ongoralom deep all
emot visible ongemot visible all
nasavat high then nangasavat high then all
nasavatan-ku too high for me nangasavatan-ku too high all for me then

2.462 collective noun prefix san- var. son-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ulun</td>
<td>person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anak</td>
<td>child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pomogunan</td>
<td>village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>riniba</td>
<td>mankind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>songulun</td>
<td>people (all)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sanganak</td>
<td>children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sompomogunan</td>
<td>land, country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>songriniba</td>
<td>all mankind together</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2.463 affixes plural** -in- + stem + an  cf. nomina collectiva 2.45 (of the past)

- adau day
- sodop night
- ribu thousand

**2.47 enlarged stems to (var.ta- + nasel + stem (verbal))**

- adau d ay inadahan days
- sodop n ight sinadapan nights
- ribu thousand rinibuvan thousands

**2.471 sometimes inactive prefix to- having become part of three syllable stem, sometimes active when prefixed to substantives**

- bubu fishtrap
- notombubu do lizud caught by flood
- notombubu-oki do darun caught by rain
- pomogunan land, village monompomogunan to set up village

**2.50 Iteration and reduplication.**

**2.51 Iteration of the stem weakens the meaning**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>agazo</td>
<td>big</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asavat</td>
<td>high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emot</td>
<td>visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panau</td>
<td>go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mimot</td>
<td>see</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- agazo-gazo quite big
- asavat-savat quite high
- emot-imot just visible
- manau-panau to walk about
- memot-imot to look about

**with iteration of stem + -an cohortation to continue an action gradually**

- mamamanau ioti they go
- mamangagama ioti they work
- mitatangkus ioti they all run

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vuhau</td>
<td>to sweep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gagau</td>
<td>to paddle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tindok</td>
<td>to make holes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vuvuhau</td>
<td>broom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gagaus</td>
<td>paddle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>titindok</td>
<td>instrument for making holes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2.52 Reduplication of first stem syllable with nasal substitution**

**a) collective action**

- mamamanau it ulun the person goes
- mamangagama iosido he works
- mitangkus ioti they run

<table>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>gagau</td>
<td>to paddle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tindok</td>
<td>to make holes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**b) reduplication with iteration of stem repetitive collective action**

- miumpug it ulun people gather
- mitatangkus-tangkus ioti they run again and again

<table>
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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vuhau</td>
<td>to sweep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gagau</td>
<td>to paddle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2.53 reduplication of first syllable: forms nomina instrumenti from verbal stems**

- vuhau to sweep
- gagau paddle
- titindok instrument for making holes

**with reduplication of first stem syllable + -on suffix describes person executing an action, i.e. being instrument of action**
suhu to order it susuhuon the one who is ordered
suhut to obey it susuhuton the one who obeys

with reduplication of first stem syllable and suffix -an: when execution of action becomes a general function of the person or matter
boli to propitiate bobolizan the priest(ess)
tolon to swallow tatalanan throat

with reduplication with qualifiers, indicates plurality of adjectives
agazo big ongogagazo it sapi all big the cows/all the cows are big

2.60 Articles and pronouns
2.61 The articles
There are six articles (markers of substantives)
i is the personal article before names of person
o is the vocative article when addressing a person by name
it marks the substantive or substantified subject
ot marks the suppositioned substantive, or substantified subject
dit marks the attribute, if attribute is a known or certain person or thing or singularity
dot marks the apposition, if the latter is general term or collective name

The collective prefix son.-- var. san- (2.462) stands also in place of an article.

After the preposition sid only direct names of persons use the personal article.

The final -t of the articles can be left unpronounced in fast speech, especially if the following substantive has an initial consonant. It is, for convenience, not produced in writing.

Examples of the usage of it
i(t) manangon the legend teller but it manangon iosido the legend teller is he
it minanangon the legend teller then
it tangon the legend
it mokitangon the person asking for a legend to be told
it pokitanganan the legend asked for
it katanganan the story it kinatanganan the story then
it kinapangananan the way of telling the story then
it nakatangan iosido he having told the story
it agazo the big one
i momobog the beater (hitter)
i binobog the person having been hit

Examples of ot
iosido ot komulakan dot kusai he the youngest child, male
he is the youngest child a boy
agazo ot ulun iosido big a person he/he is a big person
bangku dot Tuntudun ot indoomon Beaks of hornbill birds were the requirements/beaksof hornbill were asked for
tolu gantang ot vagas three gallons the rice/ three gallons of rice

Examples of dit
ka dit ama dau speach of his father / said his father
nening-po dit osukod it iadino heard still of headman this like this/heard by the headman that it was that way
pongitungan dit ulun do Bakaka it binatang di Korudong thoughts of the people of Bakaka the longhouse of Korudong
Examples of **dot**

- it regon dot aaraat: a bad spirit
- aso kerad dot kavantang di korudong: none as beautiful as Korudong
- mogihim dot bangku dot Tuntudun: look for beaks of hornbill birds
- nokoling-no, tu ino manganu dit bangku dot Tuntudun: away for this getting the beaks of hornbill birds (in question)

### 2.620 Pronouns

#### 2.621 Personal Pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) emphatic pronouns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st singular</td>
<td>ioku I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd singular</td>
<td>ikau you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd singular</td>
<td>ialo he/she</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distant</td>
<td>isau he there</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mentioned before</td>
<td>iosido he</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dual</td>
<td>i kita we two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st plural incl.</td>
<td>i tokou we including person addressed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st excl.</td>
<td>ioku-i okou we excluding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd plural</td>
<td>ikou you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd plural</td>
<td>iolo they</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ref.</td>
<td>ioti they, already talked about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prepositioned</td>
<td>ioku o mamanau it is I who goes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mamanau oku I go</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b) the suppositioned **personal pronouns** are suppositioned in two ways. When the negation of the verb amu is used; the pronouns without the initial i are suppositioned to the negation, while the others are used as with any other subject

- amu mamanau it ulun not goes the person = does not go
- amu mamanau i karabau not goes the buffalo = does not go

**but**

- amu-oku mamanau not I go = I do not go
- amu-ko mamanau not you go = you do not go
- amu mamanau ialo not go he = he does not go
- a-tokou mamanau not we go = we do not go (incl.)
- a-okoi mamanau not we go = we do not go (excl.)
- amu-kou mamanau not you go = you do not go
- amu mamanau iolo not go they = they do not go

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>c) pronominal attribute, independent use suffixed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st singular</td>
<td>-ku valai-ku my house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd singular</td>
<td>-nu valai-nu your house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd singular</td>
<td>dau valai dau his house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st plural incl.</td>
<td>tokou valai tokou our house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>excl.</td>
<td>-za valai-za our house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd plural</td>
<td>dikou valai dikou your house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd plural</td>
<td>diolo valai diolo their house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refering to</td>
<td>dioti valai dioti their house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dual</td>
<td>-to valai-to our house (two owners)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

with negation amu, followed by a nomen actionis perfectae, the suffix forms are suffixed to the
negation, while the independent forms follow the nomen

- amu nening it ulun = not heard by person = the person did not hear
- amu-za nening = not heard by us = we did not hear
- amu-ku nening = not heard by me = I did not hear
- amu nening diolo = not heard by them = they did not hear

With the morpheme ka referring to direct speech, the pronominal attribute suffixes are suffixed with prenasalisation while the full forms are suppositioned

- ka dit ulun = speech of person, said he
- kangku = says I (me)
- kanu = says you
- ka dau = said he
- ka di tokou = said we (inclusive)
- kanza = saying us (exclusive)
- ka dikou = your saying
- ka diolo (dioti) = their saying
- kanto = saying of us two
- ka bo (impersonal futuric) = saying of them (may be)
- kangku bo = shall be my saying
- ka, and kaka = it says (retelling legends)

d) pronomina possessiva and objectiva

| 1st singular | dohon       | i dohon dot valai | the house which is mine |
| 2nd singular | dikau       | i dikau dot valai | your house |
| 3rd singular | dau         | i dau dot valai   | the one which is his |
|            | distant     | i disau dot valai | the house which is his |
| 1st pl. incl| di tokou    | i di tokou dot valai | the house which is ours |
|            | excl        | i dahai dot valai | our house exclusive |
| 2nd plural | dikou       | it dikou dot valai | your house |
| 3rd plural | diolo       | it diolo dot valai | the house which is theirs |
|            | dioti       | it dioti dot valai | person referred to already |
| dual       | dit kito    | i dit kito dot valai | the house which is ours |

objective

- mamatai iosido dohon = he kills me
- mamatai iosido dikau = he kills you
- mamatai iosido dau = he kills him
- mamatai iosido di tokou = he kills us (inclusive)
- mamatai iosido dahai = he kills us (exclusive)
- mamatai iosido dioti = he kills them

2.622 demonstrative pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>iti</th>
<th>his here</th>
<th>ino</th>
<th>that there</th>
<th>ilo</th>
<th>that over there</th>
<th>iri</th>
<th>that then (temporal)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>independent usage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iti-no it valai di NN</td>
<td>this is NN's house</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ino-po ot valai di NN</td>
<td>that too is a house of NN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ilo nga valai di NN</td>
<td>that there too is a NN-house</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

contracted with article

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>iti + it = itit</th>
<th>ino + it = inot</th>
<th>ilo + it = ilot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>itit valai di NN ot dagangon-ku</td>
<td>that (his house there) I shall buy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ilot karabau ot dagangon-ku</td>
<td>that there buffalo I shall buy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irit sapi ot pinatai dau</td>
<td>that very cow was killed by him</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

28
**diti** of this (close by)  **dino** of that (less close)
dilo of that there (distant) **diri** of that long ago

in combination with iti, ino, ilo, as **apposition to substantive**

* itit valai diti ot dagangon-ku this house here I shall buy
* inot valai dino ot dagangon-ku that house there I shall buy
* ilot valai dilo ot dagangon-ku that house over there ...

contracted with article

* diti + it = **ditit**  dino + it = **dinot**  dilo + it = **dilot**
* it valai ditit ulun ot dagangon-ku my buying the house of this person
* it valai dinot ulun ot ozi oku I like the house of that man

**locative of these demonstrative pronouns**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>siti</th>
<th>sino</th>
<th>silo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>here</td>
<td>there</td>
<td>over there</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sori</th>
<th>hodi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>there distant</td>
<td>there in vicinity, still visible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

nokorikot-oku siti I have arrived here
nokorikot-oku sino I have arrived there
nokorikot-oku silo I have arrived over there
nokorikot-oku sori I have arrived there far away
nokorikot-oku siri/diri I have been there then

contracted with preposition sid to demonstrative markers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sitid</th>
<th>sinod</th>
<th>sirid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sitid valai-ku at this house of mine</td>
<td>sinod badi at the market there</td>
<td>sirid tagad diri at that ricefield then</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sorid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sorid Sandakan at Sandakan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These locatives are also root words and follow the affixation order of the verbal stems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>siti</th>
<th>sino</th>
<th>sori</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>here</td>
<td>there</td>
<td>there far away</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sumiti-oku</th>
<th>sumino-oku</th>
<th>sumori-oku</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I come here</td>
<td>I go there</td>
<td>I go now there far away</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>positi ino barang</th>
<th>humodi it ulun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bring the things here!</td>
<td>the person goes here!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2.623 Interrogative pronouns, often occurring with question -ka**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>who is this?</td>
<td>whose house is this?</td>
<td>which house will you buy?</td>
<td>which one did he take?</td>
<td>where did you come from?</td>
<td>where do you go?</td>
<td>what is this?</td>
<td>for what reason?</td>
<td>how is this?</td>
<td>how is this?</td>
<td>when? future</td>
<td>how many bags of rice?</td>
<td>how much rice? (how much rice do you have?)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.70 Preposition

There is only one preposition *sid*. It describes the place of state or motion. Before nomina propria the personal article comes in between preposition and nomen proprium, while other substantives follow directly after the preposition.

- kumaa oku sid di Majimil  I go to Majimil
- but kumaa oku sid rahat  I go to the sea

To indicate the exact location as under, in or on top of something, substantives are added to define the exact position. Some of these are:

- sid timpak do burul  on top of the hill
- sid tupak do bavang  on the other side of the river
- sid sunsud dot valai  under the house
- sid sampaping dot valai  at the other side of the house
- sid rinuvang dot valai  inside the house
- sid isan dot tagad  along the boundaries of the ricefield
- sid saralom dot tana  in the ground
- sid tombing dot rahat  near the sea
- sid timbang dot vaig  along the water, on the riverside
- sid natad dot valai  around the house, outside the house
- sid tinoguvangon dot ulun  in front of a person

Others are:

- sid gulu  in front, before, earlier
- sid tohudi  after, later on
- sid vanan  on the right hand side
- sid gibang  on the left hand side

Movements are indicated by the use of:

- ponong sid  in the direction towards
- ponong sid Lajong  towards Lajong
- kumaa sid  reaching
- mananau oku kumaa sid Lajong  I go to Lajong

- antad sid  from
- antad sid Lajong ong ioku  from Lajong it is where I come from
- sampai sid  arriving at
- sampai sid Garau o nokorikot oku  I have come as far as Garau

cf. usage of contracted forms of demonstrative pronoun + preposition 2.622

2.80 Enclitics and interjections

2.810 Enclitics are added to the words stress, to describe time of action

2.811 Enclitics of realisation **-no = already**

- limo-no  already five
- nemot-ku-no  already seen by me
- nopongo-no  already finished

2.812 Enclitics of expectation **-po = still more, yet**

- limo-po  five more
- imatai-po  see first
- amu-po oongo  not yet finished

2.813 Enclitics of continuation **-nopo = already started, not yet completed**, always
limo-nopo always five
emot-nopo always visible
mangatag-nopo always repairing

2.814 enclitics of future continuation -nobo = shall always be
tokou-nobo it will be always us
ombo-nobo what ever it shall be, (it does not matter/ neverr mind)

2.82 Interjections of agreement o' yes
underlining speech ba so it is, really
of surprise adok no, fancy!
of fear adeh o dear!
of pain akai o dear! akai-akai heavy pain

2.90 Numbers
2.91 cardinal numbers
the numbers with h- initial hopod and hatus change h to n by collective numbers: duvo-no hopod becomes duvo nopod

2.92 the ordinal numbers are formed by prefix ka- var. ko- before cardinal numbers with assimilation of prefix vowel to first stem vowel, or contraction of prefix vowel to vowel initial cardinal number
ko- + iso = keso koduvo kotolu kapat kolimo kisizam

2.93 multiplication is formed by prefix in- + nasal of same articulation point in- before s,d,z, ing- before a,l,h and im- before v
inghatus hundred times
ingapat four times
invalu eight times
induvo twice
also nengamanan mintutuk the six times having gone round

2.94 the ordinals of the multiplicativa are formed by prefixation of k- with contraction ko+in- = ken, var.kong,kem

2.91 cardinals 2.92 ordinals 2.93 multiplicativa
1 iso one keso first insan once
2 duvo two koduvo second induvo twice
3 tolu three kotolu third intolu three times
4 apat four kapat fourth ingapat four x
5 limo five kolimo fifth inglimo five x
6 onom six konom sixth ingonom six x
7 turu seven koturu seventh inturu seven x
8 valu eight kavalu eighth invalu eight x
9 sizam nine kosizam nineth insizam nine x
10 hopod ten kohopod tenth inghopod ten x
11 hopod om iso kohopod om iso inghopod om iso
12 hopod om duvo 13 hopod om tolu 14 hopod om apat
20 duvo nopod twenty koduvo nopod twentieth induvo nopod Twenty times
21 duvo nopod om iso 22 duvo nopod om duvo
30 tolu nopod 99 sizam nopod om sizam
100 hatus kahatus inghatus 101 hatus om iso
111 hatus om hopod om iso 200 duvo natus koduvo natus induvo natus
211 duvo natus om hopod om iso 999 sizam natus om sizam nopod om sizam
1000 saribu kasaribu 1111 saribu om hatus om hopod om iso
10000 salasa 100000 sangjuta
2.94 **ordinals of multiplicativa**
- kensan: the first time
- kenduvo: the second time
- kentolu: the third time
- kenturu: the fifth time
- kentururu: the seventh time
- kengatup: the fourth time
- kengatup: the sixth time
- kengatup: the sixth time
- kenglimo: the fifth time
- kengallon: the tenth time

2.95 **Fractions** are formed by affix combination pi-stem-on
- piduvoon: half of
- pitoluvon: third of
- piapaton: fourth of
- pilimoon: fifth of
- iso pionomon: one sixth of

2.96 to cause fraction affix combination 2.95 takes causative prefix po-
- popiduvoon: divide by two!
- popitoluvon: divide by three!
- popiapaton: divide by four!
- popilimoon: divide by five!
- popionomon: divide by six!

2.97 Iteration of the cardinal number forms collective numbers
- iso iso = iseso: single
- duvo duvo ioti: they two by themselves
- ioti hopod hopod: all ten of them

2.98 distributive numbers formed by prefix to- var. tor- and tar- with iteration of cardinal number
- toriso iso: one by one
- toduvo duvo: two by two
- tarapat apat: four by four
- tohopod hopod: ten by ten

3.0 **Syntax**

3.10 **Single morpheme sentence type**

3.11 Exclamations, utterances as expressions of feelings
- ai: well, I am caught
- adeh: oh, (painfully)
- akai: oh, (terribly painful)
- rinubat (rubat): what a waste
- inaru (naru): what a length

3.11 repetitive exclamations
- adok adok adok adok: well I never, did
- akai akai akai akai: what a terrible pain I have

3.12 Answers to Questions
- varo, there is, there are
- okon, not like this, not this way
- o, oho: yes
- tau?: I don't know
- banal-no: that is right
- bo, ba: yes, I agree

3.13 Imperative utterances
- tiko (siti-ko): come here
- kada kadan: don't
- kada po to: let's not do this yet
3.2O The simple sentence type (equational sentence type)

3.21 Qualifiers as predicate P + S
   - agazo ialo he is big
   - osodu i pomogunan the land is far away
   - engin-oku I like ekum-oku I am ashamed

3.211 with appositioned subject P + S + A
   - agazo-oku ot ulun I am a big person
   - anaru i valai ditig this is a long house

3.212 with modified qualifier M + P + S
   - banal-ko agazo ialo he is really big
   - banal-ko anaru i valai the house is really long

3.213 with negated qualifier
   - amu agazo ialo he is not big
   - amu-po anaru i nizu the coconut is not yet long

3.214 comparison of qualifiers
   3.2141 agazo big agazo-gazo quite big (not too big)
       alangkas fast alangkas-langkas not too fast

   3.2142 agagazo can be called big large, sizable

   3.2143 agazo-mai impressive big

   3.2144 agazo-mahi hardly to be called large

   3.2145 ginazo of an impressive largeness

   3.2146 agazo banal really large

   3.2147 banalko agazo very large indeed

   3.2148 agazo-nopo always large
       agazo-po mantad larger than
       agazo-no already large or big

3.215 nomina actionis perfectae
   - nagama i valai the made house/the house is m.
   - naratu it uva the fallen fruit/the fruit has fallen

3.215.1 with apposition
   - nagama i valai dot anaru the long house is finished

3.216 nomina qualitativae comparationis as P.
   - nolosuan it ulun the person is overheated
   - nohombilan i volit the boundary is violated

3.22O Nomina as predicate P + S
   - ulun-oku I am a person
   - raja-oku I am king
3.221 with apposition P + S + A
ulun-oku dot lumundu I am a rich person
valai dot anaru iti this is a long house

3.222 with modifier Negation + P + S + A
okon-ko ulun-oku dot lumundu I am not a rich person
okon-ko valai dot anaru iti this is not a long house

3.223 kivagas-oku diti there is rice with me
kivalai it ama-ku my father has a house

3.230 pronoun as predicate P + S
3.231 demonstrative pronoun
diti-oku this is me
siti-oku here am I

3.232 personal pronoun
ioku-no iti it is I
ialo ino (iti) he is the one

3.233 with apposition P + S + A
iti-no it ulun dino this is the person in question
iti-no it ulun di minangagama this is the person who made it

3.234 with interrogative personal pronoun
isai-ko-ka? who are you?
  answer I Manjil oku diti
isai o minangagama? who made it?
  answer ioku o minangagama

3.235 interrogative possessive pronoun
disai-ko iti whose is this?
  answer dang ulun iti
disai-ka o valai? whose house is this?
  answer dohon do valai iti

3.236 interrogative pronoun of choice
ombo-ka i kazu? which one is the tree?
onggo-ka i nokogulu? which is the first one?
answer
iti-no i kazu dino this is the tree
iti-no i nokogulu this is the first one

3.237 interrogative pronouns of place
siombo-ko-ka? where are you off to?
sionggo-ka it asu? where has the dog been?
answer
sumori-oku diti I am off to there (that place)
antad sid sunsud it asu the dog came from underneath

3.238 interrogative pronouns of time
sera-ka korikot? when the arrival?
sera-ka kapanau it ulun? when the going off the man
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>songira-ka i badi?</th>
<th>when will the market be?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>answer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>korikot-ku-no dino</td>
<td>my arrival is just now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kapanau-no it ulun</td>
<td>he has already gone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suvab-no i badi</td>
<td>tomorrow is the market</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2391 interrogative pronouns of way and reason

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kuro-ko-ka?</th>
<th>why are you like this?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nokokuro-ko-ka?</td>
<td>why have you been like this?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>answer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sabap anaru iti</td>
<td>because it is long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sabap osopung iti</td>
<td>because it is early</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2392 interrogative pronoun of quality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>songkuro-ka osodu i valai?</th>
<th>how far is the house away?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>songkuro-ka koledo?</td>
<td>how long is (length of time)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>answer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duvo vatu o kosodu dino valai,</td>
<td>two miles the distance to the house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kotoluvan iti biano</td>
<td>three days until today</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2393 interrogative pronoun of quantity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>piro-ka o nizu dino?</th>
<th>how many coconuts are there?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>piro-ka it ulun o nokorikot?</td>
<td>how many people arrived?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>answer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hopod om limo iti nizu diti,</td>
<td>these coconuts are 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sizam-no o nokorikot</td>
<td>nine people have arrived</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2393 interrogative pronoun of recurrence of action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>impiro-ka nakapanau-no it ulun?</th>
<th>how often has the man gone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>impiro-ka nokebo it ulun?</td>
<td>how many times did he go to work in the ricefield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>answer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inhopod nakapanau it ulun,</td>
<td>he went ten times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a-insan nikebo it ulun,</td>
<td>he didn't go once to the field</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.3O The verbal predicate sentence type \( V = P \)

There are three subgroups of verbal predicate sentences in which the utterance is either a subjective or an objective or a referential predicate.

3.3O1 The personal and possessive pronouns, used in these utterances indicate and clarify relations between topic and actor. In the following description of the various sentence types, the personal pronouns are referred to as Class A, the possessive pronouns are referred to as Class B and, the objective pronouns are referred to as Class C.

3.3O2 Class A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class A suffix</th>
<th>Class B</th>
<th>Class C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ioku -oku</td>
<td>-ku</td>
<td>me, mine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ikau -ko</td>
<td>-ko</td>
<td>dikau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i alo</td>
<td>dau</td>
<td>dialo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iokoi -okoi</td>
<td>dahai</td>
<td>dahai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i tokou (incl.)</td>
<td>di tokou</td>
<td>di tokou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ikou -kou</td>
<td>dikou</td>
<td>dikou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iolo they</td>
<td>diolo</td>
<td>dioti</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.31 Subjective predicate sentences

The subjective predicate sentence indicates that the subject is the doer of the action.

\[ S = A = T. \]

The verb takes the following affixes

- m- (-in- if past tense forms) -um- ( + -in-)
- mo + Nasalierung-, var. ma+ N.- ( + -in-)
- mog- var- mag- ( + -in-)
- noko- var. naka-
- nokopo + N. var. nakapa + N.

also: St + o-no (or -ai-no) as imperative and secondary affixes: k-stem and kopi-

The subject takes markers i (it before vowel initial nouns) or is a Pronoun Class A

The object takes marker di (dit) for specified and do (dot) for unspecified objects or is a pronoun Class C

3.311 P + S (simple sentence)

mamanau it ulun     The person goes
nakakun-no i Kurudong K. has agreed (to it)

3.312 P + S + O

mangagama i tukang do meja the workman makes a table
momobog-ko dialo you hit him
mangatag-oku di jiip-ku I repair my Jeep
minimum-oku do vaig I drank water
nakapangakan-oku di pazas-nu I have eaten your popo-fruit
kopian-koku do runti I have tried eating yams
manangon tokou di Kurudong we tell Kurudongs story

3.313 with question indicator P + S + Q + O

mogodu-ko-ka dohon? do you want to quarrel with me?
kumiboros-ko-ka di dokutol? did you speak to the doctor?

3.314 with locator P + S + L (P + S + O + L)

mamanau-oku sid alun-alun I walk along the road
sumiti-oku didino I am coming now
mangakan-oku dot ampalam sid R. I eat manggas in R.

3.315 with addressee Vocative + NN + P + S

Adeh, Ahad, mihukum tokou-no  Listen, boy, the marriage agreement is to be settled
O pinsan, garaso-no i sapi-ku  Listen, brother in law, kill my cow

3.22 Objective predicate sentence has as its topic the aim of the action word (the object)

\[ O = T. \]

The objective predicate takes either suffix-on or the infix -in- in the past forms (without -on)

The subject as actor takes marker di (dit) or pronoun Class B

The object (topic) takes marker i (it) or pronoun Class A

3.321 P + T + S

duaton-oku dikau my being asked by you
dinuat-oku dit ulun my having been asked by people
bobogon-oku dikau my being beaten by you
binobog-oku I was beaten by you
3.322 P + S + O

duaton-ku izau my asking him = I shall ask him
bobogon-ku izau my beating him = I shall beat him
binobog-ku i alo I hit him (past)
also bambangan dau i kambing his having hit the goat
dinuat dau i mata mata diri him having asked the police then

3.323 with further object P + S + O + T

polombuson-ku i barang sid kampong my passing on the things to the village
pongoviton-ku dit ulun i surat-nu my making the person take your letter

3.330 Referential predicative utterances

where the topic only indirectly receives the action, or is the location of action or the recipient of benefaction. (=T)
the verb takes suffix -an
the topic takes the marker i (it) or o (ot) or Class A pronoun
the actor takes Class B pronouns or marker di (dit) or do (dot)
the object takes Class C pronouns or marker do (dot)

3.331 P + T + O

Tinahakan-oku do tinggol, I was given necklaces

3.332 P + T + A + O

Tinahakan-oku di pinsan-ku do tinggol, my having been given a neckless by my cousin

3.333 P + A + T + O

Tinahakan it ulun dino dit pinsan dau do tinggol the person having been given a n by his cousin

P + T + A + O
gamaon-oku dot ulun di tagad-ku my ricefield has been made for me by people

3.40 Further simple sentence types

3.41 varo (there is) = P aso (there is none) = P: P + T

varo vaig aso vaig there is water/there is no water
varo sumaap there is an opponent
kivagas there is rice
aso vagas there is no rice

3.42 with apposition or location marker A or L

varo vaig dot alasu there is hot water
varo vagas dot aragang there is red rice on the table

with enclitics
aso-no vaig there is no more water
aso-po vaig there is not yet any water

3.43 Imperative sentences P (+S)

imatai-no! look!
gamao-no dikou! work you people!

3.44 Prohibition - demand

kada mamatai! don't kill!
kada-no mamatai! don't kill now!
kada lumombus! don't go on further!
3.50 Compound sentence types with conjunctions

3.51 (C) + T + P \((English \text{ in cursive writing})\)
Ioti dino turu songobpinai, limo it ongosusai om duvo it ongondu
*They (were) seven, five male and two female brothers/sisters*

Note: obpinai can be either brother or sister
Manjadi i binatang sino dino banalko anaru now that longhouse was very long
Na ioti dino inturu-kopinturu now those were seven times seven-seven

3.52 with Locator C + T + p + L
aso kerad di tokou siti ponong \(there \text{ was none equal to us this way}\)
Na adau di kinoulian di Bakaka nga kinoulian di Kurudong sid govuton
*Now the day of the B.’s return was also the return of from the jungle*
Na i Kurudong kotoluvan sid himbaan
*Now Kurudong was three days in the primary forest*

3.53 with time marker (M)

3.531 Kinam Continuously
Kinam-no mogihim dot inumon, sampai nokorikot sid livotung \(Continuously \text{ he looks for water until he reaches the lake}\)
Kinam-no mansahari, sampai linumundu \(He \text{ works continously until he gets rich}\)
Kinam lumogod i barat sampai notogob it alud
*The storm got stronger and stronger until the boat capsized*

3.532 Kinam-kinam more and more, gradually
Kinam-kinam humungot ialo sampai nokobobog dot ulun \(He \text{ got angrier and angrier until he hit people}\)
Kinam-kinam muraha sampai notitisan do raha \(the \text{ bleeding became stronger and stronger until everything was covered with blood}\)
Kinam-kinam monginsada ialo sampai noponu it alud
*he got more and more fish until the boat was full of them*

3.533 Kodori gima, For in olden times
Kodori gima kodung varo-no koronu \(For \text{ in olden times, as soon as somebody was renowned}\)
ong kodori gima as in olden times

3.534 Mazad-po At the time of
Mazad-po dit anak vagu-no banal i Kurudong, \(At \text{ the time of K. being a teen-ager.}\)

3.535 Varo-po there also is to indicate action or being
Varo-po it ongondu di banalko avasih \(There \text{ also are the very beautiful women}\)

3.536 Na toun-po diri In that year
Susuvab-po diri \(the \text{ next day}\)
Na sid kotolu-po’t adau di badi \(On \text{ the third day after the market}\)
Mantad di tanga sumakai \(As \text{ from midday.}\)
Mantad di tanga sumakai, muli-pulid-po it adau pilombus-no i K.
*As from midday, towards evening K. moved on again.*

3.537 Kananganko Concerning taking up a particular topic
Kananganko i valai dau, nijuval-no sid ombuvoi \(What \text{ his house concerns, he sold it to a stranger}\)
3.538 **Other time markers**

- **Biano**  
  *today, now*
- **Didino**  
  *at this moment, presently* (forward looking)
- **Dino-no**  
  *just now* (looking back)
- **I hiza diri**  
  *at that time*
- **I toun**  
  *last year*
- **I toun diri**  
  *two years ago*
- **I toun vagu**  
  *next year*
- **I kosinaan**  
  *time of birth*
- **I kopisavaan**  
  *time of marriage*
- **I kokotu**  
  *time of harvest*  
  *koinsakod, kaasakai, kosukodo, kolohingo,*
- **I kolo**  
  *time of death*

3.54 **with enumeration**

- Keso, anaru banal it unturu dau  
  *First, he has very long fingers*
- Koduvo, banalko odoot iosido  
  *Secondly, he is very greedy*
- Pengavi, arampus banal ong humungot iosido  
  *Lastly he gets very rough if he is angry*

3.60 **Conjunctions to open sentences**

3.61 **Manjadi**  

- *when, then* expressing or stating facts and proceedings in a story or tale.

  **Manjangon tokou di Kurudong.**  
  *Let's hear the story of K.*

  **Manjadi i Kurudong dino opodok-po iosido, sinamadan laid dit ama.**  
  *When Kurudong was still little, he was his father's favourite.*

  **G. om P. o nokosup di B. manakau. Manjadi aso-no tinganan dialo mongolim dino bungou dau dino.**

  **G. and P. have caught B. stealing. There was no chance for him to deny his silliness***

3.62 **Na**  

- *after, as soon as* expressing completion of action as starting point for follow up

  **Na nosingkop-po i tolu toun, minuli-no iosido sid kampong dau**  
  *After three years he went back to his village*

  **Na korongou-po, tinumangkus-no iosido sid himbaan**  
  *After hearing it, he ran to the jungle*

  **Na koimot-po, minonimbak-no ialo di tambang**  
  *After seeing the dear, he shot the deer.*

**Na tu, After, if**

Amu-oku engin dara mamanau. Na, tu norongou, araat dot amu korikot  
*I don't really want to go. After having heard it would be wrong if I don't come.*

Amu dara korikot. Na, tu inongoi, mamanau-nobo.  
*I wasn't coming. But after being fetched, I had to go.*

Amu dara kumioduw. Na tu noholian, sinumaap-nobo.  
*I didn't want to quarrel. After it was too much, I had to fight back*

3.63 **Ong**  

- *When* expressing follow up when state comes up

  **Ong korikot, obohogizan**  
  *whenever one arrives, sharing follows*

  **Ong miginavo, kopisavo**  
  *when they love each other, they shall be married*

  **Ong abanakau, kotorungku**  
  *when he is thief, he must be arrested*

3.631 **Okuro ong**  

- *Even if*

  **Okuro ong tuduk-tudukan-no, amui kotolunung**  
  *Even if you keep on showing him, he will not find the way*

  **Okuro ong timbakon, amui rumosi**  
  *Even shooting frightens him*
Okuro ong mad kapatai dau, amu-no monurubis (mongitung)  
*Even if it nearly kills him, he doesn't care* (mind)

Nokuro ong notopuan dot datam nga amui matai koduruk  
*Even covered with wounds he didn't die quickly*

3.632 **Kaluto ong** in case that

- Ihimo-no banal, kaluto ong emot-po: **search properly in case you find**
- Barasai banal, kaluto ong mangasip-po: **speak hard, in case he believes**
- Indamo banal, kaluto ong tahakan-ko-po: **Ask really, in case you are given**

3.633 **Dolupo ong .. minsan-ko** whether ..or not

- Dolupo ong abanal, minsan-ogi ko amu, borosoni: **Whether it is right, even if not, tell it**
- Dolupo ong iad-to-no, minsanko ulun kihukum, amui mangasip: **Whether it is only us, even people with more wisdom don't believe it**
- Dolupo ong varoi, minsan-ogi aso, ong kenginan-no, ihimoni: **Whether there is anything or not, if one has it in mind, one looks for it**

3.634 **Vokon-no ong** Sometimes

- I panau do mongimpori, vokon-no ong kiovit, vokon-no ong aso: **Going hunting, sometimes one has to bring home, sometimes not.**
- It ongopitounan, vokon-no ong mongopud, vokon-no ong amu: **Some years have a good harvest, some not.**
- It ongopakakas di kuvo, vokon-no ong dangol, vokon-no ong kapak: **The tool of NN is sometimes a jungle knife, sometimes an axe**

3.635 **Ogi-no ong, minsanko** Whether few or much

- Ogi-no ong okudik, minsanko ogumu, kakali moguhang ialo: **Whether there is little or a lot, he is still moody**
- Ogi-no ong onibak, minsanko anaru, kakali dot amu kotulai: **Whether it is short or even long, it will still not protrude**
- Ogi-no ong opian, minsanko ologod, kakali dot amu orongou: **Whether quiet or very noisy, it cannot be heard**

3.64 **Bang** If In case expressing possibility for follow up

- Bang itahak, onuvon: **If it is given, it should be taken**
- Bang engin-ko, ombo-ko ikau: **If you want it, it is up to you**
- Bang osin o taduk, banalko kotuliou: **If the food is salty, one gets very thirsty**
- Bang okonko tinarik-ku ialo, tantu aratu-no sid pansung: **If I hadn't pulled him over, he would certainly have fallen down**

3.65 Contitional conjunctions

3.651 **Baiko** Only

- Baiko umpakai do valai ino bunga dino, asoi kosusaan ong aso: **Only to make the house look better are these flowers. If there were none it wouldn't matter.**
- Ong baiko amu kosigup, aso-pot ikoruo l do ginavo: **If one does only not smoke, one will not be sad about it**
- Ong baiko ialo ot amu kovozo, amu korungoi do panau ino: **If only he doesn't come along, the journey will not be in vain**

3.652 **Suvaiko** Only if expressing condition for success against failure

- Suvaiko magavi-ko banal dino om kapaasan-nu: **Only if you really work hard you will pass your examination**
Suvaiko isesoon banal o ginavo om varo rikoton-nu
Only if you set your mind to it you will reach your goal
Suvaiko ontokon-no banal, ong ialo dino om amu-ogi kohungot
Only if he tries hard, will he not get angry

3.653 Kodungko As soon as Conditional clause
Na kodung nagazo-gazo-no, boros dit ama, Ikau-nobo dino
As soon as he was grown up, his father said: You....
Kodungko korikot, turus gumama
As soon as he arrived, he started work
Kodungko manambarat-no, banalko misok it ongopolitaan
As soon as the storm comes, all lamps will get extinguished
Kodungko amu-no kenginan, kadan-no torimoon.
If you do not want it, don’t accept it.

3.66 Osuhul ko better than
Okudik-po-ma, kakali dot osuhul ko aso. Better a little than nothing at all
Ialo ma dino-oi osuhul ko ioku Better him than myself
Kolingi ong ialo do nokotokin, osuhul ko bansa kondiri
Better to have an Indian as son in law than from the own folk
Osuhul-no sumuhut-ko dilo dohon do kenginan You better follow my wishes
Manjadi osuhul-no om mangandu i tokou-no Then we better look for a woman

3.67 Iri-ogi then, Further, also, too
Nopongo-no kavi monuturan om iri-ogi rinotuan-no dit osukod
When everything had been told, then the elder made the decision
Noumpug-no i sokoviai om iri-ogi miniuupakat-no do kurozon
When all were there, then they agreed what was to be done
Kotutuk-no om iri-ogi tumimpuun vagu
Having done the round, then the start begins again

3.70 Conjunctions joining clauses
3.71 om and joining two simple sentences of action together
Nopongo-po it alud om nokoudan-no i barang, minunsud-no
Having finished the boot and loaded it, we left the place
Notohos-po i darun om notimung-no it ongoulun, minamanau-no i baas
When the rain stopped and all people where together, the bus went.
Nopudung-po i kazu om nalaas-no, niudan-no sid kurita.
When the tree was cut and split it was loaded onto the lorry.

3.72 sampai until, and
Mogihim iosido dot inumon sampai nokorikot sid livotung
He looks for water until he has reached the lake

3.73 supaya until, in order to, that
Habarai-no ioti, supaya elaan do noumpug-no it ongoulun
Tell them, that they know that people have come together
Pampangai-no koduruk, supaya oluvas i ralan.
Clear quickly the paths that the way is open
Rikot-no sid dahai, supaya kikoruhang-okoi. Come to us, so that we have company

3.74 tu for, because
Linapos dit ama ino, tu oguavil he was hit by his father because he was stubborn
Inanu dau i dangol, tu dau He took the jungle knife because it was his
Otuvong ong pukul lapan, tu sodop it is dark at eight o clock, because it is night
Nakakun-nopo i K. tu agazo-no banal iosido  He agreed, for he was very strong

3.741 Gima, tu Because expressing reason for following action
Gima, tu osilat, nokosurat kavi i norongou  Because he was clever, he wrote everything down he heard
Gima, tu obungou, nokotorungku  Because he was silly, he got imprisoned
Gima, tu aparu, amu akama o tizan  Because he was working hard, he had enough to live on

3.742 Sabap, tu Because expressing cause for follow up, which is contra one's own inclination
Amu-oku dara otibang. Sabap, tu upakat-no sokoviai, minozo-okui.
It didn't suit me. But because everybody agreed, I went also along
Amu-oku dara engin. Sabap, tu kenginan-no dot molohing, tinorima-ku-no.
I didn't really want. Because it was the wish of the parents, I accepted.
Okon dara-ko sino o kenginan. Sabap, tu nagaratan-no do kinoruhangan, minozo-nobo.
It wasn't there he wanted to go. Because his friends pressed him, that he went along

3.75 nga concerning, as far as
Kasamung sori, nga asoi guna  concerning meeting there it is of no use
Ioku, nga ino-no o kenginan  concerning myself, this is what I want
Ioti, nga aso nemot do karabau  concerning them, they didn't find the buffalo

3.80 Quotation of direct or indirect speech
Where English and other languages mark quotations in writing, the oral tradition of Momogun indicate direct speech as well as indirect with appropriate quotation markers, previous to the quotation and closing the quotation (see 2.621 c)

3.81 reported speech
boros-ku diri, Anaru banal i binatang dioti, kangku diri.
there were strong ones, also giants, also bewitched ones.
I said then, their longhouse is very long, said I.
I boros dau, Nokoling-no i savo dau, ka dit ulun dino
He/she said, his/her partner is away, said that person.
boros dit ama, Adeh, Ahat mihukum tokou-no, ka di ama.
said father, Boy, lets get married, said father.

3.82 futuric speech
boroson-ku dara dot, amu-oku otibang diti, kangku dara.
I shall probably say then that I have no time for it, shall I say.
Ong korikot-kou sino, boroson-no dikou dot, Amu otibang ialo, ka bo.
When you arrive there, say then that he couldn't come,

3.83 enumeration in reporting
varo't akansang, ka, varo kinabalan-po, ka, varo kiansamung-po, ka.
### 4.0 TABLES

#### 4.1 VERBAL FLECTION

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#### 4.2 Table of affixation of the nouns for abstraction

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4.3 Abbreviations:

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