

HOTURAN DI BOROS

MOMOGUN (Rungus)

OUTLINE OF

**A MOMOGUN GRAMMAR
(Rungus Dialect)**

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by T.A.Forschner

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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 vary elaborate structure of the Momogun language.

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T. A. Forscher

Umpatod

Iti buuk diti manarang di vaza mamakai di boros dot Momogun om monulung dit Ongomomogun do momida di dau do boros om i boros dot Inggeris. Varo-po i koduvo o buuk di manarang sid Ongomomogun di vaza mamakai di boros dot Inggeris. Sampai biano iso Momogun nga aso kadapat misisingilo dot Inggeris dot tanid mantadko sid Bahasa. Sabap ino iti buuk kadapat tumabang manarang di boros Inggeris sid boros Momogun, supaya oruhai rumamit di harati om i vaza dot Inggeris.

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 occurrence of the phonemes.

i = initial m = medial f = final

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|----|---------|-------------------|
| p vl. bilabial plosive | i. | pampang | rock |
| | m. | pampang | rock |
| | f. | sabap | eason |
| b vd. bilabial plosive | i. | babo' | carry, to |
| | m. | babo' | carry, to |
| | f. | rontob | boundary |
| t vl. alveolar plosive | i. | tambang | deer |
| | m. | antad | origin |
| | f. | ambat | answer, to |
| d vd. alveolar plosive | i. | duat | ask, to |
| | m. | kodim | call, to |
| | f. | antad | origin |
| k vl. postalatal plosive | i. | kodim | call, to |
| | m. | rikot | come, to |
| | f. | koritik | knock, to |
| g vd. postalatal plosive | i. | gulu' | call, to |
| | m | logod | spring |
| | l. | bozig | squirrel |
| m vd. bilabial nasal | i. | malan | lazy |
| | m. | samung | counter, to |
| | f | olim | to be quiet about |
| n vd. alveolar nasal | i. | nizu' | coconut |
| | m | sunu' | shoot |
| | f. | sa'an | shoulder, to |
| ng vd. postalatal nasal | i. | ngaran | name |

| | | | | |
|-----------|--|---------|----------------------|------------------------|
| | | m. | bongut | voice |
| | | f. | birang | sort, to |
| v | vl. labio-dental fricative | i. | valai | house |
| | | m. | avi' | end, to |
| | | f. | nizuv | coconut |
| | stem final, if suffixed | | votuvon (vatu') | weave, to |
| s | vl. alveolar fricative | i. | sa'an | shoulder |
| | | m. | aso' | none |
| | | f. | langkas | speed |
| z | vd alveolar fricative | i. | zami' | cold |
| | | m. | nizu' | coconut |
| | stem final if suffixed | | kavavalazan | buildings |
| ds | vl alveolar-palatal affricative | m. | podsu | bath, to |
| dz | vd alveolar palatal affricative | i. | dzupu | forge, to |
| | | m. | sudzul | push, to |
| j | vd postpalatal affricative | i. | janji | agreement |
| | | m. | balanja | livelihood |
| ll | vd alveolar lateral | i. | langkas | speed |
| | | m. | talaga | water-hole |
| | | f. | sopol | cut down to root |
| r | vd postpalatal lateral/ vibrated | i. | radu' | plough |
| | | m. | boros | speech |
| | /l/ stem final if suffixed | | habarai | tell news! |
| h | vl postpalatal fricative | i. | hubang | overgrown |
| | | m. | vahat | beam of roof |
| | if suffixed | stem f. | kovosihan (vasi') | goodness |
| | ' | | | 'glottal stop see 1.13 |
| i | high closed unrounded front vowel | i.. | idu | away |
| | | 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 | | | |
| | | | o+idu' = edu' | taken away |
| | | | a+i = va'ig = ovegan | watered (water) |
| a | low open central vowel | | bala' | really |
| o | mid half closed central vowel | | orongod | suitable |

| | | |
|----------|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| u | high closed rounded back vowel i. uli | back |
| | m. hubang | overgrown |
| | f. radu' | plough |

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

| | | | |
|---------|-------------|---------|---------------|
| ogusa' | chased | gusa'on | chasing |
| nakada' | thrown away | pada'on | throwing away |
| ahago' | speedy | hogo'on | hurrying |
| agazo' | big | gozo'on | enlarging |

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

| | | | |
|--------|----------|-----------|--------------|
| ogili' | put down | gilizon | putting down |
| ajadi' | happened | jodizon | happening |
| sasi' | witness | pososizon | witnessing |

stem final v

| | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------|----------------------|
| mamatu' | to weave | mats | votuvon weaving mats |
| ogulu' | first | poguluvon | putting first |
| oguru' | magic | poguruvon | getting magic power |
| radu' | plough | roduvon | ploughing |

stem final h

| | | | |
|---------|--------|-----------|---------------------|
| ontolu' | | testicles | ontoluhan castrated |
| vasi' | beauty | kovosihan | goodness |

glottal stop retained

| | | | |
|---------|--------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| avi' | finish | ovi'on | finishing |
| gobu' | clearing for maize | gobu'on | making a clearing for maize |
| vatu' | stone | kovotuan | stone ground |
| ontolu' | egg | pogontoluan | breeding place |

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)

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|--------|----------------|
| au as the English | how | asalau | thick |
| | | dau | his (hers,its) |
| ou as the English | sew | tokou | we (inclusiv) |
| oi as the English | oil | iokoi | we (exclusiv) |
| ai as the English | why | valai | house |
| | | dahai | ours (i) |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| ui as the German | Luise | olungui olumpatiu | depressed 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
ong'o'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 |
| tahakan-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 |
| " -nenoneti,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)

1.30 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 |
| indamo | to ask | indomoon-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 |

1.40 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 | invagu | to make new in + vagu |
| sakot | grass | insakot | to cut grass |
| kakat | lift | ingkakat | to stand upright |
| hopod | ten | inghopod | ten times |

| | | | | | |
|-------------|--|--|---|---|---|
| on- | ompizos omputul ondiri ongkukul | caterpillar to be on both sides stick for long beans dove | | | |
| un- | palad daliu alad | palm (hand) to change wing | umpalad undaliu ungkakad | to keep for oneself to ferment to unfold | |
| tin- | pu'un koub | stem downrurned | timpuun tingkoub | to beginn to lie with face to ground | |
| ton- | | tompuzung tondongon tongkizad | | to carry together to sing funny songs to separate | |
| tun- | | vozo tuntuvad tungkamang | to follow to turnhead over heels to crawl like spider | tumbozo to obey | |
| san- | ba'ak | | case | samba'ak | one case |
| son- | talaga ulun | | well person | santalaga songulun | one (the same)well people (collective) |

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

| | | | | |
|-------------|----------|--------------------|----------|----------------|
| son- | ruvang | enclosure | soruvang | to enter house |
| tun- | turidong | vertical | | |
| ton- | torodong | straight in ground | | |

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

| | | | |
|--------|-----------------|-----------|--|
| rangau | span of fingers | sandangau | one fingers span |
| ropo | span of arms | sondopo | one arm span, length of stretched arms |

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

| | | | |
|--------|------|--------------|------------|
| longoi | song | mindolongoi | to sing |
| raat | bad | mongindaraat | to slander |

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

| | | | |
|--------|-------|----------|-------------------|
| t = n | turug | monurug | to turn |
| k = ng | kuro | monguro | to ask for reason |
| v = m | vatu' | mamatu' | to gravel |
| s = n | su'ul | monu'ul | to pay wages |
| ' = ng | idu' | mongidu' | to put away |
| p = m | pasi' | mamasi' | to bring to life |

the voiced bilabial plosive b also follows this supposition

| | | | |
|-------|-------|---------|----------|
| b = m | babo | mamabo | to carry |
| | butul | momutul | to shave |

1.44 Prenasalisation of prefixed forms:

nasal addition before voiced plosives other than b, and other consonants d,g,j,l,r,z

| | | |
|--------|-------------|--------------|
| 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

| | | |
|-------------|---------|-----------|
| | 'idu' | away |
| | 'obul | 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
 buruvid 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

| | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ta' <u>ud</u> | mana' <u>ud</u> | to guard | |
| timbang | monim <u>bang</u> | to wage | |
| tukul | monu <u>kul</u> | to measure | |
| sangkul | manan <u>gkul</u> | to hoe | |
| naru | an <u>aru</u> | long | |
| podok | op <u>odok</u> | small | but op <u>odok</u> -po still small |
| somok | os <u>omok</u> | near | |
| sodu | os <u>odu</u> | far away | |
| vasih | kov <u>osihan</u> | goodness | |
| rikot | kor <u>ikatan</u> | place of arrival | |
| banal | kab <u>anaran</u> | right (of. Malay kebenaran) | |
| valai | kavay <u>alazan</u> | building | |

on the penultimate stressed are e.g.

| | | | | |
|--------|----------------------|------------|-------------|--------------------|
| tulung | <u>mon</u> lung | to help | | |
| tabang | <u>tum</u> abang | to assist | | |
| ra'at | <u>mongin</u> daraat | to slander | but ruma'at | <u>ara</u> 'at bad |
| vagat | <u>av</u> agat | heavy | | |
| ribau | <u>ori</u> bau | shallow | | |

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

| | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------|
| ara'at | bad | <u>kara</u> 'atan | badness |
| <u>mongin</u> dara'at | to slander | ruma'at | to get bad |
| <u>mangara</u> 'at | to make bad | | |
| <u>tum</u> abang | to help (assist) | | |
| <u>ata</u> bang | assisted | katab <u>an</u> gan | assistance |

1.62 Enclitics may sometimes shift the stress onto the ultimate

| | | | |
|--------|-------|-----------|-------------|
| opodok | small | opodok-po | still small |
|--------|-------|-----------|-------------|

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

| | | | |
|-------------------|----------|----------------------|--------------|
| <u>man</u> anom | to plant | it <u>man</u> anom | the planter |
| <u>mana</u> 'ud | to watch | it <u>mana</u> 'ud | the watchman |
| <u>manga</u> gama | to work | it <u>manga</u> gama | the workman |

1.64 the tune of some sentences

| | |
|---|---|
| o <u>so</u> du ino pomogunan dino | far that village there / That village is far away |
| si <u>no</u> du- .. ino pomogunan dino | really far that village / That village is very far away |
| <u>manga</u> gama-oku do meja | make I a table/ I make tables |
| ioku-no o min <u>anga</u> gama do meja | I then who made tables / it was I who made tables |
| isai-ka o min <u>anga</u> gama 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 | Malazu | Malay |
| | buayo | buazo | crocodile |
| | kayu | kazu | wood |
| c (phon.t')= | 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 | perintah | porinta | government |
| e + a + u = a a u | Melayu | Malazu | 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

kumi'is oku I get into trouble
 noki'is-ku sentenced my (my being sentenced)
 oki'isan 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 is one main phonetic difference between Rungus and Gonsomon. Where Rungus has the phoneme "l", Gonsomon has a postalveolar 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 | | ixo | 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 found in Rungus have in Gonsomon the postalveolar 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

| | | | | | |
|----------|---------------|----------------------|-------------|------------------|---------------|
| sangkal | 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 | | | |

2.120 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 |

| | | | |
|-------|----------|-----------------------|-------------|
| tutun | intimate | mongintutun-oku | I recognize |
| vozo | follow | pemozo oku (poinbozo) | I give in |
| guli | return | mingguli-oku | I repeat |
| kakat | lift | mingkakat-oku | I stand up |

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

| | | | |
|--------|------|-------------------|------------|
| -raat | bad | mongindaraat-oku | I slander |
| longoi | song | mindolongoi-oku | I sing |
| ronok | fear | mongindoronok-oku | I threaten |

2.122 compound stems with prefix o + nasal

| | | | |
|-------|---------|----------------|--------------------------|
| diri | oneself | ndiri | stick for climbing beans |
| tizan | abdomen | mogontizan-oku | I am pregnant |

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

| | | | |
|-------|-------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| palad | hand (palm) | mumpalad-oku | I keep for myself |
| daliu | change | mundaliu it kinomol | the rice wine ferments |
| alad | wing | mungkalad it vusak | the flower unfolds |
| vasih | goodness | mongumbasih-oku | I show goodness |

2.124 compound stems with prefix ti + nasal

| | | | |
|------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| puun | trunk | tumimpuun-oku | I begin |
| koub | horizontal position | moningkoub-oku | I lie with face to the ground |

2.125 compound stems with prefix to + nasal

| | | | |
|---------|----------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| obpinai | brother/sister | monongobpinai-oku | dikau I hold you as my brothers |
| piri | turn | monompiri oku | I make fire by turning a stick |

2.126 compound stems with prefix tu + nasal

| | | | |
|-------|--------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| vozo | follow | tumbozo monumbozo oku | I obey |
| tuvad | turn | tumuntuvad oku | I turn head over heels |

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

| | | | |
|--------|--------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| ruhang | to accompany | i koruhang | the companion |
| | | kumoruhang oku | I accompany you |
| varo | there is | kavaro misingkavaro | act as if real |
| gangau | noisy | kogangau | noise |
| aso | none | kaso | none |
| | | mamagkaso oku | I hold as non existent |

2.128 compoundstems with unproductive prefix san- var- son- -m -ng -r-

| | | | |
|--------|-----------|----------------|------------------------|
| anu | to take | sanganu | possess |
| | | manansanganu | I take into possession |
| ruvang | enclosure | soruvang | to enter |
| | | monoruvang oku | I visit non relatives |
| vozo | follow | sombozo | initate |
| | | sumombozo | see 2,213 |

2.20 Productive affix-morphemes: group A prefixes.

2.210 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 |

2.220 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 | momudut oku | I lie |
| sukung | to measure | 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 |
| idu | 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 |
| zopos | wet | mongozopos 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 |
| | | pangajamin oku | I am one who guarantees |

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 |
| tangkus | patangkus oku dikau | I let you run |

compare also. **po+ stem+ on** + nominal personal suffix

| | | |
|------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| inum | penumon-ku ikau | I shall give you a drink |
| but | pinenum oku di NN | I was given a drink by NN |
| om | pinenum-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 |
| irim | 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

| | | | |
|------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| irim | 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 |
| sangkan | | 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 | ivaliu | 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 |
| sangkal | to hoe | tisangkal oku | I like to hoe |

- 2.236 prefix ki- + stem describes the existence of a state
- | | | | |
|---------|--------|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| sangkal | hoe | kisangkal 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 | misingilo-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

| | | | |
|-------|----------|----------------|--|
| panau | to go | mirimpanau oku | I walk to and fro, for walking sake |
| ilob | to vomit | miringilob oku | I vomit without stopping (for no apparent reason) |
| odop | to sleep | miringodop oku | I sleep without stopping |

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

| | | | |
|-----------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| odu | to quarrel | mogodu oku | I bring on a quarrel |
| anak | child | maganak oku | I bear a child, woman's side) |
| | | Also mamaganak oku | I create child (man's side) |
| | | paganakan | uterus |
| apid | second wife | magapid oku | I take second wife |
| avang | await | magavang oku | I ambush, wait to catch |
| apon | fishing line | magapon oku | I angle, do fishing |
| kovosihan | goodness | mogkovosihan | I plead for goodness |

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

| | | | |
|--------|-------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| banat | shirt | manambanat oku | I put a shirt on, dress |
| pakai | feast dress | manampakai oku | I dress up |
| sigal | head wear | mononsigal oku | I put head dress on |
| soval | trousers | mononsoval oku | I put trousers on |
| tompa | shoes | monontompa oku | I put shoes on |
| hogkos | waistcloth | mononghogkos oku | I put waist cloth on |
| tapi | sarong | manantapi oku | I put sarong on |

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

| | | | |
|-----------------|----------|------------------|---------------------|
| singkudou | kneel | momodsingkudou | I practically kneel |
| tangkus | to run | mamadtangkus oku | I practically run |
| suni | to grow | momodsuni | practically-suni |
| also cf. sumuni | = virgin | and i momodsuni | girl growing up |

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 |
| imot | see | mokiimot oku dikau | I want you to let me see |
| pasi | life | mokipasi oku dikau | I want you to liven me up |

2.292 irreal wish by reduplication of first stem syllable

| | | | |
|----------|----------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| koruhang | follower | mokikokoruhang oku | I should somehow like to have a F. |
| imot | to see | mokiimot oku disau | I should like to see him |
| but | | | |
| rikot | to come | mokiririkot oku sori | I should somehow like to go there |

2.293 improbable prefix combination mokipopokodimot

| | | | |
|------|-----|---------------------|------------------------------|
| imot | see | mokipopokodimot oku | I should somehow like to see |
|------|-----|---------------------|------------------------------|

2.294 poki-+ stem artificiality of matter = appearance of

| | | | |
|-------|--------|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| bunga | flower | pokibunga | artificial flower |
| timog | cover | pokitimog | something used as cover (blanket) |

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

a o + ai = a a ai
 i o + ai = i a ai
 a i + ai = o i ai
 a u + ai = o u ai
 o o + ai = a a ai

| | | | |
|---------|---------------|----------|---------------------------|
| -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 | handamai | remember ! |
| iit | bite | iitai | bite ! |
| kapit | stick | kopitai | hold fast ! stick to it ! |

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

| | | | |
|--------|-------------|---------|-------------------|
| vozo | follow | vozo | 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 |
| sumako-oku | I ride | do sumokoo-no | it anganak while the children are riding |
| rumikot-oku | I come | 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 | habaron-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 ! |
| habal | 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 | breadth |
| 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 | kanapanahan | 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 | kanapanahon | 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 |

volit boundary pivolitan place of boundary

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 posidangan-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
 pokipopokodimatan-ku what I should rather like to see (but shall never see)

2.427 affix combination poko + stem reduplication = intensified 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 a
 v + i = o i = e
 v + o = o o
 v + u = o u

| | | | |
|---------|-------------------------|---------|---|
| -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 |
| | otinduk-oku dot vulanut | | bitten I by snake/ I am bitten by a snake |
| | otinduk i karabau | | gored the buffalo/the buffalo is gored |
| ining | hear | ening | audible |

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
 nening-ku-no it habal the news heard by my
 nening 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 | araatan-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 | opipanahan | 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 divorced/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 | obinghaba | 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 | | 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 seing | pinongimot-ku | my having been seen |
| kemot oku | visible I | kinemot oku | My having been visible |
| mokiimot oku | I wishing to see | minokiimot oku | I having wished to see |
| also | mokipopokodimot oku | | I should somehow like to see.. |
| | minokipopokodimot oku | | I have had the intention to see then |
| humaba i kazu | the tree fall | hiumaba i kazu | the tree was falling |
| kematan-ku | my sight | kinematan-ku | my sight then |
| kopimatan-ku | my showing them | kinopimaten-ku | my showing |
| kopongimatan-ku | my show | kinopongimaten-ku | my show then |
| emot | visible | inimot | visible them |
| ematan-ku | visible for me too | inimatan-ku | visible for me 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 |
| suhu | 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 | angaki | grandfathers |
| anak | child | anganak | 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-

| | | | |
|-----------|---------|--------------|----------------------|
| ulun | person | songulun | people (all) |
| anak | child | sanganak | children |
| pomogunan | village | sompomogunan | land, country |
| riniba | mankind | songriniba | all mankind together |

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

| | | | |
|-------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| adau | day | inadahan | days |
| sodop | night | sinadapan | nights |
| ribu | thousand | rinibuvan | thousands |

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

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

| | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| bubu | fishtrap | monombubu | to close way, to hinder escape |
| notombubu | do lizud | caught by flood | |
| notombubu-okoi | 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

| | | | |
|--------|---------|--------------|---------------------------------|
| agazo | big | agazo-gazo | quite big) |
| asavat | high | asavat-savat | quite high)qualifies adjective |
| emot | visible | emot-imot | just visible) |
| panau | go | manau-panau | to walk about) qualifies verbs |
| mimot | see | memot-imot | to look about) |

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

| | |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| imat-imatan-po | go on looking! wait and see! |
| savat-savatan-po | Let it get higher still! |

2.52 Reduplication of first stem syllable with nasal substitution

a) collective action

| | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|
| mamanau it ulun | the person goes | mamamanau ioti | they go |
| mangagama iosido | he works | mamangagama ioti | they work |
| mitangkus ioti | they run | mitatangkus ioti | they all run |

b) reduplication with iteration of stem repetitive collective action

| | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| mitatangkus-tangkus ioti | they run again and again |
| miumpug it ulun | people gather |
| miuumpug-umpug ioti | they gather again and again |
| pisusumad | to feed again and again each other |
| kopupunsaan (opunso) | continuous extermination |
| pininggomit-gomitan-ku-no antad sid angaki-ku | my having got it from my grandfathers |

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

| | | | |
|--------|---------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| vuhau | to sweep | vuvuhau | broom |
| gau | to paddle | gagau | paddle |
| tindok | to make holes | 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 kinatangan | the story then | |
| it kinapangananan | the way of telling the story | then | | |
| it nakatangon 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 indomoon | 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 | speech of his father / said his father |
| nening-po dit osukod it iadino | heard still of headman this like this/heard by the head- man 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 rogon dot araat | 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

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---|------------|
| a) emphatic pronouns | b) suppositioned as prepositioned subject | unstressed |
| 1st singular ioku | I | -oku |
| 2nd singular ikau | you | -ko |
| 3rd singular ialo | he/she-- | ialo |
| distant isau | he there | isau |
| mentioned before iosido | he | iosido |
| dual i kito | we two | kito |
| 1st plural incl. i tokou | we including person addressed | tokou |
| 1sr excl. iokoi | we excluding | -okoi |
| 2nd plural ikou | you | -kou |
| 3rd pluiral iolo | they | iolo |
| ref. ioti | they, already talked about | ioti |
| prepositioned. ioku o mamanau | it is I who goes | |
| mamanau oku | I go | |

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.) |
| amu-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 |

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| c) pronominal attribute, | independent use suffixed |
| 1st singular | -ku valai-ku my house |
| 2nd singular | -nu valai-nu your house |
| 3rd singular | dau valai dau his house |
| 1st plural incl. | tokou valai tokou our house |
| excl. | -za valai-za our house |
| 2nd plural | dikou valai dikou your house |
| 3rd plural | diolo valai diolo their house |
| referring to | dioti valai dioti their house |
| dual | -to valai-to our house (two owners) |

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 nenning 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 subfular | dau | i dau dot valai | the one which is his |
| distant | disau | i disau dot valai | the house which is his |
| 1st pl. incl | di tokou | i di tokou do valai | the house which is ours |
| excl | dahai | 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 refered 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 (inclusiv) |
| mamatai iosido dahai | he kills us (exclusiv) |
| mamatai iosido dioti | he kills them |

2.622 demonstrative pronouns

iti his here **ino** that there **ilo** that over there **iri** that then (temporal)

independent usage

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| iti-no it valai di NN | this is NN's house |
| ino-po ot valai di NN | that too is a house of NN |
| ilo nga valai di NN | that there too is a NN-house |

contracted with article

| | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| iti + it = itit | ino + it = inot | ilo + it = ilot |
| itit valai di NN ot dagangon-ku | that (his house there) I shall buy | |
| ilot karabau ot dagangon-ku | that there buffalo I shall buy | |
| irit sapi ot pinatai dau | that very cow was killed by him | |

| | | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| 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

| | | |
|---------------------------|--|------------------------|
| siti here | sino there | silo over there |
| sori there distant | hodi there in vicinity, still visible | |
| 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

| | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| siti + sid = sitid | sitid valai-ku | at this house of mine |
| sino + sid = sinod | sinod badi | at the market there |
| silo + sid = sirid | sirid tagad diri | at that ricefield then |
| sori + sid = sorid | soris Sandakan | at Sandakan |
| hodi + sid = hodid | hodid kadai | at the shop there (visible) |

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

| | | | | | |
|------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| siti | here | sumiti-oku | I come here | nokositi-oku | I have been here |
| sino | there | sumino-oku | I go there | positi ino barang | bring the things here! |
| hodi | there | humodi it ulun | the person goes here! | | |
| sori | there far away | sumori-oku diti | | | I go now there far away |

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

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|---|
| isai? | who? | isai iti? | who is this? |
| disai? | whose? | disai dot valai iti? | whose house is this? |
| ombo? | which? future | ombo ot valai dagangon-nu? | which house will you buy? |
| onggo? | which? preteritum | onggo it nanu dau? | which one did he take? |
| sionggo? | where? preteritum | sionggo-ko antad? | where did you come from? |
| siombo? | where? future | siombo ot pakazan-nu? | where do you go? |
| nunu? | what? | nunu-ka iti? | what is this? |
| kuro-ka? | why? | kuozon? | for what reason? |
| nokokuro-ka? | why? preteritum | | |
| kuran-ka? | how? | kuran-ka iti? | how is this? |
| sera? | when? preteritum | songira? | when? future |
| impiro-ka? | how often? | | |
| piro-ka? | how many? | piro-ka karong ot parai? | how many bags of rice? |
| songkuro-ka? | how much? | | |
| songkuro-ka ot parai-nu? | | | how much is your rice? (how much rice do you have?) |

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 opongo | 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/ nevr 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 hatu 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 keduvo 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

inghatu hundred times
ingapat four times
imvalu eight times
induvo twice

also i nenganaman 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**

1 iso one
2 duvo two
3 tolu three
4 apat four
5 limo five
6 onom six
7 turu seven
8 valu eight
9 sizam nine
10 hopod ten

11 hopod om iso

12 hopod om duvo

20 duvo nopod twenty

21 duvo nopod om iso

30 tolu nopod

100 hatu kahatu inghatu

111 hatu om hopod om iso

211 duvo natus om hopod om iso

1000 saribu kasaribu

10 000 salasa 1 000 000 sangjuta

2.92 **ordinals**

keso first
keduvo second
kotolu third
kapat fourth
kolimo fifth
konom sixth
koturu seventh
kavalu eighth
kosizam ninth
kohopod tenth

11 kohopod om iso

13 hopod om tolu 14 hopod om apat

20 duvo nopod twentieth induvo nopod Twenty times

22 duvo nopod om duvo

99 sizam nopod om sizam

101 hatu om iso

200 duvo natus keduvo natus induvo natus

999 sizam natus om sizam nopod om sizam

1111 saribu om hatu om hopod om iso

2.93 **multiplicativa**

insan once
induvo twice
intolu three times
ingapat four x
inglimo five x
ingonom six x
inturu seven x
imvalu eight x
insizam nine x
inghopod ten x
inghopod om iso

2.94 **ordinals of multiplicativa**

| | | | |
|----------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| kensan | the first time | kenduvo | the second time |
| kentolu | the third time | kengapat | the fourth time |
| kenglimo | the fifth time | kengonom | the sixth time |
| kenturu | the seventh time | kenghopod | 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 | ba | well, that's it |
| adeh | oh, (painfully) | adok | oh, (surprisingly) |
| akai | oh, (terribly painful) | ginazo (gazo) | what a size |
| rinubat (rubat) | what a waste | inaru (naru) | what a length |

3.111 repetitive exclamations

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| adok-adok-adok-adok | well I never, did | ai-ai-ai-ai-ai | well, there is no way out |
| akai-akai-akai-akai | what a terrible pain I have | | |

3.12 Answers to Questions

| | | | |
|----------|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| varo | there is, there are | aso (a-iso) | there aren't any, none |
| okon | not like this, not this way | vokon | the other one |
| o, oho | yes | amu | no |
| tau? | I don't know | moku | I don't want to, I don't do it |
| banal-no | that is right | ogi, ogi-ma | that's true |
| 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 |

3.20 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 diti | 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) |
| | alankas | fast | alankas-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 |

3.220 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? answer I Manjil oku diti
 who are you? I am Manjil
 isai o minangagama? ioku o minangagama
 who made it? I have made it
- 3.235 interrogative possessive pronoun
 disai-ko iti ? answer dang ulun iti
 whose is this? it belongs to the people
 disai-ka o valai? dohon do valai iti
 whose house is this? it is my house
- 3.236 interrogative pronoun of choice
 ombo-ka i kazu? which one is the tree?
 onngo-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?
 sionngo-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

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| songira-ka i badi? | when will the market be? |
| answer | |
| korikot-ku-no dino | my arrival is just now |
| kapanau-no it ulun | he has already gone |
| suvab-no i badi | tomorrow is the market |

3.2391 interrogative pronouns of way and reason

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| kuro-ko-ka? | why are you like this? |
| nokokuro-ko-ka? | why have you been like this? |
| answer | |
| sabap anaru iti | because it is long |
| sabap osopung iti | because it is early |

3.2392 interrogative pronoun of quality

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| songkuro-ka osodu i valai? | how far is the house away? |
| songkuro-ka koledo? | how long is (length of time) |
| answer | |
| duvo vatu o kosodu dino valai, | two miles the distance to the house |
| kotoluvan iti biano | three days until today |

3.2393 interrogative pronoun of quantity

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| piro-ka o nizu dino? | how many coconuts are there? |
| piro-ka it ulun o nokorikot? | how many people arrived? |
| answer | |
| hopod om limo iti nizu diti, | these coconuts are 15 |
| sizam-no o nokorikot | nine people have arrived |

3.2393 interrogative pronoun of recurrence of action

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| impiro-ka nakapanau-no it ulun? | how often has the man gone |
| impiro-ka nokebo it ulun? | how many times did he go to work in the ricefield |
| answer | |
| inhopod nakapanau it ulun, | he went ten times |
| a-insan nikebo it ulun, | he didn't go once to the field |

3.30 The verbal predicate sentence type V = P

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

3.301 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.

| 3.302 Class A | | Class B | | Class C | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------|----------------|----------|------------|
| suffixed | | | | | |
| ioku -oku | I | -ku | my | dohon | me, mine |
| ikau -ko | you | -ko | you, of yours | dikau | to you |
| ialo | he, she, it | dau | his,her | dialo | him, her, |
| | dizau remote he | dizau | of him | | |
| iokoi -okoi | we (excl.) | dahai | our | dahai | us, of us |
| i tokou (incl.) | we | di tokou | our | di tokou | us (incl.) |
| ikou -kou | you (plural) | dikou | your | dikou | your |
| iolo | they | diolo | their, of them | dioti | of them |

3.310 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 jiiip-ku I repair my Jeep

mininum-oku do vaig I drank water

nakapangakan-oku di pazas-nu I have eaten your popo-fruit

kopiakan-oku 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

mangkan-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

3.220 The 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 ialo 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 maker **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 in cursive writing*)

Ioti dino turu songobpinai, limo it ongokusai om duvo it ongond
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-kopiinturu *now those were seven times seven-seven*

3.52 with Locator C + T + p + L

aso kerad di tokou siti ponong *there 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 he looks for water until he reaches the lake

Kinam-no mansahari, sampai linumundu *He works continuously 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 got angrier and angrier until he hit people

Kinam-kinam muraha sampai notitisan do raha

the 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 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 the time of K. being a teen-ager..*

3.535 **Varo-po** *there also is* to indicate action or being

Varo-po it ongond di banalko avasih *There also are the very beautiful women*

3.536 **Na toun-po diri** *In that year*

Susuvab-po diri *the next day*

Na sid kotolu-po't adau di badi *On the third day after the market*

Mantad di tanga sumakai *As 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 his house concerns, he sold it to a stranger

3.538 Other time markers

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Biano | <i>today, now</i> |
| Didino | <i>at this moment, presently</i> (forward looking) |
| Dino-no | <i>just now</i> (looking back) |
| I hiza diri | <i>at that time</i> |
| I toun | <i>last year</i> |
| I toun diri | <i>two years ago</i> |
| I toun vagu | <i>next year</i> |
| I kosinaan | <i>time of birth</i> |
| I kopisavaan | <i>time of marriage</i> |
| I kokotu | <i>time of harvest</i> koinsakod, kaasakai, kosukodo, kolohingo, |
| I kolingod dit aso dangol | <i>time of death</i> |

3.54 with enumeration

| | |
|--|---|
| Keso, anaru banal it unturu dau | <i>First, he has very long fingers</i> |
| Koduvo, banalko odoot iosido | <i>Secondly, he is very greedy</i> |
| Pengavi, arampus banal ong humungot iosido | <i>lastly he gets very rough if he is angry</i> |

3.60 Conjunctions to open sentences

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

Manangon tokou di Kurudong. *Lets 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 deer, he shot the deer.

Na tu, *After, if*

Amu-oku engin dara mamananau. 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, mamananau-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 damat 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 ist 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 Conditional 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 ikoruol 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
 Noupug-no i sokovia i 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 boat 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 were 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 noupug-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*

Linapan dit ama ino, tu oguvail *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 aparau, 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 sokovia, 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

| Tense | Actor transitiv | Actor intrans. | Object | Reference |
|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|------------|-----------|
| not completed action present tense | mong-stem moki-stem mi-stem mog-stem mirim-stem | m-stem | stem - on | stem -an |
| past action, p-tense | m-in-ong-stem minoki-stem mini-stem minog-stem mrim-stem | min -stem -inum- | - stem -in | stem-an |
| completed action perfect tense | nokopong -stem | noko-stem | no-stem | |
| intended action | ti- stem | | | |
| desirous action | mokipopookot- stem | | | |
| imperative immediate | ponng - stem pi-st. Pog-stem | stem | stem-o | stem-ai |
| imperative non immediate | mong-stem | stem | stem -on | st -an |

4.2 Table of affixation of the nouns for abstraction

| | present | | past |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| simple st. | stem valai | Stem c. | - in-stem vinalai |
| time of doing | ko- +st+ -an kovosihan | v-initial cons. +in- st. | kino- +st+ -an kinovosihan |
| with dual | kopi- st -an kopivosihan | | kinopi- st -an kinopivosihan |
| causation of | kopong- st -an kopongimatan | | kinopong- st -an kinopngimatan |
| with dual | kopipong- st -an kopipongogontian | | kinopipong-st-an kinopipongogontian |
| place of doing | po- st. -an palabangan | | pino- st. -an pinalabangan |
| with dual | popi- st -an pogontizan | | pinopi- st. -an pinogontizan |
| desiribility | poki- st -an pokigontizan | | pinoki- st. -an pinokigontizan |

4.3 Abbreviations:

| | | | |
|----|----------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| A | = actor | var | = varying |
| L | = locator | vl | = voiceless |
| M | = Marker of time | vd | = voiced |
| N | = Nasalisation | pl. | = plural |
| O | = object | sing. | = singular |
| P | = predicate | cf. | = compare with (confere) |
| Q | = question indicator | s. | = see > |
| S | = subject | i. | = stem initial position |
| T | = topic | m. | = stem medial position |
| St | = stem | f. | = stem final position |

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