KUBE GRAMMAR ESSENTIALS

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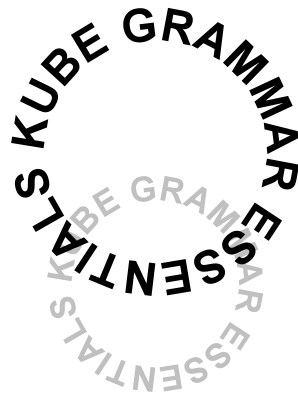
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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN GLOSSES

1	1st person
2	2nd person
2,3	2nd or 3rd person
3	3rd person
ABL	ablative
ABS	absolutive
ADJ	adjective (adjectival)
ADV	adverb
ASS	associative
ATT	attributive
BEN	benefactive
C	consonant
CL	clause
COLLEC	collective
COMPL	completive
CONJ	conjunction
DET	determiner
DIM	diminutive
DL	dual
DS	Followed by Different Subject
DUR	durative (Existential)
EMPH	emphatic
ERG	Ergative (Agentive and Instrumental functions)
EXCL	exclusive
FUT	future
GEN	genitive (On the head)
H	head
HAB	habitual
ILL	illative (elative)
IMP	imperative
INCL	inclusive
INDUC	inducement
INTENS	intensifier

IRR	irrealis
LOC	locative
MOD	modifier
N	noun
NEG	negation
NON.PAST	non-past
NP	noun phrase
NSG	non-singular
OBJ	object
OBLG	oblique
PAST	past
PL	plural
PRN	pronoun
PROB	probability
PURP	purpose
QUANT	quantifier
REAL	realis
REFER	referential
REL	relative/relativizer
S	subject
SEN	sentential
SG	singular
SS	same subject
TL	time-locative
TSM	tense-subject-mood
V	verb
VZR	verbalizer

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

This grammar describes the structure of **Kube** (which is also called as Mongi by the speakers), a Papuan language spoken by some 7,500 people living in the mountain ranges around the Kube river in the northern portion of the Morobe province, Papua New Guinea.

Kube is classified by William A. Foley (1986:244) as a member of the Eastern Huon Family of languages. The following description is based on the work of the author, Yong-Seop Lee, who has resided in the Kube area since October 1988. Some work papers describing the neighbouring language groups, Burum-Mindik and Dedua have been available to the author. In addition, " Towards a Typology of the Finistere Huon Languages, New Guinea" (McElhanon, K., 1973) and "The Papuan languages of New Guinea" (William A. Foley 1986) were very useful in the beginning stages of the analysis.

There are two dialects in the language, Kulungtfu and Yuanggeng. The Tobo language may also be a dialect of Kube. Tobo is currently classified as a member of West Huon Family, but based on a recent survey by the present author Tobo appears to be a dialect of Kube. A report to be handed in later will present evidence for this conclusion. According to the study of word lists (consisting of about 200 words and simple sentences), the two languages are about 95% cognate. In addition the mutual intelligibility is very high. (Most Tobo children could understand Kube stories very easily.???)

When a man who accompanied the present author during the survey talked with the host, they talked in their own languages and there seemed to be no difficulties in the conversation.

The orthography used in this paper is given below. There are 21 consonants and 6 vowels in the Kube orthography.

> **a b c d d dz e é f g gb h i k kp l m n ng o p r s t ts u w y**

The special characters have the following pronunciations:

c - glottal stop. (Note that /**r**, **h**, **w**/ are neutralised to /**c**/ in word final position.)

gb/kp - labio-velar voiceless/voiced stops. All other voiceless stops /k/, /t/, /p/, are aspirated, but /kp/ is not or only slightly aspirated.

ng - velar nasal. (Assimilated   [**m**] preceding a labial and [**n**] preceding an alveolar.)

dz/ts voiced/voiceless alveolar affricates, they are contrasted in all places, but after a voiced consonant they are neutralized as [dz].

é - varies from high central close to mid central close vocoid.

w/y - used for syllable initial high vowels **u/i** in a vowel sequence if there is no morpheme break between those and the following vowel.

/**w**/ is also realised as [**b**] after syllable final consonants(**ng,c**), [v] after a vowel in the morpheme boundary, and [w] elsewhere. (see the Leeøs 1990, p47 Organized phonology data for the Kube language)

1.2   A BRIEF SYNTACTIC OVERVIEW

Kube is basically a postpositional, SOV language. But the word order is flexible because grammatical relations are signalled more by inflections. In a sentence the Subject, Object and Verb normally occur in this order (1). In the noun phrase, independent genitive modifiers and the Benefactive pronouns precede the Head Noun, whereas attributive nouns, quantifiers, and determiners follow it in that order (2) when they occur together. Relative clauses are also post-nominal (3) falling in between the Head and the definite determiner **i-mi** =that-oneø

1) **S**   **OBJ**   **V**
    Ni   **ala-na**   **méng hén-dzua.**
    1SG.ABS   friend-1SG.GEN   a   3SG.U.see-PRES.1SG

    =I see a friend of mine.ø

2) **BEN**   **N**   **ATT.MOD**   **QUANT**   **DET**
    Nu-ac   **kiwi**   **gbaor-a**   **éréhéc**   **i-mi**
    1SG-OBLQ   book   yellow.one-3SG.GEN   two   that-SPEC

    LOC   **V**
    di-mu-ar-u   **tac-dzac?**
    which-SPEC-OBLQ-LOC   sit-PRES.3SG.

    =Where are those two yellow books of mine?ø

3) **NP**   **REL-CL**   **REL**
    Ic   **merac**   **kiwi**   **me-ha-tsac**   **i-mi**   **eri**
    man   boy   letter   hold-come-PRES.3SG.   that-SPEC   over.there

    nan-dzac.
    stand-PRES.3SG.

    =The boy who brings a letter is over there.ø

The language is basically Ergative-Absolutive (See section 2.6.1 for details.). The Ergative postpositional clitic -**ngé**(-**néng**) is used with nouns to indicate the Subject of either a transitive or an intransitive verb. The head noun marked by this agrees with the subject marker of the governing clause in person and number. And The members of unmarked Absolutive pronoun can fill either the Object slot of a transitive and the Subject slot of an intransitive verb.

4) **Gbérawi-ngé**   **"ni**   **hésa" dzé-yec.**
    eel-ERG   1SG.ABS   rope   say-PAST.3SG.

    I-mu-huc   **dzé-ma**   **gbérawi-néng**   **héméri**   **pipi-yec.**
    that-SPEC-like   say-SS   eel-ERG   bat   3SG.U.tie-PAST.3SG.

    =I am a rope, the eel said. Saying like that, the eel tied the bat.ø

Pronouns distinguish first, second, and third persons and singular, dual, and plural numbers. In plural and dual, however, there is no distinction made between second and third person, (see also section 2.3.).

<p style="text-align:center">Table 1: **Independent Pronouns**</p>

	singular	dual	plural
1st person	ni	niri	nini
2nd person	gi	iri	ini
3rd person	i	iri	ini

Verbs are inflected to indicate the person and number of the Subject and are also inflected with a prefix which indicates the person and number of the Object. For paradigms of these, see section 2.1.3.1.

An important feature of the language is its switch reference system, in which non-final verbs in a sentence are marked according to whether or not their Subjects are the same or different as the Subjects of the immediately following clause. The different Subject markers distinguish person and number, but there is only one same Subject marker: /-**ma**/. (For further details, see section 2.1.2.2.3.)

5) **Yaka   ne-ma   ne-ma   ha-tsua.**
   sweet.potato   eat-SS   eat-SS   come-PRES.1SG

   ‗I am coming eating sweet.potato.‗

6) **Nene   ne-yu   ha-tsua.**
   food   eat-3SG.DS   come-PRES.1SG

   ‗He ate foods, I came.‗

1.3 MORPHOPHONEMICS

In this section, some important morphophonemic operations are introduced to help readers for the expected questions on the morphophonemic variants.

1.3.1 ASSIMILATION

Nasal consonants /m/, /n/, and /ng/ are neutralized before a consonant copying the same place feature of the following consonant, and they are also complementary distributed with the velar nasal /ng/ occurring word finally exclusively.

Rule 1: Nasal Neutralization

$$\begin{matrix} +\text{NASAL} \\ +\text{CONSONANT} \end{matrix} \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{PLACE} \ / \ \underline{\quad} \begin{bmatrix} +\text{CONSONANT} \\ + \quad \text{PLACE} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{ng} \quad / \quad \underline{\quad} \ \#$$

7) **/keng-gic/**   [k e giʔ]   ≠go-2,3PL.DSø
   /kem-mac/   [k emmaʔ]   ≠go-3SG.FUTø
   /ken-na/   [k enna]   ≠go-2SG.DSø
   /kengkeng haha-nina/   [k e k e hahanina]   ≠going and coming-1PL.POSSø

/**w**/ is neutralized copying the feature of stop manner of the preceding consonant when it is preceded by a consonant (a nasal or glottal stop in Kube). As examples of the difference between phonemic and the actual pronunciation, consider the following.

Rule 2: W Assimilation

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\text{CONSONANT} \\ -\text{VOWEL} \\ +\text{CONTINUENT} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \ -\text{CONTINUENT} \ / \ \begin{bmatrix} -\text{CONTINUENT} \\ +\text{CONSONANT} \end{bmatrix} \underline{\quad}$$

8)   **Phonemic**   **Phonetic**
   a   /**keng-na**/   [kenna]   ≠go-2SG.IMPø
   b   /**keng-ba**/   [kemba]   ≠go-1SG.DSø
   c   /**kec-wa**/   [keʔba]   ≠stay-1.SG.DSø
   d   /**ha-wa**/   [hava]~[hawa]   ≠come-1.SG.DSø

Above examples show that the manner feature spreads from left to right, and the place feature spreads from right to the left. The rule order is not important to get the well formed results, but Rule order 1 is more plausible than the Rule order 2 shown in the following tables:

Table 2: Rule Order 1

	keng-na	kem-wa	keʔ-wa
PLACE ←	**kenna**	**kemwa**	
MANNER →	--------	**kemba**	**keʔba**
	Kenna	**kemba**	**keʔba**

Table 3: **Rule order 2**

		keng-na	**kem-wa**	**keʔ-wa**
MANNER →		-------	**kengba**	**keʔba**
PLACE ←		**kenna**	**kemba**	
		kenna	**kemba**	**keʔba**

The pronunciation of the phoneme /ɨ/ ranges from a high central vocoid to a mid central vocoid. In word initial position only the mid central vocoid occurs.

1.3.2 EPENTHUSIS

Some suffixes such as 3rd person possessive suffix and 3rd person switch reference, which start with a vowel have semi-vowel insertion (Rule 3: Epenthesis) conditioned by phonological feature of preceding morpheme. It is inserted when the preceding morphemes end with a vowel or a glottal stop, which can be classified as Laryngeal sounds excluding all other supralaryngeal (-Laryngeal) sounds. This operation also accomodates dominant syllable pattern of Kube controlling vowel sequence.

Rule 3: /y/ Epenthesis

/ø/   →   /**y**/ / [+Laryngeal]___ VSuffix

Table 4: **Phonological condition**

ø	**ining-a**	=wife-3SG.POSSø	**nang-u**	=stand-3SG.DSø
	tomeng-a	=stomach-3SG.POSSø	**keng-u**	=go-3SG.DSø
	sunggurung-a	=nose-3SG.POSSø	**ning-u**	=think-3SG.DSø
	ar-a	=talk-3SG.POSSø	**ker-u**	=live-3SG.DSø
	kiw-a	=eye-3SG.POSSø		
	kuh-a, kuc-ya	=power-3SG.POSSø		
y	**ama-ya**	=house-3SG.POSSø	**ha-yu**	=come-3SG.DSø
	ai-ya	=work-3SG.POSSø	**me-yu**	=work-3SG.DSø
	deu-ya =the children of different sex siblling-3SG.POSSø		**ki-yu**	=bite-3SG.DSø
	nalé-ya	=time-3SG.POSSø	**o-yu**	=cook-3SG.DSø
	nene-ya	=food-3SG.POSSø	**ku-yu**	=break-3SG.DSø
	manggoc-ya	=father-3SG.POSSø	**ésé-yu**	=dig-3SG.DSø

1.3.3 WORD FINAL ALTERNATION

Intervocalic /**h**/, /**w**/, and /**r**/ occurring in a morpheme boundary turn into glottal stop /c/ when the suffix is deleted or changed into a suffix starting with a consonant. The rule is simple, but it raises an hypothetical assumption such as /h/, /w/, and /r/ could be intervocalic variant forms of /k/, /p/, and /t/ respectively, which are retained in the given environment, while all the voiceless stops became glottal stop word finally sometime in the past. The

comparative synchronic data between Kube and Tobo give us some supporting information on the diachronic changes.

Rule 4: Word Final Alternation of Non-nasal Consonants

$$\{h, w, r\} \quad \rightarrow \quad /c/ \; / \; \underline{\quad} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \# \\ C \; \text{Suffix} \end{array} \right\}$$

Table 5:   **Word Final Consonant in Comparison with Tobo**

Kube	Tobo	Bound Forms in Kube	
kic	kip	kiwa	'his eye'
getsac	ketsap	getsawa	'his ear'
sac	sap	sawa	'his blood'
sic	sigit	sira	'his bone'
dac	dat	dara	'his older brother'
kpac	kpat	kpara	'his name'
asac	asak	asaha	'it's light'
walac	walak	walaha	'it's first'

Above two allophonic rules (Epenthesis and Word final alternation) are not in conflict because morphemes ending in the glottal stop /**c**/ may follow either their relevant Alternation rule or Epenthesis rule as shown in the following examples.

9)   **kic-ya** or **kiw-a**   ‒his eyesø

10)   **kuc-ya** or **kuh-a**   ‒his powerø

11)   **dzéc-ya** or **dzér-a**   ‒his teethø

1.3.4 VOWEL HARMONIES IN COMPOUND VERBS

The verb roots /**héi**/ ‒cut.itø, /**me**/ ‒hold.itø, /**qe**/ ‒beat.itø and /**né**/ ‒poke.itø are used to encode instruments in the following compound stems. Note that the vowel of these forms harmonizes with the first vowel in the following verb stem (Spreading from the right to the left).

The vowels are changing, but the consonants are stable. This class of compound verbs are a sort of grammatized verbs to be called as Instrumental prefix. In the following examples /**h**/ means ‒do with oneøs arms, the edge of knifeø /**m**/ means ‒do with oneøs handsø, /**kp**/ means ‒do with some beating instrumentø (including fist), /**n**/ means ‒do with some thrusting instrument(i.e. done by piercing)ø, and /**ti**/ means ‒do with the feet treadingø

12) from **héi-tsac**-"He is cutting it, singing it, shutting it, wearing it" the noun form héi means "right hand"

hé-wérénggé-tsac.	"He is making a hole with his arms."
hé-ké-tac-tsac.	"His arm is stucking."
hé-(n)dzénggé-tsac.	"He is breaking it down with his arms."
hé-dzédzénggé-tsac.	"He is cuting it with his arms.""
hé-dzédza-tsac.	"He is pressing it down with his arms."
hé-(n)dén-dzac.	"He is scatttering it with his arms."
hé-wélacgé-tsac.	He is softening it with his arms."
hé-tétanggé-tsac.	"It is falling short."
hé-wétécgé-tsac.	"It is too long to fit."
he(m)baronggé-tsac.	"He is destroying it with his arms."
he-landzi-tsac.	"He is holding it down with his arms."
ho-docgé-tsac.	"It is falling on the mud."
h(é)i-yacgé-tsac.	"He is working good with his arms."
h(é)i-humu-tsac.	"He is killing it with his arms."
h(é)i-mi-tsac.	"He is cutting and giving it to him."
hé-dzuracgé-tsac.	"He is taring it with his arms."
hé-suracgé-tsac.	"The hand is sliding."

13) from **me-tsac** –"he works(holds) it"

mé-wérénggé-tsac.	"He is making a hole with his hand."
mé-kétac-tsac.	"His hand is stucking."
mé-(n)dzénggé-tsac.	"He is breaking it down with his hand."
mé-wélacgé-tsac.	"He is softening it with his hand."
mé-dzé-dzénggé-tsac.	"He is cutting it with his hand."
mé-dzédza-tsac.	"He is pressing it down with his hand."
mé-(n)dén-dzac.	"He is scattering it with his hand."
mé-wélacgé-tsac.	"he is softening it with his hand."
mé-tétanggé-tsac.	"It is falling short."
mé-wétécgé-tsac.	"It is too long to fit."
me-(m)baronggé-tsac.	"He is destroying it with his hand."
me-landzi-tsac.	"He is holding it down with his hand."
mo-docgé-tsac.	"It is falling on the mud."
me-(mi)-yacgé-tsac.	"He is building it up with his hand."
me-humu-tsac.	"He is killing him."
me-mi-tsac.	"He is holding and giving it to him."
mu-dzuracgé-tsac.	"He is taring it with his hand."
mu-tulanggé-tsac.	"He is gathering it with his hand."

14) from **kpe-tsac** ‹he beats it›

kpé-wérénggé-tsac.	‹cut.it-make.hole-3SG.NON.PAST›
kpé-kétac-tsac.	‹it is sticked.›
kpé-(n)dzénggé-tsac.	‹cut.it-break.down-3SG.NON.PAST›
kpé-dzé-dzénggé-tsac.	‹cut it agin well.›
kpé-dzédza-tsac.	‹he presses it down.›
kpé-(n)dén-dzac.	‹he scatters it.›
kpé-wélacgé-tsac.	‹he softened it.›
kpé-tétanggé-tsac.	‹it fell short.›
kpé-wétécgé-tsac.	‹it is too long to fit.›
kpe-(m)baronggé-tsac.	‹he destroies it.›
kpe-landzi-tsac.	‹he hold it down.›
kpo-docgé-tsac.	‹it fell on the mud.›
kpéi-yacgé-tsac.	‹he works good.›
kpe-humu-tsac.	‹he cut him to die.›
kpe-mi-tsac.	‹he cut it and gave him.›
kpu-dzuracgé-tsac.	‹he tares it.›
kpu-tulanggé-tsac.	‹he gathered it.›

15) from **né-tsac** ‹he pokes it›

né-wérénggé-tsac.	‹cut.it-make.hole-3SG.NON.PAST›
né-kétac-tsac.	‹it is sticked.›
né-(n)dzénggé-tsac.	‹cut.it-break.down-3SG.NON.PAST›
né-dzé-dzénggé-tsac.	‹cut it agin well.›
né-dzédza-tsac.	‹he presses it down.›
né-(n)dén-dzac.	‹he scatters it.›
né-wélacgé-tsac.	‹he softened it.›
né-tétanggé-tsac.	‹it fell short.›
né-wétécgé-tsac.	‹it is too long to fit.›
ne-(m)baronggé-tsac.	‹he destroies it.›
ne-landzi-tsac.	‹he hold it down.›
no-docgé-tsac.	‹it fell on the mud.›
né-yacgé-tsac.	‹he works good.›
né-humu-tsac.	‹he cut him to die.›
né-mi-tsac.	‹he cut it and gave him.›
nu-dzuracgé-tsac.	‹he tares it.›

But this rule does not apply to the verb root like /**ti**/ ‟tread" which has the front high vowel. The rule only applys to central vowels based on the given data.

16) from **tizac** ‟he treads it"

ti-wérénggé-tsac.	‟cut.it-make.hole-3SG.NON.PAST"
ti-kétac-tsac.	‟it is sticked."
ti-(n)dzénggé-tsac.	‟cut.it-break.down-3SG.NON.PAST"
ti-dzé-dzénggé-tsac.	‟cut it again well."
ti-dzédza-tsac.	‟he presses it down."
ti-(n)dén-dzac.	‟he scatters it."
ti-wélacgé-tsac.	‟he softened it."
ti-tétanggé-tsac.	‟it fell short."
ti-wétécgé-tsac.	‟it is too long to fit."
ti-(m)baronggé-tsac.	‟he destroys it."
ti-landzi-tsac.	‟he hold it down."
ti-docgé-tsac.	‟it fell on the mud."
ti-yacgé-tsac.	‟he works good."
ti-humu-tsac.	‟he cut him to die."
ti-dzuracgé-tsac.	‟he tares it."
ti-suracgézac.	‟The foot is sliding."

2. WORD CLASSES

Kube distinguishes the following classes of words: verbs, nouns, pronouns, attributives, determiners, quantifiers, postpositional clitics, adverbials, conjunctions, interjections.

2.1 VERBS

Verbs are the word-class associated with actions, events or states and have a distinct morphology.

2.1.1 THE MORPHO-SYNTACTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF VERB

Verbs are the most important class in Kube, because all of the basic information needed for a complete sentence can be expressed by just the verb. The overall structure of Kube verbs is detailed in Table 4 below.

Table 6: **Overall Structure of Kube Verb**

PREFIX	VERB STEM				SUFFIX	CLITIC
-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5
(Object)	Head	(Verbalizer)	(Transitivity)	(Aspect)	TSM	(Mode)
Obj-	V.root	-gé -i	-Undergoer -amu	-ang -kec -dac -ti	-Real -Irr -SS -DS	-nec -ac -guc -iguc -néng -dzé -me -bec -getsang -ta -dac

Normally, the verb roots can be morphologically identified. The prefix slot on the verb is filled by morphemes indicating the Undergoer in an event. Undergoers may either be patients or recipients. The Head is filled by a verb stem. The verbalizer is our tentative interpretation of the morphemes /-**gé**/ and /-**i**/. This is discussed in detail in section 2.1.8.2.1.

The Transitivity slot may be filled by either a compounded Benefactive verb ÷give-someoneø or the Reflexive verb /-**amu**/ ÷exchangeø When a Benefacive verb ÷give-someoneø is present, the prefixes on this verb cross-reference the Recipient or Benefactee. When this class of verb occurs in compounds with other verbs, it always occurs finally in the compound and functions to encode the Recipient or Benefactee.

The Aspect slot may be filled by the following elements;-**dac** ‗Emphatic‱ /-(**w)ang**/ ‗Habitual‱ /-**kec**/ ‗Durative‱ /-**ti**/ ‗Completive‱

The Tense-Subject-Mood(TSM) slot is filled by either a Final verb portmanteau[1] suffix or a Medial verb(Same Subject or Different Subject suffix).

The Mode slot may be filled by the following forms: Ablative /-**nec**/, Benefactive /-**ac**/, Associative /-**guc**/, Conditional /-**iguc**/, Intentive /-**dzé**/, Alternative Questioner /-**me**/, Contrastive conjunction /-**néng**/, Consequential /-**bec**/, Probability /-**gezang**/, Omissive Questioner /-**ta**/, Emphatic /-**dac**/, and so on.

17) Dzé-yu   me-ma   ha-tsu.
say-3SG.   hold-SS   come-PRES.2,3PL

‗He said so they bring it.‱

A few instances of non-inflected verbal forms have been observed in some stories and conversations.

18) Gém-mang   dzé(-ma)   ha-tsua.
2SG.OBJ.see-FUT.1SG   say(-SS)   come-PRES.1SG

‗I am coming to see you.‱

19) Ou   keng   ic-sung   késa-ma   ésé-yec.
over.there   go   stick   hold-SS   dig-PAST.3SG.

‗He went over there then held a stick and dug.‱

If the participant is out of eye contact, the speaker often does not use a form inflected with a verbal suffix until the participant pays attention to him.

20) Me,   (pause)   me-na.
hold   (pause)   hold.it-2SG.IMP

‗Get it, you get it.‱

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[1] portmanteau-A term used in morphological analysis referring to cases where a single morph can be analysed into more than one morpheme.

2.1.2 TENSE-SUBJECT-MOOD MARKING ON VERBS

Final verbs of sentences are inflected with a set of fused suffixes. Even though they do not have clear morpheme boundaries, but it is composed of Tense and person number in that order. 1) the time when the event occurred, 2) the person and number of the Subject, and 3) Mood. It is impossible to completely decompose these suffixes into simpler morphemes expressing just tense, mood, person and number but the following recurring partials can be isolated:

-ø	Past Realis (Marked by zero morpheme)
-ts(a)	Non-past Realis
-m(a)	Declarative Future
-w(a)	Irrealis
-oc	2,3DL
-ing	1PL
-gic	2,3PL in Past Realis
-u	2,3PL in all non-past
-c	3SG.
-i(c)	1DL

The first & second singular forms exhibit the most variation between paradigms.

21) **Kuru   gocmia   i-mi   méséng-bang-ac**
    chicken   egg   that-SPEC   break-IRR.2SG-OBLQ

    ꞊I am afraid of you might break the chicken egg.ø

22) **Nenggoc-na   i-mi   nalé   séc nu-ac   wang-ang-tsac.**
    mother-1SGGEN   that-SPEC time   all 1SG-OBLQ   do-HAB-PRES.3SG.

    ꞊My mother is always missing me.ø

2.1.2.1 FINAL VERB CONJUGATIONS

Any verb form which can stand by itself in utterance final position is included in this category. In Kube, the identities of participants are normally indicated by verbal affixes rather than by free pronominal forms. However free pronouns may be used in addition to verbal inflection in order to emphasize a participant.

2.1.2.1.1 DECLARATIVE PAST REALIS

This tense indicates that an event occurred yesterday or before. If the moment of speaking were late evening, however, this tense could not be used to describe an event which occurred the previous night or earlier the same day. Instead, the Non-past tense would be used.

23) **Orang   keng-i.**
yesterday   go-PAST.1SG

⌐I went yesterday.⌐

Table 7: **Declarative Past Realis**

	sg	dl	pl
1st person	-i	-ic	-ing
2nd person	-nec	-oc	-gic
3rd person	-ec	-oc	-gic

2.1.2.1.2 DECLARATIVE NON-PAST REALIS

This tense indicates that an event or state occurred between last night and the present moment of speech. It will be noted that all of the non-past realis endings begin with /-**ts**(**a**)/.

24) **De-guc   singi-ya   ha-tsua.**
now-ACC   night-3SG.GEN   come-PRES.1SG

⌐I came last night. (Lit. I come now night.)⌐

25) **De-guc   ha-tsua.**
now-ACC   come-PRES.1SG

⌐I come now.⌐

26) **Doku   tac-tsac.**
water   sit-PRES.3SG.

⌐There is water.⌐

Table 8: **Declarative Non-past Realis**

	sg	dl	pl
1st person	-tsua	-tsic	-tsing
2nd person	-tsang	-tsaoc	-tsu
3rd person	-tsac	-tsaoc	-tsu

2.1.2.1.3 DECLARATIVE FUTURE

This tense indicates that an event will occur after the present moment of speech. Most of the declarative future endings begin with an initial /-**m**/.

27) **De-guc   maria   ha-mang.**
    now-ACC   afternoon come-FUT.1SG

‒I will come this afternoon.ø

Table 9: **Declarative Future (FUT)**

	sg	**dl**	**pl**
1st person	-mang	-wic	-wing
2nd person	-wésémang	-maoc	-mu
3rd person	-mac	-maoc	-mu

2.1.2.1.4 IRREALIS

IRREALIS encodes subjunctive mood which is the mood of possibility and potentiality. The action described may or may not occur, depending upon circumstances. These suffixes all begin with /-w/ and indicate an imagined or contemplated action when they occur with the ablative /-nec/ ‒fromø (18), and an action which is not desired when they occur with the benefactive /-ac/ ‒forø(19).

28) **I   Ménda   kec-wac-nec   iwawai   he-tsac**
    3SG.ABS   ADJ.NEG   exist-IRR.3SG-ABL   thing   sleep-PRES.3SG.

    i-mi   ménda   hicngi-wac-nec.
    that-SPEC   ADJ.NEG   come.into.being-IRR.3SG-ABL

‒If he didnøt exist, all things which exist would not have come into being.ø

29) **Kuru   gocmi-a   mésém-bang-ac.**
    chicken   egg-3SG.GEN   break-IRR.2SG-OBLQ

‒I am afraid you might break the chicken egg.ø

Table 10: Irrealis Verb Suffixes (IRR)

	sg	dl	pl
1st person	-wi	-wic	-wing
2nd person	-wang	-waoc	-wu
3rd person	-wac	-waoc	-wu

2.1.2.1.5   IMPERATIVE

The different Subject suffixes (see section 2.1.2.2.3. Table 9 for the paradigm) are also used to encode imperative or inducement.

30) **Ha-na.**
come-IMP.2SG

=You(sg) should come.ø

31) **Éc-dzé-na   ha-yu.**
3SG.OBJ-say-IMP.2SG   come-3SG.DS

=Tell him to come.ø

32) **Keng-ni.**
go-INDUC.1PL

=Let us(pl) go.ø

2.1.2.2 NON-FINAL VERB CONJUGATIONS

A non-final verb normally can not stand by itself; it must be followed by at least one final verb.

2.1.2.2.1   THE NOTION OF SAME VERSUS DIFFERENT SUBJECT VERBS

Non-final verbs are distinguished according to whether or not they have the same Subject as that of the immediately following clause. If the Subjects of the two clauses are the same, then the homo-personal(= same subject) suffix /-**ma**/ occurs on the preceding verb. If the Subjects of the two clauses are different, then the hetero-personal(= different subject) suffixes occur on the preceding verb. The hetero-personal suffix indicates the person and number of the Subject of the clause in which it occurs. Medial verb clauses gain their temporal orientation from the tense of the final verb.

33) **Dzé-yu   me-ma   ha-tsu.**
say-3SG.DS   hold-SS   come-PRES2,3PL

=He said so they got.it-came (brought it).ø

2.1.2.2.2 SAME SUBJECT VERBS

The homo-personal (Same Subject) verb suffix /-**ma**/ normally indicates that the Subject of the clause is the same as that of the following clause (24, 25). It is possible, however, for a same subject sequence to be interrupted by a background clause having a different subject without changing the same subject marking (26).

34) **Nene ne-ma   ha-tsua.**
food   eat-SS   come-PRES.1SG

‑I ate food and (then) came.ø

35) **Nene o-ma   ne-yu   ha-tsua.**
food   3SG.OBJ.cook-SS   eat-3SG.DS   come-PRES.1SG

‑He cooked food and ate (then) I came.ø

36) **Geric-ya   dze-ma   tar-u   hém-ma   Dzéng**
fire-3SG.GEN   burn-SS   sit-3SG.DS   see.it-SS   Dzéng

mingina ic   he-yec   imuauru tar-ec.
owner   man   sleep-PAST.3SG.   there   sit-PAST.3SG.

‑Looking his fire burning, the owner of Dzéng sat there where man slept.ø

When a homo-personal verb is repeated, it indicates either an event occurring simultaneously with the event encoded by the final verb or repeated action.

37) **Nene ne-ma   ne-ma   ha-tsua.**
food   eat-SS   eat-SS   come-PRES.1SG

‑I came eating and eating food.ø

We have never seen this suffix omitted in written materials but in oral texts some verbs, like **keng** ‑goø and **kec** ‑isø sometimes occur without the suffix.

38) **Ou   keng   icsung   késa-ma   héi-gic.**
over.there   go   stick   hold-SS   dig-2,3PL.IMP

‑You(pl) go up there and get the stick and dig it.ø

If the Subject of a non-final clause is different from the Subject of the following clause, then the hetero-personal suffixes are used.

Verbs with the hetero-personal suffixes have various temporal interpretations. If they are sentence final they indicate an action which is to be done in the future (29-32). But if they are not sentence final, they gain their temporal orientation from that of the final verb (33-35). (See section 8.3.2. for further details).

39) **Ini**   **tac-gic**   **ni**   **kem-ba.**
   2,3PL.ABS   sit-2,3PL.DS   1SG.ABS   go-1SG.DS

   ‗You(pl) stay, I (will) go.‗

40) **Éctsé-na**   **ha-yu.**
   3SG.OBJ.tell-2SG.DS   come-3SG.DS

   ‗Tell him to come.‗

41) **Ha-na.**
   come-IMP.2SG

   ‗You should come.‗

42) **Keng-ni.**
   go-INDUC.1PL

   ‗Let us go.‗

43) **Dzé-na**   **de-guc**   **ning-tsua.**
   say-2SG.DS   now-ACC   know-PRES.1SG

   ‗You said and(so) now I know.‗

44) **Kpesi-mi-na**   **hia**   **ha-mac.**
   ask-3SG.OBJ.give-2SG.DS   well   come-FUT.3SG.

   ‗Ask him and he will come with delight.‗

45) **Kpe-yu**   **humu-yec.**
   3SG.OBJ.strike-3SG.DS   die-PAST.3SG.

   ‗He struck him and he died.‗

A different subject verb is frequently used to express causal relationships.

46) **I-néng**   **me-yu**   **biri-tsac.**
3SG.ABS-ERG   work-3SG.DS   get.bad-PRES.3SG.

‗He caused it to become bad.ø

47) **Étsé-na**   **ning-u.**
3SG.OBJ.tell-2SG.DS   know-3SG.DS

‗Tell him so that he may know.ø

It is used to express different events that happened at the same time.

48) **Gi**   **ha-na**   **bec**   **ni**   **keng-i.**
2SG.ABS   come-2SG.DS   promptly   1SG.ABS   go-PAST.1SG

‗You came and I had already left.ø

If there is partial overlap in the identity of the Subjects of two successive clauses the Subject of the final main clause may be marked with the Ergative clitic /-**néng**/.

49) **Ic**   **méng-néng**   **ala-ya**   **héng-u**   **képésic**
man   IND-ERG   friend-3SG.GEN 3SG.OBJ.see-3SG.DS sin

humuc-wac **séc**   **ménda**   **wang-u**   **Anutu-ar-u**
die-OBLQ   enough   ADJ.NEG   do-3SG.DS   God-OBLQ-LOC

numu-mi-mac.   **wang-u**   **képésir-a**   **i-mi**
pray-3SG.OBJ.give-FUT.3SG.   do-3SG.DS   sin-3SG.GEN   that-SPEC

humuc-wac **séc**   **kpahac**   **wang-u**   **I-néng**
die-OBLQ   enough   lack   do-3SG.DS   3SG.ABS-ERG

me-hia-ru-mac.
work-good-VZR-FUT.3SG.

‗If a man see his friend making a sin not sufficient to die, he   should pray for him to God and then He(God) will let him to be alright if his sin is not deserving of dying.ø

Hetero-Personal (=Different Subject) Verb Suffixes

	sg	**dl**	**pl**
1st person	-wa	-tsi	-ni
2nd person	-na	-ic	-gic
3rd person	-u	-ic	-gic

2.1.3 OBJECT MARKING ON VERBS

2.1.3.1 OBJECT MARKING OF THE TRANSITIVE VERBS

The Object, the ÷receiverø or ÷goalø of an action, is expressed by a prefix on the verb. Some in verb roots which consist of a zero morpheme are distinguished by the Object marker allomorphs they take.

The Object prefixes resemble the independent pronouns. The consonants of the Object prefixes never change but the vowels harmonize with the first following vowel.

Table 12: **Transitive Verb Paradigms**

50) **Néritsac.** ÷He cuts me.øor ÷He bumps me.øetc.

1SG.OBJ	**n--éri-tsac.**
2SG.OBJ	**g--éri-tsac.**
3SG.OBJ	**--héri(heri/kperi)-tsac.**
1DL.OBJ	**néréri-tsac.**
2,3DL.OBJ	**néréri-tsac.**
1PL.OBJ	**nénéri-tsac.**
2,3PL.OBJ	**-énéri-tsac.**

51) **Néngzac.** ÷He looks at me.øetc.

1SG.OBJ	**n--éng-tsac.**
2SG.OBJ	**g--éng-tsac.**
3SG.OBJ	**--hén-dzac.**
1DL.OBJ	**niric--tsac.**
2,3DL.OBJ	**-iric--tsac.**
1PL.OBJ	**ninic--tsac.**
2,3PL.OBJ	**-inic--tsac.**

52) Nétsétsac. =He talks to me.øetc.

1SG.OBJ	**n--étsé-tsac.**
2SG.OBJ	**g--étsé-tsac.**
3SG.OBJ	**---étsé-tsac.**
1DL.OBJ	**nérétsé-tsac.**
2,3DL.OBJ	**-érétsé-tsac.**
1PL.OBJ	**nénétsé-tsac.**
2,3PL.OBJ	**-énétsé-tsac.**

53) Notsac. =It burns me.øetc.

1SG.OBJ	**n--o-tsac.**
2SG.OBJ	**g--o-tsac.**
3SG.OBJ	**---o-tsac.**
1DL.OBJ	**noro-tsac.**
2,3DL.OBJ	**-oro-tsac.**
1PL.OBJ	**nono-tsac.**
2,3PL.OBJ	**-ono-tsac.**

54) Nogictsac. =He passes me.ø

1SG.OBJ	**n--ogic-tsac.**
2SG.OBJ	**g--ogic-tsac.**
3SG.OBJ	**---ogic-tsac.**
1DL.OBJ	**norogic-tsac.**
2,3DL.OBJ	**-orogic-tsac.**
1PL.OBJ	**nonogic-tsac.**
2,3PL.OBJ	**-onogic-tsac.**

55) Nitsac. =He bites(shoots) me.ø

1SG.OBJ	**n--i-tsac.**
2SG.OBJ	**g--i-tsac.**
3SG.OBJ	**--ki-tsac.**
1DL.OBJ	**niri-tsac.**
2,3DL.OBJ	**-iri-tsac.**
1PL.OBJ	**nini-tsac.**
2,3PL.OBJ	**-ini-tsac.**

56) Nutsac. ‒He beats me.‒ or ‒He pierce me.‒ etc.

1SG.OBJ	**n--u-tsac.**
2SG.OBJ	**g--u-tsac.**
3SG.OBJ	**--ku-tsac.**
1DL.OBJ	**nuru-tsac.**
2,3DL.OBJ	**-uru-tsac.**
1PL.OBJ	**nunu-tsac.**
2,3PL.OBJ	**unu-tsac.**

57) Nopoctsac. ‒He leaves me.‒ etc.

1SG.OBJ	**n--opoc-tsac.**
2SG.OBJ	**g--opoc-tsac.**
3SG.OBJ	**---opoc-tsac.**
1DL.OBJ	**noropoc-tsac.**
2,3DL.OBJ	**-oropoc-tsac.**
1PL.OBJ	**nonopoc-tsac.**
2,3PL.OBJ	**-onopoc-tsac.**

58) Nurutsac. ‒He calls me.‒

1SG.OBJ	**n--uru-tsac.**
2SG.OBJ	**g--uru-tsac.**
3SG.OBJ	**---uru-tsac.**
1DL.OBJ	**nururu-tsac.**
2,3DL.OBJ	**-ururu-tsac.**
1PL.OBJ	**nunuru-tsac.**
2,3PL.OBJ	**-unuru-tsac.**

59) Wagictsac. ‒He takes him.‒

1SG.OBJ	**nu-agic-tsac.**
2SG.OBJ	**gu-agic-tsac.**
3SG.OBJ	**--wagic-tsac.**
1DL.OBJ	**noragic-tsac.**
2,3DL.OBJ	**-oragic-tsac.**
1PL.OBJ	**nonagic-tsac.**
2,3PL.OBJ	**-onagic-tsac.**

The independent pronouns and invariant elements of the Object prefixes are given below for comparison:

Table 13:   **Kube Independent Pronouns**

	SG	**DL**	**PL**
1st person	**ni--**	**niri**	**nini**
2nd person	**gi--**	**-iri**	**ini**
3rd person	**-i--**	**-iri**	**ini**

Table 14:   **Invariable Object Prefiixes**

	SG	**DL**	**PL**
1st person	**n---**	**n-r-**	**n-n-**
2nd person	**g---**	**--r-**	**--n-**
3rd person	**----**	**--r-**	**--n-**

The Object prefixes are composed of a person formative plus a number formative in that order. The 3rd person singular object form is the best choice for the basic form of a verb. Some of verb stems are unchanged (3,4,5,8,9) but the velar h and k are probably omitted in between two vowels then the two vowels became one vowel (1,2,6,7).

60)	**Néhéritsac**	→	**Néritsac**
	Néhéngtsac	→	**Néngtsac**
	Nikitsac	→	**Nitsac**
	Nukutsac	→	**Nutsac**

The segmentation of Object prefixes are as follows:

61) Person formative:
  -n   1st person
  -g   2nd singular
  -ø   3rd singular and 2,3rd non-singular

62) Number formative:
  -**ø**   singular
  -**r**   dual
  -n   plural

2.1.3.2 OBJECT MARKING OF BENEFACTIVE VERBS

When an Object prefix occurs on the verb **'give'**, it is the Recipient who is cross-referenced on the verb as the Object. Compare the following two examples.

63) **Hafi   nini-yu   he-tsing.**
sickness 1PL.OBJ.bite-3SG.DS   sleep-PRES.1PL

‗We are in bed (because) the sickness bit us(i.e. We are sick.).‗

64) **Ic   i-mi   kiwi yo-mi   nénécmi-yu   olon-dzing.**
man   that-SPEC book this-SPEC 1PL.OBJ.give-3SG.DS   read-PRES.1PL

‗The man gave us this book and we read it.‗

In example (40) the prefix **n-n-**indexes a patient/experiencer functioning direct Object, but in the example (41) the same prefix **n-n-**indexes a Recipient functioning as direct Object. The Patient kiwi ‗book‗has no grammatical relation.

When the verb ‗give‗ occurs as a part of a compound verb encoding Benefactives, it always occurs finally in the stem.

65) **Kpe-néng-tsac.**
3SG.OBJ.beat-1SG.OBJ.give-PRES.3SG.

‗He cut some portion and gave me.‗

66) **Tac-néng-tsac.**
sit-1SG.OBJ.give-PRES.3SG.

‗It is (there) for me / it gives me sitting.‗

67) **Humu-néng-ec.**
die-1SG.OBJ.give-PRES.3SG.

‗He died for me.‗

Table 15: Benefactive Verb Chart

68) **Néndzac.** ‗He gives to me.‗etc.

1SG.OBJ	**néng-tsac.**
2SG.OBJ	**géng-tsac.**
3SG.OBJ	**mi-tsac.**
1DL.OBJ	**nérécmi-tsac.**
2,3DL.OBJ	**érécmi-tsac.**
1PL.OBJ	**nénécmi-tsac.**
2,3PL.OBJ	**énécmi-tsac.**

2.1.4 DIRECTIONAL VERBS

There are four different mono-morphemic directional verb roots in Kube.

69) Ma-tsac.
come.down-PRES.3SG.

= He came down./It falls down.ø

70) Éré-tsac.
come.up-PRES.3SG.

= He came up./It comes down.ø

71) En-dzac.
go.up-PRES.3SG.

= He went up./It goes up.ø

72) Hinggac-tsac.
go.down-PRES.3SG.

= He went down./It goes down.ø

The following verbs appear to be compound verb stems containing directional verbs. Note the morphophonemic changes: i.e. /**ma-keng-na**/ → /**me-keng-na**/, /**eng-keng-na**/ → /**e-keng-na**/.

73) E-keng-na.
up-go-2SG.IMP

= You go up.ø

74) Me-keng-na.
down-go-2SG.IMP

= You go down.ø

2.1.5 REFLEXIVE AND RECIPROCAL VERBS

The same verb forms may have either reflexive or reciprocal interpretations.

75) Angari-tsua.
cut.oneself-PRES.1SG

= I cut myself.ø

76) Angari-tsu.
cut.each.other-PRES.2,3PL

= They cut each other./They cut themselves.ø

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Some other verb roots having inherently reflexive/reciprocal interpretations. These are given below:

77) Angan-dzu.
meet.each.other-PRES.2,3PL

'They meet together.'

78) Eu-tsu.
fight.each.other-PRES.2,3PL

'They fight each other.'

79) Ingi-tsu.
bite.each.other-PRES.2,3PL

'They bite each other.'

80) Emi-tsu.
argue.each.other-PRES.2,3PL

'They argue with each other.'

81) Amu-tsu.
exchange.each.other-PRES.2,3PL

'They exchange with each other.'

To make non-reflexive/reciprocal verbs into reflexive/reciprocal ones, the verb root /-**amu**/ 'exchange' is added forming a compound verb.

82) Héré-amu-tsu.
pull-exchange-PRES.2,3PL

'They invited each other.'

83) Kpac-amu-tsu.
call-exchange-PRES.2,3PL

'They called for each other.'

84) Owonakpi   me-amu-tsac.
cloth   take-exchange-PRES.3SG.

'He wears the cloth by himself.'

2.1.6 ASPECT

In Kube the manners in which an action is performed are expressed by affixation on the verb. The Aspect slot in a verb may be filled by the following elements; /-**dac**/ 'Emphatic', /-**ang**/ ~ /-**wang**/ 'Habitual'(The difference is dialectal.), /-**kec**/ 'Durative', /-**ti**/ 'Completive'

2.1.6.1 DURATIVE

The verb root /**kec**/ ‗stay‖ when it occurs in compound verb stems, emphasizes the prolonged temporal duration of an event.

85) **Me-kec-na.**
hold.it-stay-2SG.IMP

‗Keep holding it.‖

86) **Ne-kec-tsua.**
eat-stay-PRES.1SG

‗I am eating.‖

87) **Hia   kec-tsang?**
well   stay-PRES.2SG

‗Do you stay well?‖

88) **Ni   ai   meme   haréwéc   nene   ménda   ne-kec-tsua.**
1SG.ABS work   doing   three   food   ADJ.NEG eat-stay-PRES.1SG

‗I haven‗t been eating food for three days (Lit. working doings).‖

89) **Bec-nec   ni   Lei-i-guc   ai   me-ker-i.**
before-ABL   1SG.ABS Lae-that-ACC   work   work-stay-PAST.1SG

‗Before, I was working in Lae.‖

Progressive notions may also be expressed syntactically by various verbs of posture occurring following a medial verb.

90) **Ai   me-ma   nan-dzua.**
work   work-SS   stand-PRES.1SG

‗I am working.‖

91) **Joic   nim-ma   tac-tsua.**
warmth   know-SS   sit-PRES.1SG

‗I am enjoying the sunshine.‖

92) **Baec   kuneng   yanda   bacgé-ma   he-tsac.**
ground   big   very   crmble-SS   sleep-PRES.3SG.

‗A very big piece of ground is being crumbled.‖

Progressive may be expressed by repeating a Same Subject medial verb. Compare the following two examples.

93) **Nene** **ne-ma** **ne-ma** **ha-tsua.**
food eat-SS eat-SS come-PRES.1SG

"I came eating eating."

94) **Nene** **ne-ma** **ha-tsua.**
food eat-SS come-PRES.1SG

"I ate and came."

95) **DZikic** **késa-ma** **késa-ma** **keng-kec-ma** **keng-kec-ma**
crayfish hold-SS hold-SS go-DUR-SS go-DUR-SS

élah-u **eng-oc.**
shore-LOC go.up-PAST.2,3dl

"They(dl) continued to catch crayfish, and going and going, they went up on the shore."

2.1.6.2 HABITUAL /-ANG/

When this morpheme is used with present tense, the meaning of it is very similar to the English present tense in a sentence "He works in a factory." This morpheme can be used with all Kube tenses: past, non-past and future. The affix /-**ang**/ formally resembles the verb /**wang**/ "do"

96) **Lei-i-guc** **ai** **me-ang-i.**
Lae-that-ACC work work-HAB-PAST.1SG

"I used to work in Lae."

97) **Lei-i-guc** **ai** **me-an-dzua.**
Lae-that-ACC work work-HAB-PRES.1SG

"I have been working in Lae."

98) **Biang-guc** **Lei-i-guc** **ai** **me-am-mang.**
later-ACC Lae-that-ACC work work-HAB-FUT.1SG

"I will have be working in Lae later."

2.1.6.3 DIMINUTIVE /-dac/

This morpheme emphasizes the completion of an event or the total affectedness of a group.

99) **Ni**   **bec**   **me-dac-mang-guc**   **ic**   **ha-mac.**
     1SG.ABS   already   work-COMPL-FUT1SGS-ACC   man   come-FUT.3SG.

ɨI will have already finished when the man comes.ø

100) **Ic**   **gocmi-a**   **moctsong**   **tecgé-dac-tsu.**
      tree   seed-3SG.GEN   all.together   finish-COMPL-PRES.2,3PL

ɨAll of the seeds of the tree have fallen off.ø

The verb root /**tecgé**/ ɨfinishø may occur as the second element in a compound verb stem to express the completion of the event expressed by the preceding verb root. This morpheme can also occur by itself.

101) **Ic**   **gocmi-a**   **me-tecgé-tsua.**
      tree   seed-3SG.GEN   take-off-PRES.1SG

ɨI finished getting the seeds.ø

102) **Ning-tecgé-tsua.**
      think-finish-PRES.1SG

ɨI have understood it.ø

2.1.7 OUTER VERB CONSTRUCTIONS

Many of the postpositional clitics which occur in the Mode slot of the Kube verb may also occur with non-verbal words. These are discussed in section 2.3.

2.1.8 TYPES OF VERB STEMS

2.1.8.1 VERB STEM

A simple verb stem consists of only a single verb root. Examples would be: /**keng**/ ɨto goø, /**nang**/ ɨto standø, /**tac**/ ɨto sitø.

103) **Yaka**   **o-tsac.**
      sweet.potato   3SG.OBJ.cook-PRES.3SG.

ɨShe cooks the sweet.potato.ø

104) **Yaka**   **dze-tsac.**
      sweet-potato   cook-PRES.3SG.

ɨThe sweet potato is cooked.ø

2.1.8.2 DERIVED VERB STEMS

2.1.8.2.1 VERBALIZERS /-i/ AND /-gé/

Verb stems may be derived from nouns and adjectives by the use of two derivational suffixes: intransitivizer /-**i**/ and transitivizer /-**gé**/ (This is tentative). All the final vowels of verbs are omitted when they take the verbalizer /-**i**/.

105) from **/yanda/** ‡big‡ or ‡big one‡

   yand-i-tsac.
   big-VZR-PRES.3SG.

   ‡It is getting big.‡

106) from **/biri/** ‡badness‡

   bir-i-tsac.
   badness-VZR-PRES.3SG.

   ‡It is getting bad.‡

107) from **/gbeli/** ‡new one‡

   Gbel-i-tsac.
   new.one-VZR-PRES.3SG.

   ‡It becomes new.‡

108) from **/gbaoc/** ‡yellow‡

   Gbaor-i-tsac.
   yellow-VZR-PRES.3SG.

   ‡It becomes yellow.‡

109) from **/singi/** ‡night‡

   Sing-i-tsac.
   night-VZR-PRES.3SG.

   ‡It is getting dark.‡

110) from **/sai/** ‡the name of the god of fertility‡

   Sa-i-tsac.
   fertilize-VZR-PRES.3SG.

   ‡It multiplies.‡

111) from **/asac/** ǂlightø

    Asar-i-tsac.
    light-VZR-PRES.3SG.

    ǂIt shines.ø

112) from **/séc/** ǂsufficiencyø

    Séc-gé-tsac.
    sufficiency-VZR-PRES.3SG.

    ǂIt fills.ø

113) from **/sépéc/** ǂspitø

    Sépéc-gé-tsac.
    spit-VZR-PRES.3SG.

    ǂHe spits.ø

114) from /**déréc/** ǂbundleø

    Déréc-gé-tsac.
    bundle-VZR-PRES.3SG.

    ǂHe bundles.ø

115) from **galeng** ǂleaderø

    Galeng-gé-tsac.
    leader-VZR-PRES.3SG.

    ǂHe guides.ø

116) from **areng** ǂorderø

    Areng-gé-tsac.
    order-VZR-PRES.3SG.

    ǂHe puts it in order.ø

117) from **nang** ǂstandø

    Nang-gé-tsac.
    stand-VZR-PRES.3SG.

    ǂHe pushes.ø

118) from **yac** =stand⌀

Ning-yac-gé-tsac.
thinking-stand-VZR-PRES.3SG.

=He remembers.⌀

2.1.8.2.2 COMPOUND VERB STEMS

Kube compound verbs which have more than one verb stem are basically arranged in the following logical orders;

Table 16: **Logical Relationship of Compound Verbs**

1st order	2nd order	3rd order	Example No
Reason	Result		(116)
The first event in time	The second event in time		(117)
Manner	Main lexical verb		(118) (119)
Lexical verb	Benefactive V.	Aspectual V.	(120)

119) qe-humu-tsac
strik-die-PRES3SG.

=he killed him⌀

120) tac-hiaru-tsac
sit-get well-PRES3SG.

=he rests.⌀

121) ti-nin-dzua.
step-know-PRES1SG

=I sence it by treading⌀

122) ne-nin-dzua.
eat-know-PRES1SG

=I taste it⌀

123) wañ-néng-kec-tsac.
does-1SGUgive-stay-PRES3SG.

=he does it to me habitually.⌀

2.1.9 TRANSITIVITY

2.1.9.1 INTRANSITIVE VERBS

The term intransitive is used to refer to verbs which do not take an Object. Examples of intransitive verbs are given below:

124) **Ic**　　**i-mi**　　　　**keng-ec.**
man　　that-SPEC　　go-PAST.3SG.

=The man went.ø

125) **Ic**　　**i-mi**　　　　**ha-yec.**
man　　that-SPEC　　come-PAST.3SG.

=The man came.ø

126) **Ic**　　**i-mi**　　　　**ou**　　　　　**nan-dzac.**
man　　that-SPEC　　upon.there　　stand-PRES.3SG.

=The man is upon there.ø

127) **Ic**　　**i-mi**　　　　**en-dzac.**
man　　that-SPEC　　go.up-PRES.3SG.

=The man goes up.ø

128) **Ic**　　**i-mi**　　　　**ma-tsac.**
man　　that-SPEC　　come.down-PRES.3SG.

=The man comes down.ø

129) **Yaka**　**ning-ac**　　　**humu-tsua.**
food　　thinking-OBLQ　　die-PRES.1SG

=I die for food.ø

130) **Ni**　　　　**biri-tsua.**
1SG.ABS　　to.become.bad-PRES.3SG.

=I am tired.ø

131) **Merac**　　**i-mi**　　　　**yand-i-tsac.**
boy　　　that-SPEC.one　　big-VZR-PRES.3SG.

=That boy has grown up.ø

132) **Kare**　**i-mi**　　　　**bir-i-tsac.**
car　　that-SPEC.one　　badness-VZR-PRES.3SG.

=That car has become bad.ø

133) Ama   sing-i-tsac.
village   night-VZR-PRES.3SG.

=The village becomes dark.ø

2.1.9.2 TRANSITIVE VERBS

Transitive verbs take an Object. The identity of the Object is always indicated by an Object prefix on the verb. It also may be further identified by an overt noun phrase. For a listing of the Object prefixes, see Table **12** in section 2.1.3.1.

134)   he ignores me/you/... or he passes by me/you/..., etc.

n-ogic-tsac.	1SG.OBJ
g-ogic-tsac.	2SG.OBJ
ogic-tsac.	3SG.OBJ
nor-ogic-tsac.	1DL.OBJ
or-ogic-tsac.	2,3DL.OBJ
non-ogic-tsac.	1PL.OBJ
on-ogic-tsac.	2,3PL.OBJ

To make an intransitive verb into a causative transitive one, one may preface a transitive verb root to it, forming a compound verb stem.

135) Ni   ama-na   me-biri-tsua.
1SG.ABS house-1SGGEN   work-to.become.bad-PRES.1SG

=I made my house to be bad.ø

136) Iene-ng   kpe-humu-tsu.
3PL-ERG   3SG.OBJ.beat-die-PRES.2,3PL

=They killed him by beating him.ø

137) Unu-humu-tsac.
2,3OBJpl.beat-die-PRES.3SG.

=He killed them by beating them.ø

Benefactive Recipients in Kube are expressed by compound verb stems consisting of the main verb root plus the verb =to giveø(see section 2.1.3).

138) Nene   gumu-nén-dzac.
food   feed-1SG.OBJ.give-PRES.3SG.

=He feeds me food.ø

139) kiwi-na   tac-nén-dzac.
letter-1SGGEN   sit-give.me-PRES.3SG.

=My letter is there for me.ø

140) **Yesu-ngé**   **humu-néng-ec.**
Yesu-ERG   die-give-PRES.3SG.

=Jesus died for me.ø

The following periphrastic constructions are structurally transitive, semantically intransitive.

141) **Hadzéc**   **wang-nén-dzac.**
enemy   do-1SG.OBJ.give-PRES.3SG.

=He hates me.ø

142) **Aria-gina**   **wang-gic.**
play-2,3PL.GEN do-PAST.2,3PL

=They played their game.ø

143) **Gau-ya**   **he-yec.**
sleep-3SG.GEN   sleep-PAST.3SG.

=He took a sleep.ø

2.2 NOUNS

2.2.1 OVERALL STRUCTURE OF NOUNS

Three subclasses of nouns are distinguished: 1) alienable nouns, 2) inalienable nouns which are obligatorily inflected with genitive suffix, and 3) alienable nouns which are optionally inflected with genitive suffixes. The overall structure for Kube nouns is as follows:

   Head (Plurality) (Genitive suffix) (Postpositional clitic)

2.2.2 ALIENABLE NOUNS

Usually, alienable nouns are not inflected with the genitive suffixes. The genitive suffixes may, however, be added to alienable nouns to indicate that the noun bears some sort of close relationship to some other noun. Compare the following examples.

144) **Doku-i-guc**   **kem-mang.**
water-that-ACC   go-FUT.1SG

=I am going to the water.ø

145) **Kaiwe-ngé**   **kpe-yu**   **dzic-gé-tsac.**
sun-ERG   3SG.OBJ.strike-3SG.DS   tie-VZR-PRES.3SG.

=The sun shined very strongly and it dried.ø

146) Doku-hér-a   keng-ec.
water-all-3SG.GEN   go-PAST.3SG.

‗He went along the water.ø

147) Kurumeng-ac   kawe-ya,   mosa-ya   dzéma
sky-OBLQ   sun-3SG.GEN   moon-3SG.GEN   and

ménisikilu-hér-a   iwawai   moctsong....
star-pl-3SG.GEN   something   all

‗All of those, Sun, Moon and all the stars of the sky..ø

An alienable noun inflected with the first person genitive suffix is sometimes used to express a feeling of intimacy.

148) O!   doku-na   tac-nén-dzac.
oh   water-1SGGEN   sit-1SG.OBJ.give-PRES.3SG.

‗Oh! my water is there for me.ø

149) Kaiwe-na   kpe-na   dzo   nim-ba.
sun-1SGGEN   3SG.OBJ.strike-2SG.DS   warm   feel-1SG.DS

‗Shine, my Sun, let me warm myself.ø

Some alienable nouns could be bound when they are used in a different way expressing sickness, characteristics, and sins possesed by a person. Compare the following examples.

150) Geric   héi-tsua.
fire.wood   3SG.U.cut-PERS1SG

‗I am cutting the fire wood.ø

151) Séwi-na   geric-a-guc.
skin-1SGGEN   fire-3SG.GEN-ACC

‗My skin is with its fever.ø

152) Bélang   dze-tsac.
flame   burn-PRES3SG.

‗The flame is burning up.ø

153) Ic   geric-bélang-a-guc
man   fire-flame-3SG.GEN-ACC

‗a man of hot temperø

Kube nouns are bound forms when they occur in constructions expressing part-whole relationships.

154) héna   tawé-ya
foot   bottom-3SG.GEN

=the bottom of the footø

155) méra   meraw-a
hand   children-3SG.GEN

=the fingers of the handø

2.2.3 INALIENABLE NOUNS

Inalienable nouns are forms which are normally inflected with the genitive suffixes. The kinship terms are one important semantic class of inalienable nouns. When, however, they are used as vocatives, they are not inflected.

156) Manggoc-na   yo-u   ha-tsac.
father-1SGGEN   this-LOC   come-PRES.3SG.

=My father came here.ø

157) Manggoc,   yo-u   ha-na.
father,   this-LOC   come-2SG.IMP

=Father, come here.ø

The names of various parts of things are another important semantic class of inalienable nouns. The genitive suffix indicates the person and number of the whole to which the part belongs.

158) oruc-na
head-1SGGEN

=my headø

159) Tomeng-gina   yanda.
abdomen-2,3PL.GEN   big

=Their abdomens are big.ø

160) haréng-a
leaf-3SG.GEN

=its leafø

161) bong-a
mountain,price,thumb-3SG.GEN

=a mountain, its price, its thumbø

162) dzuri-a
flower-3SG.GEN

=its flowerø

163) fowil-ya-guc
four.wheel-3SG.GEN-ACC

=with its four wheelø(it is a four wheel drive)

Some other common inalienable nouns are illustrated below.

164) Ala-héc-na   mozong   ha-dac-gic.
friend-all-1SGGEN   all.together   come-COMPL-PAST.2,3PL

=All of my friends have came.

165) Nuac kpac-na   Waninga.
my   name-1SGGEN   Waninga.

=My name is Waninga.ø

166) Sécpé-na   sécpé-gé-tsua.
spit-1SGGEN   spit-VZR-PRES.1SG

=I spit my spit.ø

167) Négéc-na   nu-tsac.
sweat-1SGGEN   1SG.OBJ.shoot-PRES.3SG.

=I am sweated.ø

Inalienable nouns may also occur without affixation under the following circumstances:

A. The part has become separated from the whole

168) Iwac sac-néng   biria-nina   dzuac-mac.
his   blood-ERG   bad-1PL.GEN   wash-FUT.3SG.

=His blood will wash our badness.ø

B. A different sense of the form is used

169) iwawai   kic-néng   héhéng-a
things   eye-ERG   looking-3SG.GEN

=Visible thingsø

170) Manggoc wang-énécmi-yec.
father   become-2,3PL.OBJ.give-PAST.3SG.

=He became the father for them.ø(He took care of them)

C. The inalienable noun occurs in a compound noun

171) gezac-kpédzéng
ear-penetrate

‒messageø

172) sac-gbeli
blood-new

‒Young adultsø

D. The inalienable noun functions as a governing noun in a noun phrase and itself has an understood third singular genitive

173) héna   tawé-ya
foot   sole-3SG.GEN

‒the sole of the footø

174) méra   meraw-a
hand   child-3SG.GEN

‒hand fingersø

E. The inalienable noun occurs in poetic contexts

175) Gi   geza   hai-ma   ning-na.
2SG.ABS ear   put-SS   hear-2SG.IMP

‒Put your ear and hear.ø

2.2.4 PLUS OR MINUS INALIENABLE NOUNS

Some nouns, such as /**soukiwa**/ ‒moneyø, /**ama**/ ‒house, villageø and others can be inflected with the genitive suffixes or occur in constructions with no overt genitive marking, in which case it is always understood to be: 1) 1st singular or 2) identical with the Subject.

176) Soukiwa-na   kpahac.
money-1SGGEN   SEN.NEG

‒I donøt have money.ø

177) Soukiwa   kpahac.
money   SEN.NEG

‒There is no money (with me).ø

178) Ama-n-u   kem-mang.
house-1SGGEN-LOC   go-FUT.1SG

‒I am going to my house.ø

179) Ama-i-guc   kem-mang.
house-that-ACC   go-FUT.1SG

꓿I am going to my house.ø

2.2.5 KUBE GENITIVE SUFFIXES

Basically there are 7 different genitive suffixes which occur on nouns to indicate the persons and the numbers of another entity to which they are related. They distinguish between singular, dual and plural in number and first, second and third person in the singular, and first and non-first person in the non-singular.

The Kube genitive suffixes have two different sets, final(open) forms(152) and non-final(closed) forms(153). The non-final forms lack the final vowel and occur when further suffixes follow.

180) Ama-na   i-mi   me-biri-tsua.
house-1SGGEN   that-SPEC   work-bad-PRES.1SG

꓿I spoiled my house.ø

181) Ama-n-u   kem-mang.
house-1SGGEN-LOC   go-FUT.1SG

꓿I am going to my house.ø

The genitive suffixes are formed by replacing the last vowel of Kube pronouns, /-**i**/ with /-**a**/. This morphophonemic rule is also observed in some other contexts. Compare Table 14 below with The table 1 in section 1.2.

Table 17:   **Kube Genitive Suffixes (Final forms)**

	Singular	**Dual**	**Plural**
1st person	-na	-nira	-nina
2nd person	-ga	-gira	-gina
3rd person	-ya/-a	-gira	-gina

The four formatives indicating number in the genitive suffixes are /-ø/ 'singular', /-**i**-/ non-singular, /-**r**/ 'dual' and /-**n**/ 'plural'. The three formatives indicating person are /**n**/ '1st person', /**g**/ '2nd person in singular and 2,3rd persons in the non-singular, /**ø/i**/ '3rd person in the singular'. The final morpheme, /-**a**/, indicates the genitive function.

Table 18: **Kube Genitive Suffixes (Non-final forms)**

	Singular	**Dual**	**Plural**
1st person	-n	-nir	-nin
2nd person	-g	-gir	-gin
3rd person	-y	-gir	-gin

2.2.6 DERIVATION OF NOUNS

2.2.6.1 NOMINALISATION BY REDUPLICATION

Fully reduplicating a verb root or stem is one of the most common ways of deriving a noun.

182) **ne**　　　　　'to eat'
     nene　　　　'food'

183) **tocg**　　　　'to sit'
     tocgotocgo　'meeting'

184) **o**　　　　　'3SG.OBJ.to.cook'
     oo-ya　　　'cooked one'

Partial reduplications of verb roots or stems are also used to form nouns.

185) **bélacgé**　　　　'to soften'
     bébélacgi-a　　'softness-3SG.POSS'

186) **lelecgé**　　　　'to.turn'
     leleclelec　　　'circle'

187) **sanggi**　　　　'to hide'
     sasanggi-a　　'secret-3SG.POSS'

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2.2.6.2 COMPOUND NOUNS

Compound nouns are single phonological words consisting of two or more lexical roots, in which the non-initial roots have no stress. The following types of compound nouns are observed.

188) **Noun + Noun**

hafi+ama	(sickness+house)	=clinic=
kiwi+ama	(letter+house)	=school=
gbaoc+sang	(yellow+pandanus)	=yellow-pandanus=
nang+bérac	(son+daughter)	=children=

189) **Verb + Verb**

meric-kpe	(cut+beat)	=carpenter=
kpac-héré-ya	(cry+pull)	=his prayer=

190) **Compound Verb + Compound Verb**

mutu-kputulang	(hand.gather+strike.gather)	=gathering=
meleng-kpeleng	(hand.turn+strike.turn)	=rolling=

191) **Derived Noun[V+V] + Derived Noun[V+V]**

kengkeng-haha	(going+coming)	=interaction=
wawam-meme	(doing+working)	=behaviour=

192) **Noun + Compound Verb**

ac+meleng	(word+hand.turn)	=translator=
ac+kpekpe	(word+striking)	=disobedience=
médzé+titi	(dislike+fullness)	=dislike=
séwi+engeng	(skin+rasing)	=proud=
ai+meme	(garden+working)	=work day=

193) **Noun + Time-Loctive Clitic + Reduplicated Noun**

am-u+tatac (house-at+siting) =a nick name for snake and lawn (lit. house sitter)=

Some stems can function either as noun or verb with no extra morphological marking indicating a change of grammatical category.

194) **Kpac-na   Yosep Lee.**
name-1SGGEN   Joseph Lee

=My name is Joseph Lee.=

195) **Gonggong   kpac-tsac.**
bell   cry-PRES.3SG.

=The bell is ringing.=

196) **Hua-na** **geriw-a-guc.**
shoulder-1SGGEN pain-3SG.GEN-ACC

‒I have a pain in my shoulder.ø

197) **Foc-dac** **hua-ma** **ha-na.**
fast-EMO shoulder-SS come-2SG.IMP

‒Take it on the shoulder come fast.ø

Kube nouns may function either as the head of the noun phrase or as an attributive modifier within the noun phrase. They also can function as predicates. In the following examples the first line illustrates an attributive use of a noun, while the second line illustrates the same form functioning as noun phrase head.

198) **Ic** **kuneng,** **ha-tsang?**
man big.one come-PRES.2SG

‒Big man did you come?ø

199) **Kuneng,** **ha-tsang?**
Big.one, come-PRES.2SG

‒Sir, did you come?ø

200) **Ic** **meraw-a**
man young.one-3SG.GEN

‒a young manø

201) **Iwac** **meraw-a** **eri ha-tsac.**
his young.one-3SG.GEN there come-PRES.3SG.

‒His child came over there.ø

202) **Ic** **yanda**
man old.one

‒old manø

203) **yanda-héc-na**
old.one-pl-1SGGEN

‒all of my ancestorsø

204) **Ic** **imi** **kiwi** **ic.**
man DET letter man

‒The man is a man teacher.ø

2.2.7 OTHER SEMANTIC DISTINCTIONS AMONG NOUNS

2.2.7.1 ANIMACY

While plural animate nouns always trigger plural affixation on the verb, plural inanimate nouns do not always do so. Instead, their number is often indicated by just a genitive suffix (if they have one) or modifying quantifier. Contrast the following two examples.

205) **Nang   héc-na   ha-tsu.**
son   pl-1SGGEN   come-PRES.2,3PL

=All of my sons came.ø

206) **Képésic-na   moctsong   tecgé-mac.**
sin-1SGGEN   all   finish-FUT.3SG.

=All of my sin will finish.ø

When some conceptually inanimate nouns function as Subject, they may take either a plural or a singular Subject suffix on the verb.

207) **Hoc   sasala   he-tsu.**
stone   many   sleep-PRES.2,3PL

=There are a lot of stones.ø

208) **Hoc   sasala   he-tsac.**
stone   many   sleep-PRES.2,3PL

=There is much stone.ø

2.2.7.2 ATTRIBUTIVE STATIVE NOUNS

From a formal point of view, stative nouns functioning as attributive modifiers, are identical to other nouns. Compare the following word level features and phrase level constructions of attributive words and other nouns.

A. The attributive stative nouns come after the noun they modify, and may take the 3rd person Genitive suffix. But when they occur in a compound word, they precede the head and do not take a Genitive suffix.

209) **Sang   gbaor-a**
pandanus   yellow-3SG.GEN

=yellow pandanus/pandanus its yellowø

210) **Gbaoc-sang**
yellow-pandanus

=yellow pandanusø

211) Unga   téré-ya
spirit   holiness-3SG.GEN

=Holy spiritø

212) Téré-unga
holiness-spirit

=Holy spiritø

B. Attributive stative nouns may also occur in the predicative position, just as other nouns do.

213) Ic   i-mi   kuneng.
man   that-SPEC   big(one)

=That man is a big(one).ø

214) Embac   i-mi   naung-na
girl   that-SPEC   different.sex.sibling-1SG.GEN

=That girl is my sister.ø

C. Attributive stative nouns are reduplicated to expresses plurality. This is the case for head nouns too.

215) Ic   sung horua   horua
tree   stick long.one long.one

=A lot of long sticksø

216) Baer-a   baer-a   hém-ma   ha-tsua.
ground-3SG.GEN   ground-3SG.GEN   3SG.OBJ.see-SS come-PRES.1SG

=I came after I looked around all of the grounds(countries).ø

D. The attributive stative nouns may take some of the same clitics as other nouns, such as the Associative /-**guc**/ =withø, the Ablative /-**nec**/ =fromø, and the Diminutive /-**dac**/ =justø

217) Ic   méng soukiwa yanda-ya-guc
man   one   money   a.lot-3SG.GEN-ACC

=A wealthy man/a man with lots of moneyø

218) Ala-na-guc   ha-tsi
friend-1SG.GEN-ACC   come-PRES.1dl

=I came with my friend.ø

219) **Sang**   **i-mi**   **gbaocgbaoc-nec.**
pandanus   that-SPEC   yellow-ABL

=That pandanus is yellow.ø

220) **Pindiu-nec**   **ha-tsua.**
Pindiu-ABL   come-PRES.1SG

=I am coming from Pindiu.ø

221) **Soukiwa**   **i-mi**   **komode-dac.**
money   that-SPEC   little-DIM

=The money is just a small amount.ø

222) **Ic-dac**   **i-mi**   **ha-tsac.**
man-DIM   that-SPEC   come-PRES.3SG.

=The mean man came.ø

However, not all attributive stative nouns satisfy all these criteria. The form /**gbaoc**/ =yellowø satisfies most of those criteria. But the Associative /-**guc**/ =withø in the example (245) may be interpreted as the clitic for the phrase instead of the attributive word alone because people often cook some vegetables with the yellow pandanus. Here are all possible constructions that express the same meaning.

223) a. **sang gbaor-a**   =pandanus its yellow.oneø
       b. **gbaoc+sang**   =yellow pandanusø
       c. **sang gbaoc gbaoc**   =many yellow pandanusesø
       d. **Sang i-mi gbaora.**   =That pandanus is yellowø
       e. **sang gbaoc gbaocnec**   =many yellow pandanusesø
       f. **Sang i-mi gbaoc gbaocnec.**   =Those pandanus are yellowø
       g. **Sang i-mi gbaor-a-dac.**   =That pandanus is a sort of yellowø
       h. **sang gbaor-a-guc**   =(he is) with his yellow pandanusø
       i. **Sang i-mi gbaoc gbaoc.**   =Those pandanuses are all yellowø

Some examples of the words which may function in either the modifying slot of the noun phrase or the Head slot are given below.

224) **Ic**   **kuneng**
man   big.one

=respected manø

225) **Kuneng**   **ha-tsang?**
big.one   come-PRES.2SG

=Sir! have you come?ø

226) **Ic** **yanda**
man old.one

꞊an old man꞊

227) **Yanda-héc-nina**
old.one-pl-1PL.GEN

꞊all of our ancestors꞊

228) **Ic** **horua**
man long.one

꞊long man꞊

229) **Horua-na** **i-mi** **horua-ga** **ogic-tsac.**
length-1SG.GEN that-SPEC length-2SG.GEN 3SG.OBJ.pass-PRES.3SG.

꞊My height is greater than your height.꞊

230) **Ic** **biria**
man bad.one

꞊bad man꞊

231) **Biria** **dzuac-mac.**
badness wash-FUT.3SG.

꞊He will wash the badness(sin).꞊

232) **Ic** **dzapéla**
man black.one

꞊a black man꞊

2.3 PRONOUNS

There are two different sets of pronominal bases from which the various sub-classes of pronouns are generated by adding different functional clitics. One is a set termed here the Absolutive/Exclusive pronouns, and the other is termed the Genitive/Inclusive pronouns.

There are three persons and numbers in Kube pronominal systems: singular, dual, and plural number and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd person. The singular pronouns distinguish three different persons: 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. But for non-singular pronouns 2nd and 3rd person are not normally distinguished. If one wants to formally distinguish 3rd person dual and plural from second person, the 3rd person singular pronoun ꞊i꞊ is added before 2,3 person dual and plural pronouns.

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2.3.1 THE ABSOLUTIVE/EXCLUSIVE PRONOUNS /-i/

The Absolutive pronouns all end in the vowel /**i**/ and are the only class which can occur in either the Subject(206) or the Object(207) slots of sentences. The members of this class expressing first person non-singular are interpreted as being exclusive; i.e. the addressee is not included.

Table 19: **The Absolutive (Exclusive) Pronouns**

	SG	DL	PL
1st	ni	niri	nini
2nd	gi	iri	ini
3rd	i	iri	ini

233) **S**
Gi   **tac-gic,**   **nini**   **kem-bing.**
2SG.ABS   sit-2PL.DS   1PL.ABS.EXCL   go-FUT.1PL

=You(SG.ABS) stay, we(PL.ABS) are leaving.ø

234) **O**
Gi   **gém-mang**   **dzé-ma ha-tsua.**
2SG.ABS   2SG.OBJ.see-FUT.1SG   say-SS come-PRES.1SG

=I said I am going to see you and came.ø

The meaning difference between the Absolutive and Genitive pronoun when they are used as Subject of a sentence is shown in the following examples. The first sentence(209) is used to give general information but the second sentence(210) is used to give specific information answering to the question like "Who came yesterday?"

235) **Ni orang   ha-yi.**
I   yesterday come-PAST.1SG

=I came yesterday.ø

236) **Nena   orang   ha-yi.**
I.myself   yesterday come-PRES.1SG

=I myself came yesterday.ø

2.3.2 THE GENITIVE (INCLUSIVE) PRONOUNS

It is difficult to a good label for this set of pronouns because its members function both as genitive pronouns(208) and also as fillers of the Subject(209) and Predicate(210) slot. In the singular number pronouns Genitive suffixes are final clitics and in the non-singular pronouns the Ergative is the final clitic. Non-singular first person pronouns are interpreted as being inclusive; i.e. the addressee is included.

Table 20: **The Genitive (Inclusive) Pronouns**

	SG	DL	PL
1st	nena	nekang	nengang
2nd	gengga	ekang	engang
3rd	néngéna(engena)	ekang	engang

237) **Yo-mi**   **i-mi**   **ion-ac**   **ai**   **kpahac**
    this-SPEC   that-SPEC   3PL-OBLQ   garden   SEN.NEG

   i-mi   **nena**   **ai,**   **péséc**   **hia**   **ku-ma**   **ne-na.**
   that-SPEC   1SGGEN   garden   sugarcane freely   break-SS   eat-2SG.IMP

   ‡For this, it is not other people's garden, it is my garden,
   break(SS) the sugarcane freely and(SS) eat it.ø

238) **Gi**   **i-mi**   **yo-u-mi**   **héi-ma**   **taweng**   **himic-na**
    2SG.ABS   that-SPEC   this-LOC-SPEC   cut-SS   taro   plant-2SG.DS

   nena   **i-mi**   **yo-mu-huc-geng**   **héi-ma**   **himic-mang.**
   1SGGEN   that-SPEC   this-SPEC-like-ILL   cut-SS   plant-FUT.1SG

   ‡As for you(sg), cut this part and plant taro and for me, I am going
   to cut here and plant.ø

239) **Ala,**   **orang**   **i-mi**   **nekang**   **Baecmemu**   **kem-ma**
    friend   tomorrow   that-SPEC   1dl.INCL.ERG   Baecmemu   go-SS

   nu-ac   **ai me-wi.**
   1SG-OBLQ   garden work-FUT.1dl

   ‡Friend, tomorrow, let us(dl.GEN) go to Baecmemu and work on my
   garden.ø

240) **Neka-ng**   **yo-mi**   **emu-mi**   **i-mi**   **néngéna-nec.**
    1dl.GEN-ERG   this-SPEC   down-SPEC   that-SPEC   3SG.GEN-ABL

   ‡These are ours(1dl.GEN) and that one down there is his own.ø

2.3.3 THE ERGATIVE (ERGATIVE) PRONOUNS

The Ergative pronouns which all end in the post-clitic /-**ng**/ are used to explicitly indicate that participants are somehow affecters in the situation; i.e., they *do* something. We have never observed the members of this class occurring in the Object slot although their person-number for motives resemble those of the Absolutive/Exclusive Pronouns. The forms of the Ergative Pronouns are given below:

Table 21: The Ergative Pronouns

	SG	DL	PL
1st	**neng**	**nereng**	**neneng**
2nd	**geng**	**ereng**	**eneng**
3rd	**inéng(ingé,ingéng)**	**ereng(iereng)**	**eneng(ieneng)**

241) **Ene-ng   yo-u   tac-mu.   Nene-ng   wai-wing.**
2,3PL-ERG   this-LOC   sit-FUT.2,3PL   1PL-ERG   leave-FUT.1PL

=You(pl.ERG) will sit here. We(pl.ERG) will leave.ø

242) **Kia   ha-tsac,   gi   wai-ma   tac-na**
rain   come-PRES.3SG.   2SG.ABS leave-SS   sit-2SG.DS

nereng   kem-ma   ic   horua   i-mi   me-ha-wic.
1dlERG   go-SS   tree   long   that-SPEC   hold-come-FUT.1dl

=It's raining, you(sg.ABS) stay (behind), we(1dl.ERG) will bring
  the long tree.ø

243) **Ini   tac-gic   nereng   ken-dzi,**
2,3PL.ABS   sit-2,3PL.DS 1dlERG   go-PRES.1dl

tatac   éréhéc   saw-a.
seat   two   only.one-3SG.GEN

=You(pl.ABS) stay, we(dl.ERG) go, (there are) only two seats.ø

2.3.4 THE ACCOMPANIMENT PRONOUNS /-guc/

The accompaniment pronouns are formed by adding the formative /-**guc**/ to either the Absolutive/Exclusive or Genitive/Inclusive pronouns.

244) **Ni-guc   kem-bing.**
1SG.EXCL-ACC   go-FUT.1PL

=We will go, with me(sg.EXCL).ø

245) **Moctsong   ménda   énéc-pési-mang,**
all   ADJ.NEG   2,3PL.OBJ-take-FUT.1SG

Dembi   dzéma   Maiku   iri-guc   kem-bing.
Dembi   and   Maiku   2,3dl.ABS-ACC   go-FUT.1PL

꞊I am not going to take all of you, I will go with them(dl.EXCL),
Dembi and Kaiku.ø

Table 22:   Accompaniment Absolutive/Exclusive Pronouns /-guc/

	SG	DL	PL
1st	**niguc**	**niriguc**	**niniguc**
2nd	**giguc**	**iriguc**	**iniguc**
3rd	**iguc**	**iriguc**	**iniguc**

246) **Méréguc   kem-mao?   nena-guc   kem-bi.**
who-ACC   go-FUT.2,3dl   1SGGEN-ACC   go-FUT.1dl

꞊With whom are you going? We will go with me.ø

Table 23:   The Accompaniment Genitive/Inclusive Pronouns

	SG	DL	PL
1st	**nenaguc**	**genggaguc**	**néngénaguc(engenaguc)**
2nd	**nekangguc**	**ekangguc**	**ekangguc**
3rd	**nengangguc**	**engangguc**	**engangguc**

2.3.5 THE COLLECTIVE PRONOUNS /-(ha)wu/

Collective pronouns are formed by adding the formative /-**hawu**/ or /-**wu**/ to a dual or plural Inclusive pronominal base. The meaning of these forms is roughly ꞊do something together as a groupø Probably /**nekawu**/ is the contracted form of /**nekahawu**/. The same type of phonological contraction is observed in the word /**imuhuc~imuc**/, /**yomuhuc~yomuc**/ and /**kpahac~kpac**/.

247) **Kec-ma   moneng   bakia   kowu   me-wac   ning**
stay-SS   money   part   steal   work-IRR.3SG.   thought

nenga-hawu   ken-ni.
1PL.GEN-COLLEC   go-1PL.INDUC

꞊As time goes by, he might steal some money, so let us(pl) all go together.ø

248) Méng   neka-wu   kem-bi.
one   1dl.GEN-COLLEC   go-FUT.1dl

'Anyone, let us(dl.GEN-COLLEC) go together.'

249) Ic   méng ménda   wai-wésémang,   nenga-wu
man   one   ADJ.NEG   leave-FUT.2SG   1PL.GEN-COLLEC

moctsong kem-bing.
all go-FUT.1PL

'You should not miss any one, let us(plEMPH.COLLEC) all go together.'

Table 24: The Collective Pronouns

	DL	PL
1st	nekahawu	nengahawu
2nd	ekahawu	engahawu
3rd	ekahawu	engahawu

Table 25: The Collective Pronouns (Short Forms)

	DL	PL
1st	nekawu	nengawu
2nd	ekawu	engawu
3rd	ekawu	engawu

2.3.6 THE LOCATIVE AXIS PRONOUNS /-u/-muru/

There are two different locative pronominal formatives:-**u** and-**muru**-**muru** appears to be composed of the Specifier mu and the Time-Location formative-**u** and indicates a definite location which is also someone's property. This formative occurs only on the Benefactive pronouns. The Locative Pronouns express the ownership as well as the location.

250) Gu-ar-u   bericnenggia   i-mi
2SG-OBLQ-LOC   car   that-SPEC

fowil-ya-guc?
four.wheel-3SG.GEN-ACC

'Is your car a four wheel drive?'

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Table 26: The Locative Pronouns (Non-Specific)

	SG	DL	PL
1st	nuaru	noraru	nonaru
2nd	guaru	orarau	onaru
3rd	iwaru	oraru	onaru

251) **Héméri-ngé   "Ni   usu." dzé-ma   dzikic-gira**
bat-ERG   1SG.ABS leaf   say-SS   claw.fish-2,3dl.GEN

i(w)-ac-mu(r)-u   hai-yec.
3SG-OBLQ-SPEC-LOC   put-PRES.3SG.

÷The bat put their(dl) claw fish to his(own) side saying, "I am a leaf."÷

Table 27: The Locative Pronouns (Specific)

	SG	DL	PL
1st	nuacmuru	noracmuru	nonacmuru
2nd	guacmuru	oracmuru	onacmuru
3rd	iwacmuru	oracmuru	onacmuru

2.3.7 The REFLEXIVE INCLUSIVE PRONOUNS

The Emphatic pronouns are formed by adding the formative -**oc** to the Genitive/Inclusive pronominal bases. They indicate emphasis on the Subject, that the Subject person(s) is(are) soley doing the action, not someone else.

252) **Sawac   i-mi   momacguc   sawa, manggoc**
betel.nut   that-SPEC   one   only   father

wan-dzua i-mu-ac   ini   tac-gic
do-PRES1SG taht-SPEC-OBLQ   2,3PL.ABS   sit-2,3PL.DS

nena-oc   ne-wa.
1SGGEN-EMPH eat-1SG.DS

÷That is the only betel nut, I am doing father, for that sake, you
(just) sit, I by myself will eat it.ø

253) Ménda   **kpesi-mi-na**   **nenga-oc**
ADJ.NEG   ask-3SG.OBJ.give-2SG.IMP   1PL.GEN-EMPH

hia kem-bing.
well go.FUT.1PL

=Donøt ask him, we ourselves will go well.ø

Table 28: The Emphatic (Inclusive) Pronouns /-oc/ '-yet'

	SG	DL	PL
1st	**nenaoc**	**nekaoc**	**nengaoc**
2nd	**genggaoc**	**ekaoc**	**engaoc**
3rd	**néngénaoc(engenaoc)**	**ekaoc**	**engaoc**

2.3.8 THE BENEFACTIVE AXIS PRONOUNS /-ac/

The benefactive pronouns are composed of a pronominal base and the benefactive formative /-**ac**/.

2.3.8.1 WITH THE EXCLUSIVE PRONOUNS

When the benefactive clitic is added to an exclusive pronoun, the resulting form is used to indicate someone on whose behalf an action was taken or who benefited from an eventøs taking place.

254) Gi   **nu-ac**   **me**   **méré-ac**   **ha-tsang?**
2SG.ABS   1SG-OBLQ   or   who-OBLQ   come-PRES.2SG

=For me or whom are you coming for?ø

Table 29: The Benefactive Exclusive Pronouns

	SG	DL	PL
1st	**nuac**	**norac**	**nonac**
2nd	**guac**	**orac**	**onac**
3rd	**iwac**	**orac/iorac**	**onac/ionac**

2.3.8.2 WITH THE GENITIVE/INCLUSIVE PRONOUNS

The Inclusive Benefactive pronouns are repeated when possessors are being contrasted.

255) **Séwi-nira   i-mi   nek-ac   nek-ac,**
skin-1dlGEN that-SPEC   1dl.GEN-OBLQ   1dl.GEN-OBLQ

gu-ac   i-mi   lalac nu-ac   i-mi   dzapéla.
2SG-OBLQ   that-SPEC   white 1SG-OBLQ   that-SPEC   black

‑Regarding our skins, each one of us has different one, yours is
white and mine is black.ø

Table 30: Genitive Benefactive Pronouns

	SG	DL	PL
1st	nenac	nekac(Inclusive)	nengac(Inclusive)
2nd	genggac	ekac	engac
3rd	néngénac/engenac	ekac	engac

2.3.9 DOUBLE USE OF THE BENEFACTIVE /-ac/

Some people add an additional benefactive formative to the following classes of pronouns which have fused benefactive suffix. This seems to be a way of emphasizing Exclusiveness i.e. for me plus not for anyone else. See section 1.1. and The Organized Phonology Data of Kube (1990) for a rule describing the morphophonemic change of /**c**/.

2.3.9.1 WITH THE BENEFACTIVE PRONOUNS

Table 31: Emphatic Benefactive Pronouns

	SG	DL	PL
1st	nuarac	guarac	iwarac
2nd	norarac	orarac	orarac/iorarac
3rd	nonarac	onarac	onarac/ionarac

256) **I-mi   nu-ar-ac   tac-tsac.**
that-SPEC   1SG-OBLQ-OBLQ   sit-PRES.3SG.

‑That is for me.ø

257) **I-mi   nu-ac   tac-tsac.**
that-SPEC   1SG-OBLQ   sit-PRES.3SG.

‑That is for me.ø

2.3.9.2 WITH THE GENITIVE/INCLUSIVE PRONOUNS

Table 32: The Emphatic Benefactive Genitive Pronouns

	SG	DL	PL
1st	**nenarac**	(Inclusive) **nekarac**	(Inclusive) **nengarac**
2nd	**genggarac**	**ekarac**	**engarac**
3rd	**néngénarac/engenarac**	**ekarac**	**engarac**

258) **Nakpi**   **yomi**   **gu-ac**   **ménda**   **gén-dzua.**
    cloth   this   2SG-OBLQ   ADJ.NEG   2SG.OBJ.give-PRES.1SG

    I-mi   **ne-nar-ac.**   **Eng héi-na**
    that-SPEC   1SG-GEN.BEN-OBLQ   just 3SG.OBJ.put-2SG.DS

    ken-dzi.   **Eri**   **kem-ma-guc** **méngguc**
    go-1dl.INDUC   there   go-SS-ACC   again

    hetecgé-ma   **nén-na.**
    take.off-SS   1SG.OBJ.give-2SG.IMP

    ‡I do not give this cloth for you. That is my own(1SG-GEN.BEN-OBLQ).
    Just put it on and letøs go, and when we go over there, take it off
    and give it to me.ø

2.3.9.3 WITH THE LOCATIVE PRONOUNS

This set of pronouns reflects a distinctive aspect of the culture of the area. There is distinct category of ownership for something which is located or growing on their own territory. nu-ar-u-ac ‡for my territoryø means ‡something exist to my place(or to me)ǿ

259) **Iwawai**   **i-mi**   **nu-ar-u-ac**   **tac-tsac.**
    something   that-SPEC   1SG-OBLQ-LOC-OBLQ   sit-PRES.3SG.

    ‡Regarding the thing, that is located on my land and belongs to me.ø

Table 33: Emphatic Locative Pronouns

	SG	DL	PL
1st	**nuaruac**	**guaruac**	**iwaruac**
2nd	**noraruac**	**oraruac**	**oraruac/ioraruac**
3rd	**nonaruac**	**onaruac**	**onaruac/ionaruac**

2.3.10 INDEPENDANTIVE AXIS PRONOUNS /-nec/

When the clitic /-**nec**/ is added to a pronoun, it indicates that the referent of the pronoun does something by themselves. It occurs with the Ergative Pronouns(231), Inclusive Pronouns(231,233), Emphatic Pronouns(234), Inclusive Benefactive Pronouns(235), and Collective Inclusive Pronouns(236).

260) **I   wai-yu   ne-ng-nec   ne-dac-tsua.**
3SG.   leave-3SG.DS   1SG-ERG -by   eat-COMPL-PRES.1SG

=He left it so I ate it up by myself.ø

261) **Ne-nga-wu   ken-ni   zé-yu   kpahac**
1PL-GEN-COLLEC go-1PLINDUC say-3SG.DS SEN.NEG

niri   neka-nec   kem-bi   zé-tsua.
1dl.ABS.EXCL   1dlGEN-by   go-1dlDS   say-PRES.1SG

=Let us go all together he said so there is no way we(dl) will go by ourselve.ø

262) **Iwawai   sasala   he-tsac   i-mi   nena-nec**
something   many   sleep-PRES.3SG.   that-SPEC 1SGGEN-by

wam-mang.
do-FUT.1SG

=I will do all the things by myself.ø

263) **Ic   i-mi   médzi-a   ti-yu   tar-u**
man   that-SPEC dislikeness-3SG.GEN   3SG.fill-3SG.DS sit-3SG.DS

nena-oc-nec   mozong   héi-tsua.
1SGGEN-EMPH-BY   all   3SG.OBJ.cut-PRES.1SG

=Regarding the man, he was filled with dislikeness and was sitting down, and I cut all of those by myself.ø

264) **Nek-ac-nec   ha-tsi.**
1dlGEN-OBLQ-BY   come-PRES.1dl

=We(1dl) came by our(dl)selves.ø

265) **Areng   i-mu-huc-i-guc   neka-wu-nec**
order   that-SPEC-like-that-ACC   1dl.INCL-COLLEC-BY

Kewu-ac   ai   me-bic.
big.one-OBLQ   work   to.work-FUT.1dl

=With the order like that we will do Godøs work by ourselves.ø

2.3.11 DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

Kube demonstratives are formed of two components: a directional formative and the Specifier-**mi**, which functions to point to some specific entity. 9 demonstratives pronouns have been observed so far:

Table 34: The Demonstratives

i-mi	points to something near to the hearer or old information
you-mi	points to something near to the speaker or new information
ou-mi	points to something which is at a higher elevation or future time
kec-mi	to something which is located in between the speaker and the hearer points
eri-mi	points to something which is at the same elevation as the speaker and the hearer and locted some distance away from both
emu-mi	points to something which is at a lower elevation or past time
emø-am-mi	points to something which is behind an Object at a lower elevation
erø-am-mi	points to something which is behind an Object at the same elevation
hu-am-mi	points to something which is behind an Object and located some distance away form it

The Specifier /-**mi**/ which follows the directionals does not just indicate physical location, it also indicates some other things. Some examples of the use of /-**mi**/ are given below:

-**mi** occuring in a locative adverb:

266) **Héna   em-am-mi   he-tsac.**
　　 road   down.there-non.visible-SPEC   sleep-PRES.3SG.

　　 ÷A road is down there.ø

267) **Ic   méng   ou   ha-ma   ken-dzac.**
　　 man   a   up.there   come-SS   go-PRES.3SG.

　　 ÷A man goes up there.ø

-**mi** occuring in a form functioning pronominally.

268) **Eri-mi-guc   kem-bi.**
　　 over.there-SPEC-ACC   go-F.1dl

　　 ÷I will go with that one(= a man) over there.ø

269) **Ou-mi-néng   kpe-tsac.**
　　 up.there-SPEC-ERG   3SG.OBJ.strike-PRES.3SG.

　　 ÷The one (who lives) up there beat him.ø

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-**mi** in a demonstrative modifying a temporal noun

270) **Nalé** **yo-mi** **kia** **nalé-ya.**
time   this-SPEC   rain   time-3SG.GEN

‑This time is the time of rain.ø

If "**mi**" occurs without a locative prefix it encodes indefinite but specific entities.

271) **Inéng** **mi-a** **me-tsac.**
3SG.ERG   something-3SG.GEN   hold-PRES.3SG.

‑He got something.ø

272) **Mu-ac** **ning** **Yesu.**
something-OBLQ   thinking   Jesus

‑It is something like Jesus.ø

/**i-mi**/ also functions as a topic marker, setting off given topics from the rest of the clause or sentence. Functionally, it contrasts with **méng** ‑one/anotherø which is used to indicate a participant whose identity is new information.

273) **Nalé** **yo-mi** **i-mi** **kia** **nalé-ya.**
time   this-SPEC   that-SPEC   rain   time-3SG.GEN

‑This time, it is a time of the rain.ø

274) **Ic** **méng** **eri-mi** **i-mi**
man   a   over.there-SPEC   that-SPEC

nu-ac **dac-na.**
1SG-OBLQ   elder.brother-1SGGEN

‑A man over there, he is my elder brother.ø

The form **imi** functions as a complementizer in relative clauses.

275) **Ic** **orang** **ha-yec** **i-mi** **eri**
man   yesterday   come-PAST.3SG.   that-SPEC   over.there

ha-ma **ken-dzac.**
come-SS   go-PRES.3SG.

‑The man who came yesterday is going over there.ø

The Specifier "**mi**" is often omitted from the demonstratives, resulting in the directional formatives occurring by themselves. Compare (247) and (248).

276) **Ic**   **i-mi**   **eri-mi**   **nan-dzac.**
man   that-SPEC   over.there-SPEC   stand-PRES.3SG.

=The man is standing over there.ø

277) **Ic**   **i-mi**   **eri**   **nan-dzac.**
man   that-SPEC   over.there   stand-PRES.3SG.

=The man is standing over there.ø

2.3.11.1 CLITICS WHICH CO-OCCUR WITH THE DEMONSTRATIVES

When the Specifier "**mi**" is itself followed by other clitics, the vowel "**i**" changes to "**u**".

278) **Yo-mu-huc-ya-nec**   **momacguc**   **nén-na.**
this-SPEC-like-3SG.GEN-by   one   1SG.OBJ.give-2SG.IMP

=You(sg) give me one from the one like this.ø

279) **Mu-ac**   **ning**   **Yesu.**
one-OBLQ   thinking   Jesus

=It seems like Jesus.ø

Some clitics attach directly to the demonstratives; the Ergative clitic /-**néng**/, the Accompaniment clitic /-**guc**/, the Benefactive clitic /-**ac**/, and the Manner clitic /-**huc**/, but some do not. The possibilities of co-occurrence for various clitics are restricted. See the following chart.

Table 35: **Co-occurrence restriction of pronominal clitics**

		direc.	-dac	-mi/-mu	-ac	-u	-huc	-geng	-guc	-néng	-a/ya	-nec
direc.	1		x	x				x				
-dac	2			x								
-mi/mu	3		x		x		x		x	x	x	
-ac	4					x	x	x			x	x
-guc	4							x				x
-huc	4							x			x	x
-u	5											x
-a	5		x						x	x		
-geng	6							x				x
-nec	7									x		
-néng	11											x

* directionals **i,you**,**ou,kec,eri,emu,emø,erø,hu** (see section 2.3.11.)

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280) **Er-am-mu-ac-nec** **ha-ma ken-na.**
over.there-unvisable-SPEC-OBLQ-ABL   come-SS go-2SG.IMP

=Pass by the way over there.ø

281) **I-mu-ar-u-nec** **hai-wa** **tac-tsac.**
that-SPEC-OBLQ-LOC-ABL   put-1SG.DS   sit-PRES.3SG.

=I put it to be over there near to you.ø

282) **I-mu-huc-geng** **nan-dzac.**
that-SPEC-like-ILL   stand-PRES.3SG.

=He is about there.ø

283) **I-mu-huc-ya-nec** **momacguc** **me-ma**
that-SPEC-like-3SG.GEN-ABL   one   hold-SS

nén-na
1SG.OBJ.give-2SG.IMP

=Give me one of this kind.ø

2.3.11.1.1 THE EMOTIVE CLITIC /-dac/

Most clitics occur after the Specifier /-**mi**/. But the Diminutive /-**dac**/ can occur either preceding it or following it. It modifies the preceding stem and its meaning is roughly that of "right" or "just" in "right there" and "just here".

Table 36: The Diminutive Demonstratives

i-dac-mi
you-dac-mi
ou-dac-mi
eri-dac-mi
emu-dac-mi
emang-dac-mi
erang-dac-mi
kec-dac-mi
huang-dac-mi

284) **I-dac-mi** **tac-tsac.**
that-DIM-SPEC   sit-PRES.3SG.

=It is just there.ø

2.3.11.1.2 CLITICS OCCURING AFTER /-mi/

A. The demonstratives can function as the Subject of a sentence when they are followed by the Ergative clitic /-**néng**/.

285) **You-mu-ac-nec-néng**   **hai-ni**   **ken-dzac.**
      here-SPEC-OBLQ-ABL-ERG   put-1PL.DS   go-PRES.3SG.

=We people from here put it and it went.ø

286) **Ou-mi-néng**   **kpe-tsac.**
      up.there-SPEC-ERG   3SG.OBJ.strike-PRES.3SG.

=The one up there beat him.ø

Table 37: **The Ergative Demonstratives**

i-mi-néng

you-mi-néng

ou-mi-néng

eri-mi-nég

emu-mi-néng

emam-mi-néng

eram-mi-néng

kec-mi-néng

B. Demonstratives can also function as a cooperative Subject, in which case they take the Accompaniment clitic /-**guc**/.

Table 38: **The Accompaniment Demonstratives**

i-mi-guc

you-mi-guc

ou-mi-guc

eri-mi-guc

emu-mi-guc

emam-mi-guc

eram-mi-guc

kec-mi-guc

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287) Eri-mi-guc   keng-bi.
over.there-SPEC-ACC   go-FUT.1dl

≠I will go with a man over there.ø

C. Demonstratives encoding benefactee are governed by the Benefactive clitic /-**ac**/.

Table 39:   The Benefactive Demonstratives

i-mu-ac

you-mu-ac

ou-mu-ac

eri-mu-ac

emu-mu-ac

emam-mu-ac

eram-mu-ac

kec-mu-ac

288) Em-am-mu-ac   me-ma   nén-na.
down-non.visable-SPEC-OBLQ hold-SS   1SG.OBJ.give-2SG.IMP

≠Get the thing down there and give me.ø

D. Demonstratives functioning adverbially take the Manner clitic /-**huc**/.

Table 40:   The Manner Demonstratives

i-mu-huc

yo-mu-huc

ou-mu-huc

eri-mu-huc

emu-mu-huc

emam-mu-huc

eram-mu-huc

kec-mu-huc

289) **I-mu-huc** **dzé-tsua.**
that-SPEC-like say-PRES.1SG

=I said like that.ø

290) **Héna** **ou-mu-huc** **ken-na.**
road up-SPEC-like go-2SG.IMP

=Go by the road up there.ø

Table 41: **The Ablative Demonstratives**

i-mu-ac-nec

you-mu-ac-nec

ou-mu-ac-nec

eri-mu-ac-nec

emu-mi-ac-nec

emam-mu-ac-nec

eram-mu-ac-nec

kec-mu-ac-nec

i-mu-ar-u-nec

you-mu-ar-u-nec

ou-mu-ar-u-nec

eri-mu-ar-u-nec

emu-mu-ar-u-nec

emam-mu-ar-u-nec

eram-mu-ar-u-nec

kec-mu-ar-u-nec

Table 42: **The Locative Demonstratives**

i-mu-ar-u

you-mu-ar-u

ou-mu-ar-u

eri-mu-ar-u

emu-mi-ar-u

emam-mu-ar-u

eram-mu-ar-u

kec-mu-ar-u

291) **i-mu-ar-u** **tac-tsac.**
that-SPEC-OBLQ-LOC sit-PRES.3SG.

=It is there.ø

Table 43: **The Illative Demonstratives**

i-mu-huc-geng
yo-mu-huc-geng
ou-mu-huc-geng
eri-mu-huc-geng
emu-mu-huc-geng
emam-mu-huc-geng
eram-mu-huc-geng
kec-mu-huc-geng

Table 1 The Contracted Forms of I.D.

i-muc-geng
yo-muc-geng
ou-muc-geng
eri-muc-geng
emu-muc-geng
emam-muc-geng
eram-muc-geng
kec-muc-geng
i-mu-ac-nec-néng
you-mu-ac-nec-néng
ou-mu-ac-nec-néng
eri-mu-ac-nec-néng
emu-mi-ac-nec-néng
emam-mu-ac-nec-néng
eram-mu-ac-nec-néng
kec-mu-ac-nec-néng

2.3.12 INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

There are three basic roots from which the Interrogative Pronouns are formed: **méré** =whoø **néma** =whatø and **dimua** =whereø The varous interrogatives are listed below.

292) The Benefactive Interrogatives

mérac/méréaruac =for whomø
némac/némaruac =for whatø
dimuac/dimuaruac =for whereø

293) The Nominative Interrogatives

> **mérénéng** =who(ERG)ø
> **némanéng** =what(ERG)ø

294) The Associative Interrogatives

> **méréguc** =with whomø
> **némaguc** =with whatø

295) The Ablative Interrogatives

> **méréarunec** =from whomø
> **némarunec** =from whatø
> **dimuarunec** =from whereø

296) The Locative Interrogatives

> **méraru** =to whomø
> **némaru** =to whatø
> **dimuaru** =to whereø

297) The Conditional Interrogatives

> **némaiguc** =with whatø
> **dimuhuciguc** =Howø

2.4   DETERMINERS

The Kube form /**i-mi**/ may occur at the end of a relative clause. A sentence preceding /**imi**/ functions as a relative clause, and the verb phrase following /**imi**/ functions as the predicate of the sentence. In such instances, /**imi**/ functions as a complementizer within the relative clause. /**Imi**/ can not occur in both position at the same time. When, however, it occurs following a quantifier in the noun phrase, it functions as a determiner. Other determiners include: /**méng**/ =a,anotherøand the demonstratives.

> **NP → NH (ATT) (NUM) (±imi) (Relative Clause) (±imi)**

298) **Ic   kuneng   éréhéc   i-mi   orang   ha-yoc.**
man   big   two   that-SPEC   yesterday come-PAST.2,3dl

=Those two big men came yesterday.ø

299) **Ic   kuneng   méng   orang   ha-yec   i-mi bec**
man   big   NON.REFER   yesterday come-PAST.3SG.   that-SPEC
already

ken-dzac.
go-PRES.3SG.

=The man who came yesterday has already gone.

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The Determiners may occur in isolation, functioning pronoun phrases.

300) **I-mi   néma?**
that-SPEC   what

=What is that.ø

301) **Méng   nén-na.**
another   1SG.OBJ.give-2SG.IMP

=Give me another one.ø

Some other items occurring with nouns are /**sac/sawa**/ =onlyø /**moctsong**/ =allø /**momacnec**/ =togetherø These always occur after the determiner when they occur together.

302) **Ic   orang   ha-gic   i-mi   sawa   ken-dzu.**
man   yesterday come-PAST.2,3PL   that-SPEC   only   go-PRES.2,3PL

=Only the man who came yesterday went.ø

 * /**sawa**/ is the modifier of the demonstrative pronoun /**imi**/.

2.5 QUANTIFIERS

This is a type of noun modifier expressing quantity in general, or a specific number. It normally occurs in the following frame:

In the noun phrase

+ Noun + adjective _____ + Determiner

It can also occur by itself in the predicate.

303) **Nangbérac-héc-gira   8, ic   méraméng,   embac   haréwéc.**
children-pl-2,3dl.GEN   8 man   five   woman   three

=Their(dl) children are 8, the males are five, and thwe females are three.ø

304) **Sing-u-nec,   sasala.**
night-LOC-ABL   many.people

=Good morning ladies and gentlemen.ø

2.5.1 NON-NUMERALS

Non-numeral quantifiers include /**kileng**/ =many, muchø /**yanda**/ =old, big, muchø /**héniya héniya**/ =variousø /**tosara~tosiya**/ =portion or some of themø /**komodia**/ =a little bitø

305) **ic   embac   sasala**
man   woman   a.lot

=a lot of peopleø

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306) **doku   sasala**
water   a.lot

═a lot of waterø

2.5.2 NUMERALS

The counting system is based on fives (hands and feet). There are only three numeral words which are mono-morphemic. To count numbers less than five the vernacular is mainly used but Tok Pisin is used for counting larger numbers. Examples for the numbers 9 and 19 are given below.

307) **méra   méng   dzéma   néwéc-i-guc   kembong kpahac.**
hand   one   and   over-that-ACC   thumb   SEN.NEG

═one hand and not the thumb on the other side(9)ø

308) **méra   éréhéc   dzéma   hinggacma   héna   méng dzé-ma**
hand   two   and   go.down   leg   one   and

néwéc-iguc   kembong kpahac
over-with.it   thumb   SEN.NEG

═Two hands and go down one leg and not the thumb on the other side(19)ø

309)   Kube Numerals

1	**momac(guc)**	═oneø
2	**éréhéc**	═twoø
3	**haréwéc**	═threeø
4	**kembong kpahac**	═not the thumbø
5	**méra méng**	═one handø
10	**méra éréhéc**	═two handsø
12	**méra éréhéc dzéma hinggacma hénaiguc éréhéc**	
	═two hands and after go down, two at footø	
15	**méra éréhéc dzéma héna méng** ═two hands and one footø	

2.6 POSTPOSITIONAL CLITICS

A clitic is a form which grammatically resembles a word, but which cannot stand on its own as an independent phonological word. All of the postpositional clitics introduced here occur with more than one class of word. The labels given below for these clitics do not cover all their various functions.

-ngé(néng)	Ergative
-**ac**	Benefactive
-**iguc/guc**	Accompaniment
-**u,-iguc,-geng**	Time-Location
-**nec**	Ablative
-dzé	Purpose
-**me**	Alternative Questioner
-**ta**	Elliptical Questioner
-**bec**	Temporal Consecutive
-**gezang**	Probability
-**dac**	Diminutive
-**huc**	Similarity

2.6.1 ERGATIVE POSTPOSITIONAL CLITIC /-néng/ (see section 1.2.)

The form /-ngé/ has four variants: -ngéng, -néng, -ngé and -ng. These forms are all dialectal variants except that the last one is always found fused with the Ergative pronouns and Genitive pronouns. The form -**ngé** is the most widely used one. There are four different functions of the Ergative Postpositional Clitic:

- ✓ It indicates the Subject of transitive and intransitive clauses. It is especially used to disambiguate 3rd person Subjects and Objects in transitive clauses.

- ✓ It indicates Instruments.

- ✓ It is used as a conjunction to join either sentences or nouns

- ✓ In conjunction with the ablative -nec, it indicates the source material of some products.

In the following story the Subjects of a number of transitive clauses are marked by the Ergative postpositional clitic /-**ngé**/. Note that /geric/ ‡fireø is marked with /-**ngé**/ even though it is inanimate.

310) **Héméri-ngé** **"ni** **usu"** **dzé-ma** **dzikic-gira**
bat-ERG 1SG.ABS leaf say-SS crawfish-2,3GEN

i-wac-mur-u **hai-yec.** **Héméri-ngé** **dzikic**
3SG-OBLQ-that-SPEC-LOC put-PAST.3SG. bat-ERG crawfish

oso-yec. **Oso-yu** **hésa** **hor-oc.**
wrap-PAST.3SG. wrap-3SG.DS vine find-PAST.2,3dl

Hoc-ma **gbérawi-ngé** **"ni** **hésa"** **dzé-yec.** **dzé-yu**
find-SS eel-ERG 1SG.ABS vine say-PAST.3SG. say-3SG.DS

gbérawi-ngé **héméri** **pipi-mi-yec.** **Wang-u**
eel-ERG bat tie-3SG.OBJ.give-PAST.3SG. do-3SG.DS

kem-bi-dzé **kec-ma** **osi-ma** **tending-gé-ma** **geric**
go-FUT.1dl-PUR be-SS wrap-SS struggle-VZR-SS fire

kpaha-i-guc **eng-oc.** **Eng-ic** **geric-ngé**
on-that-ACC go.up-PAST.2,3dl go.up-2,3dl.DS fire-ERG

oro-yu **humu-yoc.**
2,3DL.OBJ.cook die-PAST.2,3dl

‡The bat(ERG) put the crawfish to his side saying "I am a leaf". The bat(ERG) wrapped the crawfish. Doing so they(dl) found a vine. Finding it, the eel(ERG) said "I am a vine". Saying that, the eel(ERG) tied the bat. Doing so, trying to go, wrapping and struggling, they(dl) went on a fire. When they(dl) went on it, the fire ERG) cooked them(dl), they(dl) died.ø

In the following examples the Subjects of an intransitive clause and a stative sentence are marked with /-**ngé**/. The same form is used as a conjunctive device to join the two sentences.

311) **I-ngé** **mi-a** **siar-ec.**
3SG-ERG SPEC-3SG.POSS cry-PAST3SG.

=The very he cried.ø

312) **DZe-ma tar-u** **hém-ma** **Dzéng** **mingina ic**
burn-SS sit-3SG.DS 3SG.OBJ.see-SS Dzéng owner man

he-yec **i-mu-ar-u** **tar-ec.**
sleep-PAST.3SG. that-SPEC-OBLQ-LOC sit-PAST.3SG.

Kemuru **mingina-ngé dung** **néwéc** **tar-ec.**
Kemuru owner-ERG sleeping.place the.other.side sit-PAST.3SG.

=Looking at it burning, the owner of Dzéng sat where the man slept. The owner(ERG) of Kemuru sat on the other side of the sleeping place.ø

313) **Méra-ya-ngé** **kuneng dzézé-ngé** **héna-ya**
hand-3SG.GEN-ERG big a.little-CONJ leg-3SG.GEN

i-mi **génggéng-a**
that-SPEC middle-3SG.GEN

=Its hand-front.leg(ERG) a little big and leg is middle size.ø

In the following story the inanimate Subject /**dzakong**/ =spearø is marked with the Ergative clitic. The same form is used as a conjunctive device to join the two sentences. Note that the verbal suffix does not agree with the instrument in the person and number of the participants. The nominal subject is omitted in this sentence.

314) **Méng dzakong-ngé wiric-gic** **i-mi**
One spear-ERG 3SG.OBJ.shoot-PAST.2,3PL that-SPEC

hia-ngé **méng** **kua-ya** **mudzuc** **mudzuc**
good-ERG another mouth-3SG.GEN together together

kpe-gic **i-mi** **wagic-ma** **hafi-ama**
3SG.OBJ.beat-PAST2,3PL that-SPEC takeSS sickness-house

yanda-i-guc **keng-gic** **heric-ma** **gboto-gic**
big-that-ACC go-PAST.2,3PL 3SG.OBJ.cut-SS sew-PAST.2,3PL

hia-ru-yec.
good-VZR-PAST.3SG.

=The one who was shot by a spear(ERG) became good(ERG), the other one who had his two lips struck together, was carried by the people to a big hospital and they cut and sewed it, and it became good.ø

The Ergative clitic /-**ngé**/ can also occur following a fronted clause.

315) **Dzé-tsac-néng** **inéng** **orang** **gu-ac**
say-PRES.3SG-CONJ 3SG.ERG tomorrow 2SG-OBLQ
s
ha-mac.
come-FUT.3SG.

=He said and he(ERG) will come tomorrow for you.ø

/-**ngé**/ (-**éng**,-**ngéng**,-**néng**) is also a component of the Ergative Pronouns. For paradigms see Table 18 in section 2.3. This form is also used as a conjunction in the cooperative noun phrase.

316) **Yohane-ngé** **Yakobo** **Yesu-ar-u** **kem-ma** **ker-oc.**
John-CONJ James Yesu-OBLQ-LOC go-SS stay-PAST.2,3dl

=John and James went to Jesus and stayed (with him).ø

In conjunction with the ablative clitic /-**nec**/, /-**ngé**/ is used to indicate the source material from which something was made.

317) **Yanda-héc-nina-ngé** **hoc-néng-nec** **naka i-mi**
ancestor-pl-1PL.GEN-ERG stone-ERG -ABL axe that-SPEC

me-yacgé-ang-gic.
work-made-HAB-PAST.2,3PL

=Our ancestors used to make the axes out of stone.ø

The same form /-**néng-nec**/ occurs on the predicate in the following example.

318) **Méré-néng** **ic** **ikoc?** **ic** **i-mi-néng-nec.**
who-ERG man liar man that-SPEC-ERG -ABL

=Who is a liar man? He is that very man.ø

2.6.2 BENEFACTIVE POSTPOSITIONAL CLITIC /-ac/

This clitic functions to express the notions =on behalf ofø or =for the benefit ofø The Benefactive clitic /-**ac**/ is used in formation of the Benefactive Pronouns, for example /**nuac**/ =myø is composed of the nominative pronoun /**ni**/ =Iø and the Benefactive Postpositional Clitic /-**ac**/ =forø

319) **Gu-ac** **ha-tsua.**
you-OBLQ come-1SG.NON.PAST

=I came for you.ø

320) **Humu-ac**   **séc**   **kpahac.**
die-OBLQ   enough   SEN.NEG

=Not enough to die.ø

321) **Yaka**   **ning-ac**   **humu-tsua.**
sweet.potato   thinking-OBLQ   die-PRES.1SG

=I am dying for food/ I am hungry.ø

Two Benefactive elements occur in the following example. One is an inseparably fused form and the other is the Postpositional Clitic. There doesnøt appear to be much differences in meaning between the Benefactive Pronoun and the Benefactive Pronoun which has the Postpositional Clitic. In this case the Clitic has the function of emphasis probably.

322) **I-mi**   **nu-ar-ac**   **tac-tsac.**
that-SPEC   1SG-OBLQ-OBLQ   is-PRES.3SG.

=It is for my sake.ø

323) **Nakpi**   **yomi** **gu-ac**   **ménda**   **gén-dzua,**
cloth   this   2SG-OBLQ   ADJ.NEG   2SG.OBJ.give-PRES.1SG

i-mi   **nena-ar-ac**   **eng**   **héi-na**
that-SPEC   1SGGEN-OBLQ-OBLQ   without.purpose   wear-2SG.DS

ken-dzi. **Eri**   **kem-ma-guc** **méng-guc**   **hetecgé-ma**
go-1dlDS   there   go-SS-ACC   one-ACC   get.rid.of-SS

nén-na.
1SG.OBJ.give-2SG.IMP

=I donøt give you the cloth, that is for my own just put it and let us(dl) go. When we arrive there, take it off and give it to me again.ø

A. The Benefactive, occurring within the noun phrase expresses a relationship of ownership.

324) **I-mi**   **Kedzo-ac**   **ama.**
that-SPEC   Kedzo-OBLQ   house

=That is the house for Kedzo.ø

325) **Kiwi**   **yomi** **méré-ac(mérac)?**
book   this   who-OBLQ

=Whose book is this?ø

B. The Benefactive, occurring on a realis verb, expresses purpose, possibility, or approval.

326) **Manggoc-gira bafigé-yoc-ac   dokuyang   késa-yoc.**
father-2,3dl.GEN help-PAST.2,3dl-OBLQ fish   catch-PAST.2,3dl

=They(dl) fished to help their(dl) father.ø

327) **(Héna i-mi)   hia   kem-bing-ac?**
road that-SPEC well   go-FUT.1PL-OBLQ

Hia   kem-bing-a-w-ac
well   go-FUT.1PL-3SG.GEN-VI-OBLQ

=Is the road (good enough) for us to go well? (It is good enough) for us to well.ø

328) **Asa   de-guc-dac-mi   you-mi   nan-dzac-ac.**
Asa   now-ACC-just-SPEC   this-SPEC   stand-3SG.NON.PAST-OBLQ

=Asa was here just now (I approve of this.).ø

C. The Benefactive, linking two clauses which have different tenses, encoding imperfective aspect.

329) **Ker-ec-ac   kec-tsac.**
stay-PAST3SG-OBLQ   stay-PRES.3SG.

=He has been alive (he was and still he is).ø

330) **Ha-tsac-ac   ha-mac.**
come-PRES.3SG-OBLQ come-FUT.3SG.

=He is coming (He comes and will come).ø

D. When the Benefactive verb occurs with irrealis verb, it indicates concern of the speaker that an undesirable event might take place.

331) **Kuru   gocmi-a   mésém-bang-ac.**
chicken egg-3SG.GEN   break-IRR.2SG-OBLQ

=You might break the the chicken egg.ø

2.6.3 ACCOMPANIMENT /-guc/-iguc/

Noun phrases governed by the Accompaniment clitic /-**guc**/ =withø encode a wide variety of semantic roles: accompaniment, goal, location, conveyance, time, possessed. When the clitic /-**guc**/ encode accompaniment, it is the person and number of the combined set of participants that is indexed on the verb.

332) **Ic   méng-guc   ha-tsi.**
man   one-ACC   come-PRES.1dl

=I came with a man.ø

333) **Ic   méng i-guc   ha-tsi.**
man   one   3SG-ACC   come-PRES.1dl

₌I came with a certain man.ø

334) **Kedzo   Asa-guc   Pindiu   ken-dzaoc.**
Kedzo   Asa-ACC   Pindiu   go-PRES.2,3dl

₌Kedzo went (to) Pindiu with Asa.ø

335) **Orang   Asa   Atiu-guc   irir-i.**
yesterday Asa   Atiu-ACC   2/;3dOBJl.see-PAST.1SG

₌I saw two of them, Asa with Atiu.ø

336) **Asa-guc   kem-bi.**
Asa-ACC   go-FUT.1dl

₌With Asa we(dl) will go.ø

The clitic /-**guc**/ is also added to temporal clauses and expressions.

337) **Orang-guc   kem-mang.**
tomorrow-ACC   go-FUT.1SG

₌I will go tomorrow.ø

338) **De-guc   ha-na.**
now-ACC   come-2SG.IMP

₌You come now.ø

339) **Orang-guc   ha-na.**
tomorrow-ACC   come-2SG.IMP

₌You come tomorrow.ø

340) **Méng-guc   ha-na.**
one-ACC   come-2SG.IMP

₌You come again.ø

341) **Ic   i-mi   ha-yu-guc   ni   ha-tsua.**
man   that-SPEC come-3SG.DS-ACC   1SG.ABS   come-PRES.1SG

₌I came when the man came.ø

When the accompaniment clitic is added to a medial verb it indicates compleated aspect.

342) **Kem-ma-guc   ha-na.**
go-SS-ACC   come-2SG.IMP

₌You go and then come.ø

343) Ni   bec   me-dac-wa-guc
1SG.ABS   promptly   work-COMPL-1SG.DS-ACC

ic   i-mi   ha-yec.
man   that-SPEC   come-PAST.3SG.

=When I had finished all of the work, the man came.ø

/-**guc**/ and /-**iguc**/ may encode goals with inanimate nouns but not animate or proper ones.

344) Doku-iguc   kem-mang.
water-LOC   go-FUT.1SG

=I am going to the water.ø

345) Doku-guc   kem-mang.
water-ACC   go-FUT.1SG

=I am going to the water.ø

346) Pindiu   kem-mang.
Pindiu   go-FUT.1SG

=I am going to Pindiu.ø

347) Wagezaring   kem-mang.
Wagezaring   go-FUT.1SG

=I am going to Wagezaring.ø

348) Nu-ar-u   ha-tsac.
1SG-OBLQ-LOC   come-PRES.3SG.

=He came to me.ø

Although to encode locations these may be attached to pronouns, proper nouns as well as inanimate nouns.

349) Dzikic   gbérawi   doku-guc(i-guc)   he-tsu.
crawfish   eel   water-ACC(that-ACC)   sleep-PRES.2,3PL

=The crawfish and eel are in the water.ø

350) Ic   dzung-guc(i-guc)   nei   yang   he-tsu.
tree   bush-ACC(that-ACC)   bird   animal   sleep-PRES.2,3PL

=There are birds and animals in the bush of tree.ø

351) Wagezaring-guc(i-guc)   kerosing   tac-tsac.
Wagezaring-ACC(that-)ASS   kerosene   sit-PRES.3SG.

=At Wagezaring there is kerosene.ø

352) Orang   aria   yanda   Pindiu-guc(i-guc)   hicngi-yec.
yesterday game   big   Pindiu-ACC(that-ACC)   happen-PAST.3SG.

‗There was a big game in Pindiu yesterday.‖

353) Kewu-néng   nengang-guc   kec-tsac.
Lord-ERG   1PL.INCL-ACC   is-PRES.3SG.

‗The Lord is with us all.‖

354) Nini-guc   kec-tsac.
1PL.ABS.EXCL-ACC   is-PRES.3SG.

‗He is with us(EXCL).‖

This clitic is also added to noun phrases encoding a means of conveyance.

355) Nei-i-guc   ha-tsua.
airplane-that-ACC   come-PRES.1SG

‗I came by airplane.‖

The associative clitic does not attach directly to the names of week days, months or years. Instead, it is added following the 3rd person Pronoun /**i**/ ‗that‖

356) Sonda-i-guc   angan-ni.
Sunday-that-ACC   see.each.other-INDUC

‗Let us get together on the Sunday.‖

/-guc/ can also be used to express notions of manner (see section 2.8.1.) or to assert possession.

357) Ic   i-mi   geric   bélang-a-guc.
man   that-SPEC   fire   flame-3SG.GEN-ACC

‗That man is a man of hot temper.‖

358) Ni   beric   yanda-na-guc.
1SG.ABS   pig   big-1SG.GEN-ACC

‗I have a big pig.‖

359) Asa   geric-ya-guc.
Asa   fire.wood-3SG.GEN-ACC

‗Asa has fire wood.‖

360) Nenggoc-na   i-mi   ama   kperi-a-i-guc.
mother-1SG.GEN   that-SPEC   house   inside-3SG.GEN-that-ACC

‗My mother is in the house.‖

361) Ic   i-mi   hafi-ya-guc.
man   that-SPEC   sickness-3SG.GEN-ACC

=The man is sickness.ø

/-**iguc**/ also occurs in conditional constructions. (see section 2.9.)

362) kia   ha-mac-i-guc   ménda   kem-mang.
rain   come-FUT3SG-that-ACC   ADJ.NEG   go-FUT.1SG

=If the rain comes, I will not go.ø

2.6.4 TIME-LOCATION POSTPOSITIONAL CLITIC /-u/

The Time-Location clitic has the form /-**u**/ when it attached to common, inanimate nouns. Following animate nouns, demonstratives, and Pronouns, it has an alternative form /**ar-u**/ which has the benefactive clitic as a connector(see the rule of morphophonemic change in the Introduction). Benefactive Pronouns may take either form. All the nouns which are inflected with Genitive Suffixes may take this clitic following the suffix. For the Genitive or Benefactive Pronouns there is another Locative Clitic-muru.

363) Nalé   dimu-ar-u   hicngi-yec.
time   where-OBLQ-LOC   appear-PAST.3SG.

=When was he born?ø

364) Hafi   ama-u   he-tsac.
sickness   house-LOC   sleepNON.PAST.3SG.

=He is at the clinic.ø(He is going to the clinic.)

365) Jung-u   hai-tsua.
bush-LOC   put-PRES.1SG

=I put it in the bush.ø

366) Di-mu-ar-u   kem-bésémang?
where-SPEC-OBLQ-LOC   go-FUT.2SG

=Where are you going?ø

367) Nengang-ar-u   beric   sasala   nan-tsu.
1PL.INCL.ERG -OBLQ-LOC   pig   many   stand-PRES.2,3PL

=There are a lot of pigs for us.ø

368) Nengam-mur-u   sac   masi   sasala   tac-tsac.
1PLINCL.ERG -SPEC-LOC   blood   drop   a.lot   sit-PRES.3SG.

=There are lots of medicine for us.ø

369) **Ic   i-mi   nuar-u   kpéké-tac-ma kec-tsac.**
man   that-SPEC   my-LOC   stick-sit-SS   is-PRES.3SG.

=The man is hanging around me.ø

370) **Naka i-mi   hosuc-n-u   he-tsac.**
axe   that-SPEC   near-1SG-LOC   sleep-PRES.3SG.

=The axe is near me.ø

371) **Ic   i-mi   ama-n-u   kem-mang.**
man   that-SPEC   house-1SG-LOC go-FUT.1SG

=The man is going to my house.ø

372) **Képésic i-mi   beric-ar-u   tac-tsac.**
sin   that-SPEC   pig-OBLQ-LOC   sit-PRES.3SG.

=The guilt is on(born by) the pig.ø

2.6.5 TIME-LOCATION POSTPOSITIONAL CLITIC /-geng/genggeng/

The Illative clitic /-**geng**/ and /-**genggeng**/ expresses the meaning of =motion intoø or =direction towardsø a place. This clitic only attaches directly to non-personal proper nouns, pronouns, and locative words. For other classes of items, it must be preceded by other clitics.

373) **Hia-na   yo-mi   on-ac-geng-geng   he-tsac.**
good-1SG.GEN   this-SPEC   2,3PL-OBLQ-ILL-ILL   sleep-PRES.3SG.

=My goodness is with you.ø

374) **Hia-na   yo-mi   on-ac-geng-geng   ha-tsac.**
good-1SG.GEN   this-SPEC   2,3PL-OBLQ-ILL-ILL   come-PRES.3SG.

=My goodness comes to you.ø

375) **Ou-geng   tac-tsac.**
up-ILL   sit-PRES.3SG.

=It is up there.ø

376) **Nu-ac-geng   tac-tsac.**
my-OBLQ-ILL   sit-PRES.3SG.

=It is to me.ø

377) **Nu-ar-u-geng   ha-tsac.**
1SG-OBLQ-ILL   come-PRES.3SG.

=It came to me.ø

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378) **Nengang-geng** **ha-tsac.**
1PL.INCL.ERG -ILL come-PRES.3SG.

=He comes to us all.ø

379) **Nengang-ar-u-geng** **tac-tsac.**
1PL.INCL.ERG -OBLQ-LOC-ILL sit-PRES.3SG.

=He is toward us.ø

380) **Pindiu-geng** **kem-mang.**
Pindiu-ILL go-FUT.1SG

=He goes toward Pindiu.ø

With common inanimate nouns, /-**iguc**/ is interposed before /-**geng**/. With animate noun and personal proper nouns /-**aru**/ is interposed.

381) **Doku-i-guc-geng** **he-tsac.**
water-that-ACC-ILL sleep-PRES.3SG.

=It is in the water.ø

382) **Jung-i-guc-geng** **tac-tsac.**
bush-that-ACC-ILL sit-PRES.3SG.

=It is in the bush.ø

383) **Tawa-ar-u-geng** **ken-tsac.**
Tawa-OBLQ-LOC-ILL go-PRES.3SG.

=He goes toward Tawa.ø

384) **Beric-ar-u-geng** **ken-tsac.**
pig-OBLQ-LOC-ILL go-PRES.3SG.

=It goes toward a pig.ø

With demonstrative pronouns the Benefactive clitic /-**ac**/ =forø or the Manner clitic /-**huc**/ =likeøis interposed before /-**geng**/.

385) **Di-mu-ac-geng** **kem-bésémang?**
where-SPEC-OBLQ-ILL go-FUT.2SG

=Where are you going to?ø

386) **Di-mu-huc-geng** **kem-bésémang?**
where-SPEC-like-ILL go-FUT.2SG

=Where are you going to?

2.6.6 ABLATIVE POSTPOSITIONAL CLITIC /-nec/

The Ablative postposition-nec ‑fromø is used in the expression of a range of locative meanings including: source ‑fromø and path ‑by, alongø With the Ergative /-néng/, /-nec/ indicates the source of material of which something is made. The form is directly attached to impersonal proper nouns and location words. But inanimate nouns require the Time-Location postposition /-iguc/ to occur before it.

387) **Pindiu-nec   ha-tsua.**
Pindiu-ABL   come-PRES.1SG

‑I came from Pindiu.ø

388) **Héna ou   wai-ma   emu-nec   ha-tsua.**
road   up   leave-SS   down-ABL   come-PRES.1SG

‑Do not go by the road up there but rather by the road down there.ø

389) **Di-mu-ac-nec   ha-tsang?**
where-SPEC-OBLQ-ABL   come-PRES.2SG

‑Where are you coming from?ø

390) **Kiwi yomi gu-ar-u-nec   ha-yu,**
letter   this   2SG-OBLQ-LOC-ABL   come-3SG.DS

bec   olon-tsua.
promptly   read-PRES.1SG

‑This letter came from you and I promptly read it.ø

391) **Ama-g-u-nec   ha-tsang?**
house-2SG-LOC-ABL   come-PRES.2SG

‑Are you coming from your house.ø

392) **Ama-ga-iguc-nec   ha-tsang?**
house-2SGGEN Tl-ABL   come-PRES.2SG

‑Are you coming from your house.ø

393) **Ai   yanda-iguc-nec ha-tsua.**
garden   big-LOC-ABL   come-PRES.1SG

‑I am coming from a hard work.ø

394) **Doku-iguc-nec   ha-tsua.**
water-LOC-ABL   come-PRES.1SG

‑I am coming from the water.ø

395) **Yuanggeng-nec** **héni-ma** **Pindiu-ac-geng-nec** **ha-tsua.**
Yuanggeng-ABL   start-SS   Pindiu-OBLQ-ILL-ABL   come-PRES.1SG

=I started from Yuanggeng and came by way of Pindiu.ø

396) **Di-mu-huc-geng-nec** **ha-tsang?**
where-SPEC-SIM-ILL-ABL   come-PRES.2SG

=Where are you coming from?ø

397) **Mér-ac-mur-u-geng-nec** **ha-tsang?**
who-OBLQ-SPEC-LOC-ILL-ABL   come-PRES.2SG

=Whom are you coming from?ø

398) **Mér-ac-mur-u-nec** **ha-tsang?**
who-OBLQ-SPEC-LOC-ABL   come-PRES.2SG

=Whom are you coming from?ø

399) **Ou-geng-nec** **ha-tsua.**
up-ILL-ABL   come-PRES.1SG

=I come from up there.ø

400) **Di-mu-ac-geng-nec** **ha-tsang?**
where-SPEC-OBLQ-ILL-ABL   come-PRES.2SG

=Where are you coming from?ø

401) **Doku-iguc-geng-nec** **ha-tsac.**
water-LOC-ILL-ABL   come-PRES.3SG.

=He comes from the water.ø

402) **Mosoc** **i-mi** **Yesu-ar-u-geng-nec** **ha-tsac.**
blessing   that-SPEC   Jesus-OBLQ-LOC-ILL-ABL   come-PRES.3SG.

=The blessing comes from Jesus.ø

403) **Yesu-ar-u-nec** **ha-tsac.**
Jesus-OBLQ-LOC-ABL   come-PRES.3SG.

=It comes from Jesus.ø

404) **On-ar-u-geng-nec** **ha-tsac.**
2,3PL-OBLQ-LOC-ILL-ABL   come-PRES.3SG.

=It came from them.ø

405) **On-ar-u-nec** **ha-tsac.**
2,3PL-OBLQ-LOC-ABL   come-PRES.3SG.

=It came from them.ø

406) **Ai**   **di-mu-(hu)c-geng-nec**   **héni-ma**   **me-bésémang?**
      garden   where-SPEC-like-ILL-ABL   start-SS   work-FUT.2SG

    ─From where are you going to start to work on the garden?─

407) **Di-mu-ac-nec**   **ha-tsang?**
      where-SPEC-OBLQ-ABL   come-PRES.2SG

    ─Where are you coming from?─

In addition to the Ablative function in combination with the Locative Clitics this clitic has some other functions. If it occurs with the irrealis it indicates counterfactual referring to a totally hypothetical situation.

408) **I**   **ménda**   **kec-wac-nec**   **iwawai**   **he-tsac**
      3SG.ABS ADJ.NEG exist-IRR.3SG-ABL   thing   sleep-3SG.S.NON.PAST

      i-mi   **ménda**   **hicngi-wac-nec.**
      that-SPEC   ADJ.NEG come.into.being-IRR.3SG-ABL

    ─If he didn─t exist, all things which exist would not have come into being.─

If it occurs with the realis it indicates an event is still going on.

409) **Ic**   **i-mi**   **kec-tsac-nec.**
      man   that-SPEC   be-PRES.3SG-ABL

    ─He is still alive.─

The ablative is also used to express manner. (for further details see section 2.8.1.)

410) **Usung-nec**   **ken-tsac.**
      strength-ABL   go-PRES.3SG.

    ─He goes enthusiastically.─

411) **Béndzéng-nec**   **ha-tsua.**
      slowness-ABL   come-PRES.1SG

    ─I came slowly.─

412) **Momac-nec**   **ha-tsu.**
      one-ABL   come-PRES.2,3PL

    ─They came together.─

In conjunction with the Ergative /-**néng**/, the ablative is used to express the source material from which something is made.

413) **Yanda   héc-nina-ngé   hoc-néng-nec**
ancestor   pl-1PL.GEN-ERG   stone-ERG -ABL

naka   miyacgé-ang-ec.
axe   make-HAB-PAST.3SG.

=Our ancestors used to make axes out of stone.ø

With various types of pronouns, the ablative indicates that the Subject is the sole actor.

414) **I   wai-yu   ne-ng-nec   ne-dac-tsua.**
3SG.ABS leave-3SG.DS   1SG-ERG -ABL   eat-COMPL-PRES.1SG

=He left so I ate it all.ø

415) **Ai   sasala   he-tsac   i-mi**
work   many   sleep-PRES.3SG.   that-SPEC

nena-nec   wam-mang.
1SGGEN-ABL   do-FUT.1SG

=a lot of work, I-by-myself will do it.ø

416) **Ic   i-mi   médzi-a   ti-yu tar-u**
man   that-SPEC   dislike-3SG.GEN   3SG.fill-3SG.DS sit-3SG.DS

nena-oc-nec   moctsong   héi-tsua.
1SGGEN-EMPH-ABL   all   3SG.OBJ.cut-PRES.1SG

=The man sat being filled with dislike so I cut it all by myself.ø

417) **Neka-wu-nec   kem-bi.**
1dl-ACC-ABL   go-FUT.1dl

=We(dl)-together-by will go.ø

It is used to indicate a special relationship of friendship in the following idiomatic example.

418) **Niri   sa-nec.**
1dl.ABS.EXCL   banana-ABL

=We(dl) are from (a twin) banana.(Special relation on the sware of eating a twin banana together)ø

2.6.7 CO-OCCURENCE RESTRICTIONS OF THE POSTPOSITIONAL CLITICS

Table 44: **CONSTRAINTS OF POSTPOSITIONAL CLITICS**

	-u	-iguc	-geng	-nec
-u		-	-u-geng	-u-nec
-iguc	-	-	-iguc-geng	-iguc-nec
-geng	-	-	-geng-geng	-geng-nec
-nec	-	-	-	-

Table 45: **CONSTRAINTS OF POSTPOSITIONAL CLITICS**

	-u	-iguc	-guc	-geng	-nec
dzung ‡bush∅	+	+	+	-	-
beric ‡pig∅	-	-	x	-	-
nengang ‡our∅	-	-	x	+	-
i-mi ‡that-SPEC∅	-	-	-	-	-
ou ‡above∅	-	-	-	+	+
Yesu ‡Jesus∅	-	-	x	-	-
Lei ‡Lae∅	-	x	x	+	+
ac ‡for∅	+	-	-	+	+
-na ‡my∅	+	+	+	-	-
-huc ‡like∅	+	x	-	+	-

* note : x means that it is used as non-directional locative clitic only.

2.6.8 PURPOSE POSTPOSITIONAL CLITIC /-dzé/

The morpheme /**dzé**/(from the verb /**dzé**/ ‡to say) expresses intention. The verb stem preceding this morpheme is normally inflected with the 1st person future tense verbal suffix. The sentence which precedes this morpheme resemble a kind of speech complement expressing the inner thought of the Subject of the following clause.

419) Gém-mang-dzé   ha-tsua.
see.you-FUT.1SG-say   come-PRES.1SG

‡I came to see you.∅

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420) **Gém-mang**   **dzé-ma**   **ha-tsua.**
see.you-FUT.1SG   say-SS come-PRES.1SG

‗I came saying I will see you.‖

421) **Gém-bi-dzé**   **ha-tsi.**
see.you-FUT.1dl-say come-PRES.1dl

‗We(dl) came to see you(sg).‖

422) **Gém-bi**   **dzé-ma**   **ha-tsi.**
see.you-1dlFUT   say-SS   come-PRES.1dl

‗We(dl) came saying we(dl) will see you(sg).‖

423) **Hém-bing-dzé**   **ha-tsu?**
3SG.OBJ.see-FUT.1PL-say   come-PRES.2,3PL

‗Have you(pl) come to see him?‖

424) **Hém-bing**   **dzé-ma**   **ha-tsu?**
3SG.OBJ.see-FUT.1PL   say-SS   come-PRES.2,3PL

‗Have you(pl) come saying we will see him?‖

The clitic /**dzé**/ is phonologically adjoined to the complement clause with a corresponding loss of the homo-personal suffix. As such, it has been a grammaticalized into a complementizer encoding modality marker.

425) **Nei éréhéc**   **em-mang-dzé**   **wan-dzaoc.**
air.plane two   go.up-FUT.1SG-INT   do-PRES.2,3dl

‗Two air planes are to go up.‖

426) **Hém-mang-dzé**   **ha-tsing.**
see.him-FUT.1SG-INT   come-PRES.1PL

‗We came to see him.‖

2.6.9 ALTERNATIVE QUESTION POSTPOSITIONAL CLITIC /-me/

/-**me**/ occurs in Yes-No questions. The whole preceding sentence is included in its scope.

427) **Ha-tsam-me?**
come-2SG-or

‗Are you there?‖

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As a free form, /**me**/ functions as a conjunction indicating ‑orø

428) **Ha-tsac**   **me**   **kpahac?**
come-PRES.3SG.   or   not

‑Did he come or not?ø

2.6.10 ELLIPTICAL QUESTION POSTPOSITIONAL CLITIC /-ta/

This form occurs in some information questions. Instead of using a question word, a sentence ending with this clitic is used. The hearer is expected to complete the sentence, filling in the answer. Notice in the following example that there is no sentence final verb.

429) **Kem-ma-ta?**
go-SS-then

‑Go and then what?ø

2.6.11 DIMINUTIVE POSTPOSITIONAL CLITIC /-dac/

This clitic is used to express the meaning of ‑littleø treat lightly, and urge a hearer who is not willing to obey.

430) **dzuria-dac**   **komocdia**
  flower-DIM   small

  ‑a small little flowerø

431) **Ic-dac**   **i-mi eri**   **ha-tsac.**
man-DIM   3SG-SPEC there   come-PRES.3SG.

  ‑That mean man is coming there.ø

432) **Ha-na**   **dac.**
come-2SG.IMP   DIM

‑Just come here.ø

2.6.12 MANNER POSTPOSITIONAL CLITIC /-huc/

This clitic only occurs following the Specifier, /-**mu**/ with the meaning of ‑likeø

433) **I-mu-huc**   **dzé-yec.**
that-SPEC-like   say-PAST.3SG.

‑He said like that.ø

434) **Yo-mu-huc-ya-nec**   **méng**   **nén-na.**
this-SPEC-like-3SG.GEN-ABL   one   1SG.OBJ.give-2SG.IMP

‑Give me one of this kind of thing.ø

2.7 ADVERBIALS

Adverbial is used in the grammatical classification of words to refer to a heterogeneous group of items whose most frequent function is to specify the mode of action of the verb.

2.7.1 MANNER ADVERBIALS

Manner adverbs indicate the way in which an action is performed. The Manner slot can be filled by noun phrases, certain verb forms or adverbs.

435) **Asa   i-mu-ar-u   hatac sasala   keng-ec.**
Asa   that-SPEC-OBLQ-LOC   time   many   go-3SG.P

=Asa went here many times.ø

The meaning may be intensified by reduplicating the adverb or by adding the intensifier /-**dac**/.

436) **Foc foc   ha-na.**
quick quick   come-2SG.IMP

=Come very quickly.ø

437) **Foc-dac   ha-na.**
quick-INTS   come-2SG.IMP

=Come hurriedly.ø

438) **Béndzéng   béndzéng   ken-na.**
slowly   slowly   go-2SG.IMP

=Go carefully.ø

The Ablative postposition /-**nec**/ and accompaniment postposition /-**guc**/ are both used to construct manner adverbials.

439) **Gbaseng nagu foc-nec   héi-yec.**
Gbaseng   door   fast-ABL   shut-PAST.3SG.

=Gbaseng closed the door with speed.ø

440) **Hélac-nec   dzé-tsang.**
content-ABL   say-PRES.2SG

=You say with truth.ø

441) **Seli-a-nec   késa-na.**
strong-3SG.GEN-ABL   hold.it-2SG.IMP

=Hold it with strength.ø

442) **Usung-nec** **ken-na.**
strength-ABL go-2SG.IMP

‗Go with strength.ʹ

443) **Kuh-a-guc** **ha-tsac.**
power-3SG.GEN-ACC come-PRES.3SG.

‗He comes with haste.ʹ

444) **Sigic** **nene** **geriw-a-guc** **o-tsac.**
Sigic food fire-3SG.GEN-ACC cook.it-PRES.3SG.

‗Sigic cooked the food hurriedly.ʹ

445) **Ai kpac-guc** **me-tsang.**
work name-ACC to.work-PRES.2SG

‗You work well.ʹ

Nouns frequently occurring in postpositional phrases expressing manner include: /**usung**/ ‗strengthʹ, /**béndzéng**/ ‗easyʹ, /**kuc**/ ‗powerʹ, /**selia**/ ‗strongʹ, /**hélac**/ ‗truthʹ, /**kpac**/ ‗nameʹ, /**geric**/ ‗fireʹ.

2.7.2 TEMPORAL ADVERBIALS

General times (e.g. past, present, future) are expressed by verb inflection. More specific times are expressed by temporal words or phrases wit in the sentence.

446) **Ni** **orang** **ama-n-u** **ha-yi.**
1SG.ABS yesterday house-1SG.GEN-LOC come-PAST.1SG

‗I came home yesterday.ʹ

447) **Asa** **orang-guc** **kic** **hihi** **wam-mac.**
Asa tomorrow-ACC eye opening do-FUT.3SG.

‗Tomorrow Asa will be waiting.ʹ

The time concept expressed by Kube temporal adverbs is symmetrical. They indicate only relative temporal distance from the moment of speech.

Table 51 : Symmetrical System of Temporals

past	The day before	yesterday	today	tomorrow	The day after	future
	yesterday				yesterda	
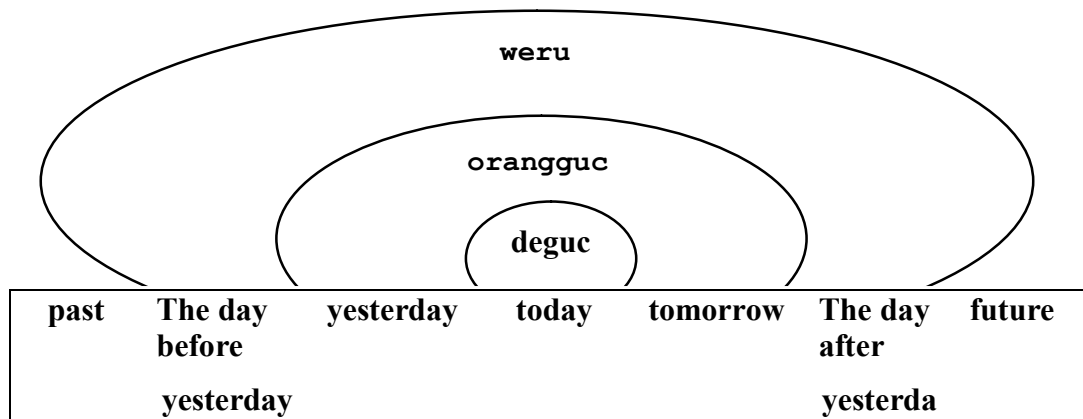
Some other time words ,such as /**méng-guc**/ ‗again‘, /**biang-guc**/ ‗later‘, /**andé-ya-guc**/ ‗after‘, and /**walac**/ ‗early,before‘ are used with both future tense and past tense.

To express time in terms of weeks, months or years, they use the definite specifier.

✓ **Specified**

448) **Sonda   yo-mi**
Sunday   this-SPEC

‗this Sunday‘

449) **Sonda   méng emu-mi**
Sunday   a   down.past-SPEC

‗last Sunday‘

450) **Sonda   méng ou-mi**
Sunday   a   upon-SPEC

‗next Sunday‘

✓ **Unspecified**

451) **Sonda   méng bec-nec**
Sunday   a   before-ABL

‗One Sunday in the past‘

452) Sonda   méng biang-guc
Sunday   a   behind-ACC

‑some Sunday in the futureø

The temporal adverb /**bec**/ can be translated as ‑alreadyø when it occurs with past tense verb, ‑right nowø when it occurs with a present tense verb, and ‑just thenø when it occurs with a future tense verb.

453) Bec   ha-yic.
promptly   come-PAST.1SG

‑I came already.ø

454) Bec   kem-ba   tac-gic
promptly   go-1SG.DS   sit-2,3PL.IMP

‑I am going right now, and all of you are to stay.ø

455) Kem-ma bec   ha-mang.
go-SS   promptly   come-FUT.1SG

‑I will go and then will come back promptly.ø

Kube has a number of different temporal adverbs referring to various parts of the day.

456) Sing-u-nec!
night-LOC-ABL

‑Good morning (night-from)!ø

457) Kaiwe   hia!
sun   good

‑Good sun!ø

458) Mari   hia!
afternoon good

‑Good afternoon!ø

459) Singi hia!
night   good

‑Good night!ø

All other time words, such as the names of the week days and the names of the months, are borrowed(mainly from English and German).

Table 46: Names of Months

Yanua	�=Januaryø
Februa	�= Februaryø
Mas	�= Marchø
Apri	�= Aprilø
Mei	�= mayø
Yune	�= Juneø
Yuri	�= Julyø
Agus	�= Augustø
Setemba	�= Septemberø
Otoba	�= Octoberø
Nowemba	�= Novemberø
Disemba	�= Decemberø

Table 47: Names of Week Days

Monda	�= Mondayø
Jinta	�= Tuesdayø
Mitiwoc	�= Wednesdayø
Seiya	�= Thursdayø
Nenggoc	�= Fridayø
Sondagie	�= Saturdayø
Sonda	�= Sundayø

Clock times are expressed by loan words. Most time words are temporal nouns occurring with the associative postpositional clitic -guc or in associative postposition /**i-guc**/.

460) **Wan kiloc-i-guc   ha-tsua.**
    one   clock-that-ACC   come-PRES.1SG

    �= I came at 1 oclock.ø

461) **Nenggoc-i-guc   ha-tsua.**
    Friday-that-ACC   come-PRES.1SG

    �= I will come on Friday.ø

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462) **Méng-guc   ha-wéséna.**
one-ACC   come-2SG.IMP

=Come again.ø

463) **Biang-guc   ha-mang.**
later-ACC   come-FUT.1SG

=I will come later.ø

2.7.3 LOCATIVE NOUNS

Locative nouns may take the postpositional clitics: time-location /-**u**/, /-**geng**/, ablative /-**nec**/, appositional associative /**i-guc**/.

464) **Lakec-nec   ha-tsua.**
long.distance-ABL   come-PRES.1SG

=I came from far away.ø

465) **Hosur-ø-u   ha-tsua.**
near-3SG.GEN-LOC come-PRES.1SG

=I came near.ø

466) **Di-mu-ar-u   kem-bésémang?**
where-SPEC-OBLQ-LOC   go-FUT.2SG

=Where are you going.ø

467) **Doku-i-guc   kem-mang.**
water-that-ACC   go-FUT.1SG

=I am going to the water.ø

468) **Di-mu-geng   kem-bésémang?**
where-SPEC-ILL   go-FUT.2SG

=Where will you go?ø

469) **And-u   ken-dzac.**
behind-LOC   go-PRES.3SG.

=He goes after.ø

470) **Yara yo-mu-ac   i   ama-y-u   tar-ec.**
year   this-SPEC-OBLQ 3SG.ABS house-3SG.GEN-LOC   sit-PAST.3SG.

=He stayed at home this year.ø

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471) **Tawa   soukiwa   katapa   baw-a-i-guc   musanggé-yec.**
Tawa   money   box   under-3SG.GEN-that-ACC   hide.it-PAST.3SG.

=Tawa hid the money under the box.ø

472) **Ni   i-mu-ar-u   mihicngi-yi.**
1SG.ABS   that-SPEC-OBLQ-LOC   find.it-PAST.1SG

=I found it there.ø

473) **Pindiu-nec   ha-tsua.**
Pindiu-ABL   come-PRES.1SG

=I am coming from Pindiu.ø

Some location words can occur without being governed by a locative clitic.

474) **Ou   kem-mang.**
upon.there   go-FUT.1SG

=I am going upon there.ø

475) **Ou-nec   ma-tsua.**
upon.there-ABL   come.down-PRES.1SG

=I come from upon there.ø

476) **Eri   kem-mang.**
over.there   go-FUT.1SG

=I am going over there.ø

477) **Eri-nec   ha-tsua.**
over.there-ABL   come-PRES.1SG

=I come from over there.ø

478) **guac-mu-r-u   néwéc   néwéc   tar-o.**
your-SPEC-r-LOC   side   side   sit-PAST.2,3dl

=They(dl) sat on both side of you.ø

479) **Doku   néwéc-geng   kem-mang.**
water   other.side-ILL   go-FUT.1SG

=I am going to the other side of the river.ø

2.7.4 PROBABILITY MODAL ADVERB /gezang/

The utterance preceding this clitic is based on the speaker's assumption.

480) **Ha-mac**   **gezang.**
come-FUT.3SG.   PROB

"He will probably come."

The same phonological form can also function as an inalienable noun, in which case it takes the genitive suffixes.

481) **Gezang-gina-wac**   **dzé-gic**   **nim-ba.**
assumption-2,3PL.GEN-OBLQ   say-2,3PL.DS   hear-1SG.DS

"Say your assumption so that I may know it."

2.8   CONJUNCTIONS

Ten conjunctions have been observed in Kube.

Table 48: **Conjunctions**

dzéma	"and"
ngé/néng	"and"
imuac ning(ac)	"for that reason"
iguc	"with that" real condition
nec	irreal condition"
bec	"then"
kpahac wang-u	"otherwise"
wangu	"do-3SG.DS" generic verb conjunction
ha-yu, keng-u, ne-yu,	repetitive conjunction
nemu-suruc-dac	"in the same manner"
ac surucdac	"just a story" used for joining an accidental event. The implied meaning is "It is possible because it is a madeup story."

2.8.1 CO-ORDINATE CONJUNCTION: /dzéma/ AND /néng/

Both /**dzéma**/ =andø and /**néng**/ =andø are used to join words into phrases. These are not obligatory when the following word is an independent word which does not have the 3rd person genitive suffix.

482) **Hilik dzéma ala-ya Pidiu keng-oc.**
Hilik and friend-3SG.GEN Pindiu go-PAST.2,3dl

=Hilik and his friend went to Pindiu.ø

483) **Kedzo néng Atiu ama ai me-kec-tsao.**
Kedzo and Atiu house work work-DUR-PRES.2,3dl

=Kedzo and Atiu are working (on a) house.ø

484) **Kedzo, Atiu ama ai me-kec-tsao.**
Kedzo Atiu house work work-DUR-PRES.2,3dl

=Kedzo and Atiu are working on the house.ø

The same phonological form /dzéma/ conjoins clauses it functions as a medial verb with the meaning of =sayingø The sentence followed by this conjunction shows the intention or purpose of the Subject person.

485) **Gém-mang dzé-ma ha-tsua.**
2SGU.see-FUT.1SG say-SS come-PRES.1SG

=I came to see you.ø

The conjunction /**néng**/ is also used to conjoin two clauses. The relationship expressed by /**néng**/ is either additive =andø or contrastive =butø In the following example the form **ngé**(**néng**) conjoins two clauses which are contrastive in meaning.

486) **Méng dzakong-ngé wiric-gic i-mi hia-ngé**
one spear-ERG 3SG.OBJ.shoot-PAST2,3PLS that-SPEC good-ERG

méng kua-ya mudzuc mudzuc kpe-gic
another mouth-3SG.GEN together together 3SG.OBJ.beat-PAST.2,3PL

i-mi wagic-ma hafi-ama yanda-i-guc keng-gic
that-SPEC 3SG.OBJ.take-SS sickness-house big-that-ACC go-PAST.2,3PL

heric-ma gboto-gic hia-ru-yec.
3SG.OBJ.cut-SS 3SG.OBJ.sew-PAST.2,3PL good-VZR-PAST.3SG.

=The one who was pierced by the spear(ERG) became well(ERG), but the other one who had his two lips shot together, he was carried by the people to a big hospital and they cut and sewed it, and then it became good.ø

In the next example the form /**néng**/ conjoins a matrix clause and its sentential complement.

487) Dzé-tsac-néng   inéng   orang   gu-ac
say-PRES.3SG-ERG   3SG.ERG   tomorrow 2SG-OBLQ

ha-mac.
come-FUT.3SG.

‒He said that he will come tomorrow for you.ø

488) Méng-néng   héna   dinding-a   kec-an-tsac-néng
one-ERG   road   straight-3SG.GEN   be-HAB-PRES.3SG-ERG

dinding-a.
straight-3SG.GEN

‒One is in the straight way is straight.ø

2.8.2 ALTERNATIVE CONJUNCTION /me/

The conjunction /**me**/ ‒orø can conjoin either words(457) or clauses(458).

489) Orang   me   weru,   méngguc ha-mang.
tomorrow or   two.days.away   again   come-FUT.1SG

‒Tomorrow or the day after tomorrow, I will come again.ø

490) Kia   ha-mac   me   kpahac.
rain   come-FUT.3SG.   or   SEN.NEG

‒It will rain or it wonøt.ø

2.8.3 REASON CONJUNCTION: /imuac ningac/

The reason conjunction /**imuac ningac**/ ‒for that reasonø joins two clauses into a reason sentence.

491) Beric méng sanggi-yec   i-mu-ac   ning-ac   ic
pig   one   hide-PAST.3SG. that-SPEC-OBLQ   thought-OBLQ   man

i-mi   dzung-i-guc   keng-ec.
that-SPEC   woods-that-ACC go-PAST.3SG.

‒The man went to the bush because a pig disappeared.ø

2.8.4 CONDITIONAL CONJUNCTIONS /-iguc/ AND /-nec/

In conjunctions with realis mode, the accompaniment post clitic /-**iguc**/ encodes real conditional statements. In conjunction with irrealis mode, the ablative post-clitic /-**nec**/ encodes counterfactual conditionals. Note that /-**nec**/ occurs on both the protosis and apodosis of counterfactual conditionals.

492) **Ic   i-mi   kem-mac-iguc   ni   tac-mang.**
     man   that-SPEC   go-FUT.3SG-COND 1SG.ABS   sit-FUT.1SG

   ‒If the man will go, then I will stay.ø

493) **I   you   nini-guc   ménda   kec-wac-nec   ai   i-mi**
     3   here   1PL-ACC   ADJ.NEG   exist-IRR.3SG-ABL work   3SG-SPEC

     ménda   ménda   hicngi-wac-nec.
     ADJ.NEG   ADJ.NEG   happen-IRR.3SG-ABL

   ‒If he is not here with us, the work might not happen.ø

The form /**nec**/ may also occur with the realis indicating an event is still going on.

494) **Ic   i-mi   kec-tsac-nec.**
     man   that-SPEC   be-PRES.3SG-ABL

   ‒He is still alive.ø

2.8.5 RECAPITULATION CONJUNCTION: /ac-suruc-dac/

The literal meaning of this word is roughly ‒in the same wayø (word-story-DIM). It occurs at the discourse connecting a similar events performed by a new participant.

495) **Ac   suruc-dac   beric méng ha-ma   héng-ec.**
     word   story-DIM   pig   one   come-SS   3SG.OBJ.see-PAST.3SG.

   ‒In the same way a pig came and saw it.ø

2.8.6 TAIL-HEAD LINKAGE

The final verb stems of sentences are often repeated at the start of the following sentence as a kind of cohesive device. This device, we term Tail-Head Linkage. The Tail-Head linkage takes different Subject suffixes which have the same persons and numbers to that of preceding sentence whereas the Generic conjunction always takes the 3rd person singular different Subject suffix.

496) **Em-ma**   **geric**   **hi-yic**   **dze-yec.**
     go.up-SS   fire   blow-2,3dlDS   burn-PAST.3SG.

     dze-yu   **dzikic**   **o-yoc.**
     burn-3SG.DS   crawfish   3SG.OBJ.cook-PAST.3SG.

     o-ma   **ne-ma**   **ker-oc**   **tosar-a**
     3SG.OBJ.cook-SS   eat-SS   be-PAST.2,3dlS   part-3SG.GEN

     tar-ec.   **tar-u**   **oso-ma**   **ama-gira-i-guc**
     sit-PAST.3SG.   sit-3SG.DS   wrap-SS   house-2,3dlGEN-that-ACC

     kem-bi   **dzé-ma**   **usu**   **ning-ac**   **hor-oc.**
     go-FUT.1dl   say-SS   leaf   thought-OBLQ   find-PAST.2,3dl

     =They(dl) went up and blew on the fire and it burned. As it burned(DS), they(dl) cooked the crawfish. They cooked and they were eating them and some were left over. When some were left over, they found some leaves in order that they wrap them and go to their(dl) houses.ø

2.8.7 GENERIC CONJUNCTION: /wangu/

The verb /**wang**/ =doø is used as a kind of pro-form for Tail-Head Linkage. This always takes the 3rd person singular different Subject suffix /-**u**/ whereas full Tail-Heads linkage take different Subject suffixes which agree with the persons and numbers of the Subject of the preceding sentence.

497) **Ménda**   **nim-ma**   **gau-ya**   **tar-ec.**   **wang-u**
     ADJ.NEG   know-SS   sleep-3SG.GEN   sit-PAST.3SG.   do-3SG.DS

     doku **i-mi**   **éré-yec.**
     water   that-SPEC   come.up-PAST.3SG.

     =He slept with out knowing and while doing that the water came up.ø

498) **Ic**   **i-mi-néng**   **muna-ya**   **kpe-yec.**
     man   that-SPEC-ERG   younger.brother-3SG.GEN   3SG.OBJ.kill-PAST.3SG.

     wang-u   **néma-ac**   **ning**   **kpe-yec?**
     do-3SG.DS   what-OBLQ   thought   3SG.OBJ.kill-PAST.3SG.

     =The man killed his younger brother but for what reason did he kill him?ø

2.8.8 TEMPORAL CONSECUTIVE CUNJUNCTION /bec/

The form "**bec**" functions as a temporal adverb when it occurs immediately before the predicate in a sentence (see section 2.7.2.), but when it occurs in between clauses, it functions as a conjunction joining a series of consecutive events.

499) **Dzundzung   ésé-dac-ma   bec   dzundzung   kper-u**
hunting.hut   dig-COMPL-SS   promptly   hunting.hut   inside-LOC

hicngac-ma   kesarec   kifang-a   mé-dzénggé-ma   kesarec-nxng
get.in-SS   arrow   hole-3SG.GEN   hold-break-SS   arrow-ERG

nei   kpe-wing   ning-ac   awi   awi-ma
bird   3SG.OBJkill-FUT1PL   thought-OBLQ   watch   watch-SS

tac-ni   eri   nei   ha-ma
sit-1PL.DS   over.there   bird   come-SS

doku   naec-gic   unu-an-tsing.
water   wash-2,3PL.DS   2,3PL.OBJ.shoot-HAB-PRES.1PL

᷉If we finish digging the hunting hut, then we get into the hunting hut and make a hole with our hand and in order to kill the birds with the arrow watching and watching we sit there, and some birds come and take shower over there, and we shoot them.ø

2.9   INTERJECTIONS

Interjections function to express the feelings of the speaker. Some of the common interjections in Kube are listed below:

ee   -   the feeling of sadness or honour

owec waec   -   the feeling gladness

ii   -   the feeling of excitement

o   -   the feeling of sincerity or agreement

ewa biric!   -   ᷉sorry(neck bad)!ø

kpac-guc!   -   ᷉very good!(name-with)ø

waec   -   ᷉pardon meø

The form ee can function as a noun, in which case it is inflected with a possessive suffix.

500) **Nengang   galeng-nina   ee-ya   héi-wing.**
1PL.INCL.ERG   leader-1PL.GEN   ee-3SG.GEN   sing-FUT1PLS

᷉Let us respect our leader.ø

3. THE FUNCTIONS OF REDUPLICATION

3.1 REDUPLICATION OF ATTRIBUTIVE NOUNS

When attributive nouns are reduplicated, they encode plurality.

501) **Ic**   **sung**   **lesuc**   **lesuc**
tree   stick   long.one   long.one

=Many long sticksø

502) **Ic**   **sung**   **lesuc**
tree   stick   long.one

=a long stickø

503) **Beric**   **kuneng**   **kuneng**
pig   big.one   big.one

=Many big pigsø

504) **Beric**   **kuneng**
pig   big.one

=a big pigø

To intensify attributive nouns, either a different noun or the Diminutive /-**dac**/ is added.

505) **Héna**   **horuc**   **herec**
road   long.one   long.one

=a very long wayø

506) **Héna**   **herec**   **yanda**
road   long.one   big.one

=a very long wayø

507) **Ic**   **sung**   **hotong-a-dac**
tree   stick   short-3SG.GEN-DIM

=a very short stickø

If two attributive nouns are interrupted by a different noun, the meaning of the combination is always greater intensify rather than plurality.

508) **Beric**   **kuneng**   **yanda**   **kuneng**
pig   big.one   big.one   big.one

=a very very big pigø

3.2   THE FUNCTION OF REDUPLICATION FOR ADVERBIALS

The reduplicated adverbials (manner prepositional phrase) encode intensification rather than plurality.

509)   **Foc   foc   ha-na.**
quick   quick   come-2SG.IMP

=Come very fast.ø

510)   **Kuc-nec   kuc-nec   ha-na.**
strength-ABL strength-ABL   come-2SG.IMP

=Come very fast.ø

511)   **Éséng   éséng   ha-na!**
slow   slow   come-2SGimp

=Come in easy stages!ø

512)   **Selia-nec   méng-guc   méng-guc   kpe-na.**
strong-ABL   one-ACC   one-ACC   strike.it-2SG.IMP

=Beat it very strongly again and again.ø

513)   **selia-nec   sasala-nec   kpe-na.**
strong-ABL   many-ABL   strike.it-2SG.IMP

=Beat it very strongly and many times.ø

3.3   THE FUNCTION OF REDUPLICATION FOR NOUNS

The reduplication of nouns encodes plurality.

514)   **Ee   doku   doku!**
ee   water   water

=E~ a lot of water (all around).ø

515)   **Kia   silic   silic**
rain   drop   drop

=drizzling rainø

516)   **Kia   silih-a**
rain   drop-3SG.GEN

=a drop of rainø

517)   **Momac   momac   i-mu-huc   dzé-an-dzu.**
one   one   there-DEM-like   say-HAB-PRES.2,3PL

=Some people say like that.ø

518) **Gbeli   gbeli   éré-ha-gic.**
new   new   up-come-PAST.2,3PL

=New people came up.ø

3.4   THE FUNCTION OF REDUPLICATION FOR VERBS

The repetition of a medial verb expresses progressive aspect. Compare the following two examples.

519) **Nene   ne-ma   ne-ma   ha-tsua.**
food   eat-SS   eat-SS   come-PRES.1SG

=I came eating some food.ø

520) **Nene   ne-ma   ha-tsua.**
food   eat-SS   come-PRES.1SG

=I came after I ate some food.ø

Reduplication of verb stems is also one way of forming nominalisations.

521) **Ai-na   me-mang   dzé-ma   wan-dzua.**
garden-1SG.GEN   work-FUT.1SG   say-SS   do-PRES.1SG

=I am going to work on my garden.ø

522) **Wawang   meme   i-mi   hia   bia**
doing   working   that-SPEC   good   good

=That behaviour is very good.ø

523) **O-ma   ne-mu.**
3SG.OBJ.cook-SS   eat-FUT.2,3PL

=They will cook and eat.ø

524) **Nene   oo-ya**
food   cooking-3SG.GEN

=Cooked foodø

4. PHRASE STRUCTURE

In chapters 1-4 we concentrated on the study of the internal structure of words. Now we turn to the distribution and arrangement of whole words in larger grammatical structures-i.e. syntax. A phrase is a unit of grammatical structure potentially composed of two or more words which is smaller than a sentence. It is seen as a part of a structural hierarchy, falling between clause and word.

4.1   NOUN PHRASE

4.1.1   OVERALL STRUCTURE OF THE GENERAL NOUN PHRASE

The overall structure of the Kube General Noun Phrase is as follows:

(GEN) + HEAD (ATTR) (QUANT) (adj-CL) (DET) (LIM)

525)   **Nonac**   **kiwi**   **ama**   **horua**   **méng** **Pindiu**   **nangzac**
        our   letter   house   long   one   Pindiu   is-PRES.3SG.

        i-mi   **sawa**   **hia-dac**
        3SG-SPEC   only   good-DIM

        =Only the long school house which is in Pindiu is fine.ø

Generally none of these constituents is obligatory. Usually only two or three of these slots are filled. Even the Head Slot can be empty if it is the noun phrase refering to old information. (see section 5.1.1.2)

4.1.1.1   THE FILLERS OF THE GENITIVE SLOT

The genitive slot in the noun phrase may be filled by a possessive pronoun, a benefactive pronoun, a locative pronoun, or a noun phrase which has the benefactive postpositional clitic /-**ac**/.

526)   **nena**   **ama**
        1SGGEN   house

        =my own houseø

527)   **nu-ac**   **ama**
        1SG-BEN   house

        =house for meø

528)   **nu-ar-u**   **sang**
        1SG-OBLQ-LOC   pandanus

        =my pandanus (lit. which is towards me)ø

529) **Kedzo-ac** **ama**
Kedzo-OBLQ house

=house for Kedzoø

530) **nu-ac** **nang-na-(w)ac** **ama-ya**
1SG-OBLQ son-1SGGEN-OBLQ house-3SG.GEN

=my sonøs houseø

For head nouns having inalienable genitives, There is agreement between the genitive noun phrase modifier and the genitive suffix on the head noun.

531) **nekang** **ama-nira**
1dl.INCL.ERG house-1dlGEN

=Our(dlINCL) houseø

It is possible to encode genitives by just using the possessive suffix attaching to the head noun.

532) **héna-na** **tawé-ya**
foot-1SGGEN sole-3SG.GEN

=the sole of my footø

533) **méra-ya** **meraw-a**
hand-3SG.GEN child-3SG.GEN

=the fingers of his handø

4.1.1.2 THE FILLERS OF THE HEAD SLOT

The Head Slot of the General Noun Phrase is filled by a noun. If the entity the noun refers to is clear from the context, however, this noun may be omitted.

534) **Ac-kpekpe** **i-mi** **nesi-na.**
talk-striking that-SPEC get.rid.of-2SG.IMP

=Get rid of the stubbornness.ø

535) **Séwi-nira** **i-mi** **nekac** **nekac,**
skin-1dl.GEN that-SPEC each(dl) each(dl)

gu-ac **i-mi** **lalac** **nuac** **i-mi** **dzapéla.**
2SG-OBLQ that-SPEC white mine that-SPEC black

=Our skins are different. Yours is white; mine is black.ø

536) **Nekang**   **yo-mi**   **emu-mi**   **i-mi**
1dl.INCL.ERG   this-SPEC   down.there-SPEC   that-SPEC

néngéna-nec.
3SG.GEN-ABL

=These are ours and that one over there is his own.ø

The Head Slot may also be filled by noun complexes-tight sequences of several nouns which progressively restrict the reference of the head noun. When several nouns occur in a noun phrase, they are ordered from most specific to most generic.

537) **Gauc**   **gisic**   **o-ma ne-gic.**
grasshopper   insect   3SG.OBJ.cook-SS eat-PAST.2,3PL

=They cooked the grasshopper and ate itø

538) **Nei**   **yang** **kpe-ma**   **ne-an-dzing.**
bird   animal 3SG.OBJ.kill-SS   eat-HAB-PRES.2,3PL

=We used to kill birds, and (cook and) eat.ø

539) **Ac**   **suruc** **dzé-na**   **nim-ba.**
word   story say-2SG.DS   hear-1SG.DS

=Tell the story and I will listen.ø

540) **Ic**   **sung** **sei-ma**   **baec**   **ésé-gic.**
tree   stick sharpen-SS   ground   dig-PAST.2,3PL

=They sharpened tree sticks and dug the ground.ø

4.1.1.3 THE FILLERS OF THE ATTRIBUTIVE SLOT

Attributive here, is used to refer to the role of nouns when they occur as attributive modifiers of the head noun. The Attributive Slot is filled by nouns which may or may not be inflected with a genitive suffix. Most common descriptive noun phrases consist of a head noun plus an inalienable attributive noun having 3rd person possessive inflection. (see section 3.2. for more information)

(RESIDUE What is the difference between noun complex (NN) and NAN?)

541) **ic**   **ma-kpe-kpe-ya**
man   fall-3SG.OBJ.strike-3SG.OBJ.strike-3SG.GEN

=a poor man (lit. fall óstricken)

542) **ama**   **sanggeng-a**
house   cold-3SG.GEN

=a cold houseø

543) **ic**   **kuneng**
man   big.one

=respected manø

544) **ama**   **kuneng**   **yanda**   **kuneng**
house   big.one   big.one   big.one

=very very big houseø

545) **ama**   **kuneng**   **kuneng**
house   big.one   big.one

=many big housesø

If the head noun is a bound form (inalienable noun) the genitive suffix is attached to the number modifier instead of the head noun. Numbers distinguished are singular (by zero morpheme), dual /**éréhéc**/, plural /**héc**/.

546) **Manggoc** **yanda-na**   **bec**   **humu-yec.**
father   big-1SG.GEN   already   die-PAST.3SG.

=My big father (fatherøs elder brother) already died.ø

547) **Manggoc** **yanda**   **éréhéc-na**   **i-mi**   **bec**   **humu-yoc.**
father   big.one   two-1SG.GEN   that-SPEC already   die-PAST.2,3dl

=My two elder-brothers-of-my-father already died.ø

548) **Manggoc-na**   **yanda**   **i-mi**   **kec-tsac-nec.**
father-1SG.GEN   old/big   that-SPEC   live-PRES.3SG-ABL

=My father (who is) old is still alive.ø

4.1.1.4 THE FILLERS OF THE QUANTIFIER SLOT

The quantifier slot may be filled by a numeral or some words expressing quantity in general. Where as the reduplication of an attributive noun encodes plurality, the quantifiers are not be reduplicated. Quantifiers and Attributive nouns also exhibit affixed ordering with respect to each other: quantifiers come last.

549) **ic**   **sasala**
man   many

=many men∅

550) **ic**   **tosar-a**
man   part-3SG.GEN

=a group of men∅

551) **Ic**   **yanda**   **éréhéc**   **ha-tsao.**
man   old   two   come-PRES.2,3dl

=Two old men came.∅

552) **Singunec,**   **sasala!**
morning   many

=Good morning everybody.∅

553) **Éréhéc**   **ha-tsao?**
two   come-PRES.2,3dl

=You two, are you coming?∅

4.1.1.5 THE FILLERS OF THE ADJECTIVAL CLAUSE SLOT

An adjectival clause is an embedded clause that restricts the reference of the head noun. Normally it is followed by the form /i-mi/ which functions as a complementizer. The same form also functions as a deictic Determiner.

554) **Nuac** **nang-na**   **i-mi**   **néng-ec.**
my   son-1SG.GEN   that-SPEC   1SG.OBJ.give-PAST.3SG.

=My son he gave it to me.∅

555) **Nuac** **nang-na**   **kuneng**   **i-mi**   **néng-ec.**
my   son-1SG.GEN   big.one   that-SPEC   1SG.OBJ.givePAST.3SG.

=My old son he gave it to me.∅

556) **Nuac nang-na   kuneng   éréhéc   i-mi**
my   son-1SG.GEN   big.one   two   that-SPEC 1SG.OBJ.give-
PAST.2,3dl

néng-oc.
1SG.OBJ.give-PAST.2,3dl

=Those(dl) two big sons of mine gave it to me.ø

557) **Nuac nang-na   orang   ha-yec   i-mi**
my   son-1SG.GEN   yesterday come-PAST.3SG.   that-SPEC

néng-ec.
1SG.OBJ.give-PAST.3SG.

=My son who came yesterday gave it to me.ø

4.1.1.6 THE FILLERS OF THE LIMITER SLOT

The Limiter Slot is filled by the postpositional clitic-**sac** =onlyø

558) **Ic   éréhéc   sac   ha-yoc.**
man   two   only   come-PAST.2,3dl

=Only two men came.ø

4.1.2 COORDINATE NOUN PHRASE

A coordinate noun phrase is composed of two or more heads which are connected by the coordinating conjunctions: /**dzéma**/ =andø, or /**me**/ =orø The conjunction /**dzéma**/ is optional but /**me**/ is obligatory. Note that /**dzéma**/ is identical to the same Subject form of the verb /**dzé**/ =to sayø

559) **Asa   (dzéma)   Kedzo**
Asa   (and)   Kedzo

=Asa and Kedzoø

560) **kuneng-a   (dzéma)   komor-a**
big-3SG.GEN   (and)   small-3SG.GEN

=big one and small oneø

561) **ic   kuneng (dzéma) ic   komoc**
man   big   (and)   man   small

=big man and small manø

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562) **kiwi ic**   **(dzéma)**   **kiwi**   **merac**
letter man   (and)   letter   boy

=teacher and studentø

563) **erimi**   **(dzéma)**   **ou-mi**
over.there   (and)   up-SPEC

=Over there and upon thereø

564) **nenggoc**   **manggoc**   **dac**   **muna-héc-na**
mother   father   elder.brother   younger.brother-pl-1SG.GEN

=all of my relativesø

565) **wawang**   **meme**
doing   working

=behaviorø

566) **Ic**   **me embac**   **i-mi**   **ni**   **ménda**   **nin-dzua.**
man   or woman   that-SPEC   1SG.ABS   ADJ.NEG   know-PRES.1SG

=I donøt know whether it is a man or a woman.ø

4.1.3 APPOSITIONAL NOUN PHRASES

Appositional noun phrases are certain two noun phrases which have identity of reference.

567) **Nu-ac**   **dac-na**   **Kedzo**   **eri**   **ha-tsac.**
1SG-OBLQ   elder.brother-1SGGEN   Kedzo   over.there   come-PRES.3SG.

=My elder brother Kedzo comes over there.ø

568) **Ni**   **Tawa**   **ha-tsua.**
1SG.ABS   Tawa   come-PRES.1SG

=I (Tawa) came.ø

4.1.4 REDUPLICATED NOUN PHRASE

Reduplication of a noun encodes plurality.

569) **kia**   **silih-a**
rain   drop-3SG.GEN

=a drop of rainø

570) kia   silic   silic
     rain   drop   drop

    =drizzling rainø

4.1.5 INALIENABLE POSSESSORS IN THE NOUN PHRASE

When an inalienable head noun is modified by an attributive modifier or for plurality, the genitive clitic is attached to the modifier or plurality pronoun. The overall structure for this inner constituent of noun phrase is as follows:

+ N ± N.Attributive ± Pl +-GEN

571) ic   kewu éréhéc-na
     man   great   dl-1SGGEN

    =my two big menø

4.2   PREDICATE PHRASES

The Predicate part may be filled by either a verb, a noun phrase, or a postpositional phrase. The overall structure of The General Predicate Phrase is as follows;

± ADVP + PREDICATE.

$$\text{PRED} \quad \rightarrow \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{NP} \\ \text{PP} \\ \text{V} \end{array} \right\}$$

PRED   →   (ADV) PRED

572) Foc foc   ken-na.
     fast fast   go-2SG.IMP

    =Go very fast.ø

573) Ic   i-mi   horua   yanda.
     tree   that-SPEC   long   very

    =The tree is very long.ø

574) Ic   i-mi   kec-tsac-nec.
     man   that-SPEC   live-PRES3SG-ABL

    =The man still lives.ø

4.3   ATTRIBUTIVE PHRASES

There are three different Attributive Phrases; [A + A] and [A + B] and [A + B + A]. The first structure encodes plurality. The second structure is for emphasizing a little. The last structure emphasizes to a greater degree.

575) **Ic   horua   horua   (nan-dzu).**
tree   long   long   stand-PRES.2,3PL

‑There are many long trees standingø

576) **ama   kuneng   dzézé**
house   big.one   little

‑a little big houseø

577) **ama   kuneng   yanda   kuneng**
house big   big   big

‑a very big houseø

578) **ic   horua   herec**
tree   long   long

‑a very long treeø

4.4   ADVERBIAL PHRASE

The reduplication of an adverb means ‑do to a greater degreeø

579) **éséng   éséng   ken-na.**
slowly   slowly   go-2SG.IMP

‑Go very slowly.ø

580) **foc   foc   ha-na.**
fast   fast   come-2SG.IMP

‑Come very fast.ø

4.5   QUANTIFIER PHRASE

Most Kube numerals are composed of several words. (see section 2.5.2. for a listing.)

581) **méra   éréhéc**
hand   two

‑tenø

4.6   POSTPOSITIONAL PHRASE

These phrases are made up of Nouns phrases or Pronouns plus postpositional clitics like the Time-Locative /-**u**/, the Associative /-**guc**/ or /**iguc**/, the Benefactive /-**ac**/, the Ablative /-

ec/, the Ergative /-**néng**/, the Diminuative /-**dac**/. Some of the postpositions can be attached to more than one class of word. (See Table 50)

582) **komodia-dac**
little-DIM

=It's just a little.ø

583) **Foc-dac** **ha-na.**
quick-DIM come-2SG.IMP

=Come just quickly.ø

584) **Foc-nec** **ha-na.**
quick-ABL come-2SG.IMP

=Come quickly.ø

585) **Pindiu-nec** **ha-tsua.**
Pindiu-ABL come-PRES.1SG

=I come from Pindiu.ø

586) **Orang-guc** **ha-na.**
tomorrow-ACC come-2SGimp

=Come tomorrow.ø

587) **Doku-guc** **kem-mang.**
water-ACC go-FUT.1SG

=I am going to the water.ø

588) **Maria** **5-i-guc** **ha-na.**
after 5-that-ACC come-2SG.IMP

=Come at 5 after noon.ø

589) **Ama-i-guc** **tac-tsac.**
house-that-ACC sit-PRES.3SG.

=He is at home.ø

590) **Tocgoctocgoc** **wam-mu** **nalé** **i-mu-ar-u**
meeting   do-2,3PLFUT   time   that-SPEC-OBLQ-LOC

ha-na.
come-2SG.IMP

=Come at the time when the people gather together.ø

591) **Ama-n-u** **kem-mang.**
house-1SGGEN-LOC   go-FUT.1SG

=I am going to my house.ø

592) **Ama** **i-mi** **Kedzo-ac** **ama.**
house   that-SPEC   Kedzo-OBLQ   house

=That house is Kedzoøs house.ø

593) **Héna** **yomi** **hia** **kem-bing-ac?**
road   this   well   go-FUT.1PL-OBLQ

=Is this road good enough for our traveling?ø

Two postpositional phrases may be coordinated by a conjunction.

594) **Béndzéng-nec** **dzéma** **usung-nec** **ken-dzac.**
slowness-ABL   and   strength-ABL   go-PRES.3SG.

=He works slowly and strongly/steadily.ø

5. SENTENCES

5.1 NON-EQUATIVE SENTENCES

The Kube Non-Equative sentence has five main types of constituents:1) an optional topicalized phrase, 2) an optional Subject noun phrase, 3) an optional Object noun phrase, 4) various optional postpositional phrases, 5) sentence adverbs, 6) the verb. These have the following linear order:

S → (TOPIC) (Subject NP) (NP) (Object NP) (PP) PRED (ADV)

5.1.1 GRAMMATICAL RELATIONS

5.1.1.1 SUBJECT

In sentences containing overt Subjects and Objects, the grammatical Subject normally precedes both the verb and the Object. When an overt Subject noun phrase is present, the Subject inflection on the verb must be consistent with the person and number of the Subject noun phrase. Overt Subjects are used to give more identifying information about the referent of the Subject and/or to emphasize it.

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595) **Ala-éréhéc-na** **yo-u** **ha-tsao.**
friend-two-1SG.GEN this-LOC come-PRES.3dl

=Two of my friends came to here.ø

In the following example, however, the Object noun phrase is topicaliaed and therefore precedes the grammatical Subject.

TOPIC-OBJECT SUBJECT

596) **Ic** **sasala** **hafi** **yanda** **ini-tsac.**
man many sickness big 23plOBJ-bite-PRES.3SG.

=A serious illness afflicted many men.ø

In the above sentence the verbal suffix agrees with the Subject =sicknessø while the Object marker in the verb stem agrees with the topicalized Object =many menø

The Subjects of both transitive and intransitive clauses may be suffixed with the postpostional Ergative clitic /-**ngé**/.

597) **Ic** **i-mi-ngé** **wang-ec.**
man that-SPEC-ERG do-PAST.3SG.

=The man did it.ø

598) **I-mi** **néma-ngé** **kpac-ma** **he-tsac?**
that-SPEC what-ERG cry-SS sleep-PRES.3SG.

=What is that crying?ø

In Kube, the Subject function is commonly expressed by nouns, noun phrases, pronouns, certain nominalized verbs, or even clauses (chapter 9).

599) **Atiu** **usung-nec** **keng-ec.**
Atiu strength-ABL go-PAST.3SG.

=Atiu went running.ø

600) **Ic** **yanda** **komoc** **usung-nec** **keng-ec.**
man old little strength-ABL go-PAST.3SG.

=The little old man went running.ø

601) **I** **ha-tsac.**
3SG.ABS come-PRES.3SG.

=He came.ø

602) **Usung-nec**   **kengkeng-a**   **i-mi**   **séwi**
strength-ABL   going-3SG.GEN   that-SPEC   body

me-hiaru-mac.
work.it-to.be.good-FUT.3SG.

=Running will make the body to be good.ø

603) **Yohane**   **usung-nec**   **sasala**   **keng-an-dzac**
John   strength-ABL   many   go-HAB-PRES.3SG.

i-mi   **hélac-nec.**
that-SPEC   true-ABL

=That John runs often is true.ø

In some sense the traditional syntactic division between Subject and Predicate is not particularly relevant to Kube, because a single form, the Kube verb, often expresses both the Subject and the Object of the prediction, transitivity, mode, tense, etc.

604) **kpe-tsac.**
3SG.OBJ.beat-PRES.3SG.

=He hit him.ø

In this example, the person and number of the Subject are indicated by the verbal suffix, and the Object person and its number are marked by a verbal prefix. So free nominal Subject and Object are not obligatory.

5.1.2 OBJECTS

The Kube Object is expressed by noun phrases, pronouns, and complement clauses, and is indexed on the verb by an Object prefix.

605) **Ni**   **gi**   **g-éng-i.**
1SG.ABS   2SG.ABS   2SG.OBJ.see-PAST.1SG

=I saw you.ø

606) **Nei**   **yanda**   **i-mi**   **hén-dzua.**
plane   big   that-SPEC   3SG.OBJ.see.it-PRES.1SG

=I saw the big airplane.ø

607) **Nin-dzua**   **i**   **walac walac ha-yec.**
know-PRES.1SG   3SG.ABS   first   first   come-PAST.3SG.

=I know that he came early.ø

608) **Usung-nec** **kengkeng-a-wac** **sing-a** **nin-dzua.**
strength-ABL going-3SG.GEN-OBLQ taste-3SG.GEN know-PRES.1SG

≠I like running. (lit. I know the taste of going by strength.)ø

Since the person and number of the Object is indexed by an Object marker on the verb stem, free Object noun phrases are not obligatory constituents of the sentence.

609) **I-ngé** **(nini)** **nonopoc-ma** **keng-ec.**
3SG.ABS-ERG 1PL.ABS.EXCL 1PL.OBJ.leave-SS go-PAST.3SG.

≠He left us and went away.ø

In clauses, encoding the notion of giving, the Recipient is encoded as direct Object, being cross-referenced by Object prefixes on the verb. The entity that is actually given bears no grammatical relation and occurs between the Subject and the Object.

610) **Ni tuc** **sasala** **yanda** **Yosep** **mi-tsua.**
I taro many big Joseph give.him-PRES.1SG

≠I gave Joseph a lot of taro.ø

5.1.2.1 INSTRUMENTS

Noun phrase encoding Instruments are marked with the Ergative Post-clitic /-**néng**/.

611) **Merac** **sasala** **i-mi-ngé** **kowusu-ngé** **windou**
child many that-SPEC-ERG ball-ERG window

kpe-dzénggé-gic.
beat.it-break-PAST.2,3PL

≠The boys broke the window with a ball.ø

The form /**i-guc**/ ≠that-ACCø is used with some means of transportation like airplane, car and net bag.

612) **Ieneng** **dzéic-i-guc** **ha-gic.**
3PL.ERG ship-that-ACC come-PAST.2,3PL

≠They came by ship.ø

613) **Ic** **gocmia** **tosara** **gésé-i-guc** **me-ma** **ha-tsua.**
tree fruit some netbag-that-ACC hold-SS come-PRES.1SG

≠I brought some fruits in my net bag.ø

The Time-Location postposition /-**u**/ is also used to encode locations with some means of transportation.

614) **Asa   beric   nenggi-ya   kpah-u   keng-ec.**
    Asa   horse   mother -3SG.GEN   on-LOC   go-PAST.3SG.

    ‗Asa went on horseback.‘

The ablative /-**nec**/ ‗from‘ and the 3rd person associative /-**iguc**/ are used with .

615) **Nei   ac-nec   wang-an-dzua.**
    bird   word-ABL   do-HAB-PRES.1SG

    ‗I talk in Tokpisin habitually.‘

5.2   SENTENCES CONTAINING NON-VERBAL PREDICATES

The overall structure of such sentences is as follows: [NP imi]Topic [PRED]Comment, when PRED can be filled by either 1) NP, 2) ADJP, 3) PP.

616) **naruang i-mi   nuac   ala-na.**
    she   that-SPEC   my   friend-1SG.GEN

    ‗She is my friend.‘

617) **Wias   i-mi   owo+hotong.**
    Wias   that-SPEC   pants+short

    ‗Wias is a policeman.‘

618) **Kpar-a   i-mi   Senis.**
    name-3SG.GEN   that-SPEC   Senis

    ‗His name is Senis.‘

5.3   TOPICS OF SENTENCES

Sentence initial position is the site when Topics occur. Frequently, the Subject and Topic are identical, but other items like 1) Object, 2) time expressions, and 3) locative expressions can also be topicalized to sentence initial position.

619) **Eri   nei   ha-ma   doku   naec-gic**
    over.there   bird   come-SS water   wash-2,3PL.DS

    unu-an-dzing.
    23PL.OBJ.shoot-HAB-PRES.1PL

    ‗Over there, the birds come and wash, we used to kill them.‘

620) **Ni**   **hafi**   **n-i-tsac.**
1SG.ABS   sickness   1SG.OBJ-bite-PRES.3SG.

=For me, the sickness bites me.ø

621) **Néma** **nalé-iguc**   **ic**   **i-mi**   **ha-yec.**
what   time-LOC   man   that-SPEC   come-PAST.3SG.

=When did he come?ø

5.4   ELLIPTICAL SENTENCE

Some parts of a sentence may be omitted for reasons of economy, or style. The elided parts are easily recoverable from the context or situation.

622) **Kuneng,**   **gi**   **kafe-ac?**
big   2SG.ABS   coffee-OBLQ

Hia-ngé   **doku-ac.**
fine-ERG   water-OBLQ

=Coffee, sir? Fine but water.ø

623) **Denis** **némac**   **nalé**   **ha-mac?**
Denis   what   time   come-FUT.3SG.

Me-kputulang   **wam-ma-guc**   **gezang.**
packing   do-SS-ACC   probably

Wac   **Bunga?**   **Orang-guc.**   **Hélac-nec,**   **orang-guc?**
for   Bunga   tomorrow-ACC   true-ABL   tomorrow-ACC

=When is Denis coming? Probably when he is ready. What about Bunga? Tomorrow. Really, tomorrow?ø

6. MODALITY

Modality is used to refer to contrasts in speaker attitude signalled by different verb conjugations. See section 2.1.2.

6.1   DECLARATIVE MODALITY

Most of the sentences seen thus far have been declaratives; i.e, they make an assertion. Declarative sentences are pronounced with falling intonation and contain no question words.

624) **Ic**   **i-mi**   **orang**   **ha-yec.**
man   that-SPEC   yesterday   come-PAST.3SG.

=The man came yesterday.ø

6.2   DESIDERATIVE AND CAVEAT MODALITIES

Desiderative modality is indicated by an irrealis verb suffix plus the ablative clitic -**nec**, The caveat modality ≈lestø is indicated by an irrealis verb suffix plus the benefactive clitic -**ac**.

625) Gi   kiwi   o-wan-nec.
2SG.ABS   letter   write-IRR.2SG-ABL

≈I would like you to write a letter.ø

626) I   kiwi   o-wac-nec.
3SG.ABS   letter   write-IRR.3SG-ABL

≈I hope he will write a letter.ø

627) Kuru   gocmi-a   mésém-bang-ac.
chicken   egg-3SG.GEN   break-IRR.2SG-OBLQ

≈(Watch out) lest you break the chicken egg.ø

6.3   IMPERATIVE MODALITY

In Kube the imperative sentence is morphologically identical with the declarative sentence.

6.3.1   PRESENT IMPERATIVE

Present imperatives and inducements are encoded by a set of verb suffixes identical to the hetero-personal verb suffixes.

628) Ha-na.
come-2SG.IMP

≈You come.ø

629) Ha-i.
come-2dl.IMP

≈You(dl) come.ø

630) Ha-gic.
come-2,3PL.IMP

≈You(pl) come.ø

631) Ken-dzi.
go-1dl.INDUC

≈Let us(dl) go.ø

632) Ken-ni.
go-1PL.INDUC

=Let us(pl) go.ø

6.3.2 FUTURE IMPERATIVE

Imperative which are expected to take place in the future are encoded by future verb forms.

633) Orang   ha-mu.
tomorrow come-FUT.2,3PL

=You will come tomorrow(Come tomorrow).ø

6.4   NECESSITY (méngga)

Necessity is encoded by the uninflected form which occurs preceding the verb.

634) Orang   méngga   ha-mac.
tomorrow must   come-FUT.3SG.

=He must come tomorrow.ø

6.5   PROBABILITY /gezang/

Probability is encoded by the form /**gezang**/. This form can function as sentence adverb, in which case it is uninflected and occurs following the final verb. It can be used as noun form with a genitive suffix and the Benefactive litic /-**ac**/ following in that order. In this case it is followed by the final verb and grammatically is not an adverb any more.

635) Kem-mac   gezang.
go-FUT.3SG.   probably

=I think he will go.ø

636) I-mu-huc   gezang.
that-SPEC-like   probably

=May be so.ø

637) Gezang-gina-wac   yara-na   dzé-gic   nim-ba.
guess-2,3PL.GEN-OBLQ   age-1SG.GEN   say-2,3PL.DS   hear-1SG.DS

=For your guess, tell me my age to hear.ø

6.6 INTERROGATIVE

There are six different types of questions in Kube: Yes/No Questions, Choice Questions, Information Questions, Elliptical Questions, Rhetorical Questions, Irrealis Self Questions.

There are two different formal devices used in questions. Some differ from the corresponding declarative sentence only in their intonation. Others have type has morphological markers: either an interrogative pronoun or the conjunction clitics /-**me**/ ‡orø or /-**ta**/ ‡thenø

In Kube interrogative pronouns generally occur in the same position in the sentence as the questioned constituent would in a corresponding declarative sentence.

6.6.1 YES/NO QUESTION

Two types of Yes/No Questions are biased: those which expect a yes answer and those which expect a no answer. The other type of yes-no question is unbiased and is formed by adding the conjunction /**me**/ ‡orøfollowing the verb.

638) **Ha-tsang**   **me?**
come-2SGNON.PAST   or

‡Are you there?ø

639) **I-mi**   **héla(nec)?**
that-SPEC   true(ABL)

‡Is it true?ø

640) **Haka**   **i-mi**   **méng-guc**   **wam-bésémang?**
manner   that-SPEC   another-ACC   do-FUT.2SG

‡Are you going to do it(bad manner) again?ø

6.6.2 CHOICE QUESTION

The format /-**me**/ is the Yes-No Question Particle and **ta** is the Information Question Particle. In the following examples the parts which are following after the conjunctions are often omitted.

641) **Kem-ma ta   (néma   ai   me-wésémang)?**
go-SS   then   (what   work   do-FUT.2SG)?

‡Go and then (what work are you going to do)?ø

642) **Ic   i-mi   ha-tsac   me   (kpahac)?**
man   that-SPEC   come-PRES.3SG.   or   (not)?

‡Did the man come?ø

6.6.3 INFORMATION QUESTION

643) **Méré-néng** **keng-ec?**
who-ERG   go-PAST.3SG.

=Who went?ø

644) **Ic**   **i-mi**   **di-mu-huc**   **dzé-yec?**
man   that-SPEC   which-SPEC-like say-PAST.3SG.

=How did the man say?ø

645) **Kiwi** **di-mu-ac-nec**   **me-ha-nec?**
letter   which-SPEC-OBLQ-ABL   hold-come-PAST.2SG

=From where did you bring the book?ø

646) **Némac**   **nalé**   **ic**   **i-mi**   **ken-dzac?**
what   time   man   that-SPEC   go-PRES.3SG.

=When did he go?ø

647) **I**   **di-mu-ar-u**   **keng-ec?**
3SG.ABS which-SPEC-OBLQ-LOC   go-PAST.3SG.

=Where did he go?ø

648) **Némac**   **ning-ac**   **keng-ec?**
what   thinking-OBLQ go-PAST.3SG.

=Why did he go?ø

6.6.4 ELLIPTICAL QUESTION

The conjunction /**ta**/ =thenø is used as information question Particle because normally people omit rest of the sentence after it, expecting the listener to give the elided information. In the following examples the parts which are following after the conjunctions are often omitted.

649) **Kem-ma**   **ta?**
go-SS   then

=Go and then (what are you going to do)?ø

650) **Ha-yu**   **ta?**
come-3SG.DS   then

=He come and then (what is he going to do)?ø

6.6.5 RHETORICAL QUESTION

A rhetorical question is a question that is used for another purpose, such as to ridicule, show anger, cause someone to think or to direct attention to something. They usually expect a negative answer. i.e. **gi koko?** ‑Are you a baby?ø means **gi koko kpahac**. ‑You are not a baby.ø Rhetorical questions are distinguished from statements one by having rising intonation.

651) **Gi   koko?**
      2SG.ABS   baby

      ‑Are you a baby?ø

652) **Gi   biang   yand-i-wésémang?**
      2SG.ABS   later   big-VZR-FUT.2SG

      ‑Are you going to be growing up later?ø

653) **Gi   nining-ga   kpahac?**
      2SG.ABS   knowleze-2SGGEN   SEN.NEG

      ‑Donøt you understand it?ø

654) **Gésé   i-mi   hia   me-ma   ha-wésémang?**
      netbag   that-SPEC   good   hold-SS   come-FUT.2SG

      ‑Would you bring the string bag?ø

6.7 NEGATION

There are two different negatives in Kube; the form **'ménda'** negates verbs which follow after it and the form **'kpahac'** negates nouns which occur in the Subject slot.

6.7.1 NOMINAL NEGATION

The nominal negator /**kpahac**/ falls in the predicate slot of a sentence and functions to negate a preceding noun phrase which occurs in the Subject slot. To express tense it occurs in a periphrastic construction with the positional verb /**wang**/ ‑do,is,becomeø

655) **I-mi   nene hia bia   kpahac.**
      that-SPEC   food good very SEN.NEG

      ‑That is not a good food.ø

656) **Nene kpahac   wang-ec.**
      food   SEN.NEG   become-PAST.3SG.

      ‑The food finished.ø

657) **Mokoleng** **késa-tsu** **i-mi** **mokoleng** **kpahac.**
snake   3SG.OBJ.hold-PRES.2,3PL   that-SPEC snake   SEN.NEG

˭They caught a snake, that one is not a snake.ø

6.7.2 VERBAL NEGATION

The verbal negator /**ménda**/ always negates the following verb.

658) **Ic** **i-mi** **foc-dac** **ménda** **ha-tsac.**
man   that-SPEC   quickly-DIM   ADJ.NEG   come-PRES.3SG.

˭The man did not come quickly.ø

7. INTERCLAUSAL RELATIONS

Up to this point, only simple sentences have been discussed. We will now discuss more complex constructions consisting of more than one clause.

In terms of internal composition, clauses can be divided into those which are independent and those which are dependent. The sentences we studied under the title of simple sentence are independent: they can stand alone as complete utterances.

659) **Orang** **ha-mac.**
tomorrow come-FUT3SG.

˭He will come tomorrow.ø

660) **Orang** **méngga** **ha-mac.**
tomorrow must   come-FUT3SG.

˭He must come tomorrow.ø

7.1 SUBORDINATE CONSTRUCTIONS

We include all kinds of embedded clauses in this category; such as adjectival relative clause, adverbial clause, and complement clause.

7.1.1 ADJECTIVAL (RELATIVE) CLAUSES

This is a type of embedded clause which functions as a modifier in a noun phrase. Adjectival clauses end with the complementizer /**i-mi**/ and occur following the head noun (phrase) and its attributive and quantifying modifiers.

Some different examples are presented below, based on the function of the relative noun in the relative clause.

A. The noun /**ic**/ is the Subject of both embedded and main clause.

661) **Ic** **ha-yec** **i-mi** **bec** **keng-ec.**
man come-PAST3SG. that-SPEC promptly go-PAST.3SG.

=The man who came, left already.ø

B. The noun /**kiwi**/ is the Object of the embedded clause and the Subject of main clause.

662) **Kiwi** **me-ma** **ha-yec** **i-mi** **tebo**
letter hold-SS come-PAST3SG. that-SPEC table

kpahac-i-guc **he-tsac.**
on-that-ACC come-PAST.3SG.

=The letter he brought is on the table.ø

C. The noun /**ic**/ is the direct Object of the embedded clause and the Subjectof main clause.

663) **Ic** **kiwi** **mi-yec** **i-mi**
man letter give.him-PAST.3SG. that-SPEC

yo-u **ker-ec.**
this-LOC stay-PAST.3SG.

=The man to whom you gave the letter lived here.ø

D. The noun /**ic**/ is one of the participants of the embedded clause and the Subject of the main clause.

664) **Ic** **ai** **momac** **me-yoc** **i-mi**
man work together work-PAST.2,3dl that-SPEC

yo-u **ker-ec.**
this-LOC stay-PAST.3SG.

=The man with whom you worked together lived here.ø

E. The noun /**ic méng**/ is benefactive participant within the embedded clause and the Object of the main clause.

665) **Ic** **méng** **i(w)-ac** **ning-ac** **ai-ga**
man one 3SG.ABS-OBLQ thinking-OBLQ work-2SGGEN

wai-nec **i-mi** **ni** **mihicngi-yi.**
leave-PAST.2SG that-SPEC 1SG.ABS meet-PAST.1SG

=I met the man because of whom you left your work.ø

F. In the following example, the head noun, which is omitted, has the benefactive role within the embedded clause and is the Subject of the main clause.

666) **Ai-ya**   **me-an-dzang**   **i-mi-ngé**
work-3SG.GEN   work-HAB-PRES.2SG   that-SPEC-ERG

hésa-i-guc   **gu-ac**   **kpac-tsac.**
line-that-ACC   2SG-OBLQ   call-PRES.3SG.

=The one for whom you work phoned you.ø

G. The head noun /**nalé**/ functions as temporal adverb within the embedded clause and is an element of the time-locative postpositional phrase of the main clause.

667) **Nalé**   **i**   **kiwi**   **ama**   **me-tecgé-yec**
time   3SG.ABS   letter   house   work.it-finish-PAST.3SG.

i-mu-ar-u-nec   **ai-ya**   **me-yec.**
that-SPEC-OBLQ-LOC-ABL   work-3SG.GEN   to.hold-PAST.3SG.

=The day he graduated, he got a job.ø

H. Relativized location

668) **Wanggéng-a**   **i**   **yéwéri**   **kputulanggé-tsac**
corner-3SG.GEN   3SG.ABS   trouble   meet-PRES3SG.

i-mi   **eri-mi.**
that-SPEC   there-SPEC

=The corner where he had the accident is over there.ø

I. The following examples illustrated relativized questions.

669) **Néma** **wang-ec**   **i-mi**   **nin-dzua.**
what   do-PAST.3SG.   that-SPEC   know-PRES.1SG

=I know what he did.ø

670) **Méré-ngé**   **wang-ec**   **i-mi**   **nin-dzua.**
who-ERG   do-PAST3SG.   that-SPEC   know-PRES1SG

=I know who did it.ø

671) **Di-mu-ar-u**   **wang-ec**   **i-mi**
which-place-OBLQ-LOC   do-PAST.3SG.   that-SPEC

nin-dzua.
know-PRES.1SG

‗I know where he did it.‗

672) **Néma** **nalé-iguc**   **wang-ec**   **i-mi**   **nin-dzua.**
what   time-3SG.ASS   do-PAST.3SG.   that-SPEC know-PRES.1SG

‗I know when he did it.‗

673) **Di-mu-huc**   **wang-ec**   **i-mi**   **nin-dzua.**
which-SPEC-like do-PAST3.sg that-SPEC   know-PRES.1SG

‗I know how he did it.‗

674) **Méré-ac**   **kiwi** **olong-ec**   **i-mi**   **nin-dzua.**
who-OBLQ   book read-PAST.3SG. that-SPEC   know-PRES.1SG

‗I know whose book he read.‗

675) **Néma** **ning-ac**   **wang-ec**   **i-mi**   **nin-dzua.**
what   thinking-OBLQ   do-PAST.3SG.   that-SPEC know-PRES.1SG

‗I know why he did it.‗

7.1.2 ADVERBIAL CLAUSES

This category may include clauses functioning as time, location, manner, purpose, or reason. The adverbial clauses commonly contain the specifier /**imi**/ as a complementizer, to which in turn is often added either: 1) the manner clitic /-**huc**/ ‗like‗ 2) the benefactive clitic /-**ac**/ ‗for‗ or 3) the time-locative clitic /-**u**/ ‗at‗ Some other conjunction words observed are the conjunction /**néng**/ for concession, the determinative association /-**i-guc**/ ‗that-with‗ for conditions and /**éséc-nec**/ ‗same-from‗ for manner clauses.

Adverbial clauses precede the main clause they modify.

7.1.2.1 TIME-LOCATION AXIS-RELATOR

676) **Héna** **hoc** **sic-ya**   **kileng**   **yanda**   **he-tsac**
road   stone   bone-3SG.GEN   many   many   sleep-PRES.3SG.

i-mu-ar-u   **béndzéng**   **béndzéng**   **keng-ing.**
that-SPEC-OBLQ-LOC   slowness   slowness   go-PAST.1PL

‗We walked very slowly where the path was very rocky.‗

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677) **Kedzo-ac** **nenggoc-ya** **kpar-ec** **nalé**
Kedzo-OBLQ mother-3SG.GEN call-PAST.3SG. time

i-mu-ar-u **embac** **i-mi** **usung-nec**
that-SPEC-OBLQ-LOC girl that-SPEC strength-ABL

ama-i-guc **keng-ec.**
house-that-ACC go-PAST.3SG.

Kedzoʼs mother called, at that time, she ran home.ø

7.1.2.2 MANNER

678) **Embac   i-mi   gbéré   ning   wam-bac**
woman   that-SPEC   nose.water   thinking   do-IRR.3SG.

    éséc-nec   ac   dzé-tsac.
same-ABL   word   say-PRES.3SG.

    –The woman talks as if he catch a cold.ø

679) **Yesu   kec-tsac   i-mu-huc-ya-nec   kec-wing.**
Jesus   live-PRES3SG.   that-SPEC-like-3SG.GEN-ABL   live-FUT.1PL

    –We will live as Jesus lives.ø

7.1.2.3 REASON

680) **Nu-ac   ning   wang-gic   i-mu-ac**
1SG-OBLQ   thinking   do-2,3PL.DS   that-SPEC-OBLQ

    ning   keng-i.
thinking   go-PAST.1SG

    –I went because they were longing for me.ø

7.1.2.4 CONDITION

681) **Inéng   kem-mac-i-guc   ni   ama-i-guc**
3SG.ERG   go-FUT.3SG-that-ACC   1SG.ABS   house-that-ACC

    tac-mang.
sit-FUT.1SG

    –If he goes, I will stay at home.ø

8. CONCESSION

682) **I   ménda   kem-mac i-mi   kileng-dac**
3SG.ABS ADV.NEG   go-FUT.3SG. that-SEPC   even.though-DIM

    nena-nec   kem-mang.
1SGGEN-by   go-FUT.1SG

    –I will go even if he doesnøt go.ø

683) **I   médzé-titi   wam-mac-néng   kileng-dac**
3SG.ABS dislike-fullness   do/is-FUT.3SG-ERG   even.though-DIM

    kem-mac.
go-FUT.3SG.

    –He will go, even though he does not want to.ø

Purpose clauses end with the clitic /**dzé**/, which is phonologically adjoined to the complement clause with a corresponding loss of the homo-personal suffix. As such, it functions as a grammaticalized modality marker.

684) **Nei   éréhéc   em-mang-dzé   wan-dzaoc.**
air.plane   two   go.up-FUT.1SG-PURP   do-PRES.2,3dl

=Two air planes are to go up.ø

8.1.1 COMPLEMENT CLAUSE

This is a type of embedded clause which functions as an argument in the main clause.

8.1.1.1 OBJECT COMPLEMENT CLAUSES

Kube quotations are Object complements.

685) **Gém-bing   dzé-ma   ha-tsing.**
see.you-FUT.1PL   say-SS   come-PRES.1PL

=We came saying we will see you.ø

686) **Ha-mac   dzé-yec**
come-FUT.3SG.   say-PAST.3SG.

=He said he will come.ø

687) **Ni   nin-dzua   gi   ic   geriw-a-guc.**
1SG.ABS   know-PRES.1SG   2SG.ABS man   fire-3SG.GEN-ACC

=I know that you are a man of hot temper.ø

The following constructions are written considering the phonological word boundary. The positional verb /**wang**/ =do, is, becomeø is notionally intransitive, functions as transitive predicate and preceding clauses are phonological words functioning as cognate Objects rather than medial verbs. Normally, there is a word break just after the hetero and homo-personal verb suffix instead of breaking the compound verb.

688) **Kem-ma-keng   wang-ec.**
go-SS-go do-PAST.3SG.

=He did a lot of visiting.ø

689) **Késa-yu-késa   wang-oc.**
hold.it-3SG.DS-hold.it   do-PAST.2,3dl

=They(dl) cooperated.ø

8.1.1.2 SUBJECT COMPLEMENT CLAUSES

Kube Subject complement clauses all require the complementizer /**i-mi**/.

690) **Singi-séc** **usung-nec** **keng-kec-tsua** **i-mi-néng**
night-all   strength-ABL   go-DUR-PRES.1SG   that-SPEC-ERG

hiabia **bafigé-nén-dzac.**
very.good   help.it-give.me-PRES.3SG.

=That I go jogging every night, really helps me.ø

8.2   COORDINATING CONSTRUCTIONS

Kube coordinate sentences include two or more independent or main clauses joined by a conjunction or the homo-personal hetero-personal verb suffix.

8.2.1   COMPOUND SENTENCE

The term compound is used to describe sentences composed of independent clauses linked by conjunctions. Semantic relationships betweenthe clauses may from addition to concession to alternation.

691) **Méng** **dzakong-néng** **wiric-gic** **i-mi** **hia-néng**
one   spear-ERG   shoot.it-PAST.2,3PL   that-SPEC   good-ERG

méng **kua-ya** **mudzuc** **mudzuc** **kpe-gic**
one   mouth-3SG.GEN   together   together   strike.it-PAST.2,3PL

i-mi **wagic-ma** **hafi** **ama** **yanda-i-guc** **keng-gic**
that-SPEC   take.him-SS   sickness   house   big-that-ACC   go-2,3PL.DS

heric-ma **gboto-gic.**
cut.it-SS   sew.it-PAST.2,3PL

=The one who was pierced by a spear became good but the other one whose two lips were pierced together, was carried by the people to a big hospital and they cut and sewed it.ø

692) **I** **médzé-titi** **wam-mac-néng** **kileng-dac**
3SG.ABS   dislike-fullness   do-FUT.3SG-ERG   eventhough-DIM

kem-mac.
go-FUT.3SG.

=He will go, even though he doesnøt want to.ø

693) **Kia** **ha-mac** **me** **ménda** **ha-mac.**
rain   come-FUT.3SG.   or   ADJ.NEG   come-FUT.3SG.

=Will it be rain or will it be not.ø

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8.2.2 JUXTAPOSITION/CLAUSE CHAINING

The term juxtaposition is used to describe sequences of coordinate clauses which lack an overt conjunction. The most common types of Kube juxtaposed clause construction consists of a clause containing a verb having either the same Subject verb suffix /-**ma**/ or one of the different Subject suffixes. This construction is used to express a wide variety of semantic relationships between propositions.

694) **Me-kem-ma tar-u   ama   singi-yu   méng-guc**
down-go-SS   sit-3SG.DS   house dark-3SG.DS another-ACC

e-keng-ec.
up-go-PAST.3SG.

=He went down, sit, the place became dark, went up again.ø

695) **Dzé-gic   ning-u   ha-yec.**
say-2,3PL.DS   know-3SG.DS   come-PAST.3SG.

=All said, he knew, came.ø

696) **Nambérac   aria   wang-gic   yanda   yanda**
children   play   do-PAST.2,3PL   old   old

tac-ma   ac   dzé-gic.
sit-SS   word   say-PAST.2,3PL

=The children played and the adults sat talking.ø

8.2.2.1 SIMULTANEITY

When the homo-personal verb suffix marked clause is repeated, it indicates an event simultaneous with the following clause. This same construction, however, can also indicate repeated action.

697) **Nene   ne-ma   ne-ma   ha-tsua.**
food   eat-SS   eat-SS   come-PRES.1SG

=I came eating some foods.ø

The Different Subject verb forms can also be used to express simultaneity of two different actions. In the following examples, they are used to express different events which happened at the same time.

698) **Gi   ha-na   bec   ni   keng-i.**
2SG.ABS   come-2SG.DS   promptly 1SG.ABS   go-PAST.1SG

=When you just came I left.ø

699) **Ini**   **tac-gic**   **ni**   **kem-ba.**
2,3PL.ABS   sit-2,3PL.DS   1SG.ABS go-1SG.DS

=You(pl) stay, I go.ø

8.2.2.2 SUCCESSION

In regards to time, Same Subject verb forms usually indicate events which temporally or causally precede the events time encoded by following classes.

700) **Nene** **ne-ma**   **ha-tsua.**
food   eat-SS   come-PRES.1SG

=I came after I ate some foods.ø

701) **Ma-ma**   **ha-na.**
come.down-SS   come-2SG.IMP

=You come down and come.ø

702) **Ma-ha-na.**
come.down-come-2SG.IMP

=Come coming down.ø

When, how ever, the final verb is a verb of posture like /**tac-tsac**/ =sit-heø, /**kec-tsac**/ =is-heø, /**nan-dzac**/ =stand-heø, /**he-tsac**/ =sleep-heø.

703) **Ai**   **me-ma**   **nan-dzac.**
garden   work-SS   stand-PRES.3SG.

=He is working (on) the garden.ø

704) **Nene** **o-ma**   **tac-tsac.**
food   3SG.OBJ.cook-SS   sit-PRES.3SG.

=She is cooking food.ø

8.2.2.3 CAUSATION

In the following examples, the clause marked by the different Subject verb suffix, indicates a cause for the following clause.

705) **Ne-ng**   **dzé-wa**   **keng-ec.**
1-ERG   say-1SG.DS   go-3PAST.sg

=I had him go.ø

706) **Ne-ng**   **wam-ba**   **nuac**   **beric-ngé**   **senggong** **ne-tsac.**
1SG-ERG   do-1SG.DS   my   pig-ERG   corn   eat-PRES.3SG.

=I made my pig eat corn.ø

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707) Me-yu   hiaru-tsac.
work-3SG.DS   to.become.good-PRES.3SG.

=He worked and it became good.ø

8.2.2.4 REASON

Different Subject verb forms may also express a reason for a following result.

708) Dzé-na   deguc   nin-dzua.
say-2SG.DS   now   know-PRES.1SG

=You say, I know now.ø

8.2.2.5 IMPERATIVE PURPOSE

Different Subject verb encodes imperatives.

709) Éc-dzé-na   ning-u.
3SG.OBJ.say-2SG.IMP   know-3SG.DS

=Tell him to know.ø

710) Dzé-na   ha-u.
say-2SG.IMP come-3SG.DS

=Tell him that he may come.ø

8.3   QUOTATION

Quotations are another type of construction involving more than one clause. To quote an utterance one of four different verbs is used: /**dzé**/ ‑say‑, /**welec**/ ‑request‑, /**kpesimi**/ ‑ask‑, /**ning**/ ‑think‑. Quotations are introduced with the indicative pronoun /**yomi**/ ‑this‑ followed by the suffix /**-huc**/ ‑like or same‑, and are closed by the form /**i-mi**/ ‑that-SPEC‑ along with the /**-huc**/.

8.3.1 DIRECT QUOTATION

711) **Ic   i-mi   yo-mu-huc   dzéy-ec;**
      man   that-SPEC   this--one-like   say-PAST.3SG.

‑The man said like this;

"néma   ning-ac   doku i-mi   éré-tsac."
what   reason-OBLQ   water that-SPEC   come.up-PRES.3SG.

‑Why does the water come up?‑

i-mu-huc   dzé-ma   tewi-ya-néng   kpe-héng-ec.
 that-SPEC-like   say-SS   bow-3SG.GEN.ERG .   beat.it-see.it-PAST.3SG.

‑Saying like that, he checked it by beating with his bow.‑

712) **Méng-guc   ha-na   i-mu-huc   dzé-yec.**
      one-ACC   come-2SG.IMP   that-SPEC-like   say-PAST3SG.

‑Come again he said like that.‑

713) **Yo-mu-huc   dzé-yec;   méng-guc   ha-na**
      this-SPEC-like   say-PAST.3SG.   one-ACC   come-2SG.IMP

mambéc   wam-ma   tac-mang.
waiting   do-SS   sit-FUT.1SG

‑He said like this; come again I will be waiting.‑

714) **Kiwiic   dzé-tsac   bakia   hia   kpahac.**
      teacher   say-PRES.3SG.   answer   good   SEN.NEG

‑The teacher said, the answer is not good.‑

715) **I   ménda   kem-mang   dzé-tsac.**
      3SG.   ADJ.NEG   go-FUT.1SG   say-PRES.3SG.

‑He said I will not go.‑

8.3.2 INDIRECT QUOTATION

716) Dzé-tsac-néng   i   orang   ha-mac.
say-3SG.NON.PAST-ERG   3SG.   tomorrow come-FUT.3SG.

=He said, he will come tomorrow.ø

9. THE ENCODING OF SOME NOTIONS

This section is semantically organized to show the encoding of some semantic relations.

9.1 EXISTENCE

According to the appearances of the Subject the following verbs are used to express existence. /**tac-tsac**/ =sit-heø is used for asserting the existence of Objects which are not vertically extended.

717) Ic   méng   tac-tsac.
man   one   sit-PRES.3SG.

=There is a man siting.ø

718) Ama   méng tac-tsac.
house one   sit-PRES.3SG.

=There is a house.ø

719) Kuru   tac-tsac.
chicken   sit-PRES.3SG.

=There is a chicken.ø

720) Tebo kpaha-i-guc kiwi   haréwéc   tar-ec.
table   on-that-ACC book   three   sit-PAST.3SG.

=There are three books on the table.ø

721) Doku tac-tsac.
water   sit-PRES.3SG.

=There is some water.ø

/**he-tsac**/ =sleep-heøis used for asserting the existence of =a horizontally extended Object.

722) Doku he-tsac.
water   sleep-PRES.3SG.

=There is a river.ø

723) Doku   sasala   he-tsac.
water   lot   sleep-PRES.3SG.

‗There are lots of water spreaded.‗

724) Senggong   he-tsac.
corn   sleep-PRES.3SG.

‗There is corn spread out.‗

725) Ic   embac   kileng   yanda   he-tsac.
man   woman   many   big   sleep-PRES.3SG.

‗There are a lot of people.‗

726) Ac   i-mi   miti-iguc   o-yec   he-tsac.
word   that-SPEC   Bible-LOC   write-PAST.3SG.   sleep-PRES.3SG.

‗There are the words written in the Bible.‗

/**nan-dzac**/ ‗stand-he‗ is used for asserting the existence of a vertically extended Object and in the example (704) it is used for personification of the subject ‗law‗

727) Ic   méng   nan-dzac.
tree   one   stand-PRES.3SG.

‗There is a tree standing.‗

728) Kewu-ac   ac-kua-tséc   kperi-nina-i-guc
Lord-OBLQ   word-mouth-teeth   inside-1PL.GEN-that-ACC

nan-dzac.
stand-PRES.3SG.

‗The words of the Lord are (standing) in our hearts.‗

The nominal negation /**kpahac**/ or /**kpahac wan-dzac**/ ‗NOM.NEG do-he‗ are used to assert the non-existence of anything.

729) Nene   kpahac   wan-dzac.
food   SEN.NEG   do-PRES.3SG.

‗The food does not exist.‗

730) Doku   kpahac
water   SEN.NEG

‗There is no water.‗

9.2   MANNER

Some manners of action are expressed by compound verbs.

731)   **Ic   gocmia   i-mi   me-tecgé-na.**
tree   seed   that-SPEC   hold-finish-2SG.IMP

=Pick the tree seed with your hands.ø

732)   **Nakpi   he-tecgé-na.**
cloth   lift-finish-2SG.IMP

=Take off the cloth using your arm.ø

733)   **Soko   ti-tecgé-na.**
coconut   tread-finish-2SG.IMP

=Take off the coconut using your foot.ø

10. TEXTS

10.1 PERSONAL TESTIMONY

1) **nu-ac**   **kpac-na**   **Simbu**
1SG-OBLQ   name-1SG.GEN   Simbu

≐My name is Simbu.ø

2) **ni**   **Nowemba**   **28**   **1963**   **i-mu-ar-u**   **hicngi-yi**
I   Nowemba   28   1963   that-SPEC-OBLQ-TL   come up-PAST.1SG

≐I was born on November 28, 1963.ø

3) **ni**   **Gbetigbeti**   **i-mu-ar-u**   **kec-an-dzua**
I   Gbetigbeti   that-SPEC-OBLQ-TL   exist-HABNON.PAST.1SG

≐I have been staying in Gbetigbeti.ø

4) **manggoc-na**   **kpar-a**   **Komusua**
father-1SG.GEN   name-3SG.GEN   Komusua

≐My fatherøs name is Komusua.ø

5) **nenggoc-na**   **kpar-a**   **Tolangawe**
mother-1SG.GEN   name-3SG.GEN   Tolangawe

≐My motherøs name is Tolangawe.ø

6) **i-o-r-ac**   **nang-bérac-héc-gira**   **8**
3SG-nsg-dl-OBLQ   son-daughter-all-2,3dl.GEN   8

≐Their(du) children are 8.ø

7) **ic**   **méra+méng**   **embac**   **haréwéc**
man   five   woman   three

≐The males are five and the females are three.ø

8) **ic**   **embac**   **sasawa**   **i-mi**   **ama-i-guc**   **kec-an-dzu**
man   woman   many   that-SPEC village-that-ACC exist-HAB-PRES.2,3PL

≐Most of them have been living in the home village.ø

9) **ni**   **dzé+ma**   **dac-na**   **niri**   **sawa**   **Lei-i-guc**
I   nd   elder.brother-1SG.GEN   1dl   only   Lae-that-ACC

kec-an-dzic
exist-HAB-PRES.1dl

≐Only I and my elder brother have been staying in Lae.ø

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10) **dac-na**   **i-mi**   **masing**   **késa-ma** **héna** **iwai**
elder.brother-1SG.GEN that-SPEC   machine   hold-SS   road   something

me-an-dzac
work-HAB-PRES.3SG.

÷My elder brother has been working on the road as an operator of a bulldozer.ø

11) **ni**   **i-mi**   **Lutérang**   **Siping**   **onac** **ofisi-iguc**
I   that-SPEC   Lutheran   Siping   their   office-TL

yara **méra+méng** **i-mu-huc**   **ai**   **me-ma** **ker-i**
year   five   that-SPEC-like work   work-SS exist-PAST.1SG

÷I worked for Lutheran shipping as an office worker for 5 years.ø

12) **deguc**   **wai-ma**   **ha-ma**   **ama-i-guc**   **kec-an-dzua**
now   leave-SS   come-SS house-that-ACC exist-HAB-PRES.1SG

Now leaving coming (back) I live at home.

13) **kofi**   **iwai-na**   **himic-ma-guc**
coffee   something-1SG.GEN   plant-SS-ACC

méng+guc **lilinggé-ma** **Lei** **kem-ma** **ai**   **me-mang.**
again   return-SS   Lae   go-SS   work   to.work-FUT.1SG

÷After planting my coffee, I am going back to Lae to work again.ø

10.2 A STORY OF FIGHTING

1) **nalé** **méng** **baec**   **méng** **kpar-a**   **Tapo** **i-mu-ar-u**
time   one   ground   one   name-3SG.GEN Tapo that-SPEC-OBLQ-TL

ic   **engaoc-nec**   **héndéng+amu-ma** **tewi** **késare-ngé**
man   themselves-ABL   divide-SS   bow   arrow-ERG

eu-gic
fight-PAST.2,3PL

÷One time the people of Tapo place were divided among themselves and fought each other.ø

2) **suc-gina-guc-nec**   **ic**   **méng** **kesare-ngé** **kua-ya**
among-2,3PL.GEN-ACC-ABL man   one   arrow-ERG   mouth-3SG.GEN

mudzucgé-ma **wiri-gic**
put together-SS   shoot-PAST.2,3PL

÷All shot one of them with the arrow piercing both lips together.ø

3)

méng	**i-mi**	**tewi**	**balelecgé-ma**	**ker-u**	**hadzéc**
one	that-SPEC	bow	pull-SS	exist-3SG.DS	enemy

méng	**dzakong-ngé**	**mu-yu**	**kem-ma**	**méra-ya**
one	spear-ERG	shoot-3SG.DS	go-SS	hand-3SG.GEN

mutulanggé-ma	**tewi-ya-guc**	**wirir-u**	**mékéta-ma**
gather-SS	bow-3SG.GEN-ACC	shoot-3SG.DS	stick.it.tightly-SS

tar-ec
sit-PAST.3SG.

‗And an enemy shot a spear and pierced another man‗s hand tightly together with a bow while he was going to shoot an arrow.‖

4)

ic	**éréhéc**	**i-mi**	**eu-gic**	**tecgé-yu**
man	two	that-SPEC	fight-2,3PL.DS	finish-3SG.DS

oracgi-ma	**hafi+ama-i-guc**	**keng-gic**
2,3duOBJ+take-SS	hospital-that-ACC	go-PAST.2,3PL

‗When they stopped the fighting the people took the two of them and went to the hospital.‖

5)

méng	**dzakong-ngé**	**wirir-ec**	**i-mi**	**hiya-ngé**
one	spear-ERG	shoot-PAST.3SG.	that-SPEC	good-but

‗The one who was pierced by a spear became good but,‖

6)

méng	**kuac-ya**	**mudzuc+mudzuc**	**kpe-gic**	**i-mi**
one	mouth-3SG.GEN	together	kick-PAST.2,3PL	that-SPEC

wagic-ma	**hafi**	**ama**	**yanda-i-guc**	**keng-gic**	**heric-ma**
3SG.OBJ+take-SS	sick	house	big-that-ACC	go-2,3PL.DS	cut-SS

gboto-gic	**hiaru-yec**
sew-2,3PL.DS	become.good-PAST.3SG.

‗The other man two lips were pierced, was carried by the people to a big hospital and all cut and sewed it(mouth) and then it(mouth) became good.‖

10.3 BAT AND SNAKE

1) **héméri   gbérawi   doku-hérér-a   keng-oc**
   bat   eel   water-all-3DL.GEN go-PAST.2,3dl

   ÷A bat and eel went to a river.ø

2) **kem-ma   dzikic   késa-ma   késa-ma   keng-kec-ma**
   go-SS   crawfish hold-SS   hold-SS   go-exist-SS

   élah-u   eng-oc
   side-LOC   go.up-PAST.2,3dl

   ÷After they went they went fishing crayfish again and again and went up the river side.ø

3) **em-ma   geric   hi-yic   dze-yec**
   go up-SS   fire   blow-2,3dlDS   burn-PAST.3SG.

   ÷They went up and made a fire to burn.ø

4) **dze-yu   dzikic   o-yoc**
   burn-3SG.DS   crawfish   cook-PAST.2,3dl

   ÷After the fire burned then they cooked crayfish.ø

5) **o-ma   ne-ma   kec-ma   tosar-a   tar-ec**
   cook-SS   eat-SS   exist-SS   some-3SG.GEN   sit-PAST.3SG.

   ÷After they cooked they ate it for a little while and some were left.ø

6) **tar-u   oso-ma   ama-gira-i-guc   keng-bi   dzé-ma**
   sit-3SG.DS   wrap-SS   house-2,3dl.GEN-that-ACC   go-FUT.1dl   say-SS

   usu-ning-a   hoc-oc
   leaf-thinking-3SG.GEN   find-PAST.2,3dl

   ÷When some were left they started to find some leaves saying õLetøs wrap it and go to the house.öø

7) **hoc-ma   héméri-ngé   usu   ni   dzé-ma   dzikic-gira**
   find-SS   bat-ERG   leaf   1SGABS   say-3SG.DS   crawfish-2,3dl.GEN

   ivac-mur-u   hai-yec
   3SG.BEN.PRN-SPEC-TL   put-PAST.3SG.

   ÷Finding the bat put the crawfish toward him saying õI am a leaf.öø

8) **hai-yu   héméri-ngé   dzikic   oso-yec**
   put-3SG.DS   bat-ERG   crawfish   wrap-PAST.3SG.

   ÷Then the bat wrapped the crawfish.ø

9) **oso-yu**   **hésa**   **hor-oc**   **hoc-ma**   **gbérawi-ngé** **hésa**
    wrap-3SG.DS   string   find-PAST.2,3dl   find-SS   eel-ERG   string

    ni   **dzé-yec**
    I   say-PAST.3SG.

    ÷After they warped it they found a string to tie. Then the snake said `I am a stringø

10) **dzé-yu**   **gbérawi-ngé**   **héméri**   **pipi-yec**
    say-3SG.DS   eel-ERG   bat   tie-3SG.OBJ-PAST.3SG.

    ÷Saying thus the snake tied the bat up.ø

11) **wang-u**   **kem-bi**   **dzé-kec-ma**   **osi-ma**   **tendinggé-ma**
    do-3SG.DS   go-FUT.1dl   say-exist-SS   fail-SS   fall down-SS

    geric-kpaha-i-guc   **eng-oc**
    fire-on-that-ACC   go.up-PAST.2,3dl

    ÷Then they failing fell down on the fire while they were trying to go.ø

12) **eng-ic**   **geric-ngé**   **o-ro-yu**   **humu-yoc**
    go up-2,3dlDS   fire-ERG   cook-2,3DL.OBJ-3SG.DS   die-PAST.2,3dl

    ÷And the fire burned them and they died.

10.4 THE LEGEND OF KIANÉNG LAKE

1)   **bec-nec**   **esangambé**   **kec-gic**   **i-mu-ar-u**
     before-ABL   ancestor   exist-PAST.2,3PL   that-SPEC-OBLQ-TL

     Kianéng   **doku**   **winini-yec**
     Kianéng   water   appear-PAST.3SG.

     ÷Before when our ancestors lived, Kianéng lake appeared.ø

2)   **i-mi**   **yo-mu-huc**   **wang-gic**
     that-SPEC   this-SPEC-like   do-PAST.2,3PL

     ÷It happened like this. (lit. As for that they did like this;)ø

3)   **ic**   **méng-néng**   **Kianéng**   **ic**   **dzung-i-guc**
     man   one-ERG   Kianéng   tree   forest-that-ACC

     keng-ec
     go-PAST.3SG.

     A man went to a forest at Kianéng.

4) **kem-ma   héng-u   dzau   yanda   nang-ec**
go-SS   look-3SG.DS   dzau   big   stand-PAST.3SG.

÷As he went and looked, there was a big dzau tree standing.ø

5) **gocmi-a   yang   eneng   ne-gic**
fruit-3SG.GEN   animal   2,3PLERG .PRN   eat-2,3PL.DS

tar-u   héng-ec
sit-3SG.DS   look-PAST.3SG.

÷And he saw some fruits some animals ate and left.ø

6) **wang-u   ic   héi-ma   timbeng   me-yec**
do-3SG.DS   tree   cut-SS   ladder   work-PAST.3SG.

÷And then he cut a tree and made a ladder.ø

7) **me-dac-ma   lilinggé-ma   ama-ya-i-guc   Hanggi-u**
work-all-SS   return-SS   house-3SG.GEN-that-ACC   Hanggi-TL

me+keng-ec
go down-PAST.3SG.

÷After he finished making it he came back down to his house at Hanggi.ø

8) **me+kem-ma   tar-u   ama-singi-yu   tewi-ya   me-ma**
go down-SS   sit-3SG.DS   house-night-3SG.DS   bow-3SG.GEN   hold-SS

méng+guc   Kianéng   e+keng-ec
again   Kianéng   go.up-PAST.3SG.

÷He went down and sat and it became dark and he got his bow and went up to Kianéng again.ø

9) **e+kem-ma   dzau   timbeng   me-yec   i-mu-ar-u**
go up-SS   dzau   ladder   work-PAST.3SG.   that-SPEC-OBLQ-TL

em-ma   yang   ning-ac   awi-ma   tar-ec
go.up-SS   animal   thinking-OBLQ   watch-SS   sit-PAST.3SG.

÷He went up and climbed up through on the ladder he made and was sitting on it to shoot animals.ø

10) **wang-u   ménda   nim-ma   tar-u   doku   dzékéng**
do-3SG.DS   ADJ.NEG   thinking-SS   sit-3SG.DS   water   pool

éré-yec
come up-PAST.3SG.

÷And then while he was sitting there without knowing, the the pool came up.ø

11) **éré-ma**   **baec**   **sécgé-ma**   **éré-yu**   **ic**   **i-mi**
come up-SS   ground   enough-SS   come.up-3SG.DS   man   that-SPEC

     yang   **ning-ac**   **awi-ma tar-ec**
     animal   thinking-OBLQ   watch-SS sit-PAST.3SG.

     ÷Coming up it came up covering the place but the man was sitting watching for animals.ø

12) **i-mi**   **ménda**   **nim-ma**   **gau-ya**   **tar-ec**
that-SPEC   ADJ.NEG   thinking-SS   sleep-3SG.GEN   sit-PAST.3SG.

     ÷Not knowing it he was sleeping.ø

13) **wang-u**   **doku i-mi**   **éré-yec**
do-3SG.DS   water that-SPEC   come.up-PAST.3SG.

     But water came up.

14) **éré-ma**   **baec**   **i-mi**   **séc-gé-dac-ec**
come up-SS   ground   that-SPEC   enough-VZR-all-PAST.3SG.

     ÷Having come up it filled up the land.ø

15) **wang-u**   **gau-i-guc-nec**   **auri-ma**   **ning-u**   **doku**
do-3SG.DS   sleep-that-ACC-ABL   alarmed-SS   thinking-3SG.DS   water

     kpar-a   **kpac-ma**   **he-yec**
     cry-3SG.GEN   cry-SS   lay-PAST.3SG.

     ÷And then he awoke from sleeping and realized that there were noises of water.ø

16) **he-yu**   **nim-ma**   **'i-mi**   **némac-ngé**   **kpac-ma**
lay-3SG.DS   thinking-SS   that-SPEC   what-ERG   cry-SS

     he-tsac'
     lay-PRES.3SG. ÷

     ÷And then he thought õwhat is making these noises?öø

17) **i-mu-huc**   **dzé-ma**   **dzau**   **gocmi-a**   **hetecgé-ma**
that-SPEC-like   say-SS   dzau   fruit-3SG.GEN   pick-SS

     gili-yu   **hinggar-ec**
     throw-3SG.DS   go.down-PAST.3SG.

     ÷Saying so he picked up a fruit of Dzau tree, and he threw it and it fell down.ø

18) **hinggac-ma**   **doku-i-guc**   **kéndzung**   **héi-yec**
go down-SS   water-that-ACC   kéndzung   touch-PAST.3SG.

     ÷Falling down (making a sound of) plop it touched the water.ø

19) **wang-u**   **ning-ec**   **'i-mi**   **némac-ngé**   **mia**
do-3SG.DS   thinking-PAST.3SG.   that-SPEC   what-ERG   some

     i-mi   **némac-ngé**   **éré-tsac?'**
     that-SPEC   what-ERG   come.up-PRES.3SG.

÷And he thought õWhat is this, whatøs come up?öø

20) **i-mu-huc**   **dzé-ma**   **dzau**   **gocmi-a**   **méng+guc**
that-SPEC-like   say-SS   dzau   fruit-3SG.GEN   again

     hetecgé-yec   **wang-u**   **lake**   **eri**   **gili-yec**
     pick-PAST.3SG.   do-3SG.DS   long.way   there   throw-PAST.3SG.

÷Saying thus he picked up a fruit again and threw it there far away.ø

21) **gili-yu**   **kéndzung**   **dzé-yec**
throw-3SG.DS   kéndzung   say-PAST.3SG.

÷As he threw it and it said **kéndzung**.ø

22) **wang-u**   **ning-u**   **biri-yec**
do-3SG.DS   thinking-3SG.DS   strange-PAST.3SG.

÷As he thought it was something wrong.ø

23) **ning-u**   **biri-yu**   **di-mu-huc**   **wam-mang**
thinking-3SG.DS   strange-3SG.DS   what-SPEC-like   do-FUT.1SG

     dzé-ma dzau kali-a-i-guc   **tac-ec**
     say-SS   dzau   branch-3SG.GEN-that-ACC   sit-PAST.3SG.

÷He thought about it was strange, so he sat on the branch of the dzau tree saying õwhat should I do.öø

24) **tac-ma gau-ya**   **he-yec**
sit-SS   sleep-3SG.GEN   lay-PAST.3SG.

÷Then sitting there, he fell into a sleep.ø

25) **he-ma**   **gau**   **héng-ec**
sleep-SS   sleep   look-PAST.3SG.

÷Sleeping he saw a dream. (lit. he saw a sleeping.)ø

26) **héng-u**   **embac**   **nenggi-ya**   **méng dzau héni-ya-i-guc**
look-3SG.DS   woman   mother-3SG.GEN one   dzau leg-3SG.GEN-that-ACC

     emu   **tac-ma**   **héna-ya**   **sulu-yec**
     below   sit-SS   road-3SG.GEN   stretch-PAST.3SG.

÷As he saw a woman sat down there ar the root and stretched her leg.ø

27) **wang-u**   **ic**   **i-mi**   **i-mu-huc**   **hém-ma**
do-3SG.DS   man   that-SPEC   that-SPEC-like   look-SS

    auri-ma   **yac-ma**   **ning-ec**
    awake-SS   rise-SS   thinking-PAST.3SG.

    ÷Then the man looked thus and startled from sleeping and rose up and thought.ø

28) **'gau**   **nin-dzua**
sleep   thinking-PRES.1SG

    ÷It is just a dream! (lit. I think in a sleep.)

29) **i-mi**   **héla**   **me?**
that-SPEC   true   or

    Is it true or?

30) **ikoc**   **ikoc**   **nin-dzua.**
lie   lie   feel-PRES.1SG

    I felt something untrue.ø

31) **i-mu-huc**   **dzé-ma**   **yac-ma**   **tewi-ya**   **me-ma**
that-SPEC-like   say-SS   rise-SS   bow-3SG.GEN   hold-SS

    hinggac-ma   **doku**   **dzékéng**   **ti-ning-ec.**
    go.down-SS   water   lake   tread-thinking-PAST.3SG.

    ÷Saying thus he rose and got his bow and climbed down from the tree and tried to sense it by stepping on the pool of water.ø

32) **wang-u**   **gau**   **ning-ec**   **i-mu-ac**
do-3SG.DS   sleep   thinking-PAST.3SG.   that-SPEC-OBLQ

    ning-a   **tewi-ya-ngé**
    thinking-3SG.GEN   bow-3SG.GEN-ERG

    doku-i-guc   **kpe-hém-ma**   **hém-ma**   **lelecgé-yec**
    water-that-ACC   beat-look-SS   look-SS   go.around-PAST.3SG.

    ÷And he saw in a dream so that he went around the tree sensing the water by beating it with his bow.ø

33) **wang-u**   **dzau**   **dzali-a**   **méng**   **dinding-a-nec**
do-3SG.DS   dzau   root-3SG.GEN   one   straight-3SG.GEN-ABL

    keng-kec-ma   **séngganggeng**   **em-ma**   **he-yec**
    go-exist-SS   outside.ashore   go.up-SS   lie-PAST.3SG.

    ÷Then there was a root of dzau tree was lying there reaching straight out to the bank.ø

34) **wang-u   hinggac-ma   ti-ning-ec.**
do-3SG.DS   go.down-SS   tread-thinking-PAST.3SG.

÷And he went down and sense it by treading on it.ø

35) **ti-ma   i-mu-ac-nec   méndac-ma   keng-ec**
tread-SS   that-SPEC-OBLQ-ABL follow-SS   go-PAST.3SG.

÷Treading following it he went on.ø

36) **keng-kec-ma   séngganggeng   eng-ec**
go-exist-SS   ashore   go.up-PAST.3SG.

÷Going on and on he went up on the shore.ø

37) **em-ma   ning-u   biri-yec**
go.up-SS   thinking-3SG.DS   bad-PAST.3SG.

÷Having gone up he thought and it was strange.ø

38) **ic   méng-néng   ha-ma   non-ac   tewi-dzung   késa-tsac**
man   one-ERG   come-SS   1PL-OBLQ   bow-forest   hold-PRES.3SG.

÷A person has come and taken our hunting place.ø

39) **i-mu-ac   ning-a   orang   ala-héc-na**
that-SPEC-OBLQ   thinking-3SG.GEN   tomorrow friend-all-1SG.GEN

énétsé-wa   orang   ha-ma   hém-ma   deic
2,3PL.OBJ-say-1SG.DS   tomorrow come-SS   look-SS   how

wam-mi-wing
do-3SG.OBJ-FUT.1PL

÷Therefore tomorrow I will talk to all of my friends and we will come and look at it and then we will do something to the one.ø

40) **i-mu-huc   dzé-ma   linggé-ma   ama-ya-i-guc**
that-SPEC-like   say-SS   return-SS   house-3SG.GEN-that-ACC

Hanggi-u   me+keng-ec
Hanggi-TL   go.down-PAST.3SG.

÷Saying thus he went back down to his house in Hanggi.ø

41) **me+kem-ma   he-yec**
go down-SS   sleep-PAST.3SG.

÷Having gone down and slept.ø

42) **ama   giang-i-yu   ala   héré-kputulang-gé**
    house   morning-VZR-3SG.DS   friend pull-gather-TRVZ

    énécmi-ma   énétsé-yu   ning-gic
    2,3PL.OBJ.give-SS   2,3PL.OBJ-say-3SG.DS thinking-PAST.2,3PL

    ÷In the morning he gathered all of his friends and talked to them and they heard.ø

43) **ic   méng-néng   tewi-dzung-nina   késa-tsac**
    tree   one-ERG   bow-forest-1PL.GEN   hold-PRES.3SG.

    ÷A person took posses of our hunting place.ø

44) **i-mu-ac   di-mu-huc   wam-mi-wing?**
    that-SPEC-OBLQ   what-SPEC-like   do-3SG.OBJ.give-FUT.1PL

    ÷Therefore what shall we do to the one?ø

45) **dzé-yu   dzé-gic   'nesi-ni   kem-mac'**
    say-3SG.DS   say-PAST.2,3PL   chase.after-INDU   go-3SG.FUT

    dzé-ma ic   héi-ma   tac   sei-gic
    say-SS   tree   cut-SS   stick   shave-PAST.2,3PL

    ÷After he said that, all of them said `Letøs chase it away to go.øSaying thus they cut
    tree and shaved sticks.ø

46) **wang-u   e+kem-ma   Kianéng   ésé-gic.**
    do-3SG.DS   go.up-SS   Kianéng   dig-PAST.2,3PL

    ÷Having gone up they dug Kianéng.ø

47) **ésé-gic   Kianéng   doku   héré-ma   eng-ec**
    dig-2,3PL.DS   Kianéng   water   pull-SS   go up-PAST.3SG.

    ÷They dug so the water of Kianéng pulled and went on in.ø

48) **eng-u   ésé-gic**
    go up-3SG.DS   dig-PAST.2,3PL

    ÷It went on in and they kept duging.ø

49) **ésé-ma   e+keng-gic**
    dig-SS   go.up-PAST.2,3PL

    ÷They went up diging.ø

50) **e+kem-ma   bong-a   yanda   eng-ec**
    go up-SS   mountain-3SG.GEN big   go.up-PAST.3SG.

    ÷Going up on a big mountain.ø

51) **e+keng**   **kec-gic**   **doku** **i-mi-ngé**   **té-ma**
go.up   exist-2,3PL.DS   water that-SPEC-ERG   slpit-SS

hoturu-énécmi-ma   **unu-ma**   **meleng-u**
hoturuc-2,3PL.OBJ-SS   2,3PL.OBJ+kill-SS overturn-3SG.DS

nénggac-ma   **kpahac**   **wang-gic**
run.away-SS   not.exist   do-PAST.2,3PL

=While they were going up and up, the water broke through and covered and killed them then overturned and went down so they were no more.ø

52) **ic**   **embac** **komoc** **komoc** **éréhéc-guc**
man   woman little   little   two-ACC

gingging-a-i-guc   **nang-oc**   **i-mi**   **hia**
side-3SG.GEN-that-ACC stand-PAST.2,3dl that-SPEC good

nang-oc
stand-PAST.2,3dl

=There were a little boy and a girl standing by the water but they two were standing there safely.ø

53) **doku-ngé**   **ménda**   **uru-yec**
water-ERG   ADV.NEG   2,3duOBJ+kill-PAST.3SG.

=The water didnøt kill them (DL).ø

10.5 DZINGU

1) **bec-nec**   **Dzingu**   **baec-i-guc**   **ic**   **embac**   **kec-gic**
before-ABL   Dzingu   ground-that-ACC   man   woman exist-
PAST.2,3PL

=Before people lieved in the land of Dzingu.ø

2) **kec-ma**   **ic**   **dzung**   **me-ma**   **gbeli** **gbeli**
exist-SS   tree   forest   work-SS   new   new

éré-ha-gic
come.up-come-PAST.2,3PL

=Living there hunting in the bush they came up from generation to generation.ø

3) **ha-ma**   **nei**   **yang**   **kpe-ma**   **ha-gic**
come-SS   bird   animal 3SG.OBJ+kill-SS come-PAST.2,3PL

=And they came up hunting birds and animals.ø

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4) **ha-ma**   **mokoleng**   **yanda**   **méng** **kpar-a**   **Mari**
come-SS   snake   big   one name-3SG.GEN Mari

    i-mi   **hém-ma**   **késa-gic**
that-SPEC   look-SS   hold-PAST.2,3PL

÷As time goes they found a big snake called Mari and held it.ø

5) **késa-ma**   **ama-i-guc**   **Dzingu**   **me+kem-ma** **kpe-ma**
hold-SS   house-that-ACC   Dzingu   go.down-SS   3SG.OBJ+kill-SS

    heri-gic
cut-PAST.2,3PL

÷Holding it, they went to the place called Dzingu and killed it and cut it.ø

6) **Embac** **éréhéc**   **esa-néng**   **awu-néng**
woman   two   grand.daughter-ERG   grand.mother -ERG

    ama-gira-i-guc   **tar-oc**
house-2,3dl.GEN-that-ACC   sit-PAST.2,3dl

÷Two women a grand daughter and (her) grand mother, sat in their house.ø

7) **singi-ya**   **he-ic**
night-3SG.GEN   sleep-2,3dlDS

÷And at night they slept.ø

8) **Mari-kuwih-a**   **em-ma**   **awu-ya**
Mari-ghost-3SG.GEN   go.up-SS   grand.mother-3SG.GEN

    é-tsé-yec
3SG.OBJ-say-PAST.3SG.

÷The ghost of Mari went up and said to her grand mother.ø

9) **mokoleng**   **késa-tsu**   **i-mi**   **mokoleng**   **kpahac**
snake   hold-PRES.2,3PL   that-SPEC   snake   ADV.NEG

õThe snake they held is not a snake

10) **i-mi**   **nu-ac**   **né-pési-tsu**   **gi**   **orang**
that-SPEC   1SG-OBLQ   1SG.OBJ-hold-PRES.2,3PL   you   tomorrow

    Mari   **kpe-gic**
Mari   3SG.OBJ+kill-2,3PL.DS

that is me they held. Tomorrow when they kill Mari,

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11) **esa-ga**   **é-tsé -na**   **me+keng-u**
grand.daughter-2SG.GEN 3SG.OBJ-say-1SG.GEN go.down-3SG.DS

  Mari **oru-a**   **dzé-ma** **dzi-a**   **mi-gic**
  Mari head-3SG.GEN say-SS tail-3SG.GEN 3SG.OBJ+give-2,3PL.DS

  éré-ha-mac   **éré-ha-yu**   **hénéng-i-guc**
  come.up-come-3SG.FUT come up-come-3SG.DS bamboo-3SG-ACC

  ti-yic   **nam-mac**   **dzé-yu**   **ning-u**
  fill-2,3dlDS stand-3SG.FUT say-3SG.DS hear-3SG.DS

  Mari **kuwih-a**   **keng-ec**
  Mari ghost-3SG.GEN go-PAST.3SG.

Tell your grand daughter to go down and they all are to give her the head and tail, and then she will come up. Then she is to put it into a bamboo to be standing.ö He said and she heard and then the ghost of Mari went away.ø

12) **he-yic**   **giang-i-yec**
sleep-2,3dlDS morning-VZR-PAST.3SG.

÷They(DL) slept and it became morning.ø

13) **giang-i-yu**   **mokoleng** **kpe-ma**   **hédzénggé-gic**
morning-VZR-3SG.DS snake   3SG.OBJ+kill-SS cut-2,3PL.DS

  awu-ya-ngé   **esa-ya**
  grand.mother-3SG.GEN-ERG grand.daughter-3SG.GEN

  é-tsé-ma   **dzé-yec**
  3SG.OBJ-say-SS say-PAST.3SG.

Then they killed the snake and cut it, and her grand mother told her grand daughter.

14) **gi** **me+kem-ma** **dzé-na**   **oruh-a**   **dzé-ma**
you go.down+go-SR say-2SG.DS head-3SG.GEN say-SS

  dzi-a   **géng-gic**   **me-ma** **ha-na**
  tail-3SG.GEN 2SG.OBJ+give-2,3PL.DS hold-SS come-2SG.IMP

÷You go down and tell them to give you its head and its tail, and bring it."

15) **dzé-yu**   **me+kem-ma** **dzé-yu**   **oruh-a**   **dzé-ma**
say-3SG.DS go.down-SS   say-3SG.DS head-3SG.GEN say-SS

  dzi-a   **mi-gic**
  tail-3SG.GEN 3SG.OBJ+give-PAST.2,3PL

÷After she told her, she went down and told them and they gave her the head and tail.ø

16) **éré-ha-ma**   **hénéng-i-guc**   **ti-ma**   **hai-yic**
come up-come-SS   bamboo-3SG-ACC   fill-SS   put-2,3dlDS

    nang-ec
    stand-PAST.3SG.

    ÷She came up and they(DL) put it in a bamboo and put it virtically.ø

17) **nang-u**   **he-ic**   **singi-a**   **mokoleng**
stand-3SG.DS   sleep-2,3dlDS   night-3SG.GEN   snake

    ouruh-a   **dzé-ma**   **dzi-a**   **i-mi**   **ha-ma**
    head-3SG.GEN   say-SS   tail-3SG.GEN   that-SPEC   come-SS

    toro+kpe-yu   **me+kem-ma** **asamang-ya-ngé**   **baec**
    add-3SG.DS   go.down-SS   spear-3SG.GEN-ERG   ground

    ésé-kpésém-ma   **meleng-u**   **Gepakuc doku hinggac-gic**
    dig-break-SS   overturn-3SG.DS   Gepakuc water go.down-2,3PL.DS

    doku-ngé   **kisang-énécmi-ma**   **me+keng**
    water-ERG   takeing.with.mouth-2,3PL.OBJ-SS go.down

    Kube   **doku** **hosur-u**   **me+kem-ma** **unu-ma**
    Kube   water near-LOC   go.down-SS   2,3PL.OBJ+kill-SS

    meleng-u   **baec**   **baw-u**   **hinggac-gic**
    overturn-3SG.DS   ground   under-TL   go.down-PAST.2,3PL

    ÷And then they slept and the head and tail of the snake joined together
    and it went down and with the spear like tail dug up the ground and overturned it so
    they fell down to Gepakuc river and the water carried them away and went down
    near to the Kube river and the water fell down and killed them and overturned it and
    went in under the ground.ø

18) **deguc**   **walec**   **wiac**   **i-mi**
now   old   something   that-SPEC

    bac+kifang-a   **yanda-i-guc**   **nang-an-dzac**
    cave-3SG.GEN   big-that-ACC   stand-HAB-PRES.3SG.

    ÷Now there are some old things standing in the cave.ø

10.6 HOW TO MAKE MUMU

1) **mumu**   **miacgé-an-dzu**
mumu   make-HAB-PRES.2,3PL

    i-mu-ac   **héna** **meme-ya**
    that-SPEC-OBLQ   way   making-3SG.GEN

    ÷The way of making those mumu they used to make.ø

2) **hénihéni-ya-iguc-nec**   **i-mi**   **geric**   **yanda**
first-3SG.GEN-ACC-ABL   that-SPEC   fire   big

     tocgé-na   **dze-yu**
     gether-2SG.DS   burn-3SG.DS

     ÷At first you put alot of firewood together and to be burn.ø

3) **hoc**   **kpar-a**   **dzamandzing**   **i-mi**   **geric**   **dze-ma**
     stone   on-3SG.GEN   dzamandzing   that-SPEC   fire   burn-SS

     nang-u   **i-mu-ac**   **kperi-a-guc**   **gili-na**
     be-3SG.DS   that-SPEC-OBLQ   inside-3SG.GEN-ACC   throw-2SG.DS

     hinggar-u   **o-wésémang**
     go.down-3SG.DS   cook-FUT.3SG.

     ÷As the fire burns, throw dzamandzing stones into the fire to fall down and you will heat them.ø

4) **i-mi**   **wai-na**   **dze-ma**   **nang-u**   **mumu-ga**
     that-SPEC   leave-2SG.DS   burn-SS   stand-3SG.DS   mumu-2SG.GEN

     baec-ya   **ésé-wéséna**
     grond-3uSG.GEN   dig--FUT.2SG.IMP

     ÷Leave it to be heated, dig the ground hole of your mumu.ø

5) **ésé-na**   **tecgé-yu**   **sa**   **haréng-a**   **dzé-ma**
     dig-2SG.DS   finish-3SG.DS   banana   leaf-3SG.GEN   say-SS

     usu+saka   **kperic-ma**   **me-ma**   **haré-yu**
     leaves   cut-SS   hold-SS   come-3SG.DS

     baec   **dumung-a-guc**   **emu**   **lémbéc-wéséna**
     ground   hole-3SG.GEN-ACC   down.there   spread-FUT.2SG.IMP

     When it is finished to dig, let someone cut banana leaves and some other leaves, and bring them, you will spread them down there on the bottom of the hole.ø

6) **lémbéc-na**   **tecgé-yu**   **hoc**   **geriw-a-guc**   **i-mi**
     spread-2SG.DS   finish-3SG.DS   stone   fire-3SG.GEN-ACC   that-SPEC

     wété   **wété**   **kpe-ma**   **késa-ma**   **kperi-a-guc**
     tong   tong   3SG.OBJ+strike-SS   hold-SS   inside-3SG-3SG.GEN-ACC

     hai-wéséna
     come-FUT.2SG.IMP

     ÷After you are finished spreading them, make take the heated stones with tongs and put them in the hole.ø

7) **hai-na**　　　　**tecgé-yu**　　　　**yaka-ga**　　　　　　**sei+seiy-a**
put-2SG.DS　　　finish-3SG.DS　　sweetpotato-2SG.GEN　　peeled-3SG.GEN

i-mi　　　**sa**　　　**haréng-a-ngé**　　　**oso-yacgé-ma**
that-SPEC　banana　leaf-3SG.GEN-ERG　wrap-support-SS

hoc　　**geriw-a-guc**　　　**i-mu-ac**　　　　　**kperi-a-i-guc**
stone　　fire-3SG.GEN-ACC　that-SPEC-OBLQ　inside-3SG.GEN-that-ACC

hai-wéséna
put--FUT.2SG.IMP

÷After you have finshed putting them, wrap the peeled sweetpotatos with banana
leaves carefully and put them in the hot stones.ø

8) **hai-na**　　　　**tecgé-yu**　　　　**usu sa-ga**　　　　**tosac-a**
put-2SG.IMP　　finish-3SG.DS　　leaf banana-2SG.GEN　some-3SG.GEN

kpahac-ya-guc　　　**hai-ma**　　**hoc**　　**geriw-a-guc-ngé**
on-3SG.GEN-ACC　　　put-SS　　　stone　fire-3SG.GEN-ACC-ERG

hélandzi-wéséna
press-FUT.2SG.IMP

÷After you have finished putting them, put some leaves and banana on it then press
it down with the heated stones.ø

9) **hoc**　　**geriw-a-guc**　　　**sasala**　　**yanda**　　**hai-wéséna**
stone　　fire-3SG.GEN-ACC　many　　　big　　　　put--FUT.2SG.IMP

tecgé-yu　　　　**usu**　　**sa-ga**　　　　　　**kpahac-ya-i-guc**
finish-3SG.DS　leaf　　banana-2SG.GEN　on-3SG.GEN-that-ACC

hai-na　　　　**he-yu**　　　**titing-a**　　　**médzénggé-ma**
put-2SG.IMP　　lie-3SG.DS　hole-3SG.GEN　break.a.hole-SS

doku　　**komoc+dia-dac**　**polacgé-na**　　　**hinggar-u**
water　　little-DIM　　　　pour-2SG.DS　　　go.down-3SG.DS

baec　　**hi-na**　　　　　　**kpérar-u.**
ground　shovel.up-2SG.DS　cover-3SG.DS

÷Put many hot stones. If it finishes then put leaves and banana on it, put it then
break a hole and pour a little bit of water in it and shovel
up some ground and cover it.ø

10) **osusu-ya**   **éré-wac**   **ning-ac**
steam-3SG.GEN   come.up-3SG.UNCERT   thinking-OBLQ

baec   **hi-ma**   **moctsong**   **kpérac-dac-na**   **tecgé-yu**
ground   shovel.up-SS   all   cover-all-2SG.DS   finish-3SG.DS

wai-ma   **kem-ma**   **kec-na**   **wan awa**   **i-mu-ac**
leave-SS   go-SS   exist-2SG.DS   one hour   that-SPEC-OBLQ

séc   **wang-u**   **ha-ma**   **au-ma**   **ne-wéséna**
capacity   do-3SG.DS   come-SS   open-SS   eat-FUT.2SG.IMP

꞊Some ground and cover all around lest steam comes out of it. When that is finshed, stay leaving it for a while around one hour and then come and open it and eat it.ø

10.7 TARO

1) **taweng** **i-mi**   **séc-ya**   **di-mu-huc-ya?**
taro   that-SPEC   shape-3SG.GEN   what-SPEC-like-3SG.GEN

꞊What taro looks like?ø

2) **taweng** **i-mi**   **wari-a**   **kperi-ma** **kem-ma**
taro   that-SPEC   shoot-3SG.GEN   cut-SS   go-SS

himic-na   **yand-i-mac**
plant-2SG.DS   big-VZR-FUT.3dg

꞊As for taro you cut the shoot of taro and plant it, and it will grow.ø

3) **yand-i-yu**   **nenggi-ya-i-guc-nec**   **héla**   **hai-mac**
big-VZR-3SG.DS   root-3SG.GEN-that-ACC-ABL   fruition   put-FUT.3dg

꞊After it becomes big, it will carry the fruition at the root.ø

4) **hai-yu**   **kem-ma**   **tac-ngé**   **ésé-ma**   **ha-ma**   **o-ma**
put-3SG.DS   go-SS   stick-ERG   dig-SS   come-SS   cook-SS

ne-wésémang.
eat-FUT.3SG.

꞊When it produces the fruition, dig it with a stick and come and cook and eat it.ø

5) **taweng**   **haréng-a**   **kuneng**   **yanda**
taro   leaf-3SG.GEN   big   big

꞊The leaves of taro are very big.ø

6) **hélac**   **i-mi**   **nenggi-ya-i-guc-nec**
food   that-SPEC   root-3SG.GEN-that-ACC-ABL

hicngi-an-dzac
come up-HAB-PRES.3SG.

=Itøs fruition (i.e. tubers) comes at its root (lit. mother).ø

7) **hélac**   **i-mi**   **lesuc**   **lesuc-nec**   **hicngi-an-dzac**
food   that-SPEC   long   long-ABL   come.up-HAB-PRES.3SG.

=Its fruitions are very long (and) long.ø

8) **taweng**   **nenggi-ya**   **momac-guc-i-guc-nec**   **i-mi**
taro   root-3SG.GEN   one-ACC-that-ACC-ABL   that-SPEC

hélac   **kileng**   **hicngi-an-dzac**
food   many   come.up-HAB-PRES.3SG.

=There are many fruition at the one root.ø

9) **tuc** **i-mi**   **kiwi-ya**   **héniya**   **héniya**
taro that-SPEC   shape-3SG.GEN kind   kind

=The shapes of taro are of various kinds.ø

10) **warih-a**   **me-ma**   **kec-ma**   **himic-wésémang**
shoot-3SG.GEN   hold-SS   exist-SS   plant-FUT.3SG.

=Get the shoots then you will plant it.

11) **himic-na**   **hélac**   **i-mi**   **warih-a-i-guc-nec**
plant-2SG.DS   fruition   that-SPEC   shoot-3SG.GEN-that-ACC-ABL

hicngi-ma   **kec-mac**
come up-SS   exist-FUT.3SG.

=If you plant, the food will come up continuously from the shoot.ø

12) **hélac**   **tosar-a**   **i-mi**   **kuneng** **yanda**   **yanda**
food   some-3SG.GEN   that-SPEC   great   big   big

=Some fruitions are very big and big.ø

13) **tosar-a**   **i-mi**   **lesuc**   **lesuc**
some-3SG.GEN   that-SPEC   long   long

=Some are long and long.ø

14) **tosar-a**   **i-mi**   **kali-ya-guc**
some-3SG.GEN   that-SPEC   branch-3SG.GEN-ACC

=Some have many branches of fruition.ø

15) **tosar-a**   **i-mi**   **hilang-a**
    some-3SG.GEN   that-SPEC   round-3SG.GEN

    =Some are round.ø