AMBULAS-WOSERA-KAMU-J STATEMENT

by Patricia Wilson

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1. INTRODUCTION

Ambulas, alternatively known as Abelam, is a member of
the Ndu language family, of the Middle Sepik Stock. There
are approximately 44,000 speakers, who are located mainly in
the Maprik District of the East Sepik Province. There are
three main dialects. This paper is concerned with the
Wosera-Kamu Dialect, one of the two sub-dialects of the
Wosera Dialect. The Wosera-Kamu Dialect divides again into
secondary sub-dialects, of which one large group seems to be
that spoken in the area around Jambitanget. I refer to this
as the Wosera-Kamu-J Dialect, as the hyphens in the name
show that it is actually a secondary sub-dialect. The
population of the group of speakers of this dialect,
situated mainly in the south-west of the North Wosera Census
Division and in the north central of the South Wosera Census
Division, is approximately 6,200. The data on which this
paper is based was collected between April, 1988 and
November, 1989 from Neiman Bakandu, of Jambitanget Village,
who provided natural text in the form of stories for a Writers'
Workshop, elicited texts, and translated songs and New
Testament selections. His area seems to be fairly
representative of this secondary sub-dialect. It seems that
people living in the villages of Jambitanget 1 and 2 (also
called Lingu), Mikau, Wabindugum, Wombisa, Gulakim, Kamge,
Gatigum, Kwatmagum, Saragum, Stapigum and Numbunge are all
close to Neiman's speech, and that those living in the near
villages of Banglego, Jipmago and Yambigo will also be able
to use the same translation and probably also those living
in the more distant villages of Isogum 1 and 2, Bapandu and
Kulunge.

I have made comparisons in this paper with the Wosera-
Kamu-K Dialect to help determine whether it is necessary to
have two separate translations. There are marked
differences, but the proof is not conclusive on linguistic
grounds. However, on population size and sociological
grounds, it seems wiser at this stage to consider these as
two separate projects, within the Wosera-Kamu main dialect.

The information presented in this paper is to some
extent based upon relevant information in Workpapers in
Papua New Guinea Languages Vol.16, Surveys in Five P.N.G.
Languages, Abulas Dialect Survey by Patricia Wilson, and
Workpapers in Papua New Guinea Languages, Vol. 26, Ambulas
Grammar by Patricia Wilson. Reference was also made to The
Ndu Language Family (Sepik District, New Guinea) by D.C.
Laycock, in Linguistic Circle of Canberra Publications
Series C No.1.

2. PHONOLOGY

The 24 phonemes, seven vowels and seventeen consonants, of the Maprik Dialect of the Ambulas Language, seem to fit the Wosera-Kamu-J Dialect, too. The vowels consist of two unrounded front vowels, i and e; three unrounded central vowels, é, a and aa, and two rounded back vowels, u and o. The consonants consist of four voiceless obstruents, p, t, s, and k; four voiced prenasalized obstruents, b, d, j, and g; four nasals, m, n, ny, and ng; three continuants, v, l, and r; and two semi-vowels, w and y.

The knw combination word medially of the Maprik Dialect is not used at all. The kn combination of Maprik is infrequently used and that not in a common verbal suffix. This makes for a significant difference in the sound of the two dialects, apart from the great difference in grammatical forms.

e.g.

Wosera-Kamu-J	meaning	Maprik
yékun	good	yéknwun
véku	hear	véknwu
watake	having said	watakne
taakandaka	they put and	taknadaka

Another interesting difference is that the suffix is added straight to the stem after p, k, and s, whereas in the Maprik Dialect a nasal to the same point of articulation is inserted first.

e.g.

waarapék (+-ék)	got up?	raapmék (+-mék)
baake (+-e)	steamcooked and	baaakne (+-ne)
Jisasat (+-at)	Jesus (supplement)	Jisasnyét (+-nyét)

The comments in this paragraph apply to all the Wosera dialects, and make for a significant difference between the sound of the words spoken by Wosera and Maprik speakers.

3. ORTHOGRAPHY

The same orthography is being used as for Maprik, with the following modification:

when <u>ny</u> occurs in the word final position (very few occasions), this will be written as <u>n</u>, and context will provide the clue to pronunciation. <u>ny</u> will still be written word-initially and medially.

It was decided not to write in pre-nasalization, in the interest of shorter words and to help non-literates learn to read quickly.

The letters used then will be: <u>a</u>, <u>aa</u>, <u>b</u>, <u>d</u>, <u>e</u>, <u>é</u>, <u>g</u>, <u>i</u>, <u>j</u>, <u>k</u>, <u>l</u>, <u>m</u>, <u>n</u>, <u>ng</u>, <u>ny</u>, <u>o</u>, <u>p</u>, <u>r</u>, <u>s</u>, <u>t</u>, <u>u</u>, <u>v</u>, <u>w</u>, <u>y</u>. The possible confusion with <u>ng</u>, as to whether it is [ŋ] or <u>n</u> + <u>g</u> will be resolved by context and, to some extent, by syllable position ([ŋ] occurs only syllable final).

4. GRAMMAR

The main area of difference between the Maprik and all Wosera Dialects as far as grammar is concerned is with verbs and their affixation. This also has an effect on word order and the significantly lesser use of the supplement slot marker. There is some change in the pronoun form in a few instances only. Because this is an important aspect of verb affixation, I will deal with the pronouns first.

4.1 PRONOUNS

<u>Personal Pronouns</u>: The uninflected set fill the same slots as for the Maprik Dialect. However, the Actor-Subject slot in the clause is optional (obligatory in Maprik), if the actor suffix is contained in the verb, as it is in most cases. The supplement slot is marked by -<u>at</u> (Maprik -<u>ét</u>). The directional or referential clitic is -<u>ké</u> (as for Maprik).

		uninflected	supplement	directional
sing.	1st	wuné	wunat	wunéké
	2nd m.	méné	ménat	ménéké
	2nd f.	nyéné	nyénat	nyénéké
	3rd m.	dé	*dat	déké
	3rd f.	lé	*lat	léké
dual	1st	ané	anat	anéké
	2nd	béné	bénat	bénéké
	3rd	bét	*bérat	*béréké
pl.	1st	naané	naanat	naanéké
	2nd	guné	gunat	gunéké
	3rd	*de/di	*diyat	*deké/diké

The asterisk shows where the forms differ in Wosera-Kamu-J
from the Maprik form.
The 3rd singular supplement forms are also alternate forms
in the Maprik Dialect (more common forms dérét, lérét).
The 3rd dual supplement and directional forms contrast with
the Maprik (bérét, bétké). The 3rd plural forms di,
diyat, diké seem to be a distinctive feature of this
dialect and to be preferred over the de and deké of all the
other Ambulas dialects. It is possible that the two forms
mark a distinction between near and far objects (de form is
the far form), but this is by no means clear at present.

The following set shows the possessive adjective, the
possessive pronoun and the accompaniment forms of the
personal pronoun. The Wosera-Kamu-J Dialect uses the same
possession markers as Maprik (-ku ~ -na), with the addition
of -n to this form for the possessive pronoun (all Maprik
forms have -kun). Wosera-Kamu-J adds -ale to form the
accompaniment pronoun (Maprik has the free form
wale 'with').

		pos.adjective	pos. pronoun	accompaniment
sing.	1st	wuna	*wunan	*wunale
	2nd m.	ména	*ménan	*ménale
	2nd f.	nyéna	*nyénan	*nyénale
	3rd m.	déku/*dékwa	dékun	*dale
	3rd f.	léku/*lékwa	lékun	*lale
dual	1st	ana	*anan	*anale
	2nd	béna	*bénan	*bénale
	3rd	bétku	bétkun	*bérale/bétal
pl.	1st	naana	*naanan	*naanale
	2nd	guna	*gunan	*gunale
	3rd	*deku/diku	*dekun/dikun	*deale/diale

The asterisk shows where the forms differ in Wosera-Kamu-J
from the Maprik forms. The main differences are in the 3rd
singular and plural forms.

I have not noted any suffixation added to the uninflected
set of personal pronouns when functioning within the
Actor-subject slot of a clause. This is a difference from
the Maprik and Wingei dialects.

The bound form of the personal pronoun has some differences
from the free form. (see the list in the next section.)

4.2 VERBS

(c.f. Ambulas Grammar pp.58-82)
The same nine verb classes seem to apply to the Wosera-
Kamu-J Dialect.

Affixation -Inner Suffixes

Examples have been observed of each of the five orders
of inner suffixes as for Maprik: direction-mode, mode 1,
mode 2, benefactive and actor, with actor being the
furthest from the stem of the verb. There is also
another order, signifying future aspect, which occurs
in fifth position before the actor (-ka future).
Forms are mainly the same or similar to Maprik, as in:

-sanda 'down' Group 1 direction-mode
-patik frustrative suffix Group 3 direction-mode
-wuré completive suffix 1 mode 1
-taka completive suffix 3 mode 2

One notable difference from Maprik is:
-sékéyak completive suffix 2 mode 1
    e.g. ya-sékéyak-dé-n 'he finished doing'
        do-comp2- he -pa

It is also notable that the positional verbs, especially
ra/ré 'sit' and té 'stand' are used frequently as a
type of inner suffix and relate to the position after
the action of the verb stem.
    e.g. waak-té   -dara-ka 'they searched and stood'
        search-stand-they-ró

There are also differences in the forms of some of the
actor suffixes. They are compared below with the Maprik
and Wosera-Kamu-K sets:

		Wosera-Kamu-K	Wosera-Kamu-J	Maprik
sing.	1st	-wuté	-wuté	-wuré
	2nd m.	-méné	-méné	-méné
	2nd f.	-nyéné	-nyéné	-nyéné
	3rd m.	-dé	-dé	-dé
	3rd f.	-lé	-lé	-lé
dual	1st	-té	-té	-té
	2nd	-béné	-béné	-béné
	3rd	-bér	-béré	-bét
pl.	1st	-na/-nané	-nana/-na	-na
	2nd	-guné	-guné	-guné
	3rd	-daré/-da	-dara/-da	-da

(N.B. for ease of comparison, the prenasalization is not
written in the Wosera-Kamu-K forms.)

The difference in form in the 3rd dual form is probably
a difference in orthographical interpretation by the
speakers, rather than an actual phonemic difference.
The 1st and 3rd plural actor suffixes are usually -nana,
-dara, with occasional use of the shorter forms.

Two sets of verbs and suffixes are given below to
demonstrate morphophonemic changes which occur in the
actor suffix:
1. verb stem + actor suffix + relational different actor
    partially consecutive suffix (r6).
2. verb stem + actor suffix + relational different actor
    future suffix (r7).

1	2
ya-wuté-ka 'I did and'	ya-wut-u 'I shall do and'
ya-méné-ka	ya-mén-u
ya-nyéné-ka	ya-nyén-u
ya-dé-ka	ya-d-u
ya-lé-ka	ya-l-u
ya-té-ka	ya-t-u
ya-béné-ka	ya-bén-u
ya-béré-ka	ya-bér-u
ya-nana-ka	ya-nan-o
ya-guné-ka	ya-gun-u
ya-dara-ka	ya-dar-o

In the above two sets the differences from the Maprik
forms are in the difference of the actor suffix stem
As with the Maprik morphophonemic pattern mid central
vowel + -u is lost.

Affixation- Outer Suffixes (c.f. Ambulas Grammar p.68).
There seem to be only one order of outer suffixes. Some
differ from the Maprik forms. Significant differences
are asterisked.

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┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│                    Outer suffixes                        │
├─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
│                    Tense-Aspect                          │
├─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
│      1                                                   │
├─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
│  Independent                                             │
│   affirmative indicative                                 │
│   -kwa * present                                         │
│   -én * past                                             │
│   interrogative                                          │
│   -o/ -u present                                         │
│   -ék    past                                            │
│   imperative                                             │
│   -kwak   imperative 1 (imp1)                            │
│   negative                                               │
│    -kwe * negative 1 (neg1)                              │
│    -bak    negative 2 (neg2)                             │
│    -ra *  negative 3 (neg3)                              │
│                                                          │
├─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
│   Dependent                                              │
│   aspectual                                              │
│   -katik  hypothetical (hyp)                             │
│    -kapik/ -kapuk/-yékiyak * negative 4 (neg4)           │
├─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
│    intentive same actor                                  │
│    -ké/-muké intentive (int)                             │
├─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
│    relational same actor                                 │
│    -e partially consecutive  (r1)                        │
│    -take consecutive (r6)                                │
│    -te  simultaneous (r3)                                │
├─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
│    relational different actor                            │
│    -ka partially consecutive  (r6)                       │
│    -u/-o  future (r7)                                     │
├─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
│    accessory                                             │
│    -kwa   accessory present (apr)                        │
│    -én    accessory past  (apa)                          │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
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N.B. I have used the same terminology as for the Maprik
Dialect Grammar Description, to make for easier
comparison. However, it will be seen that two of the
relational suffixes are missing from the Wosera-Kamu-J
list (r4 and r5). Also, some of the categories e.g.
conditional and intentive different actor, are missing.
Also, on the present evidence, it is probably not
necessary to talk about accessory verbs, as the forms
for present and past are the same as appear under
affirmative indicative on this chart, and the future
form is the same as the Immediacy Merged Sentence or
the alternative form with -ka to express future
indicative. Instead, perhaps I could say,
"Affirmative indicative present and past verbs and
future forms may also function as accessory present,

past and future verbs, with the final letter (n)
dropping off when the accessory verb functions as an
adjective, and with an extra -n being added to the
present tense form when the accessory verb functions
as a noun."
    Note also that the suffixes which start with k
follow the Maprik pattern of k + k = kg.

Differences from the Maprik suffixes are asterisked.

Examples of verbs and outer suffixes:
(Note that the morphophonemic rules for Maprik seem to
apply for Wosera-Kamu-J whenever the suffix starts with
a vowel, except that extra consonants are not added at
the border (see pp. 20, 21 Ambulas Grammar)).
Examples are given as far as possible with the verb stem
kéraa 'get'

Independent

Affirmative Indicative

These forms usually include the bound form of the
personal pronoun. An alternative form uses the free
form of the pronoun, or the pro-pronouns wa 'that' or
a 'this', and the verb. The alternative form with the
pronoun is less often used. Its use seems in part to be
affected by social context, e.g. talking with a Maprik
or Wingei Dialect speaker, where the regular usage is
free pronoun plus verb, or translating from the Maprik
Dialect.

present tense

kéraa-dé-kwa   'he gets'
get   -he -pr

dé kéraa-kwa   '(he) gets'
        get -pr

past tense

kéraa-dé-n   'he got'(final vowel of stem + é
get   -he -pa   loses é)

dé kéraa-n   '(he) got' (final vowel of stem + é
                                 loses é)
(Maprik has the above forms as accessory dependent verb
forms.)

Interrogative

present tense

-o occurs following -aa and -a
-u occurs elsewhere

(However, as in all Wosera dialects, it seems that many speakers reject the final o ending and see it instead as au.)

ya + o   = yo 'do?' (mid-central vowel + o is lost)

kéraa + o   = kérao 'get?'

waaru + u   = waaru 'rebuke?' (u + u is lost)

waarap + u   = waarapu 'get up?' (no nasal added as in
                                               Maprik)

bul + u   = bulu 'talk?'

past tense

Morphophonemic rules apply when the suffix -ék is added

ya + ék   = yak 'did?' (final vowel of stem + é
                                           loses é)

kéraa + ék   = kéraak 'got?' ("   "   "   "   "   )

waaru + ék   = waaruk 'rebuked?' ("   "   ")

waarap + ék = waarapék 'got up?' (no nasal added as
                                             in Maprik)

bul + ék   = bulék 'talked?'

It is to be noted that the above present and past interrogative forms for Wosera-Kamu-J are the indicative forms for Maprik, as well as the interrogative, so there is confusion between the two dialects, and to the Wosera-Kamu speaker the Maprik speaker seems to be asking questions all the time. However, intonation and context give the clues.

Imperative

The imperative is expressed by the stem only, usually with the imperative marker ma, or alternative forms, using the bound pronoun and the imperative 1 or r7 suffixes (the latter the same as in Maprik).

ma kéraa   'get!'

ma <u>kéraa-gun-u</u>   'you all get!'
     get-you-r7

ma <u>kéraa-kwak</u>   'let us get' (may be restricted to
    go-imp1   1st plural only)

At this stage, it seems that the second form is the more
formal.

<u>Negative</u>

<u>-kwe</u> functions as a negative marker in past tense, and
co-occurs with the negative word <u>yamba</u> 'not'.

yamba <u>kéraa-dé-kwe</u>   'he did not get'
     get-he-neg1

The relational same actor partially consecutive suffix
is used to express the negative in present tense.

dé yamba <u>t-e</u>   'he does not stand'
      stand-r1

The above forms expound the Predicate slot of a Denial
Clause.

<u>-bak</u> is the negative 2 suffix. The verb expounds the
Negative slot of a Negative Imperative Clause.

<u>kéraa-bak</u>   'do not get'
   get-neg2

The negative 3 suffix is used in conjunction with the
non-Maprik word <u>kaa</u> 'not'.

kaa <u>kéraa-ra</u>   'do not get'
     get-neg3

<u>Dependent</u>

<u>Aspectual</u>

<u>-katik</u> hypothetical suffix. The verb expounds the
Predicate slot of the Subjunctive Aspectual Clause.

<u>kéraa-katik</u>   'would have got'
  get -hyp

<u>-kapik</u>/ <u>-kapuk</u>/ <u>-yékiyak</u> negative 4 suffix. The verb
expounds the Predicate slot of the Negative Aspectual
Clause. The third alternative <u>-yékiyak</u> is seldom used.
<u>kéraa-kapik</u>   'not get'
   get-neg4

Intentive same actor

The suffix -ké is used to express purpose and also in
an alternative form of the future tense. -muké seems
to be used frequently as an alternative form to
express purpose.

kéraa-ké   'in order to get, will get'
  get -int

Relational same actor

Relational same actor suffixes seem to function as for
Maprik:
Partially consecutive suffix -e (r1) expresses a type of
overlapping relationship, when the first action is more
or less completed before the second.

kéra-e   yédén   '(he) got and (went)'
  get-r1

Consecutive suffix -take (r2) expresses the completion
of the action before the action of the independent verb.

kéraa-take yédén   '(he) got and then (went)'
  get -r2

Simultaneous suffix -te (r3) expresses the idea that
this action is going on at the same time as the action
of the independent verb.

kéraa-te yédén   'getting (he went)'
  get -r3

Relational different actor   /

Relational different actor suffixes seem to function as
for Maprik, but the consecutive suffix has not been
observed.

Partially consecutive suffix -ka (r6) expresses a type
of overlapping relationship, when the first action is
more or less completed before the action of the
independent verb, which is in the present or past tense.

kéraa-lé-ka yédén 'she was getting and (he went)'
  get-she-r6

Future suffix -u/ -o (r7) is used when the independent
verb is an imperative or expressing the future tense.
(As with Maprik -o is used in 1st and 3rd plural.)

kéraa-1-u   yékadékwa   'she will get and (he will go)
   get-she-r7

Accessory ·

Accessory verbs seem to function as for Maprik as
Included Clauses which fill phrase level slots. The
clause filling the modifier slot of a noun phrase takes
the form as given below. When it functions as a
noun the suffix -n is added to this in present tense.
(See also the note about accessory verbs beneath the
Outer suffixes chart.)

-kwa   accessory present   kéraa-1é-kwa(n) 'she gets'
                               get-she-apr

-én   accessory past   kéraa-1é-n   'she got'
                            get-she-apa

N.B. 1. While verbs are being discussed I will mention
the formation of the future tense. In Wosera-Kamu-J,
as in Maprik, this can be formed by the addition of
the intentive suffix -ké, forming an Intentive Same
Actor Clause in the Immediacy Base of an Immediacy
Aspectual Merged Sentence (see Ambulas Grammar p. 214)
while the Event Base is filled by the Actor-subject
only. This is found only in interrogative and negative
future forms in Wosera-Kamu-J.

kéraa-ké dé   'will (he) get?'
   get-int

katik kéraa-ké dé '(he) will (not) get'
          get-int

The future affirmative indicative is formed by the
addition of inner suffix -ka and the present tense
outer suffix.

kéraa-ka-dé-kwa   'he will get'
   get-fu-he-pr

An alternative way makes use of an Immediacy Aspectual
Merged Sentence, with the Event Base filled by the verb
ya 'do'.

kéraa-ké ya-dé-kwa   'he will get'
   get-int do-he-pr

The Immediacy Aspectual Merged Sentence, with the Event
Base filled by the verb in the r6 or r7 form, is also
used to express purpose, in an Intentive Different Actor
Clause.

kéraa-ké ya-dé-ka   wadaran   'they told him to get'
   get-int do-he-r6

     2. There does not seem to be a conditional suffix.
Condition is expressed by use of the r7 verb. This
means that the meaning is ambiguous, as to whether the
sense is time or condition. To some extent, context
helps determine the meaning.

maas giyaa   -d -u katik yé-ké wuné
rain come.down-he-r7 not   go-int I
    "If/when it rains I will not go.'

Contrary to fact condition is expressed by r1 or r7 verb
in the first clause and Subjunctive Aspectual Merged
Sentence in the second clause.

Wuga ka-kapik y-e   wa kiyaa-katik dé.
thus eat-neg4 do-r1   die -hyp   he
'If he had not eaten (medicine) he would have died.

Wuné kéraa-kapik ya-wut-u méné wunat waaru-katik
 I   get-neg4   do-I -r7 you me   rebuke-hyp
   'If I had not taken it you would have rebuked me.'

The suffix -mupulak has also been observed in contrary
to fact condition. This should probably be regarded as
another dependent aspectual outer suffix, but I need
more data before I can categorize it.

4.3 MISCELLANIA

It seems that the broad outline of Ambulas grammar in
the Maprik Dialect, as far as clauses and sentences, are
concerned, will apply to the Wosera-Kamu-J Dialect, too.
Similar types of merged, complex and compound sentences
have been observed. However, when there are significant
differences on the word level, these differenes will be
reflected on higher levels.

e.g. Because all the Wosera verbs are formed differently
from the Maprik verbs, with the actor usually being
contained within the verb, the Actor-subject slot on the
clause level is no longer obligatory, but optional and
infrequently used, and the supplement slot is often
unmarked, as it is quite clear who is the subject of the

action and thus who is the object of the action.
There are fewer merged sentences, e.g. to express
future tense, as these are frequently covered on the
word level.

No adequate word has yet been found to express reason
(Maprik Dialect has bege). It seems that cause and
effect are usually expressed by a sequence sentence,
or two sentences, with the cause expressed first.

Other points of note:

1. The verb naate 'was talking and' is used a little as
a speech closure marker in Wosera-Kamu-J. In this
respect this dialect differs from the other Wosera
Dialects and is closer to the Maprik pattern.
However, the Quote Recapitulation Merged Sentence can
contain the clause naate as well as the word wu ga
'like that' and thus differs from the Maprik pattern.
The verb naa does not seem to be used to express 'think,
intend', so that Mistaken Impression and Mental Quote
Sentences have not been identified. It seems that
these are all covered by Direct Quote Sentences. In
everyday speech, and to a small extent in the written
form , naa- dé-n 'he said' and naa- dé-ka 'he said
and . . ' are both frequently used as narrative
connectors. The form wu ga 'thus' is also used as a
type of speech closure marker.

2. Accompaniment is expressed by -ale, suffixed to the
noun or pronoun, whereas in Maprik it is the free form
wale.

3. Supplement slot marker is -at (-ét Maprik), but
this marker is little used.

4. No examples of reduplication with vowel change, to
express intensity, as in Maprik, yet found.

5. There does not seem to be the equivalent for the
Intensifying slot in a Stative Clause, with the accom-
panying Supplement Relator Axis Phrase, as in Maprik.

6. A common form of discourse closure is
    wa wanéwa 'that's it'

7. The numbers are close to the Maprik system. Notable
differences are:
    vétitik   4
    nakurak mi   20
    dumi vétik   40
 (Maprik form maan vétik taaba vétik also used for 20)
The tally system, counting by fingers and then toes up
to 20 is the same system as for Maprik, in multiples of

5, then in 20's.

8. There is a noticeable great use of the forms <u>a</u> 'this'
and <u>wa</u> 'that', both as pro-pronouns, and as, I assume,
stylistic devices.
e.g. <u>A</u> <u>yalap</u> <u>matu</u> <u>male</u> <u>a</u>.   'It is only a little
        little stone only   stone.'

   <u>Wa</u> <u>yaalé</u> <u>ka</u> <u>wa</u> <u>ka-dara-kwa</u>.
      inside yam   eat-they-pr
   'They eat the inside part of the yam.'

9. Because the Wosera-Kamu-J verbs usually contain the
bound pronoun form plus the tense suffix in their inde-
pendent forms (Maprik has two words to express actor
plus verb), and then, added to this, there tends to be
more lengthy suffixation on the verb, Wosera-Kamu-J
words are considerably longer in their written form
than the Maprik words. This is significant, both for
the construction of literacy materials and in the
setting out of translated materials for new readers.

10. It seems that some features of this dialect are
closer to Maprik than the other Wosera dialects. This
is strange as in road distance Jambitanget is further
away than all the other dialect centres (36 km.). Men
who have come to act as village checkers seem satisfied
with the material being produced in the translation. I
have checked frequently to overcome the interference
from the Maprik Dialect but so far have not been able
to pinpoint such errors. Notable similarities with
Maprik are the negative verbal suffix -<u>kapik</u>/ -<u>kapuk</u>
(Maprik <u>kaapuk</u>), the feeling that Maprik present and
past tense forms are used as statements, as well as
questions, some vocabulary items, e.g. <u>maas</u> 'rain',
and greater use than other Wosera Dialects of the
Actor-subject slot on the clause level..

11. This dialect also has some very different features
from the other dialects, due probably to its position
(borders on the Kwasengen Language), and many features
remain very unclear to me. Notable differences from
all the other dialects are
a. the negative imperative:
   <u>kaa</u> <u>kéraa-ra</u> 'do not get'
   not   get-neg3
b. different way of forming Intentive Different Actor
   Clauses, with no second order outer suffix:
   . . <u>ya-wuté-kwa</u> <u>dé</u> <u>kakému</u> <u>kéraa-ké</u> <u>ya-dé-ka</u>.
       do-I -pr   he   food   get-int   do-he-r6
   'I (do not want) him to get food.'
c. some very distinctive vocabulary items:
   e.g. <u>di</u> 'they', <u>-dara</u> 'they', <u>iétké</u> <u>kut</u> 'harm',
        <u>jébaale</u> 'well'

5. LEXICON

Some of the most commonly used vocabulary differences are listed below, in comparison with the Maprik and Wosera-Kamu-K term. (Wosera-Mamu terms, when they differ, shown in brackets.)

Maprik	English	Wosera-K-K	Wosera-K-J
kaapuk	not	yamba	yamba
kéga	like this	anga (aka)	aga
waga	like that	wunga (waka)	wuga
samu	what?	kamu (mamu)	kamu
akéré	fall	vaakét	vaakét
akélak	quietly	yakélak (nakélak)	nakélak
awuré	up	anjoré	ajoré
anyék	earth tremor	waalé	waalé
baadi	children	nyambalésé (nyaambalésé)	nyaabalé
du	men	dunyansé (dunyan)	du
du taakwa	people	du dakwa (dundakwa)	du taakwa
taakwa	women	dakwasé (dakwa)	dutakwa
gaaba ségwi	corpse	pusaa	pusaa
giyaa	come down	gaaya	gaaya
gu	drinking water	kulak	kulak
gwalepa	old	anyapa	anyapa
gwaamal	return	waambul	waabul
gwalmu	possessions	musé asé/salmu (musé) walmu	musé
gweba	worthless	gaandé (mumburaanjé)	muburaajé
kaadé	hunger	kaandé (wundé)	kaadé
kaata	return, repay	waambul	kaata
kapmu	oneself, alone	kapmang (kapma)	kapmu
kayénaré	light up	kaalé (kaal)	kaalé
kevérék	lift up	kavérék	kavérék
kéba	here	amba	aba
képmawaara	ancestor	waaranga	waaraga
kéni	this	ani	ani
kiyadé	who	kandé	kiyadék
kulaknyény	leave	yaaséka (yaasétaka)	yaaséka
kutdéng	know	véku,vé,vékusék	vékwe kutdéng
kutkalé ya	do good to	kutkale ya	kutkale ya
kutnébul	heal, clean	kururé (yékén yawuré)	kure yawuré
kwawu	pool, lake	saréngu (saaku)	saaku
las	some	ras (las)	ras
maas	rain	maas/waalé waalé	maas

mé	imperative marker	ma	ma
miték	well	yékunba(yékénba)	yékunba jébaale
naakuma	mother-in-law of man	naakumo (bambu)	naakuma
némaadu	older brother	aanyé	aanyé
néwaa	mother	aasa	aasa
raségé	wait	kaavé	kaavé
saaba	arrive at	saambak (késék)	saaba
samuké	why	kamuké (mamuke)	kamuké
sanévéknwu	think	vékulaka (vékulakna)	vékulaka
sékal	look for	waak (kwarak)	waak
séré	tomorrow	séré (sét)	séré
séknaa	distant	sékaa (apak)	sékaa
sérak	light (fire)	yamunga (taak, yatngut)	samuk
tiyaa	give to me	tiyaa (kwayé)	tiyaa
véknwu	hear	véku	véku
viyaapata	nail on	baangtaka (bangpaté)	baangtaka
waata	ask	waataku(wataku)	waataku
wap	short	pavéték	pavéték
wawo	also	waak	akwi
wény	blood	nyéki	nyéki
widé kwaa	sleep	yundé kwaa	yundé kwaa
wupmalemu	many	asapéri,késéperi rékaamba, némaamba (asapéri)	asapéri
wuraanyan	spirit inside man	kwaminyan	kwaminyan
yaapa	father	aapa	aapa
yaaléban	harm	yaavankut (wayékut)	jétké kut
yaga	how?	yénga (yaka)	yéga
yagap	how many?	katik	katik
yéknwun	good	yékun (yékén)	yékun
yénaa kudi	lying talk	paapu kundi (yénaasak kundi)	yénaa kudi

From this list it will be seen that there does not seem to be any phonemic pattern in these differences. The distinguishing feature of the dialect, the word kamu 'what?' does not reflect any particular pattern.

It should be noted again, with reference to the above list, that the Maprik and Wosera-Kamu-J orthographies do not write in pre-nasalization, which is a feature of all the dialects, whereas the Wosera-Kamu-K and the Wosera-Mamu put this in, word-medially.

6. ABBREVIATIONS

1st	first person
2nd	second person
3rd	third person
apa	accessory past
apr	accessory present
du	dual
f.	feminine
fu	future inner verbal suffix -ka
hyp	hypothetical verbal suffix -katik
imp1	imperative 1 outer verbal suffix -kwak
int	intentive verbal suffix -ké/-muké
m.	masculine
neg1	negative 1 outer verbal suffix -kwe
neg2	negative 2 outer verbal suffix -bak
neg3	negative 3 outer verbal suffix -ra
neg 4	negative 4 outer verbal suffix -kapik/-kapuk /-yékiyak
pa	past tense
pl	plural
pr	present tense
r1	relational same actor partially consecutive suffix -e
r2	relational same actor consecutive verbal suffix -take
r3	relational same actor simultaneous verbal suffix -te
r6	relational different actor partially consecutive suffix -ka
r7	relational different actor future verbal suffix -u/-o
sing	singular
su	supplement slot marker -at
c.f.	compare
e.g.	for example
i.e.	that is