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BRIEF

AMBULAS-WOSERA-MAMU STATEMENT

Patricia Wilson
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1. INTRODUCTION

Ambulas, alternatively known as Abalam, ⁱas 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-Mamu Dialect, one of the two sub-dialects ~~of~~ Wosera Dialect. Speakers of the Wosera-Mamu Dialect are located in the area around Serangwandu, mainly in the South Wosera Census Division. Population is approximately 3,000. The data on which this paper is based was collected between April, 1988 and August, 1989, from Andrian Ambia, of Serangwandu Village, and Giot Sisikila, of Magungu Village, (and also over a couple of months in 1984,) who provided natural text in the form of stories for a Writers' Workshop, elicited texts, and translated songs and New Testament selections. Their area seems to be fairly central to the dialect. It seems that the Jama Village area, some distance away to the south, may have noticeable differences in speech, but could still use this same translated material.

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.

2. PHONOLOGY

The 24 phonemes, seven vowels and seventeen consonants, of the Maprik Dialect of the Ambulas Language, seem to fit the Wosera-Mamu Dialect, too. The vowels consist of two unrounded front vowels, i and e; three unrounded central vowels, é, a and aa (with some speakers putting a glottal stop medially for that last vowel i.e. aʔa); 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.

There seems to be a wider occurrence of VV combinations in words, across the border of stem plus suffix,

e.g. deat 'them' (de + at) (Maprik derét)
apiat 'bird + supplement marker' (api + at) (Maprik apit)
kau 'eat?' (ka + u present tense interrogative) (Maprik ko)

The knw combination word medially of Maprik is not used at all. The kn combination of Maprik is very little used. This makes for quite a significant difference in the sound of the two dialects, apart from the great difference in grammatical forms.

e.g.	Wosera-Mamu	meaning	Maprik
	yékén	good	yéknwun
	véku	hear	véknwu
	watake	having said	watakne
	taakandeka	they put and	taknadaka

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

e.g.	raapék?	(+ ék)	got up?	raapmék	(+mék)
	waake	(+ e)	having searched	waakne	(+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 Wosera and Maprik dialects.

3. ORTHOGRAPHY

The same orthography is being used as for Maprik, with the following modifications, which are preferred by the local Tok Ples Committees and the translators, and which I am happy with. These changes are called for partly by the different literacy teaching situation. Literacy classes in the Maprik Dialect started 23 years ago with illiterates. Classes in the Wosera-Mamu Dialect will be transfer classes, starting with those who can already read in Pidgin or English.

1. prenasalization will be written word-medially. However, ngg will follow the Pidgin change and contract to ng.

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

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

4. GRAMMAR

The main area of difference between the Maprik 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

Personal Pronouns: The uninflected set fill the same slots as for the Maprik Dialect. However, the Actor-Subject slot in the clause is optional, if the actor suffix is contained in the verb, as it is in

most cases. The supplement slot is marked by -at. The directional or referential clitic is -ké. Both the above markers are ^{similar} the same as for Ma_prik.

	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	bénéké
pl. 1st	*nané	*nanat	*nanéké
2nd	guné	gunat	gunéké
3rd	de	*deat	deké

The asterisk shows where the forms differ in Wosera-Mamu from the Maprik form. The 1st person plural difference is a difference in vowel only (aa in Maprik, a in Wosera-Mamu). The 3rd singular supplement forms are also alternate forms in the Maprik Dialect (more common form dérét, lérét) The third dual and plural forms contrast with the Maprik (bérét, derét).

The following set shows the possessive adjective, the possessive pronoun and the accompaniment forms of the personal pronoun. The Wosera-Mamu marks possession by the suffix -ké ~ -na (Maprik -ku ~ -na). Wosera-Mamu adds -n to this form for the possessive pronoun (Maprik -n ~ -kun). Wosera-Mamu adds -le ~ -ale to form the accompaniment (Maprik has the free form wale 'with').

		<u>pos. adjective</u>	<u>pos. pronoun</u>	<u>accompaniment</u>
sing.	1st	wuna	*wunan	*wunale
	2nd m.	ména	*ménan	*ménale
	2nd f.	nyéna	*nyénan	*nyénale
	3rd m.	*déké	*dékén	*déle
	3rd f.	*léké	*lékén	*léle
dual	1st	ana	*anan	*anale
	2nd	béna	*bénan	*bénale
	3rd	*bétké	*bétkén	*bérale
pl.	1st	*nana	*nanan	*nanale
	2nd	guna	*gunan	*gunale
	3rd	*deké	*dekén	*dele

N.B. it is to be noted that Wosera-Mamu does not have the word kén 'this' (have an alternative form an 'this') Thus the word 'dékén' to the Wosera-Mamu speaker means 'his', whereas to the Maprik speaker it means 'this one' and he would say dékun for 'his'.

I have not noted any suffixation added to the uninflected set of personal pronouns when functioning within the Actor-subject slot of the 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-Mamu 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 (-kwe only) and actor, with actor being the furthest from the stem of the verb. ^{There also seems to be another order of suffix which occurs preceding the actor slot -ka 'fu' and -munaa 'condition'} Forms are the same or similar

to Maprik, as in:

-janda 'down' Group 1 direction-mode

-patik frustrative suffix Group 3 direction-mode

-taka completive suffix 3 mode 2

Some notable differences from Maprik are:

-sékéyak completive suffix 2 mode 1 ka-sékéyak-lé-n 'she finished
eat-comp2-she-pa eating'

-pékaré continuative suffix Group 3 direction-mode
waa-pékaré-guné-ran
call-cont-you-if 'If you keep on calling'

It is also noticeable that the positional verbs, especially ra 'sit' and té 'stand' are used frequently as a ~~verb~~ type of first-order inner suffix, ahead of the direction-mode suffixes, and relate to the position after the action of the verb stem.

e.g. yaala-ré--dé-ka
come in-sit-he-r6 he came in and sat and . .

There are also differences in the forms of some of the actor-suffixes.

They are compared below with the Maprik set:

		Wosera-Mamu	Maprik
sing.	1st	*-wuté	-wuré
	2nd m.	-méné	-méné
	2nd f.	-nyéné	-nyéné
	3rd m.	-dé	-dé
	3rd f.	-lé	-lé
dual	1st	-té	-té
	2nd	-béné	-béné
	3rd	*-bére	-bét
pl.	1st	*-nana	-na
	2nd	-guné	-guné
	3rd	*-de	-da

(N.B. for ease of comparison the prenasalization is not written in the Wosera-Mamu forms, but in practice, as these are all word medial forms these are now written in.)

Two sets of verbs and suffixes are given on the next page 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 will do and'
ya-méné-ka	ya-mén-u
ya-nyéné-ka	ya-nyén-u
ya-ndé-ka	ya-nd-u
ya-lé-ka	ya-l-u
ya-té-ka	ya-t-u
ya-mbéné-ka	ya-mbén-u
ya-mbéré-ka	ya-mbér-u
ya-nana-ka	ya-nan-o
ya-nguné-ka	ya-ngun-u
ya-nde-ka	ya-nde-o

In the above two sets the only difference from the Maprik is in the actor suffix . (Mid central vowel plus u is lost)

Affixation - Outer Suffixes (c.f. p. 68 Ambulas Grammar). There seem to be two orders of outer suffixes, but these differ from the Maprik. Significant differences are asterisked.

Outer Suffixes	
Tense-Aspect	
1	2
Independent affirmative indicative - <u>kwa</u> * present - <u>én</u> * past interrogative - <u>o</u> / - <u>u</u> present - <u>ék</u> past imperative - <u>k</u> * imperative 1 (impl) - <u>kwak</u> imperative 2 (imp2) negative - <u>kwe</u> * negative 1 (neg1) - <u>mbak</u> negative 2 (neg2)	
Dependent aspectual - <u>kate</u> / - <u>kati</u> * hypothetical (hyp) - <u>marék</u> negative 3 (neg3) - <u>yékiyak</u> * negative 4 (neg4)	
intentive same actor - <u>ké</u> intentive (int) - <u>muké</u> / - <u>muséké</u> * - <u>munguké</u> * negative intentive (neg int) - <u>k</u> * purposive (pur)	intentive different actor - <u>ngé</u> intentive (int) (k + k = Kng)
relational same actor - <u>e</u> partially consecutive (r1) - <u>take</u> consecutive (r2) - <u>te</u> simultaneous (r3)	
relational different actor - <u>ka</u> partially consecutive (r6) - <u>o</u> / - <u>u</u> future (r7)	
conditional - <u>ran</u> conditional (con)	
accessory - <u>kwa</u> accessory present (apr) - <u>én</u> accessory past (apa) - <u>ran</u> accessory future (afu)	

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-Mamu list (r4 and r5). Also, on the present evidence, it is probably not necessary to talk about accessory verbs, as the forms are the same as appear under affirmative indicative and conditional on this chart. Instead, perhaps I could say, "Affirmative indicative present and past and conditional verbs may also function as accessory past present, past and future verbs."

Differences from Maprik suffixes are asterisked.

Examples of verbs and outer suffixes: (Note that the morphophonemic rules for Maprik seem to apply for Wosera-Mamu 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.} ~~actor-subject~~. An alternative form ~~just~~ uses the free form of the pronoun and the verb. The alternative form is seldom used. Its use does seem in part to be affected by the context, e.g. talking with a Maprik or Wingei Dialect speaker, or translating from the Maprik Dialect, where the regular usage is free pronoun plus verb, then the Wosera-Mamu from free pronoun plus verb is used.

present tense

kéraa-ndé-kwa 'he gets'
get -he -pr

~~de kéraa-kwa~~

dé kéraa-kwa '(he) gets'
get -pr

past tense

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

dé kéraa-n '(he) got' " " " " " " " "
get -pa

(Maprik has the above forms as accessory dependent verb forms)

Interrogative

present tense

-o occurs following -aa and -a (with some exceptions)

-u occurs elsewhere

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

kéraa + o = kérao 'get?'

véku + u = véku 'hear?' (u plus u is lost)

raap + u = raapu '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 plus é loses é)

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

véku + ék = vékuk 'heard?' " " " " " " ")

raap + ék = raapé 'got up?' (no nasal at border as with Maprik)

bull + ék = bulék 'talked?'

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

Imperative

The imperative is expressed by the stem only, usually with the imperative marker ma, or an alternative form, using the bound pronoun and the suffix -k.^{*} (see p.13 for -kwak)

ma kéraa 'get!'

ma kéraa-guné-k
get -you -imp/ 'you all get!'

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

Negative indicative

yamba kéraa-ndé-kwe
get - he -neg/ 'he did not get'

-kwe functions as a negative marker in past tense, and co-occurs with the negative word, yamba 'not'. It seems that it can also function

as a negative marker in the present tense, although the relational same actor partially consecutive suffix has also been heard for this:

e.g. dé yamba t-e ' (he does not) stand'
stand-rl

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

-mbak negative 2 suffix. The verb expounds the Negative slot of a Negative Imperative Clause.

ké^{raa}-mbak 'do not get!'
get-neg2

Dependent

Aspectual

-kate/ -kati hypothetical suffix . The verb expounds the Predicate slot of the Subjunctive Aspectual Clause.

ké^{raa}-kati 'would have got'
get-hyp

-marék negative 3 suffix . The verb expounds the Predicate slot of the Negative Aspectual Clause.

ké^{raa}-marék 'not get'
get-neg3

However, this is seldom used. An alternative form, using the negative 4 suffix is usually preferred.

ké^{raa}-yé^{kiyak} 'not get'
get-neg4

Intentive same actor

The suffix -ké is used to express purpose and also in one form of the future tense.

ké^{raa}-ké 'in order to get', will get'
get-int

The suffixes -muké, -muséké, -muguké seem to be in free variation and used to express negative intent.

ké^{raa}-muké 'in order not to get'
get-neg int

The suffix -k is at present being called a purposive. It follows the inner actor suffix and precedes the intentive suffix to form an intentive different actor verb form. When this is used the intentive suffix moves to second order of outer suffix and the morphophonemic rule applies $k + k = kg$ (spelling in Wosera-Mamu kng)

ké^{raa}-ndé-k-ngé 'in order that he get'
get-he-pur-int

Relational same actor

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

kéra-e yéndén '(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 yéndén '(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 yéndén 'getting (he went)'
ge-t-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 yéndén 'she was getting and (he went)'
get-she-r6

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

kéraa-l-u yékandékwa 'she will get and (he will go)'
get-she-f7

Conditional

The conditional suffix expresses a straight condition or a time sequence:

kéraa-ndé-ran 'if/when he gets'
get-he-if

Accessory

Accessory suffixes 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.

<u>-kwa</u>	accessory present	<u>kéraa-lé-kwa</u> (n)	'she gets'
<u>-én</u>	accessory past	<u>kéraa-lé-n</u>	'she got'
<u>-ran</u>	accessory future	<u>kéraa-lé-ran</u>	'she will get'

It should also be noted that the accessory past and future forms frequently omit the final n when the Included Clause fills the modifying slot of a Noun Phrase. This could be a stylistic device. Examples are given below of these variant forms.

kérasa-lé-kwan-ké
get-she-apr-ref 'concerning her getting' (included clause
functioning as noun)
present tense

kiyaa-wuté-ra sapak '(time) I will die'
die-I-will

wa-nde du '(man) they appointed'
say-they

Intensive Different actor

This is a second order outer suffix. See explanation under Intensive same actor above (p.11)

kérasa-ndé-k-ngé 'in order that he get' (k + k = kg (kng))
get-he-pur -int

N.B. 1. Imperative suffix -kwak can be used with 2nd or 3rd person. It seems to function as an emphatic form of the Imperative.

ma yé-kwak 'go!'
go-imp2

yaa-kwak de 'let (them) come!'
come-imp2

(the above note should be inserted on p. 10 at the asterisk)

N.B. 2. While verbs are being discussed it is good to mention the formation of the future tense. In Wosera-Mamu, as in the Maprik Dialect, this can be formed by the addition of the intensive suffix -ké, forming an Intensive Same Actor Clause in the Immediacy Base of an Immediacy Aspectual Merged Sentence (see p. 214) while the Event Base is ~~filled~~ filled by the Actor-subject only. This is found in interrogative and negative future forms only, in Wosera-Mamu.

kérasa-ké dé 'will (he) get?'
get-int

kati kérasa-ké dé 'he will(not be able to) get'
get-int

The future indicative is formed by the addition of -ka as an inner suffix and the present tense ending. This differs from the Maprik form, - an Immediacy Aspectual Merged Sentence.

kérasa-ka-ndé-kwa
get -fu -he-pr 'he will get'

- N.B. 3. The suffix -munaa, expressing condition, functions in the same way as an inner suffix, so I am putting it in order. It is a way of expressing a contrafactual condition, but it seems that its use may be broader than that. This functions quite differently from Maprik contrafactual forms. It changes its shape by adding further suffixes, depending on whether it is expressing same or different actor. It co-occurs with relational different actor outer suffixes or conditional suffixes when it is expressing different actor. (4b)

kéraa-muna-e de yak
get-cond-rl

'if(they)had got (they would have)'

kéraa-munaa-té-ran
get-cond-we(du)-con

'if we two get' (different actor)

kéraa-munaa-nd-u
get-cond-he-r7

'if he gets' (different actor)

- N.B. 4. It seems that the bound form of the pronoun can occur following the intensive suffix in the interrogative and negative future forms of Wosera-Mamu. This can only be distinguished from the free form in 1st singular, dual or plural and in 3rd dual. Because it fits the pattern of the language and the other dialects better to consider the intensive suffixed verb when used to express future as an independent form, it seems best to consider the following pronoun as a separate word, and to make the statement that bound forms of the pronoun can occur as free forms when used to form the future tense following -ké.

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-Mamu Dialect, too. Similar types of merged, complex and compound sentences have been observed. Similar discourse types and some similar paragraphs have been observed. However, where there are significant differences on the word level, these differences will be reflected on the 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 also fewer merged sentences, e.g. to express future tense, as these are covered on the word level.

No word has been found to express reason (Maprik Dialect has bege). It seems that cause and effect need to be expressed by a sequence sentence, with the cause expressed first, and that there is no reason sentence.

Other points of note:

1. The verb naate 'was talking and' is not used as a speech closure marker in Wosera-Mamu. So there is not Closing Quote clause, nor Closing Quote Recapitulation Merged Sentence. The verb naa 'talk'

does not seem to be used to express 'think, intend', so that Mistaken Impression and Mental Quote Sentences have not yet been indentified. However, it does seem that in everyday speech, but not in the written form, naa-ndé-n 'he said' and naa-ndé-ka 'he said and . . . ' are both frequently used narrative connectors (like the English 'and . . . and . . . and . . . perhaps.'). The form waka 'thus' is used as a type of speech closure marker.

2. Accompaniment is expressed by -le~ -ale suffixed to the noun or pronoun, whereas in Maprik it is the free form wale.
3. Supplement slot marker is -at (-ét Maprik).
4. no examples of reduplication with vowel change used to express intensity as in the Maprik.
5. There does not seem to be the equivalent for the Maprik Intensifier slot in a Stative Clause, with the accompanying Supplement Relator Axis Phrase,
i.e. asa wup ya instead of the Maprik wup-mét kapére ya
big fear do fear-su greatly do
'be very afraid'
6. A common form of discourse closure is wanana 'that's it'
7. The numbers are close to the Maprik system. Notable differences are

4	<u>vétik</u>	<u>vétik</u>	
5	<u>taambak</u>		
20	<u>nakurak</u>	<u>mi</u>	
	one	tree	(Maprik has <u>maan vétik taaba vétik</u> foot two hand two)

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. Because the Wosera-Mamu verbs usually contain the bound pronoun form plus the tense suffix in their independent forms (Maprik has two words to express actor plus verb), and then added to this the Wosera-Mamu team are writing in all the pre-nasalization, the Wosera Mamu words are considerably longer in their written form, than the Maprik words. This is significant, both in the construction of literacy materials and in the setting out of translated materials for new readers.

5. LEXICON

Some of the most commonly used vocabulary differences are listed below, in comparison with the Maprik term, and the Wosera-Kamu-K term.

<u>Maprik</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Wosera-Mamu</u>	<u>Wosera-Kamu-K</u>
kaapuk	not	yamba	yamba
kéga	like this	aka	anga
waga	like that	waka	wunga
samu	what?	mamu	kamu
akéré	fall	vaakét	vaakét
akélak	quietly	nakélak	yakélak
awuré	up	anjoré	anjoré
anyék	earth tremor	waalé	waalé
baadi	children	nyaambalé	nyambalé
du	men	dunyan	dunyanse
du taakwa	people	dundakwa	du dakwa
gaaba ségwi	corpse	pusaa	pusaa
giyaa	come down	gaaya	gaaya
gu	drinking water	kulak	gu
gwalepa	old	anyapa	anyapa
gwaamal	return	waambul	waambul

<u>Maprik</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Wosera-Mamu</u>	<u>Wosera-Kamu-k</u>
gwalmu	possessions	musé	musé asé/salmu walmu
gweba	worthless	mumburaanjé	gaandé
kaadé	hunger	wundé	kaandé
kaata	return, repay	waambul	waambul
kapmu	oneself, alone	kapma	kapmang
kayénaré	light up	kaal	kaalé
kevérék	lift up	kavérék	kavérék
kéba	here	amba	amba
képmawaara	ancestor	waaranga	waaranga
kéni	this	ani	ani
kiyadé	who?	kandé	kandé
kulaknyény	leave	yaasétaka	yaaséka/ yaasétaka
kutdeng	know	véku, vékusék, vé	véku, vékusék, vé
kutkalé ya	do good to	kutkale ya	kutkale ya
kutnébul	heal, clean	yékén yawuré	kururé
kwawu	pool	saaku	saréngu
miték	well	yékénba	yékunba
maas	rain	waalé	waalé/maas
mé	imperative		
	marker	ma	ma
naakuma	man's mother-		
	in-law	baambu	naakumo
Némaadu	older brother	aanyé	aanyé
néwaa	mother	aasa	aasa
aséagé	wait	kaavé	kaavé
saaba	arrive	késék	saambak
samuké	why?	mamuké	kamuké
sanévéknwu	vékulakna	vékulakna	vékulaka
sékal	look for	waak, kwarak	waak
séré	tomorrow	sét	séré
sék naa	distant	apak	sékaa
sérak	light (fire)	taak, yatngut	yamunga
tiyaa	give to me	kwayé, kure yaa	tiyaa
véknwu	hear	véku	véku
viyaapata	nail on	bangpaté	baangtaka
waata	ask	wataku	waataku
wap	short	pavéték	pavéték
wawo	also	waak	waak
widé kwaa	sleep	yundé kwaa	yundé kwaa
wupmalemu	many	asapéri	asapéri, késépéri
wuraanyan	spirit (inside man)	kwaminyan	kwaminyan
yaapa	father	aapa	aapa
yaalébaan	harm	wayékut, yaavankut	yaavan kut
yéknwun	good	yékén	yékun
yaga	how?	yaka	yénga
yagap	how many?	katik	katik
yénaa kudi	lying talk	yénaasak kundi	paapu kundi

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 for 'what', mamu, does not reflect any particular pattern.

It should be noted again, with reference to the above list, that the Maprik orthography does not write in pre-nasalization, whereas the Wosera-Mamu orthography puts this in word medially.

Abbreviations

1st	first person
2nd	second person
3rd	third person
afu	accessory future
apa	accessory past
apr	accessory present
con	conditional outer verbal suffix <u>-ran</u>
cond	conditional inner verbal suffix <u>-munaa</u>
du	dual
f.	feminine
fu	future inner verbal suffix <u>-ka</u>
impl	imperative 1 outer verb suffix <u>-k</u>
imp2	imperative 2 outer verbal suffix <u>-kwak</u>
int	intensive verbal suffix <u>-ké</u> (or <u>-ngé</u> following <u>k</u>)
m.	masculine
neg1	negative 1 outer verbal suffix <u>-kwe</u>
neg2	negative 2 outer verbal suffix <u>-mbak</u>
neg3	negative 3 outer verbal suffix <u>-marék</u>
neg4	negative 4 outer verbal suffix <u>-vékiyak</u>
neg. int	negative intensive outer verbal suffix <u>-muké/ -musé, ké/ -mungské</u>
pa	past tense
pl	plural
pr	present tense
pur	purposive outer verbal suffix <u>-k</u>
r1	relational same actor partially consecutive verbal suffix <u>-e</u>
r2	relational same actor verbal suffix consecutive <u>-take</u>
r3	relational same actor simultaneous verbal suffix <u>-te</u>
r6	relational different actor partially consecutive suffix <u>-ka</u>
r7	relational different actor future verbal suffix <u>-o/ -u</u>
ref	referential clitic <u>-ké</u>
sing	singular
su	supplement slot marker <u>-at</u>
c.f.	compare
e.g.	for example
i.e.	that is
hyp	hypothetical verbal suffix <u>-kate/ -kati</u>