

AMBULAS- WOSERA-KANU-K STATEMENT

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

Ambulas, alternatively known as Abalam, 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, the main one of which seems to be that spoken in the area around Kunjingini. I refer to this as the Wosera-Kamu-K 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 east of the North Wosera Census Division, is approximately 7,200. The data on which this paper is based was collected between April, 1988 and November, 1989 from Simon Torrie, of Tukwekim 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 central to this secondary sub-dialect. It seems that people living in the villages of Tukwekim 1 and 2, Abusit, Kunjingini 1 and 2, Mikau 1 and 2, Mul, Nala and Waikamaka use the same sub-dialect, that the people of Bobmagum, Chiginangu, Kwanabandu, Tendegum and Kaugiak have some changes but the speech is quite close, and that the people of Maundu, Rubugum 1, 2 and 3 have some different changes but also use substantially the same sub-dialect. It is claimed that some of the villages further to the west speak similarly.

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-K Dialect, too. The vowels consist of two unrounded front vowels, i and e; three unrounded central vowels, é, a and aa (with several 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.

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-K	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 (+-nē)
	Jisasét (+-ét)	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 modifications, which are preferred by the local Tok Ples Committees and the translators and with which I am happy. 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-Kamu-K 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, o, 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 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

Personal Pronouns: 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 -at/-ét. The directional or referential clitic is -ké. Both the above markers are the same 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	bérét	*bérké
pl. 1st	*nané	*nanat	*nanéké
2nd	guné	gunat	gunéké
3rd	de	*det	deké

The asterisk shows where the forms differ in Wosera-Kamu-K

from the Maprik form. The 1st person plural difference is a difference in vowel only (aa in Maprik, a in Wosera-Kamu-K). The 3rd singular supplement forms are also alternate forms in the Maprik Dialect (more common forms dérét, lérét). The 3rd dual directional form and plural supplement forms contrast with the Maprik (bétké, derét).

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

	pos. adjective	pos. pronoun	accompaniment
sing. 1st 2nd m. 2nd f. 3rd m. 3rd f.	wuna ména nyéna déku léku	*wunan *ménan *nyénan dékun lékun	*wunale *ménale *nyénale *dale *lale
dual 1st 2nd 3rd	ana béna *béрку	*anan *bénan *bérkun	*anale *bénale *bérale
pl. 1st 2nd 3rd	*nana guna deku	*nanan *gunan dekun	*nanale *gunale *deale

The asterisk shows where the forms differ in Wosera-Kamu-K from the Maprik forms. The only difference in the 3rd dual forms for possessive adjective and pronoun is that the third letter is interpreted as 'r' in Wosera-Kamu-K and 't' in Maprik.

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-K 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 and -munaa conditional). Forms are mainly the same or similar to Maprik, as in:

- janda 'down' Group 1 direction-mode
- patik/-pati frustrative suffix Group 3 direction-mode
- taka completive suffix 3 mode 2

Some notable differences from Maprik are:

- sékéyak completive suffix 2 mode 1  
e.g. ya-sékéyak-ndé-n 'he finished doing'  
do-comp2- he -pa

- péka continuative suffix Group 3 direction-mode  
e.g. yaan-péka-ndé-kwa 'it keeps on burning'  
burn-cont- he -pr

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. wulaa-té-mbér-ka 'they two stood inside'  
go.in-stand-they2-r6 (went in and stood)

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

	Wosera-Kamu-K	Wosera-Mamu	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
2nd	-guné	-guné	-guné
3rd	*-daré/-da	-de	-da

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

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 -nané, -daré in the past tense, (before -én), in the conditional tense (before -an) and in the relational different actor future form, r7, (before -u), and are -na, -da in the present tense (before -kwa [becomes -gwa]) and in the relational different actor r6 form (before -ka [becomes -ga]).

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-nga	ya-mén-u
ya-nyéné-nga	ya-nyén-u
ya-ndé-ka	ya-nd-u
ya-lé-ka	ya-l-u
ya-té-ka	ya-t-u
ya-mbéné-nga	ya-mbén-u
ya-mbér-ka	ya-mbér-u
ya-na-nga	ya-nan-u
ya-nguné-nga	ya-ngun-u
ya-nda-ka	ya-ndar-u

In the above two sets the differences from the Maprik forms are in the difference of the actor suffix stem and the changing shape of the r6 suffix. As with the Maprik morphophonemic pattern mid central vowel + -u is lost. The changing shape of the r6 suffix will be discussed later.

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

Outer suffixes	
Tense-Aspect	
1	2
<u>Independent</u> <u>affirmative indicative</u> -kwa * present -én * past <u>interrogative</u> -o/ -u present -ék past <u>imperative</u> -k * imperative 1 (imp1) -kwak imperative 2 (imp2) <u>negative</u> -kwe * negative 1 (neg1) -bak/-kapuk/ -marék negative 2 (neg2)	
<u>Dependent</u> <u>aspectual</u> -katik hypothetical (hyp) -yékiyak * negative 3 (neg3)	
<u>intensive same actor</u> -ké intensive (int) -én * purposive (pur) -muké negative intensive (neg int)	intensive different actor -ké inten- (-gé) tive
<u>relational same actor</u> -e partially consecutive (r1) -take consecutive (r6) -te simultaneous (r3)	
<u>relational different actor</u> -ka partially consecutive (r6) -u * future (r7)	
<u>conditional</u> -an * conditional (con)	
<u>accessory</u> -kwa accessory present (apr) -én accessory past (apa) -an * 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-Kamu 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 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, and also follow a new pattern in that if the k follows immediately or closely after the nasal n the k changes to g (which is then written as ng in the Wosera-Kamu-K orthography. However, n + ng = ng).

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-K 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 ké<sup>h</sup>aa '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

ké<sup>h</sup>aa-ndé-kwa 'he gets'  
get -he -pr

dé ké<sup>h</sup>aa-kwa ' gets'  
get -pr

##### past tense

ké<sup>h</sup>aa-ndé-n 'he got' (final vowel of stem + é  
get -he -pa loses é)

dé ké<sup>h</sup>aa-n ' 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

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

kénaa + o = kénao 'get?'

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

waanap + u = waanapu '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)  
kénaa + ék = kénaak 'got?' ( " " " " " )

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

waanap + ék = waanapék '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-K 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.

At this stage it has still to be determined whether all verb stems that end in -u have alternative interrogative forms or whether the following are irregular forms:

véku 'hear' pres. interrogative vékuo  
 past interrogative vékwak  
té 'stand' pres. interrogative to

### Imperative

The imperative is expressed by the stem only, usually with the imperative marker ma, or alternative forms, using the bound pronoun and one of the imperative suffixes (-k, -kwak).

ma <u>kéaa</u>	'get!'
ma <u>kéaa-nguné-k</u> get-you-imp1	'you all get!'
ma <u>yé-kwak</u> go-imp2	'let us go' (may be restricted to 1st plural only)

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

### Negative

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

yamba <u>kéaa-ndé-kwe</u> get-he -neg1	'he did not get'
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The relational same actor partially consecutive suffix is used to express the negative in present tense.

dé yamba <u>t-e</u> stand-ri	'he does not stand'
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The above forms expound the Predicate slot of a Denial Clause.

-bak/-kapuk/-marék are negative 2 suffixes. The verb expounds the Negative slot of a Negative Imperative Clause. -bak (-mbak) is the most common form. -marék is seldom used.

<u>kéaa-mbak</u> get-neg2	'do not get'
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### Dependent

#### Aspectual

-katik hypothetical suffix. The verb expounds the Predicate slot of the Subjunctive Aspectual Clause.

<u>kéaa-katik</u> get -hyp	'would have got'
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-yékiyak negative 3 suffix. The verb expounds the Predicate slot of the Negative Aspectual Clause. This form is seldom used. It seems that the preferred way to state this idea is to make two sentences, rather than use a relational verb.

<u>kéaa-yékiyak</u> get-neg3	'not get'
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Intentive same actor

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

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

The suffix -én is at present being called a purposive. It follows the inner active suffix and precedes the intentive suffix to form an intentive different actor verb. When this is used, the intentive suffix moves to second order of outer suffix and ké becomes gé, following n, and n + n becomes n.

kéaa-ndé-n-gé 'in order that he get'  
get -he-pur-int

The suffix -muké is used to express negative intent.

kéaa-muké 'in order not to get'  
get -neg 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.

kéaa-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.

kéaa-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.

kéaa-te yéndén '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 (n6) 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.

kéaa-lé-ka yéndén 'she was getting and (he went)'  
get -she-r6

N.B. this suffix changes to -ga (spelled -nga) when following the nasal n.

kéaa-méné-nga . . 'you were getting and . . '

Future suffix -u (n7) is used when the independent verb is an imperative or expressing the future tense.

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

### Conditional

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

kéaa-nd-an 'if/when he gets' (stem final é + a  
get - he-con loses é)

### 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, although the future form frequently omits the final n. 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 kéaa-lé-kwa(n) 'she gets'  
get-she-apr

-én accessory past kéaa-lé-n 'she got'  
get-she-apa

-an future kéaa-l-an 'she will get'  
get-she-afu

### Intentive same actor

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

kéaa-ndé-n-gé 'in order that he get' (n+ng=ng)  
get-he-pur-int

N.B. 1. While verbs are being discussed I will mention the formation of the future tense. In Wosera-Kamu-K, as in Maprik, 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 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-K.

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

katik kénaa-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.

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

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

kénaa-ké ya-ndé-kwa 'he will get'  
get-int do-he-pr

2. The suffix -munaa, expressing condition, functions in the same way as an inner suffix, so I am putting in 4b order. It is a way of expressing a contrafactual condition, but its use seems to be dying out amongst the younger people. It functions differently from Maprik contrafactual forms. It changes in shape by adding further suffixes, depending on whether it is expressing same or different actor. It co-occurs with relational different actor suffixes or conditional suffix when it is expressing different actor

kénaa-muna-e de yak 'if (they) had got (they ...)'  
get-cond-ri

kénaa-munaa-t-an 'if we two had got'  
get-cond-we2-con

kénaa-munaa-nd-u 'if he had got'  
get-cond-he-r7

3. It seems that the bound form of the pronoun can occur following the intensive suffix in the interroga-

tive and negative future forms of Wosera-Kamu-K. This can be distinguished in shape from the free form in 1st singular, dual and plural, and in 3rd dual and plural. Because it fits the pattern of the language and the other dialects better to consider the intensive suffixed verb when used to express the 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 the intensive suffixed verb.

katik kénaa-ké daré 'they will not get'  
not get-int they

#### 4.3 MISCELLANEA

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-K Dialect, too. Similar types of merged, complex and compound sentences have been observed. However, when there are significant differences on the word level, these differences 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 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-Kamu-K. Closing Quote clause is restricted to Different Actor clause only and there is no Quote Recapitulation Merged Sentence. 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-ndé-n 'he said' and naa-ndé-ka 'he said and . . .' are both frequently used as narrative

connectors. The form wunga 'thus' is used as a type of speech closure marker.

2. An alternative, stronger way of forming the negative imperative is by the use of the intensive verb and then the negative 4 suffix -bakate added to the verb stem ya 'do'. (N.B. -bakate may actually be -bak kate, so, because of the uncertainty, I have not put this form on the Outer suffixes chart.)

e.g. ra-ké ya-mbakate 'do not sit'  
sit-int do-neg4

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

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

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

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

i.e. asa mawulé ya instead of mawul-at kapéne ya  
big liking do fear-su greatly do  
'be very afraid'

7. A common form of discourse closure is  
wanana wa 'that's it'

8. The numbers are close to the Maprik system. Notable differences are:

<u>vétik</u>	<u>vétik</u>	4
<u>taambak</u>		5
<u>nakurak</u>	<u>dumi</u>	20

(Maprik form maan vétik taaba vétik also used)

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.

9. There is a noticeable great use of the forms a 'this' and wa 'that', both as pro-pronouns, and as, I assume, stylistic devices.

e.g. wuné a némaa kaangél a kurutékwa  
I big pain suffer  
'I am in great pain'

<u>wuné</u>	<u>kapéne</u>	<u>taalat</u>	<u>wa</u>	<u>daawuliwutén</u>
I	bad	place-to		go.down.I.pa



'I went down to the bad place'

10. Because the Wosera-Kamu-K 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-Kamu-K team are writing in all the pre-nasalization, the Wosera-Kamu-K 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.

## 5. LEXICON

Some of the most commonly used vocabulary differences are listed below, in comparison with the Maprik and Wosera-Kamu-J 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	anjoné	ajoné
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
kevérek	lift up	kavérék	kavérék
kéba	here	amba	aba

képmawaara kēni kiyadé kulaknyény	ancestor this who leave	waaranga ani kandé yaaséka (yaasétaka) véku, vé, vékusék kutkale ya kururé (yéken yawuré) saréngu (saaku) ras (las) maas/waalé (waalé) ma	waaraga ani kiyadé yaaséka
kutdeng kutkalé ya kutnébul	know do good to heal, clean	vékwe kutdeng kutkale ya kure yawuré	
kwawu las maas	pool, lake some rain	saaku ras maas	
mé	imperative marker	ma	ma
miték naakuma	well mother-in-law of man	yékunba (yékenba) naakumo (bambu)	yékunba naakuma
némaadu néwaa naségé saaba samuké sanévéknwu	older brother mother wait arrive at why think	aanyé aasa kaavé saambak (késék) kamuké (mamuké) vékulaka (vékulakna) waak (kwarak) séré (sét) sékaa (apak) yamunga (taak, yatngut) tiyaa (kwayé) véku baangtaka (bangpaté) waataku (wataku) pavéték waak nyéki yundé kwaa asapéri, késépéri rékaamba, némaamba (asapéri) kwaminyan	aanyé aasa kaavé saaba kamuké vékulaka waak séré sékaa samuk tiyaa véku baangtaka waataku pavéték akwi nyéki yundé kwaa asapéri kwaminyan
sékal séré séknaa sérak	look for tomorrow distant light (fire)		
tiyaa véknwu viyaapata	give to me hear nail on		
waata wap wawo wény widé kwaa wupmalemu	ask short also blood sleep many		
wuraanyan yaapa yaaléban	spirit inside man father harm		
yaga yagap yéknwun yénaa kudi	how? how many? good lying talk	yenga (yaka) katik yékun (yéken) paapu kundi (yénaasak kundi)	yéga katik yékun 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
afu	accessory future
apa	accessory past
apr	accessory present
con	conditional outer verbal suffix <u>-an</u>
cond	conditional inner verbal suffix <u>-munaa</u>
du	dual
f.	feminine
fu	future inner verbal suffix <u>-ka</u>
hyp	hypothetical verbal suffix <u>-katik</u>
imp1	imperative 1 outer verbal suffix <u>-k</u>
imp2	imperative 2 outer verbal suffix <u>-kwak</u>
int	intensive verbal suffix <u>-ké</u>
m.	masculine
neg1	negative 1 outer verbal suffix <u>-kwe</u>
neg2	negative 2 outer verbal suffix <u>-bak/-kapuk</u> <u>-marék</u>
neg3	negative 3 outer verbal suffix <u>-yékiyak</u>
neg4	negative 4 verbal suffix <u>-bakate</u> (see note 2 above)
neg int	negative intensive outer verbal suffix <u>-muké</u>
pa	past tense
pl	plural
pr	present tense
pur	purposive outer verbal suffix <u>-én</u>
r1	relational same actor partially consecutive suffix <u>-e</u>
r2	relational same actor consecutive verbal suffix <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>-u</u>
sing	singular
su	supplement slot marker <u>-ét/-at</u>

c.f.        compare  
e.g.        for example  
i.e.        that is