APPENDIX 1

LEXICON

VERB INFLECTIONS

Prefixes

lɑ- ~ lā- ~ là- ~ l- ~ lè   = Inquiry (interrogative)

tɑ- ~ tā- ~ tà- ~ t- ~ tè-   = Stress

mɑ- ~ mā- ~ mà- ~ m- ~ mè- = Negative

dɑ- ~ d- ~ sɑ- ~ s-   = Causative

tɑ-   = Capability

ɑ-   = Reciprocal

ē-   = Non-first person agent

Suffixes

-ɑm   = Reflexive benefactive

-ɑp   = Near-remote

-ā̠   = Substitutional benefactive

-ā   = Adversative 1

-à   = First person patient

-à ~ -ì   = Perfective

-á ~ -lá   = Confirmatory interrogative

-bø̄   = Simple past (toward-remote)

-dī̠ ~ -nī̠   = Optative

-ē̠   = Imperfective

-è   = Interrogative (informational)

-é ~ lé   = Emphatic assertion

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-ēnø̄	= Emphatic adversative
-ì	= First person plural
-kē	= Reciprocal benifactive
-má	= Yes/no question
-nø̄ng	= Speaker at higher place
-nø̀ng	= Second person plural
-ng	= First person singular
-ó	= Confirmatory assertion
-ò	= Third person patient
-rā	= at-remote
-rɑt	= From remote
-shī	= Reflexive
-shì	= Dual
-sà ~ -sànø	= Declamatory
-yɑ̀ng	= Far-remote
-zaq	= Speaker at lower place
-zø̄	= unknown remote (discovery)

Discontinuous morpheme

α-...-saq = passive perfective

Non-final Verb Marker Suffixes

-lɑ́m = intention

-nɑ̀ng = purpose

-nā = conjecture

VERBS

αbàl = to part

αdā̃ng = to be obstructed

αdep = to beat

αgà = to be full (by eating food)

ā̃m = to eat

αmā̃ng = to be lost

ā̃l = to stay

αlā̄ng = to fly

αlī̄ = to be heavy

αpaq = to be stuck on

αpuq = to be open

αrá = to be equal

αt = to flee, to run

αtáng = to return

αtā̃ng = to be utmost

αtaq = to hammer

αtuq = to cut

αtsaq = to be stuck in

αtsā̄r = to be far

αyαp = to cut grass, bushes, etc.

αwàng = to turn back

aq = to drink

dαbā̃ng = to help

dɑdɑ̄m   = to think

dɑgɑ̀ng   = to hurry up/ to insist

dɑgø̀   = to prepare

dɑpɑt   = to push

dɑpaq   = to stick

dɑtá   = to tell

dɑtsøp   = to repair

dɑtsū̄   = to let someone to do something

dɑzɑ́r   = to make someone to do something

dɑzø̄mdɑzī̄   = to serve

dáng   = to finish

dø̄ngmɑ̄n   = to be righteous

dúng   = to reach/ to arrive

dúr   = to pound

gɑ̀l   = to put/ to keep

gē̄r   = to chase

goq   = to call/ to shout

kɑt   = to plant

kø̀mngø̀m = to be together

lá   = to search for

lù   = to take/ to bring

nóng   = to abandon

ngɑ̀n   = to be angry/ to scold

ngɑ̀ng   = to be strong and last for a long time

puq   = to open

rɑdō̄l   = to role up

raq   = to weave

rí   = to carry

r̄em   = to nurse/to raise animals

ròl   = to wrestle

r̄ong   = to sit

sá   = to know

sh̄anshér = to be holy

shùng   = to like/ to want

tɑl̄e   = to replace

tɑp   = to arrest/ to catch

tuq   = to arrive

tóm   = to pour

ts̄a   = to wait for

w̄ɑn   = to buy

wɑp   = to shoot

w̄a   = to do/say

waq   = to settle a debt

ȳɑng   = to be long

ỳɑng   = to see

yēl   = to give way/ to avoid

zí   = to give

z̀øm   = to hold

NOUNS

ā�m　　　　= rice/paddy

✓ ā̃mdúrjɑk　= rice mill

ɑmè　　　　= my mother

ɑmoq　　　= hat

ɑ́mwà　　　= food

ɑ̀ng　　　　= He/she

ɑngǿ　　　= a person who cries easily

ā̃ngtì　　　= liquid

ā̃ngwā̃m　= cover/ lid

ā̃ngpō̄ng　= in round shape

ɑpè　　　　= my father

╱ øpgù　　　= bed

╱ øprà　　　= bed/place to sleep

búngkà　　= door

dɑdin　　　= bamboo strips

dɑgi　　　= dog

dɑkà　　　= wage/debt

dɑløp　　　= grave

dóng　　　= tube

╱ jø̄mlega　= Bible

ē̄rtsī̃n　　　= ring for hooking a strip

gɑmpà̀ng　= money

gɑrè　　　= thing

háng	=	paddy field/ farm
lēgā	=	letter/book/literature
kānggō	=	pumpkin
kaq	=	hen/fowl
kām	=	firewood
kī̄	=	spoon
kōng	=	plate, bowl
kə̀m	=	house
kə̄mkū̄l	=	wall
mɑrà	=	sin
muk	=	bread/cookies
nɑmbē̄	=	pants/shorts
nɑmènə̄ng	=	your mother and group
nā̄nglàrá	=	manhood/the class of man/male
nā̄ngwà	=	cattle/cow
nøɑ́m	=	food/rice
nà	=	You
ngà	=	I
ngā̄nípè	=	both me and my father
pē̄nítsɑl	=	both the father and the child
róngdā̄ng	=	chair
sɑlaq	=	salt
sɑ̀m (shɑ̀m)	=	knife
sɑná	=	nose
sɑrə̀m	=	sarong
shə́nggòng	=	log

shǒngshí = fruit

tɑngshǿm (tɑngràsǿm) = broom

tɑrà = road/path

tɑwā = bamboo

tɑyǿ = row

taq = pot

tì = water

tìrɑmè = river

tìtuq = confluence

chapkop = a kind of shelter

waqkong = swine trough

yāmbàn = migrator/migration

wur (ur) = hand

yoq = cloth/ clothes

yoqnaq = black cloth

zòng = school

Noun Affixes

ɑ- = nominalizer 1

āng- = nominalizer 2

dɑ- = nominalizer 3

tɑ- = nominalizer 4

NUMERALS

tiq   = one

αní   = two

αsø̀m   = three

αbì   = four

pαngà   = five

tαruq   = six

shαngit   = seven

αshαt   = eight

dαgø̀   = nine

tiqsάl   = ten

tiqsάl tiq = eleven

tiqyá   = one hundred

PARTICLES

à   = at

kū   = that

kaq   = to

mαdὰm   = upper

maqdò   = from

mø̄   = agentive

nø̄   = emphasis

rā   = interrogative (like 'wh' in English)

gø̄   = also

CLASSIFIERS

bẽn = thin and flat object

buk = book

dờ = round object

gòng = long object

kờm = thin and flat and wide object

mé = object

mè = female

pàn = kind

pè = male

yoq = person

APPENDIX 2

AGENT-PATIENT AGREEMENT MARKING ON THE VERB (PRESENT TENSE)

AGENT-PATIENT AGREEMENT MARKING ON THE VERB (PRESENT TENSE)

			PATIENT						
			First person			Second person			Third
			s	dl	pl	s	dl	pl	
A	1	s	V-shøng			V	V-shì	V-nøng	V-ò
		dl		V-shìshì		V-shì	V-shì	V-nøng	V-sò
G		pl			V-shiì	V-ì	V-ì	V-nøng*	V-ì
E	2	s	e-V-à	e-V-sà	e-V-sà	e-V-shi			e-V-ò
		dl	e-V-sà	e-V-sà	e-V-sà		e-V-shishì		e-V-sò
N		pl	e-V-sà	e-V-sà	e-V-sà*			e-V-shinøng	e-V-nøng
T	3		e-V-à	e-V-sà	e-V-sà*	e-V-	e-V-shì	e-V-nøng	V-shi

*These can be replaced by /-ì/. e.g. e-V-ì.

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APPENDIX 3

VERB DIRECTIONS IN RELATION TO /e-/

The agent marker /e-/ is roughly interpreted as non-first person agent. In transitive clause, it seems to mark direction. The following diagrams show the directions it marks. **Non-/e-/** means the direction that is not marked by /e-/.

/e-/   **non-/e-/**
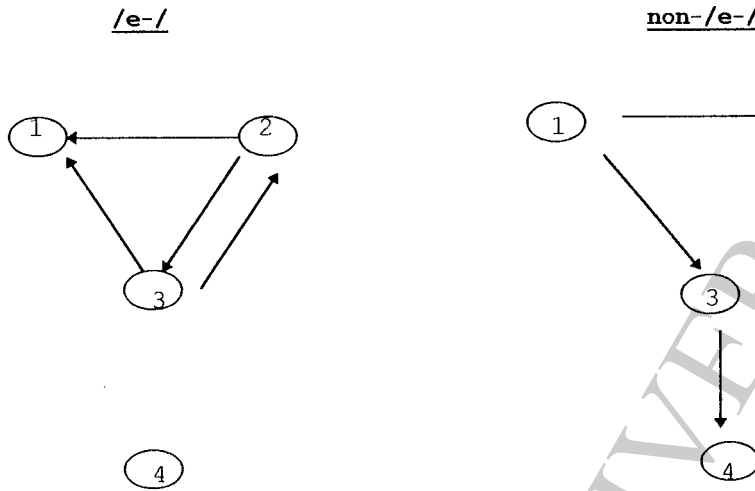
1 = first person   2 = scond person

3 = third person   4 = fourth person

agent ──────────▶ patient

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