

# KAUGEL VERB MORPHOLOGY

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Verbs are presented as follows: (1) verb roots; (2) verbs;  
(3) verb specifiers; (4) verbals.

## SIGNS

/	obligatory; plus
/-	optional
*	unpredictable dialectical fluctuation
/	predictable phonemic variation; alternating with
—	no such form in the language
-	minus; bound morpheme
∅	meaningful absence
V	vowel
C	consonant
.	morpheme break
,	following phoneme has been substituted or dropped
#	number; rule number
( )	order

## ABBREVIATIONS

Ben	Benefactive
T	Tense
M	Mood
A	Aspect
Ind	Indicator (for tense, mood and aspect combined)
Imp	Imperative
Hort	Hortative
sg	singular
pl	plural
dl	dual

Incl	Inclusive
Asrt	Assertive
Qual	Qualifying
Pol	Polite
Quo	Quotative
Emph	Emphatic
Ant	Anticipative
Int	Interrogative
Asm	Assumptive
Exc	Exception

### VERB ROOTS

Verb roots are bound forms which take "tense" and as many as six other suffixes. (A bound form is a word form which is incomplete in itself and needs a suffix to make its meaning complete.)

A. Simple verb roots may consist of from one to three syllables.

to- 'hit'      p̄fli- 'understand'      kubulú- 'extinguish'

Subclass #1 consists of a single vowel or one syllable nasal roots.

o- 'come'      ni- 'speak'      no- 'eat'      me- 'carry'

Subclass #2 consists of verb roots of irregular stress patterns.

túdu- 'drive into the ground'      tudú- 'inability to do correctly'  
 áku- 'waste'      akú- 'dig'

B. Compound verb roots are two or more verb roots joined. The second root is usually a form of pu- 'go'.

TE.PÚ.yo 'you GO DO'

NO.P,Á.bo 'let me GO EAT'

IRREGULARITY:

LI.P,É.bo 'let me GO EAT'

NI.P,É.bo 'let me GO SPEAK'

Phonemic explanation of the compound verb root irregularity:

The high front vowel of the initial verb root draws the point of articulation of the following root vowel to a mid-front position.

C. Multiple verb roots are a combination of four verb roots with only the initial root substitutable - the multiple form is followed by the final verb, te- 'do'. This denotes action of commutation.

walti.PU.Ó.PU TE- 'asking GOING AND COMING AND GOING'

te.PU.Ó.PU TE- 'doing GOING COMING AND GOING'

D. Free verb roots are unbound verb roots followed by the identical

root which is inflected. This denotes irrelevant action.  
 KÁNO KÁNO.du 'See! - I saw it (but it was irrelevant).'  
 KUBULÚ naa KUBULÚ.pili 'Die - don't let it die (the fire).'

## VERBS

In the Kaugel verb, tense, mood and aspect do not always form a separate system. The division between mood and aspect is a fine line and in some verbs they combine to form a single system. Since they are structurally parallel with the tense system they will be considered as one category.

All examples using forms of the verbs are given in first person singular, except when there is no such form in the language, in which case the example will be given in second person singular - when contrast is necessary.

## VERB CLASSES

### 1. Non-action

There are two kinds of verbs, non-action verbs, which are the equivalent of state-of-being-verbs in English. These are listed herewith. The subject of these verbs is used without the actor marker.

mólo-	'be'	pe-	'lay'
ágili-	'stand'	le-	'place'

### 2. Action

Action verbs may or may not be used with the actor marker on the subject. Action verbs are all verbs which are not included in the class of non-action verbs. A few are listed.

to-	'hit'	no-	'eat'
ti-	'give'	te-	'do'

## Morpho-Phonemic rules

#1 (-V / -a) root final vowel is dropped when -a is added.

p(-u/a) / -bo	is	p,á.bo	'let me go'
t(-o/a) / -bo	is	t,á.bo	'let me hit'

IRREGULARITY: for root o- 'come'; o / a is wa 'you come'.

#2 -ji \* -dV vowel agrees with vowel of preceding syllable (in some dialects).

ni.jf.yo / ni.dí.yo	'speak for...'
te.jf.yo / te.dé.yo	'do for...'

#3 When an alternate form is given, first form follows -i and -u; second form follows -e and -o.

Verb Chart 1  
IMPERATIVE VERBS

	(1)	(2)	(3)			(4)	(5)	(6)	
ROOT	BEN.	INDICATOR	PERSON-NUMBER ENDINGS			ASSR.	INCL.	QUAL. MOODS	
f1	f-	f	l f			f-	f-	f-	
-i	-ji	Polite	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual</i>	<i>Plural</i>	-mu	-la	Asm. -je	
-u #1			1 ----	—	—				
			2 -yo #4	-lfo	-yo				
	3 —	—	—						
	*	Emphatic	-é	1 —	-bolo			-molo	Int. -i / -e
-o #1	/		2 ∅	-le	-me				
	-dV #2		-á :3	3 —	-le	-me #1	Ant. (-Vfa)		
-e		Quotative		1 —	—	—	Def. -ko		
			2 -i #4	-le	-i				
			3 —	—	—				

(On the chart, -u is ruled by rule #1.)

nf.e.bo 'I may speak'

té.á.bo 'I will do'

#4 No indicator used.

pú.yo 'you go'

pú.pili 'let him go'

pú.i

pú

#### Stress rules

When not designated on the chart, stress occurs on the final syllable of the root.

mo1,á.bo 'I will stay'

mud,á.bo 'I will send'

#### IMPERATIVE VERBS

NOTE: Each set of examples use verb roots of each of the four vowels. Imperative verbs express commands, exhortations and suggestions.

*Polite* verbs express commands only in second person; these may also be used as greetings and farewells.

nf.yo 'Speak.'  
 pú.yo 'Go.'  
 moló.yo 'Stay.'  
 té.yo 'Do.'

*Emphatic* verbs express emphasis in commands but may or may not be demanding. (Translations of Emphatic will carry the exclamation point.)

nf.e 'Speak!'  
 p,a 'Go!'  
 mol,á 'Stay!'  
 té.a 'Do!'

*Quotative* verbs express a direct quoted command, and are followed by a quotative verb form. Translations of Quotations are enclosed in commas. Since it is a Medial verb form, a final verb must be included in the examples for clearer translation.

,ni.i, nímu "'Speak," he said.'  
 ,pú.i, nímu "'Go," he said.'  
 ,moló.i, nímu "'Stay," he said.'  
 ,te.i, nímu "'Do (it)," he said.'

*Hortative* verbs express an exhortation, suggestion, desire or invitation. They also express the Near Future meaning. See Final Verbs, Chart 2.

nfie.bo 'Let me speak.'  
 p,á.bo 'I wish to go.'  
 mol,á.bo 'I desire to stay.'  
 te.á.bo 'I will soon do (it).'

#### OPTIONAL SUFFIXES

*Benefactive* denotes action done for the benefit of another.

ni.Jí.e.bo 'Let me speak FOR...'

*Inclusive* denotes action included, meaning 'too' or 'also'.

nf.e.bo.LA 'Let me speak TOO.'

*Assertive* denotes action asserted, meaning 'do' or 'must'.

nf.e.bo.MO 'I MUST speak.'

nf.e.ni.MU 'DO speak.'

*Anticipative* denotes action anticipated or longed for, most commonly occurs on Near Future verbs.

nf.e.BA 'I LONG TO speak.'

*Assumptive* is action assumed or supposed.

nf.e.bo.JE 'PERHAPS I will speak.'

*Interrogative* is action interrogated or asked.

nf.e.bo.E 'Shall I speak?'

nf.e.ni.l 'Will you speak?'

Suffix combinations may include from two to four optional suffixes.

ni.Jf.e.bo.LA.JE 'PERHAPS I will speak FOR...TOO.'

#### IMPERATIVE VERB COMBINATIONS

are combinations of various verbs on Chart 1. Only the shortest expansions are given.

*Hortative-Emphatic:*

'Tell him to come!'

ó.pili nf.e

let.him.come you.speak!

'Come, let's go hit (him)!'

t,á.mili p,á.mili w,á.molo

let.us.hit let.us.go we.come!

*Hortative-Polite:*

'Tell him to come.'

ó.pili nf.yo

let.him.come you.speak

'Come, let's go hit (him).'

t,á.mili p,á.mili w,á.yo

let.us.hit let.us.go you (pl.) come

*Quotative* occurs with Medial or Final verb forms, so do not appear with examples in this section.

Morpho-phonemic rules for Verb Chart 2 (for rules 1-4 see Chart 1)

- #5 In some dialects, the first form occurs with 'i' and 'e' roots, the second with 'u' and 'o' roots.

tirí.du 'I gave'

te.rí.du 'I did'

pu.rú.du 'I went'

no.rú.du 'I ate'

- #6 Class 1 roots have prenasalised bilabial stop in indicator. (Nasalisation of indicator occurs with subclass :1 roots.)

ni.bé.ro 'I am speaking.'

no.bá.ro 'I am eating.'

te.pá.ro 'I am doing.'

to.pá.ro 'I am hitting.'

## Verb Chart 2

## FINAL VERBS

	(1)	(2)	(3)			(4)	(5)	(6)
ROOT	BEN.	INDICATOR	PERSON-NUMBER ENDINGS			ASSR.	INCL.	QUAL. MOODS
f	f-	f	l f			f-	f-	f-
-i		Past	*#5	1 -du	-bulu	-mulu		Asm. -je
			-rí -rú	2 -nu	-gili	-gi		
-u	-ji	Near Past	∅	3 -mu	-gili	-gi	-mu /	Int. -la -i/-e
			-----	1 -ru/-ro	-bulu/ -bolo	-mulu/ -molo		
	*	Pres. Inst.	#7	2 -nu/-no	-bili/ -bele	-mili/ -mele	-mo	
			#5	3 -mu/-mo	-bili/ -bele	-mili/ -mele		
-o	-dV	Near Fut./ Hortative	-----	1 -bo	-bili	-mili		Ant. (-Vfa)
			-é -á	2 -ni 3 -pili :4	-gili -gili	-gi -gi		
-e		Future	∅	1 -bú/-bó	-bulú/ -boló	-mulú/ -moló		Def. -ko
			-----	2 -ní 3 -bé/ -bá	-gilí/ -gelé -gilí/ -gelé	-gí/ -gé -gí/ -gé		
		Cus- to- mary	-li	1 -ó	-bólo	-mólo		
			#7	2 -nó 3 -mó	-béle -béle	-méle -méle		
		Sub- junc- tive	-le	1 -ké/-ká	-bolká	-molká		
			#7, 8	2 -ná 3 -ké/-ká	-belká -belká	-melká -melká		

#7 When multiple roots ending in -IV are followed by -k the final vowel of the root is dropped.

pili- f -li f -ke becomes pi.l,ké

molo- f -le f -ka becomes mol,ká

#8 When -IV is followed by -k, the vowel is dropped before the suffix is added.

pu- / -li / -ke becomes pu.l,ke

te- / -le / -ka becomes te.l,ká

#9 When multiple roots end in -IV and are followed by an indicator of -IV, the IV of the root is dropped before the final suffix is added.

molo- / -le becomes mole- then mó,le.na 'you would be'

agili- / -li becomes agili- then ági.li.o 'I stand'

NOTE: If the final suffix begins with 'k' then both #8 and #9 apply.

molo- / -le / -ka becomes molká 'he would be'

pili- / -li / -ke becomes pilké 'he would understand'

Fluctuation often occurs on -li roots:

pilikiru / pilkíru 'I know'

agilikiru / agilkíru 'I stand'

### Stress rules

Stress is predictable on verbs, as it is always on the indicator except in case of the zero morpheme when it is on the final syllable of the root. (This is for verbs on Chart 2.)

### FINAL VERBS

Final verbs occur clause and sentence finally. On Chart 2, the final verbs are listed according to their position of time - the farthest distant past first, and then on to the most distant future. Examples include roots which are nasal, non-nasal, and two syllable velar roots. Chart 2 verbs state acts which indicate tense, or the time of the action, except Customary and Subjunctive which are structurally the same therefore occur on the same chart.

*Past* tense indicates action taken place long ago or some time beyond yesterday.

1. ni.rí.du *I spoke*

2. pu.rú.du *I went*

3. molo.ró.du *I was*

4. te.rí.du *I did*

*Near Past* tense indicates action taken place yesterday or between that time and now.

5. ní.du *I spoke*

6. pú.du *I went*



7. moló.du     *I was*  
8. té.du       *I did*

*Present* tense indicates action taking place now.

9. ni.kí.ru    *I speak/am speaking*  
10. pu.kú.ru   *I go/am going*  
11. mol,kó.ro   *I am/I am being*  
12. te.ké.ro    *I do/am doing*

*Present Instantaneous* tense indicates action initially experienced this instant, of which one was not aware before.

13. nibé.ro     *I am speaking*  
14. li.pé.ro    *I am taking*  
15. to.pá.ro    *I am hitting*  
16. no.bá.ro    *I am eating*

*Near Future* tense (also called Hortative Aspect - see Chart 2) indicates action which will take place soon, or tomorrow.

17. ní.e.bo     *I will (soon) speak*  
18. p,á.bo      *I will (soon) go*  
19. mo,l,á.bo   *I will (soon) be*  
20. te.á.bo     *I will (soon) do*

*Future* tense indicates action which will take place later than tomorrow.

21. ni.bú       *I will speak (later)*  
22. pu.bú       *I will go (later)*  
23. molo.bó     *I will be (later)*  
24. be.bó       *I will do (later)*

*Customary* aspect denotes action which is the usual or customary habit.

25. ni.lf.o     *I (usually) speak*  
26. pu.lf.o     *I (usually) go*  
27. mo.lf.o     *I (usually) am*  
28. te.lf.o     *I (usually) do*

*Subjunctive* mood denotes doubtful or possible or desirable action.

29. ni.l,ké     *I would speak*  
30. pu.l,ké     *I would go*  
31. mo,l,ká     *I would be*  
32. te.l,ká     *I would do*

## OPTIONAL SUFFIXES

All optional suffixes found on the Final Verb Chart have previously been defined in the Imperative, Chart 1 section. The verbs will be used in the same manner except that the time of the action will change. One new one on the Verb Chart 2 for Final Verbs will be explained.

*Definitive* is action which is definite, regarded as final, irrevocable.

33. ni.kí.ru.KO *I speak (as final)*

34. te.ké.ro.KO *I do (as final)*

## FINAL VERB COMBINATIONS:

Two Final verbs combined in the proper sequence create aspects which are not indicated by the single verb form and cannot be literally translated.

*Preparatory*

Two Final Verbs from Chart 2 may be combined without the use of a connector. A Future tense verb followed by any tense of the Final Verbs becomes action prepared to or about to happen. The latter verb is usually te- 'do'.

35. 'I am about to go.'

pu.bú            te.ké.ro  
I.will.go    I.am.doing

36. 'I was about to hit (him).'

to.bó            te.rf.du  
I.will.hit    I.did

*Cause-Resultive*

Two Subjunctive verbs may be combined, with one or both of them using the Assumptive suffix denoting a result which is the cause of a former action. Used singly is a suggested command.

37. 'If you would speak, he would go.'

ni.li.ná.je                    pu.l,ká  
you.would.speak.perhaps    he.would.go

38. 'If you would speak, he might go.'

ni.li.ná.je                    pu.l,ká.je  
you.would.speak.perhaps    he.would.go.perhaps

39. 'You speak, and perhaps he will go.'

ni.li.ná                    pu.l,ka.je  
(I suggest).you.speak    he.would.go.perhaps

### Experiential

A Chart 2 verb followed by a Customary verb utilising *le-* 'place' denotes an action which is a combination of tense, aspect and mood. The final verb of the combination always occurs in the third person singular, since the final action complements the first one.

The Experiential verb combination denotes tense - now, this instant; aspect - initial knowledge of the action personally experienced (not previously aware of); and mood - as an attitude toward an action.

#### Established fact (past tense)

40. *'It's a fact that he came.'*

ó.mu lé.mo  
he.came he.was.placed

41. *'It's a fact that he died.'*

ko.ló.mu lé.mo  
he.died he.was.placed

#### Obvious fact (present tense)

42. *'It's obvious that I am here.'*

ó.du le.ké.mo  
I.came it.is.placed

43. *'It's obvious that it is done.'*

té.mo le.ké.mo  
he.did it.is.placed

#### Accepted fact (present instantaneous)

44. *'It's accepted that he is here.'*

ó.mu le.pá.mo  
he.came he.is.placed.personally

45. *'It's accepted that he is alive (though it does not seem).'*

mó.le.mó le.pá.mo  
he.is.living he.is.placed.personally

### MEDIAL VERBS

Medial verbs occur sentence medially, agreeing in person and partially in number with the Final verb. See Chart 3. The subjects of the Medial and Final verbs are the same.

Sometimes, though rarely, a Medial verb occurs utterance finally. It indicates a thought cut in half or an utterance stopped, leaving the

main verb understood by the context.

### Verb Chart 3

#### MEDIAL VERBS

	(1)	(2)		(3)			(4)
ROOT	BEN.	INDICATOR		PERSON-NUMBER ENDINGS			QUAL. MOODS
<i>f</i>	<i>f</i> -	<i>f</i>		1 <i>f</i>			<i>f</i> -
-i	-ji	Comple- tive	∅	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual</i>	<i>Plural</i>	Incl. -la
-u			-li	1 -pu/-po	-pulu/-polo	-pu/-po	
		Simul- taneous		2 -ku/-ko	-kulu/-kolo	-ku/-ko	Conn. -lie
-u	*	Nasalisation of person-number endings occurs with subclass #1 roots, making the person-number endings contain prenasalised bilabial stops. See section below.					
-o	-dV		1 -bu/-bo	-bulu/-bolo	-bu/-bo		
			2 -gu/-go	-gulu/-golo	-gu/-go		
-e			3 -be/-ba	-gulu/-golo	-gu/-go		

#### Morpho-phonemic rules

See Charts 1 and 2. Rule #5 does not govern when the Simultaneous indicator is used:

- lilipu 'I, while having taken'  
 nilipu 'I, while having spoken'  
 lipu 'I having taken'  
 nibu 'I having spoken'  
 topo 'I having hit'  
 nobo 'I having eaten'

#### Stress

Stress on Medial verbs seems to occur more on the final vowel of the root, except in multiple roots when it may be on the person-number ending.

All Medial verb examples will be used with a Final verb for the sake of meaningful translations.

*Completive* medial verbs denote action completed before the action of the Final verb takes place.

1. 'I killed and am eating.'  
     tó.po                      no.kó.ro  
     I.having-hit    I.am.eating
2. 'I have a speech.'  
     ní.bu                      ti.rí.du  
     I.having.spoken    I.gave

*Simultaneous* medial verbs denote action occurring at the same time or simultaneously with the action of the Final verb.

3. 'He speaks while (as) he goes.'  
     ní.li.pe                      pu.ku.mu  
     he.while.speaking    he.goes
- 'While eating, he is going.'  
     nó.li.pe                      pu.kú.mu  
     he.while.eating    he.is.going

#### MEDIAL VERB OPTIONAL SUFFIXES

*Connective* medial verbs denote one kind and time of action connected to that of another type by the suffix *-lie* 'and'.

If the speaker of the sentence considers the second action a different kind of action or psychologically separates it from the first action, he uses the suffix *-lie*. If he wishes to follow an action with another action constituting a full clause by the same actor as the first clause, *-lie* is suffixed to the Medial verb. This is especially so if the second action occurs at a different time from the first action. The Connective Medial verb may have two like subjects.

5. 'Having brought it, I am taking it.'  
     mé.bo                      pu.pu.LIE                      lí.kf.ru  
     I.having.carried    I.having.gone,AND-then    I.am.taking
6. 'I spoke and then came.'  
     ní.bu                      ti.pú.LIE                      o.kó.ro  
     I.having.spoken    I.having.given.AND-then    I.come

#### MEDIAL VERB COMBINATIONS

*String* medial verbs consist of a string of two or more medial verbs, which often are used with the Specifier. (For examples of Specifier: see *Specifier*.) The subject remains the same.

7. 'Having brought it I see it.'  
 mé.bo                      ó.bo                      kano.kó.ro  
 I.having.carried I.having.come I.see
8. 'Having gotten it and brought it, I see it.'  
 lf.pu                      mé.bo                      ó.bo                      kano.kó.ro  
 I.having.taken I.having.carried I.having.come I.see
9. 'Having taken, killed, and brought it; I see it.'  
 lf.pu                      kojf.pu                      mé.bo  
 I.having.taken I.having.killed I.having.carried  
 ó.bo                      kano.kó.ro  
 I.having.come I.see

Durative medial verbs consist of two or more identical Medial verbs with the same inflection as well, denoting duration of action.

10. 'I went for a long time.'  
 pú.pu                      pú.pu                      pu.rú.du  
 I.having.gone I.having.gone I.went
11. 'I talked for a long time.'  
 nf.bu                      nf.bu                      ni.kf.ru  
 I.having.spoken I.having.spoken I.speak

Repetitive medial verbs consist of a Simultaneous medial verb joined by a hyphen to a second form which is like the first, except for the initial syllable substitution of ma-. This denotes repetition of action.

12. 'While speaking repeatedly, I am coming.'  
 nf.li.pu-má.li.pu                      o.kó.ro  
 I.while.eating.repeatedly I.am.coming

#### IMPERATIVE, FINAL AND MEDIAL COMBINATIONS

(These combinations do not necessarily form new aspects.)

##### Medial-Emphatic

13. 'Go get it!'  
 pú.ku                      lf.e  
 you.having.gone you.take
14. 'Come on past!'  
 ó.go                      p,a  
 you.having.come you.go

## Medial-Polite

15. 'Go get it.'  
 pú.ku lí.yo  
 you.having.gone you.take
16. 'Go on past.'  
 ó.go pu.yo  
 you.having.come you.go

## Medial-Hortative

17. 'Go get it.'  
 pú.ku lí.e.ni  
 you.having.gone you.may.take
18. 'Come on past.'  
 ó.go p,á.ni  
 you.having.come you.may.go

All the above combinations may occur with the final Quotative verb ni-, i.e. pú.ku lí.e ni.rímu  
 you.having.gone you.take he said  
 "'Go get it," he said.'

## Quotative-Medial-Final

19. "'Go," he said, and then he went.'  
 pú.i, ní.be.lie pu.rú.mu  
 you.go he.having.said.and-then he.went

## Quotative-Final-Imperative

20. "'Go," he said, "Go!".'  
 pu ní.kí.mu p,a  
 you.go he.is.saying you.go

Medial-Final (most commonly used verb structure in the language)

## Simple:

21. 'I am bringing.'  
 mé.bo o.kó.ro  
 I.having.carried I.am.coming
22. 'I am making a speech.'  
 ní.bu tí.kí.ru  
 I.having.spoken I.am.giving





30. 'I am killing.'  
 tó.po kóji.kíru  
 I.having.hit I.am.doing.good

#### DEPENDENT VERBS

Dependent verbs are Final verb forms followed by an obligatory Connector or Slot Marker, which occur sentence medially, never alone or sentence finally. They contain fully inflected Final verb forms except for the sixth order suffixes.

##### A. Connector dependent verbs:

- 1) join to another clause by a Connector;
- 2) may or may not have the same subject as the following verb;
- 3) functions as a clause on a sentence level.

Connector dependent verb examples given use the simplest grammatical structure and vocabulary in order to focus on the use of the Connector.

##### 1. Contradictive #1: nákoló/nálo/kúlu 'but'

'The rain is coming BUT I will go.'

lo o.kó.mo NÁKOLO na pú.bu  
 rain it.is.coming I I.will.go

(The last two forms are dialectical contractions of nákoló and may be used the same.)

##### 2. Contradictive #2: magáli 'but'

'It will rain BUT I will go.'

lo o.ba MAGÁLI pú.bu  
 rain it.will.come but I.will.go

##### 3. Concessive: képe 'even though, even if'

'EVEN IF it rains, I will go.'

lo ó.bá KÉPE na pú.bu  
 rain it.will.come nevertheless I I.will.go

##### 4. Resultive: kéne 'therefore, so'

'The rain is coming SO I will soon go.'

lo o.bá KÉNE na p,á.bo  
 rain it.will.come so I I.will.go

##### 5. Causative: -na 'because'

'I will go BECAUSE it is going to rain.'

lo o.bá.NA na pu.bú  
 rain it.will.come.because I I.will.go

Structurally, this connector is a free form, but in order to prevent ambiguity it is used as a suffix.

## 6. Indecisive: -ne...-ne 'whether or not'

'WHETHER it rains OR NOT, I will go.'

lo o.bá.NE molo naa o.bá.NE na  
rain it.will.come.whether not no it.will.come.or.not I  
pu.bú  
I.will.go

## 7. Conditional: liemo 'if'

'IF it rains, I will not go.'

lo o.mu (also o.bá) LIEMO na naa pu.bú  
rain it.will.come if I not I.will.go

## 8. Purposive: -du/-do 'for the purpose of'

'I have come TO talk.'

úgu ni.bu. DU o.kó.ro  
speech I.will.speak for-the-purpose-of I.am.coming

## B. Slot Marker dependent verbs:

- 1) are joined to the main clause by a Slot Marker;
- 2) may or may not have the same subject as the following verb;
- 3) function like a single word, on the clause level.

Slot Marker Dependent verb examples are found on the page following this list of Slot Markers with English meanings.

## Subject or Object (Singular): -mu/-mo (Definite article 'the one')

1. -mu 'the one who'
2. ákumu 'that one who'
3. ádumu 'that one spoken of before'
4. kádumu 'that one seen before and now being seen or spoken of, who...'
5. kánumu 'that one seen before and now not being seen, who...'
6. -mo 'the one who...'
7. káliemo ?

## Subject or Object (Plural): -ma/-me 'those ones'

8. -ma 'the ones who...'
9. ákuma 'those ones who...'
10. -me 'the ones who...'

## Subject or Object (Singular): -ri/-re (Indefinite article)

11. -ri 'a one who...'
12. -re 'a one who...'

## Subject or Object (Plural):

13. -mare 'some ones who...'

Actor -ni/-ne (may occur only in the Subject slot, which denotes emphasis on the subject as actor of the verb):

14. -muni 'the one who..., it'
15. akumuni 'that one who..., he'
16. -rini 'a one who..., he'
17. -mone 'the one who..., he'
18. -rene 'a one who..., he'
19. -mane 'the ones who..., they'
20. ákumane 'those who..., they'

**Possessive -ga/-ge** (may occur in the Possessive or Object Slot, which will show possession):

21. -ga 'of the one'
22. -ge 'of the one'
23. -muga 'of the one who...'
24. -moga 'of the one who...'
25. -maga 'of the ones who...'

**Locative -na** (occurs in the Location slot) -na / -ne (denotes specific location):

26. -na 'at'
27. -ne 'at'

**Direction -du/-do** (denotes general direction):

28. -du 'toward'
29. -kudu 'toward the direction'
30. -kidu 'toward the direction'
31. -ridu 'toward a...'
32. -dó 'toward'
33. -kodo 'toward the direction'
34. -kedo 'toward the direction'
35. -redo 'toward a...'

**Adverb kinie** (occurs in the Time slot):

36. kinie 'when'

**Instrument kinfe** (occurs in the Manner slot) ?

37. kinfe 'with'

#### Slot Marker Dependent Verb Examples

The following examples show how the clause of the Dependent verb functions like a wingle word. There is person agreement between the verb of the two clauses.

Slot Markers #1-13 (on preceding pages) may occur in the Subject or Object Slots.

**Subject** (singular subject with singular verb):

- (1) 'THE ONE who spoke worked.'

úgu ni.rí.mu.MU kogóno te.rí.mu  
word he.spoke.the-one work he.did

- (6) 'THE ONE who usually speaks is there.'

úgu nili.mó.MO we mol,kó.mo  
word he.usually-speaks.the-one just he.is.being

NOTE: Examples not listed - singular subject with plural verb or plural subject with singular verb.

Object (plural) -ma/-me:

- (8) 'I saw THE ONES who usually spoke.'

na úgu ni.rí.gi.MA káno.du  
I word they.spoke.the-ones I.saw

'I saw THE ONES who usually speak.'

na úgu ni.li.méle.ME káno.du  
I word they.usually.speak.the-ones I.saw

NOTE: Examples not listed for singular object with plural verb.

Slot Markers #14-27 may occur in the Subject slot only.

- (14) 'THE ONE who spoke, he worked.'

úgu ni.rí.mu.MU.NI kogóno te.rí.mu  
word he.spoke.the-one.he work he.did

- (17) 'THE ONE who usually speaks, worked.'

úgu ni.li.mó.MO.NE kogóno te.rí.mu  
word he.usually.speaks.the-one.he work he.did

Slot Markers #21-24 may occur in the Possession Slot on the Phrase level.

Possession -ga/-ge:

- (21) 'The wife OF the one who spoke, worked.'

úgu ni.rí.mu.GA ábo kogóno te.rí.mu  
word he.spoke.of woman work he.did

Slot Markers #25-34 may occur in the Location Slot.

Location -na:

- (26) 'A man went to the place WHERE Jesus was.'

ye te Jfsas molo.rú.mu.NA pu.rú.mu  
man one Jesus he.was.being.at he.went

Directional may occur in the Location Slot:

- (27) 'A man went TOWARD where Jesus was.'

ye te Jfsas molo.rú.mu.DU pu.rú.mu  
man one Jesus he.was.being.toward he.went

Slot Marker #35 may occur in the Time Slot.

**Adverb k'nie:**

(35) 'WHEN he spoke, he worked.'

úgu ni.rí.mu KÍNIE kogóno te.rí.mu  
 word he.spoke when work he.did

**VERB SPECIFIERS**

A verb *Specifier* is a word which immediately precedes the verb and specifies the action of the verb. There is no equivalent in English grammar. There is no rule for predicting which verb root is used with each Specifier so these must be learned empirically.

1. 'I am making (something).'

mími te.ké.ro  
 make I.am.doing

2. 'I am teaching.'

máne ti.kí.ru  
 instruction I.am.giving

All verbs have a basic meaning which is clear when they stand alone or with object nouns.

3. 'I am hitting.'

to.kó.ro  
 I.hit

4. 'I am hitting a pig.'

kógi to.kó.ro  
 pig I.hit

Simple specifiers used with the verb create a new meaning which often obscures the basic meaning of the verb form.

5. 'I am CARRYING on the shoulders.'

ÁPU to.kó.ro  
 ride I.hit

6. 'I am PEELING.'

PÉKE to.kó.ro  
 peel I.hit

*Repetitive* specifiers are repeated specifier forms, except for the substitution of the syllable *ma-* on the repeated form which is joined by a hyphen. The initial form may stand alone, the second never. The repetitive specifier denotes a repeated manner of action.

7. 'I am TURNING around.'

TÓPELE to.kó.ro  
 turn I.hit

8. 'I am *TURNING (it) AROUND AND AROUND.*'  
 TÓPELE-MÁPELE to.kó.ro  
*turning-around-and-around I.hit*
9. 'I am *CUTTING (it).*'  
 KÁRO li.kí.ru  
*cut I.am.taking*
10. 'I am *CUTTING it in slices.*'  
 KÁRO-MARO li.kí.ru  
*cutting-and-cutting I.take*

#### *Irregular Repetitives*

There are some Repetitive specifiers which do not take the usual ma-syllable denoting repetition.

11. 'I am *ANTICIPATING.*'  
 NÓLLEA-WÁLLEA mo.l,kó.ro  
*anticipation I.am*
12. 'It is *LIGHTNING.*'  
 KÁRIYAPO-DÍGIYAPO te.ké.mo  
*lightning it.is.going*

Duplicative specifiers appear to be duplicate forms which actually are not, therefore are considered a single word.

13. 'I am *SHAKING.*'  
 PÚRUPURU ni.kí.ru  
*shake I.am.speaking*
14. 'I am *jumping with FRIGHT.*'  
 PÚGUPUGU ni.kí.ru  
*fright I.am.speaking*

Adverb specifiers consist of an adverb of manner specifying it as an action of manner.

15. 'I am *HURRYING.*'  
 TABURABÚ pu.kú.ru  
*hurry I.go*
16. 'It is *STRONG.*'  
 TÓDOLÓ le.ké.mo  
*strong it.is.placed*

Complement specifiers are adjectives or nouns found in constructions comparable to the English predicate adjective statements such as '*it is hot*' or '*I am hungry*'. These are formed by a Complement specifier followed by a verb always in the third person singular, since the specifier complements the subject.

17. 'I am COLD.'  
 ÁLI te.ké.mo  
 cold it.is.doing

18. 'I am HUNGRY.'  
 ÉGELE te.ké.mo  
 hunger it.is.doing

#### IRREGULARITY

There are a few Specifiers which *must* be preceded by a Medial verb and followed by a Final verb.

19. 'I am SHOWING.'  
 lí.pu ORÁ ti.kí.ru  
 I.having.taken show I.am.giving

20. 'They are GATHERING together.'  
 lí.ku MÁKU to.rí.gi  
 they.having.taken assembly they.hit

#### VERBALS

Verbals are a class of words which -

- 1) are verbs in form but function as nouns;
- 2) are inflected forms;
- 3) have no person-number endings;
- 4) may be suffixed with any clitic which may occur on a noun;
- 5) on the word level are used as adjectives, that is, follow the noun which they modify;
- 6) in a verbal phrase are used as nouns;
- 7) are of two classes, Factual and Potential;
- 8) are analysed on Chart next page.

Factual verbals have the -li indicator.

lili 'receiving'  
 abo lili 'woman receiving'  
 abo lili ye 'a man-receiving man' (man who is getting married)  
 mane tili 'instruction-giving' (teacher)  
 ugu pilili 'word-understanding' (one who understands)

Potential verbals have the -i or -u indicator.

to- 'hit'  
 tou- 'a hitting one'  
 opa tou 'an arrow hitting one' (enemy)  
 kewa nou. 'a foreigner eater' (cannibal)  
 lagi mimi tei 'a food maker' (cook n.)

**Verb Chart 4**  
**VERBALS**

	(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)
ROOT	BEN.	INDICATOR		PERSON-NUMBER ENDINGS	QUAL. MOODS
<i>f</i>	<i>f-</i>	<i>f</i>			<i>f-</i>
-i	-ji	Fac- tual	-li	∅	-mo -ma -mele
-u					
-o		Po- ten- tial	-i	∅	
-u			/		
			-u		

**NOTE**

Gawigl is the Medlpa pronunciation of the name of the Kaugel river, language, or people. Gawigl is the term used by Gordon Bunn and Graham Scott, in their *Languages of the Mt. Hagen Sub-District* (DIES, Port Moresby, 1962). Kakoli is the form used in the language itself (phonemic spelling of Kaugel, which is the form used on Administration maps).