Multi-CAST

Kalamang

annotation notes

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v1.0

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1 Notes on the GRAID annotations

The following comprises selected notes on the GRAID (Haig & Schnell 2014) and RefIND (Schiborr et al. 2018) annotations of Kalamang. It corresponds to version `2108` of the annotations, published in August 2021. Unless a more recent version of this document exists, it also applies to any later versions of the annotations.

The topics discussed in this document are more elaborately treated in the Kalamang reference grammar (Visser 2020). Readers are welcome to contact the author if they have any specific questions.

1.1 The Kalamang predicate and lack of a verb phrase

Almost anything can be the predicate in Kalamang, so there are instances of predicate NPs (1), demonstratives (2), and other words like question words (3) or quotatives (4):

(1) *padahal wat perun*

	padahal	*wat*	*per*	*-un*
	however	coconut	water	-3POSS
`##`	`other`	`0:s` `np:pred`	`rn`	`rn_pro:poss`

'However, (it was) the coconut water.' `[mc_kalamang_yardakdak_0013]`

(2) *ma yumene!*

	ma	*yumene*
	3SG	DIST
`##`	`pro:s`	`dem_pro:pred`

'There it is!' `[mc_kalamang_kuawi_0044]`

(3) *wa me tamandi?*

	wa	*me*	*tamandi*
	PROX	TOP	how
`##ds`	`dem_pro:s`	`other`	`other:pred`

"'How did this happen?"' `[mc_kalamang_kuawi_0054]`

(4) *mara me mu he koi eh: …*

	mara	*me*	*mu*	*he*	*koi*	*eh*
	move_towards_land	TOP	3PL	IAM	then	QUOT
`##`	`0.h:s` `v:pred`	`other`	`##` `pro.h:s_ds`	`other`	`other`	`other:pred`

'(They) went landwards, and again (they said): …' `[mc_kalamang_monyet_0207]`

Kalamang has no VP, and so the iamitive is annotated not as ⟨lv⟩ but as ⟨other⟩:

(5) *ah mera me mu he dodona nauwanonai koyet mu he era.*

	ah	*mera*	*me*	*mu*	*he*	*dodon*	*=a*	*nauwanona*	*=i*	*koyet*	
	INT	then	TOP	3PL	IAM	things	=FOC	tidy	=PLNK	finish	
##	other	other	other	pro.h:a	other	np:p	=rn	lv	=lv	v:pred	##

mu	*he*	*era*
3PL	IAM	move_up
pro.h:s	other	v:pred

'So then, when they packed all the stuff, they went up.' [mc_kalamang_kuawi_0019]

Aspect and mood markers attach to the predicate, not to the verb, and are consequently marked as ⟨other⟩.

(6) *mat pararte.*

	ma	*=at*	*parar*	*=te*
	3SG	=OBJ	wake_up	=NFIN
##	0.h:a	pro.h:p	=rn	v:pred	=other

'Waking her up.' [mc_kalamang_pitiskiet_0043]

1.2 Complex verb constructions

Kalamang has complex verb constructions that may include locative or lative NPs at different positions. These constructions are appointed one head predicate which may or may not be a verb. Locatives and latives are marked as goal or location NPs, even though they are technically part of the verb complex, and the other elements are marked as ⟨lv⟩ or ⟨rv⟩. The locative/lative case/adposition enclitics are annotated as ⟨rn⟩. This means there can be discontinuous complexes such as ⟨lv … np:g=rn … v:pred⟩, or seemingly incongruent complexes such as ⟨lv … np:pred_l=rn⟩, where the latter is the head of the predicate.

(7) *ma amdirga bo muapruo.*

	ma	*amdir*	*=ka*	*bo*	*muap-ruo*
	3SG	garden	=LAT	go	food-dig
##	pro.h:s	np:g	=rn	lv	v:pred

'She went to the garden to dig up [i.e. harvest] food.' [mc_kalamang_keluer_0014]

(8) *ma orko.*

	ma	*or*	*=ko*
	3SG	back	=LOC
##	pro.d:s	np:pred_l	=rn

'He is in the stern [of the boat].' [mc_kalamang_monyet_0107]

(9) *ecieni ruomgo rebaet.*

	ecie-n	*=i*	*ruom*	*=go*	*reba*	*=et*
	return-N	=PLNK	foothill	=LOC	PROG	=IRR
##	0.h:s	lv	=lv	np:pred_g	=rn	other	=other

'She goes back to the foot of the mountain.' [mc_kalamang_kuawi_0058]

(10) *sarieni mindi bo uninsineingga bara.*

	sarie-n	*=i*	*mindi*	*bo*	*uninsinei*	*=ngga*	*bara*
	chase-N	=PLNK	like_that	go	Teluk_Buruwai	=LAT	descend
## 0.n:a 0.n:p	lv	=lv	other	lv	pn_np:g	=rn	v:pred

'(He) chased (it) until (they) came down to Uninsinei.'

[mc_kalamang_kasuari_0017-0018]

If no head verb can be distinguished in symmetrical serial verb constructions, the first verb is chosen as the head, and the other(s) are marked as ⟨rv⟩ by default.

(11) *sarua bo belbel, ma he kuru marua.*

	sarua	*bo*	*belbel*	*ma*	*he*	*kuru*	*marua*
	scrape	until	sharp	3SG	IAM	bring	move_towards_sea
## 0.d:a 0:p	lv	lv	v:pred	## pro.d:a	other 0:p	v:pred	rv

'(He) scraped (it) until (it was) sharp, he brought (it) seawards.'

[mc_kalamang_monyet_0238]

1.3 Give-constructions

Kalamang has a zero morpheme for 'give', which has been annotated as ⟨0:pred⟩. In the morphological glossing, this morpheme is indicated as a numeral zero (0). This verb attaches to the recipient.

(12) *keluer met boloni ande.*

	keluer	*me*	*=at*	*bolon-i*	*an*	*0*	*-de*
	crab	DIST	=OBJ	a_little-QNT.OBJ	1SG	give	-IMP
##ds 0.2:a	np:p	rn	=rn	rn	pro.1:g	0:pred	-rv

"'Give a little bit of that crab to me!"'

[mc_kalamang_keluer_0019]

1.4 Elided predicates

It is not unusual to elide predicates in Kalamang. Clauses that lack a predicate have been annotated as ⟨nc⟩.

(13) *mu he kaiat*

	mu	*he*	*kai*	*=at*
	3PL	IAM	firewood	=OBJ
#nc	nc_pro.d	nc	nc	=rn

'They (unloaded?) the firewood.'

[mc_kalamang_monyet_0069]

1.5 Complement clauses and indirect speech

Complement clauses (nearly) all contain indirect speech and are annotated as ⟨#cc:other⟩. Kalamang lacks overt marking of complement clauses, so their exact syntactic status is uncertain.

(14) *opa mu toni sabarkadoa iren.*

	opa	*mu*	*toni*		*sabar-kado*	*=a*	*iren*
	earlier	3PL	say		bow-side	=FOC	ripe
##ds	other	pro.h:s	v:pred	#ds_cc:other	np.d:s	=rn	v:pred

"'They just said the one in the stern was white."' [mc_kalamang_monyet_0083]

1.6 Dislocated topics

Dislocated topics are have been annotated to indicate the function of the corresponding clause constituents (⟨:dt_s⟩, ⟨:dt_p⟩, ⟨:dt_poss⟩, ⟨:dt_obl⟩). No dislocated A arguments are encountered in the corpus.

(15) *pemukul me contoun tamandi me?*

	pemukul	*me*	*conto*	*-un*	*tamandi*	*me*
	hit_thing	TOP	example	-3POSS	how	TOP
##ds	np:dt_s	other	np:s	-rn_pro:poss	other:pred_other	other

"'This club, what is it like?"' [mc_kalamang_pitiskiet_0091]

(16) *sedangkan patin wa me indain alarun yuaba inat na.*

	sedangkan	*patin*	*wa*	*me*	*indain*	*alar*	*-un*
	while	wounded	PROX	TOP	1PL.EX.alone	tool	-3POSS
##ds	other	np:dt_p	rn	other	pro.1:a	rn_np	-rn_pro.h:poss
		0053			0033		

yua	*=ba*	*in*	*=at*	*na*
PROX	=FOC	1PL.EX	=OBJ	consume
rn	=rn	pro.1:p	=rn	v:pred
		0033		

"'These sores, we did them to ourselves."' [mc_kalamang_kuawi_0146]

(17) *wienar kan inun Duan to.*

	wienar	*kan*	*in*	*-un*	*Duan*	*to*
	parrotfish	you_know	name	-3POSS	Duan	to
##	np.d:dt_poss	other	np:s	-rn_pro.d:poss	np:pred	other

'The parrotfish's name, you know, is Duan, right.' [mc_kalamang_keluer_0068-0069]

(18) *mungkin enem yua me canama kona mabon ewa reon.*

	mungkin	*enem*	*yua*	*me*	*canam*	*=a*	*kon*	*=a*	*ma*	*=bon*
	maybe	woman	PROX	TOP	man	=FOC	one	=FOC	3SG	=COM
##	other	np.h:dt_obl	rn	other	np.h:s	=rn	rn	=rn	pro.h:obl	=rn

ewa	*reon*
speak	maybe
v:pred	other

'Maybe this woman [i.e. speaker's spouse], a man is speaking with her maybe.'
[mc_kalamang_yardakdak_0011]

Most Kalamang clauses have a subject–object–predicate constituent order. Objects are marked with an enclitic *=at*. Therefore, when there is a divergent word order, it is still recognizable what is the subject and what the object, and this is hence not treated as disloation.

1.7 Topic marker *me*

The topic marker *me* can follow both NPs or entire clauses. It is annotated as ⟨other⟩.

(19) *yalta me, ...*

	yal	*=ta*	*me*
	paddle	=NFIN	TOP
## 0.d:s	v:pred	=rv	other

'(They) paddled and then...' [mc_kalamang_monyet_0025]

(20) *sedangkan patin wa me indain alarun yuaba inat na, ...*

	sedangkan	*patin*	*wa*	*me*	*indain*	*alar*	*-un*
	while	wounded	PROX	TOP	1PL.EX.alone	tool	-3POSS
##ds	other	np:dt_p	rn	other	pro.1:a	rn_np	-rn_pro.h:poss

yua	*=ba*	*in*	*=at*	*na*
PROX	=FOC	1PL.EX	=OBJ	consume
rn	=rn	pro.1:p	=rn	v:pred

"'These sores, we did them to ourselves, ...'" [mc_kalamang_kuawi_0146]

1.8 Other conventions used

- Prohibitive clauses are treated like (i.e. annotated as) negative clauses.
- Case/adpositions and predicate morphology that is segmented together with the form they attach to are not explicitly annotated. The only exception are locative and lative case/adposition enclitics.
- Before *(se) koyet* '(IAM) finish' a dummy zero subject has been added. This expression could literally mean 'it's finished', but is more generally used as a conjunction 'after that'. At the end of some stories, the zero subject refers to the story as a whole.

(21) *koyet.*

	koyet
	finish
## 0:s	v:pred
0023	

'The end.' [mc_kalamang_keluer_0102]

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Appendices

A List of corpus-specific GRAID symbols

The following is a list of the non-standard GRAID symbols used in the annotation of the Multi-CAST Kalamang corpus. Please refer to the *GRAID manual* (Haig & Schnell 2014: 54–55) for an inventory of basic GRAID symbols.

Form symbols and specifiers

⟨dem_pro⟩	demonstrative pronoun
⟨pn_np⟩	proper name

Function symbols and specifiers

⟨_ds⟩	*specifier:* subject of a verb of speech; attaches to ⟨:s⟩, ⟨:a⟩, and ⟨:ncs⟩

Other symbols

⟨.n⟩	animacy symbol used for non-human, non-anthropomorphized animates (i.e. animals)
⟨nc_⟩	*specifier:* marks form glosses with RefIND indices in segments otherwise not considered (i.e. those marked ⟨#nc⟩)

B List of abbreviated morphological glosses

AN.LAT	animate lative
AN.LOC	animate locative
ANA	anaphoric demonstrative
AT	attributive
DOWN	elevational 'down'
EMPH	emphatic
EXCL	exclusive
EXIST	existential
F.DIST	far distal
FIL	filler
HES	hesitation
IAM	iamitive ('already')
INCL	inclusive
INT	interjection
INT.E	interjection of the form *e*
INTS	intensifier
LAT	lative (combined ablative and allative)
NFIN	non-final
PH	placeholder
PLNK	predicate linker
QNT.OBJ	quantifier object (quantifier modifying an object)
RED	reduplication
SIM	similative
SURPR	interjection of surprise
TAG	confirmation-seeking interjection
UP	elevational 'up'
VOL	volitional
NC	not classified

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