

*A Grammar
of
the Lampung Language :
the Pesisir Dialect
of
Way Lima*



by Dale F. Walker

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N U S A
LINGUISTIC STUDIES IN INDONESIAN AND LANGUAGES IN INDONESIA

Editors:

Amran Halim, Jakarta

Soepomo Poedjosoedarmo, Yogyakarta

I. Suharno, Abepura

John W. M. Verhaar, Jakarta
(Secretary)

VOLUME 2

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EDITORIAL

The present volume is the second of the Series NUSA, Linguistic Studies in Indonesian and Languages in Indonesia.

This series publishes, in volumes appearing at irregular intervals, linguistic articles and monographs, original, revised, reprinted or translated, on Indonesian and local vernaculars in Indonesia. Furthermore we plan to publish also first results of field work in local vernaculars in Indonesia in the form of mainly data, including texts with word-for-word translations, as well as squibs and discussions, all of them in volumes not monographs. We will not have a review section, but we do consider review articles, including unsolicited ones.

Vernaculars outside Indonesia will be included in the material to be considered, but only in so far as there is an obvious relevance, made explicit in some form, to Indonesian or any local vernacular in Indonesia. Local forms of Malay will be included also, but not local forms of Chinese, as these studies are perhaps more aptly published in sinological media.

NUSA is not a journal, though some volumes will be collections of articles, like volume 1. All such volumes will bibliographically take the form of books rather than of journal issues. All volumes will be consecutively numbered in the manner of a series.

The languages and dialects are fairly consistently restricted to Indonesia both areally and nationally, including, therefore, also non-Austronesian languages. In this manner NUSA will not only serve linguistic research nationally determined, but it will also collect a number of studies of a kind that has so far been scattered across a relatively great number of heterogeneous publication media.

On the other hand, the language of NUSA is English, so as to function as an international medium of academic communication among linguists. Furthermore, we have also considered that studies such as those published in NUSA should be linguistically important beyond the range of typological and areal specialization alone, and this consideration will be given high priority among those determining editorial policy.

We should like to invite contributions from any linguist who works with Indonesian or with any local vernacular in Indonesia for his or her material. Though each volume which is not a monograph will have its own editor, that editor need not be a member of our board, and offers to edit a volume will be gratefully considered.

The editors:

Amran Halim (Jakarta)
Soepomo Poedjosoedarmo (Yogyakarta)
I. Suharno (Abepura)
John Verhaar (Jakarta)

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- B. Abdul xiq Ahmat / Abdul and Ahmat
- C. Sakiq bangiq-ni ngangon kibaw / The pain and pleasure of herding carabao
- D. Ngawil / Fishing
- E. Midox mit Sukaxami / A trip to Sukaxami
- F. Belanja mit pasax / Shopping at the market
- G. Kexjaan di pekon / Work in the village
- H. Xani Lebaxan / Lebaran Day

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P R E F A C E

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Jakarta, 23 March, 1976
(Jalan Proklamasi 27)

Dale F. Walker

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

<u>A</u>	attributive	R	partial reduplication
adj	adjective	sent	sentence
adjt	adjunct	sg	singular
adv	adverbial	s. o.	someone
aux	auxiliary	s. t.	something
C	comment	T	topic
conj	conjunction	T-C	topic-comment
det	determiner	top	topicalizing particle
emph	emphatic particle	vi	intransitive verb
excl	exclamation; exclusive	VP	verbal phrase
incl	inclusive	vt	transitive verb
link	linking particle	—	joins a clitic to its associated word
loc	locative	()	optional part of a form
mod	modifier	~	alternate form
n	noun	>	becomes
<u>N</u>	The morphophoneme <u>N</u> , see 3.21	<	is derived from
neg	negative	⇒	is transformed into
nom	nominalizing particle	↓	falling terminal
NP	noun phrase	→	level terminal
num	numeral	↑	rising terminal
pl	plural	1	lower pitch level
pn	pronoun	2	upper pitch level
prep	preposition	?	question (marker)
quant	quantifier	!	exclamation (marker)

1.1 THE AREA OF LAMPUNG

The Lampung language is spoken in Indonesia, in the southern part of the island of Sumatra. The area covers the province of Lampung and part of the province of South Sumatra.

No reliable figures can be given on the number of speakers of the Lampung language. The population of the Lampung province is given as 2,775,695 in the 1971 census¹⁾. However, due to heavy inter-island migration over the past 75 years, more than half of the Lampung population is estimated to be of non-Lampung ethnic background. The census reports a total of 984,363 for two districts of the South Sumatra province, Ogan Komering Ilir and Komering Ulu. About one-half of these are estimated to be Lampung-speaking (under the name Komering). A rough guess for the number of Lampung people, including the Komering people of the South Sumatra province, is one and a half million²⁾.

1.2 LINGUISTIC CLASSIFICATION AND DIALECTS

The Lampung language is part of the western, or hesperonesian, branch of the large Austronesian language family. It has been classified by Dyen (1965) as a member, along with Malay, Madurese, and Achinese, of the Malayan subfamily, which is most closely related to Sundanese and Javanese.

There are two major dialects of the Lampung language: Abung (abbrev. Ab.) and Pesisir/Paminggir (Coastal) (abbrev. P.). A major phonological distinction between the two dialects is the following: word final a in P. = o in Ab. For example, P. dija = Ab. dijo 'here'. There are many differences between the two dialects in the basic vocabulary of the language. For example:

P. <u>iwa</u>	Ab. <u>punyu</u>	'fish'
<u>ipon</u>	<u>kedis</u>	'tooth'
<u>ratong</u>	<u>megew</u>	'come'
<u>bangug</u>	<u>rango</u>	'mouth'
<u>rediq</u>	<u>pariq</u>	'near'

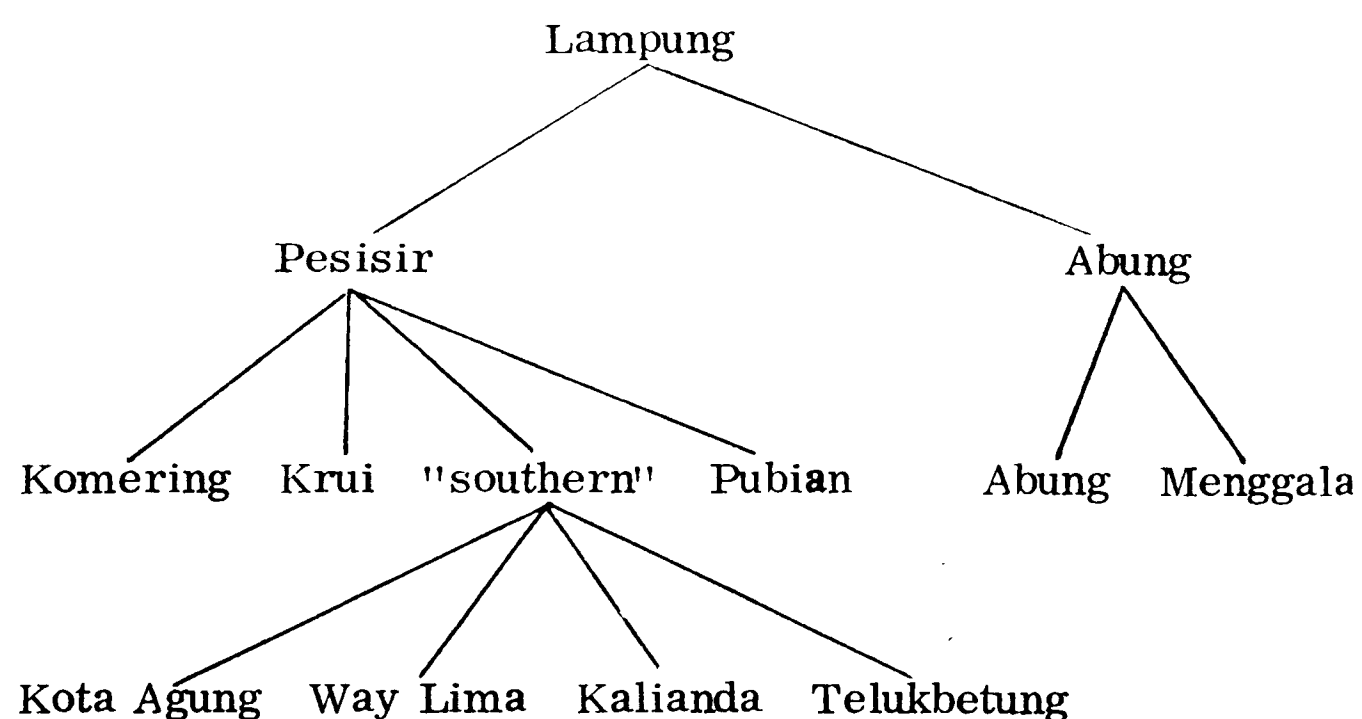
Nothing can be said about the differences in the grammar of the two dialects, since very little is known about the Abung grammar.

The two dialects may be further subdivided. Abung has two sub-dialects which are very close in vocabulary, but with some phonological differences: Abung and Menggala. Pesisir may be divided into four sub-dialects: Komering, Krui, Pubian, and a miscellaneous grouping in the southern areas. No detailed study of these dialects has been undertaken, but some idea of the differences may be gained from a comparison of the following items from the basic vocabulary:³⁾

<u>Komering:</u>	<u>Krui:</u>	<u>Pubian:</u>	<u>"southern":</u>	<u>gloss</u>
<u>rabay</u>	<u>mugabay</u>	<u>gabay</u>	<u>xabay</u>	'afraid'
<u>tanihiq</u>	<u>tenay</u>	<u>betong</u>	<u>betong</u>	'stomach'
<u>manuq</u>	<u>bugung</u>	<u>bugung</u>	<u>buxung</u>	'bird'
<u>hujan</u>	<u>tegay</u>	<u>hujan</u>	<u>labung</u>	'rain'
<u>lambahan</u>	<u>lamban</u>	<u>mahan</u>	<u>lamban</u>	'house'

Within the "southern" grouping, the dialect of each small area may be differentiated. Speakers in these areas name their dialects by the major town in the area. Thus, there is the Kalianda dialect, the Telukbetung dialect, the Kota Agung dialect, and the Way Lima dialect. A schematic

diagram of these dialect relationships follows:



The Way Lima dialect is taken as the subject for this study. The principal informant used in the preparation of this study is a native speaker of that dialect. Other informants are native to the Kota Agung, Way Lima, and Telukbetung dialects.

1.3 SOME SOCIOLINGUISTIC ASPECTS OF LANGUAGE USE

1.31 BILINGUALISM

The majority of Lampung speakers are to some extent bilingual with the national language, Indonesian. Indonesian is used in the schools, and it is increasingly used by Lampung people in the city as a first language. More and more Lampung young people in the city of Tanjungkarang-Telukbetung do not speak the Lampung language at all. This is almost always true if one of the parents is non-Lampung, and it is often the case if the parents come from different dialect areas.

Outside of the city, however, Lampung is in daily use in the home and in village life. Many children only begin to learn Indonesian when they start to school, and teachers must use Lampung to communicate with the children, especially in the lower grades, even though the official language of instruction is Indonesian.

1.32 INFLUENCE OF INDONESIAN ON LAMPUNG

The influence of the Indonesian/Malay language on Lampung is pervasive. Contacts with Malay go back hundreds of years. In the past decades the influence of the national language is even stronger, affecting the phonology, the grammar, and the lexicon of Lampung.

Indonesian words, pronunciations, and morphological patterns are freely used in Lampung contexts, especially by people who have lived in the city or who have had frequent contacts there. The recent layers of Indonesia influence, especially in the phonology and the morphology, are recognized by most native speakers as borrowings, which are not considered to be part of the Lampung language. However, older layers of influence from Malay are not generally recognized. Most borrowed words are assimilated to Lampung phonology, and are in use along with the Lampung equivalent. The plethora of modern terminology comes into Lampung through its Indonesian form.

1.33 LAMPUNG WRITING

Modern printed materials in Lampung always use the Latin script, following the official Indonesian orthography. However, only a few small booklets have ever been published in the Lampung language. In the past several years, weekly newspapers published in the area, using the Indonesian language, have usually had a small column of verse in the Lampung language.

Lampung is traditionally written with its own script, similar to other Sumatran scripts (Batak, Korinci, Rejang) and related to the Javanese script. All of these Indonesian scripts are developments of the devanagari script of India.⁴⁾

The older Lampung script is the one most commonly used for personal letters, etc. among the older people. Its use has become very limited among the younger generation in the city. However, it has continued to be used in the more isolated areas. There are now efforts to revive its use among the young people by teaching it in the curriculum of the schools in the Lampung province.⁵⁾

1.34 SPEECH LEVELS

Most languages in Indonesia are characterized by the use of speech levels to show degrees of formality and the relative age and status of the speaker and hearer. Lampung is no exception, though the differing forms of the speech levels are limited to the personal pronouns and a few other words. The "lower" and "higher" forms of the personal pronouns are:

<u>'lower'</u>	<u>"higher"</u>	<u>gloss</u>
<u>nyaq</u>	<u>saya</u>	'I'
<u>sikam</u>	<u>sikandua</u>	'we (exclusive)' ⁶⁾
<u>xam</u>	<u>xam</u>	'we (inclusive)'
<u>niku</u>	<u>pusikam</u>	'you (sg.)'
<u>kuti</u>	<u>pusikam</u>	'you (pl.)'
<u>ia</u>	<u>beliaw(en)</u>	'he/she'
<u>tian</u>	<u>beliaw(an)</u>	'they'

Sometimes, a corresponding term in a neighboring dialect is the "higher" form. For example, inggoman 'wife' in Komering and Krui is the "higher" term in the southern Pesisir dialects, where kajong is the normal term.

It should be noted in passing that older texts and wordlists, and also poetic forms, give evidence that the "higher" speech level was formerly more prevalent than it is today.

In contemporary usage, formal speech generally contains more Indonesian borrowings, especially of the function words. These show respect for the hearer, and also mark the speaker as educated. Thus, speeches given at formal celebrations, for example, may sound very "Indonesianized". This is especially true in the city; it is not known how far this usage extends in the more isolated areas.

1.4 PREVIOUS STUDIES OF LAMPUNG

A fairly complete bibliographical summary of published studies on the Lampung language is in Voorhoeve 1955, although several wordlists and a few texts are not mentioned.

H. N. van der Tuuk had several publications on Lampung, including texts in the Lampung script and a discussion on some of the Lampung dialects (van der Tuuk 1868, 1872). Other texts in Lampung have been published by Helfrich (1891a, 1891c, 1915, 1927) and by van Ophuijsen (1896, 1912). These texts are all in the Komering, Krui and Abung dialects.

Helfrich published the most extensive wordlist, which is in the Krui dialect (Helfrich 1891b). Raffles (1817) published a fairly extensive Lampung vocabulary, using the Telukbetung dialect, in comparison with Malay, Sundanese, Javanese, and Balinese. There are a few popular articles in Indonesian on Lampung literature, dialects and script (Honzali, 1955, Noormali, 1956, El Lampuny, 1958, 1959).

A grammar of the Komering dialect of Lampung was written as a dissertation at Hamburg, by Schröter (1937). This grammar is based entirely on the published texts and wordlist which, Schröter admits, are none too satisfactory. The dissertation is largely a comparison of the forms found in the texts with the phonology and grammar of other Austronesian languages, especially Malay and Toba-Batak, and with the reconstruction of proto-Austronesian which was being developed at Hamburg at the same time (Cf. Dempwolff 1934, 1937). A recent dissertation from Malang (Indonesia) IKIP by Rianom, 1967 applies a transformational analysis to the Komering dialect. A second Malang thesis (Gunawan 1968) is in part a phonemic analysis of the "southern" Pesisir dialect.

1.5 INTRODUCTION TO THE GRAMMAR

The grammar of Lampung presented here begins with a summary statement of the phonology of the language. The phonology is stated mostly in terms of classical phonemics, but with departures from the classical models when convenient for clarity in transcription. A short chapter on morphophonemics notes several variations in the phonological expression of a number of morphemes and provides ordered rules for their generation.

The two major chapters of the grammar analyze the sentence and the phrasal patterns of the language. The sentence consists of a topic and a comment with their constituents, analyzed on the basis of intonation contrasts. Variations in the ordering, deletion, and concatenation of the sentence constituents are described in terms of transformations relating the differing structures. Noun phrases and verbal phrases are described in terms of their basic and derived constituencies. Verbal phrases include phrases with transitive verbs, adjectives or prepositions as head. A further phrasal type is the interrogative phrase.

The final chapter describes the morphology of the language. The major word-classes, noun adjectives, intransitive verbs, and transitive verbs, are described in terms of basic and derived members of the class. Reference is also made to the minor word-classes.

No single linguistic model has been used for this particular grammar. The basis of the grammar is eclectic, using techniques from various models where they have proved useful. This has been done since none of the current linguistic models has been found very satisfactory when applied to languages of the Indonesian type.

This grammar is intended to be a contribution to Indonesian linguistics in that, first, it makes available material from one of the lesser known languages of Indonesia, and second, it offers an alternative type of analysis to those used in grammars which have been made of other Indonesian languages. Special emphases of the grammar are the role of intonation in signaling the syntax of sentences and the topic-comment relation as the basic structure underlying the sentences of the language.

2.1 SEGMENTAL PHONEMES

The segmental phonemes of Lampung are as follows :

	<u>Labial</u>	<u>Dental</u>	<u>Palatal</u>	<u>Velar</u>	<u>Laryngeal</u>
<u>Stops/affricates</u>	p	t	c	k	q
	b	d	j	g	
<u>Spirants</u>		s		x	h
<u>Nasals</u>	m	n	ny	ng	
<u>Liquid</u>		l			
<u>Trill</u>		r			
<u>Semi-vowels</u>	w		y		

	<u>Front</u>	<u>Central</u>	<u>Back</u>
<u>High Vowels</u>	i		u
<u>Mid Vowels</u>	e	e	o
<u>Low Vowel</u>		a	

2.11 THE CONSONANTS

2.111 THE STOPS

Voiceless stops are unaspirated and occur initially, medially, and finally in the morpheme. When final before pause or before another consonant, they are usually unreleased. Voiced stops occur only initially and medially in the morpheme.

/p/:	/punti/	'banana'
	/sapal/	'bamboo mat'
	/létop/	'spittle'
/t/:	/tiung/	'eggplant'
	/pitu/	'seven'
/k/:	/sux at /	'letter'
	/kanyas/	'pineapple'
	/bakaq/	'root'
/b/:	/balak/	'big'
	/bani/	'brave'
/d/:	/sebap/	'cause'
	/dawah/	'daytime'
/g/:	/hadang/	'obstacle'
	/galah/	'neck'
	/xagah/	'male'

2.112 AFFRICATES

[tʃ] and [dʒ] pattern as single segments. They occur only initially and medially in the morpheme.

/c/:	/cawa/	'talking'
	/dacoq/	'can, be able'
/j/:	/jami/	'straw'
	/kajong/	'spouse'

2.113 GLOTTAL CATCH

[q] occurs between like vowels, and intervocalically at morpheme boundaries, but there is no contrast with its absence, and it is often not present in connected speech.

[ngalɛ qɛhkó]	/ngaléciko/	'to abuse'
[kaqadaqán]	/kaadaan/	'situation'

[q] also occurs after pause before a vowel, but again, it does not contrast with its absence.

However, [q] does contrast with its absence, and with /k/, in the morpheme final position:

/ngaduq/	'to fight'
/ngadu/	'to report something'
/ngaduk/	'to stir something'

[q] is also contrastive medially in a few words borrowed from Arabic, such as:

/maqut/	'intention'
/maqlum/	'known'
/raqyat/	'the people'
/duqa/	'prayer'

2.114 SPIRANTS

/s/, /x/, and /h/ occur initially, medially, and finally in the morpheme. /x/ is often voiced between vowels, especially in rapid speech. 7)

/s/:	/sabəh/	'irrigated rice field'
	/kesaxa/	'rope'
	/pagas/	'to stab'
/x/:	/xunih/	'rainbow'
	/haxaq/	'wild'
	/tayax/	'to throw'
/h/:	/huma/	'dry rice field'
	/mahu/	'thirst'
	/unduh/	'to pick coffee beans'

2.115 NASALS

/m/, /n/, and /ng/ occur initially, medially, and finally in the morpheme. /ny/ occurs only in the initial and medial positions.

/m/:	/maju/	'bride'
	/lamon/	'many'
	/sexom/	'ant'
/n/:	/napuh/	'mouse-deer'
	/hanipi/	'dream'
	/bawan/	'burden'
/ny/:	/nyawan/	'bamboo serving dish'
	/munyay/	'good'
/ng/:	/ngison/	'cold'
	/languy/	'to swim'
	/haxong/	'black'

2.116 THE LATERAL

/l/ is always a front lateral, and occurs in all positions:

/lapah/	'to walk'
/kali/	'to dig'
/imul/	'to bathe a child'

2.117 THE TRILL

/r/ occurs in unassimilated loanwords. Most of these have an alternate in which /r/ is replaced by /x/. Speakers

differ as to how much the /r/ is used in the Indonesian words which are freely used in Lampung contexts. Some speakers reproduce the Indonesian /r/; others automatically substitute /x/ in almost every instance:

/ruh/	~	/xuh/	'spirit'
/sederhana/	~	/sedexhana/	'simple'

There are a few words though, mostly proper names, in which the substitution does not take place, such as:

/jakarta/	'Jakarta'
/kurqan/	'Qur'an'
/dur/	'sound of the mosque drum'

Moreover, there is at least one minimal contrast between /r/ and /x/:

/teroq/	'to rap with the knuckles'
/texoq/	'choose to do something'

/teroq/ is probably a loanword,⁸⁾ but it is not generally recognized as such.

2.118 THE SEMIVOWELS

[i] and [u] pattern as consonants in the syllable-margin position.

/y/:	[iakinkó]	/yakinko/	'to persuade'
	[taiúh]	/tayuh/	'celebration'
	[ɛsáɪ]	/sesay/	'wall'
/w/:	[babúɪ]	/babuy/	'pig'
	[ualú]	/walu/	'eight'
	[lauaŋ]	/lawang/	'crazy'
	[danáu]	/danaw/	'lake'

However, intervocalically after a corresponding high vowel, the semivowels are simply vocalic transitions, not contrasting with their absence. In the phonomic notation, this transition is not written:

[biiás] ~ [biás]	/bias/	'hulled rice'
[luuót] ~ [luót]	/luot/	'again'

2.12 THE VOWELS

2.121 THE HIGH VOWELS

/i/ and /u/ occur initially, medially, and finally. However, /i/ does not occur before the semivowels in the morpheme-final position; /u/ does not occur before /w/, but does occur before /y/ in the morpheme-final position: /apuy/ 'fire'.

Each of the high vowels has two allophones. The lower allophone, [e], [o], tends to occur in closed syllables following a nasal consonant or /x/ and in unstressed open syllables. The high allophone, [i], [u], tends to occur elsewhere. The vowel in unstressed open syllables, however, is often somewhat higher than the lower allophone, and remains the high allophone if there is a like vowel in the stressed syllable. The qualities of these vowels vary among different speakers of the language, and there is also wide variation in the usage of each speaker. There is probably some correlation with sentence stress and intonation, but this has not yet been determined.

/i/:	[e]	[monéh]	/munih/	'again'
		[hoxéq]	/huxiq/	'to live'
		[medɔx]	/midox/	'to go somewhere'
[i]	[se]		/si/	'(linking marker)'
	[kijíŋ]		/kijing/	'a kind of clam'
	[mí]		/mi/	'cooked rice'
/u/:	[o]	[obati]	/ubati/	'to give medicine'
		[ko]	/ku/	'my'
		[pənoh]	/penuh/	'full'
[u]		[kəxóq]	/kexuq/	'to scrape out, dig'
		[bədámú]	/bedamu/	'to wash hands (ritually)'
		[tulúŋ]	/tulung/	'to help'

2.122 THE NON-HIGH VOWELS

/a/, /é/, and /o/ occur initially, medially, and finally. /a/ occurs before the semivowels in the morpheme-final position:

/panday/	'clever'
/pulaw/	'island'

/é/, /o/, and /e/ do not occur before final semivowels. /e/ never occurs in a stressed syllable nor in the morpheme-final syllable.

/a/ = [a]	/adeq/	'younger sibling'
	/handag/	'white'
	/bela/	'used up'
/é/ = [ɛ]	/érgol/	'a musical instrument (organ)'
	/bécék/	'muddy'
	/maxé/	'then'
/o/ = [ɔ]	/ongkos/	'cost'
	/odoq/	'to pick up something'
	/ajo/	'here'
/e/ = [ə]	/emah/	'tongue'
	/betiq/	'good'

2.13 UNASSIMILATED BORROWINGS

Besides /r/ (see 2.117), two other sounds occur in unassimilated loanwords. [ʃ] always varies with [s]; [z] varies with [j] initially and medially, and with [s] finally.⁹⁾ In each case, the unassimilated sound is classed with the assimilated variant.

/s/:	[ʃukír]	~	[sukír]	/sukur/	'thanksgiving'
	[maʃarakát]	~	[masarakát]	/masarakat/	'society'
	[jaqíz]	~	[jaqís]	/jaqis/	'a permissible act (in Islam)'
/j/	[zəkát]	~	[jəkát]	/jekat/	'Islamic tax'
	[azán]	~	[aján]	/ajan/	'call to worship'

2.2 SYLLABLE PATTERNS

The following syllable patterns occur: V, CV, VC, CVC, CCV, CCVC, CCCVC.

Most syllables are CV or CVC. Only a few CC clusters occur, always in the syllable-initial position. These occur only in loanwords, and always vary with a sequence separated by /e/, i.e., CC ~ CeC. The following clusters have been found:

<u>pr</u>	/propinsi/	'province'
<u>tr</u>	/putri/	'daughter'
<u>kr</u>	/makruh/	'action permitted but frowned upon (in Islam)'
<u>sp</u>	/spatu/	'shoe'
<u>st</u>	/stagen/	'belt'
<u>sk</u>	/skula/	'school'

The only occurrence of CCC is str /strap/ 'punishment'.

2.3 MORPHEME PATTERNS

2.31 MONOSYLLABIC MORPHEMES

All of the possible syllable patterns except CCVC have been found in monosyllabic morphemes. Examples are:

V	/i/	'(a verbal suffix)'
VC	/ah/	'(interjection)'
CV	/di/	'at'
CVC	/paq/	'four'
CCV	/pré/	'vacation'
CCCVC	/strap/	'punishment'

2.32 DISYLLABIC MORPHEMES

The favored pattern of the morpheme is disyllabic, consisting of an open syllable followed by an open or a closed syllable: (C)V.CV(C). The medial consonant is always part of the second syllable. Examples are:

CVCVC	/baiak/	'big'
VCVC	/ulih/	'result, harvest'
CVCV	/dada/	'chest'
VCV	/asu/	'dog'

In a few morphemes, the second syllable begins with a vowel:

CVVC	/jaoh/	'far'
VVC	/aix/	'liquid'

These patterns contrast with the favored patterns above, which all have medial consonants.¹⁰⁾

Other morphemes written phonemically without a medial consonant have non-contrastive semivowels (2.118) in the medial position and thus fit the favored patterns:

/bias/	'hulled rice'
/ia/	'he/she'

The first syllable of a disyllabic morpheme may be closed, giving rise to a medial cluster. These medial clusters are of two types:

1. A stop, affricate or /s/ in the second syllable is preceded by a homorganic nasal closing the first syllable¹¹⁾. (/n/ is homorganic with the affricates as well as with the dentals).

/ambaw/	'smell'
/jonjong/	'to cook rice'
/angkat/	'to lift something'
/mansa/	'to receive'

2. A number of other medial CC(C) clusters occur, but only in loanwords. A few examples:

/pexlu/	'need'
/saxta/	'with'
/waxna/	'color'
/takdir/	'fate'
/bukti/	'evidence'
/maqsut/	'intention'
/listrik/	'electricity'

2.33 POLYSYLLABIC MORPHEMES

Several tri-syllabic morphemes have been found, and a few having four syllables. Most of these morphemes are loanwords from other languages. Others, such as /kelemuat/ 'remains of food stuck in the teeth', most likely consisted originally of more than one morpheme, but the derivational patterns can no longer be traced with certainty.

2.4 WORDS AND STRESS

Morphemes may be classed as bound affixes,¹²⁾ partially free clitics, and free words. Words are stressed, and clitics are unstressed unless they occur at the center of an intonation contour.

2.41 WORDS

Words, both derived and non-derived, are stressed on the final syllable. This word stress, however, is very slight, and it is often skewed by the position of the word in the intonation contour. The word stress is not contrastive.¹³⁾

[anjau]	/anjaw/	'to visit'
[diqanjau]	/dianjawi/	'to be visited'

2.42 CLITICS

Unstressed clitics are proclitic or enclitic. Proclitics are:

/si/	'(linking marker)'
/ki/	'if (conjunction; topic marker)'
/xadu/	'already'
/wat/	'be (existence), have'
/maq/	'not'

Also classed as a proclitic is /ha/ '(discourse marker)', a morpheme always occurring with one of the enclitic forms of the personal pronoun: /hani/ 'according to him/he said'. Personal pronouns (5.116) are sometimes proclitics and sometimes free words. /ia/ 'he/she' and /tian/ 'they' are most often clitics; the others are often words with stress.

Enclitics are:

possessives:	/ku/	'my'
	/mu/	'your'
	/ni/	'his (also a relational marker)'
determiners:	/ji/	'this'
	/hina/ ~ /na/	'that, the'
	/di/	'that over there'
	/sia/ ~ /sa/	'the'
	/jino/	'the aforementioned'

emphasis markers: /nían/ 'very'
 /sela/ ~ /la/ '(emphasis)'
 /lah/ '(emphasis)'
 /kodo/ ~ /do/ 'perhaps'
 /da/ 'right now'

Some examples: [lambánmo] /lamban mu/ 'your house'
 [jaxmáhina] /jaxma hina/ 'the man'
 [pə́dómlah] /pedom lah/ 'sleep!'

More than one enclitic may be attached to a word:

[pəkɔ́njínɔ́sa] /pekon jino sa/ 'the aforementioned village'.

If a proclitic is followed immediately by other proclitics or enclitics, the last in the series is stressed if the clitics are not followed by a free word under the same intonation contour. For example:

[kixadú] /ki xadu/ 'if it is already done'
 [hani] /ha ni/ 'he said'

If followed by a word under the same intonation contour, the collocation of clitics is proclitic to that word. For example:

[kixadoxatɔ́ŋ] /ki xadu xatong/ 'if (he has) already come'
 [hanetián] /ha ni tian/ 'they said'

2.5 PHRASES AND INTONATION

A phonological phrase ends with one of three terminals: rising (↑), falling (↓), or level (→). The falling terminal marks the end of an utterance/phonological sentence, except for questions, which end with a rising terminal. A level terminal marks the end of a non-final contour.

Two pitch levels will account for the contrasts in the contours which have been found functioning as syntactic signals. For the types of syntax-signaling contours and examples, see Chapter 4.14)

CHAPTER 3 MORPHOPHONEMICS

3.1 MORPHEME ALTERNANTS IN CONNECTED SPEECH

In prefixes beginning with a consonant followed by /a/, the /a/ usually becomes /e/ in connected speech:

/ngabatoq/ ~ /ngebatoq/ 'to bring'

For consistency, the alternant with /a/ is always cited.

There are a few other word which usually show similar alternations in connected speech:

/wat/ ~ /wet/ 'be (existential), have'
 /ngidoq/ ~ /ngedoq/ 'have'
 /jino/ ~ /jeno/ 'aforementioned'
 /hina/ ~ /hena/ 'that, the'
 /hinji/ ~ /henji/ 'this'

These words are always cited with the first alternant.

3.2 MORPHEME ALTERNANTS IN INFLECTION AND DERIVATION

3.2.1 THE MORPHOPHONEME /N/

The morphophoneme /N/ occurs in the prefixes N- (see 5.211.11), paN- (6.312.2), and in the circumfix paN--an (6.332.2). The range of its alternants can be summarized by the following set of ordered rules:

1. /N/ before a one-syllable root becomes /nga/. For example:

N- + cét → ngacét 'to paint'

paN--an + piq → pangapiqan 'a letter left under the pillow when cloping'
N- + toq + ko → ngatoqko 'to throw s.t. away'

2. /N/ before a word base beginning with a consonant becomes a homorganic nasal according to the following pattern:

/N/ > /m/ before: /p/, /b/, /m/, /w/
 /n/ before: /t/, /d/, /n/, /y/
 /ny/ before: /c/, /j/, /s/
 /ng/ before: /k/, /g/, /x/, /h/, /l/

3. Before a word base beginning with a vowel, /N/ > /ng/.

4. The homorganic nasal (from Rule 2) replaces a voiceless consonant except /h/ and /x/:

N- + pagas > magas 'to stab'
N- + tinggal > ninggal 'to die'
N- + cakaq > nyakaq 'to climb'
N- + sepoq > nyepoq 'to look for'
N- + kali > ngali 'to dig'
paN + tunggu > panunggu 'a guard'
paN--an + kobox > pangoboxan 'burial'

5. A syllable-final homorganic nasal or the /ng/ from Rule 3 above is contiguous to the word base:

paN- + batoq > pambatoq 'gift'
paN--an + getas > panggetasan 'harvest'
paN--an + hadop > panghadopan 'place in front'

<u>paN--an</u> + <u>xega</u>	>	<u>pangxegaan</u>	'honor'
<u>paN-</u> + <u>labung</u>	>	<u>panglabung</u>	'rainy season'
<u>paN-</u> + <u>akuq</u>	>	<u>pangakuq</u>	'thought'
<u>N-</u> + <u>alaw</u>	>	<u>ngalaw</u>	'to hunt'

6. Before other homorganic nasals, /nga/ is added, and the homorganic nasal is dropped.¹⁵⁾

<u>N-</u> + <u>balak</u>	>	<u>ngabalak</u>	'to become large'
<u>N-</u> + <u>dudu</u>	>	<u>ngadudu</u>	'to shout'
<u>N-</u> + <u>janji</u>	>	<u>ngajanji</u>	'to promise'
<u>N-</u> + <u>gosok</u>	>	<u>ngagosok</u>	'to rub'
<u>N-</u> + <u>huma</u>	>	<u>ngahuma</u>	'to clear a field'
<u>N-</u> + <u>xasa</u>	>	<u>ngaxasa</u>	'to feel'
<u>N-</u> + <u>maling</u>	>	<u>ngamaling</u>	'to steal'
<u>N-</u> + <u>nikahko</u>	>	<u>nganikahko</u>	'to give in marriage'
<u>N-</u> + <u>lajax</u>	>	<u>ngalajax</u>	'to teach'
<u>N-</u> + <u>wakilko</u>	>	<u>ngawakilko</u>	'to represent'
<u>N-</u> + <u>yakinko</u>	>	<u>ngayakinko</u>	'to persuade'

3.22 PREFIXES BEFORE VOWELS

The prefix ma- becomes /ma/ before a consonant and /m/ before a vowel:

<u>ma-</u> + <u>xig</u>	>	<u>maxig</u>	'to be a friend'
<u>ma-</u> + <u>utah</u>	>	<u>mutah</u>	'to vomit'

The prefix sa- becomes /sa/, but it optionally becomes /s/ before a word base beginning with /a/:

<u>sa--an</u> + <u>anjaw</u>	>	<u>saanjawan</u> ~ <u>sanjawan</u>	'to visit each other'
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The prefixes ka- and pa- lose their vowels before the base waxi 'visit' (see 3.24 below).

3.23 WORD BASES BEGINNING WITH /h/

Word bases beginning with /h/ lose the /h/ when preceded by the prefix ma-₁ (see 6.332.2):

<u>ma-</u> ₁ + <u>hejong</u>	>	<u>mejong</u>	'to sit'
<u>ma-</u> ₁ + <u>hena</u>	>	<u>mena</u>	'to be first'
<u>ma-</u> ₁ + <u>hiwang</u>	>	<u>miwang</u>	'to cry'

When preceded by ma-₂ (see 6.332.2), /h/ remains:

<u>ma-</u> ₂ + <u>hayu</u>	>	<u>mahayu</u>	'to dawn'
<u>ma-</u> ₂ + <u>hengos</u>	>	<u>mahengos</u>	'to breathe'
<u>ma-</u> ₂ + <u>hili</u>	>	<u>mahili</u>	'to flow'

3.24 WORD BASES BEGINNING WITH /w/

Two word bases beginning with /w/ have been found in which /w/ becomes /u/ in some combinations:

<u>waxi</u>	'visit'	(Cf. <u>nguaxi</u> 'to visit', <u>puaxi</u> 'visitor'. Contrast <u>ngawakilko</u> 'to represent').
<u>way</u>	'stream'	(Cf. <u>duay</u> 'specific place at the stream for washing, bathing, etc. < <u>di</u> + <u>way</u> , see below).

3.25 THE MORPHEME di

The preposition di 'at' loses its vowel when compounded with a word base which begins with a vowel:

<u>di</u> + <u>atas</u>	>	<u>datas</u>	'over'
<u>di</u> + <u>unggaq</u>	>	<u>dunggaq</u>	'the upriver area'

In compounds with a word base or an enclitic beginning with a consonant, di, no longer with word stress, becomes /de/:

<u>di</u> + <u>bah</u>	>	<u>debah</u>	'below'
<u>di</u> + <u>lom</u>	>	<u>delom</u>	'inside'
<u>di</u> + <u>-ku</u>	>	<u>deku</u>	'of me, mine'

3.26 THE MARKER nga

The linking clitic nga, used with numbers and counter-nouns (see 5.113.1f), has two forms:

<u>ngam</u>	before words beginning with /p/ and /b/
<u>nga</u>	elsewhere

For example:

<u>ngam-puluh</u>	'(a multiple of ten)'
<u>ngam-biji</u>	'(counter-noun for various objects)'
<u>nga-jemahat</u>	'number of weeks'

CHAPTER 4

THE SENTENCE

Lampung sentences may be divided into two types: major sentences and minor sentences. Major sentences have at least one topic constituent, which, however, may be deleted (see 4.122.4), and at least one comment constituent. Minor sentences have only one constituent, which functions as a comment, never as a topic.

4.1 MAJOR SENTENCES

There are two sub-types of major sentences: declaratives and interrogatives. These sub-types differ in the terminal of the final intonation contour (see 2.5). An interrogative has a rising final terminal; a declarative has a falling final terminal.¹⁶⁾

4.11 DECLARATIVE SENTENCES

Declarative sentences may be divided into basic declaratives, which show the minimal topic-comment (T-C) structure, and declarative transformations, in which the basic declarative structure is transformed in various ways.

4.111 BASIC DECLARATIVE SENTENCES

A basic declarative sentence consists of one topic (T) followed by one comment (C). Each constituent is spoken with its own intonation contour. Some examples.¹⁷⁾

- (1) $\overline{\text{Hinji}} \rightarrow \overline{\text{gelas-ku}} \downarrow$
/this glass-my/
'This is my glass.'
- (2) $\overline{\text{Lamban hudi}} \rightarrow \overline{\text{balak}} \downarrow$
/house that large/
'That house is large.'
- (3) $\overline{\text{Sanaqsanaq}} \rightarrow \overline{\text{bisasani demon nganiq babuaq}} \downarrow$
/children usually like eat cake/
'Children usually like to eat cakes.'
- (4) $\overline{\text{Holon hina}} \rightarrow \overline{\text{lagi cecok di xangoq}} \downarrow$
/person that continue stand at door/
'That man is standing in the doorway.'

4.111.1 THE TOPIC

The topic is the first constituent of a basic declarative sentence. For example, hinji, lamban hudi, sanaqsanaq, and holon hina in sentences 1 - 4 above. The intonation contour of the topic is 1 2 → . The center of the contour is always the last syllable of the phrase.

The topic of the basic declarative sentence functions as the subject of the comment and is termed the subject topic.¹⁸⁾ The subject topic of a basic declarative sentence is always a noun phrase (NP) (see 5.1). Any NP may be a subject topic. Certain verbal phrases and other constituents of the comment may become topics in derived sentences (see 4.112).

4.111.2 THE COMMENT

The declarative comment contains either a verbal phrase (VP) (see 5.2) or an NP. Optionally, the comment may also contain adjuncts (adjt), a negative (neg), a pre-modifier (mod₁), a post-modifier (mod₂), and an emphatic (emph).¹⁹⁾

(adjt) (neg) (mod₁) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{VP} \\ \text{NP} \end{array} \right\}$ (mod₂) (emph)

The following sentences contain examples of each constituent of the comment:

- (5) $\overline{\text{Holon hina}} \rightarrow \overline{\text{nambi maq-haq lapah mit kotaq munih-lah}} \downarrow$
(--topic-- -adjt neg mod₁-----VP----- mod₂-emph)
/person that yesterday not-certainly walk to city again-!/
'That man certainly didn't go to the city again yesterday!'

- (6) $\overline{\text{Kepala baxu-sa mustini nananni anaq-ni kepala si tuha-lā}} \downarrow$
(---Topic----- -adjt- -mod₁- -----NP-----
emph)
/head new-the necessarily only child-of head (link) old-!/
'The new head must only be the son of the old one!'

The intonation contour of the comment in a basic declarative sentence is (1) 2 1 ↓ . The center of the contour is the penultimate syllable of the last free word in the comment, unless the vowel of that syllable is /e/, or the last word has only one syllable, or the last word is followed by one or more enclitics. In these cases, the center of the comment contour is the final syllable of the last free word (For free word and enclitic, see 2.4). Sentences with examples of this center-placement rule are:

- (7) $\overline{\text{Tian}} \rightarrow \overline{\text{xatong}} \downarrow$
/they come/
'They are coming.'
- (8) $\overline{\text{Tian}} \rightarrow \overline{\text{lagi cecok}} \downarrow$
/they continue stand/
'They are standing.'
- (9) $\overline{\text{Tian}} \rightarrow \overline{\text{nganiq mi}} \downarrow$
/they eat rice/
'They are eating rice.'
- (10) $\overline{\text{Bebay hina}} \rightarrow \overline{\text{mejong di kuxsi-ni -hina}} \downarrow$
/women that sit on chair-her-the/
'That woman is sitting on her chair'

4.111.21 ADJUNCTS

Adjuncts express time, frequency, sequence, and modality. Their normal position is at the beginning of the comment constituent, as underlined in the following sentences:

- (11) $\overline{\text{Sanaqsanaq hina}} \rightarrow \overline{\text{biasani mit skula}} \downarrow$
/children that usually to school/
'Those children usually go to school.'
- (12) $\overline{\text{Bapaq-ku}} \rightarrow \overline{\text{jino xatong jaq kantox}} \downarrow$
/father-my a-little-while-ago come from office/
'My father came from the office a little while ago.'

The most common adjuncts of time are:

ganta 'now'
jino 'a little while ago'
bino 'later'

Many other time adjuncts are derived forms (see 6.35). For example:

sakana 'in past time'
sabingina 'last night'

NP's expressing time (or frequency) may also function as adjuncts. For example:

jam pitu /hour seven/ 'at seven o'clock'
mawas 'in the daytime'

<u>debi</u>		'in the evening'
<u>xani hinji</u>	/day this/	'today'
<u>kaxua</u>		'the day before yesterday'
<u>nambi</u>		'yesterday'
<u>jemoh</u>		'tomorrow'
<u>saway</u>		'the day after tomorrow'

Examples of frequency adjuncts are:

<u>biasani</u>		'usually'
<u>kedoq(ni)</u>		'often'
<u>kadangkadang(ni)</u>		'sometimes'
<u>unggal xani</u>	/each day/	'every day'
<u>pagipagi</u>		'every morning'
<u>dehidebi</u>		'every evening'

Examples of adjuncts of sequence are:

<u>laju, texus</u>		'then'
<u>lansung</u>		'straightway'
<u>mulamulani</u>		'at first'
<u>ahixni</u>		'finally'
<u>malah(an)</u>		'moreover'

Examples of adjuncts of modality are:

<u>dang</u>		'let it not be, don't'
<u>mudahmudahan</u>		'hopefully'
<u>sebetiqni</u>		'the best thing is to ...'
<u>gegohni, misalni</u>		'for example'
<u>xupani</u>		'it is as if ...'
<u>haloqni</u>		'probably'
<u>mustini</u>		'necessarily'
<u>sekixani</u>		'suppose that ...'
<u>sebenoxni</u>		'actually'

More than one adjunct may occur in a single comment.

An example of a comment with two adjuncts together is in the following sentence:

- (13) Anak-ku -hina → biasani jam pitu minjaq ↓
/child-my-the usually hour seven get-up/
'My child usually gets up at seven o'clock'.

Restrictions on the occurrence and order of more than one adjunct within the comment cannot be stated since there are few examples. In most cases of multiple adjuncts in the same sentence, all of them, or all but one of them, are topicalized and shifted outside of the comment constituent (see 4.112.15).

4.111.22 THE NEGATIVE

There are two negatives: lain negates NP's and maq negates VP's.

<u>lain lamban hinji</u>	/not house this/	'not this house'
<u>lain niku</u>	/not you/	'not you'
<u>maq-nganiq daging</u>	/not-eat meat/	'is not eating meat'
<u>maq-cecok</u>	/not-stand/	'is not standing'
<u>maq-balak</u>	/not-large/	'is not large'
<u>maq-di lamban</u>	/not-at house/	'is not at home'

Alternate forms of maq are mawat and muat. They are used interchangeably, but are perhaps more emphatic.

4.111.23 THE PRE-MODIFIER

The pre-modifiers are hananni 'only' and haq 'surely'. hananni often co-occurs with the post-modifier gaoh 'just, only' (see 4.111.24).

- (14) Mosongmosong hinji → hananni nganiq bawaq-ni gaoh ↓
/civit-cats this only eat skin-its only/
'These civit-cats eat the skins only (i.e., the coffee-beans are left alone).'
- (15) Ulih-ni → hananni iwa say ↓
/result-his only fish one/
'His catch was only one fish.'

haq expresses the speaker's certainty:

- (16) Tundun-ni lamban hinji → maq-haq balak ga ↓
/sitting-room-of house this not surely large very/
'The front room of this house is surely not very large.'

4.111.24 THE POST-MODIFIER

The most common post-modifiers are:

<u>gaoh, pay</u>		'just, only'
<u>munih, lagi</u>		'also, moreover'
<u>luot</u>		'again'

- (17) Tian → haga mulang gaoh ↓
/they want go-home only/
'They just want to go home.'
- (18) Sanaq hudi → nyakaq batang hina pay ↓
/child that climb tree that just/
'That child just climbs right up that tree.'
- (19) Ia → bani munih ↓
/he brave also/
'He is also brave.'
- (20) Padagang-hina → xatong luot ↓
/trader-the come again/
'The trader is coming back.'

4.111.25 THE EMPHATIC

The class of emphatic morphemes is:

<u>sela</u> ~ <u>!a, lah</u>		'(emphasis)'
<u>da</u>		'(immediacy)'
<u>kodo</u> ~ <u>do</u>		'perhaps (de-emphasis)'

All of these forms are enclitic. See 4.111.2 for the effect of the enclitic on the intonation contour of the comment.

- (21) Kajong-ni → xadu-mit Kaxang-la ↓
/spouse-his already-to (name of city)-!/
'His wife has gone to (Tanjung)karang!'
- (22) Kuti sanaq → mulang-da ↓
you(pl.) child go-home-now
'You children, go home right now!'

(23) $\overbrace{\text{Lamban hudi}} \rightarrow \overbrace{\text{balak-lah}} \downarrow$
 /house that large-!
 'That house is large!'

(24) $\overbrace{\text{Xiq-ni}} \rightarrow \overbrace{\text{lagi maxing-kodo}} \downarrow$
 /friend-his continue sick-perhaps/
 'His friend is, perhaps, sick.'

Also included with the emphatic morphemes is a shift of the center of the intonation contour of the comment without an enclitic following:

(25) $\overbrace{\text{Lamban hudi}} \rightarrow \overbrace{\text{balak}} \downarrow$
 /house that large-!
 'That house is large!' (Cf. sentence 23 above).

4.111.3 CHANGES IN THE T-C INTONATION CONTOURS

The normal topic intonation contour of the sentence may be lost or its domain may be expended. Sentences with short topics tend to be spoken with only one intonation contour.²⁰ The first contour is lost, and the topic is spoken with the comment intonation contour. In the following examples, the topic is underlined.

(26) $\overbrace{\text{Anaq-ni xua bebay}} \downarrow$
 /child-his two girl/
 'His children are two girls.'

This simplification of the intonation occurs most often with pronominal topics, the pronoun becoming a proclitic:

(27) $\overbrace{\text{Ia-maxing}} \downarrow$
 /he-sick/
 'He's sick'

If the comment begins with an adjunct, the adjunct may be joined to the intonation contour of a short topic. This is not regarded as an adjunct topicalization (4.112.15), but only as an intonation shift balancing the two contours.

(28) $\overbrace{\text{Ia-biasani}} \rightarrow \overbrace{\text{maq-skula}} \downarrow$
 /he-usually not-go-to-school/
 'He doesn't usually go to school.'

4.112 TRANSFORMATIONS OF THE BASIC SENTENCE

The basic T-C structure may be transformed by the addition of topics, by changes in the constituent order, by permutation of the T-C functions, by deletion of topics, and by concatenation of sentences.

4.112.1 TOPICALIZATIONS

Various constituents of the sentence may become additional topics in the basic sentence structure. The topicalized constituent is moved in front of the subject topic and is given a topic intonation contour, 1 2 →. In this and the following sections, subject topics are underlined once, and derived topics twice in the examples.

(29) $\overbrace{\text{Xasa betong-ku}} \rightarrow \overbrace{\text{sakiq}} \downarrow$
 /feeling stomach-my sick/
 'My stomach feels sick.'

(29a) ⇒ $\overbrace{\text{Betong-ku}} \rightarrow \overbrace{\text{xasa-ni}} \rightarrow \overbrace{\text{sakiq}} \downarrow$
 /stomach-my feeling-its sick/
 'As for my stomach, it feels sick.'

An optional preposed topic marker, *ki* 'as for', may precede the derived topic.

(29b) ⇒ $\overbrace{\text{Ki-betong-ku}} \rightarrow \overbrace{\text{xasa-ni}} \rightarrow \overbrace{\text{sakiq}} \downarrow$
 '(same as sentence 29a)'

Various topicalization transformations can be applied in the same sentence, but the subject topic remains contiguous to the comment constituent. For example:

(30) $\overbrace{\text{Si-mepoh kaway-ku}} \rightarrow \overbrace{\text{biasani kakaq}} \downarrow$
 /((nom)-wash shirt-my usually sister/
 'The one who washes my shirts is usually my sister.'

(30a) ⇒ $\overbrace{\text{Biasani}} \rightarrow \overbrace{\text{kaway-ku}} \rightarrow \overbrace{\text{si-mepoh-ni}} \rightarrow \overbrace{\text{kakaq}} \downarrow$
 /usually shirt-my (nom.)-wash-it sister/
 'Usually, as for my shirts, the one who washes them is my sister.'

4.112.11 TOPICALIZATION OF SUBJECT ATTRIBUTES

A nominal attribute of an NP (see 5.121) functioning as the subject topic may become a preposed topic. The construction $(NP_1 + NP_2)_{\text{Topic}}$ becomes $(NP_2)_{\text{Topic}} + (NP_1 + ni)_{\text{Topic}}$.

Sentences 29a and 29b above show this transformation. A further example is:

(31) $\overbrace{\text{Tanggap-ni lemaong-hina}} \rightarrow \overbrace{\text{tajomtjom}} \downarrow$
 /claw-of tiger-the very-sharp/
 'The claws of the tiger are very sharp.'

(31a) ⇒ $\overbrace{\text{Ki-lemaong-hina}} \rightarrow \overbrace{\text{tanggap-ni}} \rightarrow \overbrace{\text{tajomtjom}} \downarrow$
 /((top)-tiger-the claw-its very-sharp/
 'As for the tiger, his claws are very sharp.'

4.112.12 PREPOSED TOPICALIZATION OF THE SUBJECT TOPIC

The whole NP which functions as the subject of a T-C structure may be preposed. In this case, it no longer functions as subject, but a pronoun replacement becomes the subject of the sentence:

(32) $\overbrace{\text{Holon si-ngamusim hinji}} \rightarrow \overbrace{\text{biasani kaya becong}} \downarrow$
 /person (link)-lend-money this usually rich very/
 'These people who lend money are usually very rich.'

(32a) ⇒ $\overbrace{\text{Holon si-ngamusim hinji}} \rightarrow \overbrace{\text{tian biasani kaya becong}} \downarrow$
 /person(link)-lend-money this they usually rich very/
 'As for these people who lend money, they are usually very rich.'

4.112.13 TOPICALIZATION OF A TRANSITIVE VERB COMPLEMENT

An NP functioning as a transitive verb complement (see 5.211) may also be topicalized. The construction verb + NP becomes $(NP)_{\text{Topic}} \dots \text{verb} + ni$. The verb + NP construction may be a part of the comment, as in sentence 33 below, or it may be a part of the subject topic, as in sentence 30 above.

(33) Kuya-sa haga ngabudiqko bexuq tuha-hina ↓
/turtle-the want trick monkey old-the/
'The turtle wanted to trick the old monkey.'

(33a) ⇒ Bexuq tuha-hina → kuya-sa → haga ngabudiqko-ni ↓
/monkey old-the turtle-the want trick-him/
'As for the old monkey, the turtle wanted to trick him.'

4.112.14 TOPICALIZATION OF AN ATTRIBUTIVE VP

Another constituent which may be topicalized is an attributive VP (see 5.22). The construction (VP₁ + VP₂) Comment becomes (VP₂)_{Topic} ... (VP₁) Comment.

(34) Mulimuli-hina → mejong datas apay ↓
/girls-the sit on mat/
'The girls sat on the mat.'

(34a) ⇒ Datas apay → mulimuli-hina → mejong ↓
/on mat girls-the sit/
'On the mat the girls were sitting.'

(35) Guxuguxu → musti panday nulis suxat Lampung ↓
/teachers must know write letter (name)/
'Teachers must know how to write the Lampung alphabet.'

(35a) ⇒ Ki-nulis suxat Lampung → guxuguxu → musti panday ↓
/(top)-write letter (name) teachers must know/
'As for writing the Lampung alphabet, teachers must know how to do it.'

4.112.15 TOPICALIZATION OF ADJUNCTS

Adjuncts may also be topicalized. The adjunct is transposed from the beginning of the comment construction to become a new topic with the topic intonation contour. An example of adjunct topicalization is in sentence 30a. Further examples are:

(36) Holon unyin → jino xadu-mulang ↓
/person all a-little-while-ago already-go-home/
'All the people went home a little while ago.'

(36a) ⇒ Jino → holon unyin → xadu-mulang ↓
/a-little-while-ago person all already-go-home/
'A little while ago, all the people went home.'

(37) Holon Lampung → biasani maq-jadi padagang ↓
/person (name) usually not-become trader/
'Lampung people usually don't become traders.'

(37a) ⇒ Ki-biasani → holon Lampung → maq-jadi padagang ↓
/(top)-usually person (name) not-become trader/
'Usually, Lampung people don't become traders.'

4.112.16 TOPICALIZATION OF POST-MODIFIERS

The post-modifiers may also occur in the topic position. The modifier is transposed from its place in the comment construction to become a new topic with the topic intonation contour.

(38) Xam → haga tungga luot ↓
/we(incl.) will meet again/
'We'll meet again.'

(38a) ⇒ Luot → xam → haga tungga ↓
/again we(incl.) will meet/
'Again, we shall meet.'

The topicalized post-modifier may be joined to a topicalized adjunct to form one topic phrase.

(39) Nambi → puaxi-ni → xatong mit koboxan munih ↓
/yesterday relative-his come to grave also/
'Yesterday, his relatives also come to the grave.'

(39a) Nambi munih → puaxi-ni → xatong mit koboxan ↓
/yesterday also relative-his come to grave/
'Also yesterday, his relatives came to the grave.'

4.112.17 CHANGES IN THE DOMAIN OF THE SUBJECT TOPIC

The head VP of the comment structure may become a part of the subject topic along with the original subject, leaving a dependent VP of the original comment to function as the new comment head (see 5.22). Thus, the structure (NP)_{Topic} + (VP₁ + VP₂)_{Comment} becomes

(NP + VP₁)_{Topic} + (VP₂)_{Comment}.

(40) Holon hina → lagi cecok di xangoq ↓
/person that continue stand at door/
'That man is standing in the doorway.'

(40a) ⇒ Holon hina lagi cecok → di xangoq ↓
'The standing of that man is in the doorway.'

(41) Maxanay hudi → lapah geluqqeluq ↓
/boy that walk very-fast/
'That boy walks very quickly.'

(41a) ⇒ Maxanay hudi lapah → geluqqeluq ↓
'The walking of that boy is very fast.'

The addition to the subject topic may not be a whole VP. For instance, a transitive verb may be joined to the topic, leaving its complement to function as the comment. Thus, the structure

(NP)_{Topic} + (V + NP)_{Comment} becomes

(NP + V)_{Topic} + (NP)_{Comment}.

(42) Holonholon di pekon → pagun nuxut hadat tumbay-hina ↓
/people at village still follow custom ancient-the/
'People in the village still follow the old customs.'

(42a) ⇒ Holonholon di pekon pagun nuxut → hadat tumbay-hina ↓
'What the village people still follow is the old customs.'

Any topic of the sentence may be postposed, after the comment. This transformation emphasizes the comment. The terminal of the comment intonation contour is replaced by →, and the following topic has a different intonation contour: 1 1 ↓, or 1 1 → if followed by another constituent. Underlining of topics is as in the previous sections.

(43) Lamban hinji → balak ↓
/house this large/
'This house is large.'

(43a) ⇒ Balak → lamban hinji ↓
/large house this/
'This house is large.'

(44) Kakaq-ni → kuxuq dapux ↓
/sister-his enter kitchen/
'His sister entered the kitchen.'

(44a) ⇒ Kuxuq dapux → kakaq-ni ↓
/enter kitchen sister-his/
'His sister entered the kitchen.'

If a sentence has more than one topic, any or all may be postposed.

(30a) Biasani → kaway-ku → si-mepoh-ni → kakaq ↓
/usually shirt-my (nom.)-wash-it sister/
'Usually, the one who washes my shirt is my sister.'

(30b) ⇒ Kaway-ku → kakaq → biasani → si-mepoh-ni ↓
/shirt-my sister usually (nom.)-wash-it/
'As for my shirts, it is my sister who usually washes them.'

4.112.3 TOPIC-COMMENT PERMUTATION

Phrases functioning as subject topic and as comment may undergo a reversal of their functions: the NP subject topic functions as the comment, and the VP comment functions as the subject topic. Underlining is as in the previous sections.

(45) Gadakgadak munih → jaxma say → xatong munih ↓
/clomp-clomp again person one come again/
'Clomp-clomp, a man comes again.'

(45a) ⇒ Gadakgadak munih → xatong munih → jaxma say ↓
/clomp-clomp again come again person one/
'Clomp-clomp, again comes a man.'

(46) Way handop → diluahi andahni xiq-ku-hina ↓
/water warm served by friend-my-the/
'Tea was served by my friend.'

(46a) ⇒ Diluahi → way handop → andahni xiq-ku-hina ↓
/served water warm by friend-my-the/
'What was served by my friend was tea.'

This type of sentence is similar to one containing a nominalization as subject topic and an NP as comment (see 5.13 for examples). However, xatong munih in sentence 45a and diluahi in sentence 46a are not nominalizations, but struc-

turally they remain comments. No determiner, for instance, could be added to these phrases.

This topic-comment permutation often occurs in sentences containing the morpheme wat 'be (existential)'.²¹⁾

(47) Sanaqsanaq di sabah → wat-munih
/children at rice-field be-also
'There are also children in the rice field.'

(47a) ⇒ Wat-munih → sanaqsanaq di sabah ↓
/be-also children at rice-field/
'There are also children in the rice field.'

(48) Si-ngabatoq ketan → maq-wat ↓
/(nom.)-bring sticky-rice not-be/
'No one brought sticky-rice.'

(48a) ⇒ Maq-wat → si-ngabatoq ketan ↓
/not-be (nom.)-bring sticky-rice/
'There wasn't anyone who brought sticky-rice.'

4.112.4 TOPIC DELETION

Sentences with deleted topics are similar to minor sentences (see 4.2) in that the only structure in the sentence is a comment. However, the sentences under discussion here are derived from sentences having the full T-C structure, whereas minor sentences cannot be expanded by addition of a topic.²²⁾

Topic deletion is related to discourse: a general pattern seems to be that any topic which could be recoverable from the linguistic or the non-linguistic context may optionally be deleted from the sentence.

This deletion is particularly evident in answers to questions. An answer is normally a comment corresponding to the comment of the question asked.

(49) Xatong ↓
/come/
'Coming.' (answer to: "Are you coming?")

(50) Xani Jemahat ↓
/day Friday/
'Friday.' (answer to: "On what day are you coming back?")

Questions may also be answered with a normal T-C sentence, but the redundant topic is not normally expressed.

4.112.5 CONCATENATION OF SENTENCES

Two or more sentences may be linked together, with or without conjunctions. The terminal of the intonation contour of the non-final sentence changes from ↓ to →.

(51) Nyaq → xatong mitdi lamban-ni xiq-ku → sikam →
lapan ngawil ↓

/I come to house-of friend-my we(excl.)
walk fish/

'I came to my friend's house, and we went fishing.' OR

'When I came to my friend's house, we went fishing.'

The relationship of the two constituent sentences of sentence 51 can be ambiguous unless one of the constituent sentences

is preceded by a conjunction. A conjunction may coordinate or sub-ordinate one of the constituent sentences.

4.112.51 COORDINATE SENTENCES

Coordination of sentences may be shown by a coordinate conjunction preceding the second sentence. The conjunction is spoken as part of the following intonation contour, or it may be topicalized, giving it emphasis (see sentence 54 below). The principal coordinate conjunctions are:

<u>xiq</u>	'and'
<u>atawa</u> ~ <u>ataw</u>	'or'
<u>kidang</u>	'but'
<u>jadi</u>	'so'

Some examples of coordinate sentences:

- (52) Xiq-ku-nina → ngamaxanay mit Jawa → xiq adiq-ni →
/friend-my-the take-trip to (name) and brother-his
mit Palembang ↓
to (name)/

'My friend took a trip to Java, and his brother went to Palembang.'

- (53) Kajong-ni → mit pasax → atawa ia → mit Teluq ↓
/spouse-her to market or he to (name)/
'Her husband went to the market, or he went to Teluk (betung).'

- (54) Sanaq hina → musti ngangon kibaw-ni bapaq-ni →
/child that must herd carabao-of father-his
kidang → ia-haga main jama xiqxiq-ni ↓
but he-want play with friends-his/

'That child must watch his father's carabaos, but he wants to play with his friends.'

Often the coordinate constituents of the sentence are divided by a final terminal in the intonation and become two sentences. The conjunction remains in the second sentence. For instance, sentence 52 above could become:

- (52a) Xiq-ku-hina → ngamaxanay mit Jawa ↓ Xiq
adiq-ni → mit Palembang ↓

'My friend took a trip to Java. And his brother went to Palembang.'

If coordinated sentences are identical except for one constituent, the redundant parts may be deleted leaving, in effect, the coordination of that constituent. For instance:

- (55) Ahmat → xatong → xiq adiq-ni → xatong ↓
/(name) come and brother-his come/
'Ahmat came and his brother came.'

- (55a) ⇒ Ahmat xiq adiq-ni → xatong ↓
/(name) and brother-his come/
'Ahmat and his brother came.'

Noun phrases must be coordinated by a conjunction. Coordinated verbal phrases do not necessarily have conjunctions. Compare:

- (56) Kajong-ni → balanja di pasax → xiq laju mulang ↓
/spouse-her go-shopping at market and then go home/
'Her husband went shopping at the market and then went home.'

- (57) Tian-hina → jaq sabah → mit duway mandi →
/they-the from rice-field to stream bathe
laju mulang mengan ↓
then go-home eat/

'They came from the field, went to the stream to bathe, then came home to eat.'

4.112.52 SUBORDINATE SENTENCES

Subordination of a sentence may be shown by a subordinate conjunction preceding the subordinated sentence or the sentence to which it is subordinated.

The principal subordinate conjunctions which precede the subordinated sentence are:

<u>ki</u>	'if'
<u>nyin</u>	'in order to, so that'
<u>saking, ulih</u>	'because'
<u>kapaq</u>	'even though'
<u>asal</u>	'provided that'
<u>kantu</u> ~ <u>kantubang</u>	'lest, in the event that'
<u>baxong</u>	'while'

The derived subordinate conjunctions, such as saxaduni 'after' (see 6.36) also belong to this class.

- (58) Ki-tian → xani hinji ngawil → tian → tantu mansa ulih ↓
/if-they day this fish they certainly get result/
'If they go fishing today, they'll surely have a catch.'

- (59) Holon jaq kotaq-hina → demon ngamusiman →
/person from city-the like lend-money
nyin tian → geluq jad: kaya ↓
so-that they fast become rich/

'The people from the city like to lend money so that they quickly become rich.'

- (60) Way-ni → disebexangi gaoh → asal kibaw-ni tian →
/stream-mentioned crossed just provided-that carabao-of them
maq-tahanyuq ↓
not-carried-away/

'The stream is crossed, provided that their carabaos are not carried away (by the current).'

- (61) Maxanay-hina → xabay munih → kantubang holontuha-
/boy -the afraid also lest parent-

ni muli-sa → ngilu maskawin si-lamon ✓
of girl-the demand bride-price (link)-much/

'The boy is also fearful lest the girl's parents demand a high bride-price.'

- (62) Saxaduni tian → mapakat → tian → texus mulang ↓
/after they reach-agreement they right-away go-home/
'After they reached an agreement, they then went home.'

The principal subordinating conjunctions which subordinate the preceding sentence are:

- | | | |
|--|--------------|-----------------------|
| | <u>ampay</u> | 'just now, then' |
| | <u>maxe</u> | 'then (continuation)' |
- (63) Bapaq-ku → mulang jaq huma → ampay sikam →
/father-my go-home from field just-then we(excl.)
- mengan ↓
eat/
'When my father comes home from the field, then we'll eat.'
- (64) Mayat-sa → dikuxuqko di lubang-ni → maxe hulu-ni →
/corpse-the be-put-in at hole-its then head-its
- dipedomko ngahadap kiplat ↓
laid-down facing direction-of-Mecca/
- 'When the corpse is put into the grave, then the head is laid facing Mecca.'

Often the two types of subordinate conjunctions are used together:

- (65) Saxaduni jaxmajaxma-hina → mit duway mandi →
/after people-the to stream bathe
- ampay tian → mulang ↓
just-then they go-home/
- 'After the men took a bath at the stream, then they went home.'

If the topics of the two constituent sentences have identical reference, either one is optionally deleted. Sentence 62 above could be either as sentence 62a or 62b:

- (62a) Saxaduni tian → mapakat → texus mulang ↓
/after they reach-agreement then go-home/
'After they agreed, they then went home.'
- (62b) Saxaduni mapakat → tian → texus mulang ↓
/after reach-agreement they then go-home/
'After agreeing, they then went home.'

If the conjunction is derived with the sa--ni affix (see 6.36), the whole subordinate sentence may be deleted if its meaning is in the context of the discourse.

- (62c) Saxaduni → tian → texus mulang ↓
/after they then go-home/
'Afterwards, they then went home.'

4.112.53 CHANGES IN THE INTONATION OF CONCATENATED SENTENCES

Concatenated sentences may each have the two intonation contours of normal sentences. But the intonation of the first of two concatenated sentences tends to be reduced to the topic intonation contour, and the sentence constituent functions as a derived topic of the sentence.

- (63) Baxong nyaq ngangon kibaw → xiq-ku → ngawil ↓
/while I herd carabao friend-my fish/
'While I was herding the carabaos, my friend was fishing.'

Often there is further simplification:

- (63a) Baxong nyaq ngangon kibaw → xiq-ku ngawil ↓
'(same as sentence 63)'

An example of the intonation reduction in coordinated sentences:

- (64) Kiai-hina nyebexang way-ni makay jukung →
/priest-the cross stream-mentioned use boat
- xiq binoni → tungga jama holon xadu-bubax
and later meet with person already-dispersed
- jaq ngamin-hina ↓
from have-festival-the/
- 'The priest crossed the stream using a boat, and then he met the people already coming back from the festival.'

If the first of the constituent sentences has a postposed topic, its intonation contour may remain, the topic intonation contour of the postposed topic showing that the whole first sentence has a topic relationship to the second constituent sentence. Sentence 64, with the postposing of the topic (underlined) of the first constituent sentence may be:

- (64a) Nyebexang way-ni makay jukung → kiai-hina →
/cross stream-mentioned use boat priest-the
- xiq binoni → tungga jama holon xadu-bubax
and later meet with person already-dispersed
- jaq ngamin-hina ↓
from have-festival-the/
- '(same as sentence 64 above)'

Or the whole first constituent sentence may be under the topic contour:

- (64b) Nyebexang way-ni makay jukung kiai-hina → xiq
binoni → tungga jama holon xadu-bubax jaq ngamin-
hina
- '(same as sentence 64 above)'

Questions are distinguished from other sentences by the intonation. The criterion for questions is a rising terminal of the final intonation contour.

(65) $\overline{\text{Bebay-hina}} \rightarrow \overline{\text{xatong}} \downarrow$
/woman-the come?/
'The woman is coming. (declarative)'

(65a) $\overline{\text{Bebay - hina}} \rightarrow \overline{\text{xatong}} \uparrow$
/woman-the come?/
'Is the woman coming? (interrogative)'

Most questions have a postposed topic (see 4.112.2) giving emphasis to the comment, i. e. that which is being questioned.

(65b) $\overline{\text{Xatong}} \rightarrow \overline{\text{bebay - hina}} \uparrow$
/come woman-the?/
'Is the woman coming?'

Yes-no questions usually have an additional question marker, api, at the beginning of the comment, though its use is not obligatory.

(66) $\overline{\text{Api maq - mu}} \rightarrow \overline{\text{si-maxing}} \uparrow$
/? mother-your (nom.) -be-sick?/
'Is it your mother who is sick?'

Questions asking for information other than yes-no have an interrogative phrase as comment (5.3). Their intonation is the same as the yes-no questions. For examples, see 5.3.

4.2 MINOR SENTENCES

Minor sentences have the comment intonation contour:

(1) 2 1 ↓, if declarative final; (1) 2 1 →, if linked

to a following sentence; or (1) 2 1 ↑, if functioning as a question. However, minor sentences do not have the comment structure. They consist of single lexical units, which may be called sentence words.

Sentence words may be answers to questions:

<u>ajo</u>	'Here it is!'
<u>ana</u>	'There it is!'
<u>induh</u>	'I don't know!'
<u>payu</u>	'Agreed!'
<u>yu</u> ~ <u>ya</u>	'Yes!'

The last two, payu and yu ~ ya, may also function as tag questions, i. e. minor sentences with the rising terminal linked to the preceding sentence:

(67) $\overline{\text{Niku}} \rightarrow \overline{\text{haga xatong}} \rightarrow \overline{\text{yu}} \uparrow$
/you will come yes?/
'You'll come, won't you?'

Exclamations are also sentence words. Some common exclamations are the following. They are usually spoken with a somewhat higher comment intonation contour.

<u>nah</u>	'Well!'
<u>oh</u>	'(surprise)'
<u>aduh</u>	'(disgust)'
<u>ah</u>	'(mild disgust)'
<u>awas</u>	'Watch out!'

Included with exclamations are vocatives, usually a name or title of the person addressed, and formula greetings such as the following:

<u>asalamalaykum</u>	'Peace to you! (the standard greeting)'
<u>alaykumsalam</u>	'To you, peace! (answer to the above)'

CHAPTER 5

PHRASAL STRUCTURES

There are three major phrasal structures in the Lampung language: noun phrases (NP), verbal phrases (VP), and interrogative phrases.

5.1 NOUN PHRASES

Noun phrases are analysed as basic and complex NP's. A basic NP contains only one noun. An NP is considered complex if part of its structure is an attributive derived from another NP, from a VP, or from a sentence.

5.11 THE BASIC NP

The basic NP consists of a head noun (n) optionally modified by one or more quantifiers (quant), a person marker (si),

and/or one or more determiners (Det):

(quant) (si) n (det)

5.111 NOUNS

The head of a basic NP is a noun. Nouns are classified as single-morpheme nouns, derived nouns or compound nouns. For these terms and for examples, see 6.31.

5.112 THE DETERMINERS

The determiners are demonstratives, anaphoric determiners, and neutral determiners.

5.112.1 DEMONSTRATIVES

Demonstratives are a set of three locatives, which mark the distance from the speaker:

<u>hinji</u> ~ <u>ji</u>	'this (here)'
<u>hina</u> ~ <u>na</u>	'that (near)'
<u>hudi</u> ~ <u>udi</u> ~ <u>di</u>	'that (far)'

5.112.2 ANAPHORIC DETERMINERS

The anaphoric determiners are:

<u>jino</u>	'the one previously mentioned'
<u>ni</u>	'the one previously thought of'

jino is a marker in discourse, connecting the head noun with a previous mention of it in the linguistic context. ni, however, may refer to the linguistic or the non-linguistic context. For example, two people are looking at a dog, and one may open a conversation with:

- (1) Kaci-ni → xayang nihan ↓
 /dog-previously -thought-of skinny very/
 'The dog is very skinny.'

5.112.3 NEUTRAL DETERMINERS

There are two neutral determiners, not marked for distance from the speaker:

<u>sia</u> ~ <u>sa</u>	'the'
<u>hina</u> ~ <u>na</u>	'the'

hina is restricted in that it may not be used as a neutral determiner if it already occurs as a demonstrative in the same NP. Also, as a neutral determiner, hina often precedes an anaphoric determiner if there is no demonstrative. Since this position is the same as that of the demonstrative hina, the construction can be ambiguous, except in cases where the enclitic nature of the neutral determiner is apparent (see 4.111.2).

The neutral determiners function as the determiner of a generic NP, as marker of an NP determined in context, and simply as an NP marker, particularly in nominalizations (see 5.13).

5.112.4 DETERMINERS IN THE NP

Examples of determiners with a head noun are:

batang hudi
 /tree that(far)/
 'that tree over there'

lamban hinji-sa
 /house this-the/
 'this house'

xagah-jino-sa
 /man-previously-mentioned-the/
 'the (previously mentioned) man'

mija hina-jino
 /table that/the-mentioned/
 'that/the aforementioned table'

lemaong hina-jino-sa
 /tiger that-mentioned-the/
 'that aforementioned tiger'

5.113 THE PERSON MARKERS

The person markers, si and sang, are optionally used before a name or title when the person is referred to: si-Ahmat 'Ahmat'. sang denotes the exalted position of the person: sang presiden 'the president'. Both may also be used to personify animals and objects, especially in folktales: si-kuya 'Mr. Turtle'; sang mataxani 'Mr. Sun'. A further function of si is to mark nominalizations describing persons (see 5.132).

5.114 THE QUANTIFIERS

Quantifiers are numerals and non-numeral quantifiers. Either of these classes may be modified by a pre-quantifier. Numerals may be followed by a counter-noun.

5.114.1 THE NUMERALS

The numerals are:

<u>say</u>	'one'
<u>xua</u>	'two'
<u>telu</u>	'three'
<u>paq</u>	'four'
<u>lima</u>	'five'
<u>nom</u>	'six'
<u>pitu</u>	'seven'
<u>walu</u>	'eight'
<u>siwa</u>	'nine'
<u>puluh</u>	'ten'
<u>belas</u>	'-teen'
<u>xatus</u>	'hundred'
<u>xibu</u>	'thousand'

The numbers 1-9 are expressed by the digit morphemes. 10 is puluh or sepuluh. 11-19 are expressed by the digit morpheme plus belas, e.g. telubelas 'thirteen'. Multiples of 10 are expressed by the digit, plus the linking marker nga, plus puluh 'ten' (see 3.26 for the form of nga). For example: paq ngam-puluh 'forty'. Multiples of hundreds and thousands are: the digit, plus the respective multiple morpheme without a linking marker. Thus, nom xatus '600'; walu xibu '9000'. Combined numbers consist of: thousands, plus hundreds, plus tens and digits or the 11-19 subset. Thus, siwa xibu lima xatus xua ngam-puluh say '9521'.

Collective numerals, meaning all of a number, consist of ka- prefixed to any numeral except say 'one' (see 6.322.2).

kaxua holon-hina
 /the-two person-the/
 'the two men'

kalima pekon hinji
 /the-five village this/
 'these five villages'

5.114.2 COUNTER-NOUNS

A few counter-nouns separate numbers from the head noun,

though this device is used much less than in Indonesian and other closely related languages. The linking marker nga always precedes the counter noun. Examples are:

<u>biji</u>	'seed'
<u>telu ngam-biji manuq</u> /three (counter) chicken/	'three chickens'
<u>ikoq</u> (perhaps related to the verb ngikoq)	'to tie up'
<u>xua nga-ikoq mangga</u> /two (counter) mango/	'two mangos'
<u>cintil</u>	'bunch'
<u>paq nga-cintil xambutan</u>	'four bunches
/four (counter-bunch) rambutan/	of rambutans'

The linking marker nga also links the noun jemahat 'Friday, week' with a number: xua nga-jemahat 'two weeks'.

5.114.3 NON-NUMERAL QUANTIFIERS

Common members of the set of non-numeral quantifiers are:

<u>unyin</u>	<u>unyinni</u>	'all'
<u>unggal</u>		'every'
<u>lamon</u>		'many, much'
<u>cutiq</u>		'few'
<u>salah say</u>		'one of'
<u>tiap tiap</u>		'each'
<u>lain</u>		'other'
<u>sanga</u>		'the whole'
<u>tengah</u>		'half'

For example:

unyinni holon-sa
/all person-the/
'all the people'

cutiq kambing
/few goat/
'few goats'

5.114.4 PRE-QUANTIFIERS

The pre-quantifiers, kixakixa, kuxanglebih 'approximately', only occur with a numeral or a non-numeral quantifier. For example:

kixakixa saxatus holon
/about 100 person/
'about 100 men'

kixakixa unyinni holon
/about all person/
'perhaps all the people'

5.115 REDUCED NOUN PHRASES

A reduced NP may consist of only a numeral or of one of three non-numeral quantifiers (unyin 'all', lamon 'many', lain 'other') without the following noun, which is usually recoverable from the context. The reduced NP is underlined in the following examples:

(2) Say → anaq bakas → say → anaq bebay ↓
/one child male one child female/
'One (child) is a boy, one a girl.'

Also, an NP may be reduced to the determiner only, without the preceding noun, which is usually recoverable from the context:

(3) Hinji → lamban balak ↓
/this house large/
'This (house) is a large house.'

5.116 SUBSTITUTES FOR THE NP

Substitutes for NP's are the personal pronouns. A personal pronoun in the third person may substitute for an NP with reference to humans, which may be extended by personification of other nouns, e.g. animal characters in folk-tales. The forms are:

<u>ia</u>	'he/she'
<u>tian</u>	'they'

Forms having reference to the speaker(s) and the addressee(s) may also be listed here. (Cf. 1.34 for notes on usage and on honorific forms).

<u>nyaq</u>	'(speaker)'
<u>niku</u>	'(addressee)'
<u>sikam</u>	'(speaker/speakers)'
<u>xam</u>	'(speaker/speakers and addressee/addressees)'
<u>kuti</u>	'(addressees)'

Personal pronouns that substitute for nouns may co-occur with the other elements in the NP just as nouns, though with more lexical restrictions. Examples of pronouns with quantifiers and determiners are:

unyinni xam hinji
/all us(incl.) this/
'all of us here'

kaxua sikam-sa
/the-two us(excl.)-the/
'the two of us'

tian-jino-sa
/they-mentioned-the/
'the ones previously mentioned'

5.12 COMPLEX NOUN PHRASES

A complex NP is one in which part of the structure is an expansion or a replacement derived from other phrases or from sentences. The expansion (A) is attributive to the head of the NP and fills a position after the quantifier (Q), the person marker (si), and the head noun (N) before the determiner (D) in the NP structure:

(quant) (si) N (A) (det)

5.121 NOMINAL EXPANSIONS

An NP may be expanded with another noun. The second noun is attributive to the head of the NP:

bulu manuq
/body-hair chicken/
'chicken feathers'

kotaq Telukbetung-hina
/city (name) -the/
'the city of Telukbetung'

holon Lampung
/person (name)/
'a Lampung person'

tian pedagang
/they trader/
'they who are traders'

The expansion may also be a reduced NP (5.115 above),
attributive to the head noun:

holon unyin
/person all/
'the people, all of them' = 'all the people'

jam siwa
/hour nine/
'the hour, nine (hours)' = 'nine o'clock'

An expansion linked to the head noun by the marker ni
denotes possession:

bapaq-ni Ahmat
/father-of (name)/
'Ahmat's father'

lamban-ni holon hira
/house-of person that/
'that man's house'

kitab-ni tian
/book-of they/
'their book'

The expansion may be a pronoun, as in the above exam-
ple. Pronouns with plural reference are used with the linking
marker ni. However, tian 'they' is often deleted. The link-
ing marker then functions as the third person possessive mar-
ker ni 'his/her, their'. The other possessive markers are:
ku 'my' and mu 'your'.

For example:

kunbarg-ku 'my flower'
jaxi-mu 'your finger'
lada-ni 'his/her, their pepper'

As far as is known, the number of nominal attributes in
an NP is not limited by the grammar of the language, however
awkward stylistically an extended series might be. The fol-
lowing sentence contains a series of five attributive nominals,
each one attributive to the preceding noun:

(4) Hadat pekon asal-ni bapaq-ni kajong-ku → pagun kuat ↓
/custom village origin-of father-of spouse-my still strong/
'The traditions of the native village of my wife's father
are still strong.'

5.122 VERBAL EXPANSIONS

An NP may have an attributive expansion of any of the various
types of verbal phrases: transitive, intransitive, adjective,

prepositional (For these types of VP, see 5.2). The VP may
follow the head noun with the linking marker si. The under-
lined phrases in the following examples are VP attributives.

(5) Hinji-lah → lamban si-ditegiko ulih holon pekon-hina ↓
/this-(emph.) house (link)-built by person village-the/
'This is the house which was built-raised by the men
of the village.'

(6) Sanaq si-mangkung pedom-hina → lagi main jama
/child (link)-not-yet sleep-the continue play with
bapaq-ni ↓
father-his/

'The child who isn't yet sleeping is playing with his
father.'

(7) Tian → demon ngabeli pamengan si-maq-mahal ga ↓
/they like buy food (link)-not-expensive very/
'They like to buy foods which aren't very expensive.'

(8) Kitap si-pagun di mija-hina → mangkung dijual ↓
/book (link)-still at table-the not-yet sold/
'The book remaining on the table hasn't yet been sold.'

Any VP may also be juxtaposed to the head noun without
the linking marker:

(9) Holon-sa → haga ngabeli lamban balak ↓
/person-the want buy house large/
'The man wants to buy a large house.'

(10) Lamban di pekon hinji → lamon nihan ↓
/house at village this many very/
'The houses in this village are very numerous.'

A juxtaposed VP may have the meaning of an attribute inher-
ent in the noun. Several phrases of this type become com-
pound nouns with derived meanings (see 6.312.3). Expan-
sions with the linking marker si may have a demonstrative
meaning, distinguishing the head noun. The following sen-
tences are in contrast to sentences 9 and 10 above:

(9a) Holon-sa → haga ngabeli lamban si-balak ↓
/person-the want buy house (link)-large/
'The man wants to buy the large house (as distinct from
the small one).'

(10a) Lamban si-di pekon hinji → lamon nihan ↓
/house (link)-at village this many very/
'The houses in this village are very numerous (as
distinct from those in another village).'

However, there is not a neat two-way contrast between the
two types of attributes. Sentences 9a and 10a may have
exactly the same meaning as sentences 9 and 10, depending
on the context. For many phrases, the presence or absence
of si has no effect on the meaning. si usually occurs, how-
ever, when the VP contains more than one word, while one
word verbals are most often juxtaposed to the head noun.

While nominal attributives are not limited in number,
verbal attributes seem to be limited to two. With two verbal
attributives, one is always juxtaposed to the head noun, fol-
lowed by the second with the linking marker. If one of the

verbals is an adjective, it will be in the first position.

- (11) Lamban tuha si-balak-hina → xadu-dijual ↓
/house old (link)-large-the already-sold/
'The large old house has already been sold.'
- (12) Bebay-sa → lagi ngababang sanaq lunig si-miwang-hina ↓
/woman-the continue care-for child small(link)-cry-the/
'The woman is watching over the small child who is crying.'
- (13) Holon kaya si-ngadagang dija → ngakuq kauntungan
/person rich (link)-trade here take profit
kalamonan ga ↓
too-much very/
'The rich people trading here take too large a profit.'
- (14) Kebun-ni bapaq-ku si-di pekon hudi → kebun kupi ↓
/farm-of father-my(link)-at village that farm coffee/
'My father's farm in that village is a coffee garden.'

5.123 SENTENCE EXPANSIONS

An NP may contain a sentence as an attributive expansion. The included sentence is most often preceded by the marker si. However, the marker is not obligatory. The sentence attributives in the following sentences are underlined.

- (15) Tian si-bexaq ladang-ni-sa → musti ngupahko
/they (link)-wide field-their-the must hire-out
penggetasan-ni ↓
harvesting-their/
'People whose fields are extensive must hire out the harvesting.'
- (16) Sikam → mulang nyincing iwa ulih sikam ngawil-sa ↓
/we(excl.) go-home carry fish result we(excl.) fish-the/
'We came home carrying the fish we caught.'

5.13 NOMINALIZATIONS

Sentences, comments, and verbal phrases may be nominalized and thus function as NP's. In the following sections, nominalizations in example sentences are underlined.

5.131 SENTENCE NOMINALIZATIONS

Sentence nominalizations are marked by their functioning as an NP. The nominalized phrase may optionally end with the determiner. In the following example, the nominalization functions as subject topic (see 4.111.1).

- (17) Anaq-ni ngabelah kayu-hina → pakay nyonjong ↓
/child-her cut wood-the for cook/
'Her child's cutting of wood is for the cooking (fire).'

Nominalization as complement of a transitive verb (see 5.211.1):

- (18) Xiq-ku → ngaliaq tian nyakaq batang hina ↓
/friend-my see they climb tree that/
'My friend sees them climbing that tree.'

5.132 COMMENT NOMINALIZATIONS

The person marker si (5.113) with a comment constituent marks a nominalization referring to a person/people. The nominalization has the same distribution as other NP's. A si nominalization as subject topic:

- (19) Si-lain holon Lampung → maq-dacoq nuxut ↓
(nom.)-not person(name) not-can-go-along/
'Those who aren't Lampung people can't take part.'

As a comment:

- (20) Guxu-ni → si-balak-hina ↓
/teacher-his (nom.)-large-the/
'His teacher is the large one.'

As complement of a transitive verb:

- (21) Nyaq → lagi nyepoq si-haga ngabeli lada-hina ↓
/I continue seek (nom.)-want buy pepper-the/
'I'm looking for the one wanting to buy pepper.'

5.133 VERBAL PHRASE NOMINALIZATIONS

A transitive or intransitive verb phrase may also be nominalized, but the verbal auxiliaries (see 5.212) never occur in this construction. This type of NP is usually marked by a determiner, but this is not obligatory. The resultant NP means the act of doing something. The nominalization has the same distribution as other NP's. An example as subject topic:

- (22) Nanom paxi-hina → kexjaan biaq ↓
/plant rice-the work hard/
'Planting rice is hard work.'

As complement of a transitive verb:

- (23) Sanaq-hina → nyuba nyakaq batang hina ↓
/child-the try climb tree that/
'The child tries climbing that tree.'

As complement of a preposition:

- (24) Nyaq malih → jaq ngecahko pudaq-ku ↓
/I return from wash face-my/
'I return from washing my face.'

5.2 VERBAL PHRASES

Verbal phrases (VP) are analyzed as basic and complex VP's. A basic VP is one which contains only one verbal head. A complex VP is one in which part of the structure is an attributive derived from another VP.

5.21 THE BASIC VP

The basic VP consists of a verbal head (v) optionally modified by two sets of auxiliaries (aux) and/or a set of adverbials (adv):

(aux₁) (aux₂) v (adv)

There are four types of verbal heads: a transitive verb phrase, an intransitive verb, an adjective phrase, and a prepositional phrase.

5.211.1 THE TRANSITIVE VERB PHRASE

Transitive verb phrases have a transitive verb as head. Transitive verbs are classified as transitive verb roots, derived transitive verb stems, and compound transitive verb stems with the transitive verb inflection. (For these terms and for examples, see 6.24). Transitive verbs occur in two modes: indicative and imperative (see 5.211.3). Indicative transitives may be active or passive. There are also semi-transitive verb phrases.

5.211.11 INDICATIVE ACTIVE TRANSITIVE VERB PHRASES

All phrases of this type have a transitive verb with the N- prefix (see 3.21) which functions as the active voice marker. A complement NP follows the active verb. The NP following many verbs may be deleted, especially if the meaning of the complement is clear in the context. 24) Examples of sentences with active transitive verbs:

- (25) Lemaong-sa → nganiq daging binatang lain ↓
/tiger-the eat flesh animal other/
'Tigers eat the flesh of other animals.'
- (26) Buha - sa → ngaliaq bexuq nyakaq barang hina ↓
/crocodile-the see monkey climb tree that/
'The crocodile sees the monkey climbing that tree.'

In the case of some verbs, there may be two NP complements. The first of the two NP complements of the verb is the beneficiary (underlined):

- (27) Mamaq-ni → ngeni tian duit ↓
/uncle-his give them money/
'Their uncle gives them money.'

5.211.12 INDICATIVE PASSIVE TRANSITIVE VERB PHRASES

The head of the passive phrase consists of a transitive verb with one of the passive prefixes.

There are two passive prefixes: di-, used with a specified agent, and ti-, used with an unspecified or an involuntary agent. Thus:

<u>batoq</u>	'bring'
<u>ngabatoq</u>	'to bring something (active)'
<u>dibatoq</u>	'to be brought by someone'
<u>tibatog</u>	'to be brought'

However, di- frequently occurs even when the agent is unexpressed and the ti- form is possible.

Examples of passive sentences are:

- (28) Daging-hina → tikaniq ↓
meat -the eaten
'The meat was eaten.'

- (29) Tian → diliaq ↓
they seen
'They are seen.'

- (30) Ahmat → dikeni duit ↓
/(name) given money/
'Ahmat is given money.'

- (31) Duit-hina → dikeni Ahmat ↓
/money-the given (name)
'The money is given to Ahmat.'

As in sentences 30 and 31, the NP following a passive verb may correspond to one of the NP complements of a two-complement transitive verb phrase. However, the NP most often following a passive verb is the agent of the verb. Thus, sentence 31 can be ambiguous without further context. Besides the meaning given above, the sentence could mean: 'They money is given by Ahmat.' A further example:

- (32) Tian → diliaq sikam ↓
/they seen us(excl.)/
'They were seen by us.'

Often, however, an agent is expressed by a dependent prepositional phrase (5.211.5; 5.22) with andah, ulih 'by'

The passive prefix di- has other forms used by some speakers to express a pronominal agent: ku- 'by me'; mu- 'by you':

- (33) Kacamata hinji → ku-pakay ↓
/eyeglasses this by-me-used/
'These glasses are used by me.'

Parallel to these forms, personal pronouns may be used proclitically to express plural agents:

- (34) Jexuan hinji → tian-suah ↓
/firewood this by-them burned/
'This firewood is burned by them.'

An alternative form of the passive with pronominal agent is the di- form of the verb followed by the agent pronoun:

- (33a) Kacamata hinji → dipakay nyaq ↓
/eyeglasses this used by-me/
'These glasses are used by me.'
- (34a) Jexuan hinji → disuah tian ↓
/firewood this burned they/
'This firewood is burned by them.'

A sentence containing a passive verb cannot be regarded as simply a stylistic transformation of a sentence containing an active verb. The topic of the sentence (4.111.1) is the factor that determines whether an active or a passive verb is used. If the subject topic has the role of agent in relation to the verb, the verb is active. If the subject topic has any other role in relation to the verb, the verb is passive. The relation is best seen in a sequence of sentences:

- (35) Dukun-hina → ngabatoq ubat ↓
/healer-the bring medicine/
'The healer brings medicine.'

- (36) $\overbrace{\text{Ubat-ni}} \longrightarrow \overbrace{\text{dicampox way ngison}} \downarrow$
 /medicine-mentioned mixed water cold/
 'The medicine is mixed with cold water.'

The NP which functions as the subject of the passive verb is most often made definite in some way, but it is not obligatorily definite:

- (37) $\overbrace{\text{Dukun biasani}} \longrightarrow \overbrace{\text{ditebus jams bias}} \downarrow$
 /healer usually paid with rice/
 'The healers usually are paid with rice.'

5.211.13 SEMI-TRANSITIVE VERB PHRASES

Semi-transitive verb phrases contain one of the following semi-transitive verbs:

<u>mansa</u>	'get, receive'
<u>jadi</u>	'become'
<u>pexlu</u>	'need'
<u>ngidoq, wat</u>	'have' 25)

These verbs never have the N- prefix. Semi-transitive verb phrases have NP complements, but there is no active/passive relationship. Examples of sentences with semi-transitives are:

- (38) $\overbrace{\text{Adiq-ku}} \longrightarrow \overbrace{\text{mansa buxung}} \downarrow$
 /brother-my get bird/
 'My brother got a bird.'
- (39) $\overbrace{\text{Holon hinji}} \longrightarrow \overbrace{\text{jadi guxu}} \downarrow$
 /person this become teacher
 'This man became a teacher.'
- (40) $\overbrace{\text{Kakaq-ku}} \longrightarrow \overbrace{\text{ngidoq telu anaq}} \downarrow$
 /sister-my have three child/
 'My sister has three children.'
- (41) $\overbrace{\text{Sikam}} \longrightarrow \overbrace{\text{wat-kaci pakay nunggu lemban}} \downarrow$
 we(excl.) have-dog for guard house/
 'We have a dog for guarding the house.'

5.211.2 INTRANSITIVE VERBS

Another type of verbal head is an intransitive verb:

- (42) $\overbrace{\text{Lagi pedom}} \longrightarrow \overbrace{\text{sanaq-ku hinji}} \downarrow$
 /continue sleep child-my this/
 'This child of mine sleep on.'
- (43) $\overbrace{\text{Tian sabambangan-hina}} \longrightarrow \overbrace{\text{mangkung mimpix}} \downarrow$
 /they elope-the not-yet return/
 'The pair who eloped haven't yet come home.'

Intransitive verbs are classified as single-morpheme intransitive verbs, derived intransitive verbs, and compound intransitive verbs. For these terms and for further examples, see 6.33.

5.211.3 IMPERATIVE VERBS

All transitive verbs and intransitive verbs with the N- or the ma- prefixes have imperative forms in which the verb prefix is deleted.

5.211.31 TRANSITIVE IMPERATIVES

A transitive imperative may be related to either the active or the passive verb. Active and passive imperatives are distinguished by the form of the sentence in which they are used.

Sentences with an active imperative do not have a subject topic, though there may be derived topics.

- (44) $\overbrace{\text{Tulis suxat jama bapaq-mu-lah}} \downarrow$
 /write! letter to father-your-(emph.)/
 'Write a letter to your father!'

The imperative verbs is often cuba 'try' with a nominalized VP as complement (see 5.133). Such sentences are considered more polite than sentences like sentence 44.

- (45) $\overbrace{\text{Cuba nulis suxat jama bapaq-mu-lah}} \downarrow$
 /try! write letter to father-your-(emph.)/
 'Please write a letter to your father!'

Sentences with the passive imperative have a subject topic, often in the postposed position (see 4.112.2). Passive imperatives are considered more polite than active imperatives.

- (46) $\overbrace{\text{Suxat jama bapaq-mu}} \longrightarrow \overbrace{\text{tulis pay}} \downarrow$
 /letter to father-your written just/
 'Let a letter be written to your father.'

Passive imperatives often have cuba as the passive imperative verb:

- (47) $\overbrace{\text{Cuba pay}} \longrightarrow \overbrace{\text{nulis suxat jama bapaq-mu}} \downarrow$
 /tried just write letter to father-your/
 'Let the writing of a letter to your father be done.'

5.211.32 INTRANSITIVE IMPERATIVES

Only intransitive verbs with the N- and the ma- prefixes (see 6.332.2) have imperative forms distinct from the indicative forms. The intransitive imperative sentence has no subject topic though there may be derived topics.

- (48) $\overbrace{\text{Injaq-lah}} \longrightarrow \overbrace{\text{ganta}} \downarrow$
 /get-up!-(emph.) now/
 'Get up now!'

5.211.33 USAGE OF THE IMPERATIVE

In general, sentences with imperative forms are considered less polite than sentences with indicative forms. All of the above imperative sentences (sentences 44-48) could be spoken with indicative verb forms, the linguistic or non-linguistic context giving the meaning of a command.

There are no negative imperatives. Negative commands are expressed by sentences in which an indicative verb form in the comment is modified by the adjunct dang 'don't', 'let it not be' (see 4.111.21):

- (49) $\overbrace{\text{Batu hina}} \longrightarrow \overbrace{\text{dang diiliqko}} \downarrow$
 /stone that don't stepped-on/
 'Don't let that rock be stepped on! = Don't step on that rock!'

5.211.4 THE ADJECTIVE PHRASE

The adjective phrase has an adjective as its head:

(50) Batu hinji → luniq ↓
/stone this small/
'This stone is small.'

(51) Tian kalabungan-hina → dedaklahak ↓
/they rained-on-the soaked/
'Those who were rained on were soaked.'

Adjectives are classified as single-morpheme adjectives, derived adjectives, and compound adjectives. For these terms and for further examples, see 6.32. Most adjectives may optionally be accompanied by an adjective quantifier. The set of adjective quantifiers, with an optional prepositional phrase attributive to the adjective head (see 5.22), is used to form comparisons:

hunjaq / lebih ... (jaq + NP) 'more ... (than ...)'
kuxang ... (jaq + NP) 'less ... (than ...)'
sa- ... (jama + NP) 'the same ... (as ...)'

(52) Lamban hinji → hunjaq balak jaq lamban hina ↓
/house this more large than house that/
'This house is large than that one.'

5.211.5 THE PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE

The prepositional phrase consists of a preposition plus an NP. Prepositions are two kinds: single-morpheme prepositions and compound prepositions. For these terms and for a listing of those which occur in the texts, see 6.37. A few examples of prepositional phrases are:

mit pekon hina
/to village that/
'to that village'

jaq ija
/from here/
'from here'

debah mija hinji
/under table this/
'under this table'

jama lading
/with knife/
'with a knife'

pakay bapaq-ni
/for father-his/
'for his father'

ulih tian
/by they/
'by them'

5.212 THE AUXILIARIES

There are two classes of auxiliaries, both optional, in the verbal phrase: aspect and attitude.

5.212.1 ASPECT

Aspect includes the following morphemes:

haga 'will (futuraity)'
lagi 'continue, be in the process of'
xadu 'already (complete)'
pagun 'still'
mangkung ~ mekung ~ kung 'not yet'

For example:

(53) Minan-ni → xadu-rulaang ↓
/aunt-his already-go-home/
'His aunt already came home.'

5.212.2 ATTITUDE

The second auxiliary is termed attitude, expressing the attitudinal relation of the actor and the verbal. Included are: the following morphemes:

demon 'like'
haga 'desire'
dacoq, dapog 'be able'
musti 'must'

For example:

(54) Umpu → musti ngaxegako tamung-ni ↓
/grandchild must honor grandfather-his/
'A grandchild must honor his grandfather.'

5.212.3 CO-OCCURRENCE OF THE AUXILIARIES

Most members of the two auxiliaries co-occur with each other, even though their textual frequency is very low. However, a repetition of haga, which may occur in either auxiliary, is anomalous. And mengkung does not occur with the negative in the same comment structure. Also, there are many lexical restrictions with particular verbals. Examples of sentences with two auxiliaries (underlined):

(55) Kiai-hina → lagi haga mengan ↓
/priest-the continue want eat/
'The priest is wanting to eat.'

(56) Tatamu hinji → mangkung dacoq mulang ↓
/guests this not-yet can go-home/
'These guests can't yet go home.'

(57) Maxanay hudi → pagun demon ngawil ↓
/boy that still like fish/
'That boy still likes to fish.'

5.213 THE ADVERBIALS

The adverbials are a class of intensifiers. The intensifiers most often occur with adjective heads, but they are also found with the other types of verbal heads. The common members of this class are:

becong, temon, nihan ~ nian, sekali
'very, very much, truly' (26)

nana 'very (to an excessive degree)'
unyin 'all together, through and through'

Examples are:

(58) Bias di pasax → mahal becong ↓
 /rice at market expensive very/
 'The rice at the market is very expensive.'

(59) Sanaq hudi → pintox nana ↓
 /child that intelligent very/
 'That child is most intelligent.'

Any of the intensifiers may be followed by ga 'very'. ga often co-occurs with the negative, giving a de-intensive meaning:

(60) Xega-ni → maq-mahal becong ga ↓
 /price-its not expensive very very/
 'Its price isn't very expensive.'

The negative and ga also occur without the intensive, having the same meaning:

(61) Ulih api → niku maq mengan ga ↑
 /for what you not eat really/
 'What aren't you really eating? (i.e. just picking at your food)'

ga without the negative functions as an intensifier:

(62) Anaq-ni → bahaban ga ↓
 /child-his be-sick very/
 'His child is really sick.'

5.214 SUBSTITUTES FOR THE VP

One of a set of three adjectives of manner may substitute for the VP in discourse:

xeji 'like this'
xena, xudi 'like that'

The former is a substitute for a following NP; the latter are substitutes for one preceding:

(63) Kapusingan-ni → xeji ↓
 /confusion-his like-this/
 'His confusion is this:....'

(64) Xena-lah → palayu-ni ↓
 /like-that-(emph.) outcome-its/
 'Thus, its outcome.'

5.22 COMPLEX VERBAL PHRASES

The basic VP may be expanded with the juxtaposition of a second VP attributive to the first. All four types of verbal heads may be the head of a complex VP. However, adjective phrases do not occur as attributives to adjective phrase heads, and prepositional phrases do not occur as attributives to prepositional phrase heads. Examples follow of the complex VP types which occur. (The head VP in each comment constituent is underlined).

Transitive verb phrase as head:

(65) Holon → makay taboh ngaguxing mi ↓
 /person use fat fry rice/
 'People use fat to fry rice.'

(66) Kiai-hina → netay way-hina mulang ↓
 /priest-the go-along stream-the go-home/
 'The priest went along the stream going home.'

(67) Tian bebay-hina → nutu bias xeji-lah ↓
 /they woman-the pound rice like-this-(emph.)/
 'The women pound the rice like this!'

(68) Mamaq-ku → ngaliaq lemaong di huma-ni ↓
 /uncle-my see tiger at field-his/
 'My uncle saw a tiger in his field.'

Intransitive verb phrase as head:

(69) Tian → cakaqbatang nyepoq dukan ↓
 /they climb-tree look-for young-coconut/
 'They climb up looking for young coconuts.'

(70) Tian → lapah ngawil ↓
 /they walk fish/
 'They go fishing.'

(71) Tian-hina → tegax geluqgeluq ↓
 /they-the escape very-fast/
 'They escape quickly.'

(72) Sanaq-hina → pedom delom kamax ↓
 /child-the sleep inside room/
 'The child is sleeping in the room.'

Adjective phrase as head:

(73) Niku → panday ngiciq bahasa Lampung ↓
 /you clever speak language (name)/
 'You are good at speaking the Lampung language.'

(74) Adiq-ni → xabay maq-cakaqkelas ↓
 /brother-his afraid not-climb class/
 'His brother is afraid of not advancing to the next class.'

(75) Tian → kalabungan di luah pekon ↓
 /they rained-on at outside village/
 'They were caught in the rain outside of the village.'

Prepositional phrase as head:

(76) Tian → di sabah lagi ngagetas paxi-ni ↓
 /they at rice-field continue cut rice-his/
 'They are at the rice-field cutting their rice.'

(77) Sanaqsanaq pre-hina → mit boloxanboloxan ngawil ↓
 /children vacation-the to irrigation-ditches fish/
 'The children on vacation go to the irrigation-ditches to fish.'

(78) Sanaqsanaq-hina → lagi mit skula kalalian nihan ↓
 /children-the continue to school very-slow very/
 'The children are going to school very slowly.'

Complex VP's may have more than one attributive VP. Additional attributives are always prepositional phrases,

attributive to the head of the complex phrase.

- (79) Way → mahili jaq hulu way mit danaw ↓
/stream flow from head stream to lake/
'The stream flows from its source to the lake.'
- (80) Sanaq-hina → lapah ngawil mit boloxanboloxan ↓
/child-the wald fish to irrigation-ditches/
'The child is going to the irrigation ditches to fish.'

5.3 INTERROGATIVE PHRASES

An interrogative phrase is an NP or a VP with one of its constituents replaced by an interrogative word:

<u>api</u>	'what, which'
<u>sapa</u>	'who, which'
<u>pixa</u>	'how much/many'
<u>sipa, ipa</u> ²⁷⁾	'where'
<u>kasaka, kapan</u>	'when'
<u>xepa</u>	'how'
<u>caq, ulihapi</u>	'why'

The interrogative phrases are used in interrogative sentences (see 4.12). Examples, with the interrogative word underlined:

- (81) Lagi api → niku ↑
/continue what you/
'What are you doing?'
- (82) Jam pixa → ganta ↑
/hour how-many now/
'What time is it now?'
- (83) Xani api → niku xatong luot ↑
/day which you come again/
'On what day are you coming back?'

- (84) Sapa baxih → si-haga nutuk ↑
/who other (nom.)-want go-along/
'Who else wants to come along?'
- (85) Dipa → sungai-mu minoq ↑
/where place-your stay-overnight/
'Where did you spend the night?'
- (86) Ulihapi → niku maq-kexja ↑
/for-what you not-work/
'Why aren't you working?'
- (87) Caq maq-xatong → niku ↑
/why not-come you/
'Why didn't you come?'

Interrogative phrases are also used as indirect questions within declarative sentences.

- (88) Ia-maq-panday → sapa si-haga xatong jemoh ↓
/he-not-know who(link)-will come tomorrow/
'He doesn't know who is going to come tomorrow.'
- (89) Tunjuqko pay → dipa lamban-ni Ahmat ↓
/point-out just where house-of (name)/
'Please point out where Ahmat's house is.'

A doubled form of the interrogative word in the interrogative phrase has an indefinite meaning.

- (90) Apiapi si-dikexjako-ni → salah ↓
/whatever (link)-worked-by-him wrong/
'Whatever he does is wrong.'
- (91) Tian → haga nunggu sipasipa si-xatong ↓
/they will wait-for whoever (link)-come/
'They'll wait for whoever comes.'

CHAPTER 6

6.1 WORDS

A word consists of one or more morphemes, at least one of which is normally a free morpheme. The word normally has a word-stress (2.41). Words are distinguished from clitics, both proclitics and enclitics (2.42). The clitics are particularly bound morphemes and normally have no stress.

Most words may be divided into nouns and verbals. Verbals are sub-divided into transitive verbs, intransitive verbs, and adjectives. The class of transitive verbs consists of inflected transitive verb roots and stems. The classes of nouns, intransitive verbs, and adjectives consist of single morpheme words and derived words containing more than one morpheme. Each class shows different patterns of derivation in the derived stems and words.

MORPHOLOGY

Words, and also clitics, which are not grouped into one of the four major classes are divided into several minor word-classes. The membership of these classes is very restricted. Most of the words and clitics in these classes are morphologically simple.

The more important members of most of the minor word-classes have been listed elsewhere in the grammar:

- adjuncts (4.111.21);
- comment modifiers (4.111.23f);
- negatives (4.111.22);
- determiners (5.112);
- quantifiers (5.211.4);
- pronouns (1.34; 5.116);
- auxiliaries (5.212);

adverbials (5.213).

The class of prepositions, and the members of the classes of adjuncts and conjunctions which show derivational patterns are dealt with in this chapter (6.35 - 6.37).

6.2 DERIVATIONAL PROCESSES

Derived words are formed by affixation to the root morpheme, by reduplication, and by compounding.

6.21 DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES

Derivational affixes are of three types:

prefixes (N-, pa-, paN-, ka-, ta-, ma-, mi-, sa-, ba-);
suffixes (-an, -ko, -i, -ni);
circumfixes (ka--an, pa--an, paN--an, pax--an,
sa--an, sa--na, sa--ni).

There are no instances of suffix combinations or of circumfix combinations, but there is one combination of two prefixes: taka-. For examples of affixation in noun formation, see 6.312.2; in adjective formation, see 6.322.2; in intransitive verb formation, see 6.332.2; in transitive verb formation, see 6.342.2; in adjunct formation, see 6.35; and in the formation of conjunctions, see 6.36.

6.22 REDUPLICATION

There are two kinds of reduplication. Complete reduplication is a doubling of the root morpheme. Partial reduplication is the initial consonant of the root morpheme + /a/ prefixed to the root morpheme. There are no cases of partial reduplication occurring with a root morpheme beginning with a vowel. For examples of complete and partial reduplication in word-formation, see 6.312.1; 6.322.1; 6.332.1; and 6.342.1.

Apart from derived words, there are other words which must be considered, at least synchronically, as single morphemes, which have the form of complete or partial reduplication:

<u>acangacang</u>	'dove, pigeon'
<u>lalabi</u>	'a kind of turtle'
<u>lalawah</u>	'spider'

6.23 COMPOUNDING

Relatively few compounds are found. Many of them are similar to common compounds in the Indonesian language, and are probably borrowings or loan-translations from that source. For examples of compounds, see 6.312.3; 6.322.3; 6.332.3; 6.342.3; and 6.37.

6.3 WORD-FORMATION

6.31 NOUNS

6.311 SINGLE-MORPHEME NOUNS

A great number of nouns are words consisting of a single morpheme. Some examples are:

<u>liman</u>	'elephant'
<u>cukut</u>	'foot, leg'

<u>kayu</u>	'wood'
<u>hawi</u>	'a kind of bamboo'
<u>xah</u>	'blood'
<u>panjang</u>	'a plate'
<u>sanaq</u>	'a child'
<u>lading</u>	'a knife'

6.312 DERIVED NOUNS

6.312.1 REDUPLICATION

Full reduplication of nouns specifies plurality and variety. The unreduplicated noun is unspecified. This formation is productive. Examples are:

<u>buku</u>	'notebook'
<u>bukubuku</u>	'various notebooks'
<u>sanaq</u>	'child'
<u>sanaqsanaq</u>	'children'

Partial reduplication of nouns can also specify plurality and variety, although this formation is unproductive:

<u>tamu</u>	'guest'
<u>tatamu</u>	'guests'

Other instances of partial reduplication of nouns signify some sort of real or imagined similarity between the single-morpheme noun and the derived noun:

<u>baya</u>	'flame'
<u>babaya</u>	'coal (of a fire)'
<u>capu</u>	'a small cup (on a betel-nut tray)'
<u>cacupu</u>	'knee-cap'
<u>layang</u>	'love-letter (normally wafted across the room at a party)'
<u>lalayang</u>	'a kite'
<u>iwa lalayang</u>	'a kind of flying-fish'

6.312.2 AFFIXATION

The affixes which form derived nouns are as follows:

(1) -an. A noun + -an, most often a reduplicated noun, specifies a large variety of the thing signified by the single-morpheme noun.

<u>babuaq</u>	'cake'
<u>babuaqan</u> , <u>babuaqbabuaqan</u>	'all kinds of cakes'
<u>batarg</u>	'tree'
<u>batangbatangan</u>	'all kinds of trees'
<u>kajong</u>	'spouse'
<u>kajongan</u>	'family'

A noun + -an may also specify a particular instance of a more general noun.

<u>gambax</u>	'pictures, drawings'
<u>gambaxan</u>	'a specific picture or drawing'
<u>hukum</u>	'punishment'
<u>hukuman</u>	'an instance of punishment'
<u>musim</u>	'a season'
<u>musiman</u>	'the harvest'

Verbal roots combine with -an to form nouns signi-

ying the result of the action of the verb. This formation is very productive.

<u>cincing</u>	'to carry (something light)'
<u>cincingan</u>	'that which is carried'
<u>cucuq</u>	'to pierce something'
<u>cucuqan</u>	'that which is pierced'
<u>aji</u>	'to chant'
<u>ajian</u>	'the chant'
<u>angon</u>	'to shepherd'
<u>angonan</u>	'the flock'
<u>xatong</u>	'to come'
<u>xatongan</u>	'guests, the people coming'

(2) Partial reduplication + -an. This combination functions as a circumfix, combining with some intransitive verb roots meaning to cook, expressing a variety of ingredients used in the cooking process:

<u>gulay</u>	'to make soup'
<u>gagulayan</u>	'vegetables'
<u>pajaq</u>	'to boil something'
<u>papajaan</u>	'greens for boiling'

This combination also occurs with a few adjective and intransitive verb roots to give the abstraction of the root meaning.

<u>taway</u>	'to teach'
<u>tatawayan</u>	'teaching, instruction'
<u>demon</u>	'like'
<u>cademonan</u>	'a liking'

(3) ka--an. A productive formation of abstract nouns is ka--an combining with an adjective, an intransitive verb root, or another noun.

<u>wajip</u>	'essential'
<u>kewajipan</u>	'duty'
<u>xabay</u>	'afraid'
<u>kaxabayan</u>	'fear'
<u>xasa</u>	'to feel'
<u>kaxasaan</u>	'feeling'
<u>laku</u>	'to act'
<u>kalakuan</u>	'way of acting'
<u>bangsa</u>	'a people'
<u>kabangsaan</u>	'nationality'

(4) pa-. This is a productive noun-forming prefix. It combines with adjective and intransitive verb roots to signify the person who habitually does the action or has the character of the root meaning.

<u>dagang</u>	'to trade'
<u>padagang</u>	'trader'
<u>idox</u>	'to travel around'
<u>paidox</u>	'one who never stays put'
<u>liom</u>	'shy, embarrassed'
<u>paliom</u>	'a shy person'
<u>main</u>	'to play, gamble'
<u>pemain</u>	'gambler'
<u>maling</u>	'to rob'
<u>pemaling</u>	'burglar'

With some adjective roots, pa- forms nouns signifying

an abstraction of the root meaning.

<u>jaoh</u>	'far'
<u>pajaoh</u>	'distance'
<u>kaya</u>	'rich'
<u>pakaya</u>	'riches, wealth'

With some intransitive verb roots, pa- forms nouns signifying a result, a tool, or an ingredient.

<u>mansa</u>	'to get, receive'
<u>pamansa</u>	'what is received'
<u>tangkup</u>	'to trap'
<u>patangkup</u>	'a trap'
<u>mengan</u>	'to eat'
<u>pamengan</u>	'food to be eaten'

(5) paN-. Parallel to the prefix pa- above, paN- occurs with transitive verb roots. The formation is very productive. The resulting noun can mean the one who performs the action of the verb.

<u>bantu</u>	'to help'
<u>pambantu</u>	'helper'
<u>tunggu</u>	'to wait for'
<u>panunggu</u>	'a guard'
<u>aduqko (aduq + ko)</u>	'to cause to fight'
<u>pangaduq</u>	'a fight-promoter'

This formation can also mean the result of an action or the tool for performing the action.

<u>keni</u>	'to give'
<u>pangeni</u>	'gift'
<u>balos</u>	'to return something'
<u>pambalos</u>	'thing returned'
<u>kayuhko (kayuh + ko)</u>	'to row (a boat)'
<u>pangayuh</u>	'oar'
<u>cokox</u>	'to shave'
<u>panyokox</u>	'razor'

(6) pa--an. This circumfix is used with intransitive verb roots to form nouns signifying the result of the root meaning.

<u>dagang</u>	'to trade'
<u>padagangan</u>	'trade'
<u>idox</u>	'to travel around'
<u>paidoxan</u>	'traveling around'
<u>lajax</u>	'to teach'
<u>palajaxan</u>	'teaching, learning'
<u>balah</u>	'to converse'
<u>pabalahan</u>	'conversation'

(7) paN--an. Parallel to the pa--an circumfix, paN--an combines with transitive verb roots to signify the result of the action.

<u>aduqko (aduq + ko)</u>	'to cause to fight'
<u>pangaduqan</u>	'a fight'
<u>bagi</u>	'to divide something'
<u>pambagian</u>	'a division'
<u>kobox</u>	'to bury'
<u>pangoboxan</u>	'burial'
<u>liaq</u>	'to see'
<u>pangliaqan</u>	'a vision'

<u>getas</u>	'to cut (rice)'
<u>panggetasan</u>	'harvest'

In combination with other classes of roots, the formation with paN--an signifies some sort of abstract relationship to the root. Most if not all of these formations are borrowings or loan-translations from Indonesian.

<u>xega</u>	'price'
<u>pangxegaan</u>	'honor, value'
<u>habis</u>	'finished, complete'
<u>parghabisan</u>	'the end'
<u>umum</u>	'public'
<u>pangumuman</u>	'public announcement'

(8) pax--an. Another formation which is probably wholly borrowed from Indonesian is pax--an combined with verbal roots. No derived noun of this formation occurs which is not also a commonly used noun in Indonesian. The meaning of the derivative is an abstraction of the root.

<u>main</u>	'to play'
<u>paxmainan</u>	'a game'
<u>hias</u>	'to decorate'
<u>paxhiasan</u>	'decoration'
<u>siap</u>	'ready'
<u>paxsiapan</u>	'preparations'
<u>tanding</u>	'to compete'
<u>paxtandingan</u>	'a competition'

(9) ka-. This prefix combines with a few verbal roots to form nouns meaning the thing formed as a result of the action.

<u>peleq</u>	'to split'
<u>kapeloq</u>	'a piece, a half'
<u>xiping</u>	'to stick to something'
<u>kaxiping</u>	'a scab'

(10) ca-. This prefix in combination with numeral multiples, counter-nouns, time nouns, and names of pieces of money, forms numerals and nouns meaning one of the thing.

<u>sapuluh</u>	'ten'
<u>saxatus</u>	'one hundred'
<u>sapasang</u>	'a pair'
<u>sacintil</u>	'a bunch'
<u>sajemahat</u>	'one week'
<u>satahun</u>	'one year'
<u>saxinggit</u>	'one 2½ rupiah coin'
<u>saxupiah</u>	'a one-rupiah coin'

6.312.3 COMPOUND NOUNS

There are a few types of compound nouns. These types differ slightly from the closely related phrases and have derived meanings, still closely related to the meaning of the phrase.

- (1) Noun + noun: muli xiq maxanay 'a girl and a boy'
mulimaxanay 'young people'
maq xiq bapaq 'mother and father'
maqbapaq 'parents'
- (2) Noun + adjective:
holon (si) tuha /person (LINKER) old/ 'an old person'

<u>holontuha</u>	'parents'
<u>jaxma (si) balak</u>	/person (LINKER) big/ 'a large man'
<u>jaxmabalak</u>	'a VIP'

(3) Numeral + noun. The compound enters into verb derivations, while the phrase does not:

<u>pitu xani</u>	/seven day/	'seven days'
<u>pituxani</u>	'celebration of the seventh day (e.g. after a death)'	

6.32 ADJECTIVES

6.321 SINGLE-MORPHEME ADJECTIVES

Many adjectives consist of single morphemes. Examples of common adjectives are :

<u>balak</u>	'big'
<u>luniq</u>	'small'
<u>jaoh</u>	'far'
<u>xediq</u>	'near'
<u>handaq</u>	'white'
<u>haxong</u>	'black'
<u>xabay</u>	'afraid'
<u>bani</u>	'brave'

6.322 DERIVED ADJECTIVES

6.322.1 REDUPLICATION

Complete reduplication of an adjective denotes intensification of the root meaning.

<u>balakbalak</u>	'very large'
<u>jaohjaoh</u>	'very far'
<u>geluggeluq</u>	'very fast'

Partial reduplication of a few adjective roots gives a less intensive meaning.

<u>xabay</u>	'afraid'
<u>xaxabay</u>	'somewhat afraid'
<u>xamiq</u>	'busy'
<u>xaxamiq</u>	'rather busy'

6.322.2 AFFIXATION

Derived adjectives occur with the following affixes:

(1) ka- and ta-. These two prefixes combine with transitive and intransitive verbs to form adjectives marked for suddenness, spontaneity, involuntariness, or passivity. There seems to be little if any distinction between the two prefixes; they are sometimes used interchangeably with the same root. This formation is quite productive.

<u>bukaq</u>	'to open'
<u>tabukaq</u>	'open'
<u>tutup</u>	'to close'
<u>tatutup</u>	'closed'
<u>bunyi</u>	'to make a noise'
<u>kabunyi</u>	'sounded (e.g. a gong)'
<u>itung</u>	'to count'
<u>kaitung</u>	'counted'

(2) taka-/kata-. Only two instances of this combination prefix have been found, both with intransitive verb roots. The two orders in the combination seem to be used interchangeably. The derived adjective emphasizes the suddenness and involuntariness.

<u>utah</u>	'to vomit'
<u>takautah</u>	'having vomited'
<u>inoq</u>	'to spend the night'
<u>takainoq</u>	'forced to spend the night (e. g. because of a rainstorm)'

(3) ka--an. This circumfix combines with verbs to give an adjective meaning a state of being affected by the meaning of the root.

<u>maling</u>	'to rob'
<u>kamalingan</u>	'robbed'
<u>labung</u>	'to rain'
<u>kalabungan</u>	'rained on'
<u>uxut</u>	'to massage'
<u>kauxutan</u>	'massaged'

ka--an also combines with adjectives. The derived meaning is that the effect is to an excessive degree.

<u>ngison</u>	'cold'
<u>kangisonan</u>	'affected by being too cold'
<u>mahu</u>	'thirsty'
<u>kamahuan</u>	'drying of thirst'

A combination of ka--an with one of a small set of nouns meaning a part of the day forms adjectives signifying the inappropriateness of the time involved.

<u>subuh</u>	'dawn'
<u>kasubuhan</u>	'too early (e. g. for going to the field)'
<u>mawas</u>	'daytime'
<u>kamawasan</u>	'too late (e. g. for getting up)'

ka--an adjectives may be reduplicated with the doubling of ka- plus the stem only, or with the doubling of the entire adjective:

<u>tulung</u>	'to help'
<u>katulungan</u>	'in need of help'
<u>katulungkatulungan</u> ~ <u>katulungankatulungan</u>	'in desperate need of help'

(4) ka-. ka- occurs with the numeral quantifiers, except say 'one', to form ordinal adjectives:

<u>kaxua</u>	'second'
<u>katelu</u>	'third'

ka- + numeral also may function as a collective numeral quantifier (see 5.114).

(5) -an. This suffix combines with numeral quantifiers and nouns of measure to form adjectives meaning a state of being in multiples of the unit.

<u>xatus</u>	'hundred'
<u>xatusan</u>	'by hundreds'
<u>puluh</u>	'a ten'

<u>puunan</u>	'by tens'
<u>kilo</u>	'kilogram'
<u>kiloan</u>	'(measured) by kilograms'

(6) mi-. A few nouns from the kinship vocabulary combine with mi- forming an adjective denoting accompaniment.

<u>kajongan</u>	'family'
<u>mikajongan</u>	'with the family'
<u>anaq</u>	'child'
<u>mianaq</u>	'with the child(ren)'

6.322.3 COMPOUND ADJECTIVES

Only a few adjective compounds have been found. Each instance is the coordination of an adjective root with a second adjective root or derived adjective. In many cases, the second morpheme is used only in that compound. The compound meaning is an intensification of the meaning of the first morpheme.

<u>dedak</u>	'wet'
<u>dedaklahak</u>	'soaked through and through'
<u>suluh</u>	'red'
<u>binja</u>	'red (an archaic word)'
<u>suluhbinja</u>	'very bright red'

6.33 INTRANSITIVE VERBS

6.331 SINGLE-MORPHEME INTRANSITIVE VERBS

Several common intransitive verbs consist of single morphemes. Examples are:

<u>pedom</u>	'to sleep'
<u>cecok</u>	'to stand'
<u>cawa</u>	'to speak'
<u>mengan</u>	'to eat'
<u>languy</u>	'to swim'
<u>hixuq</u>	'to enter'
<u>lua^h</u>	'to go out'

6.332 DERIVED INTRANSITIVE VERBS

6.332.1 REDUPLICATION

Complete reduplication of an intransitive verb denotes a continuous or prolonged action or state:

<u>menganmengan</u>	'eat all the time'
<u>maxingmaxing</u>	'be continually sick'

6.332.2 AFFIXATION

Intransitive verbs occur with the following affixes:

(1) ma-. The prefix ma- is divided into ma₋₁ and ma₋₂. The formal basis of this classification is a difference between the two when the root morpheme has an initial /h/ (see 3.23).

ma₋₁ occurs with some intransitive roots to form intransitive verbs. As intransitives, these roots always occur with ma₋₁. The prefix is dropped in other derivations.

<u>mejong</u>	'to sit'
<u>hejongko</u> (hejong + ko)	'to seat someone'

<u>mesaq</u>	'to be ripe, cooked'
<u>esaqko</u> (<u>esaq</u> + <u>ko</u>)	'to ripen, cook'
<u>maxing</u>	'to be sick'
<u>axingan</u> (<u>axing</u> + <u>an</u>)	'sickness'

ma-₁ also occurs with some nouns to form intransitives.

<u>xiq</u>	'friend'
<u>maxiq</u>	'to have/be a friend'
<u>xasa</u>	'feeling'
<u>maxasa</u>	'to have a feeling'

ma-₂ always involves some sort of motion. This prefix occurs with a few nouns of location to form intransitives denoting movement in that direction.

<u>edoh</u>	'downstream'
<u>medoh</u>	'to go downstream'
<u>unggaq</u>	'above, upstream'
<u>munggaq</u>	'to go up/upstream'

ma-₂ with another small set of nouns denotes the expulsion of something from the body.

<u>utah</u>	'vomit'
<u>mutah</u>	'to vomit'
<u>ioh</u>	'urine'
<u>mioh</u>	'to urinate'
<u>ising</u>	'feces'
<u>mising</u>	'to defecate'

(2) N-. This very productive prefix combines with noun roots meaning tools or materials to denote the using of the tool or material.

<u>pacul</u>	'hoe'
<u>macul</u>	'to hoe'
<u>cambay</u>	'betel'
<u>nyambay</u>	'to chew betel'
<u>cet</u>	'paint'
<u>ngacet</u>	'to paint'

Intransitives are formed with N- from other noun roots, and also from compound nouns, to denote the making or doing of something.

<u>kusi</u>	'a jungle clearing'
<u>ngusi</u>	'to make a clearing in the jungle'
<u>cexita</u>	'story'
<u>nyexita</u>	'to tell a story'
<u>langkah</u>	'a step'
<u>ngalangkah</u>	'to take a step'
<u>tayuh</u>	'a celebration'
<u>nayuh</u>	'to celebrate'
<u>pituxani</u>	'seventh-day celebration'
<u>mituxani</u>	'to have the seventh-day celebration'

N- with a few nouns means the existence of a relationship.

<u>umpu</u>	'grandchild'
<u>ngumpu</u>	'to have grandchildren'
<u>anaq</u>	'child'
<u>nganaq</u>	'to have children'

<u>kajong</u>	'spouse'
<u>ngajong</u>	'to have a spouse'

With adjective roots, N- forms intransitives meaning to become the root meaning.

<u>balak</u>	'big'
<u>ngabalak</u>	'to become big'
<u>canggiq</u>	'worn out'
<u>nyanggiq</u>	'to become worn out'

N- also occurs with some intransitive roots to form intransitive verbs. As intransitives, these verbs always occur with N-. The prefix is dropped in other derivations.

<u>naxi</u>	'to dance'
<u>taxian</u> (<u>taxi</u> + <u>an</u>)	'a dance'
<u>mikix</u>	'to think'
<u>pikixko</u> (<u>pikix</u> + <u>ko</u>)	'to think about something'

(3) ba-. This productive prefix combines with intransitive and adjective roots forming intransitive verbs meaning to be in a relatively prolonged state of doing or being something. The difference between the N- and ba- derivations can be seen from the following examples:

<u>mikix</u>	'to think'
<u>bapikix</u>	'to be thinking'

Other examples are:

<u>pisah</u>	'separate'
<u>bapisah</u>	'to be separating'
<u>itung</u>	'to count'
<u>baitung</u>	'to be counting'
<u>geluq</u>	'fast'
<u>bageluq</u>	'to be going fast'

ba- also combines with many nouns, both single-morpheme and derived, to form intransitives meaning to have something, again in a relatively prolonged state.

<u>duit</u>	'money'
<u>baduit</u>	'to have money'
<u>guxu</u>	'teacher'
<u>baguxu</u>	'to have a teacher'
<u>xega</u>	'value, price'
<u>baxega</u>	'to be valuable, to cost'
<u>haban</u>	'sickness'
<u>bahaban</u>	'to be sick'
<u>gedopan</u>	'shade'
<u>bagedopan</u>	'to lie around in the shade'
<u>musuhan</u>	'enmity'
<u>bamusuhan</u>	'to be enemies'
<u>kaniqan</u>	'food'
<u>bakaniqan</u>	'to always have food around'

With other nouns the formation means to make or form something.

<u>duqa</u>	'prayer'
<u>baduqa</u>	'to pray'
<u>kuxban</u>	'sacrifice, offering'
<u>bakuxban</u>	'to make an offering'
<u>baxis</u>	'a line'
<u>babaxis</u>	'to line up'

WITH NOUNS OF TIME AND WITH NUMERALS, usually with full reduplication, the formation means to last the extent of time or to amount to the extent of the number.

<u>tahun</u>	'year'
<u>batahantahun</u>	'to last a number of years'
<u>xibu</u>	'thousand'
<u>baxibu</u>	'to number in the thousands'

Occasionally, a derived intransitive with ba- meaning to do something for a prolonged state of time also functions as a derived intransitive verb with no prefix. For example:

<u>skula</u>	'school'
<u>baskula</u>	'to be (enrolled) in school'
<u>skula</u>	'to go to school'

(4) Partial reduplication --an. This combination functions like a circumfix, combining with intransitive and adjective roots. The formation means to be doing something repeatedly, or for several people to be doing it.

<u>languy</u>	'to swim'
<u>lalanguyan</u>	'to be in the habit of swimming, (several) to be swimming'
<u>mucing</u>	'confused'
<u>mamucingan</u>	'to be in a confused state, (several) to be confused'

(5) sa-an. This circumfix combines with various kinds of roots to form reciprocal intransitive verbs.

<u>sium</u>	'to kiss'
<u>sasiuman</u>	'to kiss each other'
<u>anjaw</u>	'to visit'
<u>sanjawan</u>	'to visit each other, trade visits'
<u>segoq</u>	'to hide'
<u>sasegoqan</u>	'to play "hide and seek"'
<u>mahap</u>	'forgiveness'
<u>samahapan</u>	'to forgive each other'

(6) -an. This suffix combines with nouns, both single-morpheme and derived, to form intransitive verbs meaning to have or be doing something in relation to the stem.

<u>panyakiq</u>	'sickness'
<u>panyakiqan</u>	'to have a sickness'
<u>mubil</u>	'automobile'
<u>mubilan</u>	'to use an automobile'

With a reduplicated noun, the intransitive verb means to be playing with the thing.

<u>bal</u>	'ball'
<u>balbalan</u>	'to be playing ball'
<u>mubil</u>	'automobile'
<u>mubilmubilan</u>	'to play with toy cars'

(7) ka-. This prefix combines with some nouns to form intransitives meaning to look for or to gather the thing.

<u>pisang</u>	'banana'
<u>kapisang</u>	'to gather banana leaves'

kajexuan

'to look for firewood'

6.332.3 COMPOUND INTRANSITIVES

A noun may be incorporated into a transitive verb stem, forming an intransitive compound.

<u>ngaduqko (aduq + ko) manuq</u>	'to cause chickens to fight'
/cause-to-fight chicken/	
<u>ngaduqmanuq</u>	'to be chicken-fighting'
<u>nyakaq batang</u>	
/climb tree/	'to climb a tree'
<u>cakaqbatang</u>	'to be tree-climbing'
<u>nyawa (bahasa) Jawa</u>	
/speak (language) NAME/	'to speak Javanese'
<u>cawaJawa</u>	'to be Javanese-speaking'

6.34 TRANSITIVE VERBS

Transitive verbs consist of roots and derived stems with the inflectional prefixes N-, di-, and ti- (see 5.211.1). For the morphophonemics of N-, see 3.21. For the small class of semi-transitive verbs, which are not inflected, see 5.211.13.

6.341 TRANSITIVE VERB ROOTS

Some examples of common transitive roots are:

<u>liaq</u>	'to see'
<u>halaw</u>	'to hunt (game)'
<u>saniq</u>	'to make'
<u>tanom</u>	'to plant'
<u>keni</u>	'to give'
<u>pilih</u>	'to choose'
<u>isi</u>	'to fill'

6.342 DERIVED TRANSITIVE STEMS

6.342.1 REDUPLICATION

Complete reduplication of a transitive root adds the meaning of continuous or prolonged action.

<u>liaq</u>	'to see'
<u>liaqliaq</u>	'to stare at'
<u>tunggu</u>	'to wait for'
<u>tunggutunggu</u>	'to wait a prolonged time for'

Usually the reduplication is of the root only, but if N- replaces a voiceless consonant of the root, the inflected word may optionally be reduplicated. Both the following inflected forms are possible: nunggutunggu, nunggununggu 'to wait a prolonged time for'

6.342.2 AFFIXATION

Only two suffixes are used to form transitive verb stems, but each one is used in several different ways.

(1) -ko. The suffix -ko combines with many intransitive verbs to form transitive verb stems. If the intransitive verb is itself a derived form, its underived base is used in the

transitive stem. Many of these derived transitives have a causative meaning.

<u>cecok</u>	'to stand'
<u>cecokko</u>	'to stand something up'
<u>nyexita</u>	'to tell a story'
<u>cexitako</u>	'to relate something'
<u>nyadang</u>	'to destroyed'
<u>cadangko</u>	'to destroy something'
<u>ngaduq</u>	'to fight'
<u>aduqko</u>	'to cause to fight'
<u>baskula</u>	'to be (enrolled) in school'
<u>skulako</u>	'to enroll in school'

This formation can also signify a benefactive relationship.

<u>ngaji</u>	'to chant the Qur'an'
<u>ajiko</u>	'to chant on behalf of someone (e. g. a dead relative)'

-ko also combines with transitive verb roots, giving transitive stems with causative or benefactive meanings. The derived verb may have one or two NP complements. If there are two, either NP may become the subject of the passive form.

<u>inum</u>	'to drink something'
<u>inumko</u>	'to cause someone to drink something'
<u>celuq</u>	'to put in (a place)'
<u>celuqko</u>	'to put something in the place'
<u>aduk</u>	'to stir something'
<u>adukko</u>	'to stir something in (e. g. sugar in coffee)'

Sometimes the transitive root is used interchangeably with the derived stem with -ko. keni, keniko 'to give someone something'.

One instance has been found of a compound preposition (see 6.37) combining with -ko to form a transitive stem:

<u>debah</u>	'under, below'
<u>debahko</u>	'to bring something down'

(2) -i. This suffix combines with nouns that signify a location to form transitive stems with locative meanings.

<u>kantung</u>	'pocket'
<u>kantungi</u>	'to pocket something'
<u>sebexang</u>	'the other side (of the stream)'
<u>sebexangi</u>	'to take something across'

With other nouns, the -i suffix makes a transitive stem with the location as the object.

<u>sabun</u>	'soap'
<u>sabuni</u>	'to apply soap (to the body)'
<u>nasihat</u>	'advice'
<u>nasihati</u>	'to advise (someone)'

There is also a locative sense when -i combines with adjectives and intransitives.

<u>maxah</u>	'angry'
<u>maxahi</u>	'to be angry at someone'

<u>xatong</u>	'come'
<u>xatongi</u>	'to approach someone/something'.

-i also combines with transitive roots. The derived stem means to do something repeatedly or severally.

<u>inum</u>	'to drink something'
<u>inumi</u>	'to keep on drinking something, to drink several things'

Also with the same meaning, -i may form a derived transitive stem from a transitive stem suffixed with -ko. The -ko suffix is dropped when the -i is added.

<u>inumko</u>	'to cause someone to drink something'
<u>inumi</u>	'to cause someone to keep on drinking something, to cause someone to drink several things'.

Related to the above is a further extension of the meaning. The derived stem may mean not only to do something repeatedly, but to do it completely.

<u>cabuq</u>	'to extract something'
<u>cabuqi</u>	'to extract all (e. g. one's teeth)'
<u>jual</u>	'to sell something'
<u>juali</u>	'to sell out completely'

6.342.3 COMPOUND TRANSITIVE STEMS

Transitive stems can incorporate an adjective or a noun base. Only a few instances have been found.

<u>jual muxah</u> /sell cheap/	'to sell cheaply'
<u>jualmuxahko</u>	'to discount something'
<u>keni kapandayan</u> /give knowledge/	'to impart information'
<u>kenipandayko</u>	'to let someone know something'
<u>hukuman mati</u> /punishment dead/	'death punishment'
<u>hukummati</u>	'to give the death penalty to someone'

6.35 ADJUNCTS

The most important adjuncts are listed in 4.111.21. Several of these are adjectives or nouns with the suffix -ni.

<u>biasa</u>	'usual'
<u>biasani</u>	'usually'
<u>ahix</u>	'end'
<u>ahixni</u>	'finally'
<u>xupa</u>	'appearance'
<u>xupani</u>	'it seems that...'

Other affixes are used in forming adjuncts of time. The circumfix sa--an with a noun expressing a unit of time forms an adjunct signifying the whole extent of the time.

<u>bingi</u>	'night'
<u>sabingian</u>	'the whole night long'
<u>xani</u>	'day'

The circumfix sa--na in combination with a noun expressing a unit of time forms an adjunct signifying the past occurrence of the unit of time. Sometimes the affix is shortened to -na, with no change of meaning.

<u>bingi</u>	'night'
<u>sabingina</u> , <u>bingina</u>	'last night'
<u>keji</u>	'a period of time'
<u>sakejina</u> , <u>kejina</u>	'in times past'

6.36 CONJUNCTIONS

The important single-morpheme conjunctions are listed in 4.112.5. Derived conjunctions of time are formed with the sa--ni circumfix in combination with words of various other classes.

<u>xadu</u>	'already'
<u>saxaduni</u>	'after'
<u>mangkung</u>	'not yet'
<u>samangkungni</u>	'before'
<u>waktu</u>	'time'
<u>sawaktuni</u>	'when, while'
<u>togoq</u> , <u>sampay</u>	'arrive'
<u>satogoqni</u> , <u>asampayni</u>	'on arrival'

If a sentence structure follows one of the derived conjunctions in the same intonation contour, the sa--ni affix may be reduced to sa- or it may be lost completely. For example: saxaduni/saxadu/xadu tian xatong. . . /after they come/. . . .

Prepositions may be single-morpheme or compound. The single-morpheme prepositions which have been found are:

<u>di</u>	'at'
<u>mit</u>	'towards'
<u>anjaq</u> ~ <u>jaq</u>	'from'
<u>jama</u>	'with, for'
<u>ulih(ni)</u> , <u>andah(ni)</u>	'by, because of'
<u>pakay(ni)</u>	'for'
<u>gegoh</u>	'like'

There is one compound of two prepositions, mitdi 'to'. The compound implies movement to a place in contrast to mit which implies movement towards a place.

The three locative prepositions (di, mit, jaq) may be combined with a small set of locational nouns to form compound prepositions. The nouns which occur in these prepositions are:

<u>bah</u>	'below'
<u>atas</u>	'above'
<u>juyu</u>	'behind'
<u>hadapan</u>	'front'
<u>lom</u>	'room, inside'
<u>luah</u>	'outside'
<u>unggaq</u>	'upstream'
<u>edoh</u>	'downstream'
<u>baliq</u>	'reverse side'
<u>sebexang</u>	'other side (of stream)'

For the morphophonemics of di 'at' in these combinations, see 3.25.

APPENDIX I

LAMPUNG TEXTS

The following texts include a Lampung folk-tale and some narratives of life in a small Lampung village. They were recorded by a native speaker of Lampung, Mr. M. Zaharuddin Utama S. H., in Tanjungkarang and Jakarta, Indonesia, between 1969 and 1971. Text A, Lemaong jama Napuh, and text H, Xani Lebaxan, were composed as the speaker re-

corded them. The other texts were written by the speaker before they were recorded.

The texts and their translations are in parallel columns. Each sentence is numbered for reference. Each Lampung word in the texts is represented in the glossary, Appendix II.

TEXT A

Lemaong jama napuh

(1) Ganta nyaq haga nyexitako lemaong jama napuh. (2) Sebenoxni, lemaong jama napuh hinji bamusuhan. (3) Kadangkadangkad lemaong nganiq napuh, ki lemaong hinji kabetohan.

(4) Kixakixa tengah xani, xena lemaong tungga jama napuh. (5) Napuh haga tegax, kidang xadu-kaliaqan andahni lemaong, maq-dacoq lagi ia jaoh jaq lemaong. (6) Jadi napuh hinji haga ngabudiqko lemaong gaoh. (7) Dihakali ulih-

TEXT A

The Tiger and the Mouse-deer

(1) Now I would like to relate the story of the tiger and the mouse-deer. (2) Actually, tigers and mouse-deers are enemies. (3) Sometimes, tigers eat mouse-deers, if the tiger is very hungry.

(4) Thus it happened, about midday, that a tiger met up with a mouse-deer. (5) The mouse-deer wanted to run away, but since he had been seen by the tiger, he could no longer

ni, ulih kancil-jino, nyin lemaong hinji maq-nganiq-ia. (8) Ulih ki-maq-dihakali, tantu gaoh lemaong hinji haga nekopia, xiq dikaniq benoni.

(9) Jadi dicawako andahni napuh hinji jama lemaong, ha-ni: "Nyaq di somox balak kabelah-hina ngaliaq wat-xiq-mu delom-ni," hani, ha-ni napuh hinji cawa jama lemaong-hina-jino.

(10) "Xiq-ku sapa?" ha-ni lemaong.

(11) "Wat xiq-mu," ha-ni, "lemaong munih; ia-gegoh-nian jama niku," ha-ni. (12) Ki-niku dapoq nulung-ni, tulung pay!" ha-ni. (13) "Ia-jino katulungkatulungan," ha-ni.

(14) Ya, xetini, lemaong-sa diajak mit somox-sa. (15) Ha-ni napuh hinji-jino, "Liaq-pay," ha-ni, "wat-delom dudi," ha-ni, "delom somox hudi."

(16) Baxong diliaq ulihni lemaong hinji, kaliaqan cutiq, ulih ia mekung haq lamon ga ngaliaq-ni delom somox hudi. (17) Jadi diliaq luot delom somox-hina-jino, kaliaqan-ni gegoh nihan jama ia. (18) Ya, texus ulih kaliaqan-ni gegoh jama ia, penyana-ni, xiq-ni becong, kidang sabenoxni halinunni tenggalan, halinunni ulih jaq atas kena sinax mataxani. (19) Haq kaliaqan-ni gegoh ia delom-ni.

(20) Ya, babanian lemaong hinji-jino-sa, texus haq texelus. (21) Penyana-ni ia haq dacoq nulung lemaong si-delom somox-hina-jino. (22) Ia texebus, way-ni xelom nihan; ia maq-dacoq manggal lagi. (23) Ia ketulungketulungan jama napuh. (24) "Napuh, tulung pay, tulung pay!" ha-ni, "Delom hinji maq-ngidoq xiq-ku," ha-ni xena.

(25) Kidang, ia-xadu-kuxuq delom somox-hina. (26) Napuh datas, mincaqmincaq-ia saking kasenangan-ni ia, ulih ia decoq ngabudiqko lemaong-hina sahingga lemaong kuxuq lom somox. (27) Maq-benibenini, haq mati lemaong-sa. (28) Ya, napuh kahanjaqan, texus ia lolos, xetini, jaq lemaong-hina-jino, maq-laju dikaniq ulihni lemaong.

TEXT B
Abdul xiq Ahmat

(1) Abdul adiq-ni Ahmat. (2) Tian jajama mit skula. (3) Pagipagi nihan tian xadu-minjaq jaq pedom. (4) Texus tian mit duay jajama. (5) Saxaduni tian mandi, tian texus mulang, xiq nyiapko bukubuku ulih tian haga mit skula. (6) Skula-ni maq-jaoh ga anjaq lamban-ni tian. (7) Tian belajax xajin nihan, ulih xabay maq-cakaqkelas. (8) Xadu-mulang jaq skula, biasani tian ngabantu maq-ni atawa bapaq-ni. (9) Xadu-hina, ampay tian lapah midox. (10) Tian campox jama sanaqsanaq baxih xiq midox jajama.

(11) Paxmainan-ni tian macommacom. (12) Wat-si-main layanglayang, main kemiling, main peci, wat-munih ngawit babah. (13) Wat-munih si-ngangon kibaw, kambing, sapa, xiq lainlain. (14) Ahmat xiq Abdul xadu-biasa mulang debidebi nihan, ulih kabelasax midox jama xiqxiq-ni. (15) Kidang ki-manggexip, tian geluqgeluq mulang xiq ngecakhko

get far away from the beast. (6) So the mouse-deer wanted just to trick the tiger. (7) He wanted to trick the tiger so that the tiger wouldn't eat him. (8) Because if not tricked, the tiger would surely pounce on him, then he would be eaten.

(9) So, the mouse-deer spoke to the tiger, saying: "I was at the big well over there and saw a friend of yours inside it," said the mouse-deer to the tiger.

(10) "Who?" said the tiger.

(11) "It is your friend," he said, "another tiger. He is precisely the same as you," he said. (12) "If you can help him, please do it," he said. (13) "He was desperately calling for help," he said.

(14) So with this, the tiger was brought along to the well. (15) The mouse-deer spoke, "Just look!" he said, "He's in there," he said, "in the well there."

(16) When the tiger looked, not much was seen since he hadn't seen fully inside the well. (17) So, he looked again into the well; what he saw was exactly the same as he. (18) So, because what he saw was the same as he, right away he thought it was really his friend, but actually it was his own reflection. It was his reflection since from above, he was reflected by the rays of the sun. (19) What he saw in the well really was like him.

(20) So, the tiger became bold and dived right in. (21) He thought he really could help the tiger who was inside the well. (22) He dived, but the water was very deep and he wasn't able to climb out again. (23) He cried for help to the mouse-deer. (24) "Mouse-deer! Help! Help!" he said, "There isn't any friend of mine in here," he said.

(25) But he had already gone into the well. (26) The mouse-deer above jumped for joy because of his happiness, since he had been able to trick the tiger to the extent that the tiger had gone into the well. (27) Not long after, the tiger surely would be dead. (28) So, the proud mouse-deer then escaped from the tiger, from being eaten by the tiger.

TEXT B
Abdul and Ahmat

(1) Abdul is Ahmat's younger brother. (2) They go to school together. (3) Very early in the morning, they've waken from sleep. (4) Then they go to the stream together. (5) After they bathe, they return home and get their books ready because they'll go to the school. (6) The school isn't very far from their house. (7) They study very diligently, because they are afraid they might not pass. (8) After returning from school, usually they help their mother or their father. (9) After that, they go play (lit. go walk around). (10) They mix with other children and play together.

(11) Their games are of various kinds. (12) Some fly kites, play marbles, play (another kind of) marbles; some fish in the rice-paddies. (13) Still others herd carabaos, goats, cows, and other (animals). (14) Ahmat and Abdul usually return home late in the day, since they enjoy playing with their friends. (15) But when the sun sets, they hurry

badan-ni tian ulih debingi tian haga nutuk skula igama, atau ngaji. (16) Xadu jaq hina, ampay tian mulang xiq biasani tian texus siapsiap haga pedom.

(17) Bapaq-ni Ahmat maxah nihan jama anaq-ni ki anaqanaq-ni maq-nutuk pelajaxan-ni. (18) Si Abdul biasani mulang debingi nihan. (19) Ulih hina-lah, Abdul kedoq becong maxing. (20) Maxing-ni biasani maxing panas atau sakiq hulu. (21) Ki-Abdul xadu-maxing, holontuha-ni xadu-xibut gaoh nyepoq ubat-ni. (22) Ki-bapaq-ni maq-dacoq ngubati tenggalan, geluggelug ia ngayun uxaw dukun. (23) Kadangkadang lamban-ni dukun-hina jaoh nihan. (24) Dukun-hina, wat-si-bebay, wat-munih si-xagah. (25) Dukun-hina ngubati holonholon si-maxing jama macommacom jamujamuan atawa bakaqbakaq kayu. (26) Wat-si-dikayun inumko, saxaduni jaq diduqai. (27) Wat-munih si-dikayun tapalko, gegoh ki-sakiq hulu, ubat-ni ditapalko di hulu. (28) Kadangkadang munih, dukun ngayun pajaqko bakaqbakaq xiq bulungbulung. (29) Way-ni dikayun xusapko di badan-ni. (30) Wat-munih, ubat-ni dicampox way ngison; xadu-hina, dilangixko jama jaxma si-maxing. (31) Waktu ia ngalangix ubat-ni, diduqai pay.

(32) Dukun biasani ditebus jama kain handaq, bias, atau kadangkadang munih, dikenit duit alakadaxni. (33) Di-gegohko jama kuasa-ni jaxma si-maxing. (34) Ki-jaxma si-miskin becong, kadangkadang munih tebusan-ni maq-diakuq dukun. (35) Dukun salamoni maq-ngahaxopko tebusan, kidang tian nulung sapasapa si-katulungan. (36) Jadi kexja-ni dukun salamoni lain pencaxian-ni.

TEXT C

Sakiq bangiq-ni ngangon kibaw

(1) Sanaqsanaq tanggung di pekon, ki-maq-ngidoq kexjaan baxih, tian demon nihan xaxamiqan ngusung kibaw-ni tian mitdi sabahsabab usang atau mit belukaxbelukax si-lamon jukaq-ni. (2) Si-nutuk ngangon lain sanaqsanaq si-ngidoq kibaw gaoh. (3) Kedoqni sanaqsanaq baxih si-maq-ngidoq kibaw nutuk munih, xaxamiqan, mamidoxan jajama xiqxiq-ni tian. (4) Tian jajamaan jaq pekon ngusung sangu: mi xiq babuaq, way xiq lainlain-ni. (5) Kedoq munih, tian ngusung kawil xiq umpan-ni ki-tian panday sungi si-haga dituju tian lamon iwa-ni.

(6) Ki-tian xadu-sampay mit sungi si-dituju, tian babagi kexjaan. (7) Wat-si-nunggu kibaw, kantubang kibaw-ni tian tegax lijung, xiq ngabetiqko tali-ni kantu putuq. (8) Wat-munih si-sangaja dikayunko nyepoq sua mengan, gegoh lalaplalap. (9) Ki-tian ngabaoq kawil, wat-munih si-dikayunko ngawil. (10) Tian mapakat jajama jam pixa tian musti kumpul luot xiq tian tahabu texus mengan jajamaan. (11) Kedoqni sampay manom xani maq-dixasa tian, saking kabelasaxan-ni tian jajamaan ngangonnganon, kidang saking sedih-ni ki-tian kalabungan di xanglaya atau ki-tian nyebexang way banjix.

(12) Ki-xani labung, tantu gaoh tian dedaklahak, basoh unyin kaway-ni tian. (13) Xiq kedoqni wat-si-laju maxing ulih nyusul labung hinji. (14) Ki-way banjix, kadangkadang tian takainoq di kabelah way, ki-banjix-ni ditunggutunggu tian maq-langolangoq. (15) Tian jajamaan nyaniq apuy balak

home and wash themselves, because at night they are going to chant (the Qur'an). (16) From there, they return home, and usually they get ready to sleep right away.

(17) Ahmat's father is very angry with his children if they don't keep up with their lessons. (18) Abdul usually comes home very late. (19) Because of that, he very often becomes sick. (20) His sickness is usually a fever or headache. (21) When Abdul is sick, his parents are very busy getting his medicine. (22) If his father can't treat him himself, he quickly asks that the healer be called. (23) Sometimes the healer's house is quite far away. (24) As for the healers, some are women and some are men. (25) The healer treats the sick people with various kinds of herbs or treeroots. (26) Some (medicines) are asked to be drunk, after they are prayed over. (27) Others are asked to be applied (to the body); for example, if it is a headache, the medicine is applied to the head. (28) Sometimes, the healer asks that the roots and leaves be boiled. (29) The liquid is asked to be rubbed on the body. (30) Also, the medicine may be mixed with cold water; after that, it is sprinkled on the sick person. (31) When he sprinkles the medicine, it is prayed over.

(32) The healer usually is paid with white cloth, rice, or sometimes, he is given an appropriate sum of money. (33) (The payment) is figured according to the wealth (lit. power) of the sick person. (34) If the person is very poor, sometimes the healer might not receive payment. (35) Most healers don't expect payment, but they help whoever is in need of help. (36) So, his work as a healer often is not his source of livelihood.

TEXT C

The pain and pleasure of herding carabao

(1) Young children in the village, if they don't have other work, they like very much to have a big time together taking their carabaos to the fallow rice-paddies or to the outlying fields that have a lot of grass. (2) Those going along are not only the children who have carabaos. (3) Often other children who don't have carabaos go along too, all together, going out with their friends. (4) They leave the village together, taking a lunch: rice and cakes, water and other things. (5) Often they take fishing poles and bait if they know that the place they are going to has a lot of fish.

(6) When they arrive at the place they have gone to, they divide the work. (7) Some watch the carabaos, lest the animals escape and run away; they fix their ropes if broken. (8) Others are specifically sent to gather food, like greens. (9) If they brought poles, others are sent to fish. (10) They agree on the time they will come together again to rest and then to eat together. (11) They often don't realize the time until evening, because of their pleasure in doing the herding together; but it is difficult if they are rained on on the way, or if they have to cross a flooded stream.

(12) If it rains, they of course get soaked through; their clothes are all wet. (13) And often, some are then sick because of being in (lit. following) the rain. (14) If the stream is flooded, sometimes they are forced to spend the night on the other side of the stream, if they wait and the flood doesn't

pakayni tian badiang, sapasapa si-kangisonan. (16) Pakay pedom-ni tian, kedoqni hananni jukuqjukuq atau kayukayu gaoh. (17) Kasihanni jama sanaq si-maq-tahan badan-ni kangisonan xiq si-maq-tahan jama agas xiq nyenyik si-ngexoh badan-ni tian. (18) Kidang ki-sanaqsanaq si-xadu-biasa, unyinni hinji maq-dixasako tian, malahan tian tambah senang. (19) Tian taxu di kabelah way hinji sambil nunggu way banjix langoq. (20) Ki-sakixani way-ni xadu-suxut, xadu-dacoq disebehangi. (21) Kepaq tengah bingi kelom, disebehangi tian gaoh, asal kibaw-ni tian maq-tahanyuq andah haxus-ni way. (22) Tian nyebexang jajamaan. (23) Biasani tian cakaq tundun-ni kibau, texus mulang mit lamban-ni tian tenggalantenggalanan.

TEXT D Ngawil

(1) Salagi sikam pre skula bulan puasa sakana, nyaq, gawiku unggal xani ngawil mitdi sabahsabab-ni holon, xiq mitdi boloxboloxan-ni holon. (2) Waktu nyaq haga ngawil, salagi di xanglaya, nyaq sambil lapah sambil nyepoq gelong pakay umpan-ni, ulih di engan-ni ngawil-hina, bin^o maq-ngidoq umpan-ni. (3) Jadi jaq lagi di xanglaya, siapsiap ngakuq umpan lamonlamon. (4) Sasampayni nyaq di engan ngawil, texus mulai. (5) Kidang sampay kesol nihan nyaq nunggu kawilku-hina, maq-ngenangena, haloq ulih nasipku xani hina lagi sial nihan. (6) Sampay debi manom nyaq pagun di sabah nunggu kawil-ku nyin dikaniq andahni iwa-hina, kidang xadu-kesol munih, nyaq nunggu kawil-hina maq-ngidoq kepaq say si-nganiq-ni. (7) Texus anjaq hina, nyaq keliling mitdi boloxboloxan di engan ngawil-hina, pagun munih maq-mansa. (8) Kuliaq mataxani xadu haga mixing, sahinggani xani hina sial nihan. (9) Sampay nyaq mulang maq-ngidoq si-kuusung kepaq say iwa-sa ulih maq-mansa. (10) Texus nyaq togoq di way balak. (11) Nyaq texus mandi di way-hina. (12) Saxaduni nyaq mandi, ampay nyaq texus mulang. (13) Satogoqni nyaq di lamban, sahinggani badan-ku unyin-ni lemah, texus gaoh nyaq pedom. (14) Ampay wat-kixakixa pedom sa-jam naloq haq texus diguyang andahni tian haga mengan. (15) Saxaduni jaq mengan nyaq pedom luot sampay pagi. (16) Sahinggani nyaq pedom-hina bangiq nihan, maq minjaq ki-maq-pukul pitu pagi.

(17) Saxaduni nyaq mandi, ampay nyaq pagi hina ngajak xiq-ku lapah ngawil luot. (18) Nyaq nyuba kantulang nambina mangkung ngidoq xejeki, xiq xani hinji nasip-ku helaw. (19) Untungni gaoh, xiq-ku-hina sangun wat-niat-ni haga lapah ngawil, kidang maq-ngahalu xiq si-haga diajak-ni. (20) "Kabenoxan xetini haq niku ngajak!" hani-xiq-ku-hina.

(21) Laju sikam lapah ngawil jajama mitdi sabahsabab-ni holon ngabatoq umpan lamonlamon. (22) Satogoqni sikam di engan-ni ngawil-hina, texus sikam ngawil jajama. (23) Ampay kixakixa satengah jam di engan ngawil-hina, sikam xua xadu-mansa, wat-kixa-kixa paq lima-ni. (24) Saxadu beni sikam di sabahsabab-hina, ampay sikam laju mitdi boloxan, ulih di boloxboloxan-hina kabax-ni, hani-holon, lamon munih iwa-ni. (25) Kabenoxan nihan, di boloxan-hina lamon iwa; sikam xua mansa lamon jaq boloxan-hina. (26) Xadu-kixakixa pukul nom, ampay sikam mulang jajama nyincing iwa ulih sikam ngawil-hina. (27) Salagi sikam mandi di way boloxan, sikam xua xadu-haga geluggeluq gaoh mulang. (28) Saxaduni mandi,

recede. (15) Together they make a large fire to warm themselves, that is whoever is too cold. (16) For their sleeping, often it is only on grass and pieces of wood. (17) It is too bad for the boys who can't stand it if they are too cold and if they can't stand the mosquitos (two kinds) that bite them. (18) But for the children who are already accustomed, all of this doesn't bother them; on the contrary, they are happier. (19) They stay on the other side of the stream and wait for the flood to recede. (20) Whenever the water has receded, it can be crossed. (21) Even in the middle of a dark night, they go ahead and cross, provided that their carabaos won't be swept away by the current of the stream. (22) They cross together. (23) Usually they climb on the backs of the carabao, then return to their respective homes.

TEXT D Fishing

(1) While we were free from school during the fasting month in times past, as for me, my business everyday was fishing at people's rice-paddies or at their irrigation ditches. (2) When I was going to fish, while on the way, I would be looking for worms to use for bait, because at the fishing place there was no bait. (3) So, while still on the way, I was ready, taking a lot of bait. (4) On arriving at the fishing place, I began right away. (5) But I watched the line until I was very tired and didn't catch anything; perhaps because my fate for that day was bad. (6) Until evening I was still at the rice-paddies watching my line so that it might be eaten by the fish, but becoming more tired from watching the line, (since) there wasn't even one (fish) which ate it. (7) From there, I went around to the irrigation ditches at the fishing place, but still didn't get anything. (8) I saw the sun about to go down, with the result that that day was very bad luck. (9) When I went home, there wasn't even one fish to carry because I hadn't caught any. (10) I stopped at the river. (11) Then I bathed in the water. (12) After I bathed, I then went home. (13) When I arrived at the house, because my body was very weak, I went to sleep right away. (14) About an hour later, perhaps, I was awakened (lit. shaken) in order to eat. (15) After eating I slept again until morning. (16) At last my sleep was very pleasant; I didn't get up until seven in the morning.

(17) After I bathed, that morning I invited my friend to go fishing again. (18) I would try to see if yesterday I didn't yet have my luck and today my luck would be good. (19) Fortunately, my friend already had the intention of going fishing, but hadn't found a friend to invite along. (20) "It is a coincidence that you invited me!" said my friend.

(21) Then we went fishing together to people's rice-paddies, taking a lot of bait. (22) When we arrived at the fishing place, we fished together. (23) After only about a half-hour at the fishing place, we already had a catch, about four or five. (24) After we had been at the rice-paddies a while, then we went to the irrigation ditch because the word was that at the irrigation ditches, according to people, there was a lot of fish. (25) It was very true; there was a lot of fish in the irrigation ditch; we two caught a lot in the ditch. (26) About six o'clock, we went home carrying the fish we had caught. (27) While we were bathing in the irrigation ditch, the two of us decided to go home quickly. (28) Right after

texus sikam mulang. (29) Sasampayni di lamban, iwa-hina disambuq andahni adiqadiq-ku di lamban.

TEXT E
Midox mit Sukaxami

(1) Lagi xani Ahat si-xadu-liwat sakana, nyaq jama xiq-ku midox mit Sukaxami. (2) Kidang sawaktu sikam lagi di xanglaya, sikam xiq-ku ngaliaq sanaq nyakaq kelapa. (3) Texus sikam xiq-ku singgah mitdi engan-ni sanaq si-nyakaq kelapa-hina. (4) Texus xiq-ku ngilu dugan jama sanaq-hina ulih sikam kamahuan. (5) Samula wat-ni sikam ngilu dugan-hina, ulih maxetoq way-ni sanantuni, lain haq haga dugan-ni. (6) Kidang sawaktu xiq-ku ngilu, dugan-hina kabenoxan dikeni andahni sanaq-hina. (7) Texus digegaq andahni xiq-ku. (8) Texus sikam unyin-ni nginum cutiq, sakadax ngalebonko mahu gaoh, kepaq maq-betong ya. (9) Saxadu jaq hina, sikam pexmisi jama sanaq hina, si nyakaq dugan-hina. (10) Ampay sikam xiq-ku laju mit engan si-haga katuju sikam.

(11) Samangkungni sikam sampay di pekon Sakaxami-hina, sikam salagi di xangxang xadu-haga xediq pekon Sukaxami-hina sikam ngaliaq kebun kupi-ni holon xiq kebun jagung. (12) Laju sikam singgah pay munih saxeboq ulih haga ngaliaq xepa caxa namom-ni jagung h'nji. (13) Sikam hixan ulih batang-ni gemuqgemuq nihan. (14) Sikam xiq-ku, laju xadu beni sikam disan, ampay sikam texus mit pekon Sukaxami-hina. (15) Sasampayni sikam di pekon-hina, sikam tungga xiq sikam, laju sikam singgah mitdi lamban-ni ulih diajak-ni haga nginum. (16) Sasampayni di lamban-ni xiq-ku, diluahi way handop andahni xiq-ku-hina. (17) Texus xadu-beni cutiq jaq hina xiq xadu-jaq nginumnginum, ampay sikam ngaliaq kakebunan-ni tian si-wat di pekon hina. (18) Sahinggani kebunkebon-ni holon disan-hina xadu-dapoq diucaqko helaw, ki dibandingko jama kebun-ni holon si-xediqxediq pekon disan. (19) Satexusni, xadu-puas pay sikam ngaliaq kebunkebon-ni holon disan-hina, ampay sikam texus nangguh jama xiq sikam si-di Sukaxami-hina, ulih sikam haga mulang xiq xani xadu-debi. (20) Salagi sikam di way balak, sikam mandi jajama jama xiq-ku. (21) Texus xadu-jaq mandi, ampay sikam mulang mitdi lamban tenggalantenggalan.

TEXT F
Belanja mit pasax

(1) Di pekon sikam, pasax-ni jachjaoh nihan, wat-kixakixa lima kilo. (2) Si-dagang di pasax hinji, salamoni jaxma Jawa xiq Padang. (3) Si-Lampung-ni dapoq dixikin, ulih jaxma Lampung hinji kedoqni kalioman ki dagang di pasax. (4) Pasax-ni lagi lur'iq, xiq loslos-ni mangkung texatox. (5) Xia munih waxungwaxung xiq tokotoko-ni; mangkung ngidoq si-helaw. (6) Di pasax hinji wat-waktuwaktu-ni munih si-xamiq, biasani xua ataw telu xani delom sanga jemahat. (7) Waktu hinji-lah, unyin-ni padagangpadagang kumpul. (8) Tukangtukang gegulayan jaq gununggunung, jaq humahuma, tuxun unyin mit pasax. (9) Wat-si-haga ngabeli kakuxangankakuxangan-ni tian; wat-si-ngajual. (10) Malahan lamon munih padagangpadagang si-jaq kotaq sangaja xatong ngusung baxangbaxang si-bakal-ni laku di pasax hinji. (11) Ki-pasax-ni xadu-bubax, tian muloh luot mit kotaq sungi dagang-ni tian si-tetop. (12) Pasaxan xanixani si-xadu-tantu

bathing, we went home. (29) When I arrived home, the fish were welcomed by my younger siblings at home.

TEXT E
A trip to Sukaxami

(1) On the past Sunday, my friend and I made a trip to Sukaxami. (2) But while we were on the way, we (lit. we my friend) saw a boy climbing a coconut tree. (3) We stopped at the place where the boy was climbing the tree. (4) Then my friend asked for a young coconut from the boy because we were thirsty. (5) The reason we asked for the young coconut was actually for the liquid, not because we wanted the fruit. (6) But when my friend asked, the boy did give the coconut. (7) My friend then opened it. (8) Then we each drank a little, just to quench our thirst, though not enough to fill us up. (9) After that, we said good-bye to the boy, the one climbing the tree. (10) Then we went on our way to the place to which we were going.

(11) Before we arrived at the village of Sukaxami, while we were on the paths near Sukaxami, we saw the people's coffee gardens and corn fields. (12) We stopped off a moment to see how the corn was growing. (13) We were surprised that the stalks were so large. (14) We were there a while, then we went to the village of Sukaxami. (15) When we came into the village, we met our friend, then we stopped by his house since we were invited to have a drink. (16) When we went into his house, tea (lit. warm water) was served by my friend. (17) A little while later, after drinking, we looked at the gardens which were in the village. (18) We concluded that people's gardens there could be considered good when compared with people's fields nearby the village. (19) Finally, when we were satisfied seeing the gardens there, we took leave of our friend in Sukaxami, since we had to go home and it was already evening. (20) While we were at the river, we bathed, I along with my friend. (21) After bathing, we went to our respective homes.

TEXT F
Shopping at the market

(1) At our village, the market is far away, about five kilometers. (2) The ones who sell at this market are mostly Javanese and Padang people. (3) The ones who are Lampung can be counted, since Lampung people often feel ashamed to sell at the market. (4) The market is still small, and the stands are not very well ordered. (5) The shops and stores are like that too; there aren't yet any nice ones. (6) At this market, there are certain busy days, usually two or three days in a week. (7) At these times, all the traders gather. (8) Vegetable sellers from the mountains, from the jungle clearings, all of them come down to the market. (9) Some will buy the things that they are lacking; others will sell. (10) Moreover, there are many traders from the city who come bringing goods to be sold at this market. (11) When the market is over (lit. dispersed), they return again to the city where their usual business is. (12) The market on

hinji biasani pagi xani anjaq subuh sampay lohox xani.

(13) Biasani ki-di pekon sikam hinji, si-mit pasax lain bebaybebay, kidang xagah-ni. (14) Unyin kakuxangkakuxangan si-pexlu dibeli, ditanyako jama kajong-ni. (15) Anjaq pakakaspakakas sampay gagulayan ataw kaniqkaniqan si-baxih, xagah-ni tian si-ngawatko. (16) Bebay-ni tian biasani hanani ngesaqko gaoh. (17) Unyinni kaniqan nuxutko kahagaan-ni si-xagah.

TEXT G
Kexjaan di pekon

(1) Holonholon tani di pekon kexja nyabah xiq ngebun kupi. (2) Delom satahun tian maq-prepre; ki-maq-mit kupi, tian mit sabah. (3) Ki-maq-musim panyabahan, tian kadangkadang munih ngajak anaq-ni tian si-xadu balak mit kupi. (4) Tian lapah pagi kixakixa pukul lapan, mulang kixakixa jam xua. (5) Pagipagi nihan tian xadu-nyonjong pakay mamuluk-ni tian. (6) Xiq ki-wat-kaniqkaniqan si-baxih-ni disediako tian pakay sanga mit kupi kantu tian kabetohkamahuan sawaktu tian kexja. (7) Ki-tiantian si-lamon duit-ni, biasani kebunkebun-ni diupahko anjaq netaq sampay nunas xiq ngunduh-ni. (8) Tiantian si-maq-baduit, kebun-ni tian dikexjako tian tenggalan. (9) Tian unggal xani mit kebun xiq nunggu kexa xiq babuy kantu nyadangko kupi xiq buah-ni. (10) Kadangkadang munih tupay-tupay demon nihan nganiq buah kupi hinji anjaq lagi muntit-muntit sampay xadu tuha xiq mesaq. (11) Salain jaq tupay xiq kexa, lamon munih mosong hexom si-ngabelako buah-ni kupi hinji. (12) Kidang untungni mosongmosong hinji hananni nganiq bawaqbawaq-ni gaoh; isi-ni maq-dikaniq tian. (13) Kadangkadang isiisi kupi hinji babonggolani ditinggalko tian debahdebah kupi. (14) Tupay xiq kexa biasani nyadangko batang xiq bulungbulung-ni munih. (15) Pampangpampang-ni dipatohpatohi tian, kucuqkucuq-ni dikaniqi. (16) Kadangkadang ki-tantang batangbatang kupi si-canggiq, axirni texus mati.

(17) Ki-musim xatong, biasani xamiq nihan holonholon si-jaq jaohjaoh xatongan. (18) Wat-si-xatong haga nulungi puaxipuaxi-ni tian, wat-munih si-xatong ulih haga upahan gaoh. (19) Wat-munih toketoke si-xatong waktu musim hinji haga nagih hutang jama holon pekon-hina. (20) Hutang-ni tian hinji dikilu tian sawaktu tian pecekeliq, maq-ngidoq bias pemengan -ni tian. (21) Wat-munih hutanghutang hinji dikilu tian anjaq sanga muaxian si-demon ngamusiman, kidang nyadang-ni tian si-ngamusim hinji, kadangkadang nyexoq batang galah. (22) Tian ngakuq kauntungan kalamonan ga. (23) Kadangkadang kauntungan-ni tian xua atawa telu kali lipat jaq pasutang si-dikeniko tian sawaktu musim pecekeliq, gegohni, sapikul paxi dihutangko tian musim pecekeliq, ditexima tian waktu musim xadu-xatong xua atawa telu pikul. (24) Wat-munih si-ngahutang bias lima ngampuluh kilo, dibayax musiman setengah pikul kupi atawa dibayax jama duit si-maq-sabanding sekali. (25) Maq-hixan xam ki-lamon tiantian si-ngamusim hinji tegah kaya andah kauntungan-ni tian si-balipatlipat hinji.

(26) Biasani unggal tahun, musim kupi jama musim paxi paxeditq nihan, malah kadangkadangni babaxongan. (27) Ki-musim babaxongan xejii, kedonni tian kalabakan. (28) Tian xibut nihan, dipa nguxusko kebun, dipa nguxusko ngagetas paxi, ngatot-ni xiq nguxusko holonholon si upahan jama tian.

these specified days is usually from dawn until noon.

(13) Usually in our vilage, the ones who go to the market are not the women but their husbands. (14) All the things they lack which need to be bought, they ask their wives (what they are). (15) From implements to vegetables and other food supplies, it is the husband who provides them. (16) Normally their wives only cook. (17) All the food is accordng to the wishes of the man.

TEXT G
Work in the village

(1) Farmers in the village work taking care of rice-paddies and taking care of coffee gardens. (2) They're never free from work in the year; if not to the coffee garden, they must go to the rice-paddy. (3) If it isn't the harvest season, they sometimes take their older children along to the coffee garden. (4) They go about eight in the morning and return about two. (5) Early in the morning they have already cooked rice for their breakfast. (6) And if there is other food, it is prepared to take along to the garden for a snack when they get hungry and thirsty while working. (7) Those who have a lot of money, usually their gardens are hired out from the mowing to the pruning and the picking of the coffee beans. (8) Those who don't have money, they have to work their gardens themselves. (9) They go everyday to the garden and guard against monkeys and (wild) pigs lest they destroy the coffee plants and the fruit. (10) Moreover, squirrels like very much to eat the coffee beans, both the buds and the older, ripe fruit. (11) Apart from squirrels and monkeys, also many civit-cats finish off the fruit of the coffee plants. (12) But fortunately, these civit-cats only eat the skins; they don't eat the insides. (13) Sometimes they leave the insides of the fruit strewn around beneath the plants. (14) The squirrels and the monkeys usually destroy the tree and also its leaves. (15) They break the branches and eat their tips. (16) Sometimes if the tree is rather old, it then dies.

(17) When the harvest comes, people are normally very busy with other people coming from all around. (18) Some come to help their relatives, other come looking for day-labor. (19) Also there are businessmen who come at harvesttime to collect debts from the village people. (20) They asked for these loans while they were hard up, not having any rice to eat. (21) There are also those who get loans from neighbors who like to loan money; but these people loaning money are very destructive, binding the neck (i. e. of the poor). (22) They take far too much in profits. (23) Sometimes their profit is two or three times the loan which they gave during the off-season; for example, one load of rice is loaned out during the off-season, they receive two or three loads at harvesttime. (24) There are also those who loan fifty kilograms of rice and are paid back at harvest with half a load of coffee, or they are paid with money which is far from appropriate. (25) We aren't surprised that many of these people who make loans become rich quickly because of these multiplying profits.

(26) Normally each year, the coffee harvest and the rice harvest are very close, sometimes they are at the same time. (27) If at the same time thus, often people are overworked. (28) They are very busy, here arranging the garden, there arranging the harvesting of the rice, carrying it home, and

(29) Ulih saking xibutxibut xena, kadangkadang maq-kauxusan atawa maq-texatox nguxusko. (30) Wat-si-saking pusing-ni maq-dipikixpikix dijualjual paxi xiq kupi-ni. (31) Panday-panday kadangkadang hutanghutang atawa jekat-ni tian kung haq dibayax, kupi xiq paxi xadu-bela dijualmuxahko, sahingga ampay pixa bulan gaoh jaq musiman xadu-kexing luot. (32) Padangpadang lamon munih si-ngakuq kasempatan waktu tian musim hinji. (33) Wat-si-pakakaspakakas atawa baxang-baxang kaniqkaniqan si-dijual atawa ditokoxko tian jama paxi xiq kupi. (34) Malah wat-munih si-kadangkadang ngabujuq-bujuq ngeniko baxang mena, bayax-ni ki-xadu pelista musim. (35) Kidang pagun nyexoh batang galah munih; kauntungan-ni tian balipatlipat lamon-ni. (36) Jadi sawaktu musim hinji, ki-tian si-maq-panday nyaxako, kadangkadang tian jadi pacekeliq xua kali; paxi kupi-ni tian bela dikeniko holon. (37) Axirni tian tenggalan si malaxat.

TEXT H
Xani Lebaxan

(1) Ganta nyaq haga nyexitako xani Lebaxan di pekon. (2) Ulih ganta hinji xadu haga Lebaxan munih, jadi xepa kixakixani kaadaan-ni di pekonpekonan ki-Lebaxan di? (3) Yu, ki-di pekon sikam dudi, xani Lebaxan sa, xamiq nihan. (4) Apilagi sanaqsanaq luniq-ni, hanggum nihan kaliaqan-ni ki-xani Lebaxan. (5) Umpamani jemoh haga Lebaxan, bingi hinji, ki-sanaqsanaq si-luniq, biasani xadu-maq-bangiq pedom lagi. (6) Jadi kixakixa jam paq, atawa jam lima, tian minjaq unyin, mandi. (7) Ki-bahasa-ni tian, mandi surat, jam paq mit duay xaxamiqan. (8) Xadu-sia, maq-pedom lagi, jaq jam paq sampay mit jam nom. (9) Sampay jam nom, sanaqsanaq keminji nutuk mit mesigit sembayang, sembayang xani Lebaxan, diajak ulihni holonholontuha-ni, si-bebay-ni ataw si-bakas-ni unyin-ni. (10) Kadangkadang munih, ki-si-bebaybebay tuha xiq bebaybebay nguxa, lamon munih mulimuli, sembayang jajamaan sanga pekon-hina di lamban say ditantuko tian. (11) Kidang ki-sanaqsanaq luniq-ni xiq maxanaymaxanay xiq xagah sampay xagahxagah tuha-ni, sembayang-ni di mesigit. (12) Luah anjaq mesigit hudi kixakixani pukul pitu, tian mulang pay mit lamban-ni. (13) Xadu-sa, xadu-samahapan jama anaq kajong-ni unyin, jama si-pinggixpinggix, jixanjixan pinggix lamban-ni, xadu-pelista, umpamani xadu-jaq menganmengan pay, ampay-da tian sanjawan mit-si-puaxi-puaxi si-sapekon-hina. (14) Saxani-hina biasani maq-bela sapekon-hina dianjawi, ulih sapekon-hina biasani xadu gegoh muaxi unyin. (15) Jadi, ki-umpamani xani jemoh-ni ataw saway-ni, ampay tian manjaw mit puaxipuaxi-ni tian si-jaohjaoh, si-pekon baxih-hina. (16) Xiç munih, sanaqsanaq luniq-ni hudi hanggum nihan. (17) Ki-biasani maq-midoxmidox luah pekon, waktu xani hina, midox tian, xaxamiqan jama adiqadiq-ni, mitmit munih lamban-ni sapasapa si dikenali tian. (18) Si-ha-ni holontuha-ni puaxi, dianjawi tian munih xena.

taking care of their day-laborers. (29) Because of this busy-ness, sometimes the things are not arranged, or the work isn't done in order. (30) Some get confused and, not thinking, they sell off all their rice and coffee. (31) They realize all of a sudden, sometimes their debts or taxes haven't yet been paid, but the coffee and the rice is already gone, having been sold cheap, so that only a few months after the harvest, (the supplies are) already dry again. (32) Many traders also take the opportunity at the time of the harvest. (33) There are some who sell implements and food supplies, or trade them for rice and coffee. (34) Moreover, there are those who coerce (the people), giving the goods first, the payment after the harvest season is finished. (35) But still they bind the neck; their profits multiply greatly. (36) So, at the harvesttime, for those who don't know their business, sometimes they have two off-seasons; their rice and coffee is already used up, having been given to other people. (37) The result is that they themselves suffer.

TEXT H
Lebaran Day

(1) Now I'm going to tell about the Lebaran holiday in the village. (2) Since now it is almost Lebaran again, what, would one say (lit. approximately), is the situation in the villages when it is Lebaran? (3) Well, back in our village, on Lebaran Day, it is very festive. (4) Especially the small children are very happy, it seems, when it is Lebaran Day. (5) For example, if tomorrow is Lebaran, tonight, for the small children, they usually can't sleep very well. (6) So, about four or five o'clock, they all get up and bathe. (7) Their expression is 'the religious bath', going together to the stream at four o'clock. (8) After that, they don't sleep again, (i. e.) from four to six o'clock. (9) At six o'clock, these children go to the mosque for worship, the Lebaran Day service, being taken along by their parents, both their mothers and their fathers. (10) But sometimes the older women and the younger women, often the girls too, worship together with (all the women of) the whole village in the house set aside for them. (11) However, for the small children and the young men and the men including the old men, the worship is in the mosque. (12) Coming out of the mosque about seven o'clock, they return to their homes. (13) After that, and after mutually forgiving all the members of the family, those close by, i. e. neighbors near their home, after all is done, for example, after having snacks everywhere, then they visit with relatives who are in the same village. (14) On the one day, usually the visiting of the whole village isn't finished, since the whole village is usually doing the same. (15) So, for example, the next day or the following days, they then visit with their relatives who are farther away, who are in other villages. (16) Moreover, the young children are very glad. (17) Though usually they don't go away from the village, at that season, they get to go, together with their brothers and sisters, to the homes of anyone they know. (18) Everyone who, according to their parents, is a relative, is likewise visited.

This glossary is a listing of all the Lampung word-roots used in the texts and the grammar, approximately 750 entries. In addition, the glossary lists about 100 other common word-roots which do not occur in the texts or the grammar.

The Lampung roots are listed according to the Latin alphabetical order except that g, representing the glottal catch, is alphabetized at the end of the alphabet. Digraphs in the Lampung transcriptions, ng and ny are each alphabetized as two letters. é is not separated from e in the listing. The transcription of the Lampung words is that used in the grammar, varying somewhat from commonly used orthographies of the language.

Lampung words in each entry are underlined. Following each Lampung word is its word-class, in parentheses. Following the word-class, an English gloss is given. No examples of usage are given in the glossary, but for most words reference is made to sections of the texts or the grammar where the word is used as an example. References with a letter, e.g. D14, refer to the numbered sentences of the text corresponding to the letter. Other references are to a section of the grammar.

With each word-root are listed the derived form which occur in the texts and the grammar. Two dashes, --, mean the word-root at the head of the entry. Parentheses around part of the form mean that its use is optional. No particular reference is made to the morphophonemics of the derived forms. Chapter 3 of the grammar must be used along with the glossary.

A

abang. (n) older brother.
acangacang. (n) dove, pigeon, 6.22.
ada. ka--an. (n) situation, 2.113.
adiq ~ adeq. (n) younger sibling, 2.122.
adu. N--. (vi) report s.t., 2.113.
aduh. (excl, 4.2) (disgust).
aduk. (vt) stir s.t., 6.342.2. --ko. (vt) stir s.t. in (e.g. sugar in coffee), 6.342.2.
adug. N--. (vi) fight, 6.342.2. --ko. (vt) cause s.o. to fight, 6.342.2. paN--. (n) a fight-promoter, 6.312.2. --manuq. N-- (vi) be chicken-fighting, 6.332.3.
agas. (n) k.o. mosquito, C17.
ah. (excl, 4.2) (shows mild disgust).
ahix. (n) end, 6.35. --ni. (adjunct, 4.111.21) finally.
aix. (n) liquid, 2.32.
ajak. (vt) invite, bring along, A14.
ajan. (n) call to worship, 2.13.
aji. N--. (vi) chant, 6.312.2. --an. (n) a chant, 6.312.2. --ko (vt) chant on behalf of s.o., 6.342.2.
ajo. (sent. word, 4.2) here it is.
akuq. (vt) take s.t., 5.122. paN--. (n) a thought, 3.21.
alakadaxni. (adjunct) appropriately, B32, [cf. kadax].
alaw. (vt) hunt (game), 3.21, [cf. halaw].
alaykumsalam. (greeting, 4.2) to you, peace.
alih. ma--. (vi) return, 5.124.3.
ambaw. (n) smell, 2.32.
amin. N--. (vi) have worship, 4.112.53.
ampay. (conj, 4.112.52) just now, then.
ana. (sent. word, 4.2) there it is.
anaq. (n) child, offspring, 6.322.2. mi--. (adj) with the child(ren), 6.322.2. N--. (vi) have children, 6.332.2.

andah(ni). (prep, 6.37) by, because of.
anggal. ma--. (vi) climb up/out, A22.
angin. (n) wind.
angkat. (vt) lift s.t., 2.32.
angon. (vt) herd s.t., 6.312.2. --an. (n) flock, 6.312.2.
anjaq ~ jaq. (prep, 6.37) from.
anjaw. (ma)--. visit, 6.332.2; H15. sa--an. (vi) visit each other, trade visits, 6.332.2. --i. (vt) visit s.o. repeatedly, (several) visit s.o., 2.41.
apay. (n) mat, 4.112.14.
api. (? , 5.3) what, which. apiapi. whatever, 5.3.
apilagi. (adjunct) especially, H4.
apuy. (n) fire, 2.12.
asal. (conj, 4.112.52) provided that. --. (n) origin, 5.121.
asalamalaykum. (greeting, 4.2) peace to you.
asu. (n) dog, 2.32.
atas. (loc. n, 6.37) above.
ataw(a). (conj, 4.112.51) or.
atot. (vt) carry (rice), G28.
awan. (n) cloud.
awas. (excl, 4.2.) watch out!
axing. ma--. (vi) be sick, 6.332.1. --an. (n) sickness.
axir. --ni. (adjunct) finally. G16, cf. ahix.

B

babang. (vt) care for s.o., 5.122.
babuaq. (n) cake, 6.312.2. --an, --2an. (n) all kinds of cakes, 6.312.2.
babuy. (n) pig, 2.118.
badan. (n) body, B15.
bagi. R--. (vt) divide s.t. --ko. (vt) divide s.t. paN--an. (n) a division, 6.312.2.
bah. (loc.n, 6.37) below.
bahasa. (n) language, 5.22.
bakal. (adjunct) later, F10.
bakas. (n) male, 5.115.
bakaq. (n) root, 2.111.
bal. (n) ball, 6.332.2. --2an. (vi) be playing ball, 6.332.2.
balah. ba--. (vi) converse, 6.312.2. pa--an. (n) conversation, 6.312.2.
balak. (adj) big, 6.321. N--. (vi) become big, 6.332.2. jaxma--. (n) a VIP, 6.312.3.
balanja. (vi) shop, 4.112.51.
balic. (loc.n, 6.37) reverse side.
balos. (vt) return s.t., 6.312.2. paN--. (n) thing returned.
bambang. sa--an. (vi) elope, 5.211.2.
banding. sa-. (adj) equivalent, G24. --ko. (vt) compare with s.t., E18.
bangiq. (adj) pleasing, delicious, C1.
bangsa. (n) a people, 6.312.2. ka--an. (n) nationality, 6.312.2.
banguq. (n) mouth, 1.2.
bani. (adj) brave, 6.321. R--an. (vi) become bold, A20.
banjix. (adj) flooded, C11.
bantu. (vt) help s.o., 6.312.2. paN--. (n) helper, 6.312.2.
bapaq. (n) father, 6.312.3. maq--. (n) parents, 6.312.3.
basoh. (adj) wet, C12.
batang. (n) tree, 6.312.2. --2an. (n) all kinds of trees, 6.312.2. cakaq--. (vi) be tree-climbing, 6.332.3.

batuq. (vt) bring s.t., 3.21. paN--. (n) gift, 3.21.
batu. (n) rock, 5.211.33.
bawan. (n) burden, 2.115.
bawaq. (n) skin (of fruit), 4.111.23.
baxang. (n) goods, F10.
baxih. (adj) other, 5.3.
baxis. (n) a line, 6.332.2. ba--. (vi) line up, 6.332.2.
baxong. (conj, 4.112.52) while. R--an. (adj) at the same time, G26.
baxu. (adj) new, 4.111.2.
baya. (n) flame, 6.312.1. R--. (n) coal (of fire), 6.312.1.
bayax. (vt) pay s.t., G24. --. (n) payment, G34.
bayoh. (adj) swollen.
bebay. (n) woman, 4.111.2.
bécek. (adj) muddy, 2.122.
becong. (adv, 5.213) very.
bedamu. (vi) wash hands (ritually), 2.121.
bela. (adj) used up, 2.122. --ko. (vt) finish off s.t., G11.
belah. (vt) cut s.t., 5.124.1. ka--. (n) other side, A9.
belas. (num, 5.114.1) -teen.
belasax. (adj) pleased. ka--(an). (n) enjoyment, B14, C11.
beli. (vt) buy st., 5.122.
beliaw(an). (pn) he/she, they (formal), 1.34.
belukax. (n) outlying fields, C1.
beni. (adj) long (time), A27.
benox. (adj) true. ka--an. (n) coincidence, D20. sa--ni, (adjunct, 4.111.21) actually.
betiq. (adj) good, 2.122. sa--ni. (adjunct, 4.111.21) the best thing to do is. --ko. (vt) fix s.t., C7.
betoh. (adj) hungry. ka--an. (adj) very hungry, A3.
betong. (n) stomach, 1.2. --. (adj) satisfied, stuffed, E8.
bexaq. (adj) wide, extensive, 5.123.
bexuq. (n) k.o. monkey, 4.112.13.
bias. (n) rice (hulled), 2.118.
biasa. (adj) usual, 6.35. --ni. (adjunct, 4.111.21) usually.
biaq. (adj) hard, difficult, 5.124.3.
biji. (counter n, 5.114.2)/(n) seed.
binatang. (n) animal, 5.211.11.
bingi. (n) night, 6.35. sa--an. (adjunct) the whole night long, 6.35. (sa)--na. (adjunct) last night, 6.35.
binja. (adj) red (archaic), 6.322.3. suluh--. (adj) very bright red, 6.322.3.
bino. (adjunct, 4.111.21) later.
bintang. (n) star.
bolox. --an. (n) irrigation ditch, 5.22.
honggol. R--an. (adj) spread all around, G13.
bontox. (adj) round.
buah. (n) fruit.
bubax. (adj) dispersed, 4.112.53.
budiq. --ko. (vt) trick s.o., 4.112.13.
buha. (n) crocodile, 5.211.11.
bujuq. N--. (vi) coerce, G34.
bukaq. (vt) open s.t., 6.322.2. ta--. (adj) opened, 6.322.2.
bukti. (n) evidence, 2.32.
buku. (n) (note-)book, 6.312.1.
bulu. (n) body hair, 5.121.
bulung. (n) loaf, A28.
bunyi. (vi) make a noise, 6.322.2. ka--. (adj) sounded

(e.g. a gong), 6.322.2.

buoq. (n) hair.
busuq. (adj) rotten.
buxaq. (adj) bad.
buxung. (n) bird, 1.2.

C

cabuq. (vt) extract s.t., 6.342.2. --i. (vt) extract all (e.g. one's teeth), 6.342.2.
cadang. N--. (vi) be destroyed, 6.342.2. --ko. (vt) destroy s.t., 6.342.2.
cakaq. (N)--. (vi) climb, 3.21. --. (vt) climb s.t. --batang (vi) be tree-climbing, 6.332.3. --kelas. (vi) advance (in school), 5.22.
cambay. (n) betel, 6.332.2. N--. (vi) chew betel, 6.332.2.
campox. (vi) mix, associate with, B10. --. (vt) mix with, 5.211.12.
canggiq. (adj) worn out, 6.332.2. N--. (vi) become worn out, 6.332.2.
cawa. (vi) speak, 6.331. --Jawa. N--. (vi) be Javanese-speaking, 6.332.3.
caxa. (n) way, means, E12. --ko. (vt) arrange s.t. G36.
caq. (? , 5.3) why.
cecok. (vi) stand, 6.331. --ko. (vt) stand s.t. up, 6.342.2.
celuq. (vt) put in (a place), 6.342.2. --ko. (vt) put s.t. in the place, 6.342.2.
cét. (n) paint, 6.332.2. N--. (vi) paint, 6.332.2.
cexita. (n) story, 6.332.2. N--. (vi) tell a story, 6.332.2. --ko. (vt) relate s.t., 6.342.2.
cincing. (vt) carry (s.t. light), 6.312.2. --an. (n) that which is carried, 6.312.2.
cintil. (counter n, 5.114.2) bunch. sa--. (n) one bunch, 6.312.2.
cokox. (vi) shave, 6.312.2. --ko. (vt) shave s.o. paN--. (n) razor, 6.312.2.
cuba. (vt) try s.t., 5.124.3.
cucuq. (vt) pierce s.t., 6.312.2. --an. (n) that which is pierced, 6.312.2.
cukut. (n) foot, leg, 6.311.
culuq. (n) hand, arm.
cuping. (n) ear.
cupu. (n) small cup (on betel-tray), 6.312.1. R--. (n) knee-cap, 6.312.1.
cutiq. (quant, 5.114.3)/(adj) few.

D

da. (emph, 4.111.25) immediately!
dacoq. (aux, 5.212.2) be able.
dada. (n) chest, 2.32.
dagang. (N)--. (vi) trade, 6.312.2. pa--. (n) trader, 6.312.2. pa--an. (n) trade, 6.312.2.
daging. (n) meat, 4.111.22.
danaw. (n) lake, 2.118.
dang. (adjunct, 4.111.21; 5.211.33) let it not be, don't.
uapoq. (aux, 5.212.2) be able.
dapux. (n) kitchen, 4.112.2.
datas. (prep) over, 3.25.
debah. (prep) below, under, 6.342.2. --ko. (vt) bring s.t. down, 6.342.2.
debi. (n) evening, 4.111.21.
debingi. (n) night, A15.

dedak. (adj) wet, 6.322.3. --lahak. (adj) soaked through, 6.322.3.
delom. (prep) inside.
demon. (aux, 5.212.2) like. R--an. (n) a liking, 6.312.2.
di. (prep, 6.37) at.
diang. ba--. (vi) warm one's self, C15.
dija. (n) here, 5.122.
disan. (n) there, E14.
do. [see kodo].
duay. (n) specific place at the stream (for washing, bathing, etc.), 3.24.
dudi. (n) over there, A15.
dudu. N--. (vi) shout, 3.21.
dugan. (n) young coconut, 5.22.
duit. (n) money, 6.332.2. ba--. (vi) have money, 6.332.2.
dukun. (n) healer, 5.211.12.
dunggaq. (n) the upriver area, 3.25.
dur. (sent. word) (sound of the mosque drum), 2.117.
duqa. (n) prayer, 6.332.2. ba--. (vi) pray, 6.332.2. --i. (vt) pray over s.t., B26.

E

edoh. (loc.n, 6.37) downstream. ma--. (vi) go downstream, 6.332.2.
emah. (n) tongue, 2.122.
engan. (n) place, D2.
ergol. (n) k.o. musical instrument.
esaq. ma--. (vi) be ripe, 6.332.2. --ko. (vt) ripen s.t., cook s.t., 6.332.2.

G

ga. (adv, 5.213) very.
gadakgadak (sound of walking on boards), 4.112.3.
galah. (n) neck, 2.111.
gambax. (n) pictures, drawings, 6.312.2. --an. (n) a specific picture/drawing, 6.312.2.
ganta. (adjunct, 4.111.21) now.
gaoh. (mod, 4.111.24) just, only.
gawi. (n) work, D1.
gedop. --an. (n) shade, 6.332.2. ba--an. (vi) lie around in the shade, 6.332.2.
gegaq. (vt) cut open (coconut), E7.
gegoh. (prep, 6.37) like. --. (adj) same, A11. --ni. (adjunct) for example, 4.111.21. --ko. (vt) figure s.t., B33.
gelas. (n) a glass, 4.111.
gelax. (n) name.
gelong. (n) worm, D2.
geluq. (adj) fast, 6.322.1. ba--. (vi) be going fast, 6.332.2.
gemuq. (adj) fat, full, E13.
getas. (vt) cut (rice), 6.312.2. paN--an. (n) harvest, 6.312.2.
gogox. (vi) fall.
gosok. (vt) rub s.t., 3.21.
gulay. (vi) make soup, 6.312.2. R--an. (n) vegetables, 6.312.2.
gundang. (n) tail.
gunung. (n) mountain, E8.
guxing. (vt) fry s.t., 5.22.
guxu. (n) teacher, 6.332.2. ba--. (vi) have a teacher, 6.332.2.

guyang. (vt) shake s.t./s.o., D14.

H

ha. (discourse marker, always with enclitic marker), 2.42.
haban. (n) sickness, 6.332.2. ba--. (vi) be sick, 6.332.2.
habis. (adj) finished, complete, 6.332.2. paN--an. (n) the end, 6.312.2.
hadang. (n) obstacle, 2.111.
hadap. (vt) face (direction), 4.112.52. --an. (loc.n, 6.37) front.
hadat. (n) tradition, 4.112.17.
hadop. paN--an. (n) place in front, 3.21.
haga. (aux, 5.212) will (futura), desire. ka--an. (n) desire, F17.
hakal. (n) mind. --i. (vt) trick s.o., A7.
halaw. (vt) hunt (game), 6.341.
halinu. (n) reflection, A18.
haloq(ni). (adjunct, 4.111.21) perhaps, probably.
halu. (vt) find s.t., D19.
hambox. (vi) fly.
hambua. (n) ashes, dust.
hananni. (mod, 4.111.23) only.
handaq. (adj) white, 6.321.
handop. (adj) warm, 4.112.3.
hanggum. (adj) happy, H4.
hanipi. (n) a dream, 2.115.
hanjaq. (adj) proud, happy. ka--an. (adj) very happy, A28.
hanyuq. ta--. (adj) swept away (by current of river), 4.112.52.
hasoq. (n) smoke.
hati. (n) liver, heart.
haxaq. (adj) wild, 2.114.
haxong. (adj) black, 6.321.
haxop. --ko. (vt) hope for s.t., B35.
haxus. (n) current (of river), C21.
haq. (mod, 4.111.23) surely.
hawi. (n) k.o. bamboo, 6.311.
hayu. ma--. (vi) dawn, 3.23.
hejong. ma--. (vi) sit, 6.332.2. --ko. (vt) seat s.o., 6.332.2.
holaw. (adj) good, D18.
hena. ma--. (vi) be first, 3.23.
hengos. ma--. (vi) breathe, 3.23.
heni. (n) sand.
hexom. (adj) forbidden, G11.
hias. (adj) decorated, 6.312.2. pax--an. (n) decoration, 6.312.2.
hili. ma--. (vi) flow, 3.23.
hina ~ na. (det, 5.112.1; 5.112.3) that (near), the.
hingga. sa--ni. (conj) to the extent that, A26.
hinji ~ ji. (det, 5.112.1) this (here).
hisoq. (vt) suck s.t.
hiwang. ma--. (vi) cry, 3.23.
hixan. (adj) surprised, E13.
holon. (n) person, 6.312.3. --tuha. (n) parents, 6.312.3.
hudi ~ udi ~ di. (det, 5.112.1) that (distant).
hujaw. (adj) green.
hukum. (n) punishment, 6.312.2. --an. (n) an instance of punishment, 6.312.2. --mati. (vt) give the death penalty to s.o., 6.342.3.
hulu. (n) head, 4.112.52.
huma. (n) dry rice field, 2.114. N--. (vi) clear a field, 3.21.

hunjaq. (quant, 5.211.4) more.
hutan. (n) jungle, 5.213.
hutang. (n) debt, G19. --. (vt) lend s.t., G24. --ko.
(vt) borrow s.t., G23.
huxiq. (vi) live, 2.12.

I

ia. (pn, 1.34; 5.116) he/she.
idox. ma--. (vi) travel around, 6.312.2. ma--an. (vi)
travel around together, C3. pa--. (n) one who
never stays put, 6.312.2. pa--an. (n) traveling
around, 6.312.2.
igama. (n) religion, B15.
ikoq. (vt) tie s.t. --. (counter n, 5.114.2).
iliq. --ko. (vt) step on s.t., 5.211.33.
impix. ma--. (vi) return, 5.211.2.
imul. N--. (vi) bathe a child, 2.116.
induh. (sent. word, 4.2) I don't know.
inggoman. (n) wife (formal), 1.34.
injaq. ma-. (vi) get up (from sleep), 4.111.21.
injuq. --ni. (adjunct) it is as if, 4.111.21.
inoq. ma--. (vi) spend the night, 6.322.2. taka--.
(adj) forced to spend the night, 6.322.2.
inum. (vt) drink s.t., 6.342.2. --i. (vt) keep on
drinking s.t., drink several things, 6.342.2. --ko.
(vt) cause s.o. to drink s.t., 6.342.2. --i. (vt)
cause s.o. to keep on drinking, cause s.o. to drink
several things, 6.342.2.
ioh. (n) urine, 6.332.2. ma--. (vi) urinate, 6.332.2.
ipa. (? , 5.3) where.
ipon. (n) tooth, 1.2.
isaw. (n) intestines.
isi. (vt) fill s.t., 6.341.
ising. (n) feces, 6.332.2. ma--. (vi) defecate,
6.332.2.
itung. (vi) count, 6.322.2. ba--. (vi) be counting,
6.332.2. ka--. (adj) counted, 6.332.2.
iwa. (n) fish, 1.2. --lalayang. (n) k.c. flying fish,
6.312.1.
ixing. ma--. (vi) go down (sun), D8.
ixung. (n) nose.

J

jadi. (semi-vt, 5.211.13) become. --. (conj) so,
4.111.51.
jagung. (n) maize, E11.
jajama. (adj) together, B2. --an. (adj) all together, C4.
jam. (n) hour, 4.111.21.
jama. (prep) with, for, and, 6.37.
jami. (n) straw, 2.112.
jamu. (n) herbs. --2an. (n) all kinds of herbs, B25.
janji. N--. (vi) promise.
jantung. (n) heart.
jaoh. (adj) far, 6.321. pa--. (n) distance, 6.312.2.
jaxi. (n) finger, 5.121.
jaxma. (n) person, 6.312.3. --balak. (n) a VIP,
6.312.3.
jaq. [see anjaq].
jaqis. (adj) permissible (in Islam), 2.13.
jekat. (n) Islamic tax, 2.13.
jemahat. (n) Friday, week, 5.114.2. sa--. (n) one
week, 6.312.2.
jemoh. (n) tomorrow, 4.111.21.

jexuan. (n) firewood, 6.332.2. ka--. (vi) look for
firewood, 6.332.2.
ji. [see hinji].
jino. (det, 5.112.2) the one previously mentioned. --.
(adjunct) a little while ago, 4.111.21.
jixan. (n) neighbor, H13.
jonjong. N--. (vi) cook (rice), 2.32.
jual. (vt) sell s.t., 6.342.2. --i. (vt) sell out com-
pletely, 6.342.2. --muxah. --ko. (vt) discount
s.t., 6.342.3.
jukung. (n) small boat, 4.112.53.
jukuq. (n) grass, C1.
juyu. (loc.n, 6.37), back side.

K

kabax. (n) news, report, D24.
kacamata. (n) eyeglasses, 5.211.12.
kaci. (n) dog, 5.112.2.
kadangkadang(ni). (adjunct, 4.111.21) sometimes.
kadax. sa--ni. (conj) just enough to, E8.
kajong. (n) spouse, 6.312.2. N--. (vi) have a spouse,
6.332.2. --an. (n) family, 6.312.2. mi--an.
(adj) with the family, 6.322.2.
kakaq. (n) older sister, 4.112.1.
kali. (n) a time, G23.
kali. (vt) dig s.t., 2.116.
kamax. (n) room, 5.22.
kamaq. (adj) dirty.
kambing. (n) goat, B13.
kancil. (n) mouse-deer, A7.
kanig. (vt) eat s.t. --an. (n) food, 6.332.2. ba--an.
(vi) have food around, 6.332.2.
kantu(bang). (conj, 4.112.52) lest, in the event that.
kantung. (n) pocket, 6.342.2. --i. (vt) pocket s.t.,
6.342.2.
kanyas. (n) pineapple, 2.111.
kapan. (? , 5.3), when.
kasaka. (? , 5.3) when.
kasihan. (sent. word) it is too bad, C17.
kaway. (n) shirt, 4.112.1.
kawil. (n) fishing pole/line, C.5. N--. (vi) go fishing,
4.112.5.
kaxua. (n) day before yesterday, 4.111.21.
kaya. (adj) rich, 6.312.2. pa--. (n) riches, wealth,
6.312.2.
kayu. (n) wood, 6.311.
kayuh. --ko. (vt) row (a boat), 6.312.2. paN--. (n)
oar, 6.312.2.
kayun. (vt) request, ask for, B22.
kebun. (n) garden, farm, 5.122. R--an. (n) variety
of gardens, E17. N--. (vi) work the garden, G1.
kecah. --ko. (vt) wash s.t., 5.124.3.
kedoi. (adj) thick.
kedoq(ni). (adjunct, 4.111.21) often.
keji. (n) a period of time, 6.35. (sa)--na. (adjunct) in
times past, 6.35.
kejung. (adj) long.
kekuy. (vt) scratch s.o.
kelapa. (n) coconut-(tree), E2.
kelas. (n) class (in school). cakaq--. (vi) advance
(in school), 5.22.
kelemuat. (n) remains of food stuck in the teeth, 2.33.
keliling. (vi) go around, D7.
kelom. (adj) dark, C21.

keminji. (det) these, H9.
kena. (adj) hit by, A18. N--. (vi) have success, D5.
kenal. --i. (vt) know s.o., H17.
keni. (vt) give s.t. to s.o., 6.341. --ko. (vt) give s.t. to s.o. paN--. (n) gift, 6.321.2. --panday. --ko. (vt) let s.o. know s.t., 6.342.3.
kepala. (n) head-man, 4.111.2.
kepaq. (conj, 4.112.52) even though. --. (quant) even, D6.
kepi. (n) wing.
kesaxa. (n) rope, 2.114.
kesol. (adj) tired, D5.
ketan. (n) sticky rice, 4.112.3.
kexing. (adj) dry, G31.
kexja. (vi) work, 5.3. --ko. (vt) work at s.t., 5.3. --an. (n) work, 5.124.3.
kexoh. (vt) bite s.o., C17.
kexuq. (vt) scrape s.t. out, 2.121.
ki. (preposed topic marker, 4.112.1) as for. --. (conj, 4.112.52) if.
kiai. (n) Islamic priest, 4.112.53.
kibaw. (n) carabao, 4.112.51.
kicig. (vt) speak s.t., 5.22.
kidang. (conj, 4.112.51) but.
kijing. (n) k.o. clam, 2.121.
kilo. (n) kilometer, F1, kilogram, 6.322.2. --an. (adj) measured by kilograms, 6.322.2.
kilu. (vt) demand s.t., 4.112.52.
kiplat. (n) direction of Mecca, 4.112.52.
kitab. (n) book, 5.121.
kixa. sa--ni. (adjunct, 4.111.21) supposing that.
kixakixa. (quant, 5.114.4) approximately.
kixi. (adj) left (side).
kobox. --an. (n) grave, 4.112.16. paN--an. (n) burial, 6.312.2.
kodo. (emph, 4.111.25) perhaps.
kotaq. (n) city, 4.111.2.
ku. (pn, 5.121) (enchitic form of nyaq 'I').
kuasa. (n) power, B33.
kuat. (adj) strong, 5.121.
kucuq. (n) tips of branches, G15.
kudul. (adj) blunt.
kumbang. (n) flower, 5.121.
kung. [see mangkung].
kuning. (adj) yellow.
kupi. (n) coffee, 5.122.
kusi. (n) a jungle clearing, 6.332.2. N--. (vi) make a jungle clearing, 6.332.2.
kuti. (pn, 1.34; 5.116) you (plural).
kutu. (n) bedbug.
kuxang. (quant, 5.211.4) less. ka--an. (n) a lack, F9.
kuxanglebih. (quant, 5.114.4) approximately.
kuxban. (n) sacrifice, offering, 6.332.2. ba--. (vi) make an offering, 6.332.2.
kuxsi. (n) chair, 4.111.2.
kuxuq. (vi) enter, 6.331. --ko. (vt) put s.t. in, 4.112.52.
kuya. (n) turtle, 4.112.13.

L

la. [see sela].
labak. ka--an. (adj) extremely busy, G27.
labung. (vi) rain, 6.322.2. paN--. (n) rainy season, 3.21. ka--an. (adj) rained on, 6.322.2.

lada. (n) pepper, 5.121.
ladang. (n) field (non-irrigated), 5.123.
lading. (n) knife, 6.311.
lagi. (aux, 5.212.1) continue, be in process of. sa- (conj) while, D1.
lagi. (mod, 4.111.24) also, moreover.
lah. (emph, 4.111.25) ! !
lahak. dedak--. (adj) soaked through, 6.322.3.
lain. (neg, 4.111.22) no, not (with NP).
lain. (adj) other, 5.211.11. sa--ni. (conj) other than, G11.
lajax. N--. (vi) teach, 6.312.2. pa--an. (n) teaching, learning, 6.312.2.
laju. (adjunct, 4.111.21) then.
laku. (vi) act, 6.312.2, be sold, F10. ka--an. (n) way of acting, 6.312.2.
lalabi. (n) k.o. turtle, 6.22.
lalang. (vi) laugh.
lalap. (n) greens, for eating, C8.
lalawah. (n) spider, 6.22.
lali. ka--an. (adj) very slowly, 5.22.
lamban. (n) house, 1.2.
lamon. (quant, 5.114.3)/(adj) many, much. ka--an. (adj) too much, 5.122. sa--ni. (adjunct) mostly, B35.
langix. (vt) sprinkle s.t., B31. --ko. (vt) sprinkle on s.t., B30.
langiq. (n) sky.
langkah. (n) step, 6.332.2. N--. (vi) take a step, 6.332.2.
langoq. (vi) (water) recede, C14.
languy. (vi) swim, 6.331. R--an. (vi) be in the habit of swimming, (several) to be swimming, 6.332.2.
lansung. (adjunct, 4.111.21), straightway.
laog. (n) sea.
lapah. (vi) walk, go, 2.116.
lapan. (num) eight, G4.
lawang. (adj) crazy, 2.118.
layang. (n) love-letter, 6.312.1. --2/R--. (n) kite, 6.312.1. iwa lalayang. (n) k.o. flying fish, 6.312.1.
lebi. (quant, 5.211.4) more.
lebon. --ko. (vt) erase, take away, E8.
lééh. --ko. (vt) abuse s.o., 2.113.
lemaong. (n) tiger, 4.112.11.
lemoh. (adj) weak, tired, D13.
létop. (n) spittle, 2.111.
liag. (vt) see s.t., 6.341. paN--an. (n) a vision, 6.312.2. ka--an. (adj) seen, A5.
lijung. (vi) run away, C7.
lima. (num, 5.114.1) five.
liman. (n) elephant, 6.311.
liom. (adj) shy, embarrassed, 6.312.2. ka--an. (adj) very embarrassed, F3. pa--. (n) a shy person, 6.312.2.
lipat. (adj) multiplied, G23. ba--. (vi) be multiplied, G25.
listrik. (n) electricity, 2.32.
liwat. (vi) pass, go by, E1.
lohox. (n) noon, F12.
lom. (loc.n, 6.37) room, inside.
los. (n) a stand (in market), F4.
luah. (loc.n, 6.37) outside. --. (iv) go out, 6.331. --i. (vt) serve (to several), 4.112.3.
lubang. (n) hole, 4.112.52.
lunig. (adj) small, 6.321.
luot. (mod, 4.111.24) again.

M

macom. (n) a kind, B11.
mahal. (adj) expensive.
mahap. (n) forgiveness, 6.332.2. sa--an. (vi) forgive each other, 6.332.2.
mahu. (n) thirst, 2.114. --. (adj) thirsty, 6.322.2. ka--an. (adj) dying of thirst, 6.322.2.
main. (vi) play, gamble, 6.312.2. pa--. (n) gambler, 6.312.2. pax--an. (n) game, 6.312.2.
maju. (n) bride, 2.115.
makruh. (adj) permitted, but frowned upon (in Islam), 2.2.
malah(an). (adjunct, 4.111.21) moreover.
malaxat. (vi) suffer, G37.
maling. N--. (vi) rob, 6.312.2. pa--. (n) burglar, 6.312.2. ka--an. (adj) robbed, 6.322.2.
mamaq. (n) uncle, parent's younger brother, 5.211.11.
mandi. (vi) bathe, B5.
manggexip. (n) sunset (prayer-time), B15.
mangkung ~ mekung ~ kung. (aux, 5.212.1) not yet. sa--ni. (conj) before, 6.36.
manom. (n) evening, C11.
mansa. (semi-vt, 5.211.13) get, receive. pa--. (n) what is received, 6.312.2.
manuq. (n) chicken. aduq--. N--. (vi) be chicken-fighting.
masarakat. (n) society, 2.13.
maskawin. (n) bride-price, 4.112.52.
mata. (n) eye. --xani. (n) sun.
mati. (adj) dead. hukum--. (vt) give the death penalty to s.o., 6.342.3.
mawas. (n) daytime, 6.322.2. ka--an. (adj) too late (e.g. for getting up), 6.322.2.
mawat. (neg, 4.111.12) no, not (with VP).
maxah. (adj) angry, 6.342.2. --i. (vt) be angry at s.o., 6.342.2.
maxanay. (n) boy, young man, 6.312.3. N--. (vi) take an extended trip (customary for young men), 4.112.51. mul--. (n) young people, 6.312.3.
maxe. (conj, 4.112.52) then.
maxing. (n) sickness, B19. [cf. axing].
mayat. (n) corpse, 4.112.52.
maq. (neg, 4.111.22) no, not (with VP).
maq. (n) mother, 6.312.3. --bapaq. (n) parents, 6.312.3.
maqlum. (vi) be known, 2.113.
maqsut. (n) intention, 2.113
mekung. see mangkung.
mengan. (vi) eat, 6.331. pa--. (n) food to be eaten, 6.312.2.
mesigit. (n) mosque, H9.
mi. (n) rice (cooked), 2.121.
mija. (n) table, 5.112.4.
minan. (n) aunt, parent's younger sister, 5.212.1.
misalni. (adjunct, 4.111.21) for example.
maskin. (adj) poor, B34.
mit. (prep, 6.37) towards.
mitdi. (prep, 6.37) to.
mosong. (n) civit-cat, 4.111.23.
mu. (pn, 5.121) (enclitic form of niku 'you').
muat. (neg, 4.111.22) no, not (with VP).
mubil. (n) automobile, 6.332.2. --an. (vi) use an automobile, 6.332.2. --2an. (vi) play with toy

cars, 6.332.2.

mucing. (adj) confused, 6.332.2. R--an. (vi) be in a confused state, (several) be confused, 6.332.2.
mudahmudahan. (adjunct, 4.111.21) hopefully.
mula. sa--ni. (conj) because. --2ni. (adjunct, 4.111.21) at first.
mulai. (vi) begin, D4.
muli. (n) girl, 6.312.3. --maxanay. (n) young people, 6.312.3.
muluk. ma-. (vi) have breakfast, G5.
munih. (mod, 4.111.24) also, moreover.
munyay. (adj) good.
musim. (n) season, 6.312.2. --an. (n) the harvest. 6.312.2. N--. (vi) lend money, 4.112.12. N--an. (vi) continually lend.
musti. (aux, 5.212.2) must. --ni. (adjunct, 4.111.21) necessarily.
musuh. --an. (n) enmity, 6.332.2. ba--an. (vi) have/be enemies, 6.332.2.
muxah. (adj) cheap, 6.342.3. jual--. --ko. (vt) discount s.t., 6.342.3.

N

na. [see hina].
nah. (excl, 4.2) well!
nambi. (n) yesterday, 4.111.2.
nana. (adv, 5.213) very.
nantu. sa--ni. (adjunct) actually, E5. cf. tantu.
napuh. (n) mouse-deer, 2.115.
nasihat. (n) advice, 6.342.2. --i. (vt) advise s.o., 6.342.2.
nasip. (n) fate, D5.
nga. (counting marker, 5.114.1; 5.114.2).
ngidoq. (semi-vt, 5.211.13) have. --. (vi, 4.112.3) be.
ngison. (adj) cold, 6.322.2. ka--an. (adj) affected by being too cold, 6.322.2.
ni. (det, 5.112.2) the one previously thought of; (possessive marker, 5.121) of; (enclitic form of ia 'he/she' and tian 'they', 5.121).
nian. [see nihan].
niat. (n) intention, D19.
nihan ~ nian. (adv) very, 5.213.
nikah. --ko. (vt) give in marriage, 3.21.
niku. (pn, 1.34; 5.116) you (singular).
nom. (num, 5.114.1) six.
nyawan. (n) bamboo serving dish, 2.115.
nyaq. (pn, 1.34; 5.116) I.
nyenyik. (n) k.o. mosquito, C17.
nyin. (conj, 4.112.52) in order to.

O

odoq. (vt) pick up s.t., 2.122.
oh. (excl, 4.2) oh!
ongkos. (n) cost, 2.122.

P

pacul. (n) hoe, 6.332.2. N--. (vi) hoe, 6.332.2.
pagas. (vt) stab s.o., 2.44.
pagi. (n) morning, 4.111.21.
pagun. (aux, 5.212.1) still.
pajaq. (iv) boil, 6.312.2. --ko. (vt) boil s.t., A28.
pa--an. (n) greens for boiling, 6.312.2.

pakakas. (n) tools, implements, F15.
pakat. ma--. (vi) reach agreement, 4.112.52.
pakay. (vt) use s.t., 5.211.12. --(ni). (prep, 6.37) for.
palayu. (n) outcome, 5.214.
pampang. (n) branch, G15.
panas. (adj) hot.
panday. (adj) clever, know. ka--an. (n) knowledge,
6.342.3. keni--. --ko. (vt) let. s.o. know s.t.,
6.342.3.
panjang. (n) plate, 6.311.
pasang. (n) pair, 6.312.2. sa--. (n) one pair, 6.312.2.
pasax. (n) market, 4.112.51. --an. (n) market-time,
F12.
pasutang. (n) loan, G23. [cf. hutang].
pati. --ko. (vt) kill s.o.
patoh. (adj) broken. --i. (vt) break many things, G15.
paxi. (n) rice (plants), 5.124.3.
pay. (mod, 4.111.24) just, only.
payu. (sent. word, 4.2) agreed.
paq. (num, 5.114.1) four.
pecekelig. (vi) hard up, G20.
peci. (n) k.o. marbles, B12.
pedom. (vi) sleep, 6.331. --ko. (vt) put s.o. to sleep,
lay s.o. down, 4.112.52.
pegung. (vt) hold s.t.
pekon. (n) village, 2.42. --2an. (n) various villages,
H1.
pelista. (adj) finished, G34.
pelig. (adj) narrow.
peloq. (vt) split s.t., 6.312.2. ka--. (n) a piece,
half, 6.312.2.
pencaxian. (n) livelihood, B36.
penuh. (adj) full, 2.121.
penyana. (n) thought, A18.
pepoh. (vt) wash s.t., 4.112.1.
pexlu. (semi-vt) need, 2.32; 5.211.13.
pexmisi. (vi) take leave of, E9.
pikir. N--. (vi) think, 6.332.2. ba--. (vi) be think-
ing, 6.332.2. --ko. (vt) think about s.t., 6.332.2.
pikul. (n) load, G23. sa--. (n) one load, G23.
pilih. (vt) choose s.t., 6.341.
pincaq. N--. (vi) jump around, A26.
pinggix. (n) edge; neighbor, H13.
pintox. (adj) intelligent, 5.213.
pisah. (vi) separate, 6.332.2. ba--. (vi) be separat-
ing, 6.332.2.
pisang. (n) banana, 6.332.2. ka--. (vi) gather banana
leaves, 6.332.2.
pitu. (num, 5.114.1) seven. --xani. (n) celebration
of the seventh day (e.g. after a death), 6.312.3.
N--xani. (vi) have the seventh-day celebration,
6.332.2.
pixa. (? , 5.3) how much/many.
piq. --ko. (vt) put, place s.t., 3.21. paN--an. (n)
letter left when eloping, 3.21.
potox. --ko. (vt) turn s.t.
pré. (n) vacation, 2.31.
présiden. (n) president, 5.113.
propinsi. (n) province, 2.2.
puas. (adj) satisfied, E19.
puasa. (n) a fast, D1.
pudaq. (n) face, 5.124.3.
pukul. (n) hour, D16.
puluh. (num, 5.114.1) a ten. sa--. (num) ten, 6.312.2.
--an. (adj) by tens, 6.322.2.

punti. (n) banana, 2.111.
puntit. N--. (vi) bud, G10.
pusikam. (pn) you (formal), 1.34.
pusing. (adj) confused, G30. ka--an. (n) confusion, 5.214.
putri. (n) daughter, 2.2.
putuq. (adj) broken, C7.

R

ragyat. (n) the people, 2.113.
ruh. [see xuh].

S

sa. [see sia].
sabah. (n) irrigated rice field, 2.114. N--. (vi) work
the field, G1. paN--an. (n) harvest, G3.
sabun. (n) soap, 6.342.2. --i. (vt) apply soap (to the
body), 6.342.2.
saka. --na. (adjunct, 4.111.21) in past time.
saking. (conj, 4.112.52) because.
sakiq. (adj) sick. paN--. (n) sickness, 6.332.2.
paN--an. (vi) have a sickness, 6.332.2.
salah. (adj) wrong, 5.3.
salahsay. (quant, 5.114.3) one of.
sambil. (conj) while, C19.
sambuq. (vt) greet s.t./s.o., D29.
sampay. (vi) arrive, 6.36. sa--ni. (conj) on arrival,
6.36.
sanac. (n) child, 6.311.
sang. (person marker, 5.113) the honorable...
sanga. (quant, 5.114.3) the whole.
sangaja. (adjunct) deliberately, C8.
sangu. (n) lunch, C4.
sangun. (adjunct), certainly, D19.
saniq. (vt) make s.t., 6.341.
sapa. (? , 5.3) who, which.
sapal. (n) bamboo mat, 2.111.
sapi. (n) cow, B13.
saway. (n) day after tomorrow, 4.111.21.
saxta. (prep) with, 2.32.
say. (num, 5.114.1) one.
saya. (pn) I (formal), 1.34.
sebap. (n) cause, 2.111.
sebat. (vt) hit s.o.
sebexang. (loc.n, 6.37) other side (of stream). --. (vt)
cross (river), C11. --i. (vt) take s.t. across,
6.342.2.
sedexhana ~ sederhana. (adj) simple, 2.117.
sedia. -ko. (vt) prepare s.t., G6.
sedih. (adj) sad, C11.
segoq. (vi) hide, 6.332.2. sa--an. (vi) play "hide
and seek", 6.332.2.
sekali. (adv, 5.213) very.
sela ~ la. (emph, 4.111.25) !
sembayang. (vi) worship, H9.
sempat. ka--an. (n) opportunity, G32.
senang. (adj) happy, C18. ka--an. (n) joy, A26.
sepoq. (vt) look for s.t., 3.21.
sesay. (n) wall, 2.118.
sexom. (n) ant, 2.115.
sexoq. (vt) sew s.t.
si. (person marker, 5.113, 5.124.2) the one (who);
(relational marker, 5.122).
sia ~ sa. (det, 5.112.3) the.

sial. (adj) bad (luck), D5.
siap. (adj) ready, 6.312.2. --ko. (vt) prepare s.t., B5. pax--an. (n) preparations, 6.312.2.
sikam. (pn, 1.34, 5.116) we (exclusive).
sikandua. (pn) we (exclusive) (formal), 1.34.
sinax. (n) ray, A18.
singgah. (vi) stop off, E3.
sipa. (? , 5.3) who, which. sipasipa (5.3) whoever.
sium. (vi) kiss, 6.332.2. sa--an. (vi) kiss each other, 6.332.2.
siwa. (num, 5.114.1) nine.
skula. (n) school, 6.332.2; (vi) go to school, 6.332.2.
ba--. (vi) be (enrolled) in school, 6.332.2. --ko. (vt) enroll in school, 6.342.2.
somox. (n) well, A9.
sopoq. (adj) full.
spatu. (n) shoe, 2.2.
stagen. (n) belt, 2.2.
strap. (n) punishment, 2.2.
sua. (n) ingredients, C8.
suah. (vt) burn s.t., 5.211.12.
subuh. (n) dawn, 6.322.2. ka--an. (adj) too early (e.g. for going to the field), 6.322.2.
sukur. (n) thanksgiving, 2.13.
suluh. (adj) red, 6.322.3. --binja. (adj) very bright red, 6.322.3.
sunat. (adj) supererogatory (in Islam), H7.
sungi. (n) place, 5.3.
susul. (vt) follow s.t., C13.
suxat. (n) letter, 2.111.
suxung. (vt) push s.t.
suxut. (vi) (water) recede, C20.

T

taboh. (n) fat, 5.22.
tagih. (vt) collect (debt), G19.
tahabu. (vi) rest, C10.
tahan. (adj) put up with, C17.
tak'an. (n) bone.
tahluy. (n) egg.
tahun. (n) year, 6.312.2. sa--. (n) one year, 6.312.2.
ba--2. (vi) last a number of years, 6.332.2.
tajom. (adj) sharp, 4.112.11.
takdir. (n) fate, 2.32.
tali. (n) rope, C7.
tambah. (quant) all the more, C18.
tamu. (n) guest, 6.312.1. R--. (n) guest, 6.312.1.
tamung. (n) grandfather, 5.212.2.
tanding. ba--. (vi) compete, 6.312.2. pax--an. (n) a competition, 6.312.2.
tanggay. (n) claw, 4.112.11.
tangguh. N--. (vi) take leave of, E19.
tanggung. (adj) responsible, C1.
tangkap. (vi) trap, 6.312.2. pa--. (n) a trap, 6.312.2.
tani. (vi) farm, G1.
tanoh. (n) land.
tanom. (vt) plant s.t., 6.341.
tantang. (prep) concerning, G16.
tantu. (adjunct, 4.112.52) certainly. --. (adj) certain, F12. --ko. (vt) determine s.t., H10.
tanya. --ko. (vt) ask s.t., F14.
tapal. --ko. (vt) apply, press on s.t., B27.
taway. (vi) teach, 6.312.2. R--an. (n) teaching,

instruction, 6.312.2.
taxi. N--. (vi) dance, 6.332.2. --an. (n) a dance, 6.332.2.
taxik. (vt) pull s.t.
taxu. (vi) stay, live, C19.
tayax. (vt) throw s.t., 2.114.
tayuh. (n) celebration, 6.332.2. N--. (vi) celebrate, 6.332.2.
tebus. (vt) pay back s.o., 5.211.12. --an. (n) payment, B34.
teguh. (quant) quickly, G25.
tegax. (vi) escape, 5.22.
tegi. --ko. (vt) build s.t., 5.122.
tekop. (vt) pounce on s.o., A8.
telu. (num, 5.114.1) three.
temon. (adv, 5.213) very.
tengah. (quant, 5.114.3) half. sa--. (n) a half, D23.
tenggalan. (adj) (one's) own, A18. --2an. (adj) each one's own, C23.
tengis. (vi) hear, 5.211.11. --ko. (vt) hear s.t., 5.211.11.
teroq. (vt) rap with the knuckles, 2.117.
tetay. (vt) go along (place), 5.22.
tetaq. N--. (vi) mow, G7.
tetop. (adj) permanent, F11.
texatox. (adj) in order, F4.
texebus. (vi) dive, A20.
texima. (vt) receive s.t., G23.
texoq. (vi) choose (to do s.t.), 2.117.
texus. (adjunct, 4.111.21) then. sa--ni. (adjunct) and then, E19.
tian. (pn, 1.34; 5.116) they.
tiap-tiap. (quant, 5.114.3) each.
tinggal. N--. (vi) die, 3.21. --ko. (vt) leave s.t., G13.
tiung. (n) eggplant, 2.111.
togoq. (vi) stop off, D10. sa--ni. (conj) on arrival, 6.36.
toke. (n) businessman, G19.
toko. (n) store, F5.
tokox. --ko. (vt) trade s.t., G33.
toq. --ko. throw s.t. away, 3.21.
tuha. (adj) old, 6.312.3. holon--. (n) parents, 6.312.3.
tuju. (vt) go to (place), C5. ka--. (adj) headed for, E10.
tukang. (n) peddler, F8.
tulis. (vt) write s.t., 4.112.14.
tulung. (vt) help s.o., 6.322.2. --i. (vt) (several) help s.o. G18. ka--an. (adj) in need of help, 6.322.2. ka--2an. (adj) in desperate need of help, 6.322.2.
tumbay. (adj) old, ancient, 4.112.17.
tunas. N--. (vi) prune, G7.
tundan. (n) sitting-room, 4.111.23.
tundun. (n) back (anatomy), C23.
tungga. (vi) meet, 4.112.16.
tunggu. (vt) wait for s.o./s.t., 6.312.2. paN--. (n) a guard, 6.312.2.
tungkah. (n) horns.
tunjuq. --ko. (vt) point out s.t., 5.3.
tupay. (n) squirrel, G10.
tutu. (vt) pound (rice), 5.22.
tutuk. N--. (vi) go along, 5.3.
tutup. (vt) close s.t., 6.322.2. ta--. (adj) closed, 6.322.2.
tuxun. (vi) come down, E8.
tuxut. (vt) follow s.t., 4.112.17. --ko. (vt) follow s.t., F17.

U

- ubat. (n) medicine, 5.211.12. --i. (vt) give medicine to s.o., 2.121.
- ucaq. --ko. (vt) express s.t., E18.
- udi. [see hudi].
- ulang. ma--. (vi) go home, 4.111.24.
- ulay. (n) snake.
- ulih. (conj, 4.112.52) because; (prep, 6.37) by, because of; (n) result, harvest, 2.32.
- ulihapi. (? , 5.3) why.
- uloh. ma--. (vi) return, F11.
- umpama. --ni. (adjunct) for example, H5.
- umpan. (n) bait, C5.
- umpu. (n) grandchild, 6.332.2. N--. (vi) have grandchildren, 6.332.2.
- umum. (adj) public, 6.312.2. paN--an. (n) public announcement, 6.312.2.
- unduh. N--. (vi) pick coffee beans, 2.114.
- unggal. (quant, 5.114.3) every.
- unggaq. (loc.n, 6.37) upstream, above. ma--. (vi) go up, upstream, 6.332.2.
- untung. --ni. (adjunct) fortunately, 4.111.21. ka--an. (n) profit, 5.122.
- unyin. (adv, 5.213) all together, through and through. --(ni). (quant, 5.114.3) all.
- upah. --ko. (vt) hire out, 5.123. --an. (vi) be day-laborer, G18.
- usang. (adj) already used, fallow, C1.
- usung. (vt) take, carry s.t., C4.
- utah. (n) vomit, 6.332.2. ma--. (vi) vomit, 6.322.2. taka--. (adj) having vomited, 6.322.2.
- uxaw. (vt) call for s.o., B22.
- uxus. --ko. (vt) arrange s.t., G28. ka--an. (adj) arranged, taken care of, G29.
- uxut. (vt) massage s.o., 6.322.2. ka--an. (adj) massaged, 6.322.2.
- uyah. (n) salt.

W

- wajih. (adj) essential, 6.312.2. ka--an. (n) duty, 6.312.2.
- wa'il. --ko. (vt) represent s.o., 3.21.
- waktu. (n) time, 6.36. sa--ni. (conj) when, while, 6.36.
- walu. (num, 5.114.1) eight.
- wat. (vi) be, 4.112.3; (semi-vt, 5.211.13) have. --ko. (vt) provide, F15.
- waxi. (vt) visit s.o., 3.24. ma--(an). be a neighbor, G21. pa--. (n) visitor, 3.21; 3.24.
- waxna. (n) color, 2.32.
- waxung. (n) store, F5.
- way. (n) stream, water, 3.24.

X

- xabay. (adj) afraid, 6.321. ka--an. (n) fear, 6.312.2. R--. (adj) somewhat afraid, 6.322.1.
- xadu. (aux, 5.212.1) already (complete). sa--ni. (conj) after, 6.36.
- xagah. (n) male, 2.111.
- xah. (n) blood, 6.311.
- xajin. (adj) diligent, B7.
- xalis. (adj) straight.

- xam. (pn, 1.34; 5.116) we (inclusive).
- xamig. (adj) busy, 6.322.1. R--. (adj) rather busy, 6.322.1. R--an. (vi) have a big time together, C1.
- xang. (n) path, E11.
- xanglaya. (n) road, way, C11.
- xangoq. (n) door(way), 4.111.
- xani. (n) day, 6.312.3. sa--an. (adjunct) the whole day long, 6.35. mata--. (n) the sun. pitu--. (n) celebration of the seventh-day (e.g. after a death), 6.312.3.
- xasa. (n) feeling, 6.332.2. ma--. (vi) have a feeling, 6.332.2. N--. (vi) feel, 6.312.2. --ko. feel s.t., C18. ka--an. (n) feeling, 6.312.2.
- xata. (adj) level.
- xatong. (vi) come, 6.312.2. --i. (vt) approach s.o./s.t., 6.342.2. --an. (n) guests, the people coming, 6.312.2.
- xatus. (num, 5.114.1) hundred. sa--. (num) one hundred, 6.312.2. --an. (adj) by the hundreds, 6.322.2.
- xayang. (adj) skinny, 5.112.2.
- xebah. (adj) short.
- xeboq. sa--. (n) a moment, E12.
- xediq. (adj) near, 6.321. pa--. (adj) close together, G26.
- xega. (n) price, value, 6.312.2. ba--. (vi) be valuable, cost, 6.332.2. paN--an. (n) honor, value, 6.312.2. --ko. (vt) honor s.o., 5.212.2.
- xejeki. (n) luck (good), D18.
- xěji. (adj), like this, 5.214.
- xelom. (adj) deep, A22.
- xena. (adj, 5.214) like that.
- xepa. (? , 5.3) how.
- xetini. (adjunct) that is to say, A14.
- xetoq. (adj) desirous. pa--. (n) desire. Npa--. (vt) desire, E5.
- xia. (adj) like that, F5. [cf. xena].
- xibu. (num, 5.114.1) thousand. ba--. (vi) number in the thousands, 6.332.2.
- xibut. (adj) busy, B21.
- xigu. (vi) fight.
- xikin. (vt) count s.t., F3.
- ximba. (n) jungle.
- xinggit. (n) 2½ rupiah coin, 6.312.2. sa--. one 2½ rupiah coin, 6.312.2.
- xiping. N--. (vi) stick to s.t., 6.312.2. ka--. (n) scab, 6.312.2.
- xiq. (conj, 4.112.51) and; (n) friend, companion, 6.332.2. ma--. (vi) have/be a friend, 6.322.2.
- xua. (num, 5.114.1) two.
- xudi. (adj, 5.214) like that.
- xuh ~ ruh. (n) spirit, 2.117.
- xunih. (n) rainbow, 2.114.
- xupa. (n) appearance, 6.35. --ni. (adjunct) it seems that, 6.35.
- xupiah. (n) rupiah (coin), 6.312.2. sa--. (n) a one-rupiah coin, 6.312.2.
- xusap. --ko. (vt) rub on s.t., B29.

Y

- ya. (sent. word, 4.2) yes.
- yakin. --ko. (vt) persuade s.o., 2.118.
- yu. (sent. word, 4.2) yes.

1) Biro Pusat Statistik, 1974. The census did not contain questions of ethnic background and what languages were spoken, other than the Indonesian language.

2) One of the leaders of the Lampung people estimated about 1,650,000 speakers of Lampung. This figure is perhaps too high, but the proportions reflected in his division of three Lampung groups may be fairly accurate: Abung, 500,000; Pubian, 400,000; Pesisir (including Komering), 750,000. For these names, see 1.2.

3) For further examples, see Walker, 1975.

4) See Hilgers-Hesse 1961, for discussion on the history of the Indonesian scripts.

5) See Noeh, 1971. This booklet is the textbook prepared for use by the schools. The book teaches the script through Indonesian words and sentences written with the Lampung characters.

6) The 'we (exclusive)' forms are also used in formal speech with reference to 'I'.

7) The voiceless velar spirant is found only in the southern Pesisir dialects. Most of the other dialects have a voiced velar spirant, and Komering (Rianom 1967) has a velar trill, where the southern dialects have /x/.

8) A standard dictionary of Indonesian, Kamus Umum (Poerwadarminta 1953), lists terok, equivalent to Lampung /teroq/, as an unusual or archaic word.

9) This is not the case, however, with proper names which have these unassimilated sounds. In names, these sounds never vary with their assimilated counterparts.

10) The contrast is clear between /laoq/ 'sea' and /lawoq/, its spelling pronunciation.

11) Nasals in CC clusters are homorganic with the following consonant within the morpheme. However, any combination of nasal and another consonant may occur across morpheme boundaries.

12) For inflectional affixes, see 5.211.1. For derivational affixes, see 6.21 (and further references there).

13) However, a few non-Lampung place names have a penultimate stress, for example: [palémbang] 'Palembang', [jakária] 'Jakarta', [indonésya] 'Indonesia'.

14) This analysis of Lampung intonation is intended to show only the intonation contrasts which are relevant in sentence structure. A more complete analysis cannot yet be given.

15) It is a somewhat devious route to arrive at ngabatoq 'to bring', for example, through the non-existent *mbatoq (ircm Rule 2). However, the underlying form *mbatoq can explain the form occurring in some other Lampung dialects, ngambatoq. For these dialects, the last part of Rule 6 is

deleted. For some speakers of the southern Pesisir dialect, these forms are used interchangeably.

16) Imperative sentences are a kind of declarative sentence, since they have the declarative intonation. The verb of an imperative sentence may be in a special imperative form (see 5.211.3).

17) Lampung forms cited with intonation contours and beginning with a capital letter are sentences. Each sentence is numbered from the beginning of the chapter. Other Lampung forms cited are underlined. Citations longer than one word have a word-for-word gloss within slashes. Translations are placed within single quotes. Clitics (2.42) in Lampung citations are joined to the associated word by a hyphen.

18) For topics which do not function as subject, see 4.112.1.

19) For the comment in interrogative sentences, see 4.12.

20) For similar shifts in the intonation contours of concatenated sentences, see 4.112.53.

21) wat also occurs as a semi-transitive verb meaning 'to have' (see 5.211.13). In this usage wat is equivalent to ngidoq and is probably a loan-translation from Indonesia ada, which is used in both ways. ngidoq has also been found as an existential morpheme, equivalent to wat.

22) Active imperative and intransitive imperative sentences are considered to be major sentences with obligatorily deleted subject topics.

23) This sentence, and many of this type, can be ambiguous. If the complement of the verb is taken as a sentence nominalization, what is seen is "their act of climbing". However, nyakaq batang hina may be taken as a verb expansion of tian (see 5.122). In this case, what is seen is "them, who are climbing the tree".

24) With two classes of transitive verbs, the complement cannot be deleted. One class is a transitive verb derived from an intransitive stem (see 6.342.2), for example: tengisko + NP 'to hear something'; tengis 'to hear (intransitive)'. The other class is a group of transitives which are paralleled by semantically similar intransitives, for instance: kaniq + NP 'to eat something'; mengan 'to eat (intransitive)'.

25) See 4.112.3 for wat as an existential intransitive 'be'.

26) becong also occurs as an adjective: hutan becong /jungle real/ 'a real jungle'.

27) ipa occurs in combination with prepositions: jaq ipa 'where from'; dipa 'where at'; mit dipa 'where to'.

B I B L I O G R A P H Y

- BKI = Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch Indië.
- TBG = Tijdschrift voor Indische Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde, uitgegeven door het Koninklijk Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen.
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