Affixes in Katu

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0. Introduction

1. Affixes on Verb Roots
2. Affixes on Adjective Roots
3. Affixes on Adverb Roots
4. Affixes on Noun Roots
5. Affixes on Numbers

0. Introduction.

In Katu there are many affixes, occurring mainly on verb roots but also on adjective, adverb and noun roots, and on numerals and locatives. Combinations of prefixes can occur in Katu, which is fairly rare in Mon-Khmer languages. Each of the main prefixes — causative, reciprocal, adjectivizer and involuntary — is able to occur in combination with the causative prefix. The combination of prefixes occur most extensively on verb roots, but are also able to occur on adjective and noun roots.

A word in Katu has a maximum of four syllables, made possible when two prefixes are added to a two syllable root. It is expected that some unidentified presyllables will later be found to be prefixes, but until the root of a word is determined, these syllables will be treated as non-morphemic presyllables. Prefixes occur on one and two syllable roots.

nhor 'to love'  tanhor 'to love each other'
daloong 'to call'  padaloong 'to cause to call'

1 Katu is a language of the Mon-Khmer family spoken by about 15-30,000 people in Quang Nam and Quang Tin provinces west of Danang. Thanks is given to Kiméet, from An Điểm, Quang Nam, who served as language informant for most of this paper. I am indebted to David Thomas for help in the organization and writing of this paper.

The symbolization used in this paper is the same as that in J.M. Wallace, 'Katu Personal Pronouns', in this same volume.
saruum' to fall  tapasaruum' to cause each other to fall
pajuak' to persuade  tapajuak' to persuade each other
karuaq' to hurt  pakaruaq' to cause to hurt

1. Affixes on Verb Roots.

1.1 Nominalizer -an-

1.1.1 Function of -an-. The infix forms derived nouns from verb, noun or adjective roots. (See also 2.1, 4.1). Sometimes the derived noun has the meaning of result, or that which is acted upon, the direct object of the root action.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Derived Noun</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ūčoč</td>
<td>'to sing'</td>
<td>banóoch</td>
<td>'song'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cha</td>
<td>'to eat'</td>
<td>chana</td>
<td>'food'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chiam</td>
<td>'to feed'</td>
<td>chaniam</td>
<td>'food given'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chóór</td>
<td>'to make groove on cross bow'</td>
<td>chanóór</td>
<td>'groove on cross bow'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chuul</td>
<td>'to make sound'</td>
<td>chanuul</td>
<td>'sound of animals, music'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dah</td>
<td>'to eat meat'</td>
<td>danah</td>
<td>'meat for eating'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dóók</td>
<td>'to name'</td>
<td>danóok</td>
<td>'a name'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dwuk</td>
<td>'to wear headband'</td>
<td>danuwrk</td>
<td>'headband'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gi</td>
<td>'to plan'</td>
<td>gani</td>
<td>'a plan'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jw</td>
<td>'to care for'</td>
<td>janw</td>
<td>'something cared for'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>klám</td>
<td>'to urinate'</td>
<td>kalám</td>
<td>'urine'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuuk</td>
<td>'to wear necklace'</td>
<td>kanuuk</td>
<td>'necklace'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maq</td>
<td>'to prechew food'</td>
<td>manaq</td>
<td>'prechewed food'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>póh</td>
<td>'to sew red thread into cloth'</td>
<td>panóh</td>
<td>'red thread sewn into cloth'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>praaq</td>
<td>'to speak'</td>
<td>paraaq</td>
<td>'words'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seei</td>
<td>'to judge'</td>
<td>saneei</td>
<td>'judgment'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seet</td>
<td>'to wear string around waist'</td>
<td>saneet</td>
<td>'string worn around waist'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sóón</td>
<td>'to wear earring'</td>
<td>sanóón</td>
<td>'earring'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tāáp</td>
<td>'to begin'</td>
<td>tanāáp</td>
<td>'beginning'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
têeng ‘to work’  tanêeng ‘work’
tôom ‘to wrap’  tanôom ‘package’

Sometimes the derived noun has the meaning of instrument, that used to perform the action of the verb.

gap ‘to cut with scissors’  ganap ‘scissors’
glâk ‘to carry (by two people)’  galâk ‘pole for carrying’
juut ‘to rub’  januut ‘cloth for rubbing’
kliang ‘to lock door’  kaliang ‘wood to lock door’
kuaq ‘to turn a key’  kanuaq ‘key’
panh ‘to shoot’  pananh ‘crossbow’
pîih ‘to sweep’  paniih ‘broom’
pruung ‘to blow fire’  paruung ‘pipe to blow fire’
ten ‘to hammer’  tanen ‘a hammer’

Sometimes the derived noun has the meaning of location, the place where the action is performed.

킴 ‘to sleep’  banêm ‘bed’
chô ‘to return’  chanô ‘road’
pleh ‘to turn on road’  paleh ‘crossroads’
tor’t ‘to sit’  tanor’t ‘stool’

1.1.2 Differentiation of meanings.

The result, instrumental, locational meanings of the derived nouns can be differentiated structurally when the underived verb root and the derived noun are used together in a sentence.

The result type of derived noun can immediately follow the verb root, and no preposition ever occurs between them.

ku praag paraaq ‘I speak words’

2 A similar distinction between result, instrument, and location is noted in Bahnar by Elizabeth Banker, ‘Bahnar Affixation’, in Mon-Khmer Studies I, Jacob ‘s object mode appears similar to our ‘result’, and her ‘utensil’ to our ‘instrument’, in J.M Jacob, ‘Prefixation and Infixation in Old Mon. Old Khmer, and Modern Khmer’, in Linguistic Comparison in South East Asia and the Pacific, ed. H.L. Shorto. See also Saundra K.Watson, ‘Verbal Affixation in Pacôh’, in Mon-Khmer Studies II.
ku dahu danah  ‘I eat meat’
ku kuuk kanuuk  ‘I wear necklace’

The instrumental type of derived noun may also immediately follow the verb root, but can be distinguished from the result type in that the preposition loq ‘by means of’ can be inserted between the verb root and the derived noun.

ku ten (loq) tanen  ‘I hammer with the hammer’
ku kuaq (loq) kanuak  ‘I turn lock with key’
ku pruung (loq) paruung  ‘I blow with the blowing pipe’

The locational type of derived noun may also immediately follow the verb root but can be distinguished from both the result and instrumental types in that the preposition diq ‘in, on’, can be inserted between the verb root and the derived noun.

ku tou (diq) tanoot  ‘I sit on the stool’
ku choho (diq) chano  ‘I return on the road’
ku ṭèch diq banèch  ‘I sleep on the bed’

All nominalized verbs fit one of these patterns. Only one form ganiauq has been found with more than one of these patterns.

ku giauq (diq) ganiauq  ‘I roast (meat) on roasting sticks’
ku giauq (loq) ganiauq  ‘I roast (meat) with roasting sticks’

The infix is still active in Katu, as seen in such modern innovations as:

chanui ‘eraser’ from chui ‘to erase’
ganap ‘scissors’ from gap ‘to cut hair’

Infindex may be added to loanwords from Vietnamese such as ganh ‘to carry’.

geng ‘to carry with pole’ ganeng ‘carrying pole’
ganeng ‘a load carried’
geng pe ganeng ‘carry 3 loads’

This word is of interest because the derived noun can function either as result or instrument. Perhaps later the language may absorb this nominalizer into one of these categories and drop the other usage.
AFFIXES IN KATU

1.1.3 Allomorphs of -an-. -an- is the most common form of the nominalizer, but it also has the allomorphs -a- and pa-. -an- becomes -rn- in some dialects: tanovt, trnovt ‘stool’. -an- reduces to -a- before r and l because nl and nr sequences do not occur in Katu.

pruung ‘to blow fire’  paruung ‘pipe for blowing fire’
prouaq ‘to speak’  paraaq ‘words’
kliaang ‘to lock door’  kaliang ‘wood to lock door’
klâng ‘to put a prop under’  kalâng ‘prop’

The allomorph pa- has been found with only two words, ãôk and gan. These fit the locational type of nominalizers since the preposition diq can occur between the root word and derived noun.

ãôk ‘to go west’  paãôk ‘ground facing west’
gan ‘to go on flat ground’  pagan ‘flat ground’

When an infix is added to words beginning with dy or n, the initial consonant changes to j.

dyuru ‘to carry in pig basket’  januru ‘pig basket’
dáyiik ‘to clear ground’  janiik ‘cleared ground’
niich ‘to wear belt’  janiich ‘belt’

When verb roots beginning with preglottalization occur with the nominalizing infix, the preglottalization is lost.

³èch ‘to sleep’  banèch ‘bed’
³aŋ ‘to carry on back’  banaŋ ‘cloth for carrying baby on back’

1.2 Causative Prefix

pa- occurs with verbs giving them a causative meaning. (See 2.2 for pa- with adjectives, 4.2 for pa- with nouns.) pa- may occur with almost any transitive or intransitive verb.

1.2.1 With transitive verbs.

When the causative prefix occurs with a transitive verb, it is followed by an intermediate causer and an object. (cf. 1.9)

Mèēt ih ao  ‘Mèēt sews shirt’
Mèēt pa-ih Rim  ‘Mèēt makes Rim sew’
Mèēt pa-ih Rim ao  ‘Mèēt makes Rim sew shirt’
pa- occurs with transitive roots such as:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transitive Root</th>
<th>Causative Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>uach 'to dig hole'</td>
<td>pa-uach 'to cause to dig hole'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chà 'to eat'</td>
<td>pacha 'cause to eat'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glâk 'to carry'</td>
<td>paglâk 'cause to carry'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tech 'to chop tree'</td>
<td>patech 'cause to chop tree'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nhor 'to love'</td>
<td>panhor 'cause to love'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kor 'to buy'</td>
<td>pakor 'cause to buy'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hr 'to wreck'</td>
<td>pahr 'cause to wreck'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goot 'to cut hair'</td>
<td>pagoot 'cause to cut hair'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>looq 'to peel'</td>
<td>palooq 'cause to peel'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chen 'to cook'</td>
<td>pachen 'cause to cook'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roq 'to pull out weeds'</td>
<td>paroq 'cause to pull out weeds'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kapuaut 'to squeeze'</td>
<td>pakapuaut 'cause to squeeze'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iat 'to cut animate things'</td>
<td>pa-iat 'cause to cut animate things'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chiat 'to cut inanimate things'</td>
<td>pachiat 'cause to cut inanimate things'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.2.2 With intransitive verbs

When the causative prefix occurs with an intransitive verb, it is followed by an intermediate causer (cf. 1.9)

- ku mut 'I run'
- ku pamut Rim 'I cause Rim to run'

pa- occurs with such intransitive roots as:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transitive Root</th>
<th>Causative Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>val 'to return'</td>
<td>paval 'cause to return'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ruuh 'to fall'</td>
<td>paruuh 'cause to fall'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chô 'to return'</td>
<td>pachô 'cause to return'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mut 'to run'</td>
<td>pamut 'cause to run'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sooq 'to flee'</td>
<td>pasooq 'cause to flee'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duanh 'to go east'</td>
<td>paduanh 'cause to go east'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nhiim 'to cry'</td>
<td>panhiim 'cause to cry'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>môt 'to enter'</td>
<td>pamôt 'cause to enter'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntôq 'to fall'</td>
<td>pantôq 'cause to fall'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>råám 'to hope'</td>
<td>paråám 'cause to hope'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
nōōk  ‘to be foolish’  pānōōk  ‘cause to be foolish’
ul  ‘to be hungry’  pā-ul  ‘cause to be hungry’

1.2.3 Minor allomorphs. pa- is the most frequent form of the causative prefix, but it has the allomorphs ta- and ka- which occur with a more limited number of verbs. Most of these same verbs can also occur non-contrastively with pa-.

   ta-  ku tagoot Rim sok  ‘I cause Rim to cut hair’
       ku pagoot Rim sok  ‘I cause Rim to cut hair’
       ku tamōt jonq  ‘I put basket’ (cause to enter)
       ku pamōt jonq  ‘I put basket’ (cause to enter)

Only the following roots have been found with ta- causative. ablāk ‘to awake’, aguun ‘to curl up’, h aq ‘to carry on back’, h ēch ‘to sleep’, h léi ‘to trade’, bral ‘to arrive’, chiat ‘to cut inanimate things’, chō ‘to return’

Of these, h aq, chiat, chō, diar, goot, looq, lum, iat, mōt, val also occur with pa- causative.

ka- is also an allomorph of the causative prefix. It has only been found with the verb roots chet ‘to die’, boq ‘to pile up’, suuh ‘to poke’. It is non-contrastive with pa-.

   Rim pasuuh Méët mat  ‘Rim makes Méët poke eye’
   Rim kasuuh Méët mat  ‘Rim makes Méët poke eye’
   Rim pachet anuq  ‘Rim causes the dog to die’
   Rim kachet anuq  ‘Rim causes the dog to die’

1.3 Causative Passive Prefix ha-

   ha- occurs with a few verb roots giving them a meaning of causing an inert or inanimate subject to be in a certain state. Both transitive and intransitive verb roots have been found with ha-: chen ‘to cook’, wvak ‘to scatter’, óu ‘to put away’, looq ‘to peel’, yur ‘to rise’, ul ‘to hunger’. ha-ul seems to be the only one with a reflexive meaning.
ku hachen aviq  ‘I cause rice to be cooked’
ku hayur dorok  ‘I cause water to be raised.’
      ‘I raise water’
ku hayur Rim  ‘I cause Rim to be raised’
      ‘I lift up Rim’
(ku payur Rim)  ‘I cause Rim to get up’
ku ha-ul  ‘I am made hungry’

Verbs with ha- can occur both as main verbs and in adjectival constructions.

1.4 Reciprocal Prefix ta-

ta- occurs with verb roots giving them the reciprocal meaning ‘I do it to you and you do it to me’. Almost all transitive verbs, but no intransitive verbs, can occur with the reciprocal prefix. When the reciprocal prefix occurs, it requires two actors or a plural actor. (cf. 1.9)

Mëêt loq Rim tanal  ‘Mëêt and Rim know each other’
nhang tanal  ‘we know each other’

- occurs with such roots as:
  kap  ‘to bite’
  lëi  ‘to see’
  tak  ‘to stab’
  kol  ‘to buy’
  nhör  ‘to love’
  nhan  ‘to want’
  leng  ‘to kill’
  pajuaq  ‘to persuade’
  ayô  ‘to pity’
  takap  ‘bite each other’
  talëi  ‘see each other’
  tatak  ‘stab each other’
  takol  ‘buy from each other’
  tanhor  ‘love each other’
  tanhan  ‘want each other’
  taleng  ‘kill each other’
  tapajuak  ‘persuade each other’
  tayô  ‘pity each other’

1.5 Adjectivizer Prefix ta- (cf 2.4, 4.3)

1.5.1 There is a ta- adjectivizer prefix which occurs in adjectival constructions. With a few exceptions, all transitive verbs can occur with

3 The adjectivizer prefix resembles the affixes called ‘attributive’ by Jacob. ‘passive’ by Banker, and ‘resultant’ by Watson,
this prefix, as well as a few intransitive verbs. See 1.9 for distinguishing this prefix from other homophonous affixes. ta- occurs with verbs such as:

- i̲h ao 'sew shirt'
- uach bông 'dig hole'
- roh dong 'burn house'
- palaang tēi 'turn palm up'
- pajuk akóq 'bump head'
- leng anuq 'kill dog'
- lo̲i chana 'put aside'
- lo̲oq priiq 'peel banana'
- Rim chet 'Rim dies'
- yung plak 'foot breaks'
- ao ta-i̲h 'the sewn shirt'
- bông ta-uach 'the dug hole'
- dong taroh 'the burnt house'
- tēi tapalaang 'the turned up palm'
- akóp tapajuk 'the bumped head'
- anuq taleng 'the killed dog'
- chana taloi 'the put aside food'
- priiq talooq 'the peeled banana'
- Rim tachet 'the dead Rim'
- yung taplak 'the broken foot'

1.5.2 This affix can be identified syntactically in that it always occurs in an adjectival construction. The adjectival function of the prefix is shown by the reversability of the noun and the verb, like that of nouns and adjectives. Predicative verbs cannot reverse positions with either their subject or their object.

- ku lēi ao brông 'I see the red shirt'
- ku lēi ao ta-i̲h 'I see the sewn shirt'
- ku lēi ta-i̲h ao 'I see the sewn shirt'
- ku i̲h ao 'I sew the shirt'

The adjectivizer prefix has the allomorph ka- which occurs with only a few roots. They are the same verb roots which occur with ka-causative prefix.

- chet 'to die'
- anuq kachet 'the dead dog'
- suuh 'to poke'
- mat kasuuh 'the poked eye'
- boq 'to pile up'
- tho̲r kaboq 'the piled up letters'

1.6 Involuntary Prefix ta- (cf. 4.2)

There is a ta- involuntary prefix which is homophonous with the ta-causative, ta- reciprocal and ta- adjectivizer prefixes. Most transitive verb roots can occur with the reciprocal and adjectivizer prefixes, but the number of verb roots which can occur with the involuntary prefix is
more limited. *ta-* involuntary gives to verbs the meaning 'I did it accidentally', or 'the situation forced me to act against my will'. Both transitive and intransitive verbs may occur with the involuntary prefix.

*Rim takluh ao* 'Rim tore the shirt accidentally'

*ku takabók* 'I scratch accidentally (on splinter)'

Following is a list of verbs so far found with the involuntary prefix:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
<th>Example Verbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>lori</em></td>
<td>'throw away'</td>
<td><em>lori chana</em> 'I throw away food involuntarily'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ngguh</em></td>
<td>'bump'</td>
<td><em>tangguh akóq</em> 'I accidentally bump head'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>pajuk</em></td>
<td>'bump'</td>
<td><em>tapajuk akóq</em> 'I accidentally bump head'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>lum</em></td>
<td>'meet'</td>
<td><em>talam Rim</em> 'I met Rim accidentally'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>dràng</em></td>
<td>'starve'</td>
<td><em>tadrâng</em> 'I am starving'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>lot</em></td>
<td>'make mistake'</td>
<td><em>talot</em> 'I make a mistake'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>luak</em></td>
<td>'scald something'</td>
<td><em>taluak</em> 'I accidentally scald (my hand)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ngjiq</em></td>
<td>'crack something'</td>
<td><em>tangjiq</em> 'I accidentally crack dish'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>katuah</em></td>
<td>'scrape'</td>
<td><em>takatuah</em> 'I accidentally scrape (on splinter)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>kóóp</em></td>
<td>'catch'</td>
<td><em>takóóp kadóóng</em> 'I accidentally catch fish'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>kabók</em></td>
<td>'scratch'</td>
<td><em>takabók</em> 'I accidentally scratch (on splinter)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>nteke</em></td>
<td>'tear'</td>
<td><em>tanteke ao</em> 'I accidentally tear shirt'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>mbuah</em></td>
<td>'bump'</td>
<td><em>tambuah</em> 'I bump myself'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>kajarik</em></td>
<td>'scratch'</td>
<td><em>takajarik</em> 'I accidentally scratch (on splinter)'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usually the transitive roots have an object, but *taloq* and *talóng* do not.

*priiq talooq* 'banana peels itself'

*palóng talóng* 'door swings open'

See 1.9 for a discussion of the difference between the involuntary prefix and other homophonous affixes.

*ta-* has the minor allomorph *pa-* which has only been found in the following verbs:
AFFIXES IN KATU

ku pa ṣ ech  ‘I cannot stay awake so I go to sleep’
ku pampó  ‘I dream’
ku padôuq jêên ‘I hide money so it will not be stolen.

1.7 Purpose Prefix ka- (cf. 4.5 for ka- with nouns)

There is a ka- prefix which has the meaning of ‘doing an action with purpose, effort’. Sometimes there is also the meaning of continuing action with purpose. On some of these examples it has been difficult to get any firm distinction from the native informant.

ku sir mat  ‘I close eyes as in sleep’
ku kasir mat  ‘I close eyes momentarily (deliberately)’
ku sâng  ‘I hear’
ku kasâng  ‘I strain to hear’
ku têêng  ‘I work’
ku katêêng  ‘I work longer than I need to, don’t want to stop’
ku gui  ‘I carry on back’
ku kagui  ‘I carry on back continually’
ku kol  ‘I buy’
ku kakol  ‘I buy many times’
ku geng  ‘I carry with pole’
ku kageng  ‘I carry with pole many times’

1.8 Combinations of Prefixes

(1) Reciprocal Causative tapa- in which ta- is reciprocal and pa-causative.

(2) Involuntary Causative tapa- in which ta- is involuntary and pa-causative; taka-in which ta- is involuntary and ka- causative.

(3) Adjectivized Causative tapa- in which ta- is adjectivizer and pa-causative; taka- in which ta- is adjectivizer and ka-causative.

(4) Adjectivized Passive taha- in which ta- is adjectivizer and ha-causative passive.

(5) Double Causative paka- in which pa- and ka- are both causative,
(6) Causative Passive paha- in which pa- is causative and ha- causative passive.

The criteria for distinguishing prefixes by the addition of extra slots, discussed under section 1.9.1, are confirmed by the constructions occurring with combinations of prefixes. When an extra causer slot needs to be added to the construction, an extra causative prefix is added to make it possible. In this way some of the combinations of prefixes are built up. Every verb root which occurs with tapa- and taka- also occurs with just the causative prefix.

\[ Mèèt lôq Rim tapatêėng \] \('Mèèt and Rim make each other work'\)
\[ Mèèt patêėng Rim \] \('Mèèt makes Rim work'\)

Not every root however which occurs with pa- causative can also occur with tapa-:

\[ pa-nach \] \('cause to dig a hole' \)
\[ pandôh \] \('cause to wear' \)

1.8.1 tapa- reciprocal causative (cf 2.3, 4.2.2) This prefix may occur with both transitive and intransitive roots. Intransitive roots cannot occur with just ta- reciprocal because they do not have an object, but they can occur with tapa- because an extra slot is added to the construction.

\[ Mèèt lôq Rim tapanal dong \] \('Mèèt and Rim make each other know the house'\)

\[ Mèèt lôq Rim tapaglûh \] \('Mèèt and Rim make each other go outside'\)


1.8.2 tapa- involuntary causative. This prefix is a combination of ta-involuntary and pa-causative prefixes. Only a few of the verb roots which
occur with ta- involuntary prefix can also occur with tapa- involuntary causative. They include transitive and intransitive verbs. Following is a list of these roots: hur ‘to wreck’, râdm ‘to hope’, sruuk ‘to slip in mud’, duah ‘to be able’.

ku pahur mei chen ‘I cause you to break dish’
ku tahur chen ‘I break the dish accidentally’
ku tapahur mei chen ‘I accidentally cause you to break the dish’

A few verb roots which cannot take ta- simple involuntary can occur with tapa- involuntary causative. They are intransitive verbs of motion which are also able to occur with tapa- reciprocal causative but not with ta- reciprocal. They have the involuntary meaning ‘the situation forces me to go against my will’. These verbs are the only ones occurring with the causative which do not add an extra causer slot to the construction. Instead the causer seems to be understood, the situation which causes an action to take place. Following is a list of these verbs:


taka- involuntary causative. This prefix is a combination of ta- involuntary and ka- causative prefixes. This combination has only been found with suuh ‘to poke’ and boq ‘to pile up’. It has not yet been found with chet ‘to die’, although it seems reasonable to assume that it can also occur with this verb.

ku takaboq mei tho ‘I accidentally cause you to pile up letters’.

1.8.3 tapa- adjectivized causative is a combination of ta- adjectivizer and pa- causative prefixes. (cf 2.4.4.2.2) Both transitive and intransitive roots can occur with tapa- adjectivized causative. Not all verbs which occur with the simple adjectivizer can occur with the adjectivizer causative. The following verbs have been found with this combination of prefixes: yur ‘to rise’, chet ‘to die’, ayô ‘to pity’, hur ‘to wreck’, palaang ‘to turn up’, ngguk ‘to collide’, mbiiq ‘to hit’, chen ‘to cook’, rôq ‘to pull out weeds’, huaq ‘to open mouth’, glâk ‘to carry’, luk ‘to mix’, yuah ‘to cure’.
ku payur Rim  'I make Rim rise'  
ku léi tayur Rim  'I see the risen Rim'  
ku léi tapayur Rim  'I see the made-to-rise Rim'  
ku payô Rim dó  'I made Rim pity her'  
ku léi tayô Rim  'I see the pitied Rim'  
ku léi tapayô Rim  'I see the made-to-be-pitied Rim'  

**taka-** adjectivized causative is a combination of *ta-* adjectivizer and *ka-* causative prefixes. Only the verbs *boq* 'to pile up', *suuh* 'to poke', and *chet* 'to die' have been found with this combination of prefixes.  

ku kachet anuq  'I cause the dog to die'  
ku léi tachet anuq  'I see the dead dog'  
ku léi takachet anuq  'I see the made-dead dog'  

1.8.4 Adjectivized Passive. *taha-* is a combination of *ta-* adjectivizer and *ha-* causative passive prefixes. Only the verbs *chen* 'to cook', *yur* 'to rise' *du* 'to put away', *wak* 'to scatter', *loq* 'to peel', have been found with this combination of prefixes.  

ku hachen aviq  'I cause rice to be cooked'  
ku léi aviq tachen  'I see the cooked rice'  
ku léi aviq tahachen  'I see the made-to-be-cooked rice'  

1.8.5 Double Causative *paka-* in which *pa-* and *ka-* are both causative. All the verbs which occur with *ka-* causative can occur with *paka-*. (cf 1.2) An intransitive verb occurring with the simple causative adds a causer slot to the construction. To provide another causer slot in this construction another causative prefix must be added.  

ku pachet anuq  I cause die dog  
ku kachet anuq  I cause die dog  
ku pakachet mei anuq  I cause cause die you dog  

A transitive verb occurring with the simple causative prefix adds a causer slot to the construction. If another causer is added to this construction, another causative prefix must be added.
AFFIXES IN KATU

ku pasuuh mei mat  I cause poke you eye
   'I cause you to poke the eye'
ku kasuuh mei mat  I cause poke you eye
   'I cause you to poke the eye'

ku pakasuuh mei ngguai mat I cause cause poke you stick eye 'I cause you to cause the stick to poke the eye'.

1.8.6 Causative Passive paha- in which pa is causative and ha- is causative passive.

ku hayur do'ok  'I cause water to be raised'
ku payur Rim   'I cause Rim to rise'
ku hayur Rim   'I lift Rim when he is inert'
ku pahayur Rim do'ok I cause cause to be raised
   water 'I cause Rim to raise water'
ku pahayur Rim dó I cause cause to be risen Rim him
   'I cause Rim to lift him'

1.9 Differentiation and Distribution of the Prefixes.

1.9.1 Structural Differences between the Prefixes. The nominalizer, causative, causative passive, reciprocal, adjectivizer, involuntary and purpose prefixes can be distinguished from each other structurally in the following ways. Nominalizing affixes can be distinguished from other affixes in that they are found on verb roots in noun positions.

ku ten (lo'q) tanen 'I hammer (with) a hammer'

The causative can be recognized by the addition of a causer slot.

Rim goot sok  'Rim cut hair'
Rim tagoot dó sok Rim cause cut him hair
   'Rim causes him to cut hair'
Rim val       'Rim returns'
Rim paval dó Rim causes return him
   'Rim causes him to return'

The object and causer slots are not always filled but are always potential. Occurrences of the causative construction without a causer may be transformed to a construction with a causer. Following are samplings
of constructions without an object and without a causer.

Rim paval Rim cause return 'Rim causes (someone) to return'

Rim tagoot dó Rim cause cut hair him

'Rim causes him to cut (hair)'

The causative passive can be recognized by the form of the prefix and by several features distinct to this prefix. Some verbs with ha- add an extra slot to the construction and others do not. These constructions sometimes have a second subject which is always inert or inanimate.

ku hachen aviq I cause to be cooked rice

'I cause rice to be cooked'

ku hayur dóork I cause to be raised water

'I cause water to be raised'

The reciprocal can be recognized by the concurrent obligatory addition of another subject slot.

ku nal Rim 'I know Rim'

ku lerq Rim talal I and Rim know each other

'Rim and I know each other'

nhang talal 'We know each other'

The adjectivizer can be recognized by its occurrence only in adjectival constructions. Adjectival constructions can be distinguished from other similar-appearing constructions by the reversability of the noun and adjective positions.

ku lêi tagoot sok 'I saw the cut hair'

ku lêi sok tagoot 'I saw the cut hair'

In an involuntary construction, Rim lêi dó tadrâng 'Rim saw him starving' may occur. But an involuntary construction does not have free reversability of word order to *Rim lêi tadrâng dó, showing that it is not an adjectivizer construction.

The involuntary. When this prefix is added to a verb stem, there is no change in the construction.

Rim loi chana 'Rim throws away food'

Rim taloi chana 'Rim throws away food involuntarily'

The purpose prefix. When this prefix is added to a verb stem, there
is no change in the construction. Constructions containing the purpose prefix can be distinguished from involuntary constructions by the difference in the form of the prefix, and by the verb roots occurring with it, which are mutually exclusive with the roots occurring with the involuntary prefix.

ku sång  ‘I hear’
kukasång  ‘I strain to hear’

1.9.2 Distribution of the Prefixes. Some verb roots which occur with ta- causative also occur with ta- reciprocal prefix. Following is a sampling of these verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>looq</td>
<td>talooq</td>
<td>‘cause to peel’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lóng</td>
<td>talóng</td>
<td>‘cause to open’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panh</td>
<td>tapanh</td>
<td>‘shoot each other’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prah</td>
<td>taprah</td>
<td>‘wash each other’s hair’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Only two verbs have been found able to occur with pa- causative, ta- causative, and ta- reciprocal prefixes. They are mbiiq ‘to hit’ and looq ‘to peel’.

- ku pambiiq Rim anuq  ‘I make Rim hit the dog’
- ku tambiiq Rim anuq  ‘I make Rim hit the dog’
- ku loq Rim tambiiq  ‘Rim and I hit each other’

The following verbs take ta- causative, ta- involuntary, ta- adjectivizer and ta- reciprocal prefixes: looq ‘to peel’, lóng ‘to open’, lum ‘to meet’, plak ‘to break’, panh ‘to shoot’, briaq ‘to sew string on drum’.

Just as the ta- reciprocal and pa- causative prefixes are the most frequent of the simple prefixes, so the tapa- reciprocal causative is the most frequent of the combinations of prefixes.

2. Affixes on Adjective Roots

2.1 Nominalizer pa- 

There are a few examples of the nominalizer converting an adjective to a noun. pa- is the most common form of the nominalizer, with one
example of an- Following is a list of the adjectives so far found occurring with the nominalizer:

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{kång} & \text{‘thick’} \\
\text{èëp} & \text{‘short’} \\
\text{dil} & \text{‘smooth’} \\
\text{yaal} & \text{‘long’} \\
\text{gláp} & \text{‘right size’} \\
\text{deng} & \text{‘right size’} \\
\text{dyåp} & \text{‘enough’} \\
\text{gok} & \text{‘many’} \\
\text{bot} & \text{‘all’} \\
\text{jaaq} & \text{‘costly’}
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{kanång} & \text{‘thickness’} \\
\text{pa-ëëp} & \text{‘shortness’} \\
\text{padil} & \text{‘smoothness’} \\
\text{payaal} & \text{‘length’} \\
\text{pagláp} & \text{‘rightness of size’} \\
\text{padeng} & \text{‘rightness of size’} \\
\text{padyåp} & \text{‘sufficiency’} \\
\text{pa gok} & \text{‘many’} \\
\text{pabot} & \text{‘all’} \\
\text{janaaq} & \text{‘cost’}
\end{array}
\]

The root adjective and derived noun occur together in a question sentence. The order of derived noun and root word is reversible. This contrasts with the nominalized verbs described under sec. 1.1.

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{mor kång kanång} & \text{how much thick thickness ‘how thick?’} \\
\text{mor kanång kång} & \text{how much thickness thick ‘how thick?’}
\end{array}
\]

Answer \text{kång} ‘thick’

2.2 \text{pa-} Causative

\text{pa-} causative occurs with most adjectives. It functions as a verbalizer and adds an object slot to the construction. (cf 1.2) Following is a sampling of adjectives with this prefix:

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{liam} & \text{‘good’} \\
\text{môop} & \text{‘bad’} \\
\text{rông} & \text{‘wide’} \\
\text{ramaq} & \text{‘fat’} \\
\text{ooc} & \text{‘thin’} \\
\text{nhooop} & \text{‘dirty’}
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{ku paliam katiak} & \text{I make good ground} \\
\text{ku pamôop katiak} & \text{I make bad ground} \\
\text{ku parông palông} & \text{I make wide doorway} \\
\text{ku paramaq akóón} & \text{I make fat child} \\
\text{ku pa-ooc akóón} & \text{I make thin child} \\
\text{ku panhoop dong} & \text{I make dirty house}
\end{array}
\]

I make ground good
I make ground bad
I make doorway wide
I make fat child
I make thin child
I dirty house
APPENDIXES IN KATU...

khung  ‘rotten’  ku pakhung aviq  I make rotten rice
nnaq  ‘rotten’  ku pannaq aviq  I caused rice to rot
chariat ‘cold’  ku pachariat aviq  I make rotten rice
  ‘I cause rice to rot’
  ‘I make cold rice’
tam  ‘black’  ku patam nli  I make black skirt
  ‘I make skirt black’

2.3 tapa- Reciprocal Causative with Adjectives (cf 1,8.1)
All the adjectives so far found occurring with pa- causative can also occur with tapa- reciprocal causative.

nhang tapanhorop dong  ‘we make each other’s house dirty’
nhang taparamaq akóón  ‘we make each other’s children fat’
nhang tapachariat aviq  ‘we make each other’s rice cold’

2.4 tapa- Adjectivized Causative with Adjectives (cf 1,8.3)
All the adjectives so far found with pa- causative can also occur with tapa- adjectivized causative.

ku léi tapanhorop dong  ‘I see the made dirty house’
ku léi taparamaq akóón  ‘I see the made fat child’
ku léi tapachariat aviq  ‘I see the made cold rice’

2.5 Adverbalized Adjective Roots pa-, tapa-, tapa- and tapa- may occur with adjective roots and function as adverbs.

ku chó paliam  ‘I return well’  liam  ‘good’
kuro praaq parong  ‘I speak loudly’  rong  ‘wide’
kuro tééng pamóop  ‘I work dirtily’  mòop  ‘bad’
kuro tééng panhorop  ‘I work dirtily’  nhorop  ‘dirty’
kuro tééng pantua  ‘I work differently’  ntau  ‘different’
kuro tééng payaal  ‘I work make long’  yaal  ‘long’
  ‘I pretend to be tall’
kuro tééng pagamak  ‘I work make big’  gamak  ‘big’
  ‘I do important work’
ku têeng paka'triq  I work make small  katriq  ‘small’
   ‘I do unimportant work’

Only a few of the above adjective roots can occur with tapa-:
ku praaq taparon  ‘I speak loudly’
ku têeng tapayaal  I make long  ‘I pretend to be tall’
tambreh tambrel (root is breh brel)  ‘figured’, is an adjective which
can also function as an adverb.
ku ve ao breh brel    ‘I have a figured shirt’

Causative
ku ve ao tambreh tambrel  ‘I have a made figured shirt’

Adverbial
ku saraq tambreh tambrel  ‘I did figured writing’

3. Affixes on Adverb Roots

pa- and ta- on adverb roots seem to have a meaning of purpose,
or of continuing action with purpose, although it has been difficult to get
any firm distinction from the native informant. (cf 1.7) These adverbs
occur with verbs of working, speaking, or thinking.

ku praaq padian  I speak asking  ‘I ask’  padian  ‘asking’
ku praaq tapadian  ‘I keep on asking’
ku praaq pachei  I speak want to speak well
ku praaq tapachei  ‘I want to speak well’  pachei  ‘want well’
ku ahââm kasuung  I breathe out of breath  ‘I am out of breath’
ku ahââm takasuung  kasuung  ‘out of breath’
ku võiq nsiin  ‘I go slowly’  nsiin  ‘slow’
ku võiq pansiin ~ ku võiq tansiin  ‘I go slowly, deliberately’
ku têeng dahr  ‘I work quickly’  dahr  ‘fast’
ku têeng padahr  ‘I work quickly’
ku têeng jih  ‘I work slowly’  jih  ‘slow’
ku têeng pajih  ‘I work slowly’
ku ahââm panhrat  ‘I breathe quickly’  nhurat  ‘fast’
nhang võiq jarom  ‘we go together’  jarom  ‘together’
nhang võiq pajarom  ‘we go together’
4. Affixes on Noun Roots

4.1 Nominalizer -an-

This infix gives the derived noun the meaning of 'content', 'that which is inside'. Only five instances of this have been found.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{che} & \quad \text{'a vehicle'} & \text{chane} & \quad \text{'load in a vehicle'} \\
\text{jvong} & \quad \text{'a rice house'} & \text{janvong} & \quad \text{'load of rice in rice house'} \\
\text{dong} & \quad \text{'a house'} & \text{danong} & \quad \text{'household'} \\
\text{trôm} & \quad \text{'purple fruit'} & \text{tarôm} & \quad \text{'juice of purple fruit'} \\
\text{tadjm} & \quad \text{'a root'} & \text{tandâm} & \quad \text{'branches of root'}
\end{align*}
\]

When the root noun and the derived noun occur together in a sentence, the derived noun immediately precedes the root noun, with no preposition between them.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ku ve chane che} & \quad \text{'I have a load on the car'} \\
\text{ku ve jvong jvong} & \quad \text{'I have a rice house full of rice'} \\
\text{ku ve danong dong} & \quad \text{'I have a household in the house'}
\end{align*}
\]

4.2. Verbalizer pa-, pa- and ta- causative occur with nouns, converting them to verbs. There is also one occurrence of ha- causative passive making a noun into a verb, and one occurrence each of ta- involuntary and ta- adjectivizer.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{nhram} & \quad \text{'pattern on skirt'} & \text{pannhram} & \quad \text{'to make pattern on skirt'} \\
\text{ahaam} & \quad \text{'blood'} & \text{pahaam} & \quad \text{'to cause to bleed'} \\
\text{alung} & \quad \text{'silver in skirt'} & \text{pahung} & \quad \text{'to make silver in skirt' or 'sew silver into skirt'} \\
\text{akoohn} & \quad \text{'father'} & \text{pakoom} & \quad \text{'to father, beget'} \\
\text{akan} & \quad \text{'mother'} & \text{pakan} & \quad \text{'to mother'} \\
\text{akôq} & \quad \text{'head'} & \text{takôq akôq} & \quad \text{'to bump head'} \\
\text{nuut} & \quad \text{'a button'} & \text{panuut} & \quad \text{'to button'} \\
\text{ateet} & \quad \text{'rust'} & \text{pateet} & \quad \text{'to rust'}
\end{align*}
\]

ha- causative passive prefix with a noun:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{adiiq} & \quad \text{'wind'} & \text{hadiiq} & \quad \text{'to be fanned (make wind')}
\end{align*}
\]

ta- involuntary prefix:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{brwarg} & \quad \text{'light'} & \text{tabrwar} & \quad \text{'lightning flashes'}
\end{align*}
\]
adjectivizer prefix:

akóq ‘head’
ku lëi takóq akóq ‘I see the bumped head’

4.2.1 Combinations of prefixes on noun roots. *tapa*- reciprocal causative which combines *ta*- reciprocal and *pa*- causative - verbalizer.

*nhang tapanhwram nli* ‘we make a pattern on each other’s skirt’
*nhang tapahaam* ‘we make each other bleed’
*nhang tapalung* ‘we sew silver into each other’s skirts’
*nhang tapanuut ao* ‘we button each other’s shirts’

There is one example of *tata-*, which combines *ta*- reciprocal and *ta*- causative prefixes.

*nhang tatakóq akóq* ‘we bump each other’s heads’

*taha*- reciprocal causative passive combines *ta*- reciprocal and *ha* causative passive prefixes.

*nhang tahadiiq* ‘we cause each other to be fanned’

*tapa*- adjectivized causative combines *ta*- adjectivizer and *pa*- causative prefixes.

ku lëi tapanhwram nli ‘I see the made patterned skirt’
ku lëi tapahaam Rim ‘I see the made to bleed Rim’
ku lëi tapalung nli ‘I see the made silver skirt’
ku lëi tapakoonh Rim ‘I see the fathered Rim’

*tahà*- adjectivized causative passive combines *ta*- adjectivizer and *ha*- causative passive prefixes.

ku pahadiiq mei Rim ‘I cause to be fanned you Rim’
ku pahadiiq mei Rim ‘I cause you to cause Rim to be fanned’

4.3 Adjectivizers *ta-*, *tapa-*. Prefixes occur with a few nouns, converting them to adjectives. It is expected that more examples of the adjectivizer will be found.

adi ‘younger child’
akóón tadi ‘younger child’
tu ‘top’
akóón tapatu ‘child of and wife’
tââm ‘bottom’
akóón tapatôâm ‘child of 1st wife’
tôr ‘end’
dông tatôr ‘the end house’
4.4 One ma-

ma- is a bound allomorph of mui ‘one’, and is the most frequent affix found on nouns. It can also occur on classifiers and adjectives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>masurang</th>
<th>‘one arm’s spread’</th>
<th>asurang</th>
<th>‘armspread’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>makase</td>
<td>‘one month’</td>
<td>kase</td>
<td>‘month’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>madiq</td>
<td>‘one place’</td>
<td>diq</td>
<td>‘place’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mabeq</td>
<td>‘one classifier’</td>
<td>abeq</td>
<td>‘classifier’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mabing</td>
<td>‘one full’</td>
<td>bing</td>
<td>‘full’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masâang</td>
<td>‘one five’</td>
<td>sâang</td>
<td>‘five’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.5 Pluralizer ka-

ka- occurs with a few nouns and means ‘many’.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>gaak</th>
<th>‘beam’</th>
<th>kagaak</th>
<th>‘many beams’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>surq</td>
<td>‘home country’</td>
<td>kasurq</td>
<td>‘home country emphasizing many villages’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Affixes on Numbers

Prefixes are not found extensively on numbers in Katu.

5.1 Prefix ma.

ma- is prefixed to numbers, and is a bound allomorph of mui ‘one’. Only five, ten, one hundred, which are units, can occur with ma-. It is the prefix most often found on numbers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sâang</th>
<th>‘five’</th>
<th>masâang</th>
<th>‘one five’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jët</td>
<td>‘ten’</td>
<td>majët</td>
<td>‘one ten’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hariang</td>
<td>‘hundred’</td>
<td>mahariang</td>
<td>‘one hundred’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.2 Prefix ta-

ta- can be prefixed to the numbers one, two, three, four, five, ten and a hundred. ta- has only been found with numbers occurring with the word ‘hours’, a borrowed word. The numbers seven (tapól), eight (takól), and nine (taklah) have a ta- presyllable so they are not prefixed. Six (sapat) does not have a ta- presyllable and neither is it prefixed.
mui, tamui  
’two’
ți oôr, ta tį oôr  
‘three’
pe, tape  
‘four’
puan, tapuan  
’six’
sâång, tasâång  
‘seven’
jêt, tajêt  
‘eight’
tajêt mui  
‘nine’
tape jêt mui  
‘ten’
hariang, takariang  
‘hundred’

When the double of a number is given or when two numbers are added together, both numbers are prefixed.

tamui tamui  
‘one one’ (two)
tasâång tasâång  
‘five five’ (ten)
tamui ta tį oôr  
‘one two’ (three)

5.3 Prefix ka-

ka- seems to have a meaning of ‘many’, emphasizing ‘how many’.
kape manuih  
‘three people’
kapuan manuih  
‘four people’