

A SYNOPSIS OF VERB FORMS IN ADZERA

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gari

verb root

in compound verbs: iba-gari

written without a hyphen.

the weed (the pulled-out weeds).

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i-gari

prefix for actual, real event in the past or present "modus realitatis".

igari gum mai'-mai'

he weeds, has weeded daily, often-times.

i-gari i

i particle of assent, assurance, consent, confirmation: yes, already.

sanab idzidziwan arangan

The road is clean. The Sana people have already cleaned it.

garam Sana igari i.

i-gari a

a particle, implies contradiction or a strong assertion: yet, however, nevertheless (where is my sharp knife, which they should not take weeding?).

jo ifan igari gin a.

They took it away and are weeding nevertheless.

i-gari wa

wa particle of the accomplished fact; perfect, used to make it clear, that it is in the past: already done.

da gum mpupan ogo? igari wa.

What is with the field full of weed? It is weeded already.

baŋin idaum, igari gum wa.

His hand is well, he has already weeded.

o-gari.

ago o igari = ogari
ogari i, ogari a, ogari wa
ogari sanab ogo sib?

agam igari.

bon-i-gari.

sagat aga igari gan aranan ogo
wa, da dzi bonigari gan?
banin mais ogo imin?
binan ogo da bonigari gum.

bon-i-gari i.

gum igi idzidziwan wasi.
ania?, bonigari i.
Nam gari ropisia.
bonigari i.

bon-i-gari wa.

anun? igari guman o, mai? ogo
dzi itsanan. a?a?, bonigari wa.

bon-ma-gari.

magari aranan ogo da
rodzidziwan. a?a?, bonmagari.

a-gari.

run gan agari mun? igi da agi
nafan.

The same forms for the 2. pers. sing.

Did you clean that road finish?

But: 2. pers. pl.

bon- prefix of a just now, but just finished event:

perfect-present: *just now, but just.*
That woman has weeded hers long ago, and just now I have finished mine.
He had a sore hand for a very long time and just now he has weeded.

i particle as before: *yes, just now, but now.*

That field is quite clean. Of course, they but just have weeded it.
The weeds are still fresh. Yes, they have weeded it just now.

just now, very recently, but finished weeded.

He hasn't weeded his field, I saw it yesterday. No, he finished weeding only very recently.

ma- potential prefix: *probably, likely but just now.*

It is probably weeded a while ago and still clean.

No, it is likely but just now weeded.

a- prefix of the hortative I; it marks a citation, summons to 1. and 3. pers. sing. and pl. The execution is expected to commence right in the near future.

He himself shall weed that part, then we go.

If there are more verbs used, than the second verb is often in the hortative I form.

apo maran ta'an nawa' ampa
mpui.
udzuf manan da dzi natip
aba.

na-gari.

dzi nagari?
agi nagari.

na-gari i.
o mararai i garidan, oni fada
mpuna rintai aga raiji?
dzi nagari i.

na-gari ama?
A: ini fada garida gum da
dzi impi' rut.
B: maragab nagari ama?.

wa-gari.

wagari ano.
agam wagari marafain aga
raiji.

wa-gari a.
a dzi bon'agari gan' guman'??
wagari a, dzi sinan ani wama'
o.

bon'a-gari.
aga nampai, aga bon'agari
gan' guman'.

bon'a-gari i.
anun' ini gum wampup in o.
bon'agari i.

ma-gari.

*Living animals shall come forth
and live in the water.
In a year I come back again.*

na- prefix of hortative II. The
execution of the order or commission
can be of longer duration of time:
shall, will, may.
May, shall I weed?
Let us weed.

i as before.
*Are you perhaps tired of weeding
and would you rather go to wrap
the bananas? I will weed alright*

ama' particle: *let, may.*
*He said, that he would go to work
in the garden, so I scolded him.*
Let him do it.

wa- prefix of imperative, 2. pers.
sing. and pl.
Just weed (without knife).
*You (pl.) weed the other side over
there first.*

a as before.
How can I work our field?
*Weed nevertheless, I have this spear
not for nothing.*

bon'a- prefix for the future.
*We (excl.) will stay, we shall
work in our garden.*

i as before.
*This is not an old field for them
yet. They surely will weed it
still.*

ma-prefix. ma- has potential function.
An event may probably, come true in
the future. The translation has to
use the subjunctive mood.

sagat magari gum. magari sanab ogo wa.	<i>The woman is probably weeding. They may have weeded, may have cleaned the road already.</i>
ma-gari i. sagat guman impup santan. magari i.	<i>ma- i probably, likely yes. The field of the woman is very over- grown. Probably she will weed it.</i>
ma-gari a. sagat igin' rinin anuŋ' fada gum o. magari a.	<i>ma- a probably inspite of. The woman is sick, can't go to the garden. Probably she will weed it inspite of that.</i>
ma-na-gari. sagat ijab mamai, gan guman impup sib. managari.	<i>The 'potential' prefix combined with the prefix for hortative II: probably will. The woman goes up the mountain, her field there is overgrown. She probably will weed it.</i>
da-gari. o rungam dagari. impai aŋo, dagari gum.	<i>Prefix da- has an 'irreal' function. It combines notion of the event with the idea of not to be real. Our translations must make use of the imperfect subjunctive, resp. pluperfect: had. Would you have weeded it yourself. She is sitting around, would she only weed.</i>
da-gari ama'.	<i>ama' as before. Yet, nevertheless.</i>
o dagari ama'.	<i>Well weed, then. or: If you only would weed.</i>
garam dagari sanab igi ama'.	<i>If only the people would weed/clean the road (one can't walk).</i>
da-gari a.	<i>a as before. (The garden of the other is so nice, mine does not bear, thought the weeding wouldn't help.) If I would only have weeded it.</i>
dzi dagari a. ma-da-gari.	<i>'potential' prefix ma- combined with the prefix da-, which has an 'irreal' function.</i>

dzi madagari o gam igi.
dzi banj? dari? da dzi
madagari gum.
soda ragigum da madagari.

ma-da-gari wa.
ania?, gami? biñan ogo da
madagari wa.

ma-da-gari a.
aga imunti sanab sib in da
madagari a.

ro-gari.

garam irunt ifan i apo da
sagat rogari gum.
intsup gum ogo sib? a'a?,
rogari.

ro-gari i.

rogari i.

ro-gari a.

wafan, rogari a.

ro-i-gari.

*I nearly would have yours weeded.
Would my hand be well, I would
have weeded the field.
If he would be industrious he
would have weeded.*

*wa particle as before.
As said, that plenty rain, otherwise
we would have weeded it finished
already.*

*a as before.
We hindered him, otherwise he
would have weeded nevertheless.*

*ro- prefix. The function is
'durative'. The event is connected
with the idea of duration, which
can be combined with all the other
prefixes and suffixes.*

*The men ran to get prey and the
women are still weeding/still weed.
Is that field finished weeded? No,
they still weed.*

*i as before.
(They shall not stop to weed yet.)
They are still weeding though.*

*a as before.
(I said they should stop immediately,
now if I catch them still in the
field....)
Just go, they are yet weeding.*

*Prefix of durative as above ro-gari
but the realis prefix i- is not
suppressed if the 'igari' is stressed
in contrast to other activities.
In actual use by the natives speaker
it seems, that this prefix is used
for the singular. The prefix for
the plural is: roñ?-.*

roŋ'-i-gari.

Like ro-i-gari durative realis.
Around Kaiapit and Sanaŋ the people
say that this is the only possible
form and that roigari is wrong.

ro-na-gari.

wani aranan, maŋits marut
maragab.
ronagari raiji.

Durative hortative II.
*Tell him, the poor guy will get
hungry. He shall yet still weed.*

ro-na-gari ama'.

aga ontapa i maragab sinuŋ?
gum i a'?'
ronagari ama'.

ama' as before.
*Why should we call him away from
his work? Let him still work.*

ro-ma-gari.

aga ifaŋ? gin aranan ogo.
romagari gum.

Durative potential.
*We waited for her for a long time.
She may still be weeding.*

ro-ma-gari i.

i as before.

ro-ma-gari a.

a as before.

ro-ma-gari wa.

wa as before.

ro-da-gari.

rodagari gum ani da agi dani
rut.

Durative subjunctive.
*If she still would weed here, then
we could tell her right away.*

ro-ma-da-gari.

finiŋ gan rodampai da
romadagari gum igi.

Durative potential subjunctive.
*If his wife would be still living
she most likely would still weed
that field.*

ro-boŋ'a-gari.

Durative future.

a'a', roboŋ'agari.

*(Till we arrive at the field she
will have left it.)
No, she will still weed.*

wa-gari o.

Negation, combines the conception of
negation with that of the irreality:
does not weed.

araga ragitsimpan biŋan,
wagari gum pas o.

*He is very lazy, he doesn't work
a bit.
(-toŋ maran garidan).*

wa-na-gari o.

Negation of hortative II.

dzi boŋ'ani da wanagari o.	<i>Even, if I say it she will not weed.</i>
wa-da-gari o.	Negation of subjunctive.
o dani muŋ' i miŋ'agin	<i>If you would have said that before,</i>
da aga wadagari o.	<i>that you would like to keep it, we</i>
	<i>wouldn't have weeded it.</i>
wa-boŋ-i-gari o.	Negation of perfect-present.
araŋan waboŋigari gum igi o.	<i>She hasn't weeded that field here</i>
	<i>just now.</i>
ro-wa-gari o.	Negation of durative.
aroani da gum igi impup intin.	<i>Now the field here overgrows for</i>
rowagari o.	<i>good. They don't weed it anymore.</i>
ro-wa-da-gari o.	Negation of durative subjunctive.
baŋin gan manuŋ araŋan wa,	<i>Her hand is apparently well already</i>
da rowadagari o.	<i>otherwise she wouldn't weed.</i>
ma-gari ma'.	Negation of imperative.
o magari ma'.	<i>Don't weed.</i>
agam magari ma'.	<i>Don't weed! (pl.)</i>
	Only for 2. person.
ro-ma-gari ma'.	Negation of durative imperative.
wataŋin rai. gobo' isasus	<i>Let it be! The sun is hot, don't</i>
da agam romagari ma'.	<i>weed anymore.</i>
anuŋ' igari o.	Negation of realis.
garam igi anuŋ' igari gum o.	<i>That man does not weed/has not</i>
	<i>weeded.</i>
gari-dan.	Suffix -dan - after consonants and
	glottal stop -an - added to the root
	of the verb forms the participle.
oni garida gum igi da gobo'?	<i>Do you want to weed that field</i>
	<i>to-day?</i>
maama' garidan.	<i>The weeding boys..</i>
dzi ini gum aga garidan ogo.	<i>I mean the field, which we (excl.)</i>
	<i>did then.</i>
Sagat garidan, da garam iba	<i>When the women still weeded, the men</i>
gamp.	<i>came to the village.</i>
ro-gari-dan.	Durative participle.
dzi iba imiŋ' i sanab gum ogo	<i>When I came along the field road,</i>
da dzi itsaŋan sagat rogaridan.	<i>I saw the woman still weeding.</i>

<p>arajan ini da sagat rogarida gum gobo' biñan ogo.</p>	<p><i>He said it, and the women still weed during the hot sun.</i></p>
<p>boñ-gari-dan. sanab garam bongaridan igi itsaara' año.</p>	<p>Prefix of the participle perfect. <i>The road, which the people weeded, cleaned just now is wholly dry.</i></p>
<p>wa-gari-dan o. gum igi impup intin, agi wagaridan o. iba gum ani mpadan año, wagaridan o.</p>	<p>Negation of participle. <i>That field is altogether overgrown, let's not weed it.</i> <i>He came to the field to sit around, not to work.</i></p>
<p>anun' gari-dan o. dzi runta' anun' nida garidan o.</p>	<p>Another form for the negation of the participle. <i>Alone I would not like to weed.</i></p>
<p>ro-gari-dan o. gum wajo fi da agi rogaridan aroani o.</p>	<p>Negation of durative participle. <i>This isn't a field, that we should continue to weed.</i></p>