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TRANSLATIONS DEPARTMENT
CANBERRA BIBLE HOUSE

1. Azera Phonemes
2. Azera Morphophonemics.

THE PHONEMES OF THE AZERA LANGUAGE

K. G. Holzknecht
Lutheran Mission New Guinea.

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0. Introduction

0. 1. The Azera¹ people live in the north-east part of New Guinea, in the vast Markham valley. The Leron river, a tributary of the Markham, is approximately the border to the south-east, and the Gusap river, a tributary of the Ramu or Guin, the border to the north-west. The larger part of the people live in the flats of the valley, but some of the clans have also settled in the first grass-hills bordering the valley as well as the valleys of tributary rivers between the Leron and Gusap, e.g. the Jarus group, which lives in the Jafaz, Maniang and Mami river valleys.

0. 2. According to the last census the population figure stands at 13 500. All of them speak one language, which differs only slightly in minor grammatical matters and vocabulary in the various "district groups" (a term coined and used by K.E. Read: Oceania, Volume XVII, December 1946, No. 2, page 98). The language spoken by the Kaiapit and Sangang district group is taken as the norm and is used for the data given here.

(1) The word "Azera" is a distortion of the word / a zra' / which means "inward, up country, up streams"

O. 3. Rev. F. Oertel founded the Mission-Station Kaiapit in 1918. He recorded the language and rendered it in a ^apractical alphabet. The late Dr. O. Dempwolff, professor at the University of Hamburg, attempted an analysis of the Azera language in 1928-29, with the data then known. Unfortunately, through war action, all the material of Rev. F. Oertel - dictionary, grammar (?) and other collected linguistic material - was lost. [The writer found In 1947] one copy of the printed Bible History and one copy of the Catechism. With the help of many informants the language was learned and collected. The practical alphabet of Rev. F. Oertel was changed in some instances, e.g. the glottal stop taken up. The present description was undertaken in German as part of the language course of the Bible Translators-Summer Institute of Linguistics² at Neukirchen Kr. Moers, Germany during the summer of 1962 and was now redone in English.

1. Chart of the Phonemes

1. 1. Consonants.

Type of Sounds	Labial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stops, voiceless	p	t		k	'
Stops voiced	b	d		g	
Fricatives, voiceless	f	s			h
Fricatives, voiced		z			
Nasals, voiced	m	n		ŋ	
Vibrants, voiced		r			
Semivowels, voiced	w		j = y		

1. 2. Vowels:

	Non-back	Back
High	i	u
Non-high	a	o

 (2) I wish to express my gratitude and thanks to Mr. Wilfried T. Zibell of the Summer Institute of Linguistics for his help and guidance in working this paper.

2. Contrastive Features

2. 1. Consonants:

Azera consonant phonemes are divided into five contrastive groups: stops, fricatives, nasals, vibrants, and semivowels.

The stops and fricatives contrast also in voicing and voicelessness.

Stops and nasals contrast as to labial, alveolar, and velar points of articulation. Voiceless stops have an additional contrast at the glottal point of articulation.

Fricatives and vibrants contrast as to labial and alveolar and glottal points of articulation.

The semivowels contrast as to labial and palatal points of articulation.

2. 2. Vowels:

Vowel phonemes contrast as to high and non-high positions, and horizontally as to non-back and back position.

3. Description of the Phonemes, with Illustrations.

3. 1. Consonants:

/p/	a voiceless bilabial stop	/pai/	'meat'
/b/	a voiced bilabial stop	/bi'/	'blood'
/t/	voiceless alveolar stop	/totin/	'tree pulp'
/d/	voiced alveolar stop	/donj/	'bamboo drum'
/k/	voiceless velar stop	/kiz/	'string, thread'
/g/	voiced velar stop	/gai/	'tree, wood'
/ʔ/	voiceless glottal	/ima'/	'no'
/f/	voiceless labiodental fricative	/fain/	'a ^a prt, some'
/s/	voiceless alveolar fricative	/sai/	'prairie-grass'
/h/	voiceless glottal fricative	/haha/	'jubilant cry'
/z/	voiced alveolar fricative	/zadan/	'to open the hand'

/m/	voiced bilabial nasal	/mamo/	'cassowary'
/n/	voiced alveolar nasal	/nidan/	'to say, speak'
/ŋ/	voiced velar nasal	/ŋadan/	'to open wide (mouth)'
/r/	voiced alveolar rolled vibrant	/ratan/	'to fear'
/w/	voiced bilabial semivowel	/wap/	'forest'
/j=y/	voiced palatal semivowel	/jaban/	'to go up'

3. 2. Vowels:

/i/	voiced high closed unrounded front vowel	/gian/	'his cheek'
/u/	voiced high closed rounded back vowel	/gum/	'work, garden'
/o/	voiced middle xxxxxxxxxx closed rounded back vowel	/nowai/	'mango tree & -fruit'
/a/	voiced low open unrounded central vowel	/garam/	'man, people'

4. Construction of Syllables.

Syllables in Azera may consist of a single syllabic, such as the word o /o/, 'you' or the first syllable in aba /aba/ 'he shall come'.

A more frequent type of syllable is composed of any single syllabic preceded by any single non-syllabic, such as both syllables of the word biro /biro/ 'a prairie bird'.

A more complex type of syllable is composed of any single syllabic preceded by any single non-syllabic and followed by any single non-syllabic of the following list: /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /g/, /f/, /s/, /z/, /r/, the nasals and the /ʔ/. An example of this type is the word mur /mur/, 'snake'.

A limited number of clusters of non-syllabics may serve the same function in syllable construction, that are served by single non-syllabics. These clusters are described under "Clusters" in the section: Distribution of Phonemes.

The following types of syllable structure, therefore, occur in normal words (V = vowel, short or long; C = consonant):

V	/o/ = /ago/	'you'
CV	/ma/	'ma'
CCV	/fro zan/	'to well, gush'
CCCV	/ntra san/	'to keep quiet'
VC	/am/	'Poss.pron. your'
CVC	/mur/	'snake'
CCVC	/mri'/'	'dry (leaf)'
CCCVC	/mbro'/'	'binding material'
VCC	/aŋ'/'	'1. pers. poss. pron. my'
CVCC	/gamp/	'village'
CCVCC	/ntuŋ'/'	'trunk, stump of a banana'

5. Distribution of Phonemes

5. 1. Single Consonants:

5. 1. 1. Initial: All single non-syllabics can be initial, except /'/'.

/p/	/pai'/'	'meat'	/h/	/haha /hai/	'yes'
/t/	/tauf/	'stone'	/z/	/zaŋ/	'wild pig'
/k/	/kauf/	'a tree'	/r/	/raban/	'to hoe, hack'
/b/	/badan/	'to come'	/m/	/mazuŋ/	'boat'
/d/	/da/	'and'	/n/	/nidan/	'to say, speak'
/g/	/gai/	'wood'	/ŋ/	/ŋir/	'rafter'
/f/	/faban/	'to distri- bute'	/w/	/wap/	'forest'
/s/	/sa'/'	'men's house	/j/	/jasoai/	'silverheron'

5. 1. 2. Medial: No single non-syllabic can occur medially in syllables, but all of the single non-syllabics occur medially in words.

/p/	/dapiŋʔ/	'saliva'	/z/	/zazaman/	'a parrot'
/t/	/tataʔ/	'morning'	/r/	/rarub/	'Caurie shell'
/k/	/kakaran/	'to write'	/m/	/barren/	'sterile'
/b/	/mabo/	'a species of banana'	/n/	/manaʔ/	'outside'
/d/	/dadani/	'fern'	/ŋ/	/maŋiz/	'famine'
/g/	/gagaga/	'chatting'	/w/	/wazawiz/	'hawk'
/f/	/fafifan/	'to surround'	/j/	/jajaʔ/	'slippery'
/s/	/sasaʔ/	'empty'	/ʔ/	/aʔaʔ/	'negative'

5. 1. 3. Final: The single non-syllabics that may occur in final position are /p/, /t/, /k/, /f/, /s/, /z/, /r/, the nasals and the /ʔ/.

/p/	/pap/	'fireplace'	/f/	/wauf/	'wild kapok'
/t/	/pit/	'G-String'	/s/	/opis/	'bean'
/k/	/kawak/	'Leatherhead Bird'	/z/	/ziŋiz/	'sponger tree'
/r/	/rir/	'bridge'	/m/	/ziram/	'black cockadoo'
/n/	/maŋan/	'who?'	/ŋ/	/ganani/	'banana'
/ʔ/	/muŋaʔ/	'reward'			

5. 2. Clusters of two Non-syllabics

5. 2. 1. Initial:

(1) As first consonant of the cluster occur: all stops, the fricatives and nasals:

/pr/	/praʔ/	'muddy soil'	/mp/	/mpadan/	'to sit, live'
/tr/	/trakan/	'to click o's tongue'	/nt/	/ntiŋan/	'always'
/kr/	/krikan/	'bird-call'	/ŋk/	/ŋkianʔan/	'be bitter'
/br/	/brofan/	'to snore'	/mr/	/mriʔ/	'dry (leaf)'

/dɛ/	/druŋan/	'be full'	/ŋr/	/ŋroʔ/	'depression'
/gr/	/graŋ/	'stone-bla- de of adze'	/nz/	/nzuf/	'pit,grave'
/fr/	/frozan/	'to well, to flow'	/ŋw/	/ŋwaban/	'to bark'
/sr/	/sroakan/	'to crawl'	/zr/	/zropan/	'to slip'

(2) As second consonant of the cluster occur: the voiceless stops, and /z/, /r/, and /w/.

/mp/	/mpui/	'water,river'	/fr/	/friŋan/	'to spout out'
/nt/	/ntuf/	'noice'	/nz/	/nzar/	'nettle'
/ŋk/	/ŋkoŋan/	'to hum'	/ŋw/	/ŋwaragin/	'to demolish'

5. 2. 2. Medial:

(1) As first consonant of the cluster occur medially all stops, the fricatives and nasals

/pr/	/opraz/	'deep'	/gr/	/bigroʔagin/	'turn around'
/br/	/nabrof/	'knife-spear'	/fr/	/fragripan/	'to startle'
/tr/	/itrap/	'clip off'	/sr/	/jasruʔ/	'a tree'
/dr/	/idraʔ/	'goes toge-	/zr/	/izri/	'a tree'
/kr/	/krikakrik/	'noise of gulping'	/mp/	/mampan/	'to die'
/mb/	/kasombi/	'smelling herb'	/mr/	/mrumriʔ/	'Poinsettia'
/nd/	/jandub/	'reed'	/nz/	/moanzi/	'ddor'
/nt/	/dintut/	'Elephantiasis'	/ŋb/	/baŋbaŋʔan/	'be wide'
/ŋg/	/rungan/	'he himself'	/ŋk/	/aiŋkap/	'chain'
/ŋr/	/sisinriʔ/	'a tree'	/ŋʔ/	/baŋbaŋʔan/	'be wide'

(2) As second consonant of the cluster occur: the stops, also /z/, /r/, /w/, and /ʔ/.

/mp/	/mampim/	'Pandanus'	/ŋk/	/aŋkasan/	'to itch'
/mb/	/bumbum/	'whiteman'	/ŋg/	/fiŋgiʔa fagan/	'to cross the legs'

/nt/	/jantam/	'a species of	/ŋb/	/bajonbajon/	'peal'
/nd/	/gandisap/	'village name'	/ŋr/	/inro'/	'it grunts'
/nz/	/zinziŋ/	'a species of banana'	/ŋ'/	/azuŋ'an/	'to follow'
/mw/	/gumwat/	'smoke signal'	/kw/	/ŋarokwi/	'dress'
/gw/	/maragwan/	'big, green lizard'			

5. 2. 3. Final:

(1) As first consonant of a cluster in the final position occur: the nasals.

/mp/	/gamp/	'village'	/ŋk/	/iniŋk/	'little'
/nt/	/fadafint/	'termite'	/ŋ'/	/ruaŋ'/	'myself, one another'
/nz/	/ŋanz/	'shield'			

(2) As second consonant of the cluster in final position occur: the voiceless stops, also /z/ and /'/.

/mp/	/maragamp/	'white'	/ŋk/	/imiŋk/	'dark'
/nt/	/imant/	'whitish'	/ŋ'/	/ruŋaŋ'/	'plural of re- lationship:my'
/nz/	/finz/	'seat(ing)'			

5. 3. Clusters of Three Consonants

5. 3. 1. Initial:

(1) As first consonants in the cluster occur: the nasals.

/mpr/	/mpris/	'grater'	/ŋkr/	/ŋkriŋan/	'sound, resound'
/mbrɔ/	/mbro'/	'binding material'	/ŋkw/	/ŋkwafan/	'to snap at'
/ntr/	/ntrasan/	'be silent'	/ŋgw/	/ŋgwan/	'to bark'
/nzt/	/nztuŋ'a ruan/	'be at a loss'			

(2) As the second consonants in the clusters occur: the stops, except /d/, and /z/.

/mpr/	/mpro'an/	be together'	/ŋkr/	/ŋkraŋan/	'be hard,ripe
/mbr/	/mbro'/	'binding ma-	/ŋkw/	/ŋkwafan/	'breathe hard
		terial'			
/ntr/	/ntrakan/	'to click o's	/ŋgw/	/ŋgwanan/	'to bark'
		tongue'			
/nZR/	/nzrukan/	'to come off'			

(3) As the final consonant in the cluster occur:

/r/ together with the stops /p/, /b/, /t/, /k/ and the fricative /z/; and with /w/ together with /k/ and /g/.

/mpr/	/mpro'an/	'come together'	/ŋkr/	/ŋkraŋan/	'be hard,ripe
/mbr/	/mbro'/	'binding ma-	/ŋkw/	/ŋkwafan/	'breathe hard
		terial'			
/ntr/	/ntrakan/	'click o's	/ŋgw/	/ŋgwanan/	'to bark'
		tongue'			
/nZR/	/nzrukan/	'to come off'			

5. 3. 2. Medial

(1) As first consonant of the cluster occur in the medial position: the nasals.

/mpr/	/impra'/	'he goes around'
/ntr/	/mintroa/	'fig tree and fruit'
/nZR/	/inzru'/	'bears no fruit'
/ŋkr/	/aŋkrosan/	'to limp'
/ŋgr/	/oŋgranj/	'superficial'
/ŋkw/	/gaŋkwai/	'a species of yam'
/ŋgw/	/naŋgwan/	'he shall bark'

(2) As second consonant of the cluster occur in the medial position: the voiceless stops and /g/, also /z/.

/mpr/	/impras/	'he combs his hair'
/ntr/	/intrintriŋ/	'darkness'
/nZR/	/inzruŋ' ruan/	'he hides'
/ŋkr/	/oŋkris	'fruit-skin'
/ŋgr/	/oŋgran/	'superficial'

/ŋkw/	/iŋkwaf/	'he pants for breath'
/ŋgw/	/daŋgwan/	'he would have barked'

(3) As third consonant in the cluster occur medially: /r/ together with the voiceless stops, /g/ and /z/; /w/ with the velar stopd.

/mpr/	/imprim/	'he rolls his eyes'
x/nttrak/		
/ntr/	/intrak/	'he clicks his tongue'
/nzm/	/unzran/	'on the surface'
/ŋkr/	/oŋkrofkrof/	'a vine'
/ŋgr/	/oŋgran/	'superficial'
/ŋkw/	/iŋkwaf/	'he pants for breath'
/ŋgw/	/iŋgwan/	'he barks'

5. 3. 3. Final

The cluster does not appear in the final position.

5. 4. Single Syllabics

(1) Initial: All of the single syllabic phonemes occur initially in syllables and words.

/i/	/ifut/	'(pot)ladle'
/o/	/okaf/	'fruit-hook'
/u/	/uta'/	'empty'
/a/	/amoa/	'a species of banana'

(2) Medial: All of the single syllabic phonemes occur medially in syllables and words.

/i/	/antim/	'Azera ladder'
/o/	/odoro'/	'a wood beetle'
/u/	/utup/	'heap, great number'
/a/	/antaf/	'men's string bag'

(3) Final: All of the single syllabic phonemes occur finally in syllables and words.

/i/	/bini/	'nice'
/o/	/ogo/	'there, that'
/u/	/Anutu/	'God'
/a/	/dampa/	'bow'

5. 5. Clusters of Two Syllabics

(1) Initial: As first vowel in the cluster of this kind occur: /i/ and /a/.

/i/	/ia'/	'why?'
/a/	/ao/	'Interjection: he!'

(2) Initially as second vowel occur /a/, /i/, and /o/.

/a/	/ia'/	'why?'
/o/	/ao/	'Interj.: he!'
/i/	/aiz-aiz/	'news, rumour'

(3) Medial: As first vowel in the vowel cluster occur medially all syllabics.

/i/	/zio'/	'twig'
/u/	/ruan/	'he himself'
/o/	/afoan/	'Tapa-cloth'
/a/	/mai'/	'day'

(4) Medial as second vowel occur: /i/, /u/, and /a/.

/i/	/gaif/	'cebtipede'
/u/	/wauf/	'wild kapok'
/a/	/jabian/	'jagged, notched'

(5) Final: As first vowel in the vowel cluster occur finally: all syllabics.

/i/	/dampia/	'stretcher, litter'
/o/	/nam roi/	'feast for the dead'
/u/	/mpui/	'water, river'
/a/	/gai/	'tree, wood'

(6) Final as second vowel occur: /i/, /a/.

/i/	/omoi/	'bottle-gourd'
/a/	/Baria/	'coco.fronde'

5. 6. Clusters of Three (3) Vowels

(1) Initial, as first vowel of the cluster occur /a/, and /u/.

/u/	/uia"/	'Question'
/a/	/aia"/	'Interjection: ho!'

(2) As second vowel initially occur: /i/

/i/	/aii/	'Interj.: woe, alas'
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(3) As third vowel occur /i/, and /a/

/i/	/aii/	'Interj.: woe, alas'
/a/	/aia"/	'Interj.: oh'

(4) Medial as first vowel in the cluster occur /o/, and /a/.

/o/	/poait/	'excellent'
/a/	/aŋaiaŋ/	'a species of banana'

(5) As second vowel medially occur /i/, /a/.

/i/	/aŋaiaŋ/	'a species of banana'
/a/	/poait/	'excellent'

(6) Medially as third vowel occur /i/ and /a/.

/i/	/poait/	'excellent'
/a/	/aŋaiaŋ/	'a species of banana'

(7) Final: As first vowel in the cluster occur /o/ and /a/.

/o/	/agoai/	'a species of banana'
/a/	/raoi/	'a fish'

(8) As second vowel in final position occur /o/ and /a/.

/o/	/raoi/	'a fish'
/a/	/wampoai/	'a village name'

(9) As third vowel in final position occurs /i/.

/i/	/wampoai/	'a village name'
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6. Vowel Length.

(1) Contrast in vowel length has been observed in very rare instances, e.g. /ampi/ [a^hampi] 'guest, visit'
and /ampi/ [ampi] 'many'

(2) But length of vowel is quite frequent in verbs beginning with an /a-/ and the added prefixes /na-/, /ma-/, /a-/, /da-/ and their combinations /mada-/, /roma-/ /rona-/, /roda-/, /romada-/
e.g. /aridan/ 'to shine, spear' has then
/naari/ [na:ri] 'shall shine'

7. Unsolved Problems and Questions

(1) While working on the description of the Azera Phonemes, the question was raised, if the clusters of three consonants /mpr/, /ntr/, /ŋkr/, /ŋkw/, /ŋgw/, /ŋgr/, /nzt/ should be really interpreted as three (3) consonants, or as two (2) and rather have the nasal raised to become a nasal stop, resp. nasal fricative.

^mpr, ⁿtr, ŋkr, ŋgr, ^mbr, ŋkw, ŋgw, ⁿzt.

We have contrast in some of the words beginning /mpr/ and /pr/

e.g. /mpri'a ruan/	'to pull out'
and /pri'an/	'to be in labor'
/mprə' /	'muddy soil'
and /pra'-pra'/	'bat'

or /nzt/ and /zt/

e.g. /nzrukan/	'to come off'
and /zrukan/	'to suck'

and so on.

For a practical alphabet the suggestion is made, that we write the three (3) consonants.

(2) Also the suggestion was made in regard to vowel clusters as follows. We have mostly ViV. Therefore the interpretation Vj=yV should be considered. And as all the other VVV - Schemes finish or end in i a consonantal interpretation should be considered.

We have single words, where in the pronunciation the consonant is heard quite clearly, e.g. /raiʃi/ 'later', 'after', 'once upon a time'. That is not the case in those vowel clusters of three (3) vowels.

(3) Uncertainty exists in the question, if Azera is a tonal language or not. There are some words in the language where tone is relevant, as the following words show:

àzò'an or àzò'a mbro'	'to wash (laundry)'
ázó'an	'to break off (banana of bunch)'
dà	'and, but'
dá	'to'
mara zà	'wide, flat'
mara zá	'full attention'
nugun zia'an	'to have a clean heart'
nugun zia'an	'to be content'
ò	'part. of compassion, longing'
ó	'together with negation'
e.g. anuŋ' fadan o.	
òzòŋ'an	'to lead, go before'
ózòŋ'an	'to question, explore'

As we have a number of words with more than one meaning, perhaps a solution in tone would help here.

In other cases, e.g. [ma] 'or' and [ma-] 'prefix of the potential function' perhaps clarification would come too.

Consonant Clusters

[illegible]

MORPHOPHONEMICS
of the Azera Language

K.G.Holzknicht
Lutheran Mission New Guinea

(1) Terms of Relationship and Body-Parts

Noun (N) stems rama- 'father' guzu- 'head'

to it are added obligatory possessive suffixes:

-ŋ'	'1.pers.sing. and pl.	raman'	'my, our father'
-m	'2.pers.sing. and pl.	rinam	'your mother'
-n	'3.pers.sing. and pl.	nafun	'her brother his sister'

(2) Possessive Suffixes with Other Nouns

N stems onar 'house', bazab 'corpse', sar 'rib',
 gai 'tree', bi' 'blood', poazi 'prairie'

(a) After a word, which ends in a consonant we have the following set of suffixes:

-an'	'1.pers.sing. and pl.:	onaran'	'my house'
-am	'2.pers.sing. and pl.:	bazabam	'your dead body'
-an	'3.pers.sing. and pl.:	saran	'his rib'

(b) After a word, which ends in a vowel, we have the following set of suffixes (apparently the /'/ glottal is not felt to be a consonant):

-gan'	'1.pers.sing. and pl.:	gai gan'	'my tree'
-gam	'2.pers.sing. and pl.:	bi' gam	'your blood'
-gan	3.pers.sing. and pl.:	poazi gan	'his prairie'

(3) The complete Possessive Pronoun Set takes the personal pronoun in front of the word, with which it stands:

zi	onaran'	'my house'
ago ~ o	onaram	'your house'

-	oŋaran	'his, her house'
agi	oŋaraŋ'	'our house' (incl.)
aga ~ agai	oŋaraŋ'	'our house' (excl.)
agam	oŋaram	'your house'
-	oŋaran	'their house'

Parallel to this set go the other two sets:

	-aŋ'	-am	-an
and	-ŋ'	-m	-n

Azera has no separate form for the 3.pers. sing. and pl. of the personal pronoun. It uses for the auxiliary words:

	3. pers. sing. :	araŋan	'already known, as mentioned'
and	3. pers. pl. :	ribigi	' ? igi = those ones'

Sometimes the word gan 'his, her' is used also.

Plural must be signified only with the relationship terms with the plural-word: rusa-, which takes the same suffixes as the set for relationship.

Thus:

	zi	ramaŋ'	rusaŋ'	'my fathers'
ago ~	o	ramam	rusam	'your fathers'
	-	raman	rusan	'his, her fathers'
	agi	ramaŋ'	rusaŋ'	'our fathers' (incl.)
aga ~	agai	ramaŋ'	rusaŋ'	'our fathers' (excl.)
	agam	ramam	rusam	'your fathers'
	-	raman	rusan	'their fathers'

There is also a short form: ruas, which is not declined, but is the same for all persons.

nam 'thing' > naŋ, if a voiced ~~xxxx~~ labial stop

nan 'talk, speech' > nan, if a voiced labial stop follows.

Thus:

nam igi 'that thing' > zi nan gan' igi 'that my thing'
 nan igi 'that talk' > zi nan gan' igi 'that my talk'

The context makes clear which is meant.

(4) Verbs.

The suffix of the participle -dan ~ with -an.

-dan stands after vowel and the velar nasal n

fofi-dan 'to become old'

foarin-dan 'to stir up'

After the other consonants and the ' glottal stands
 -an

tip-an 'to do good to s.b.'

kira'-an 'to untie, loosen'

The -n of the participle suffix -dan ~ -an
 is dropped, if an object, particle, or a second verb follows:

naṇa gum 'to work'

isa funub 'to kill, murder'

oda badan '(take-come) to bring (forward)'

The prefix of the present tense i- ~ j-.
 i- standing before an initial vowel of a verb-root
 changes to j-

badan 'to come' i-ba 'he comes'

amosan 'to touch' j-amos 'he touches'

The prefix of the present tense i- > o- in
 the second person singular. The personal pronoun of the
 second person singular ago ~ o exercises strong pressure

and assimilates the prefix i- > o-:

zi ini 'I said' > ago o o-ni 'you said'

Two verbs ga-dan 'to eat and fadan 'to go' have the peculiarity, that they take an n phrse-ending in all the tenses, except the participle where it is already.

irim nam da igan 'gave food and ate!'

ini nan da ifan 'said (talk) and went.'

(5) Pronouns

(a) Personal Pronouns

ago '2.pers. sing. ~ o 2. pers. sing.

ago o ojun aampi 'you pay a visit'

o rinun gam 'your master'

1. pers. pl. excl. aga 'we' ~ agai 'we'

aga izanan ago 'we (excl.) saw/ you'

wani nan da agai 'speak to us (excl.)'

agai 'we (excl.) is used chiefly phrase final.

(b) Demonstrative Pronouns

The demonstrative pronouns nani 'this (near me), nigi 'that, that one (near you), nogo 'that, that one (near him)', and naga 'that, that one (far away)' ~ alternates with ani, igi, ogo, aga, especially, if a nasal precedes.

(c) Reflexive Pronouns

The reflexive pronouns have the same set of suffixes as the words, which end in a vowel, and have to correspond with the form of the personal pronoun.

Thus:

rungan'

'myself'

rungam

'yourself'

rungan	'himself, herself'
rungan'	'ourselves'
rungam	'yourselves'
rungan	'themselves'

There is another set of forms with the same meaning, but with the suffixes following the set given under (2) for a word, which ends in a consonant!

Thus:

ruan'	'myself, one another'
ruam	
ruan	
ruan'	
ruam	
ruan	

ORDER OF POSITION OF AFFIXES

4	3	2	1	Verb-root	1	2
	ro- 'durative ronj' - 'durative ve realis'	boj- 'present- perfect' ma- 'potential' al'	i- 'Realis' a- 'hortative I' na- 'hortative II' boj' a- 'future' wa- 'imperative' da- 'conjunctive'	-gari- 'to weed' -tanjin- 'to give' -saj' - 'to correspond with' -ram- 'to measure'	-dan 'participle' ~ -an -dan after vowels and alveolar nasal -an after consonants and glottal gari-dan tanjin-dan saj' -an ram-an	2

NEGATION

4	3	2	1	Verb-root	1	2
ro- 'durative'	wa- 'negation'	bon- 'present-perfect' ma- 'potential'	i- 'Realis' a- 'hortative I' na- 'hortative II' bon [?] a- 'future' da- 'conjunctive' ma- 'imperative'	-gari- 'to weed' -tanjin- 'to give' -san [?] - 'to correspond with' -ram- 'to measure'	-dan 'participle ~ -an (see remark above)	negation particle 0 ma [?] 0
		anun [?] 'negation of Realis and Participle'				

A z e r a A l p h a b e t .

A a (a)	Der erste Buchstabe des Azera Alphabets. Er ist ein verderer, heller Vokal wie in "lassen". Er ist eeffters von laengerer Dauer, wie in za'radan, a'mpi	The first letter of the Azera alphabet. It is a low-front unrounded vowel like the "a" in the English word eye aj. It is sometimes of long duration as in Za'radan, a'mpi
B b (be)	Der zweite Buchstabe des Azera Alphabets. Er ist ein stimmhafter bilabialer Verschlusslaut.	The second letter in the Azera alphabet. It is a voiced bilabial plosive.
D d (de)	Der dritte Buchstabe des Azera Alphabets. Er ist ein alveolar-kerenaler stimmhafter Verschlusslaut.	The third letter in the Azera alphabet. It is a voiced alveolar-cerenal plosive.
F f (ef)	Der vierte Buchstabe des Azera Alphabets. Er ist ein dentalabialer, stimmloser Enge-Reibelaut.	The fourth letter in the Azera alphabet. It is a labidental unvoiced frigative sensenant.
G g (ge)	Der fuenfte Buchstabe des Azera Alphabets. Er ist ein velar-postdersaler, stimmhafter Verschlusslaut.	The fifth letter of the Azera alphabet. It is a voiced velar plosive consonant as in "go".
H h (ha)	Der sechste Buchstabe des Azera Alphabets. Er ist ein stimmloser laryngagesl consenant "h" is an galer Hauchlaut, oder ein stark gehauchter Ein- und Zwischensatz.	The sixth letter of the Azera alphabet. The laryngagesl consenant "h" is an unvoiced aspiration or a strong impulsive of breath, in the initial and middle never in the terminal of a word.
I i (i)	Der siebente Buchstabe des Azera Alphabets. Er ist ein hoher praedersaler Vorderzungenlaut. Er variiert vom "engen" oder "geschlossenen" zum zum W weiten" oder "offenen" hohen Vorderzungenvokal.	the seventh letter of the Azera alphabet. It varies from a high-front unrounded vowel "ini" to a lower high-front unrounded vowel like "intoap".

J j (je)

Der achte Buchstabe des Azera Alphabets. Er ist ein palatal-dorsaler Engelaute. Die Zungenstellung ist ähnlich der bei der "i" Artikulation, jedoch enger.

The eighth letter of the Azera alphabet. It is a semivowel, but phonemically a consonant. The tongue position of this semivowel is higher than the contiguous vowel.

K k (ke)

Der neunte Buchstabe des Azera Alphabets. Er ist ein velar-postdorsaler stimmloser Verschlusslaut.

The ninth letter of the Azera alphabet. It is an unvoiced velar plosive

M m (em)

Der zehnte Buchstabe des Azera Alphabets. Er ist ein bilabialer stimmhafter Nasallaut.

The tenth letter of the Azera alphabet. It is a voiced labial nasal consonant.

N n (en)

Der elfte Buchstabe des Azera Alphabets. Er ist ein alveolarer-koronaler stimmhafter Nasallaut.

The eleventh letter of the Azera alphabet. It is a voiced alveolarcoronal nasal.

Ŋ ŋ (eng)

Der zwölfte Buchstabe des Azera Alphabets. Er ist ein velar-postdorsaler stimmhafter Nasallaut, wie -ng in "angel".

The twelfth letter of the Azera alphabet. It is a voiced velar nasal like -ng in "sing".

O o (o)

Der dreizehnte Buchstabe des Azera Alphabets. Er ist ein geschlossener gerundeter hoher Hinterzungenvokal.

The thirteenth letter of the Azera alphabet. It is a mid-back rounded vowel

P p (pe)

Der vierzehnte Buchstabe des Azera Alphabets. Er ist ein bilabialer stimmloser Verschlusslaut.

The fourteenth letter of the Azera alphabet. It is an unvoiced labial explosive.

R r (er)

Der fünfzehnte Buchstabe des Azera Alphabets. Er ist ein gerollter alveolar-koronaler stimmhafter Schwinglaut.

The fifteenth letter of the Azera alphabet. It is a voiced apical trill.

S s (es)

Der sechzehnte Buchstabe des Azera Alphabets. Er ist ein dental-alveolar praedorsaler stimmloser Englaut.

The sixteenth letter of the Azera alphabet. It is a dental unvoiced sibilant

T t (te)

Der siebzehnte Buchstabe des Azera Alphabets. Er ist ein stimmloser dentaler Verschlusslaut.

The seventeenth letter of the Azera alphabet. It is an unvoiced dental plosive.

U u (u)

Der achtzehnte Buchstabe des Azera Alphabets. Die Zungenbewegung geht fuer das "lange" Ū hoeher hinauf als fuer das "kurze" U. Bei beiden Vokalbildungen zieht sich die Zunge deutlich staerker zurueck als bei den o Bildungen. Die Lippen sind gerundet und leicht vorgeschoben. Die Lippenoeffnung ist bei u enger als bei U. Da keine unterschiedlichen Bedeutungen in Woertern mit u und U laut vorhanden ist wird das eine Phonem u fuer beide Laute gebraucht.

The eighteenth letter of the Azera alphabet. It is a high-back (u) to lower-high-back (U) rounded vowel. Since the u does not contrast in distinct meaning with U the phonema u is used to indicate this sound and its allophoned.

W w (we)

Der neunzehnte Buchstabe des Azera Alphabets. Er ist ein bilabialer stimmhafter Englaut (ohne Lippenrundung).

The nineteenth letter of the Azera alphabet. It is a voiced bilabial fricative.

Z z (zet)

Der zwanzigste Buchstabe des Azera Alphabets. Er ist ein stimmloser lateraler Englaut. In einigen Woertern ist ein deutlicher stimmhafter lateraler Englaut (d₃). Da sie aber so wenig sind wird das eine Phonem z fuer beide g_h Laute gebraucht.

The twentieth letter of the Azera alphabet. It is an unvoiced lateral fricative. In some cases there is definitely a voiced lateral fricative, (d₃). But as there are only a few the one phonema z is used for both sounds.

Simmabsatz, steht h_{ae} am Wortanfang, kann aber als Inlaut und Auslaut vorkommen.

glottal stop styas never as an initial sound, but is often used intervocalic and at the end of the word.

Verbformen des Azera

Verb forms of the Azera language.

gari	Verbstamm in Zusammensetzungen mit andern Verben: iba-gari ohne Trennungs- strich geschrieben	verb root in compound verbs: iba-gari written with- out a hyphen
nam gari	das Gejaetete (das her- ausgerissene Unkrautzeug)	the weed (the pulled out weeds)
i-gari	Praefix des wirklichen Ge- schehnisses der Vergangen- heit oder Gegenwart "modus realis"	prefix for actual, real event in the past or pre- sent "modus realitatis"
igari gum mai'-mai'.	jaetet, hat gejaetet taeg- lich, oft	weeds, has weeded daily
i-gari i	i Partikel der Zustim- mung, Bestaetigung, Ver- sicherung: ja schon	i particle of assent, assurance, consent, con- firmation: yes, already
sanab izizwan arajan, garam Sajan igari i.	der Weg ist bereits sauber Die Sajanleute haben ihn schon gesaeubert.	the road is clean. The Sajan people have it al- ready cleaned.
i-gari a	a Partikel des Widerspru- ches, der Behauptung, be- tonte Aussage: doch (Wo ist mein scharfes Mes- ser mit dem sie nicht jae- ten sollten?)	a an assented particle implies a contradiction or a strong assertion: yet, however, neverthe- less (where is my sharp knife which they should not take for weeding?)
je ifan igari gin a	sie haben es genommen und jaeten doch damit	they took it away and are weeding nevertheless
i-gari wa	wa Partikle der vollende- ten Tatsache; Perfekt wird gebraucht um ganz klar zu machen, dass Ver- gangenheit gemeint ist: bereits, schon geschehen	wa particle of the ac- complished fact; perfect used to make it clear, that it is in the past; already done
da gum mpupan ogo. mama' igari wa.	Was ist mit dem verunkrau- teten Feld? Die Jungen haben es bereits gejaetet	what is with the field full of weed? The boys have it already weeded.
banin idaum, igari gum wa.	seine Hand ist gesund, er hat bereits gejaetet.	his hand is well, he has already weeded.

o-gari	die gleichen Formen fuer die 2. Person singular	the same forms for the 2. pers. sing.
ago, o igari - ogari		
ogari i, ogari a, ogari wa		
ogari sanab ogo sib	Hast du schon den "eg gesaeubert?"	Did you clean that road finish?
	Aber: 2. Person Plural:	but: 2. pers. pl.
agam igari		
boq-i-gari	boq- Praefix des "eben erst, soeben" abgeschlossenen Geschehnisses; Perfekt-Praesens: "eben erst, soeben"	boq- prefix of a "just now, but just" finished event; perfect-present: "just now, but just"
sagat aga igari gan arayan ogo wa da zi boqigari gan	Jene Frau hat ihres schon laengst gejaetet und ich habe es eben erst fertig gejaetet.	That woman has weeded hers long ago and I have finished mine just now.
bagin mais ogo imin' mana'-mana' bigan ogo da boqigari gum.	Er hatte eine boese Hand fuer eine sehr lange Zeit und eben erst hat er gejaetet.	He had a sore hand for a very long time and just now he has weeded.
boq-i-gari i	i Partikle dasselbe wie zuvor: "ja eben erst"	i particle as before "yes, just now, but now"
gum igi iziziwan wasi.		
ania' binigari i.	Jenes Feld ist ganz sauber. Sicherlich sie haben es ja eben erst gejaetet.	That field is quite clean. Of course, they but just have weeded it.
nam gari ropiaa	Das gerupfte Unkraut ist noch ganz frisch.	The weeds are still fresh.
boqigari i.	Ja sie haben es eben erst gejaetet.	Yes they have weeded just now.
boq-i-gari wa	"soeben erst, ganz neuerdings, aber bereits gejaetet".	"just now, very recently, but finished weeded"
anup' igari guman o, mai' ogo zi izayan.		
a'a', boqigari wa.	Er hat sein Feld nicht gejaetet, gestern sah ich es.	He hasn't weeded his field, I saw it yesterday.
	Nein, er hat es soeben erst fertig gejaetet.	No, he finished weeding only very recently.

boq-ma-gari

ma- potentielles Praefix
"wahrscheinlich erst
neuerdings gejaetetma- potential prefix
"probably, likely but
just now weeded"

magari arayan ego da reziziwan.

a'a', boqmagari.

Vielleicht schon laengere
her gejaetet und noch im
mer sauber.It is probably weeded
a while ago and still
clean.Nein, es ist wahrschein-
lich erst neuerdings ge-
jaetet.No, it is likely but
just now weeded.

a-gari

a- Praefix des Hortativ
I; es bezeichnet eine
Aufforderung an 1. und
3. Personen in Einzahl
und Mehrzahl, deren Aus-
fuehrung gleich in naech-
ster Zukunft erwartet
wird.a- prefix of the hor-
tativ I; it marks a
citation, summons to
1. & 3. pers. sing.
& pl. The execution
is expected to comm-
ence right in the
near future.

rungan agari muga' igi da agi nafan.

Er selbst jaete jenen
Teil, dann gehen wirHe himself shall weed
that part, then we
go.Bei mehreren Verben wird
oft das zweite im Horta-
tiv I gebraucht.If there are more
verbs used than the
second verb is often
in the hortativ I
form.

apo maran ta'an nawa' ampa mpui.

Lebende Tiere sollen er-
scheinen und im Wasser
leben.Living animals shall
come forth and live
in the water.

uzuf mayan da zi natip aba.

In (nach) einem Jahr kom-
me ich wieder zurueck.in a year I come back
again.

na-gari

na- Praefix des Hortativ
II. Die Erfuellung der
Aufforderung kann sich
ueber einen laengeren
Zeitraum erstrecken:
"sollen, wollen, duerfen"
Soll, darf ich jaeten?
Jaeten wir es.na- prefix of Horta-
tiv II. The execution
of the order or com-
mission can be of
longer duration of
time: shall, will may
May, shall I weed?
Let us weed.zi nagari
agi nagari

na-gari i

i wie zuvor

i as before

o mararai i garidan, oni fada mpuga
rintai aga raiji. zi nagari i.Bist du vielleicht des
Jaetens muede und willst
du erst gehen die Bananen
einzubinden? Ich will doch
jaeten.Are you perhaps tired
of weeding and would
first go to wrap the
bananas. I will weed
alright.

na-gari ama'	ama' Partikle "lass", moege"	ama' particle "let, may"
A: ini fada garida gum da zi impi' rut.		
B: maragab nagari ama'.	Er sagte, dass er zum Arbeiten ins Feld gehe da schimpfte ich ihn. Lass' ihn doch jaeten	He said, that he would go to work in the garden so I scolded him. Let him do it.
wa-gari	wa- Praefix des Impera- tivs 2. Pers. Sing. & Plural	wa- prefix of imperative 2. pers. sing & pl.
wagari ago. jaetet halt bloss so (ohne Messer).		Just weed (without knife)
agam wagari marafain aga raiji. Jaetet erst die andre Seite da drueben.		Weed the other side over there first.
wa-gari a	a wie zuvor	a as before
a zi boy'agari gag' gumay'.		
wagari a, zi sigan ani wama' o.	Wie kann ich mein Feld arbeiten? Jaette trotzdem, ich ha- be meinen Speer nicht umsonst.	How can I work my field? Weed nevertheless, I have my spear not for nothing.
boy'a-gari	boy'a- Praefix des Futurs	boy'a- prefix for the future
aga nampai, aga boy'agari gag' gumay'.		
	Wir bleiben da und wer- den in unserem Feld ar- beiten.	We will stay, we shall work in our garden.
boy'a-gari i	i wie zuvor	i as before
anug' ini gum wampup in o.		
boy'agari i.	Das ist fuer sie noch kein verlassenes verwil- dertes Feld. Das jaten sie noch ... werden sie sicher noch jaeten.	That is not an old field for them yet. They sure- ly will weed it still.
ma-gari	ma- Praefix hat "poten- tiale" Funktion, dass ein Geschehnis vielleicht moeglicherweise in Zu- kunft. Die Uebersetzung muss sich unseres Kon- junktivs und der Hilfs- woerter "koennen, moegen" bedienen.	prefix ma- has potent- ial function. An event may probably, come true in the future. The trans- lation has to use the subjunctive mood.

sagat magari gum.

Die Frau ist vielleicht
beim Jaeten

magari sanab ego wa.

Vielleicht haben sie den
Weg schon gejaetet.

The woman is probably
weeding.

They may have weeded
may have cleaned the
road already.

ma-gari i

ma- i "wahrscheinlich
ja"

sagat guman impup santan.

magari i

Das Feld der Frau war
sehr verwachsen.
Wahrscheinlich jaetet sie
es ja.

ma- i probably,
likely yes

The field of the woman
was very overgrown.
Probably she will weed
it.

ma-gari a

ma- a "wahrscheinlich
eben doch"

sagat igin' rinia anay' fada gum o.
magari a.

Die Frau ist krank, kann
nicht ins Feld gehen.
Wahrscheinlich jaetet sie
eben doch.

ma- a probably in-
spite of

The woman is sick, can't
go to the garden.
Probably she will weed
it inspite of that.

ma-na-gari

"potentiale" Praefix mit
Hartativ II Praefix:
wird wohl

the "potential" prefix
combined with the pre-
fix for Hartativ II:
probably will

sagat ijabmamai, gan guman impup sib.
managari.

Die Frau geht auf den
Berg, ihr Feld droben
ist verwachsen.
Sie wird es wohl jaeten.

The woman goes up the
mountain, her field
there is overgrown.
She probably will weed
it.

da-gari

Praefix da- hat eine
"irreale" Funktion. Es
verknuepft die Vorstel-
lung des Geschehnisses
mit dem Begriff des Un-
wirklichen. Unsere Ue-
bersetzungen muss den
Konjunktiv Imperfekt
bezw. Plusquamperfekt
verwenden:

haette, wuerde, waere

o rungam dagari.

Haettest du es halt sel-
ber gejaetet

prefix da- has an
"irreal" function. It
combines notion of the
event with the idea of
not real to be. Our
translations must make
use of the imperfect
subjunctive resp. plu-
perfect:
had

would you have weeded
it yourself.

impai ago, dagari gum.	Sie sitzt immer da, wuerde sie doch jaeten.	She is sitting around would she only weed.
da-gari ama' ama' doch o dagari ama'	So jaete halt doch garam dagari sanab igi ama'. Die Leute sollten den Weg jaeten (man kann gar nicht gehen ...)	ama' yet, nevertheless well weed, then The people should clean the road (one can't walk ...)
da-gari a	a wie zuvor (des andern Feld ist so schoen, das meine traegt nicht, dachte das Jaeten wuerde nichts helfen)	a as before (the garden of the other is so nice, mine does not bear, thought the weeding wouldn't help ..)
zi dagari a.	haette ich es nun doch gejaetet.	If I would have weeded it.
ma-da-gari	"potentiale" Praefix ma- mit irrealen" Praefix da- verbunden	"potential" prefix ma- combined with the pre- fix da- which has an "irreal" function.
zi madagari o gam igi.	Ich haette beinahe deines gejaetet.	I nearly had yours weed ed.
zi bayiq' dari' da zi madagari gum.	Waere meine Hand gesund wuerde ich wohl jaeten.	Would my hand be well I would have weeded.
soda ragigum da madagari.	Waere er fleissig wuerde wuerde er wohl jaeten.	If he would be industri- ous he would have weeded.
ma-da-gari wa ania', gami' bigan ogo da madagari wa.	Wie gesagt, das viele Re- genwetter sonst wurden wir es bereits gejaetet haben.	As said, that plenty rain, otherwise we would have weeded it finished already
ma-da-gari a	aga imunti sanab sin in da Sie haben ihm den Weg ver- stellt, sonst haette er tatsaechlich trotzdem ge- jaetet.	madagari wa. They hindered him, other- wise he would have weeded nevertheless.
ro-gari	Praefix ro-. Die Funk- tion ist "durativ". Das Geschehnis wird mit dem	prefix ro-. The func- tion is "durative". The event is connected with

Begriff der Dauer verknuepft, der mit allen anderen Praefixen und Suffixen vereinigt werden kann.

the idea of duration, which can be combined with all the other prefixes and suffixes.

garam irunt ifan i ape da sagat regari gum.

Die Maenner rannten wegen Jagdbeute und die Frauen sind noch ueberm Jaeten, sie jaeten noch.

The men ran to get prey and the women are still weeding, still weed.

inzup gum oge sib. a'a' regari.

Ist jenes Feld fertig? Nein, sie jaeten noch.

Is that field finished? No, they still weed.

re-gari i

i wie zuver

Sie sollen nicht schon aufhoeren zi jaeten.

i as before

They shall not stop to weed yet.

rogari i. Sie jaeten ja auch noch.

They are still weeding though.

re-gari a

a wie zuver

Ich sagte sie sollten gleich aufhoeren, nun wenn ich sie aber noch im Feld erwische ...

a as before

I said they should stop immediately, now if I catch them still in the field ...

wafan, rogari a.

Geh nur, sie jaeten doch noch.

Just go, they are yet weeding.

re-i-gari

*raefix fuer durativen Realis wie re-gari, aber das Realis-Praefix i- wird nicht verdraengt, wenn das 'igari' im Gegensatz zu anderer Taetigkeit hervorgehoben werden soll.

prefix of the durative as above re-gari, but the realis-prefix i- is not suppressed, if the 'igari' is stressed in contrast to other activities.

Im Gebrauch bekennt man den Eindruck, dass dieses Praefix fuer den Singular gebraucht wird und das Praefix fuer den Plural ist: rog'-

In actual use by the native speaker it seems, that this prefix is used for the singular. The prefix for the plural is: rog'-

rog'-i-gari

wie re-i-gari durativer Realis

In Kalapit-Sagag die Leute sagen, dass dies die einzige moeglich Form ist.

as above re-i-gari durative realis.

Around Kalapit and Sagan the people say that this is the only possible form.

re-na-gari

durativer Hortativ II.

wani arapan, magiz marut maragab.

Sage ihm, der arme Kerl wird sehr hungrig werden

durative hortativ II.

Tell him, the poor guy will get hungry.

ronagari raiji.	Er soll nur noch jaeten. Er mag ruhig noch jaeten.	He shall yet still weed
re-na-gari ama' ama' wie zuvor aga ontapa i maragab sinun' gum ia' ronagari ama'.	Warum sollten wir ihn von seiner Arbeit wegrufen? Lass' ihn doch noch jae ten. Lass ihn halt jaeten.	ama' as before Why should we call him away from his work? Let him yet still work.
re-ma-gari aga ifan gin aragan ego, romagari gum.	durativer Potential Wir warteten lange auf sie, sie mag noch ueberm Jaeten sein.	durative potential We waitet for her for a long time, she may still be weeding.
re-ma-gari i	i wie oben	i as before
re-ma-gari a	a wie zuvor	a as before
re-ma-gari wa	wa wie oben	wa as before
re-da-gari rodagri gum ani da agi danu rut.	durativer Irrealis Taete sie doch noch hier jaeten, dann koennten wir es ihr gleich sagen.	durative subjunctive Would she yet still weed here, then we could tell her right away.
re-ma-da-gari finiy gan redampai da romadagari gum	durativer potentialer Ir realis Waere seine Frau noch da wuerde sie wohl das Feld noch jaeten.	durative potential sub- junctive igi. If his wife would be still here, she most li- kely would still weed that field.
re-bog'a-gari a'a', robog'agari.	duratives Futur (bis wir hin kommen wird sie schon vom Feld weg sein) Nein, sie wird noch jae- ten.	durative future (till we arrive at the field she will have left it) O no, she will still weed.
wa-gari o	Negation, verbindet den Begriff der Negation mit dem der Unwirklichkeit: jaetet nicht	negation, combines the conception of negation with that of the irreali- ty: does not weed

araga ragizimpan biyan wagari gum pas o.	Er ist sehr faul, er jaetet nicht ein bisschen. (-ite maran garidan)	He is very lazy, he doesn't work a bit (-ito maran garidan)
wa-na-gari o	Negation des Hortative II	negation of hortative II.
zi bog'ani da wanagari o.	Wenn ich es xxgx auch sage sie wird nicht jaeten.	Even if I say it she won't weed.
wa-da-gari o	Neagtion des Irrealis	negation of subjunc- tive
o dani muq' i miq'a gin da aga wadagari o.	Haettest du gesagt, (du solltest gesagt haben) dass du es behalten willst, daa haetten wir es nicht gejaetet.	If you would have said that you would like to like to keep it, we wouldn't have weeded it.
wa-bog-i-gari o	Negation des Perfekt-Prae- sens	negation of perfect- present
arayan wabogigari gum igi o.	Sie hat das Feld da nicht eben erst jetzt gejaetet.	She hasn't weeded that field here just now.
ro-wa-gari o	Negation des Durative	negation of durative
arcani da gum igi impup intij, rowagari o.	Jetzt verwaechst das Feld da fuer immer, sie jaeten es nicht mehr.	Now the field here over- grows for good, they don't weed anymore.
ro-wa-da-gari o	Negation des durativen Irrealis	negation of durative subjunctive
banij gan manuf arayan wa da rowadagari o.	Ihre Hand ist anscheinend schon gut, sonst wuerde sie noch nicht jaeten	Her hand is apparently well already, otherwise she wouldn't weed al- ready.
ma-gari ma'	Neagtion des Imperativs	negation of imperativ
o magari ma'	Jaete nicht!	don't weed
agam magari ma'.	Jaetet nicht! Nur fuer 2. Personen !!	Onle for 2. person !!
ro-ma-gari- ma'	Neagtion des durativen Imperativs	negation of durative imperative

watanin rai, gobo' isasus da agam romagari ma'.	Lass' es sein, die Sonne ist heiss, jaetet nicht mehr.	Let it be, the sun is hot, don't weed any-more.
anuy' igari o	Negation des Realis	negation of realis
gari-dan	Partizip wird durch das Suffix -dan - nach Konsonanten -an - nach dem Verbstamm bezeichnet	Suffix -dan - after consonants -an - to the root of the verb the participle.
oni garidayi gum igi da gobo'.	Willst du dies Feld heute jaeten?	Do you want to weed this field to-day?
mama' garidan.	Die jaetenden Jungen.	The weeding boys.
zi ini gum aga garidan ogo.	Ich meine das Feld, das wir damals gejaetet haben.	I mean the field, which we did weed then.
zi ibogin nam garidan.	Ich mag das Jaeten nicht	I don't like the weeding.
ro-gari-dan	duratives Partizip	durative participle
zi iba imiy' i sanab gum ogo da zi izagan sagat rogaridan.	Als ich auf dem Feldweg kam sah ich die Frauen noch jaetend.	When I came along the field road I saw the women weeding.
arayan ini da sagat rogarida gum gobo' biyan ogo.	Er sagte es und die Frauen jaeten noch in der heissen Sonne.	He said it and the women weed during the very hot sun.
bog-gari-dan	Praefix des perfektischen Partizips	prefix of the participle perfect.
sanab garam bonggaridan igi izara' ago.	Der Weg, den die Leute eben erst jaeteten, ist ganz trocken.	The road, which the people weeded just now is wholly dry.
wa-garidan o	Negation des Partizips	negation of participle
gum igi impup intiy, agi wagaridan o.	Jenes Feld ist ganz verwachsen, lasst es uns nicht jaeten.	That field is altogether overgrown, let's not weed it.
iba gum ani mpada ago, wagaridan o.	Er kam ins Feld her um herum zu sitzen, nicht zu arbeiten.	He came to the field to sit around, not to work.

anuy' gari-dan o

andre Form der Negation
des Partizipsanother form for the
negation of partici-
ple.

ro-gari-dan o

Neagtion des durativen
Partizipsnegation of durative
participlegum wajo fi da agi rogaridan areani o.
Das ist doch kein Feld
dass wir da noch weiter
jaeten wollten.That isn't a field,
that we should conti-
nue to weed.

Konsonanten u. ihre Position/ Consonants and their position.

	Anlaut - Initial		Inlaut - Middle		Auslaut - Terminal	
b	badan	kommen come	mabo	e. Banane a banana	ifab	Schwein pig
br	brofan	schnarchen snore	nabrof	Messerspear knife-spear		
d	da	und and	dadaji	Farnkraut a fern		
dr	drugan	voll sein be full	drandran	w. Ameise a termite		
f	faban	austeilen distribute	fafifan	umringen surround	wauf	Kapok capok
fr	frozan	quellen bubble	fafripan	erschrecken start back		
g	gai	Holz wood	gagaga	Geplauder chatter		
gr	graj	Steinklinge stone-blade	bigro ⁶	agim umwenden turn		
gw	gwasan	abgemagert emaciated	igwas	uebersiehen overlooks		
h	hai	ja! yes	haha	Jubelruf joyful noise		
k	kauf	e. Baum a tree	kakaran	schreiben write	kawak	"Lederkopf" a bird
kr	krikan	Vogelruf bird's call	krikakrik	Schluck- geräusch noise of swallowing		
kw	kwarak	Vorbau veranda	kukwak	e. Baum a tree		
m	mazug	Boot boat	jami	unfruchtbar sterile	ziram	schw. Kakadu black cockatoo
mb	mbka'	knack knackknack	kasombi	Riechkraut smell. herb		
mbr	mbrc'	Tuch leincloth				
mp	mpadan	sitzen to sit	mampan	sterben to die	gamp	Dorf village
mpr	mprasan	kaemmen to comb	impra'	umgeht goes round		
mr	mri'	duerr dry	mramro	e. Baum a tree		
n	nidan	sagen to say	mana'	draussen outside	manan	wer? who?
nd			jandub	Rohrart a reed	jayanā	stösst zurück repulsed

nt	ntigan	immerzu always	dintut	Elefantiasis Elephantiasis	fadafint	Termiten termite
ntr	ntrasan	schweigen be silent	mintroa	Feige fig		
nz	nzuf	Grube pit	meanzi	Tuer door	qanz	Schild shield
nzr	nzruq'a	ruan in Velegenheit be in want	inzru'	Abgang ha ben have miscarriage		
q	qir	Dachsparre rafter	magiz	Hungersnot starvation	ganay	Banane banana
qb			bangag'an	weit sein be far		
qg			ruggan	er selbst himself		
qgw	qgwagan	bellen bark	magwag	moechte bel len may bark	tax	
qk	qkiag'an	bitter bitter	aikap	Kette chain	inik	klein little
qkr	qkriqan	toenen to sound	agkresan	hinken to limp		
qkw	qkwafan	schnappen to snap	gagkwai	e. Yamsart a yam		
qr	qro'	Tal deepening	sisiqri'	e. Baum a tree		
qw	qwaban	bellen to bark	iqwag			
p	pai'	Fleisch meat	dapiq'	Speichel saliva	pap	Aschenplatz fireplace
pr	pra'	Schlamm Erde muddy soil	opraz	tief penetrating		
r	raban	hacken to hack	rarub	Cauriesmuschel Caurieshell	ratar	alt old
s	sa'	Maennerhaus men's house	sasa'	leer empty	opis	Bohne bean
sr	sroakan	kriechen to crawl	jasru'	e. Baum a tree		
t	tauf	Stein stone	tata'	morgens morning	pit	Schambinde G-string
tr	trakan	schmalzen to smack	trantrokan	hinken to limp		
z	zay	Wildschwein	zazaman	e. Papagei	ziqiz	Baumwuerger sponge plant

zr	zropan	ausrutschen to slip	izri	e. Baum a tree
w	wap	Wald forest	wawawiz	Geier vulture
j	jasoai	Silberreiher heron	jaja'	schluepfrig slippery

Vokalhaeufungen in Azera - Vowel clusters in Azera.

a	amoa	e. Banane a banana	zakaz	e. Baum a tree	dampa	Bogen bow
ai	ainkap	Kette chain	mai'	Tag day	Amamai	e. Dorfname a village
aia'	aia'	Interjektion interjection	ajaiag	e. Banane a banana		
aii	aii'	Interjektion interjection				
ao	ao	Interjektion interjection	dao	haette nehmen sollen should have taken		
aoi			raoi	e. Fisch a fish		
i	ifut	Ruehrloeffel stirring laddle	biboa'	e. Gras a grass	bini	soehn hice
ia	ia'	warum? why?	jabiag	schartig jagged	dampia	Tragbahre litter
io			zio'	Zweig twig	omoi	Flaschenkuer- bis bottle pumpkin
o	okaf	Reishaken hook	odoro'	e. Holzkae- fer wood beetle	ogo	jener there
oa			afaan	Tapatuch Tapacloth	agoa	Interjektion interjection
oai			poait	schoen beautiful	Wampoai	e. Berg a village
oi			marafai'	e. Banane a banana	wagoi	sieh! look
u	uta'	leer empty	utup	Haufen heap	Anutu	Gott God
ua			ruan	selbst self		
ui			duig	Riechkraut smell. herb		
uia	uia'	Interjektion interjection				