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 Katu¹ 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.

\[ nhor \ 'to love' \quad tanhor \ 'to love each other' \]
\[ daloong \ 'to call' \quad padaloong \ 'to cause to call' \]

¹ Katu is a language of the Mon-Khmer family spoken by about 15-30,000 people in Quảng Nam and Quảng Tín provinces west of Đà Nẵng. Thanks is given to Kim êt, from An Diên, Quảng 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>Affix</th>
<th>Nominalization</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ða ðóoch</td>
<td>'to sing'</td>
<td>banóoch 'song'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cha</td>
<td>'to eat'</td>
<td>chana 'food'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chiam</td>
<td>'to feed'</td>
<td>chaniam 'food given'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chóór</td>
<td>'to make groove'</td>
<td>chanóór 'groove on cross bow'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chuuul</td>
<td>'to make sound'</td>
<td>chanuul 'sound of animals, music'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dah</td>
<td>'to eat meat'</td>
<td>danah 'meat for eating'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dóök</td>
<td>'to name'</td>
<td>danóök 'a name'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>durwk</td>
<td>'to wear headband'</td>
<td>danurwk 'headband'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gi</td>
<td>'to plan'</td>
<td>gani 'a plan'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jw</td>
<td>'to care for'</td>
<td>janw 'something cared for'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>klâm</td>
<td>'to urinate'</td>
<td>kalâm 'urine'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuuk</td>
<td>'to wear necklace'</td>
<td>kanuuk 'necklace'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maq</td>
<td>'to prechew food'</td>
<td>manaq 'prechewed food'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>póh</td>
<td>'to sew red thread into cloth'</td>
<td>panóh 'red thread sewn into cloth'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>praaq</td>
<td>'to speak'</td>
<td>paraaq 'words'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seei</td>
<td>'to judge'</td>
<td>saneei 'judgment'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seet</td>
<td>'to wear string around waist'</td>
<td>saneet 'string worn around waist'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sóón</td>
<td>'to wear earring'</td>
<td>sanóón 'earring'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tâåp</td>
<td>'to begin'</td>
<td>tanâåp 'beginning'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sometimes the derived noun has the meaning of *instrument*, that used to perform the action of the verb.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gap</th>
<th>Ganap</th>
<th>Glák</th>
<th>Galák</th>
<th>Juut</th>
<th>Januut</th>
<th>Klíang</th>
<th>Kaliang</th>
<th>Kuaq</th>
<th>Kanuaq</th>
<th>Panh</th>
<th>Pananh</th>
<th>Piih</th>
<th>Paniih</th>
<th>Pruung</th>
<th>Paruung</th>
<th>Ten</th>
<th>Tanen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'to cut with scissors'</td>
<td>'scissors'</td>
<td>'to carry (by two people)'</td>
<td>'pole for carrying'</td>
<td>'to rub'</td>
<td>'cloth for rubbing'</td>
<td>'to lock door'</td>
<td>'wood to lock door'</td>
<td>'to turn a key'</td>
<td>'key'</td>
<td>'to shoot'</td>
<td>'crossbow'</td>
<td>'to sweep'</td>
<td>'broom'</td>
<td>'to blow fire'</td>
<td>'pipe to blow fire'</td>
<td>'to hammer'</td>
<td>'a hammer'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Žéch</th>
<th>Banéch</th>
<th>Chô</th>
<th>Chanô</th>
<th>Pleh</th>
<th>Paleh</th>
<th>Tôvôt</th>
<th>Tanôôt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'to sleep'</td>
<td>'bed'</td>
<td>'to return'</td>
<td>'road'</td>
<td>'to turn on road'</td>
<td>'crossroads'</td>
<td>'to sit'</td>
<td>'stool'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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'

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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 Paseh*, in *Mon-Khmer Studies II*. 
ku dah 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) tanën  ‘I hammer with the hammer’
ku kuaq (loq) kanuaq  ‘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 dïq ‘in, on’, can be inserted between the verb root and the derived noun.

ku tœrœt (dïq) tanœrœt  ‘I sit on the stool’
ku chœ (dïq) chanœ  ‘I return on the road’
ku ŋèch dïq 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 (dïq) 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:

chanœi ‘eraser’  from chœi ‘to erase’
ganœap ‘scissors’  from gap ‘to cut hair’

Infixedes 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- is the most common form of the nominalizer, but it also has the allomorphs -a- and pa- becomes -rn- in some dialects: tanəo't, trəo't 'stool'. -an- reduces to -a- before r and l because nl and nr sequences do not occur in Katu.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Katu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pruung</td>
<td>paruung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>praaq</td>
<td>paraaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kliang</td>
<td>kaliang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>klâng</td>
<td>kalâng</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Katu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dok</td>
<td>padok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gan</td>
<td>pagan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Katu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dyuru</td>
<td>janru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>áyiik</td>
<td>janiik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niich</td>
<td>janiich</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Katu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ě ech</td>
<td>baněch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ě aq</td>
<td>banaq</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Katu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Méët ih ao</td>
<td>'Méët sews shirt'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Méët pa-ih Rim</td>
<td>'Méët makes Rim sew'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Méët pa-ih Rim ao</td>
<td>'Méët makes Rim sew shirt'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
pa- occurs with transitive roots such as:

- uach 'to dig hole'
- cha 'to eat'
- glik 'to carry'
- tech 'to chop tree'
- nhorr 'to love'
- kol 'to buy'
- hur 'to wreck'
- goot 'to cut hair'
- looq 'to peel'
- chen 'to cook'
- rôq 'to pull out weeds'
- kapuat 'to squeeze'
- iat 'to cut animate things'
- chiat 'to cut inanimate things'

\[\text{pa-}\text{uach} \quad \text{to cause to dig hole}\\
\text{pach} \quad \text{cause to eat}\\
\text{paglåk} \quad \text{cause to carry}\\
\text{patech} \quad \text{cause to chop tree}\\
\text{panhorr} \quad \text{cause to love}\\
\text{pakol} \quad \text{cause to buy}\\
\text{pahur} \quad \text{cause to wreck}\\
\text{pagoot} \quad \text{cause to cut hair}\\
\text{palooq} \quad \text{cause to peel}\\
\text{pachen} \quad \text{cause to cook}\\
\text{parôq} \quad \text{cause to pull out weeds}\\
\text{pakapuat} \quad \text{cause to squeeze}\\
\text{pa-iat} \quad \text{cause to cut animate things}\\
\text{pachiat} \quad \text{cause to cut inanimate things}\\
\]

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

- val 'to return'
- ruuh 'to fall'
- chó 'to return'
- mut 'to run'
- soooq 'to flee'
- duanh 'to go east'
- nhiim 'to cry'
- môt 'to enter'
- ntôq 'to fall'
- râam 'to hope'

\[\text{paval} \quad \text{cause to return}\\
\text{paruuh} \quad \text{cause to fall}\\
\text{pachô} \quad \text{cause to return}\\
\text{pamut} \quad \text{cause to run}\\
\text{pasooq} \quad \text{cause to flee}\\
\text{paduanh} \quad \text{cause to go east}\\
\text{panhiim} \quad \text{cause to cry}\\
\text{pamôt} \quad \text{cause to enter}\\
\text{pantôq} \quad \text{cause to fall}\\
\text{parâam} \quad \text{cause to hope}\\
\]
nöök ‘to be foolish’  \(\text{pa-nöök} \) ‘cause to be foolish’

ul ‘to be hungry’  \(\text{pa-ul} \) ‘cause to be hungry’

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

\(\text{ta-}\)
- \(\text{k\ u t\ a\ g\ o\ o\ t\ R\ i\ m\ s\ o\ k} \) ‘I cause Rim to cut hair’
- \(\text{k\ u p\ a\ g\ o\ o\ t\ R\ i\ m\ s\ o\ k} \) ‘I cause Rim to cut hair’
- \(\text{k\ u t\ a\ m\ \acute{o}\ t\ j\ o\ n\ g} \) ‘I put basket’ (cause to enter)
- \(\text{k\ u p\ a\ m\ \acute{o}\ t\ j\ o\ n\ g} \) ‘I put basket’ (cause to enter)

Only the following roots have been found with \(\text{ta-}\) causative. \(\text{abl\d\d\d k} \) ‘to awake’, \(\text{a\ g\ u\ u\ n} \) ‘to curl up’, \(\text{\d\d a\ q} \) ‘to carry on back’, \(\text{\d\d e\ c\ h} \) ‘to sleep’, \(\text{\d\d l\ e\ i} \) ‘to trade’, \(\text{b\ r\ a\ l} \) ‘to arrive’, \(\text{\d\d i\ a\ t} \) ‘to cut inanimate things’, \(\text{\d\d \d h\ o} \) ‘to return’
- \(\text{\d\d i\ a\ r} \) ‘to go backwards’, \(\text{\d\d a\ a\ q} \) ‘to open door’, \(\text{\d\d g\ o\ o\ t} \) ‘to cut hair’, \(\text{\d\d i\ a\ t} \) ‘to cut animate things’, \(\text{\d\d l\ o\ o\ q} \) ‘to peel’, \(\text{\d\d l\ o\ o} \) ‘to open’, \(\text{\d\d l\ u\ u} \) ‘to meet’, \(\text{\d\d b\ m\ \d\d i\ i\ q} \) ‘to hit’, \(\text{\d\d m\ o\ t} \) ‘to enter’, \(\text{\d\d m\ u\ t} \) ‘to run’, \(\text{\d\d p\ a\ h} \) ‘to shoot’, \(\text{\d\d p\ a\ r} \) ‘to fly’, \(\text{\d\d p\ e\ h} \) ‘to play musical instrument’, \(\text{\d\d p\ l\ a\ k} \) ‘to break’, \(\text{\d\d p\ u\ a\ h} \) ‘to dry in sun’, \(\text{\d\d p\ r\ a\ h} \) ‘to wash hair’.

Of these, \(\text{\d\d a\ q, \d\d i\ a\ t, \d\d h\ o, \d\d i\ a\ t, \d\d m\ o\ t, \d\d v\ a\ l}\) also occur with \(\text{pa-}\) causative.

\(\text{ka-}\) is also an allomorph of the causative prefix. It has only been found with the verb roots \(\text{\d\d c\ h\ e\ t} \) ‘to die’, \(\text{\d\d b\ o\ q} \) ‘to pile up’, \(\text{\d\d s\ u\ u\ h} \) ‘to poke’. It is non-contrastive with \(\text{pa-}\).

\(\text{Ri\ m\ p\ a\ s\ u\ u\ h}\ \text{M\ e\ e\ t\ m\ a\ t}\) ‘Rim makes Méét poke eye’

\(\text{Ri\ m\ k\ a\ s\ u\ u\ h}\ \text{M\ e\ e\ t\ m\ a\ t}\) ‘Rim makes Méét poke eye’

\(\text{Ri\ m\ p\ a\ c\ h\ e\ t\ a\ n\ u\ q}\) ‘Rim causes the dog to die’

\(\text{Ri\ m\ k\ a\ c\ h\ e\ t\ a\ n\ u\ q}\) ‘Rim causes the dog to die’

1.3 Causative Passive Prefix \(\text{ha-}\)

\(\text{ha-}\) 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 \(\text{ha-}\): \(\text{\d\d c\ h\ e\ n}\) ‘to cook’, \(\text{\d\d v\ u\ r\ a\ k}\) ‘to scatter’, \(\text{\d\d o\ u}\) ‘to put away’, \(\text{\d\d l\ o\ o\ q}\) ‘to peel’, \(\text{\d\d y\ u\ r}\) ‘to rise’, \(\text{\d\d u\ l}\) ‘to hunger’. \(\text{ha-ul}\) seems to be the only one with a reflexive meaning.
ku hachen aviq 'I cause rice to be cooked'
khu hayur dook 'I cause water to be raised.'
' I raise water'
khu hayur Rim 'I cause Rim to be raised'
' I lift up Rim'
(ku payur Rim) 'I cause Rim to get up'
khu 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)

Mèêt lòq Rim tanal 'Mèêt and Rim know each other'
nhang tanal 'we know each other'

- ta- occurs with such roots as:

kap 'to bite' takap 'bite each other'
lei 'to see' talèi 'see each other'
tak 'to stab' tatak 'stab each other'
kol 'to buy' takol 'buy from each other'
nhor 'to love' tanhor 'love each other'
nhan 'to want' tanhan 'want each other'
leng 'to kill' taleng 'kill each other'
pajuak 'to persuade' tapajuak 'persuade each other'
ayè 'to pity' tayè '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.3 With a few exceptions, all transitive verbs can occur with

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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:

- *ih ao* ‘sew shirt’
- *ao ta-ih* ‘the sewn shirt’
- *uach bông* ‘dig hole’
- *bông ta-uach* ‘the dug hole’
- *roh dong* ‘burn house’
- *dong taroh* ‘the burnt house’
- *palaang têi* ‘turn palm up’
- *têi tapalaang* ‘the turned up palm’
- *pajuk akôq* ‘bump head’
- *akôp tapajuk* ‘the bumped head’
- *leng anuq* ‘kill dog’
- *anuq taleng* ‘the killed dog’
- *loi chana* ‘put aside’
- *chana taloi* ‘the put aside food’
- *looq priiq* ‘peel banana’
- *priiq talooq* ‘the peeled banana’
- *Rim chet* ‘Rim dies’
- *Rim tachet* ‘the dead Rim’
- *yung plak* ‘foot breaks’
- *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 lég ao brông* ‘I see the red shirt’
- *ku lég ao ta-ih* ‘I see the sewn shirt’
- *ku lég ta-ih ao* ‘I see the sewn shirt’
- *ku ih 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’
- *thor 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>lo’i</th>
<th>‘throw away’</th>
<th><em>ku talöi chana</em></th>
<th>‘I throw away food involuntarily’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ngguh</td>
<td>‘bump’</td>
<td><em>ku tangguh akóq</em></td>
<td>‘I accidentally bump head’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pajuk</td>
<td>‘bump’</td>
<td><em>ku tapajuk akóq</em></td>
<td>‘I accidentally bump head’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lüm</td>
<td>‘meet’</td>
<td><em>ku talum Rim</em></td>
<td>‘I met Rim accidentally’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dräng</td>
<td>‘starve’</td>
<td><em>ku tadräng</em></td>
<td>‘I am starving’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lo’o</td>
<td>‘make mistake’</td>
<td><em>ku talöot</em></td>
<td>‘I make a mistake’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>luak</td>
<td>‘scald something’</td>
<td><em>ku taluak</em></td>
<td>‘I accidentally scald (my hand)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngjiq</td>
<td>‘crack something’</td>
<td><em>ku tangjiq</em></td>
<td>‘I accidentally crack dish’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>katuah</td>
<td>‘scrape’</td>
<td><em>ku takatuah</em></td>
<td>‘I accidentally scrape (on splinter)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kóóp</td>
<td>‘catch’</td>
<td><em>ku takóóp kadóóng</em></td>
<td>‘I accidentally catch fish’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kabor</td>
<td>‘scratch’</td>
<td>*ku takabo’</td>
<td>‘I accidentally scratch (on splinter)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntek</td>
<td>‘tear’</td>
<td><em>ku tantek ao</em></td>
<td>‘I accidentally tear shirt’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mbuah</td>
<td>‘bump’</td>
<td><em>ku tambuah</em></td>
<td>‘I bump myself’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kajarik</td>
<td>‘scratch’</td>
<td><em>ku takajarik</em></td>
<td>‘I accidentally scratch (on splinter)’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

*prioq talooq*  ‘banana peels itself’
*paloq 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 ⁵ êch ‘I cannot stay awake so I go to sleep’
ku pampó ‘I dream’
ku padou hjên ‘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 téêng ‘I work’
ku katêêng ‘I work longer than I need to, don’t want to stop’
ku gui ‘I carry on back’
ku kâgui ‘I carry on back continually’
ku kor ‘I buy’
ku kakor ‘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.

*Mēēt loq Rim tapatēng* ‘Mēēt and Rim make each other work’
*Mēēt patēng Rim* ‘Mēēt makes Rim work’

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

\[\text{pa-uach} \quad \text{cause to dig a hole} \quad \text{*tapa-uach}\]
\[\text{pandōh} \quad \text{cause to wear} \quad \text{*tapandōh}\]

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.

*Mēēt loq Rim tapanal dong* ‘Mēēt and Rim make each other know the house’

*Mēēt loq Rim tapagluh* ‘Mēēt 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’, rââm ‘to hope’, srûuk ‘to slip in mud’, duah ‘to be able’.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ku pahr mei chen} & \quad \text{‘I cause you to break dish’} \\
\text{ku tahr chen} & \quad \text{‘I break the dish accidentally’} \\
\text{ku tapahr mei chen} & \quad \text{‘I accidentally cause you to break the dish’}
\end{align*}
\]

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:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{val ‘to return’, chô ‘to return’, mut ‘to run’, sooq ‘to flee’, duanh ‘to go east’, dôk ‘to go west’, saruum ‘to fall’, mólt ‘to enter’, diar ‘to go backwards’, gluh ‘to go outside’, ku tapaglüh ‘I go outside against my will’.
\end{align*}
\]

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

\[
\text{ku takaboq mei thor ‘I accidentally cause you to pile up letters.’}
\]

1.8.3 tapa- adjectivized causative is a combination of ta- adjectivizer and pa- causative prefixes. (cf 2.4.4.2.) 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’, ngguh ‘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'
kū lēi tayur Rim 'I see the risen Rim'
kū lēi tapayur Rim 'I see the made-to-rise Rim'
kū payō Rim dō 'I made Rim pity her'
kū lēi tayō Rim 'I see the pitied Rim'
kū lēi tapayō 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 lēi tachet anuq_ 'I see the dead dog'
_ku lēi takachet anuq_ 'I see the made-dead dog'

1.8.4 Adjectivized Passive. _taka-_ is a combination of _ta_- adjectivizer and _ha_- causative passive prefixes. Only the verbs _chen_ 'to cook', _yur_ 'to rise' _bū_ 'to put away', _vurak_ 'to scatter', _looq_ 'to peel', have been found with this combination of prefixes.

_ku hachen aviq_ 'I cause rice to be cooked'
_ku lēi aviq tachen_ 'I see the cooked rice'
_ku lēi 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 'I cause the dog to die'
_ku kachet anuq_ I cause die dog 'I cause the dog to die'
_ku pakachet mei anuq_ I cause cause die you dog 'I cause you to cause the dog to die'

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 ngguaimat 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 dorok '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 dorok 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 (lerq) 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 dorok* 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 loq Rim tanal* I and Rim know each other ‘Rim and I know each other’

*nhang tanal* ‘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 reversibility of the noun and adjective positions.

*ku léi tagoot sok* ‘I saw the cut hair’

*ku léi sok tagoot* ‘I saw the cut hair’

In an involuntary construction, *Rim léi dó tadrâng* ‘Rim saw him shaving’ may occur. But an involuntary construction does not have free reversibility of word order to *Rim léi 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 sàng* 'I hear'
*ku kasàng* '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>looq</th>
<th>'to peel'</th>
<th>talooq</th>
<th>'cause to peel'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lông</td>
<td>'to open'</td>
<td>talông</td>
<td>'cause to open'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panh</td>
<td>'to shoot'</td>
<td>tapanh</td>
<td>'cause to shoot'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prah</td>
<td>'to wash hair'</td>
<td>taprah</td>
<td>'cause to wash 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 looq 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', *lông* '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:

- kàng ‘thick’
- kanàng ‘thickness’
- āēp ‘short’
- pa-ēēp ‘shortness’
- dil ‘smooth’
- padil ‘smoothness’
- yaal ‘long’
- payaal ‘length’
- glāp ‘right size’
- paglāp ‘rightness of size’
- deng ‘right size’
- padeng ‘rightness of size’
- dyāp ‘enough’
- padyāp ‘sufficiency’
- ṭōk ‘many’
- pa ṭōk ‘many’
- bot ‘all’
- paboṭ ‘all’
- jaaq ‘costly’
- janaaq ‘cost’

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.

*mor kàng kanàng* how much thick thickness ‘how thick?’
*mor kanàng kàng* how much thickness thick ‘how thick?’

Answer *kàng* ‘thick’

### 2.2 pa- Causative

*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:

- liam ‘good’
- ku paliam katiak I make good ground ‘I make ground good’
- mōōp ‘bad’
- ku pamōōp katiak I make bad ground ‘I make ground bad’
- rōng ‘wide’
- ku parōng palōng I make wide doorway ‘I make doorway wide’
- ramaq ‘fat’
- ku paramaq akōón I make fat child ‘I fatten child’
- ooch ‘thin’
- ku pa-ooch akōón I make thin child ‘I make child thin’
- nhoorp ‘dirty’
- ku panoorp dōng I make dirty house ‘I dirty house’
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.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{nhang tapanho\textordmasculine}p \text{dong} & \quad \text{‘we make each other’s house dirty’} \\
\text{nhang taparama\textordmasculine}q \text{ako\textordmasculine}n & \quad \text{‘we make each other’s children fat’} \\
\text{nhang tapachariat avi\textordmasculine}q & \quad \text{‘we make each other’s rice cold’}
\end{align*}
\]

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.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ku lëi tapanho\textordmasculine}p \text{dong} & \quad \text{‘I see the made dirty house’} \\
\text{ku lëi taparama\textordmasculine}q \text{ako\textordmasculine}n & \quad \text{‘I see the made fat child’} \\
\text{ku lëi tapachariat avi\textordmasculine}q & \quad \text{‘I see the made cold rice’}
\end{align*}
\]

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

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ku cho paliam} & \quad \text{‘I return well’} \\
\text{ku praq par\textordmasculine}ng & \quad \text{‘I speak loudly’} \\
\text{ku të\textordmasculine}ng \text{ pamö\textordmasculine}p & \quad \text{‘I work dir\textordmasculine}tily’} \\
\text{ku të\textordmasculine}ng pamho\textordmasculine}p & \quad \text{‘I work dir\textordmasculine}tily’} \\
\text{ku të\textordmasculine}ng pantua & \quad \text{‘I work differently’} \\
\text{ku të\textordmasculine}ng payaal & \quad \text{‘I work make long’} \\
& \quad \text{‘I pretend to be tall’} \\
\text{ku të\textordmasculine}ng pagamak & \quad \text{I work make big} \\
& \quad \text{‘I do important work’}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
l\text{iam} & \quad \text{‘good’} \\
r\text{rong} & \quad \text{‘wide’} \\
m\text{oöp} & \quad \text{‘bad’} \\
n\text{hoöp} & \quad \text{‘dirty’} \\
t\text{ntua} & \quad \text{‘different’} \\
y\text{aal} & \quad \text{‘long’} \\
g\text{amak} & \quad \text{‘big’}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{I make rotten rice} \\
\text{‘I caused rice to rot’} \\
\text{I make rotten rice} \\
\text{‘I cause rice to rot’} \\
\text{I make cold rice} \\
\text{‘I make rice cold’} \\
\text{I make black skirt} \\
\text{‘I make skirt black’}
\end{align*}
\]
ku téêng pakatir̄iq  I work make small katuriq ‘small’
   ‘I do unimportant work’
Only a few of the above adjective roots can occur with tapa-
ku praaq taparông ‘I speak loudly’
ku téêng tapayaal I make long ‘I pretend to be tall’
tambrēh 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 tambrēh tambrel ‘I have a made figured shirt’
Adverbial
ku saraq tambrēh 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 ahâám kasuung I breathe out of breath ‘I am out of breath’
kusu akasuung kasuung ‘out of breath’
kusu vôiq nsin ‘I go slowly’ nsin ‘slow’
kusu vôiq pansin ~ kusu vôiq tansiin ‘I go slowly, deliberately’
kusu téêng dah ‘I work quickly’ dah ‘fast’
kusu téêng padah ‘I work quickly’
kusu téêng jih ‘I work slowly’ jih ‘slow’
kusu téêng paji̲h ‘I work slowly’
kusu ahâám panhurat ‘I breathe quickly’ nhurat ‘fast’
nhang vôiq jarom ‘we go together’ jarom ‘together’
nhang vôiq 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.

che 'a vehicle' chane 'load in a vehicle'
jeööng 'a rice house' janaööng 'load of rice in rice house'
dong 'a house' danong 'household'
trööm 'purple fruit' tarööm 'juice of purple fruit'
tååm 'a root' tanåm 'branches of root'

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.

ku ve chane che 'I have a load on the car'
ku ve janaööng jeööng 'I have a rice house full of rice'
ku ve danong dong 'I have a household in the house'

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.

nhuram 'pattern on skirt,' panhuram 'to make pattern on skirt'
aahaam 'blood' pahaam 'to cause to bleed'
alung 'silver in skirt' palung 'to make silver in skirt' or 'sew silver into skirt'
akoonh 'father' pakoonh 'to father, beget'
akon 'mother' pakan 'to mother'
akoq 'head' taköq aköq 'to bump head'
nuut 'a button' panuut 'to button'
ateet 'rust' pateet 'to rust'

ha- causative passive prefix with a noun:
adiiq 'wind' hadiiq 'to be fanned (make wind)'

ha- involuntary prefix:
brwang 'light' tabrwang 'lightning flashes'
adjectivizer prefix:

akoq  ‘head’
ku le'i takoq akoq  ‘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 tapanhiram 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 tatakoq akoq  ‘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 le'i tapanhiram nli  ‘I see the made patterned skirt’
ku le'i tapahaam Rim  ‘I see the made to bleed Rim’
ku le'i tapalung nli  ‘I see the made silver skirt’
ku le'i tapakoohnk Rim  ‘I see the fathered Rim’

taha- adjectivized causative passive combines ta- adjectivizer and ha-causative passive prefixes.

ku pahadiiq mei Rim  I cause to be fanned you 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’
akoon tadi  ‘younger child’
tu  ‘top’
akoon tapatu  ‘child of second wife’
taaam  ‘bottom’
akoon tapatoam  ‘child of 1st wife’
tor  ‘end’
dong tator  ‘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>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>maswang</td>
<td>‘one arm’s spread’</td>
<td>aswang</td>
<td>‘armspread’</td>
</tr>
<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>masââng</td>
<td>‘one five’</td>
<td>sââng</td>
<td>‘five’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.5 Pluralizer ka-

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gaak</td>
<td>‘beam’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kagaak</td>
<td>‘many beams’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surq</td>
<td>‘home country’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<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>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sââng</td>
<td>‘five’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jêt</td>
<td>‘ten’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hariang</td>
<td>‘hundred’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masââng</td>
<td>‘one five’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>majêt</td>
<td>‘one ten’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<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 (tapol), eight (takol), 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  
'b oor, ta b oor  
pe, tape  
puan, tapuan  
sââng, tasââng  
jét, tajêt  
tajêt mui  
tape jêt mui  
hariang, tahariang

'one'  
'two'  
'three'  
'four'  
'five'  
'ten'  
'eleven'  
'thirty one'  
'hundred'

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

tamui tamui  
tasââng tasââng  
tamui ta b oor

'one one' (two)  
'five five' (ten)  
'one two' (three)

5.3 Prefix ka-

tâp kape manuih  
tâp kapuan manuih

'ka-' seems to have a meaning of 'many', emphasizing 'how many'.

'three people'  
'four people'