Roles in Canamari Verbs
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Canamari verbs are tentatively categorized here according to their roles. This summary is by no means complete or final, it rather attempts to better organize the data analyzed to date, in the hope of expansion and a fuller understanding of the possibilities of each of the categories and their respective verbs. These are listed and illustrated on the following pages.

There are several subcategories of verbs which take directional/distance suffixes 'ji' and 'na'. (see 3.2, 4.4, 6.1, 7.2, and 7.3) In position verbs (7.3) for example, 'ji' indicates that the direction of the action is toward the speaker; in other types of verbs that qualify for this affix, it indicates that the action is taking place within sight of the speaker. 'na', on the other hand, marks the action of a position verb as moving away from the speaker. In the other types of verbs it indicates that the action is taking place outside of the range of vision of the speaker. Occasionally the preposition, instead of the verb, is affixed. This occurs only when the direction is already implicit in the verb, and a further explanatory role is being employed. (see example 7.2)

Abbreviations:
A Agent
P Patient
M Means
L Location

184.
1. Existence

1.1 Transitive Verbs

a. boh 'to sew'
b. pa 'to erase'
c. bē 'to make'
d. kanarobu 'to write'
e. hakbu 'to build'

Example:
ipa wa|tuang kanaro|dak katu|tabua tatang
I-erase t that design cloth with board on
'I'll erase the writing on the board with a cloth.'

1.2 Intransitive Verbs

a. hawak 'to finish'
b. tatang 'to exist'

Example:
tatang|atsa nhama| kotu
exist my mother also
'My mother is alive also.'
2. **Equivalence**

2.1 **Equational Verbs**

a. aning 'to be' present tense

b. pamang 'to be' past tense

Example:

\[ \text{P R} \]

hak | aning| tiang

house is this

'This is a house.'

3. **Possession**

3.1 **Transitive Verbs**

a. warah 'to have'

b. h-k 'to find'

c. háktu 'to loose'

Example:

\[ \text{A P L L L L} \]

dikiha| na hák | awa tsung| caixa naki| tu | porto tstang

dikiha t find her rat | box in there dock at

'Dikiha found her rat in a box there at the dock.'

3.2 **Transitive Verbs**

a. oma 'to buy'

b. paka 'to return, give back'

c. barahík 'to hunt'

d. hi 'to get, obtain'

e. bariho 'to steal'

Example:

\[ \text{A P M L} \]

ipakají | warínoa tori | carro | katw | itiangtih

I-return-d t your basket wheel with right here barrow

\[ \text{L B} \]

inoa hak | tatang| ipw | ama

your house to my-child for
'I'll return your basket with a wheelbarrow here to your house for my child.'

4. Qualification

4.1 Intransitive Verbs-stative

Physical Qualities

a. kodoh 'to be tall'
b. tswru 'to be short, re height'
c. abohtsajang 'to be young'
d. kidak 'to be old'
e. nhanäng 'to be big'
f. potehteh 'to be small'
g. horopa 'to be wet'
h. wiriwiri 'to be curly'
i. kipoa 'to be bald'
j. kitik 'to be black-haired'
k. okotiktik 'to be dark'
l. bak 'to be clear, bright, beautiful, good, etc.'
m. nah 'hard'

n. tsaheng 'to be fat'
o. horoko 'to be muddy'
p. parara 'to be blue, purple'
q. para 'to be ripe'
r. purwng 'green, re color and not ripe'
s. ajaba 'to be crippled'
t. apaja 'to be single'
u. konama 'to be sick'
Example:

konama | adu
sick I
'I'm sick.'

Note: The above forms can also occur with the declaratives ki or tso or with the present tense 'to be' aning.

Example:

konama ki adu
konama adu tso 'I'm sick.'
konama adu aning

4.2 Intransitive Verbs-stative

Psychic Qualities

a. nok 'to be angry'
b. itsi 'to be bashful'
c. nobak 'to be happy'
d. mangwa 'to be lonely'
e. wapang 'to be hungry'
f. pawang 'to be cold'
g. kodohtsoni 'to be tired, sleepy'

Example:

nok | adu
angry I
'I'm angry.'

Note: The rule re ki, tso and aning also applies to 4.2 verbs.
4.3 Intransitive Verbs-stative

a. dohang  'to be married'

Example:

\[ P \quad M \]
dohang pan\textsuperscript{\textregistered}ng apia \textasciitilde tuang itsaro kata\textsuperscript{\textregistered} married already his-\textsuperscript{\textregistered}son that girl with

'His son is already married to that girl.'

4.4 Transitive Verbs

a. daktuk  'to descale'
b. korok  'to cut, re grass'
c. takmang  'to cut, re hair'
d. koji  'to wash, bathe'
e. herong  'to burn'
f. tsikik  'to tear, split, chop'

Example:

\[ P \quad A \quad M \]
dong daktuk ki Doris\textasciitilde tuang kotsiro kata\textsuperscript{\textregistered} fish descale decl Doris is that knife with

\[ B \quad L \]
awabara ama\textasciitilde porto tatang her-husband for dock at

'Doris is descaling fish with that knife for her husband at the dock.'

4.5 Transitive Verbs

a. dang  'to roast'
b. pia  'to fry'
c. wahak  'to boil, re rubber'
d. owarak  to boil, re food'

Example:

\[ P \quad A \quad L \quad B \]
dong dang ki ad\textasciitilde ang ihtano naki noama fish roast decl I am fire in for-you

'I'm roasting fish in the fire for you.'
5. **Quantification**

5.1  

- a. ıkik  'one'
- b. obawa  'two, few'
- c. ayuh  'many'

**Example:**

```
P
obawa|tih|ang ki wa
few this is ? t
'Will this/these be too few?'
```

6. **Orientation**

6.1 **Transitive Verbs**

- a. poopwak  'to pull out'
- b. onohikma  'to open, re door'

**Example:**

```
A  P  M  B  L
no|onohikmana ki|a loja  wa|chave katu|iama| tu
you-open-d ? the store t key with me-for there
'Will you open the store for me with a key over there?'
```

6.2 **Intransitive Verbs**

- a. opikang  'to lie down'
- b. todaki  'to sit down'
- c. jahi  'to stand up'

**Example:**

```
Ap   R   L
epikang| iwabara  tso| rede  naki| hak tata
lie down my-husband deci hammock in house at
'My husband is lying down in the hammock at the house.'
```
7. **Position**

7.1 **Intransitive Verbs**  

- **Ap (L)**
  - a. dapoki 'to fall into'
  - b. da'ang 'to go, leave'
  - c. jang 'to escape, flee'
  - d. taitang 'to come'
  - e. wanahi 'to pass by'

  **Example:**  
  Ap L  
  dapoki na adj wah naki  
  fall into t I water in  
  'I fell into the water.'

7.2 **Intransitive Verbs**  

- **Ap [M] [R] (G)**
  - a. dahonî 'to go down river paddling'

  **Example:**  
  Ap M G  
  dahonî tukona tsabo pok nakina Eirunepe tatang  
  go down Indians t canoe in-d Eirunepe to river paddling

7.3 **Intransitive Verbs**  

- **Ap [M] (R) (G)**
  - a. a 'to go on foot'

  **Example:**  
  R Ap G  
  tiang dang ana ad w wa maloca tatang  
  this trail go-d I t village to  
  'I'll go to the village on this trail.'

8. **Movement**

8.1 **Transitive Verbs**  

- **Ap [M] (L)**
  - a. o 'to drink-with mouth'
  - b. pw 'to eat-with mouth'
c. boh 'to plant-with a hoe'
d. omiringmang 'to wring out-with hands'
e. tongmang 'to shoot-with gun'
f. bihini 'to swallow-swallowing apparatus'

Example:
A P M
takona ina pu inoawarapikong ba biri'ima katw
Indians teat your fruit ha.nds dirty with
L itsoning naki
jungle in
'The Indians are eating your fruit with dirty
hands in the jungle.'

8.2 Intransitive Verbs Ap (M) (L)
a. ja 'to play'

Example:
L Ap M
ahukaning naki| a| ad| ja | b|ola katw
clearing in we play ball with
'We play in the clearing with a ball.'

8.3 Transitive Verbs A [P] (L)
a. poodak 'to lay eggs'

Example:
A L
topoodak tining| atsa takara| awa hak tatang
always-lay..ing my chickens their house in
'My chickens are always laying in their house.'

9. Contact

9.1 Transitive Verbs A P (M) (L)
a. bobo 'to hit, beat'
Example:

A P M L
hanhangtwa na bobo idák omangkong kawa itsoning tatang
who hit you stick with jungle in
'Who hit you with a stick in the jungle?'

10. Sensing

10.1 Transitive Verbs  Ap (R) [M]

a. pikang 'to hear, listen-with ears'
b. toek 'to look, see, watch, with eyes'
c. darahak 'to taste-with tongue'

Note: metaphorical extensions 'try' and 'experience' darahak do not have the implicit M.

Example:

Ap norelikangtu ki | adu , Doris
you-hear-neg decl me , Doris
'You didn't hear me, Doris.'

11. Psychic Activity

11.1 Transitive Verbs  Ap

a. naki bak 'to like'
b. tikok 'to know'
c. ya 'to fear'
d. wunáng 'to think'
e. wunángtsuku 'to forget'

Example:

A P
Guilherme na wunángtsuku | tukona noakoni
Graham t forget Indian's-language
'Graham forgot the Indian's language.'
12. Expression

12.1 A (G)

a. hokin'ngba •to ask about'
b. ikawk •to cry'c. hoho •to call, whistle, laugh, yell'd. konghu •to lie'

Example:
A G
ihoho nadjik
I-call t you
'I called you.'

12.2 A (P) (G/B)

a. hoki •to talk, tell, ask' b. waipa •to sing'

Example:
A B/G
Olivia anhang|waipa an|ing|awa opats|ing ama!
Olive she sing is her child to/for
p Deus noa waipaning
God's singing/song
'Olive is singing God's song for her child.'

13. Meteorological

13.1 A

a. pawang •to be cold' b. horong •to be hot' c. waanig •to be windy'

Example:
pawang
cold
'It's cold.'