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Multi-CAST Kalamang annotation notes v1.0 last updated 1 August 2021
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1 Notes on the GRAID annotations

The following comprises selected notes on the GRAID (Haig & Schnell 2014) and RefIND (Schiborr et al. 2018) annotations of Kalamang. It corresponds to version 2108 of the annotations, published in August 2021. Unless a more recent version of this document exists, it also applies to any later versions of the annotations.

The topics discussed in this document are more elaborately treated in the Kalamang reference grammar (Visser 2020). Readers are welcome to contact the author if they have any specific questions.

1.1 The Kalamang predicate and lack of a verb phrase

Almost anything can be the predicate in Kalamang, so there are instances of predicate NPs (1), demonstratives (2), and other words like question words (3) or quotatives (4):

(1) padahal wat perun

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{padahal} \quad \text{wat} \quad \text{per} \quad -\text{un} \\
\text{however} \quad \text{coconut} \quad \text{water} \quad -3\text{poss}
\end{array}
\]

\#'\text{However, (it was) the coconut water.}'

(2) mayumene!

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{ma} \quad \text{yumene} \\
3\text{sg} \quad \text{dist}
\end{array}
\]

\#'\text{There it is!}'

(3) wa me tamandi?

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{wa} \quad \text{me} \quad \text{tamandi} \\
\text{prox} \quad \text{top} \quad \text{how}
\end{array}
\]

\#'\text{‘How did this happen?’}"

(4) mara me mu he koi eh: ...

\[
\begin{array}{c}
mara \quad \text{me} \quad \text{mu} \quad \text{he} \quad \text{koi} \quad \text{eh} \\
\text{move_towards_land} \quad \text{top} \quad 3\text{pl} \quad 1\text{am} \quad \text{then} \quad \text{quot}
\end{array}
\]

\#'\text{‘(They) went landwards, and again (they said): ...}’
Kalamang has no VP, and so the iamitive is annotated not as ⟨lv⟩ but as ⟨other⟩:

(5)  
\[ \text{ah mera me mu he dodona nauwanonai koyet mu he era.} \]

```
  ah  mera  me  mu  he  dodon =a  nauwanona =i  koyet
  INT  then  TOP  3PL  IAM  things =FOC  tidy  =PLNK  finish
  ##  other  other  other  pro.h:a  other  np:p =rn  lv  =lv  v:pred  ##
```

\[ \text{mu  he  era} \]
3PL  IAM  move_up
pro.h:s  other  v:pred

‘So then, when they packed all the stuff, they went up.’  
[mc_kalamang_kuawi_0019]

Aspect and mood markers attach to the predicate, not to the verb, and are consequently marked as ⟨other⟩.

(6)  
\[ \text{mat pararte.} \]

```
  ma  =at  parar  =te
  3SG  =OBJ  wake_up  =NFIN
  ##  0.h:a  pro.h:p =rn  v:pred  =other
```

‘Waking her up.’  
[mc_kalamang_pitiskiet_0043]

### 1.2 Complex verb constructions

Kalamang has complex verb constructions that may include locative or lative NPs at different positions. These constructions are appointed one head predicate which may or may not be a verb. Locatives and latives are marked as goal or location NPs, even though they are technically part of the verb complex, and the other elements are marked as ⟨lv⟩ or ⟨rv⟩. The locative/lative case/adposition enclitics are annotated as ⟨rn⟩. This means there can be discontinuous complexes such as ⟨lv ... np:g=rn ... v:pred⟩ or seemingly incongruent complexes such as ⟨lv ... np:pred_l=rn⟩, where the latter is the head of the predicate.

(7)  
\[ \text{ma amdirga bo muapruo.} \]

```
  ma  amdir  =ka  bo  muap-ruo
  3SG  garden  =LAT  go  food-dig
  ##  pro.h:s  np:g =rn  lv  v:pred
```

‘She went to the garden to dig up [i.e. harvest] food.’  
[mc_kalamang_keluer_0014]

(8)  
\[ \text{ma orko.} \]

```
  ma  or  =ko
  3SG  back  =LOC
  ##  pro.d:s  np:pred_l =rn
```

‘He is in the stern [of the boat].’  
[mc_kalamang_monyet_0107]

(9)  
\[ \text{ecieni ruomgo rebaet.} \]

```
  ecie-n =i  ruom  =go  reba  =et
  return-N =PLNK  foothill  =LOC  PROG  =IRR
  ##  0.h:s  lv =lv  np:pred_g =rn  other =other
```

‘She goes back to the foot of the mountain.’  
[mc_kalamang_kuawi_0058]
If no head verb can be distinguished in symmetrical serial verb constructions, the first verb is chosen as the head, and the other(s) are marked as \langle rv \rangle by default.

(11) sarua bo belbel, ma he kuru marua.

\begin{verbatim}
sarua sc 0.p:lv belbel sharp v:pred ## 0.p:lv v:pred
ma 3sg IAM kuru move_towards_sea rv
\end{verbatim}

'(He) scraped (it) until (it was) sharp, he brought (it) seawards.'

[mc_kalamang_monyet_0238]

1.3 Give-constructions

Kalamang has a zero morpheme for ‘give’, which has been annotated as \langle 0:pred \rangle. In the morphological glossing, this morpheme is indicated as a numeral zero (0). This verb attaches to the recipient.

(12) keluer met boloni ande.

\begin{verbatim}
keluer crab me =at bolon-i a_little-QNT.OBJ 0 -de
an 0 -de
c 0.p:lv an 0 -de
\end{verbatim}

"Give a little bit of that crab to me!"

[mc_kalamang_keluer_0019]

1.4 Elided predicates

It is not unusual to elide predicates in Kalamang. Clauses that lack a predicate have been annotated as \langle nc \rangle.

(13) mu he kaiat

\begin{verbatim}
mu 3pl IAM he kaiat =at
firewood =obj
\end{verbatim}

'\text{They (unloaded?) the firewood.}'

[mc_kalamang_monyet_0069]

1.5 Complement clauses and indirect speech

Complement clauses (nearly) all contain indirect speech and are annotated as \langle \#cc:other \rangle. Kalamang lacks overt marking of complement clauses, so their exact syntactic status is uncertain.
1.6 Dislocated topics

Dislocated topics have been annotated to indicate the function of the corresponding clause constituents (⟨:dt_s⟩, ⟨:dt_p⟩, ⟨:dt_poss⟩, ⟨:dt_obl⟩). No dislocated A arguments are encountered in the corpus.

(15) pemukul me contoun tamandi me?

pemukul hit_thing me top example -3poss how top
#ds np:dt_s other np:s ~rn_pro:poss other:pred_other other

“This club, what is it like?”

(16) sedangkan patin wa me indain alarun yuaba inat na.

sedangkan while wounded prox top 1plx:ex tool -3poss
#ds other np:dt_p rn other pro.1:a rn_np ~rn_pro.h:poss 0053 0033

yua =ba in =at na
prox =foc 1plx:ex =obj consume
rn =rn pro.1:p =rn v:pred 0033

“These sores, we did them to ourselves.”

(17) wienar kan inun Duan to.

wienar parrotfish you_know name -3poss Duan to
# np.d:dt_poss other np:s ~rn_pro.d:poss np:pred other

‘The parrotfish’s name, you know, is Duan, right.’

(18) mungkin enem yua me canama kona mabon ewa reon.

mungkin maybe woman prox top man =foc one =foc 3sg =com
# other np.h:dt_obl rn other np.h:s =rn rn =rn pro.h:obl =rn

ewa reon
speak maybe v:pred other

‘Maybe this woman [i.e. speaker’s spouse], a man is speaking with her maybe.’
Most Kalamang clauses have a subject–object–predicate constituent order. Objects are marked with an enclitic \(=at\). Therefore, when there is a divergent word order, it is still recognizable what is the subject and what the object, and this is hence not treated as dislocation.

### 1.7 Topic marker me

The topic marker \(me\) can follow both NPs or entire clauses. It is annotated as \(\langle\)other\rangle.

1. **(19)** \[yalta me, ...\]

   \[
   \begin{align*}
   yal & =ta me \\
   paddle & =NFIN TOP \\
   \# 0.d:s v:pred & =rv other \\
   \end{align*}
   \]

   ‘(They) paddled and then...’

2. **(20)** \[sedangkan patin wa me indain yuaba inat na, ...\]

   \[
   \begin{align*}
   sedangkan & patin wa me indain yuaba inat na \\
   while & wounded PROX TOP IPLEX.alone tool -3Pposs \\
   \#ds & other np:dt_p rn other pro.1:a rn_np -rn_pro.h:poss \\
   \end{align*}
   \]

   ‘These sores, we did them to ourselves,...’

### 1.8 Other conventions used

- Prohibitive clauses are treated like (i.e. annotated as) negative clauses.
- Case/adpositions and predicate morphology that is segmented together with the form they attach to are not explicitly annotated. The only exception are locative and lative case/adposition enclitics.
- Before (se) koyet (‘I AM) finish’ a dummy zero subject has been added. This expression could literally mean ‘it’s finished’, but is more generally used as a conjunction ‘after that’. At the end of some stories, the zero subject refers to the story as a whole.

3. **(21)** \[koyet.\]

   \[
   \begin{align*}
   koyet & finish \\
   \# 0:s v:pred & 0023 \\
   \end{align*}
   \]

   ‘The end.’
References


Appendices

A List of corpus-specific GRAID symbols

The following is a list of the non-standard GRAID symbols used in the annotation of the Multi-CAST Kalamang corpus. Please refer to the GRAID manual (Haig & Schnell 2014: 54–55) for an inventory of basic GRAID symbols.

Form symbols and specifiers

⟨dem_pro⟩  demonstrative pronoun
⟨pn_np⟩    proper name

Function symbols and specifiers

⟨_ds⟩      specifier: subject of a verb of speech; attaches to ⟨:s⟩, ⟨:a⟩, and ⟨:ncs⟩

Other symbols

⟨.n⟩   animacy symbol used for non-human, non-anthropomorphized animates (i.e. animals)
⟨nc_⟩  specifier: marks form glosses with RefIND indices in segments otherwise not considered (i.e. those marked ⟨#nc⟩)
B List of abbreviated morphological glosses

| AN.LAT | animate lative |
| AN.LOC | animate locative |
| ANA | anaphoric demonstrative |
| AT | attributive |
| DOWN | elevational 'down' |
| EMPH | emphatic |
| EXCL | exclusive |
| existent |
| F.DIST | far distal |
| FIL | filler |
| HES | hesitation |
| IAM | iamitive ('already') |
| INCL | inclusive |
| INT | interjection |
| INT.E | interjection of the form e |
| INTS | intensifier |
| LAT | lative (combined ablative and allative) |
| NFIN | non-final |
| PH | placeholder |
| PLNK | predicate linker |
| QNT.OBJ | quantifier object (quantifier modifying an object) |
| RED | reduplication |
| SIM | simulative |
| SURPR | interjection of surprise |
| TAG | confirmation-seeking interjection |
| UP | elevational 'up' |
| VOL | volitional |
| NC | not classified |
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