

## MWAGHAVUL-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

Mwaghavul A a	pl. AAaa	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
<b>a</b>		loc.	ā	on; at	<b>A le ngarvip ni a peesaam</b> ‘You (m. sg.) put book the on bed’ Put the book on the bed
<b>a</b>		part.	ā	focus marker	placed before most parts of speech except verbs to show focus <b>A ri nlu</b> ‘FOC he in-room’ It is he in the room; <b>Ri ā nlu</b> ‘He FOC in-room’ He is in the room and not elsewhere
<b>a</b>	—	v.	ā	is; to be; copula	<b>Pànjì a dīimish</b> Pànjì is male. <b>Biring ni a naat</b> ‘Horse the is red’ <b>i.e.</b> The horse is red
<b>a</b>	<b>wu</b>	pron.	ā, wū	you (masc. sg.)	second person masculine singular subject pronoun, reduced form. cf. <b>wagha, gha. wagha</b> or <b>gha</b> but not <b>a</b> is used when followed by the copula <b>a. A ret</b> ‘You are-good’ You are good. <b>Wagha/gha a dīiret</b> ‘You are good’
<b>a rang [...]</b> ye		int.	ā ráng[...] yē	how? why?	also <b>a rang [...]</b> ‘e cf. <b>cirang. gha a rang ye?</b> How are you? <b>Wun ki wal a rang ye?</b> ‘You pl. PROG cry why Q’ Why are <i>you</i> crying? <b>A rang dǎng a wal ye?</b> Why then you cry? Q i.e. Why are you crying?