

6. DISCOURSE PARTICLES add color, inject mood, state an opinion, indicate relative time, or give some form of contextual meaning to spoken or written speech. Sometimes they are very difficult to translate into English. Note that they follow the word or phrase they modify. These can be subdivided into the following basic functions:

6a. QUESTION & ANSWER PARTICLES:

kadí	really?	(marks or makes a question)
kanó	he/she said	(marks a quotation)
komá	hopefully	(marks a wish or hope)
man	please; however	(used for request or rapport)
met	also, too	(marks a reply or sequence)
ngamín	since, because	(explains or gives a reason)

6b. TIME-ORIENTED PARTICLES:

-en	already, now	(action or state has begun)
pay	still, yet	(action or state not yet begun)
dagús	right away	(immediate or necessary action)
sa	then	(subsequent action)
umuná	firstly, next	(action to follow)

6c. LIMITING PARTICLES:

láeng	just, only	(limits the scope of a word)
ngatá	maybe, perhaps	(low possibility; "I wonder")
sigúro	certainly	(probable, high possibility)

6d. EMPHASIS PARTICLES:

gáyam	oh!, really!	(indicates surprise or discovery)
ngarúd	indeed, well	(indicates certainty)
únay	very, so	(intensifies word or phrase)

7. CONJUNCTIONS link grammatical units such as words, phrases or clauses:

kas	as, like (comparison)
ken	and (simple coordination)
ket	and, rather (contrast)
ngem	but
no	if (condition), when (time)
ta	because, since, for (reason)
úray	although
wennó	or