

Mpur has four lexical tone contrasts: high, midrising, mid/midfalling and low, indicated on vowels and syllabic nasals with the marks $\acute{\quad}$ $\check{\quad}$ $\hat{\quad}$ $\grave{\quad}$, respectively. Examples are: wóp 'masses.of.water', wǒp 'resin', wóp 'k.o.palm', wòp 'harden.of.sago'. A final description of tones and intonation is still in progress; a discussion about the experimental-phonetic analysis of tones and intonation in Mpur can be found in Odé (1996; 1997a,b; 1998).

There are free and bound pronouns; bound pronouns are subject markers prefixed on verbs (1) and on inalienable nouns (2).

- (1) *A-jap beraw do-musim do-f(i)-rokir²*
 3SM-live with 3D-woman 3D-CLF-two

He lived together with the two women.

- (2) *Im-ber n-prek n-(w)om ka-(a)mbram*
 1SG-tie 3SF-foot 3SF-arm that-at.the.side

I tied her feet and arms spread out sideways.

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