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TITLE =nang DESCRIPTION DESCRIPTION OF FORMS =nang can attach to nouns EXAMPLE ruuma=nang house=dat 'to the house.' (K241206nar01) =nang can attach to <u>infinitive</u>s EXAMPLE mà-dhaathang=nang inf-come=dat 'in order to come.' (K060107eli05) DESCRIPTION OF FUNCTIONS =nang can be used to indicate recipient EXAMPLE baapa=nang su-kaasi father=dat past-give 'They gave it to father.' (K060107eli03) =nang can be used to indicate goal EXAMPLE Kandi=nang su-pii Kandy=dat past-go 'I went to Kandy.' (B070102nar03) SOCIOLINGUISTICS =nang is a frequent morpheme used by anybody ETYMOLOGY =nang stems from the homonyomous Javanese allative marker TAGS TagClitic TagPostposition TagIndicatingGoal ...

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FUNCTIONAL
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TITLE

Indicating goal

DESCRIPTION

LIST OF SUBDOMAINS

* indicating animate goal

* indicating inanimate goal

DESCRIPTION OF INSTANTIATIONS

Goal can be indicated by $\underline{-nang}$. This is the more common construction.

EXAMPLE

Kandi=nang su-pii Kandy=dat past-go 'I went to Kandy.' (<u>B070102nar03</u>)

Goal can be indicated by $\underline{=ka}$. This is less common.

EXAMPLE

Kandi=ka su-pii Kandy=loc past-go 'I went to Kandy.' (<u>B060202nar05</u>)

TAGS

TagSpace TagMotion TagSemRole ...