



6.    hok   **ini**   mom  
      1SG   this   bathe  
      I am bathing
7.    nak    inah   **lela**   keman  
      child   that   still   eat  
      the child is (still) eating

How imperfective action is really conceptualized in these languages? Does the answer lie in other domains, like in the semantics of verbs, in the syntax of sentence constituents or in their combination?

Other aspects like iterativity or continuous action are expressed through reduplication of the verb or other constituents.

What is peculiar is the great amount of particles employed in the different languages with the purpose of expressing modality or other kind of evidence in the source of information in statements. These particles that are not grammatical and seem to be optional occur all over the data in recorded texts but hardly in elicitations. A description of these particles will be provided together with the analysis of their distribution and combination with other aspect and modality markers.