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ABBREVIATIONS

i

aa	actual aspect	igl	inanimate goal
abl	abilitative	imp	imperative
acc	accompaniment	im.pa	immediate past
act	actor	intsf	intensifier
agl	animate goal	int	intent
afrm	affirmative	instr	instrument
ALU	Ancestral Line Unit		
ant	antithetical	KU	Kind Unit
AnU	Animal Unit	l.d	long duration
ArU	Area Unit	lim	limiter
AS	Associate Simultaneous		
		MU	Male Unit
bene	benefactive	nca	non-completed aspect
		neg	negative
ca	completed aspect	NGPU	Non-General Partative Unit
con	continuous	NPU	Non-Partative Unit
CU	Container Unit	obj	object
def	definiteness	obl	obligatory
dev	development	P	paragraph
DU	Dual Unit	pac	past completed
du.ex	dual exclusive	pa.cont	past continuative
du.in	dual inclusive	ph	phrase
emp	emphatic	pl	plural
fem	feminine	pos	possessive
FlU	Flat Unit	proh	prohibitive
FU	Female Unit	PAU	Plural Animate Unit
fut.def	future definite	PIU	Plural Inanimate Unit
		PoU	Pointed Unit
GPU	General Partative Unit	PLU	Plant Unit
GU	Group Unit	prov	provocative mood
hab	habitual	pur	purpose

rea	reason
ref	referent
RU	Round Unit
S	Sentence
1s	first person singular
2s	second person singular
3s	third person singular
sg	singular
SgU	Singular Unit
ScU	Standard Count Unit
sim	simultaneous
sta	stative
StU	Strip Unit
succ	succession
SU	Structure Unit
TiU	Time Unit
TrU	Tree Unit

Chapter 1

Morphophonemics

1.0 The phonemes of Biangai are fifteen consonants and six vowels. The consonants are the stops p, t, and k; the nasals m, n, and ng; the semivowels w and y; the laterals l, ll, and r, and the fricatives b, g, s, and z.

The voiceless stop /k/ occurs utterance-finally as a back stop (k). The liquid /l/ is a flap (ḷ), the /ll/ is a lateral and the /r/ is a flap (ṛ). The fricatives b, g, z, and the liquid r occur word medially between vowels. The voiceless stop /p/ is voiced following m; /t/ is voiced following n; and /k/ is voiced following ng.

The vowels are a, e, i, ei, o, and u. Two glides ai and au occur.

The voiced mid open unrounded ~~vowel~~ vocoid /a/ is raised to (â) in the presence of /y/ or /i/; is backed to (ɔ̂) in the presence of /w/ except before velars, stops and nasals. The voiced mid open unrounded central vocoid /e/ is ~~considered~~ considered (ɛ) as the norm but fluctuates with (ɛ) in the presence of /l/ /y/ and/or /i/; fluctuates with (ɔ̂) before /r/ in the presence of /w/ and /u/; following /l/ and preceding /w/ is heard with (e) quality; and finally tends to be raised to (ə) except following /l/, /p/, /t/, /k/ and when pitch contour is falling.

The voiced mid close unrounded front vocoid /ei/ is only found following /b/, /l/, /ll/, /w/, /m/, /n/, /y/, /s/, and /k/. It fluctuates with (e') before syllable final /k/ following /w/ and /y/. The voiced high close unrounded front vocoid /i/ is considered norm but fluctuates with (i) in final closed syllables; in penultimate syllables preceding a final syllable whose vowel nucleus is (i); and/or contiguous to alveolars. It ~~fluctuates~~ fluctuates with (e^^h) word finally when the pitch contour is falling.

Biangai ~~syllables~~ syllables may only be closed by a nasal, vowel, glottal, or /k/. Since there are no consonant clusters within the syllable, the only clusters permitted are those formed at syllable boundaries which must have a nasal, a stop, or glottal as the first of two. In such instances, the nasal always takes the point of articulation of the following consonant.

1.1. Morphophonemic Rules. Biangai nouns and affixes fall into three categories. These three categories may be indicated by the final morphophonemes ng, and k, and by a final vowel. Examples follow

<u>lang</u>	'knife'	<u>kampe</u>	'sweet potato'	<u>yompu</u>	'man'
<u>king</u>	'stone'	<u>lawik</u>	'yam'	<u>mango</u>	'father'
<u>leng</u>	'vine'	<u>korik</u>	'skin'	<u>keri</u>	'dog'
<u>yereng</u>	'village'	<u>kik</u>	'net bag'	<u>iwi</u>	'blood'

1.1.1. When an initial consonant morpheme ~~fix~~ follows a /ng/ final stem or suffix the following changes occur:

1) If the consonant of the suffix is a stop the /ng/ assimilates to the same point of articulation and the stop is voiced.

Examples:

iwing + tau = iwintau 'corn, also'
 corn also

kang + ta = kanta 'arrived'
 go ca

ibeng + pek = ibempek 'dead man'
 die MU

iwing + pek = iwimpek 'cooked corn on the cob'
 corn MU

Kiking + ku = Kikingku 'Kiking (did it)'
 Kiking act

kang + ki = kangki 'will go'
 go nca

2) Preceding all other consonants the /ng/ is reduced.

Examples:

wizibang + mek = wizibamek 'the wizibang bird'
 bird.name AnU

iwing + yeng = iwiyeng 'a lot of corn'
 corn PIU

kang + weli = kaweki 'about to go'
 go pur

ibeng + si = ibezi 'is dying'
 die to.become

1.1.2 When a suffix with a voiceless initial phoneme follows a vowel the initial phoneme of the suffix is voiced at the same point of articulation.

examples:

marek-pek 'son'
 son-MU

yompu-bek 'man'
 man-MU

<u>willak-pene</u> full-pur	'in order to fill'	<u>ngaingai liyi-bene</u> to.dry-pur	'in order to dry'
<u>yeik-ta</u> name-NPU	'name'	<u>yabi-ra</u> sugar-NPU	'sugar cane'
<u>mantik-pek-tau</u> boy-MU-also	'the boy, too'	<u>ne-rau</u> me-also	'me, too'
<u>kik-kik</u> net.bag-CU	'net bag'	<u>kipe-gik</u> sugar.bag-CU	'sugar bag'
<u>kik-kik-ke</u> net.bag-CU-in	'in the net bag'	<u>kik nogo-gik</u> net.bag my-CU	'my net bag'
<u>kampek-sik</u> s.potato-SCU potato'	'a piece of sweet	<u>yezi-zik</u> fire-SCU	'fire'
<u>willak-si</u> full-to.become	'to become full'	<u>sabullu-zi</u> soft- kxxxxxxxxxxx to.become	'to become soft'

3
1.1.3* Vowel harmony occurs between the possessor and the referent in Item Possessive Phrases. The Actor marker -ko is used with first person singular and dual, -ku is used with 2nd and 3rd person singular.

referent + Possessor = Possessive Pronoun			
<u>ne</u> I	+	<u>go</u>	= <u>nogo</u> 'my'
<u>ni</u> you	+	<u>gu</u>	= <u>nugu</u> 'yours'
<u>pi</u> he	+	<u>gu</u>	= <u>pugu</u> 'his, hers'
<u>te</u> du.in	+	<u>go</u>	= <u>togo</u> 'ours'

1.1.4 Vowel harmony occurs between the final vowel in a pronoun, name or classifier and the Subject/Instrument Slot marker in Clause. The Subject/Instrument Slot marker is -ko following e, a, o and -ku following i, and u.

STEMS

2. Stems. Most words in Biangai are roots. A root consists of a single morpheme which manifests the basic meaning of the word, and is the nucleus of the word. There are, nevertheless, a few compound and reduplicated stems.

2.1. Reduplicated Stems. Complete and partial reduplication of roots to form stems occurs in Biangai. In some stems only the final or final two syllables are reduplicated. Some are onomatopoeic in nature.

2.1.1. Complete Reduplicated Stems are nouns (names) and/or unconjugable stems.

Stems which can only be nouns:

Unreduplicated Form	Reduplicated Form
<u>kuluk</u> 'level ground'	<u>kulukkuluk</u> 'butterfly'
	<u>kilikkilik</u> 'stone war club'
	<u>kobellekkobellek</u> 'tree type'
	<u>sobosobo</u> 'rubbish'
	<u>sugusugu</u> 'cocroach'
	<u>silliksillik</u> 'type of grass'

Stems which can only be unconjugable stems:

<u>keta</u> 'to answer'	<u>ketaketa</u> 'to knock'
	<u>kolekkolek</u> 'crooked'
<u>kuk</u> 'ripe'	<u>kukuk</u> 'to replace'
<u>waze</u> 'just'	<u>wazewaze</u> 'haphazard'
sillok <u>sillok</u> 'to tie'	<u>silloksillok</u> 'to tangle'
<u>tek</u> 'space'	<u>tektek</u> 'to pray, to joke'
<u>kulo</u> 'bird name'	<u>kulokulo</u> 'to play around'
	<u>sugesuge</u> 'to scatter'
	<u>kulukulu</u> 'to knock'

2.1.2 Reduplicated Stems where the last one or two syllables are reduplicated:

wirere 'awake'
sikaikkaik 'mess around, to destroy things'
watakaukau 'fish type'
yumumu 'speechless'

2.2. Compound Stems. 'Compound' stems consisting of nouns have been observed. Such compounds are used as nouns and also occur filling the Lexical Item of a Definitive Verb Phrase.

2.2.1. Noun Stems:

wire + ga + were = wiregawere 'face'
 eye and forward

mele + lliwi + wek = melelliwiwek 'fingernail'
 arm claw FLU

inge + gan + ta = ingeganta 'ball of foot'
 leg pad NPU

koloya + mantik + wili = koloyakamantikwili
 girl boy PAU 'children'

ya + koru + ngik = yakorungik 'small intestine'
 feces small NGPU

yong + kampu + wili + yongkampuwili 'people'
 woman man PAU

2.2.2. Lexical Item Stems:

kili + ga + manga 'yawn'
 teeth and chin

yongo + mo 'around'
 back forth

Chapter 3

WORDS

3.0 Words are the smallest units which can be isolated and which cannot be further divided into free forms. They are inflectable and occur in the hierarchical order above stems and below phrases.

Word classes are distinguished from each other by:

- 1) the occurrence in different tagmemes on the phrase and clause level,
- 2) the particular set of suffixes which occur with them and the order in which they occur,
- 3) and their occurrence with the possessive tagmemes.

Some words manifest more than one class. Note sub-classes listed under the listing of classes below.

Word classes are as follows:

Dependent Words

Classifiers	Limiters
Slot markers	
Relators	
Inclusive	
Animate	

Independent Words

Particles which generally occur without suffixes

Responses	Accompaniment
Exclamations	Negatives
Conjunctions	Manner Adverbs
Intensifiers	Inconjugable Stems
Exclusive	

Classes which optionally occur with suffixes

Nouns	Adjectives
Pronouns	Locatives
Temporals	Interrogatives
Numerals	

Classes which obligatorily occur with at least one suffix

Verbs

3.1 Dependent Words.

3.1.1. Classifiers are a limited set of ~~xxx~~ suffixes or post-clitics occurring optionally on the noun, obligatorily on the last word of the Noun Phrase and the Included Clause. The Classifiers refer to features of size, shape, number, and perception. There are twenty-four classifiers. Any new item which is introduced to the Biangai, is coded into one of the existing classes according to culturally established features.

e.g. 'car' in Biangai is kari + Structure Unit -mak = karimak.

More than one Classifier can occur depending on the meaning desired. This is defined as a Classifier Complex.

e.g. ~~kai~~ kai 'water'

kai-wik
water-new 'fresh water'

kai-bek
water-Male Unit 'any other kind of water'

kai-bek-pek
water-MU-MU 'hot water'

wiyeng waze kaile kaile-rik-yeng-ka
ropes just bad bad-GPU-PIU-from
'from ropes of poor quality'

panu-ngai-wili
mother-ALU-PAU
'all the aunts of an ancestral line'

The Actor/Demonstrative form of the Male Unit pok and the Female Unit molo have been observed in free form to denote focus. e.g. Pok ta? 'Who is that one?'

Classifiers are as follows:

3.1.1.1. -pek 'Male Unit' refers to the male person or by shape, elongated.

mantik-pek 'boy'

mango-bek 'father'

mangalek-pek 'mustache, ~~mark~~ beard'

yompu-bek 'man'

kilipi-bek 'pencil'

kangkam-pek 'brain'

3.1.1.2. -mele 'Female Unit'

yongok-mele 'woman'

panu-mele 'mother'

kolomantik-mele 'girl'

pelewe-mele 'star'

3.1.1.3. -kik 'Container Unit' is a bag of some type in which objects and babies are carried.

kik-kik 'net bag'

kallok-kik 'a man's bag for personal items'

kipe-gik 'sugar bag'

selek-kik 'woman's bag for personal items'

3.1.1.4. -sik 'Standard Count Unit'mele-zik 'arm, branch'mele na-zik 'one hand = 5'inge-zik 'leg'yezi-zik 'fire'kampek-sik 'piece of sweet potato'3.1.1.5. -nging 'Group, Cluster Unit'li-nging 'cluster of bananas'kai-nging 'sand'nakke-nging 'each group'ngo-nging 'plant with prickles'

3.1.1.6. -tik 'General Partitive Unit' ~~xxxxxx~~ refers to only a part or portion of a object or concept.

pu-rik 'that part'kopi-rik 'coffee powder'kain-tik 'door'lilek-tik 'banana leaf'melebun-tik 'upper arm'

3.1.1.7. -ngik 'Non-general Partitive Unit' refers to one member of an inanimate group or any piece of an object which has been torn, ^cbut, or broken off from the original whole.

pe-ngik 'this piece'

wi-ngik 'piece of rope'

kapiya-ngik 'piece of paper'

3.1.1.8. -ta 'Non partative General Unit' occurs with or represents any whole object or concept.

yabi-ra 'one whole sugar cane'

kebi-ra 'head'

ingelo-ra 'foot'

ingegan-ta 'ball of foot'

yeik-ta 'name'

yeren-ta 'village'

3.1.1.9. -mek 'Animal, Spirit, Grove, Food Unit' occurs with all animals, insects, fish, and birds. It occurs with the root foods. It has reference to the Spirits, shadow, and place of ancestors.

liye-mek 'pig'

kemale-mek 'snake'

winak-mek 'bird'

sugusugu-mek 'cockroach'

ku-mek 'spirit'

kullu-mek 'grove of pandanas nuts'

3.1.1.10 -mak 'Structure Unit'

i-mak 'house'

kari-mak 'car'

lu-mak 'church'

balusu-mak 'airplane'

3.1.1.11 -lei 'Tree, Strength Unit' refers to tree types and items made of wood. It also refers to strength and sufficiency.

yengelei-lei 'tree'

yawe-lei 'garden'

lopo-lei 'wooden box'

koza-lei 'strenght, bone'

wa-lei 'canoe'

3.1.1.12. -ling 'Strip Unit'

mele-ling 'armband'

kai-ling 'river'

wiza-ling 'band around arrow shaft'

yale-ling 'band around spear'

3.1.1.13. -lik 'Pointed, Numb Unit'

kili-lik 'dead tooth'

inge-lik 'numb leg'

wiza-lik 'spear'

yale-lik 'spear'

yenge-lik 'grass'

3.1.1.14. -llik 'Kind, Custom Unit'

miza-llik 'custom'

ta-llik 'what kind'

na-llik 'another kind'

pi-llik 'same kind'

3.1.1.15. -lek 'Round, Unit' occurs with nouns round in shape or used as a weapon, tool or instrument.

lei-lek 'bow'

ngabellak keri-lek 'hoe'

yengelei-lek 'tree leaf'

ngaba-lek 'taro leaf'

3.1.1.16. -wek 'Covering, Flat Unit'

melelliwi-wek 'fingernail'

kollau-wek 'shield'

la-wek 'knife'

sobeli-wek 'shovel'

nalik-wek 'one shilling'

3.1.1.17 -lemeng 'Area Unit' shortened form, -le

pu-lemeng 'that area'

pe-lemeng 'this area'

Wau-lemeng 'the Wau area'

yerengke-lemeng 'the village area'

3.1.1.18. -merek '~~plant~~ Plant Unit' occurs with any seedling for planting or small plant like vegetation.

kebe-merek 'leaf for thatching'

kowei-merek 'tree type plant'

kulluk-merek 'edible young sprouts of greens'

ngaba-merek 'taro plant'

3.1.1.19. -ngaing 'Ancestral, Crew Unit'marek-ngaing 'a crew of work men'ingempu-ngaing 'ancestral line of grandparents'panugamango-ngaing 'ancestral line of Aunts and Uncles'

3.1.1.20. -wek 'Time Unit' indicates time. Nouns inflected with the Time Unit occur in the Time tagmeme of the Clause. The Time Unit obligatorily cooccurs with the time slot marker -ke.

pu-wek-ke 'at that time'Sonte-wek-ke 'on Sunday'

yenge Aseki Misinalek wiziya-wek-ke
 over Asiki Missionary was-time-at
 'at the time (he) was a missionary over
 in Asiki'

ullogo Sarere-wek-ke
 past Saturday-time-at
 during last Saturday'

koka Isata Oliterage-wek-ke
 before Easter Holiday-time-at
 'during the previous Easter Holiday'

3.1.1.21 -nak 'Singular Unit'yompanu-nak 'one man'Kaiorowalek-nak 'one European man'kilipi-nak 'one pencil'

k

3.1.1.22. -yau 'Dual Unit'yompanu-yau 'two men'pu-yau 'those two'kilipi-yau 'two pencils'3.1.1.23. -wili 'Plural Animate Unit'yompu-wili 'men'yongkampu-wili 'people'~~MAN~~ mantik-wili 'boys'keri-wili 'dogs'3.1.1.24. -yeng 'Plural Inanimate Unit'kampek-yeng 'sweet potatoes'kilipi-yeng 'pencils'kik-yeng 'net bags'

3.1.2. The Slot Marker -ko is a dependent word which marks Subject and Instrument tagmeme in the Clause. The slot marker -ko optionally occurs on fillers of the Subject tagmeme and obligatorily occurs on the fillers of the Instrument tagmeme. Instrument covers the semantic areas of instrument or material with which an action ~~was~~ is done.

no-go
I-act 'I (did)'

Yamu-gu
Yamu-act 'Yamu (did)'

wire-bok-ko
eye-MU-act 'eye (is sore)'

pu-ruk-ku
that-GPU-act 'that (is why)'

lawek-ko
knife-instr '(cut) with a knife'

suwan-tuk-ku
sugar.leaves-GPU-instr '(covered) with sugar
cane leaves'

pellak-yeng-ko
blanket-PIU-instr '(covered) with blankets'

kaigorik pelayeng tumulli-ruk-ku
cloth plates wipe-GPU-instr
'(wipe them) with a dish wiping cloth'

3.1.3. The Relators 'ki 'toward', -ke 'at, near, by' and -ka 'from' manifest Relator tagmeme in Temporal and Locative Phrases. The Relators also mark Goal tagmeme in Clauses. The Relators -ka and -ke suffix to verbs to function as conjunctions on the sentence level in the Development Sentence and the Simultaneous Coterminous Different Subject Sentence respectively.

i-ge
house-in 'in the house'

i-gi
house-to 'to the house'

i-ga
house-from 'from the house'

Sarere-wek-ke
Saturday-TIU-at 'on Saturday'

pi-ye-gi
he-A-gl 'to him'

ne-ye-ge
I-A-gl 'for me'

yawe nigi pu-ra-ge
work your that-NPU-gl 'toward your work'

were ngeriya-yeng were koya-gele-ga
first planted-PIU first were-def-gl
'from those that were first planted (in the
other garden)'

3 3.1.4. The Animate -ye in combination with the
Relators -ki, -ke, and -ka become the Animate Goal
marker in the Clause.

pi-yegi
he-Agl 'to him'

Ninga-yegi
Ninga-Agl 'to (see) Ninga'

liye-wili-yegi
pig-PAU-Agl '(give food) to the pigs'

kali-yege
mama-Agl '(do that) for mama'

panu-yega
mother-Agl '(get the book) from mother'

3.1.5. The Inclusive -rau 'also, too' occurs
word, phrase, and clause periphery.

korik-yen-tau
skin-PIU-too 'skins too'

korik / puwiliti-yen-tau
skin / their-PIU-too 'their skin too'

koloyakamantik nawili-rau 'some other children'
children some-too ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

kaigisagi-rau ono
will.wash-too neg 'will not wash too'

yokampanu puli kiling kangki nawili-rau
people they with will.go some-too
'some people who will go with them too'

3.1.6. The Limitier ma- 'just, all' occurs as a prefix on pronouns, locatives, and the verb mizi 'do'

ma-puli
lim-they 'all of them'

ma-piyau
lim-dual 'both of them'

ma-pe-le-ge
lim-this-ArU-at 'just here'

ma-mizi
lim-do 'motion, indicate/ just do'

The Limitier also occurs on demonstratives .

ma-pura 'if, that's all'

ma-purik 'that's all'

The Limitier also occurs on Intensified Pronouns.

ni mak-ngeze
you lim-self 'you yourself'

teni paka ngela inganega yo-wili-rau
 we up cut kunai back-PAU-too

'we who will go back up through the kunai grass, too'

3.2. Independent Words are classes of words which generally occur without suffixes.

3.2.1. Response words manifest Response tagmeme of sentence periphery.

<u>ei</u> 'yes'	<u>weik</u> 'it is enough, cease'
<u>ma</u> 'of course'	<u>wo</u> 'what?, Sir!'
<u>makne</u> 'perhaps'	<u>a-a</u> 'no'
<u>mabillik</u> 'nevermind'	<u>yeik</u> 'nothing, without, for no purpose'
<u>pangka</u> 'allright'	

The response words a-a and yeik are also used to intensify the negative in a Negative Sentence.

3.2.2. Exclamations manifest the Exclamation tagmeme of sentence periphery.

<u>o</u> 'oh'	<u>kani</u> 'indeed! (emphatic)'
<u>ei</u> 'yes!'	<u>okuwi</u> '(amazement)'
<u>aik</u> 'hey'	<u>igali</u> '(disgust)'

3.2.3. Conjunctions manifest Link tagmemes in Phrases and Sentences. They optionally hold sentences together in Paragraphs and hold paragraphs together in Discourse.

Conjunctions which hold paragraphs together in Discourse.

keya 'and'

togo 'and then' is an Episode initiator in Narrative Discourse as well as optionally hold paragraphs together in Discourse.

kapura 'but' optionally links paragraphs in Expository and Hortatory Discourse.

pulaga 'and after that' optionally initiates Procedures in Procedural Discourse.

pungiziga 'and after awhile' optionally initiates Procedures in Procedural Discourse.

Conjunctions which optionally hold sentences together in Paragraphs.

keya 'and'

togo 'and then'

tegi 'therefore' optionally link sentences in Exposition and Result Paragraphs.

kapura 'but' optionally link sentences in Question, Verbal Exchange, Contrast and Antithetical Paragraphs.

pulaga 'and after that' optionally link sentences in Narrative and Exposition Paragraphs.

ma 'or' links sentences in Alternate and Result Paragraphs.

Conjunctions which ~~manifestly~~ manifest Link tagmeme in Sentences.

keya 'and' manifest Link tagmeme in Coupling and Serial Sentences.

ma 'or' manifest Link tagmeme in Alternate Sentence and Marker tagmeme in Yes-No Interrogative Sentence.

mamizige 'even though' manifests Link tagmeme of Frustrated Succession Sentence.

logo 'and then' manifests Link tagmeme of Succession Sentence.

segeya 'instead' manifests Link tagmeme of Adversitive Sentence.

kapura 'but' manifests Link tagmeme of Antithetical Sentence.

kesek/kasiya/mangerikke '(contrary to fact)' manifests Link tagmeme of Contrary to Fact Sentence.

-mei (sg)/wei (pl) 'as, while' manifests Link tagmeme in Simultaneous Coterminous Same Subject Sentence.

ta-verb-ge/ -rai/ge '(Associate Simultaneous)' manifests Link tagmeme in Associate Simultaneous Sentence.

Conjunctions which manifest Link tagmeme in Phrases.

keya 'and' manifest Link tagmeme of Co-ordinate Phrase.

ma 'or' manifest Link tagmeme of Alternate Phrase.

3.2.4. There are five Intensifier roots: the Emphatics kani, mena, nei; the Definiteness kele; and a Pronoun which has two forms ngeze and makngeze.

3.2.4.1. The Emphatic Intensifier kani optionally occurs initially as an exclamation and follows any noun, phrase, clause, or sentence to add emphasis. It also

functions as a reason marker in the Reason Margin Sentence.

kani mango-bok-ko ngai.
emp father-MU-act watch

'Indeed, (you are) the boss, watch out!'

melezik kani
arm emp '(pay) attention (to your) arm!'

kemale-wili-yegi kani
snake-PAU-Agl emp '(pay) attention to the snakes!'

yongok nugu-mele yolu-molo kani
woman your-FU to.be-FU.act emp

'Your wife is here!'

ka-weki mizi kani legi...
go-pur do emp Cir

'Since (you are) going to go....'

Ne kollokngago kai ono kani.
I plenty say neg emp

'I definitely am not joking!'

...kallogallo ma-bu-wek-ke yani kani waberek
strong just-taht-TiU-at give.you Reason

waberek panu.
careful very

'..just now (I) give you strength so (be) very careful.'

3.2.4.2. The Emphatic Intensifier mena follows a construction to add emphasis and also optionally occurs as a reason marker in the Reason Margin Sentence.

weik mena
enough emp 'It is enough!'

yeik mena
nothing emp 'It really is nothing!'

puwili yong-kampu kirek-wili kele...
 they woman-man adult-PAU def

'Yes, they, the adult men and women,...'

pulu-gu-rik kele...
 they-act-GPU def 'yes, they (did)!...'

puli lewa purik kele... 'granted, coming (to) them...'
 they come that def

kolla kele...
 fetched def '(He) positively fetches (and drinks)..'

ngeriya kele...
 to.plant def 'although (you) plant....'

Ne yawe-lei langai-yagi kele kapura...
 I garden-TrU light-nca def but

'I am willing to light the garden but...'

3.2.4.5. The Pronoun Intensifier fills the Intensifier tagmeme of the Intensified Pronoun Phrase. There are two forms ngeze which occurs with all third person and limited plural basic pronouns and makngeze which occurs with all other basic pronouns. The latter is formed by prefixing the limiter mak- 'just' to ngeze.

3.2.5. The Exclusive keke 'only' occurs in phrase periphery and as an adjective in the Modifier slot of a Modified Noun Phrase.

yompuwili keke
 men only 'only men'

i puwiligi-mak keke
 house their-SU only 'only their houses'

nawili liyewili keke nawili
 some pigs only some 'only some pigs'

3.2.6. The Accompaniment killing 'with' manifests the Accompanier tagmeme in an Accompaniment Phrase.

ne kiling
I with '(some girls went) with me'

Kagowe kiling
Kagowe with 'two old women were there
with Kagowe'

tin narik kiling
tin one with 'with the tin'

ni kiling Laini
you with group 'the group with you'

3.2.7. There are ^{three four} five Negatives which have been observed in Biangai.

3.2.7.1. Ono expounds the obligatory Negative tagmeme of a Negative Sentence and expounds the optional Negative tagmeme in a Negative Adjective Phrase.

Ne ngago ni-yege na-ra ono.
I talk you-Agl one-NPU neg

'I do not have a message for you.'

Na-mele-ga nak-tau wik kangki ono.
one-FU-and one-too alive will.go neg

'Not one of (their) men and women either will return alive.'

yeik yompanubek ono
nothing man neg

'~~He is~~ not a common man, ~~he is~~'

yongokampu kerumk-wili kele ono
people adult-PAU def neg

'positively not adult people'

keremungke ono
~~many~~ many neg 'not many'

wazono ono
good neg 'not good'

3.2.7.2. The Negative Emphatic nagani and the Negative nangai/nagai expound the obligatory Negative tagmeme of a Negative Sentence.

Ai ngago kaiya you nagani.
hey talk say to.be neg

'Hey, (you) shouldn't be there talking.'

~~Kxxa~~ pu-lei wezamei nagani.
Koza that-TrU throw.away neg
bone

'(You) can't neglect that strength.'

Pi yezizik walliyi nangai....
he fire build neg

'(Because) he didn't light the fire....'

~~Rixxkexegema~~ ...pi wei mizi nagai.
he get do neg

'.....he is not getting about.'

x3x 3.2.7.3. A-a occurs following a Negative Sentence to intensify the Negative. It is also used as a Response.

Te kali ni-yegi keriyi kang mizagi
du.ex mama you-agl to.see go will.do

langai ono a-a.
able neg neg

'Mama and I will not be able to go see how you are doing, no sir!'

3.2.7.4. The Negative yeik optionally occurs following a Negative Sentence to intensify the Negative, and occurs in the optional Opposite tagmeme of a Yes-No Interrogative Sentence. It also occurs in the Comment of an Equational Clause, preceding and following Nouns, the Modifier slot of the Modified Noun Phrase, and the Adverb slot of a General Verb Phrase. It is also used as a Response.

nak-tau yeik ono na-mele-rau yeik ono.
 one-too neg neg one-FU-too neg neg

'(they) carried around plenty of pig meat; not one man (was) without (some); not one woman either (was) without (some).'

3.2.8. Manner Adverb roots expound the Manner tagmeme in clauses. A representative list is given below.

<u>pillik</u> 'like this'	<u>mabillik</u> 'just the same'
<u>kaile</u> 'bad'	<u>menalege</u> 'altogether'
<u>kaile kaile</u> 'poorly'	<u>waberek</u> 'careful, proper'
<u>yeik</u> 'without'	<u>kozang</u> 'strong'
<u>wazono</u> 'good'	<u>kallagallo</u> 'strong'
<u>waze</u> 'just'	<u>willibek</u> 'continually'
<u>waze waze</u> 'haphazard'	<u>ngezangai</u> 'hurry'
<u>mawinta</u> 'more'	<u>yompiyangai</u> 'excellent'
<u>liwik</u> 'secretly'	

3.2.9. The Inconjugable Stems are a closed class of verb auxiliaries. They fill the Lexical Head of the Definitive Verb Phrase and do not occur in other constructions. Some Inconjugable Stems occur with only one specific verb and others may occur with more than one depending on the meaning desired.

A representative list is given below. The Inconjugable Stems are listed with their specific verbs in the Definitive Verb Phrase in Section

kollok 'sweet' lolo 'sew'

<u>kiyak</u> 'sour'	<u>lasinta</u> 'sneeze'
<u>kek</u> 'yell'	<u>kuturu</u> 'caught'
<u>sang</u> 'count'	<u>kebak</u> 'carry on shoulders'
<u>yongolo</u> 'dance'	<u>mene</u> 'locomotion'

3.3. Open classes which optionally take one or two orders of suffixes are nouns, pronouns, adjectives, temporals, locatives, and interrogatives.

3.3.1 Nouns are ~~k~~ roots which are free forms. They manifest Head of General Noun Phrase as well as tagmemes in all other Noun Phrases and Relator-Axis Phrases.

There are two major divisions within nouns, animate and inanimate, distinguished on the basis of affixation of Plural Animate and Inanimate Unit classifiers. Animate Nouns further sub-divide.

3.3.1.1 Animate Nouns. To pluralize Animate Nouns, only the Plural Animate Unit classifier -wili can be suffixed to the root. They sub-divide into non-kin and kin on the basis of distribution in Possessive Phrases.

a) Kin Nouns manifest the Item in the Referent Possessive Phrase.

<u>mango</u> 'father'	<u>sei</u> 'older sibling'
<u>pailik</u> 'in-law'	<u>sak</u> 'younger sibling'
<u>panu</u> 'mother'	<u>yelibu</u> 'grand parent'
<u>kali</u> 'mama'	<u>marek</u> 'son'
<u>peba</u> 'papa'	yango <u>yango</u> 'daughter'

b) Non-Kin Nouns manifest the Item in the Item Possessive Phrase.

kollau 'spirit'

yompanu 'man'

watakal 'fish'

kolomantik 'girl'

kolu 'ant'

keri 'dog'

pelewe 'star'

kemale 'snake'

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

3.3.1.2 Inanimate Nouns. To pluralize Inanimate Nouns, only the Plural Inanimate Unit classifier -yeng can be suffixed to the root.

kampek 'sweet potato' i 'house'

yawe 'garden' yabi 'sugar cane'

yereng 'village' king 'stone'

kik 'net bag' iwi 'blood'

3.3.2. Pronouns fill the Subject tagmeme of clauses, the Axis and Accompaniment of Accompaniment Phrase, Head of Resemblance Phrase, first Head slot of Serial Noun Phrase, Referent of Referent Possessive Phrase, Item of Appositional Noun Phrase, the Enumeration of Summery Noun Phrase and the Referent of a Referent Possessive Phrase. Pronouns are sub-divided into Personal and Demonstrative Pronouns.

3.3.2.1. Personal Pronouns. There are 12 Personal Pronouns in Biangai which are the basic pronouns.

singular		plural		
		dual	limited	general
1st	<u>ne</u>	(incl.) <u>tewa</u> (excl.) <u>te</u>	<u>tonuwa</u>	<u>teni</u>
2nd	<u>ni</u>	<u>yali</u>	<u>inuwa</u>	<u>ini</u>
3rd	<u>pi</u>	<u>piyau</u>	<u>puwili</u>	

The limited plurals are a smaller number than general plurals. They are limited to a family, clan or a small group in contrast to teni which often refers to the whole village.

There are three mutually exclusive pronominal suffixes: -ki 'possessive', -ko '(possessive)', and -yegi '(goal marker)'.

3.3.2.1.1. The Possessor marker -ki is suffixed to the basic pronoun which occurs in the Referent tagmeme of the Referent Possessive Phrase. It is voiced following vowels.

singular		plural		
		dual	limited	general
1st	<u>negi</u>	(in.) <u>tewagi</u> (ex) <u>tegi</u>	<u>tonuwagi</u>	* <u>tenigi</u>
2nd	<u>nigi</u>	<u>yaligi</u>	<u>inuwagi</u>	<u>inigi</u>
3rd	<u>pigi</u>	<u>piyaugi</u>	<u>puwiligi</u>	

3.3.2.1.2. The Possessor marker -ko is suffixed to the singular and dual forms of the basic pronoun and occur in the Referent tagmeme of the Item Possessor Phrase. Vowel harmony is then manifested between the marker and the vowel of the pronoun. See section 1.1.3.

	singular	dual
1st	<u>nogo</u>	(in.) <u>tewago</u> (ex.) <u>togo</u>
2nd	<u>nugu</u>	
3rd	pugu	

3.3.2.1.3. Animate Goal Pronouns consists of the basic pronoun plus the Animate marker -ye- plus one of the Relators -ki 'to', -ke 'at', and -ka 'from'. Goal Pronouns manifest the Goal Tagmeme of the clause.

singular		plural		
		dual	limited	general
1st	neyegi	tewayegi teyegi	tonuwayegi	teniyegi
2nd	niyegi	yaliyegi	inuwayegi	iniyegi
3rd	piyegi	piyauyegi	puwiliyegi	

Ne ni-yegi kerewiyi.
I you-agl to.hear

'I (want) to hear about you.'

Ne ni-yege ngago na-ra ono.
I you-agl word one-NPU neg

'I don't (have) a message for you.'

negi yangomele-yaga namele
my daughter-from one-FU

'one of my daughters'

ini ne-yegi
you I-agl

'You all (can't worry) about me.'

ne pi-yaga
I him-agl

'I (received a letter) from him'

puli teni~~yegk~~-yege kozak-kai.
they we-agl talk-say

'They told us.'

3.3.2.2. Demonstrative Pronouns pe 'this' and pu 'that' manifest the Demonstrative tagmeme in the ~~Mafi~~ Modified Noun Phrase and the General Time Phrase. They manifest the Specifier of a General Locative Phrase.

The Demonstrative Pronouns take all classifiers. When they take the Non-Partative Unit -ta, it substitutes for large units such as a whole body of reported speech. The Demonstrative Pronouns prefixed to the NPU and General Partative Unit become focus markers. A detailed description is under section 4.1.5. The Limiter ma- is optionally prefixed to the Demonstrative Pronouns.

pe-mek
this-AnU 'this pig'

pu-yeng
that-PIU 'those things'

kalike pu-rik
later that-GPU 'later (focus)'

imak ngizi pu-wek-ke
house build that-TiU-at

'at the time of house building'

ni purik 'you (focus)'
you that

ma-be-le-ge
lim-this-ArU-at 'just here'

3.3.3. Temporal words manifest tagmemes of temporal phrases and ~~Time~~ Time tagmeme of clause. There are three sub-classes of temporals defined on the basis of their distribution in temporal phrases. There are four temporals that fill two classes: were 'first' and yaka 'immediate past' occur in both Temporal₁ and Temporal₂, and wok 'day' and wangene 'morning' occur in both Temporal₂ and Temporal₃.

Temporal₁ manifest Qualifier tagmeme in General Time Phrase.

<u>koka</u> 'before'	<u>wangkowa</u> 'tomorrow'
<u>ullogo</u> 'past, yesterday'	<u>yaka</u> 'immediate past'
<u>mabek</u> 'today, present'	<u>were</u> 'first'
<u>wangki</u> 'future'	<u>ngolluk</u> 'still'

Temporal₂ manifest Head tagmeme in General Time Phrase.

<u>kusa</u> 'night'	<u>kalike</u> 'later'
<u>wok</u> 'day'	<u>Sonte</u> 'Runday'
<u>ngong</u> 'month'	<u>Monte</u> 'Monday'
<u>wang</u> 'time'	<u>Tunte</u> 'Tuesday'
<u>kepilei</u> 'afternoon'	<u>Tirinte</u> 'Wednesday'
<u>wangene</u> 'morning'	<u>Ponte</u> ' Friday Thursday'
<u>wallaka</u> 'remote past'	<u>Perainte</u> 'Friday'
<u>yaka</u> 'immediate past'	<u>Sarere</u> 'Saturday'
<u>weik</u> 'immediate present'	

Temporal₃ manifest Head of Modified Time Phrase.

<u>wok</u> 'day'	<u>teng</u> 'time'
<u>wangene</u>	<u>sollo</u> 'beginning, origin'

Four temporals have been adopted because of European influence. They optionally take the Time Unit classifier. They are: awa 'hour', killok 'o'clock', pelo 'lunch time', and Kisimasi 'year'.

3.3.4. Numeral roots fill slots in the Number Phrase.

wamenak 'only one'

nayau 'two'

nayauganak 'three'

mangabektauno 'four'

melenazik 'five'

meleyau 'ten'

yompunak 'twenty'

nayeng 'some, (inanimate)'

nawili 'some, (animate)'

mabuyeng 'all, (inanimate)'

mabuwili 'all, animate)'

kolokngagono 'many'

keremungke 'many'

ngellek 'plenty'

3.3.5. Adjectives occur in the Modifier tagmeme on the Modified Noun Phrase and in the Comment tagmeme of Equational Clauses. Certain Adjectives are also used as adverbs and are listed in both classes. Adjectives occur with all classifiers and when expounding the Comment tagmeme are optionally inflected with the non-completed aspect -ki. Below is a representative list.

yokollong 'long'

si 'old'

ngerewallek 'short'

kuneng 'heavy'

<u>wazono</u> 'good'	<u>yompiyangai</u> 'excellent'
<u>kaile</u> 'bad'	<u>yemane</u> 'big'
<u>unatuba</u> 'big'	<u>songono</u> 'little'
<u>willangka</u> 'white'	<u>kollokngagono</u> 'many'
<u>kusabanu</u> 'black'	<u>yezingei</u> 'hot'
<u>simangkaime</u> 'yellow'	<u>kabeneng</u> 'cold'
<u>lewege</u> 'great, above'	
<u>keke</u> 'only'	

3.3.6. Locatives fill Heads in the Double Headed and Specified Locative Phrases. There are three types of Locatives: Elevational Words, Positional Words, and Distance Words.

Elevational Words are relative to the speaker.

<u>paka</u> 'up'
<u>pongo</u> 'down'
<u>yenge</u> 'across'
<u>panga</u> 'over'
<u>yeke</u> 'up in'

Positional Words are related to the placement of objects and are obligatorily suffixed by the Relator -ki 'to', -ke 'at', or -ka 'from'

<u>ngale-ge</u> 'on top'
<u>yung-ke</u> 'in side'
<u>kuleng-ke</u> 'underneath'
<u>pe-ziwa-gi</u> 'to this side'
<u>this-side-to</u>
<u>na-ziwa-ga</u>
<u>one-side-from</u> 'from the other side'

The Positional Words cooccur in the ^ILocative Appositional Phrase where they are optionally preceded by Elevational words.

Distance Words obligatorily take the Relators -ki 'to', -ke 'at', -ka 'from'.

kewei-^gke 'long ways'

merek-ki 'close to'

merek-ke 'close by'

merek-ka 'from close by'

3.3.7. Interrogatives occur in the clause or phrase tagmeme appropriate to the question. The basic interrogative is ta or tak. It occurs with classifiers, relators and slot markers as illustrated below. Additional interrogatives are nangki/ngenangki and nangai/ngenangai depending on the Dialect of the speaker.

Ta/tak 'who' fills the Topic, Subject, Object and Goal tagmemes.

1. C: Ni T: ta?
 you who 'Who are you?'
2. C: panga pok T: ta? 'Who is that over there?'
3. T: pu-wili C: ta-wili?
 that-PAU who-PAU 'Who are they?'
4. S: nu-gu P: kozak-kai O: pura G: tak-yegi P: yagenta?
 you-act speech-say that who-agl inform
 'To whom did you tell that?'

Tak occurs with -ko to function as ~~agank~~ actor.

1. Tak-ko kai-wek-ke keriyagine?
 who-act say-TiU-at intend.to.hear
 (to whom, when talking, do you intend to hear)
 'To whom (do you) intend to listen?'
2. Yaka mizi-weki kai pu-ra tak-ko mizagi-ra?
 past do-pur say that-NPU who-act xwill.do-NPU
 'Who will do that work that was planned?'

Ta occurs with -ka 'whose' and fills the Comment tagmeme.

1. kik pu-gik taka-gik? 'Whose bag is that?'
 bag that-CU whose-CU
2. I taka-mak? 'Whose house?'
 house whose-SU

Ta is suffixed optionally by -rik '(GPU)' preceding the obligatory relator -ke to mean 'which'

1. Ini ngeragi ngeriya logo lewa pura wok takke?
 you food planted and.then come that day which
 'On which day did you plant food and then come?'
2. ...weik ta-rik-ke wellagella kangki miza.
 now which-GPU-at come.out will.go did
 '/now wondered which way to go to come (out of the valley).'

Ta ~~or~~ ~~is~~ ^{is} are obligatorily suffixed by -le '(ArU)' or -ra '(NPU)' preceding the relator -ki 'to', -ke 'at', -ka 'from' to mean 'where'.

1. Ni ta-le-gi kang? 'Where (are you) going?'
 you where-AMrU go
2. Pe-bok tak-ko ta-la-ga weiya?
 this-MU who-act where-ArU-from got
 'Who got this pencil from where?'

3. Ni yereng ta-ra-ga lewa?
 you village where-NPU-from come
 'What village do you come from?'
4. Yawe nu-gu-lei ta-le-ge?
 garden you-act-TU where-ArU-at
 'Where (is) your garden?'

Ta is suffixed by -llik '(Kind Unit)'what' and fills the optional Opposite tagmeme of a Yes-No Interrogative Sentence, the Comment tagmeme of the Equational and Classified Equational Clause and the Object tagmeme.

1. Ni kemegeme keya wizingka korik pillik nayeng
 you sick and sore-and skin this some
ni-yege lewagella yolu ma tallik?
 you-agl appear to.be or what
 '(Are) you sick and have sores on your skin or what?'
2. Yoko-pek wok tallik-pek?
 today-MU day what-MU
 'Today (is) what kind of day?' (~~Work~~ Work or Play?)
3. Nu-gu ngago kai-ra tallik?
 you-act talk say-NPU what
 (Your calling is what?) 'Why (did) you call?'
4. Pi tallik kai?
 he what say 'What (did) he say?'
5. Kewellemek pangke pangke ma tallik mizi purik...
 barrer to.be.straight or what do that
 'Check (to see) is the barrer straight or what?..'
6. Ini tallik yolu?
 you.pl what to.be 'How are you all?'
7. Te kali-gu panga pu-lo-go ni-yegi mereki
 we.two mama-act over that-ArU-act you-agl close
tallik mizi keya tallik mizi kelleniyagi ono.
 what do and what do will.make.you neg
 'Mama and I will not be close to you over there (to ask) How are (you) doing? and How will you make out?'

Tallik is reduplicated tallik tallik and optionally shortened to ta-tallik 'how many' and fills the number tagmeme of the Modified Noun Phrase.

1. Ni mantik-wili tallik tallik?
you child-PAU how-many
'How many children (do) you (have)?'
2. Yompanu pulogo yawe mizi-wili tatallik?
man there work do-PAU how.many
'How many men work there?'
3. Yali wok tallik tallik yengelege koyiyagi?
you.two day how.many over.there will.remain
'How many days will you two stay over there?'
4. Ni wok tatallik-ke pe-yeng ngeriya?
you day how.many-on these-PIU planted
'How many days (did) you (take) to plant these things?'
5. Tallik tallik-ta?
how.many-GPU 'How much (is) it (the saucepan)?'

Tallik is obligatorily suffixed by -wek (Time Unit)' preceding the relator -ke 'at' to mean 'at what time or when'. Tallikwekke alternates with tangak 'when'.

1. Ni tallik-wek-ke kangki miza?
you what-TIU-at will.go did
'When will you be going?'
2. Kolontik tangak weik yompu weiya?
girl when now man got
'When(did)the young girl recently get married?'

Nangki/ngenangki 'why' is a response word and also manifests the Topic tagmeme.

1. Nangki? Tonuwa mamorok mabilik koyinta.
why we all just.the.same to.be
'Why? We all are just alike.'

the Result Margin Sentence. The first two must be suffixed with a Classifier and the Goal marker just as a Predicate of the Statement Margin of the Result Margin Sentence.

1. Statement: Piyau tallik-ta-gi werega
 the.two what-NPU-igl Result

Result: pelege koyinta?
 here to.be

'For what reason are the two staying here?'

2. Statement: Ni nangai-yeng-ki iwak
 you wäht-PIU-igl Result

Result: sakpek ula logo pi ingkei?
 yng.bro hit and.then he cry

'What (did) you hit little brother for and he (is) crying?'

3. Statement: Yali nangki wiyeke
 you.2 why Result

Result: watabi piyeng ngoweiya.
 thing these stole

'Why did you two steal these things?'

4. Statement: Puli tallik-tik-ki iwaka
 they what-GPU-igl Result

Result: imak ngizi ono?
 house to.build neg

'Why didn't they build the house?'

3.4. Classes which obligatorily occur with at least one suffix - Verbs.

Verbs in Biangai have the following characteristics:

- 1) they manifest Predicate tagmeme of clause and
- 2) they have unique suffixation as described in Affixation.

3.4.1. Verb Classes. Verbs are divided into 3 sub-

classes on the basis of their distribution in the various clause types. These three classes are: ditransitive, transitive, and intransitive. A fourth class, definitive verb, cuts across the other classes.

3.4.1.1. Ditransitive Verbs manifest the Predicate tagmeme of the Ditransitive Clause and co-occur only with Animate nouns as subject. The structure of Ditransitive Verbs is explained with the following array.

Ditransitive Verbs

marked object	stem
n-	any
m-	Ditransitive
y-	verb stem

Rules:

1) The morpheme n- marks 1st and 2nd person singular objects, m- marks 3rd person singular, y- marks all dual and plural objects. Exceptions are in the 3rd person stem -el- 'hit, kill' where the e goes to u and no m occurs; and in the plural stem iza orowei 'take' where no y occurs with the i.

2) If the stem starts with a consonant the marked object follows the stem. In case of one stem the marked object occurs initially with the second stem of a compound verb stem, eg. wezamel- 'to send him away'. A limited list of ditransitive stems is as follows:

an- 'to give'
iza orowei-'to take'
el- 'to hit, kill'
ei- 'to say'
waligelle- 'to show'
waza- 'to bare'
kelle- 'to make, cause'
weza-()-el- 'to send away'
yaliya- 'to seduce'

3.4.1.2 Transitive Verbs manifest the Predicate tagmeme of Transitive Clause. There is no morphological difference between transitive and intransitive verbs. The following is a representative list.

<u>pakell-</u> 'to see, visit'	<u>ngeri-</u> 'to plant'
<u>yew-</u> 'to shoot'	<u>kaigis-</u> 'to wash'
<u>kir-</u> 'to cut'	<u>mogos-</u> 'to sit'
<u>n-</u> 'to eat'	<u>walliy-</u> 'to roast'
<u>williy-</u> 'to pull out'	<u>wakiy-</u> 'to get inside or to put inside'
<u>kis-</u> 'to split'	

3.4.1.3. Intransitive Verbs manifest Predicate tagmeme of Intransitive Clause. The following is a ~~representative~~ representative list.

<u>mogos-</u> 'sit'	<u>kerewiy-</u> 'see, hear'
<u>luwez-</u> 'stand	

Some Intransitive stems are inconjugable stems.

wiyek 'sleep' kemageme 'sick'

3.4.1.3.1. Nature Intransitive Verbs co-occur ~~wikk~~ only with inanimate nature nouns manifesting Subject of ~~Siann~~ clause. The following is a representative list.

ngai 'to shine' yokmek ngai 'sun (is) shining'
kuli/mani 'to rain' koboyau kuli '(It is) raining'
kelang 'to be dried up' kai kelang 'Water (is) dried up'

3.4.1.3.2. Motion Intransitive Verbs are intransitive when they co-occur with animate nouns manifesting Subject tagmeme of clause. Some have irregular stems. Motion Verbs manifest the Motion tagmeme of a Motion Merged Sentence. The following is a representative list.

kang 'to go' kaiyima 'came'
lewa 'come' kampella 'went'

3.4.1.4. The Definitive Verb is a limited class of verbs that cut across the transitive and intransitive verb classification. Definitive verb manifest the grammatical head of Definitive ~~Bark~~ Verb Phrase.

miz- 'do' kell- 'like'
ul- 'hit' man- 'give'
kelley- 'make' mei- 'say'
kir- 'cut' kai- 'say'
ngel- 'cut' mel- 'give'
wiy- 'to put'

3.4.2. Affixation. Affix classes are based on order of occurrence from the verb stem. There is one order of prefixeš and there are four orders of suffixes.

Negative Prefix na- optionally occurs with verbs and verb phrases.

Biangai Verbal Affix Prefix

negative	stem
na-	any stem except ditransitive

yawe namizi
work not-do 'not working'

ngago kozang na-kai
w talk strong not-say 'did not talk powerfully'

kemegeme yemizi na-mek-tau panga awizik na-mizi
sick big one-AnU-too over hospital not-do
'did not have any serious sickness in the hospital'

kere nawiyi
ear not-put 'do not listen'

kai na-gisi
water not-split 'not washed'

ingi na-mei
sing not-say 'not singing'

kuturu na-uli
incoj not-hit 'not caughing'

Suffixes

3.4.2. Affixation. Affix classes are based on order of occurrence from the verb stem. There are four orders of suffixes. Any Biangai verb is permitted to be suffixed by the following four orders:

Biangai Verbal Suffixes

<u>+</u> Direction	<u>+</u> Aspect	<u>+</u> Tense	<u>+</u> Mood
- <u>to</u> 'return'	- <u>i</u> (actual)	- <u>geya</u> (present continuous)	- <u>e</u> (imperative)
- <u>mo</u> 'down'	- <u>a</u> (completed)	- <u>inta/yagenta</u> (present durative)	- <u>mo</u> (obligatory)
- <u>yongo</u> 'over'	- <u>ki</u> (non-completed)	- <u>meige</u> (past durative)	- <u>ne</u> (Intentional)
- <u>yo</u> 'back'		- <u>anging/sa</u> (future definite)	- <u>angi</u> (Provocative)
			- <u>lengai</u> (Physical abilitative)
			- <u>mbo</u> (Pretention)

Rules:

- 1) All four of the suffixes have never been observed on one verb. Co-occurrence rules will be described under each suffix.
- 2) The Tense suffix -anging '(future definite)', and the Mood suffix -angi '(provocative)' have subject person markers.

Subject Person Markers	suffix
<u>m-</u>	- <u>anging</u>
<u>n-</u>	- <u>angi</u>
<u>pen-</u>	

The m-occurs with 1st and 2nd person singular subjects, pen-occurs with 3rd person singular, and n-occurs with all plural subjects.

- 3) The Tense suffix -inta '(present durative)' has a second form -yagenta which has a second function as a free verb meaning 'to inform'.
- 4) The future definite -anging has another form -angai which is a second Physical Abilitative Mood.
- 5) The Imperative Mood -e occurs on subjects that are singular and -i ~~EEEE~~ occurs on plural subjects.
- 6) The Completed Aspect -a changes to -ya on stems ending in vowels, and the Non-completed Aspect -ki changes to -agi on stems ending in a consonant.
- 7) The Obligatory -mo changes to -zo with subjects which are plural.

3.4.2.1. ~~EM~~ Direction Suffixes consist of four suffixes: -to 'back to where the subject came from', -mo 'down', -yongo 'over up', and -yo 'back down'. These directionals also fill the Lexical Items of the Definitive Verb Phrase and the Head of a Locative Phrase.

<u>kan-to</u>		<u>yongo-le-ge</u>
go-return	'to return'	over-ArU-at 'over that way'
<u>kayi-mo</u>		XP
came-down	'to come down'	
<u>ka-yongo</u>		<u>mo-le-ge</u>
go-over	'to go over'	down-ArU-at 'down that way'
<u>yongo-mo mizi</u>		
over-down do	'back and forth, around'	

miza orwei-geya 'taking'

mizageya 'doing'

kazimizigeya 'being afraid'

lewageya 'coming'

~~wezayigeya~~ ~~wezayigeya~~ ~~wezayigeya~~ ~~wezayigeya~~ ~~wezayigeya~~

wezayigeya 'lining them up'

-inta 'present durative' The present durative suffix has been observed on 'to be' verbs filling the Auxiliary tagmeme of the Continuous Verb Phrase. Another suffix -yagenta '(present durative)' has been observed. It has also been observed as a full verb meaning 'to inform'.

wizinta 'remaining, sg.'

koyinta 'remaining, pl.'

kaiyagenta 'telling'

wiziyagenta 'remaining, sg.'

koyiyagenta 'remaining, pl.'

kampelliyagenta 'going'

weliyagenta 'looking'

mamiziyagenta 'motioning'

niyagenta 'eating'

tallik yagenta 'What (did you) inform (him of)?'
what inform

-meige 'past durative' may be repeated for longer duration.

kaiymeige 'continued coming'

kaiymeige meige meige 'continued coming as on track'

kantameige 'arriving'

Kameige 'continued going'

yawe mizimeige 'continued working'

koyintameige 'continued staying'

kampelleige 'continued traveling'

kai tagoneige 'continued going around'

-anging 'future definite' has been observed on Transitive and ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Intransitive Verbs, and optionally sa suffixed to the Auxiliary verb of a Development Verb Phrase. The future definite -anging + weki 'purpose' encodes future purpose. The future definite -anging + kelli 'like' encodes future desire. A second future definite tense suffix -sa has been observed following the non-completed aspect.

kapiya mizi-manging '(I) will surely train'

mizi-benanging '(he) will definitely do'

kallagallo wizagami-benangi kani
strong remain-fut.def emp

'(the fence) will definitely remain strong'

walli-benanging ono 'definitely will not fall'

kuni-benanging 'will surely go'

kaigisi-nanging '(they) will surely wash'

piyau kampelli-nangi-weki
the.two go-will.surely-pur

'the two will surely go'

imak ngizi-benangi-weki
house build-3.s.fut.def-pur

'he ~~ɣ~~ definitely purposes to build a house'

kai mizi-benangi-weki 'she intends to cook'

kampelli-manging kelli
go-1.s.will.surely like '(I) would like to go'

yawe mizagi-sa
will.work-fu.def '(They) definitely will work'

kangkisa '(father) definitely will go'

weiyagisa ma
or 'will (you) definitely get married
or (not)?'

kobo managisa '(it) definitely will rain'

3.4.2.4. Mood Suffixes consist of six suffixes. Some may be directly affixed to the stem while others follow other order suffixes as designated below.

3.4.2.4.1. Imperative Mood.

Imperative -e is suffixed to stems of verbs in clauses manifesting a singular subject and when reference is close by.

kampelle '(you) go!'

mogose '(you.singular) sit down!'

kaigise '(singular) wash!'

kerewiye '(singular) listen!'

Imperative -i is suffixed to stems of verbs in clauses manifesting a plural subject and when reference is over there.

kampelli '(you all) go!'

mogosi '(everyone) sit down!'

kerewiyi '(everyone) listen!'

komi '(you all) stay!'

3.4.2.4.2. Obligative Mood.

Obligatory -mo is suffixed following the actual aspect as a second order suffix on verbs manifesting a singular subject.

kiriwei willibek mizi-mo
follow continually do-~~ng~~ oblig
'(you) must always obey'

waberek ngai wizai-mo
carefully watch to.be-s.oblig
'(you) must take care (of her)'

wireyau ngela wizi-mo
eyes cut to.be-s.oblig
'(you) must be alert'

kallagallo panu wara komi-zo
strong very carried to.be-pl.oblig
'(you.pl) must hold (it) tightly'

puli wireklek-wili mei-zo
they leaf-PAU call-pl.oblig
'(you all) must call them leaves'

3.4.2.4.3. Intentive Mood. Intentive -ne is suffixed as a second order suffix.

kozak-nei-yagi-ne
talk-say.to.you-nca-int
'(I) intend to talk to you'

pakella-gi-ne
to.see-nca-int
'intend to see'

yo-gi-ne
back-nca-int
'(I)intend to return'

wara-gi-ne
carry-nca-int

'(leave it, I) intend to carry (it later)'

3.4.2.4.4. Provocative Mood. The Provocative -angi is suffixed to the actual aspect as a second order suffix.

Inuwa pi ula logo tallik mizi-n-angi?
you.p he hit.him and.then what do-pl-prov

'You (all) have hit him and (now) what will you do?'

Ni tallik mizi-m-angi puli ngai lewa-wek-ke-rik?
you what do-2.s-prov they fight come-TiU-at-GPU

'What will you (2.s) do when they come to fight?'

Piyeng ni weiya logo mangobek i-ge
those.things you got and.then owner house-at

wizilege purik tallik kelle-m-i-m-angi.
is.there if what cause-him-aa-2.s-prov

'You take those things and if the owner is there at the house, what will you do to him?'

* the following should be inserted following Intentive Mood, or with the Future Definite Tense.

The future definite -angi + Intentive Mood -ne encodes consensus.

...wok no-go panga i-ge ngeragi walliya
day I-act over house-in food cooked

nani-weki mena koli kai pu-wek-ke
give.to.you-pur emp come say that-TiU-at

uri-m-angi-ne.
come-2.s-fut.def-int

..the day I say, "Come over to the house to cook food to give you." at that time, you can come.'

...logo weik no-go weik mena kai pu-wek-ke
 and.then now I-act now emp say that-TiU-at

yo-yaro-n-angi-ne.
 back-come-pl-fut.def-int

'...and then when I say "(It is) enough." you all can return.'

3.4.2.4.5. Physical Abilitative Mood suffix is -lengai which is suffixed to the non-completed aspect to be the second order suffix.

...te kali ni-yegi keriyi kang mizagi-lengai ono.
 we.two mama you-agl see go will.do-p.abl neg

'..mama and I will not be able to go see you.'

...nak-ko ullogo weiyagi-lengai.
 one-act yesterday will.get-p.abl

'..someone probably got it yesterday.'

yongok pu-molo yali ini-yau logo
 woman that-FU.act 2.du relative-two and.then

nu-gu ngago meiyagi-lengai-mele.
 you-act talk will.say.to.him-p.abl-FU

'That woman (is) your relative and so you (are) one who can talk to her.'

Ilei wantik no-go wagellagi-lengai.
 tree pole I-act will.carry-p.abl

'(I am) able to carry the pole.'

3.4.2.4.6. Pretense Mood. Pretense -mbo is suffixed following the actual aspect as a second order suffix on verbs manifesting action of pretending or to threaten.

Pi ni-yegi yawe mizi-mpo miza.
 he you-agl to.work-pret did

'He pretended to work for you.'

Mango-go pi winilek-ko kiri-mpo kellemiya.
 father-act he ax-instr cut-pret caused.him

'Father threatened to cut him with the axe.'

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Chapter 4

PHRASES

4.0. Introduction. A Biangai phrase occurs in the grammatical hierarchy between word and clause level. It fills tagmemes on the clause level. Embedding of one phrase in another phrase is common.

4.1. Phrase periphery. The nucleus of any phrase optionally occurs with the classifier complex (see section 3.1.1.) In the phrase periphery there are a limited number of optional tagmemes. They are not nuclear or ~~is~~ diagnostic to any phrase type and occur with words, phrases, and clauses alike.

Phrase Nucleus	Classifier + Comple	+ Emphasis	+ Exclusive
word phrase clause	any of 24 classifiers and/or in combination	<u>kani</u> <u>nei</u> <u>mena</u>	<u>keke</u> 'only'

+ Inclusive	+ Definiteness	+ Focus
+ - <u>au</u> 'too'	<u>kele</u> 'indeed, really really, yes'	<u>purik</u> <u>pura</u> <u>pera</u>

Rules:

1. The maximum number of peripheral tagmemes that co-occur is two. There are some restrictions as noted below.
2. Kani and nei co-occur as double emphatic.
3. Kani, keke, -rau, and kele all co-occur with purik
4. Keke and -rau never co-occur.

kangki kani ~~ni~~ nei
will.go emp emp 'definitely will go!'

wiyagi kele purik
will.get def focus 'definitely will get!'

piyau mani purik kele 'They definitely gave
dual give.to.him focus def to him!'

wei purik-tau
get focus-too 'got that too!'

- 4.1.1. Emphasis Periphery. Emphasis is manifested by three emphasis markers: kani '(call attention to)', nei '(I said it)', and mena '(points out situation with ~~ni~~ looking forward to some action or command to follow)'.

koli nei
come emp 'Come!'

melezik kani 'watch out for your arm'
arm emp

weik mena 'that's enough!'
enough emp

- 4.2.3. Exclusive Periphery. Exclusive is manifested by keke 'only'.

keri-wili keke 'only dogs'
dog-PAU only

yompu-nak keke 'only one man'
man-one only

kalike purik...
later that 'later,....'

pillik miza purik
like.this did that 'did (it) like that!'

ngeragi yemane-na-mek purik
food big-one-AnU that
'one large group of food!'

4.2. Phrase Types. Phrases will be divided into Non-Predicative and Predicative Phrase types and will be described in the following order:

4.2.1. Non-Predicative Phrase Types

4.2.1.1. Number Phrase

2. Accompaniment Phrase

3. Resemblance Phrase

4. Adjective Phrase

~~5. Intensified Adjective Phrase~~

~~5~~6. Negative Adjective Phrase

~~6~~7. Alternate Phrase

~~7~~8. Intensified Pronoun Phrase

~~8~~9. Possessive Phrases

~~9~~10. Temporal Phrases

~~10~~11. Locative Phrases

~~11~~12. Noun Phrases

4.2.2. Predicative Phrase Types

4.2.2.1. Complex Verb Phrases

4.2.2.2. Auxiliary Verb Phrases

4.2.1. Non-Predicative Phrase Types

4.2.1.1. The Number Phrase. Numerals and Number Phrases

occur in the Number tagmeme of the Modified Noun Phrase.

In Biangai the system of counting is based upon a man's fingers and toes. Actually only 7 numerals exist in the language (1,2,3,4,5,10,20). The number phrases comprise the rest by various ways of adding fingers and toes and men (units of twenty) to arrive at the desired number. The Number Phrase is co-ordinate in form, adding units until the desired number is obtained.

Number Phrases consist of an obligatory Head₁ and an obligatory Head₂. Head₁ is filled with basic units of 5, 10, 20 (literally one hand, 2 hands, one man, etc.) while Head₂ is filled with a derived unit of 'from another hand' or from another foot' plus a numeral to make an addition phrase.

Number Phrase

+ HEAD ₁	+Conj	+HEAD ₂	+CONJ	+ NUMERAL
numerals	<u>keya</u> <u>ka</u> 'and'	Modified Noun P. Locative P.	<u>keya</u> <u>ka</u> 'and'	numerals

mele-na-zik na-zik-ka nak
arm-one-SCU one-SCU-and one 'six'

mele-na-zik-ka na-zik-ka mangobektauno
arm-one-SCU-and one-SCU-and four 'nine'

mele-yau-ga pongo inge-na-zik-ka nak
arm-two-and down foot-one-SCU-and one 'eleven'

mele-yau inge-na-zik-ka nayau
arm-two foot-one-SCU-and two 'twelve'

mele-yau keya inge-na-zik
arm-two and foot-one-SCU 'fifteen'

4.2.1. Accompaniment Phrase consists of an optional Accompanier, an obligatory Axis tagmeme and an obligatory Relator tagmeme. The Accompaniment Phrase fills the Subject, Object, and Instrument tagmemes in the clause.

Accompaniment Phrase

+ ACCOMPANIER	+ AXIS	+ RELATOR
noun	noun	<u>kiling</u>
pronoun	pronoun	'with'
Modified Noun Phrase	Modified N.P.	
Summary N.P.	Appositional N.P.	
Item Possessive Phrase	Resemblance N.P.	
	Co-ordinate N.P.	
	Qualified N.P.	

Rules:

1. The optional Accompanier tagmeme readily occurs post-Relator.

yokampanu puli kiling
people they with 'people with them'

teni puli kiling
we they with 'we with them'

ne kiling kolomantik nawili
I with girls some 'some girls with me'

nawili winiyeng kiling
some axes with 'some (men) with axes'

te Silas kiling yongok paka Kairu-ga nawili
 dual Silas with woman up Kairu-from some
 'some women from Kairu with Silas and I'

winak ngek nayauganak kiling nayau-ga nalik
 bird egg three with two-and one-POU
 '3 shillings (along) with 3 eggs'

Weleng keya Kagowe kiling yongok-si-yau
 Weleng and Kagowe with woman-old-DU
 'two old women with Weleng and Kagowe'

4.2.1.3. The Resemblance Phrase consists of an optional Head tagmeme and an obligatory Resemblance tagmeme. The Resemblance Phrase fills the Head tagmeme of the Modified Noun Phrase on the Phrase level and fills the Comment tagmeme and Manner in clauses. The Head is omitted only in context.

Resemblance Phrase

<u>+</u> Head	+ RESEMBLANCE
noun	<u>pillik</u> 'like this'
Modified Noun Ph	<u>weza</u> 'similiar'
Co-ordinate Noun Phrase	<u>kellik</u> 'like'
Alternate Noun Phrase	<u>mabillik</u> 'just the same'

lawik pillik-yeng
 yam like.this-PIU 'like this yam'

kazi kaile pillik-yeng
 way bad like.this-PIU 'like these bad actions'

ling weza-yeng
vine similar-PIU 'similar vines'

~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~

popo killik-pek
paupau like-MU 'like paupau'

ingilei kabu ma kulugulu keya
tree dried.leaves or rubbish and

orowalle pillik-yeng-ko
undergrowth like.this-PIU-instr

'(with) things like tree leaves or rubbish and
~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ undergrowth'

4.2.1.4. The Adjective Phrase consists of an obligatory adjective which is optionally modified and fills any tagmeme that the adjective fills.

Adjective Phrase

+ HEAD	+ Modifier
adjective	<u>peing</u> 'piece' <u>nangizi</u> 'bit' <u>wale</u> 'part' <u>panu</u> 'very'

lang songono na-rik peing
language little one-GPU piece 'one little piece of
language'

songono wale-nak
little bit-SgU 'one little bit'

yawe songono nangizi
work little bit '(a) little bit (of) work'

yompiyangai panu
 excellent very 'very excellent'

wazono panu 'very good'
 good very

yeik ngizi panu-ra
 just true very-NPU 'very true concise talk'

yokollong panu-gi
 long very-nca 'will (be) very long'

ngizi panu-gi ono
 true very-nca neg 'will not develop fully'

4.2.1.5. The Negative Adjective Phrase ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ consists of an obligatory Head and an obligatory Negative. It fills the Modifier tagmeme of the Modified Noun Phrase.

Negative Adjective Phrase

+ HEAD	+ NEGATIVE
adjective	<u>ono</u> 'not'

pangka ono
 all.right not 'great'

keremungke ono
 many not 'few'

wazono ono
 good not 'bad'

kolokngago ono
 few not 'many'

mena mena-rik ono
 one one-GPU not 'alot'

4.2.1.6. The Alternate Phrase consists of two obligatory Heads and an obligatory Conjunction manifested by ma 'or'. Two additional heads joined by the conjunction have been observed. This phrase has been ~~observed~~ observed in the Time, Subject, Object, Instrument and Topic Tagmemes of clauses, as the Head in the Resemblance Phrase, and as the Head in ~~the~~ Location Relator Phrases.

Alternate Phrase

+ HEAD	+CONJ	+ HEAD	<u>+</u> (+CONJ + HEAD) ²
Co-ordinate Noun Ph Qualified Noun Ph noun time of year Modified Noun Ph	<u>ma</u>	Co-ord Noun Ph noun response word Qualified Noun Ph	ma year number= Co-ord Noun Ph

yemane ma koru
big or small 'big or small'

wok-nak ma nayau
day-one or two 'one or two days'

ibek ma wata koru-wulu-gu
weed or insects-PAU-act 'weeds or insects (eat)'

kulugulu-ga orowalle ma ingilei pullilli-ga piyeng
rubbish-and undergrowth or tree roots-and things
'rubbish and undergrowth or tree roots and things'

ingilei kabu ma kulugulu
tree dried.leaves or rubbish
'dried tree leaves or rubbish'

- Rules: 1. The Response word Tallikne 'what could it be' or 'I suppose so' was observed in the second head of one example.
2. The last Head in the phrase optionally occurred after the Locative Phrase of the clause in one example.

Kirisimasi 44-ra-ga ma tallik-ne ma 45 ma 46
 Christmas 44-NPU-at or what-pot or 45 or 46
 'the year 1944 or what could it be or 1945 or 46'

kulZugulu-ga orowalle ma ingilei pullilli-yeng
 rubbish-and undergrowth or tree root-PIU
lawik-mek-ke yunge ma king keya piyeng
yam-AnU-in underneath or stone and things

'(remove) rubbish and undergrowth or tree roots or
 stone stone and things underneath the yam'

4.2.1.¹~~2~~. The Intensified Pronoun Phrase consists of an optional Head tagmeme and an obligatory Head tagmeme and an obligatory Intensifier tagmeme. The Intensified Pronoun Phrase fills Subject and goal tagmemes of clauses, and the Appositional tagmeme of an Appositional Noun Phrase, and the Item of a Referent Possessive Phrase.

Intensified Pronoun Phrase

+ Head	+ HEAD	+ INTENSIFIER
pronoun	pronoun	XXXXX <u>ngeze</u> 'self' XEM
special feature		<u>mak-</u> 'just'

Rules:

1. The Intensified Pronoun Phrase consists of the basic pronoun plus the intensifier ngeze 'self'. First and second singular and plural and 1st dual exclusive are obligatorily prefixed with the limiter mak-'just'.

2. The optional Head pronoun must be identical to the obligatory Head. The repetition of pronouns is for emphasis.

3. Third person obligatorily contains the Singular, Dual and Plural Unit classifiers. Since the classifier is obligatory, the pronoun is optional.

Intensified Pronouns

singular	plural		
	dual	limited	general
1st ne makngeze	in. tewa ngeze ex. te makngeze	tonuwa ngeze	teni makngeze
2nd ni makngeze	yali makngeze	inuwa ngeze	ini makngeze
3rd pi ngezebek	piyau ngezeyau	puwili ngezewili	

Weik pi-yau ngeze-yau ngaigella.
 now 3.du self-DU fought

'Now the two themselves fought.'

Weik ngeze-yau ngallik kellawella.
 now self-DU angry to.argue

'Now (the two) themselves argued angrily.'

ngeze-bok-ko yawelei-gi mango-bok-ko
 self-MU-act garden-pos father-MU-act

'the owner of the garden himself...'

teni yokampu kirek-wili ngeze-wili
 we people adult-PAU self-PAU

'we adult people ourselves...'

panga welle sollo-go ngeze-bek-ki-ra-ge
 over betel.nut base-act self-MU-pos-NPU-at

'over at the base of his own betel nut tree...'

ni mak-ngeze-go ni mak-ngeze-yegi
 you lim-self-act you lim-self-agl

'you yourself (take care) of yourself...'

ne ne mak-ngeze
 I I lim-self 'I, I myself'

3.2.1.1. Possessive Phrases. There are two subtypes of Possessive Phrases: the Referent Possessive and the Item Possessive Phrase.

3.2.1.1.1. The Referent Possessive Phrase consists of three obligatory tagmemes: Referent, Possessive, and Item. The Referent Possessive Phrase manifests the Subject, Object, Indirect Object, Topic and Comment Tagmemes in the clause, and the Head of Locative Phrases.

Referent Possessive Phrase

+ REFERENT	+ POSSESSOR	+ ITEM
Referent Possessive Ph pronoun noun Referent Possessive Ph Serial Noun Phrase Co-ordinate Noun Ph Appositional Phrase Included Clause	XX * -ki '(possessive)'	Modified noun Kinship noun Modified Noun Ph Co-ordinate N. Ph Included Clause

Rules: 1. Even though the Item is obligatory it is often represented only by the classifier.

yali maakngeze-gi-mak
you.two ksself-pos-SU 'the house of you two'

Sabi-gi kirekpu-bek
Sabi-pos husband-MU 'Sabi's husband'

ne-gi yango-mele
I-pos daughter-FU 'my daughter'

teni mabuwili-gi willekkai-yeng
we all-pos heart-PIU 'all ~~xxx~~ of our hearts'

Elauru-wili-gi yerenta-ge
Elauru-PAU-pos village-in 'in the Elauru people's village'

tonuwa-gi panu-ngaing keya mang-ai-wili
we-pos mother-ALU and father-ALU-PAU
'our mothers and fathers ancestors'

kari tonuwa-gi-mak-ki ngayeng ngagora keya yellakpek
car we-pos-SU-pos iron noise and smoke
lewagella-bek
come out-MU

'our car's iron noise and smoke escape thing (exhaust pipe).'

teni impanu ngago kisi mabuli-gi-wulu-gu
we men talking/pl all.they-pos-PAU-act
'all we men's wives who are talking'

kopiyeng-ki yawe mizi-rik
coffee-pos work-GPU '(the) work of coffee (is hard)'

3.2.1.2. The Item Possessive Phrase consists of an optional Item Tagmeme and two obligatory tagmemes: the Referent and the Possessor. The Item Possessive Phrase manifests Subject, Object, Indirect Object, Topic and Comment

Tagmemes in the clauses and Head tagmemes of Relator Locative
 N_r Phrases.

Item Possessive Phrase

+ Item	+ REFERENT	+ POSSESSOR
noun	pronoun	- <u>ko</u>
Definitive Verb Ph		- <u>ki</u> '(Possessive)'

Rules: 1. The Possessor tagmeme -ki occurs with the pronouns teni 'we all' and puli 'they', all other forms of pronouns take -ko.

2. If a Definitive Verb Phrase with a possessive tagmeme fills the Item the Referent does not occur.

3. An optional Time tagmeme infrequently follows the Item tagmeme.

kazi koka tonu-gu-ra
 custom before we-pos-NPU

'our custom long ago'

koka tonu-gu-rik
 before we-pos-GPU

'our way before'

ngago yeik tonu-gu-ra
 language we-pos-NPU

'our language'

i no-go-mak
 house I-pos-SU

'my house'

yawe pu-gu mizi-ra
 garden he-pos do-NPU

'his work, his workings'

yongok nu-gu-~~mak~~mele
 woman you-pos-FU

'your wife'

moni nak-ki-yeng
 money SgU-pos-PIU 'each one's money'

4.2.1.1⁹ Temporal Phrases manifest Time tagmeme in Clause. There are four Temporal Phrases.

4.2.1.1⁹.1. The General Time Phrase manifests Time tagmeme in clause and Head tagmeme in Appositional Time Phrase. The General Time Phrase consists of 6 optional tagmemes but one must occur. The preferred number is 3, as many as 5 have been observed.

General Time Phrase

+(+Qualifier	+ Head	+Number	+Demonstrative	+Class	+Relator)
Temporals ₁ nouns	Clause nouns Days of wekk Temporals ₂ Modified Time Phrase General Time Phrase	Number Phrase numbers years	<u>pu-</u> 'that' <u>pe-</u> 'this' <u>mabu-</u> 'just this' <u>mabe-</u> 'just this'	<u>-wek</u> '(TIU)' <u>-ra</u> '(NPU)' <u>-rik</u> '(GPU)' <u>-pek</u> 'MU'	<u>-ke</u> 'at'

6 kilok-wek-ke
 6 o'clock-TIU-at 'at six o'clock'

3 kilok kusa-ge 'three o'clock at night'
 3 o'clock night-at 'xx'

koka wallaka
 before long.ago 'a long time ago'

koka 1973-ra-ge
 before 1973-NPU-at 'before in 1973'

ullogo Tunte-wek-ke
past Tuesday-TiU-at 'during a previous Tuesday'

wangkowa Monte-wek-ke
future Monday-TiU-at 'during a future Monday'

koka ngolluk panga sukulu-meik-ke yolu-wek-ke
before still over school-SU-in to.be-TiU-at
'during the time (I)was still over in school'

~~kwagaxkaxkxwaxkxkx~~

watabi pillik nayeng lewagella pu-wekkx-ke
something like.this some appears that-TiU-at
'at the time something similiar happens'

koka Ista Olide-ra-ga-wek-ke
before Easter Holiday-NPU-at-TiU-at
'during the previous Easter Holiday'

were sollo panu
first origin very '(in) the very beginning'

yaka sollo panu pu-wek-ke
im.pa origin very that-TiU-at
'when the very beginning above (mentioned yam is dug)'

mabek wam-pe-rik-ke-rik
today time-this-GPU-at-GPU
'concerning today at this time'

ngong melenazik keya nak-ka nak-pek-ke
month five and one-~~and~~ and one-MU-at
'on the 6th month'

4.2.1.10.2 The Modified Time Phrase consists of an optional Head and an obligatory Modifier, and it manifests Head tagmeme of the General Time Phrase.
Modified Time Phrase

<u>+</u> Head	+ MODIFIER
temporals ₃	locative adverb Modified Noun Phrase Included Clause

Rules: 1. In context the only manifestation of the phrase may be the Modifier.

2. A limited number of Class 3 Temporal words expound the Head.

wok kusa 'the night of that day or that night'
day night

teng kopi-yeng tiyi
time coffee-PIU pick
'coffee picking time;'

wok yokmek yemane panu
day sun big very
'(on a) very hot sunny day'

wangene panu
morning very 'x early morning'

sollo panu
origin very '(at the) very start'

nga-le-ge
top-ArU-in 'during(the war in 1947)

pillik
like.this '(time) like this'

ngolluk yaka
still im.pa 'while still (doing)'

ullogo were
past first 'yesterday, first (thing)'

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

koka weik
before now 'already (been advised)'

4.2.1.10.3 The Appositional Time Phrase consists of at least 2 juxtaposed Heads with an optional Third

Head and manifests Time tagmeme of clause.

Appositional Time Phrase

+ HEAD	+ HEAD	+ Head
General Time Ph	General Time Ph	General Time Ph

- Rules: 1. Two tagmemes are obligatory.
 2. Three Appositional Time Phrases were observed in Discourse.
 3. Only General Time Phrases have been observed as fillers.

ngai-ra-ge + nga-le-ge 1947
 war-NPU-Ref top-ArU-Ref 1947

'during the war, in 1947'

yokmek kepilei-ge + melenazik keya nak-ka nak-wek-ke
 sun afternoon-Ref five and one-and one-TiU-Ref

'in the afternoon, at 6 o'clock'

Kisimasi 1975-ta-ge + ngong melenazik keya nak-ka-pek-ke
 Christmas 1975-NPU-Ref moon five and one-and-MU-Ref
 + wok melenazik-pek-ke
 day five-MU-Ref

'on the 5th day, 6th month, year 1975'

4.2.1.10.4. The ⁹Co-ordinate Time Phrase consists of two ~~two~~ obligatory tagmemes joined with an obligatory Link keya 'and'. Co-ordinate Time Phrase manifest Time tagmeme of Clause.

Co-ordinate Time Phrase

+ HEAD	+ LINK	+ HEAD
Temporals	<u>keya</u> 'and'	Temporals

Rules: 1. Only one example was observed in text but others have ~~been~~ been elicited.

kusa keya yoklongko
night and day 'night and day'

wangene keya ibengke-rau
morning and afternoon-too
'morning and afternoon, too'

mabek keya wangkowa
today and future 'today and tomorrow'

koka keya mabek
before and today 'before and now'

3.2.1.¹⁰M. Locative Phrases manifest only the Locative tagmeme of the clause. There are four : General Locative Phrase, Appositional Locative Phrase, Directional Locative Phrase and Co-ordinate^{Locative} Phrase.

3.2.1.¹⁰M.1. The General Locative Phrase consists of an obligatory Head tagmeme preceded by an optional Elevation, Limiter, and Specifier tagmemes and followed by a Relator tagmeme. The Relator is omitted in non-ambiguous context,

such as place names. The relator usually follows some form of the classifiers on the nouns and Noun Phrases.

General Locative Phrase

<u>+</u> Elevation	<u>+</u> Limiter	<u>+</u> Specifier	<u>+</u> Head	<u>+</u> Relator
Elevationals	<u>ma-</u> 'just, only'	Demonstrative <u>pe-</u> 'this' <u>pu-</u> 'that' Adjective <u>na-</u> 'another'	ArU Classif. noun Place Names Locatives Positionals Distance Modified Noun Phrase Qualified Noun Phrase Apposition Noun Phrase Included Clause Possessive Ph	<u>-ke</u> 'at' <u>-ki</u> 'to' <u>-ka</u> 'from' Positionals

Rules: 1. The Noun or Noun Phrase manifesting the Head optionally includes its classifier.

2. The Limiter and Specifier tagmeme only occurs with ArU'(place classifier)' as Head tagmeme.

kewei-ge
long.ways-at 'at a long ways away'

ma-be-le-ge
lim-this-ArU-at 'to just here'

na-le-gi
another-ArU-to 'to another place'

panga mere-ke peyeng na-le-ge
over close-at these another-ArU-at
'over close to these parts'

3.2.1.¹⁰3. The Directional Locative Phrase consists of two obligatory tagmemes both of which must be suffixed by a Relator. The Relators cannot be the same. The Directional Locative Phrase fills the Locative tagmeme on the clause level.

Directional Locative Phrase

+ MODIFIER	+ HEAD
General Locative Phrase	General Locative Phrase
relator	relator

yeke yereng=ka pe-le-ge
 up village-from this-ArU-to
 'from up in the village to here'

paka i-ga yeke/iige
 up house-from up house-to 'from house to house'

yenge-le-gaa yereng tonugu-ra-ge
 over-ArU-~~agk~~ ~~XXXXXXXX~~ our-NPU-at
 from village
 'from there to our village'

yeke-le-ge yawe-ga
 up-ArU-to garden-from 'to up there from the garden'

panga-la-ga pe-le-ge-yeng
 over-ArU-from this-ArU-at-PIU
 'joists across from there to here'

yeke makmak-mek-ke panga-la-ga
 up cemetary-~~ak~~AnU-at over-ArU-from
 'from here up to the cemetary'

3.2.1.¹⁰~~11~~.4. The Co-ordinate Locative¹ Phrase consists of two obligatory Heads joined by an obligatory conjunction keya 'and'. It manifests the Locative tagmeme in clauses.

Co-ordinate Locative Phrase

+ HEAD	+ CONJ.	+ HEAD
General Loc. Ph locatives positionals directionals	<u>keya</u> 'and'	Appositional Locative Phrase locatives positionals directionals

Rules: Only one example was found in text, the others are elicited.

panga Opoyi keya panga Lae
over Opoyi and over Lae
'(went) over to Opoyi and Lae'

pe-le-ge keya pu-lo-go
this-ArU-at and that-ArU-at 'here and there'

yenge yungke keya ngale-ge
over underneath and top-at 'underneath and on top'

3.2.1.¹¹~~12~~. Noun Phrases include six sub-types: Serial Noun Phrase, Modified Noun Phrase, ~~Co~~Co-ordinate Noun Phrase, Appositional Noun Phrase, Qualified Noun Phrase and Summary Noun Phrase.

4.2.1.1. The Serial Noun Phrase consists of an optional Introductory tagmeme, two obligatory Head tagmemes, ~~followed~~ followed by another optional Head tagmeme which may be repeated up to four times. Serial Noun Phrase differs with the Co-ordinate Noun Phrase in that, 1) there is no conjunction, 2) the pronoun precedes the phrase, and 3) it is used ~~primarily~~ primarily with people. *Manifests Subject tagmeme in clause.*

Serial Noun Phrase

+Introductory	+ HEAD	+ HEAD	+ Head (+ HEAD) ⁿ⁼¹⁻⁴
Pronoun	Co-ordinate Noun Phrase Appositional Noun Phrase Proper Names Pronoun	Co-ordinate Noun Phrase Appositional Noun Phrase Qualified Noun Phrase Proper Names	Proper Names Modified Noun Phrase

Rules: 1. The Introductory only occurs with Proper Names, and Appositional Noun Phrases.

teni, Kiking, ne Lukas, Yawing, Kiyongsa Kilago-ga-bek
 we Kiking I Lukas Yawing Kiyongsa Kilago-from-MU
 'we, Kiking, Yawing, Kiyongsa, ~~from Kilago~~ the man from
 Kilago and I, Lukas'

Kaiworowalek-pek keya Ninga, i-Kawiya, Kiwisa
 European-MU and Ninga, female-Kawiya Kiwisa
 'The European and Ninga, Miss Kawiya, (and) Kiwisa'

ne, Peba keya Kali-gu
 I father and mother-act 'I, father and mother'

~~xxxxxxx~~
ni, yali yongopu keya i-yango marek-ngaing
 you dual wife and family-daughter son-ALU
 'you, your wife and children'

4.2.1.11.2. The Modified Noun Phrase consists of Head tagmeme, two Modifier tagmemes, a Number tagmeme, and a Demonstrative tagmeme. All the tagmemes of the phrase are optional, but one must occur. The Modified Noun Phrase manifests the clause level slots of Subject, Object, Indirect Object, Goal, Topic, and Comment. It fills the Head tagmeme in ~~General~~ ^{General} Locative Phrases.

Modified Noun Phrase

+ (± Head	± Modifier ₁	± Modifier ₂	± Number	± Demonst.)
Includ- ed Cl Quali- fied N.Ph Noun Resem- blance Phrase	Adjective Included Cl	Intensified Adjective Phrase	Numeral	Summary N Phrase Demonstrat. General Locative Phrase

Rules: 1. The Adjective Phrase is permitted to have a discontinuous manifestation in which the Modifier tagmeme of the Adjective Phrase follows the classifier of the Modified Noun Phrase.

watabi nagi piyeng
everything will.eat these.things 'everything edible'

lawik peng yemane panu
yam sprouts big very 'very big yam sprouts'

ngago yogong nayeng
talk advice some 'some advice'

yawe unatuba panu
work big very 'very heavy work'

- yawe misin na-ra
work mission one-NPU 'one mission work'
- lawik ngolluk na-mek
yam ngolluk one-AnU 'one ngolluk yam'
- yeragi yaka pi-yeng
food before that-PIU 'the types of food
mentioned mentioned before'
- yemane-bek
big-MU 'big man'

4.2.1.11.3 The Co-ordinate Noun Phrase is comprised of two or more Head tagmemes obligatorily joined by the conjunction keya 'and'. The Co-ordinate Noun Phrase occurs in the Subject, Object, Indirect Object, Instrument, Topic and Comment tagmemes of clause, and in the Head tagmeme of Locative Phrases.

Co-ordinate Noun Phrase

+ HEAD	+ Conj	+ HEAD	± (+CONJ ± Head)n=1-3
Kinship Nouns Nouns Names Qualified Noun Ph Alternate Ph	<u>keya</u> 'and'	Kinship Nouns Names Nouns Qualified Noun Ph Demonst.	<u>keya</u> Nouns 'and'

Rules: 1. There is no co-occurrence restrictions on the fillers of the Head slots, although in most examples related fillers occur.

2. Phrase periphery tagmemes optionally occur on the

Head tagmeme (see example -rau 'too').

3. As many as 5 heads have been observed but two or three are most common.

4. This phrase is used more for co-ordinating things while the Serial Phrase is used more for people.

5. One example has been observed where the conjunction is either or as in keya/ ma 'and/or'.

peba keya kali-gu
father and mother-act 'father and mother'

ngeragi-ga pu-langai-yeng
food-and that-kind-PIU
'food and those kinds of things'

ting keya pele-yeng
tin and plate-PIU 'pots and plates'

wata keya kerewali pi-yeng
animal and cassowary this-PIU
'animal and cassowary meat'

weleng keya Kagowe kiling
Weleng and Kagowe with 'with Weleng and Kagowe'

kiyeng keya ilei pullilli keya lek-yeng
stone and tree root and leaf-PIU
'stones and tree roots and ~~leaves~~ leaves'

lei-ga wizang keya keme kolobe keya wini-ga/piyeng-ki
bow-and arrow and club and ax-and things-igl
'bows and arrows and clubs and axes and things'

ingilei pillilli keya ma ingilei pillilli keya piyeng
tree root and or tree root and things
'tree roots and or tree roots and things'

melewang keya ^kwele keya lango keya lango-ra-rau
clothing and bark and arm.band and bead-NPU-too
'bark clothing, arm bands and beads too'

4.2.1.11.4. The Appositional Noun Phrase consists of two obligatory tagmemes: Item and Apposition and expounds the Subject, Object and Indirect Object Tagmemes of the clause. It occurs in the Head of Serial Noun, General Locative, and Co-ordinate Locative Phrases, in the Referent of Referent Possessive Phrases, and in the Axis of Accompaniment Phrases. In many cases the Apposition amplifies the information given in the Item.

Appositional Noun Phrase

+ ITEM	+ APPPOSITION
pronoun	noun
noun	Modified Noun Phrase
Qualified Noun Ph	Referent Possessive Ph
	Included clause

Rules: 1. When inanimate nouns occur in the Appositional Noun Phrase the classifier usually occurs on the noun expounding both Item and Apposition.

teni wagk pe-wili-gi
ngai
 we watch this-PAU-pos 'we, these leader's'

piyau, kabemana-mek
 the.two partners-AU 'they two, the partners'

teni yokampanu
 we people 'we the people'

yawe yabi yawe na-lei
 garden sugar garden one-TrU
 'a garden, a sugar cane garden'

ingilei pillilli-yeng
tree root-PIU 'tree roots

lawik pem-pek
~~kxyam~~ sprout-MU 'yam sprout'

peba Jon
father John 'paxaxān father John'

lawik ngolluk
yam Ngolluk 'Ngolluk yam'

4.2.1.11.6. The Summary Noun Phrase consists of two obligatory tagmemes: Head and Summary. The Summary Noun Phrase occurs in the ^AAccompanier tagmeme of the Accompaniment Phrase and in the Demonstrative tagmeme of the Modified Noun Phrase. It functions to summarize the Head.

Summary Noun Phrase

+ HEAD	+ SUMMARY
pronoun Co-ordinate Noun Phrase Modified Noun Phrase	pronoun adjectives numerals special feature + <u>ma</u> '(limiter)'

Rules: 1. The limiter ma obligatorily occurs on pronouns manifesting a summary filler.

puli ma-buli
they just-they 'all of them'

pi-yeng ma-bi-yeng
this-PIU lim-this-PIU 'all of the things'

teni ma-mok
we lim-AnU 'all of us'

obligatory tagmeme. Complex Verb Phrases are: **ꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑ**
 Purpose Verb Phrase, Benefactive Verb Phrase, Co-ordinate
 Verb Phrase, Definitive Verb Phrase, Process Verb Phrase,
 Infinitive Verb Phrase, and Repetitive Verb Phrase.

4.2.2.1.1. The Purpose Verb Phrase consists of an
 obligatory Head tagmeme and an optional Head₂ tagmeme. It
 occurs in the Head tagmeme of a Causative Verb Phrase.

Purpose Verb Phrase

+ HEAD	± Head ₂
verb Benefactive V.Ph Definitive V.Ph Development V.Ph	verb Definitive V.Ph
Special Feature: -weki/-pene '(purpose)' 	any inflection

Rules: 1. The verb stem filling the first Head has
 been observed with actual aspect, and -nangi '(provative mood)'
 preceding the purpose marker.

2. The Head₂ tagmeme takes all verb inflections.

3. The purpose marker -weki/-pene obligatorily occurs
 on the Head.

4. The purpose marker -pene never occurs on predicates
 of 1st person subjects.

Benefactive Verb Phrase

+ HEAD	+ BENEFACTORY
verb verb phrase	- <u>i</u> - '(benefactive)'
Special Feature: - <u>a</u> '(completed aspect)'	any aspect

Rules 1: The verb in the Head must be suffixed with the completed aspect.

2. The Benefactive may be inflected with any aspect suffix.

3. The Benefactory verb stem -i occurs with the prefixes: m- '3s, ~~xxx~~ n- 1s and 2s; and plurals have no prefix. These are the same in form and distribution as the Indirect Object prefix of Ditransitive Verbs.

Examples are elicited:

pu-gu pi-gi waliya m-iya
 he-act he-pos cooked 3s-bene
 'He cooked his for him'

pu-gu ne-gi waliya n-iya
 he-act I-pos cooked 3s-bene
 'He cooked mine for me'

pu-gu te-gi waliya iya
 he-act du-pos cooked bene
 'He cooked ours for us'

#x2x2x3xx6

4.2.2.1.3 Co-ordinate Verb Phrase consists of two obligatory Head tagmemes. The verb in the tagmemes must be manifesting actions that are compatible as action following action. This verb phrase fills the Predicate slot of Transitive Clause.

Co-ordinate Verb Ph^hrase

+ HEAD	+ HEAD
verb Definitive Verb Ph	verb
actual completed	any aspect

Rules: 1. Verbs in both ~~the~~ Heads are inflected, but the verb in the first Head is limited to actual and completed aspect. Non-completed aspect can only occur on the second Head.

lewagella wiyek
arrived sleep 'arrived and slept'

kapiya miza yo meli
paper did back give 'write and send back (a letter)

kai miza ni
cooked eat 'cook and eat

miza ni miza-geya
did eat did-comtn 'cooked and ate until'

ngowei ni
steal eat 'steals and eats'

wara wazami
 carried leave.3s 'carried and leaves him'

wei na-xaggeya
 get eat-cont 'gets and eats'

4.2.2.1.4. The Definitive Verb Phrase consists of an obligatory Lexical Head , an optional ~~NEG~~ Manner tagmeme, and na obligatory Grammatical Head. The Lexical Head carries the meaning of the phrase. The Grammatical Head carries the inflections. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~

Definitive Verb Phrase

+ LEXICAL HEAD	± Manner	+ GRAMMATICAL HEAD
Adjective noun inconjugable stems	adverb adjectives ₂	Definitive Verb continuous aspect V.Ph

Rules: 1. The Grammatical Head is filled by a limited number of verbs as listed below:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| <u>uli</u> 'hit' | <u>mei</u> 'say' |
| <u>kelli</u> 'like' | <u>ngeli</u> 'cut' |
| <u>mizi</u> 'do' | <u>wei</u> 'get' |
| <u>kelle-</u> 'cause, make' | <u>wiyi</u> 'put' |
| <u>kai</u> 'tell' | <u>kiri</u> 'cut' |
| <u>meli</u> 'give' | |

2. The Grammatical Head takes any inflection.

Rule 3: A noun or inconjugable stem must occur with a specific verb that adds the appropriate action to the meaning.

lente mizi
carve do 'to write'

nobiyeng miza
think did 'thought'

kai meli
water give 'to water plants, baptize'

kai mizi
water do 'to cook in water'

kai kiri
water cut 'to boil water'

kai kisi
water split 'to wash, swim'

sisikkameng mei
mad say 'to talk angrily'

sisik kelle-y-i
mad cause-pl-aa 'to scold them'

sisik mizi
mad do 'to be mad'

nining meiya
noise said.to.him 'whined'

yongo mo miza
back.and.forth did 'got around'

puk meli
give 'to paint'

pangke pangke kelli
straight like 'to fight evenly'

kere wiyi
ear put 'to hear'

4.2.2.1.5. The Process Verb Phrase consists of two obligatory Action tagmemes. The Action₁ tagmeme is manifest by one or more verbs that occur in combination with a fully inflected verb. The phrase functions as a close-knit unit in that the actions constitute a composite meaning. The verb in Action₁ is inflected wither 'actual' or 'completed' depending on how the composite action is executed. The Process Verb Phrase fills the Predicate of clauses.

Process Verb Phrase

+ ACTION	+ ACTION
VERRxSTEM	
verb stem	verb
verb	
Repetitive Verb Phrase	

orowei kang
get go 'take'

wei wiyi
get put 'remove'

orowei lewa
get come 'bring'

kowita wiyi
turned put 'turn over'

iza orowei
do.pl get 'carry them'

mani mani meli
give give give 'push'

miza orowei
do.2s get 'carry him'

niza orowei
do.1s get 'carry me'

4.2.2.1.6. The Infinitive Verb Phrase consists of obligatory Head and Movement tagmemes. The Head tagmeme is manifested by a verb (infinitive), Definitive Verb Phrase, and Infinitive Verb Phrase. The Movement tagmeme is manifested by any motion verb, and wezameli 'send him', and mizi 'do'.

Infinitive Verb Phrase

+ HEAD	+ MOVEMENT
verb Definitive Verb Phrase Infinitive Verb Phrase	any motion verb <u>mizi</u> 'do' <u>wezameli</u> 'send him'
infinitive	

Rules: 1. The Ditransitive Verb wezameli is suffixed by the Indirect Object tagmeme of the Ditransitive verb and must agree with the Subject of the clause or sentence.

2. When the Head action and Movement action can be carried on at the same time the deep structure is overlap eg. 'came singing'

ingimei lewa
sing come '(they) come singing'

sonta mizi kaiyima
worship came 'came to worship'

pakelli kang weza-yeela
see go send-pl-ca 'sent to go to see'

ngai lewa
fight come 'come to fight'

mizi kampella
do went 'went to do'

kele-y-i mizi
cause-pl-aa do 'do to make them (obey)'

yeli walliyi-weki lewa
pl.kill burn-pur come
'come in order to burn to kill'

yeli walliyagi
pl.kill will.burn 'will burn to kill'

kainto weza-m-eli
go.back sent-2s-aa 'sent him to go back'

4.2.2.1.7. The Repetitive Verb Phrase is used to indicate an action that extends over a period of time. It seems to carry the same time period as the durative suffix and in two examples the durative suffix is part i.e. -ge '(simultaneous)' is suffixed to the verb stem.

The verb is repeated in entirety. The desired number of repetitions seems to be two, however in one example the verb was repeated three times.

meiya yewige meiya yewige
said retreat said retreat 'to retreat'

meiya yeleige yeleige yeleige
said shoot shoot shoot
'to shoot and shoot and shoot'

meneng meneng kellemi
climb climb cause 'cause to climb and climb'

iwaka iwaka mizi 'to learn over and over'
know know do

Causative Verb Phrase

+ HEAD	+ AUXILIARY
infinitive verb conjugated verb Purpose Verb Phrase Definitive Verb Phrase Infinitive Verb Phrase	<u>kelle-</u> 'make, cause'

Rules: 1. The Causative tagmeme kelle- is obligatorily suffixed with the Indirect Object of Ditransitive verbs wi which must agree with the Subject of the clause or sentence.

2. The Head is optionally suffixed with -weki/pene 'purpose'

kai kai-meige paka walle-ge pelege kelle-m-i
 go go-dur up bit-at here cause-3s-aa
 'make it to go clear across up here'

kelle-m-iyagi waberek tenallik ngaigi
 cause-3s-nca careful another.kind will.watch
 '(what) will cause him to conduct (himself) differently'

iwaka-weki kelle-y-ageya wiziya
 know-pur cause-pl-cont was
 '(it) was in order to cause them to know'

yeik-ki kelle-y-iyagi
 neg-nca cause-pl-nca
 'will cause them to be finished'

meneng kelle-m-i
 climb cause-3s-aa 'make him climb'

lewege kelle-y-i
 above cause-pl-aa 'cause to win (over) them'

4.2.2.2.2 The Continuous Verb Phrase consists of an obligatory Head tagmeme and an obligatory Auxiliary tagmeme filled by Biangai equivalents of 'to be'.

Continuous Verb Phrase

+ HEAD	+ AUXILIARY
verb	<u>yolu</u> '(exist)'
inconjugable stem	<u>komi</u> 'stay, remain' pl.
Causative Verb Phrase	<u>wiziyi</u> 'to be px sg.'
	<u>koyi</u> 'to be pl.'

Rules: 1. The Auxiliary and Head are inflected with any inflection and the Auxiliary optionally takes sentence level links.

kaigisa koma
washed stayed 'stayed and swam'

pillik kumulla koy-inta
thus thought to.be.pl-pres.dur
'remain thinking thus'

mabilik yolu
just.thus to.be 'stay just the same'

weiya wiziya
got to.be 'had gotten'

iwaka-weki kelle-y-ageya wiziya
know-pur cause-pl-cont to.be
'(it) was in order to cause them to know'

wazono wiziyagi
good to.be 'will remain good'

ngaba ibeng yolu
taro dead to.be 'are hungry'

4.2.2.2.3. The Habitual Verb Phrase consists of an obligatory Head and an obligatory auxiliary tagmeme manifested by mizi 'do'.

+HEAD	+ AUXILIARY
verb Definitive V.Ph Continuous V.Ph	<u>mizi</u> 'do'

Rules: 1. The Auxiliary is inflected in the actual aspect only.

kang mizi mizi
go do do '(always) going(to Wau)'

lewa mizi
come do '(always) comes'

yawe yemane mizi mizi
work big do do '(always works hard)'

nagiya wiza-gomi mizi
eating to.be-to.be do 'is always eating'

4.2.2.2.4. The Anticipatory Verb Phrase ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ consists of an obligatory Head tagmeme and an obligatory Auxiliary tagmeme manifested by mizi 'do'. The use of this phrase in any aspect except the non-completed indicates that the action is ready to begin or that it is being attempted or was attempted. It differs from the Habitual Verb Phrase in that the Head must have the purpose marker -weki

and the Auxiliary is not limited to actual aspect.

Anticipatory Verb Phrase

+ HEAD	+ AUXILIARY
verb verb phrase	<u>mizi</u> 'do'
<u>-weki</u> '(purpose)'	

Rules: 1. The non-completed aspect is not permitted on the auxiliary tagmeme.

2. The Head must be inflected with -weki '(purpose)'.

kozak kai-weki mizi
speech say-pur do 'going to tell'

uli-weki miza
kill-pur did 'was going to kill'

ka-weki miza
go-pur did 'was going to go'

ni-weki mizi 'about to eat'
eat-pur do

pakelli-weki mizi
see-pur do 'going to check on (the children)'

iwek-weki mizi
sleep-pur do 'about to go to sleep'

4.2.2.2.5. The Completive Verb Phrase consists of an obligatory Head and an obligatory Auxiliary tagmeme manifested by miza 'do' or kele- 'make' The Auxiliary is limited to

to completed aspect: miza 'did' and kelle- -iya 'made'.

Completive Verb Phrase

+ HEAD	+ AUXILIARY
verb	<u>miza</u> 'did'
verb phrase	<u>kelle- -iya</u> 'made'
any inflection	only completed aspect

ngaigu kai mena miza
false say emp did
'truly told a lie, (he) did'

wiyek miza
sleep did '(we) slept, (we) did'

kang miza
go did '(we) went (on), (we) did'

yani kelle-y-iy
give.to.them cause-pl-ca
'gave them (money), they made (it)'

miza orowei kang kelle-m-iy
take go cause-3s-ca
'(one woman) took (her daughter) and left, did'

wari miza
carry did '(they) carried, (they) did'

keriyi ono miza
look neg did '(they) didn't look, (they) did'

4.2.2.2.6. The Desiderative Verb Phrase consists of an obligatory Head and an obligatory Auxiliary tagmeme manifested by kelli 'like'.

Desiderative Verb Phrase

+ HEAD	+ AUXILIARY
ANY verb any verb phrase +-agi '(non-completed aspect)'	<u>kelli</u> 'like'

Rules: 1. The Auxiliary verb kelli 'like' may be inflected. When inflected with non-completed aspect, it encodes the Optative Mood.

2. The Head must be inflected with non-completed aspect.

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

kaiwik n-agi kelli
 water-fresh drink-nca like

'want a drink of fresh water'

kaigis-agi kelli
 wash-nca like 'want to wash'

kang-ki keli
 go-nca like 'want to go'

kang-ki kelagi
 go-nca like-nca 'hope to go'

4.2.2.2.7. The Subjunctive Verb Phrase consists of an obligatory Head tagmeme and an obligatory Auxiliary tagmeme manifested by ne, makne or maknongo 'perhaps, might'

Subjunctive Verb Phrase

+ HEAD	+ AUXILIARY
verb verb phrase	<u>ne</u> <u>makne</u> <u>maknongo</u> 'might, perhaps'

uli makne
hit perhaps 'perhaps (he is) making (a band)

ngagora yeik makne
talk neg perhaps
'perhaps(the men are)finished talking'

talrik yolu-ne
what to.be-might
'how might (you) be?'

ka-ne
go-might 'might go'

ngalik kelli maknongo
angry perhaps 'perhaps(the two are)angry'

4.2.2.2.8. The Imperative Verb Phrase consists of an obligatory Head tagmeme and an obligatory Auxiliary manifested by kai 'say', yagenta, or kozak nei 'say to you'.

Imperative Verb Phrase

+ HEAD	+ AUXILIARY
<p>VERB verb</p>	<p>KAI <u>kai</u> 'say' <u>yagenta</u> 'inform' <u>kozak nei</u> 'say to you'</p>
<p>special feature: <u>-rikki</u> '(GPU-igl)'</p>	

Rules: 1. The verb stem is obligatorily suffixed with the non-completed aspect -ki and is then suffixed with -rik '(General Partative Unit)' and -ki '(inanimate goal)'

ngai waberek-ki-rik-ki yagenta
watch careful-nca-GPU-igl inform
'(you) must look after (yourself)'

kumuli wei kang-ki-rik-ki kozak nei
think get go-nca-GPU-igl speech say.to.you
'(you) must go remembering'

wabere^k mizi kuna-gi-rik-ki kai
careful do go-nca-GPU-igl say
'(you) must go being careful'

waberek kaigis-agi-rik-ki kai
careful wash-nca-GPU-igl say
'(you) must wash properly'

4.2.2.2.9. The Speech Attribution Verb Phrase ~~XXXXXX~~ consists of an obligatory Head tagmeme and an obligatory Auxiliary tagmeme manifested by miza pura '(indicated)', nobiyeng 'think' or gi '(reckon)'.

~~XXXXXX~~

Speech Attribution Verb Phrase

+ HEAD	+ AUXILIARY
verb	<u>miza pura</u> '(indicated)'
Negative Sentence	<u>nobiyeng</u> 'think'
response word	<u>-gi</u> 'reckon'
included clause	

Rules: 1. The Auxiliary miza pura 'indicated by hand' seems to be a written mode to express an overt action.

2. The morpheme -gi follows the negative ono in a Negative Sentence.

kang miza pura
go indicated '(he) indicated (I) go'

ma miza pura '(I) motioned yes'
yes indicated

yompanu ngai-bek miza pura
man watch-MU indicated '(he) indicated (he was) boss'

wameik ngizi watabiyeng kilimpek nobiyeng
true true everything accomp think

'(I) think (it is) true, (he is a man) with prestige'

wezamei nobiyeng miza
throw.away thought did 'thought (they) threw (something)
away.'

pakella-gi nobiyeng miza
 see-nca think did

'I)thought I would see (you)

kang-ki nobiyeng
 go-nca think 'think (I) will go'

pita na-gi
 peeled ate-reckon

'(I) reckon (mama) peeled and ate'

kelliya-to-gi
 inside-down-reckon

'(I) reckon (it) (went) down inside'

yawemizi-gi
 work-reckon '(I) bet (he)(is) working'

imak ngixk yemane ngizi ono-gi
 house big build neg-reckon

'(I) bet (you) didn't build the house big (enough)

lewa ono-gi
 come neg-reckon

'(I) bet (He) didn't come (here)'

4.2.2.2.10 The Development Verb Phrase consists of an obligatory Head tagmeme and an obligatory Auxiliary tagmeme manifested by si 'become'.

Development Verb Phrase

+ XXXX HEAD	+ AUXILIARY
verb	<u>si</u> 'become'
verb phrase	

kaibek kelang-^Swi-bene
 water evaporate-become-pur
 'in order for the water to become evaporated'

sabullu-^Swi-bene
 soft-become-pur 'in order to become soft'

kabene-sa
 cold-became 'became cold'

kabene-si-rik
 cold-become-GPU 'becoming cold'

ibengki-sa
 will.die-became 'x will be dead'

kangkiki-sa
 will.go-became 'xxx will be gone'

4.2.2.2.11. The Petition Verb Phrase consists of an obligatory Head tagmeme and an obligatory Auxiliary tagmeme manifested by bei 'petition'.

Petition Verb Phrase

+ HEAD	+ AUXILIARY
xxx verb verb phrase Benefactive V.Ph	<u>-bei</u> 'to petition, may'

no-go na-mele-yege mei-bei
 I-act one-FU-agl say.to.her-req *petition*
 'I (have) a request for one woman'

The following are elicited. The Petition Verb Phrase is heard more in conversation than observed in text.

yek ne kaigisi-beki
first I wash-petition 'may I wash first?'

ne pongo yawe-ge kampelli-bei
I down garden-to went-petition

'May I go to the garden?'

kapiyalek nanging ngerike wiyi-bek
paper-RU one-GU again put-petition

'may & I have another sheet of paper again?'

no-go yali-gi-yeng waliya i-bei
I-act dual-pos-PIU cooked benefactive-petition

'May I cook yours for you?'

CLAUSES

5.0. This chapter is a description of Clauses in Biangai. Clauses occur in the level of the hierarchy above the phrase and below the sentence. A clause is defined consisting of one and only one predicate or predicate-like tagmeme. The clause manifests tagmemes on the phrase, clause, or sentence levels. A predicate is defined as one verb or verb phrase.

Clauses are of three major types: Verbal, Comparative, and Equative.

5.1. Verbal Clauses are of three types: Ditransitive, Intransitive, and Quote. The Quote Clause is further divided into Opening and Closing Quote Clauses.

5.1.1. The Ditransitive Clause consists of an obligatory Predicate tagmeme and optional Subject, Time, Locative, Direct Object, Indirect Object, Goal, Instrument, and Manner tagmemes. The Predicate, Direct Object, and Indirect Object are nuclear to the Ditransitive Clause because they are referred to by the verb morphology. Only the Predicate is obligatory. The Predicate is expounded by both Ditransitive verbs and Intransitive verbs. Hence, the Ditransitive Clause is distinguished by different fillers of Predicate and different number of nuclear tagmemes.

Rules: 1. The maximum number of tagmemes that has been observed with the Predicate is 6. The average is three.

2. The Slot marker -ko obligatorily occurs on Subjects that are actors, -ko or kiling 'with' obligatorily occurs with instrument, and -ye + Relators '(animate)' and Relator '(inanimate)' obligatorily occur with Goal tagmemes.

3. The order of tagmemes is flexible and almost any order occurs even to one post Predicate slot. The initial slot seems to be the position of emphasis.

4. Both Goal and Indirect Objects are used with Ditransitive and Transitive verbs, while only Goal is used with Intransitive verbs, see examples under each clause type.

5. Ditransitive verbs are a limited list of two sub-types.

sub-type₁: stems beginning with a vowel

-an- 'to give'

-iza orwei 'to bring'

-ul- 'to hit/kill'

-ei- 'to say'

sub-type₂: stems beginning with a consonant

waze- 'to bare'

kelle- 'to make'

weza- -li 'to send'

yaliya- 'to seduce'

waligelle- 'to show'

Examples of Ditransitive verbs as fillers of Predicate:

1. S: na-mele pi O: pi-gi marek-pek P: m-iza orowei
 one-FU she her-pos son-MU 3s-took
 'one woman took her son'
2. S: Puli T: weik Loc: pulogo Goal: mantik-pek-yegi
 they now there son-MU-agl
 P: ingkeiya nabik kelle-m-iya.
 cried mucus made-3s-ca
 'They mourned for the boy right there.'
3. G: Puli-yege P: lewege kelle-y-i willibek mizi
 they-agl above cause-pl-aa always do
 'cause to win over them always'
4. O: Imeik M: waze I:O: yompanu nak S: mango-go
 house proper man one father-act
 P: waligelle-m-i ono
 show-3s-aa neg
 '(when) father doesn't instruct a man (his son) (how to build) a house properly,'
5. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~
 S: ni INstr: kolong-mele-go Wx P: waza-n-iya-bek
 you girl-FU-instr bare-2s-ca-MU
 'you are a man born of a woman'
6. G: ni-yegi P: kozak n-ei
 you-agl speech 2s-say
 'tell to you'
7. T: were sollo panu I.O: yompu-bek P: m-an-i
 first origin very man-MU 3s.give-aa
 'gives the very first (time) to the man'
8. P: waza-m-i
 leave-3s-aa
 'leave him'

Examples of Transitive verbs as fillers of Predicate:

1. S: Natang-ko O: ngago yenge Aseki Misinalek wiziya-wek-ke
Natang-act story over Aseki Missionary was-time-at
miza-ra (teni-yege yenge-la-ga kaiyi-meige G: teni-yege
did-NPU we-agl over-ArU-from came-dur we-agl
P: kozak kai LF: pongo T: Sonta-ra-ge
speech.say down Sunday-NPU-at

'Down there on Sunday, Natang told us a story of when he was a missionary in Aseki (as he came to us from over there).

2. O: kai keya piyeng mabiyeng P: walla mela
water and things all.things fall gave
'water and everything evaporated'

3. conjunction: pu-la-ga O: tutumpek P: wagelli
that-ArU-from Tultul.hat carry
'after that (I) wore the Tultul hat (became Tultul)'

4. S: ne G: moni yaka yokampanu-wulu-gu ne moni n-ani
I money ~~im.pa~~ people-PAU-act I money 2s-give
im.pa
piyeng-ka-rau S: ne P pai mizi ono
things-from-too I buy.do neg

'I didn't pay (my way) from the money the people gave me'

5. S: ne O: makngeze-gi-yeng M: willibek P: wezameli
I self-pos-PIU always throw.away
'I always spend my own money'

6. O: yongok-yau P: kebangkella kani M: were
woman-dual held emp first
'(We) captured two women first.'

7. S: yongok-wili G: llomok-tik-ka P: weiya
woman-PAU mud-GPU-from got
'The women got mud'

8. S: Puli O: wiregawerega piyeng Instr: llomok-pok-ko P: mela
they face-and things mud-MU-instr gave
'They painted faces and parts with mud'

5.1.2. The Intransitive Clause consists of the same lateral tagmemes as the Ditransitive except that Instrument, Object and Indirect Object are not permitted. Only the Predicate is nuclear. Therefore the Intransitive Clause optionally has Subject, Time, Location, Goal, and Manner tagmemes. The Predicate is filled by Intransitive verbs or verb phrases in which an Intransitive verb manifests the Head, and Definitive Verb Phrases in which the Grammatical Item is an Intransitive Verb.

Examples:

1. S: ne G: pi-yegi P: kang
 I he-agl go 'I go to him'

2. S: Yokampanu willangke keya kusa pelege-wili
 people white and black here-PAU
nawili G: ne-yegi P: iwaka
 some I-agl know

'some of the black and white people here know about me'

3. S: ini G: ne-yegi P: willek ngellek kumulli nagani
 you I-agl heart plenty think neg

'you can't worry too much about me'

4. ~~S: tenik T: weik P: kampella~~

S: teni T: weik P: kampella
 we now went 'then we went'

5. mantik nawili T: yaka were P: kampella
 boy some im.pa first went

'some boys had gone ahead'

6. S: teni P: kanta
 we arrived 'we arrived'

7. S: teni T: pu-la-ga P: kaigisi
 we that-ArU-and wash

'and after that we swam'

8. S: teni ma-bu-wili P: mogosa
 we just-that-PAU sat

'we all sat down'

9. P: kaigisa koma 'continued washing'
 washed to.be

10. T: ibengke-mek-ke Loc: panga sukulu-ra-ga T: weik
 afternoon-AnU-in over school-NPU-to now

P: kainto pella
 go.back.go

'then in the afternoon we went back to school'

5.1.3. Quote Clauses. There are two formulaic Quote Clauses. One fills the Opening Quote tagmeme of the Direct Quote Sentence and one fills the Closing Quote tagmeme.

5.1.3.1. The Opening Quote Clause contains no obligatory tagmemes. There are seven tagmemes which optionally occur: Time, Subject, Locative, Object, Goal, Manner, and Predicate. The usual number is three, but as many as four have been observed. The Opening Quote Clause is distinguished by no obligatory tagmemes and the Predicate^{is} filled only by verbs involved with speech.

Opening Quote Clause

±Time	±Subject	±Locative	±Object	±Goal	±Manner	±Predicate
tem- porals Time Ph	Non-kin nouns pronouns Kinship nouns Appos.N.Ph Mod.N.Ph Poss.Ph Adj.Ph Inclu.Cl	Locatives Locative Phrase	Appos. N.Ph Mod. N.Ph	nouns kin- nouns pro- nouns Adj Ph Incl Cl	<u>pellik/</u> <u>pillik</u> 'like. this. <u>mereki</u> 'near'	<u>kai</u> 'tell.sg' <u>kisi</u> 'tell pl' <u>-ei</u> 'say' <u>kumuli</u> 'think' <u>nguk mei</u> 'ask'
Spec. Feature:	+ <u>-ko</u> '(actor)'			<u>-ye</u> + <u>-gi/ge/ka</u> <u>ga</u>		'(animate)'

- Rules: 1. The order of tagmemes is as presented, but as in other clause types the first slot is one of emphasis.
2. There may be a discontinuous manifestation of the Opening Quote Clause when the Direct Quote is a command or is very short, and it occurs before the Predicate of the Opening Quote Clause.
3. The whole Opening Quote Clause may be nominalized.
4. Only verbs involving speaking and thinking expound the Predicate.
5. Only one example occurred in which the subject did not have the actor marker.
6. The Predicate is optional when the context of the previous clause makes it obvious that it is a direct quote.
7. The goal is the addressee of the quote.

Examples:

1. no-go pillik y-ei-ya
I-act thus pl-say-ca 'I said this to them'
2. Kia-go ngago walle wamenak pillik kai
Kiap-act talk bit one thus say
'The Kiap made this one statement'
3. sak-pek-ko pillik m-ei-ya
yng-MU-act thus 3s-say-ca
'Little brother said this to him'
4. yawe mizi-wili pellik kisi
working-PAU thus say.pl 'The workers said this'
5. pura-yegi
them-agl '(I said) to (the whole) group) of them'
6. Tonu-gu
we-act 'We (said)'

7. yawe pu-ra-gi ngai-boŋk-ko
 work that-NPU-pos watch-MU-act
 '~~kkakxwŋkx~~ the overseer of that work (said)'
8. pulu-gu kisi-ra kebarek-pek
 they-act say-NPU-pl wind-MU
 'whatx they say about the wind (is)'
9. teni Sarere nak-ka tota-boi panga Siasi-ga nak
 we Saturday one-on Doctor over Siasi-from one
 'One Saturday we (asked) the Doctor from Siasi'
10. waiya nak yompanu pulogo koyi-le-ge-wili-yegi tonuwa
 wire one man there to.be-ArU-at-PAU-agl us
y-ani-weki
 pl-give-pur nguk ŋy-ei-ya
 ask.pl-say-ca
- xx. '(we) asked the men who were there, "Give us a piece of wire." '

5.1.3.2. The Closing Quote Clause contains one obligatory tagmeme: the Predicate tagmeme. Occasionally there occurs three other tagmemes: Subject, Manner, and Emphatic. The clause is distinguished by an obligatory Predicate tagmeme and by location, that is it follows the Quote.

Closing Quote Clause

± Subject	± Manner	± Emphatic + PREDICATE
Co-ord. Noun Ph	<u>pellik</u> 'thus'	<u>mena</u> '(emphatic)' <u>kai</u> sg.sub. 'tell' <u>kisi</u> pl.sub. 'tell' <u>-ei</u> 'say' <u>nguk</u> 'ask'
Special feature: <u>-ko</u> '(actor)'		

Examples:

1. y-ei-ya
pl-say-ca 'said to them'
2. kai
say.sg 'he said'
3. kisi
say.pl 'they said'
4. y-ei
pl-say 'say to you two'
5. m-ei
3s-say 'say to him'
6. nguk y-ei-ya
ask pl-say-ca 'asked them'
7. n-ei
2s-say 'say to you'
8. mei-wereg-ga mango-were-go pellik kisi
mother-first- father-first-act thus say.pl
and
'(our) grandmothers and grandfathers said this'

5.2. Comparative Clauses. There are three types of ~~Comparative~~ Comparative Clauses: Verbal and Non-Verbal and Descriptive Clause.

The
5.2.1. Verbal Comparative Clause consists of an obligatory Subject, Comparative, and Predicate. The Predicate is manifested by the singular or plural forms of 'to be'. The Verbal Comparative Clause is distinguished from other predicative clauses by different fillers of the Predicate tagmeme and different nuclear tagmemes.

Verbal Comparative Clause

+ SUBJECT	+ COMPARATIVE	+ PREDICATE
Juxtaposed Co-ordinate Sentence	<u>pillik</u> 'like this'	<u>yolu</u> singular 'to be'
Item Possessive Phrase Summary Noun Ph	<u>mapillik</u> 'just like this'	<u>koyi</u> plural 'to be'

Rules: 1. The Comparative tagmeme is only manifested by pillik 'like this' and mapillik 'just like this'.

2. The Comparative Clause transforms into a Comparative Sentence.

Examples:

1. S: tonuwa ma-morok
we lim-all

C: ma-pillik
lim-this

P: koyinta
to.be.pl

'We all are just the same.'

S
2. A: ~~ngaga~~ ngago pulu-gu pillik kisa mela piyeng
 word they-act thus said.around things

ngago were wallaka tonu-gu-ra
word first long.ago we-poss-NPU

C: pillik
like.this

P: yolu.
to.be.sg

'The tings they told like this (and) our talk along time ago is the same.'

The above Verbal Comparative Clause transforms into a Comparative Sentence .

Statement: ngago pulu-gu pillik kisa mela pillik
 word they-act thus said.around thus

Comparison: teni koka wallaka pillik miza mabilik
 we before long.ago thus did just.this

'What they said like this (is) the same as the way we lived a long time ago.'

5.2.2. The Non-Verbal Comparative Clause consists of obligatory Subject, Object, and Manner tagmemes. This construction is used for comparison of size and quality. The Non-Verbal Comparative Clause is distinguished from other clause types on the basis of no predicate and different fillers of tagmemes.

Non-Verbal Comparative Clause

+ SUBJECT	+ GOAL	+ MANNER
Proper Noun Pronoun	MEME Proper Noun Pronoun	Adjectives <u>yemane</u> 'big' <u>ngalege</u> 'above'
special feature	* <u>-yegi</u> '(animate)'	

Rules: 1. There is no Predicate

2. The Manner optionally is intensified with panu 'very'.

3. The clause may be negated thus making a Negative Sentence and the Statement ~~ixman~~ is manifested by a ~~ix~~ Non-Verbal Comparative Clause.

4. The Goal is obligatorily marked by -yegi '(animate)'.

5. In the examples observed, the Manner has been manifested by Adjectives: yemane 'big' and ngalege 'above'.

Examples:

1. S: Pi

G: ne-iyegi
I-agl

M: yemane panu.
big very

'He (is) bigger than I.'

2. S: Pi
he

G: ne-yegi
I-agl

M: yemane panu ono.
big very neg

'He (is) not bigger than I.'

3. S: Pi
he

G: ne-yegi
I-agl

M: ngalege panu
above very

'He (is) taller than I.'

4. S: Kalen
Karen

G: Eba-yegi
Eva-agl

M: yemane panu
big very

'Karen (is) much bigger than Eva.'

5.2.3. The Descriptive Clause consists of ~~an~~ obligatory Subject and Comparative tagmemes. The Subject is only manifested by an Included Clause.

Descriptive Clause

+ SUBJECT	+ COMPARATIVE
Included Clause	<u>pillik</u> 'like this' <u>mapillik</u> 'just this'

The following chart contrasts the Comparative Clauses:

	Descriptive Clause	Verbal Comparative Clause	Non-Verbal Comparative Clause
Predic-ate	none	obligatory	none
Subject filler	Included Cl	Juxtaposed Co-ordinate Sentence Item Possess- ive Phrase Summary Noun Phrase	Proper Noun pronoun
Nuclear tagmemes	two	three	three

Examples :

5.3. Equative Clauses. There are two types of equational clauses: The Equational Clause and the Classified Equational Clause. They are separated on the basis of 1) Fillers of the tagmemes and 2) the obligatory use of the classifiers in a Classified Equational Clause.

5.3.1. The Equational Clause consists of an ^{optional} ~~obligatory~~ Topic tagmeme and obligatory Comment Tagmeme.

Equational Clause

+ - Topic	+ COMMENT
pronoun	Proper Noun
demonstrative	Number
Resemblance Phrase	adjective
Referent Possessive Ph	interrogative
Item Possessive Phrase	^{negative} demonstrative
Locative Phrase	Adjective Phrase
Modified Noun Phrase	Negative Adjective Phrase
Co-ordinate Noun Ph	Time Temporal Phrase
Appositional Noun Ph	Locative Phrase
Intransitive Clause	Modified Noun Phrase
Included Clause	Included Clause

Rules: 1. A final verb does not occur in the Equational Clause.

2. A few examples have no Topic but are definitely understood from the context.

Rules: 1. The classifier must agree in both the Topic and Comment.

2. One classifier is permitted to contain the actor/demonstrative (focus) form of the Animate classifier .

3. A verb is permitted in the Comment but is nominalized with a classifier that agrees with the classifier in the Topic.

Examples:

1. T: Tonugu-lek C: yokollong panu-lek.
 our-TrU long very-TrU

'Our bow (is) a very long bow.'

2. ^{T:} Yoko-pek C: wok tallik-pek?
 today-MU day what-MU

'Today (is) what kind of day?'

3. T: na-yeng C: sangkuma-wulu-gu mizi-yeng.
 some-PIU sorcery-PAU-act do-PIU

'Some (customs are) being sorcerers.'

4. T: yongok nugu-mele C: yolu-molo kani.
 woman your-FU to.be-FU.act emp

'Your wife (is) this one.'

5. T: ~~Ƴ~~ Yompanu-mek nazik keya nazikka nak no-go yela-wili
 man-AnU six I-act killed-PAU

C: mele nazik ibe-wili

keya
 and

6. T: nazikka-bek C: panga-le-ge wigira-bek.
 six-MU over-ArU-at jailed-MU

'The group of six men I captured (was) five men who died and the 6th man (was) the man who was jailed over ~~there~~ there.'

7. T: Puwabuwa-wili C: ngai kollokngagono-wili
Watut-PAU fight plenty-PAU
 'The Watut (are) fierce fighters.'
8. T: Pe-lei C: paka-la-ga pellik yogi-lei...
this-TrU up-ArU-from like.this will.back-TrU
 'This pole (is) the pole that will come back from up there like this...'
9. T: ...yaka mizi-weki kai pu-ra C: takko mizagi-ra?
im.pa do-pur say that-NPU who will.do-NPU
 '..who will do the work that was planned?'
10. T: Kiya-bok C: pi yenge Krewi Kailing yawe mizi
Kiap-MU.act he over Biaru river marking to.work
kangki-bek.
will.go-MU
 'This Kiap (is) the one that will go patrol along the Biaru River.'
11. T: Puli yokampanu-wili C: kalike lewagella-wili
they people-PAU later come.outside-PAU
 'they, the people, (are) the ones that will later change.'
12. T: ..ni kiling laini yaka-mok C: yenge pulogo
you with group im.pa-AnU.act over there
kelliyagi-mek kani.
will.cause-AMAnU emp
 '..that group, along with you, (is) the group that will be wiped out over ~~the~~ ~~there~~ there.'
13. T: koza yali wara koyi-yagi-lei C: pu-lei
bone dual carried will.be-TrU that-TrU
 'The strength for you two to have (is) that strength'
14. T: Lawik-yeng-ki-ra C: yawe unatuba panu-ra.
yam-PIU-igl-NPU work big very-NPU
 The work of yams (is) very hard work.'

15. T: Puli ma-buli C: yenge Pot Mosbi ngong
 they lim-they over Port Moresby month
mele nazik keya nazikka nakke yawe pu-ra-gi
 six work that-NPU-igl
kosrik weiya-wili.
 course got-PAU

'They all (are) the ones who took the Pottery Course over in Port Moresby for six months.'

5.4. Included Clause. The Included Clause consists of the same internal structure as any of the above clauses. Any clause becomes an Included Clause when the Predicate or Predicate-like tagmeme is marked by a classifier which is obligatory and agrees with its ~~referent~~ referent.

Examples:

1. ngai-bok-ko
 watch-MU-act 'the watchman (said)'
2. ngezangai yo-rik
 hurry back-GPU 'hurrying back'
3. yo-wek-ke
 back-TiU-at 'when returning'
4. yereng-ke mabele-ge yolugi-wili
 village-in just.here-in will.stay-PAU
 'the ones who will stay here in the village'
5. koloyakamantik pillik kangki-wili-yegi
 children thus will.go-PAU-agi
 'to the children who will go like this'
6. sak-mele kiling Robing koyi-le-ge
 yng-FU with Robing to.be-ArU-at
 'Robing was there with little sister'

7. yompanu ngeragi kai mizi-bok-ko
 man food cook-MU-act
 'the man who cooked food'
8. wiriyeng nayeng kaigorik-yeng-ko
 to.cover- some cloth-PIU-instr
 PIU
 'with some cloth ~~is~~ covering things'
9. wireng ullogo songkora-bok-ko
 stick past sharpened-MU-instr
 'with sticks that had been sharpened'

For further examples see the Classified Equational Clause.