

Walsan

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Grammar Sketch
1965

Grammar Dept.
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0. Introduction

This is a grammar sketch of Ngepma Kwundi (Iatmul) based on 3½ years of study in the language. Ngepma Kwundi is spoken by approximately 8,000 people living in the Sepik District of the Territory of New Guinea.

Phonemes of Iatmul

Consonants:	<u>labial</u>	<u>alveolar</u>	<u>velar</u>
vcl.stops	p	t	k
prenasalized stp.b		d	g
fricatives	v	s	
nasals	m	n	ny
liquids	w	l	y

Vowels:	<u>front</u>	<u>central</u>	<u>back</u>
high	i	ii	u
mid	e	oo	o
low		a	

notes: /k/ non-initial becomes phonetically g or g'. Non-initial /kk/ is pronounced as k

/aa/ is pronounced as a?a

/ai/ is pronounced as a?i

/ei/ is pronounced as e?i

/l/ is pronounced alternatively as a flap r or an l

1.0. Sentences

Definition of Sentence: A Sentence is a string of speech terminating with Sentence Final Intonation. Examples of Sentence Final Intonation are; 2-4 'statement', 3-1 'interrogative', and 2-3 'emphasis'.

1.1. Charts of Sentence Types

	INDEPENDENT			DEPENDENT
	compound	quotative	equative	
NORMAL	NCS	NQS	NES	NDS
EMPHATIC	ECS	EQS	EES	EDS

Sentences are divided into two broad categories; Dependent and Independent. Independent Sentences always contain an Internal Focus Clause. Dependent Sentences may contain either an Object Focus clause (OC1), an Actor Focus clause (AC1), a clause in which the filler of one of the peripheral slots lacks an obligatory included tagmeme, or no verbal forms. Dependent Sentences are of two types; Normal and Emphatic, Normal terminating with either 2-4 or 3-1 intonation, and Emphatic terminating with 2-3 intonation. Independent sentences are divided into six types on the basis of a two dimensional system. One dimension differentiates between Normal and Emphatic sentences, the other between compound, quotative and equative sentences. Normal Independent Sentences terminate with either 2-4 or 3-1 intonation. Emphatic Independent sentences terminate with an ~~imperative~~ either a Normal Verb Phrase (V1) which has its Head slot (H) filled by ~~an~~ one of the imperative verbs (lv, 3v, sv, or wv), or a Negative Imperative Verb Phrase (V5), plus 2-3 intonation. The quotative sentences obligatorily contain the string of speech being quoted followed by the quotative marker wa. The Equational Sentences contain only an Equational clause (EC1) or a Focus Equational clause (FEC1). The compound sentences contain none of these items obligatory to the other two sets but contain an optional Introducer (INT).

1.1.1. Dependent Sentences

Dependent sentences occur in the following distributions; responses to comments, continuations or expansions of previous utterances, or interjections. Dependent sentences are of two types; Normal and Emphatic. Emphatic Dependent sentences consist of an interjection (interj) with 2-3 'emphatic' intonation. Normal Dependent sentences are characterized by Sentence Final ²⁻⁴~~2-4~~ or 3-1 intonation.

Dependent Sentence variants:

1. ²⁻⁴wa 'yes'
2. wun-na taakw²⁻⁴a-na 'my wife's'
I-pos. woman-pos.
3. w²⁻³ya 'exclamation of surprise'
4. gay-a x yi-m-ey³⁻¹-a 'Is it the house you are going to?'
house-focus go-you-fut-ext.foc.
5. gay-a yi-w-ey²⁻⁴-a 'It is the house I am going to!'
house-focus go-I-fut-ext.foc.
6. kw³⁻¹wa 'all right?'
good
7. wun-nayii yoo-a 'It was I that came' (uttered in response to
I-focus come-ext.foc. the question, "Who came?")

1.1.2. Normal Compound Sentence (NCS)

The Normal Compound Sentence consists of an optional Introducer (INT) followed by three structural strings. The first such string is optional in occurrence and consists of three units; an optional sequence of up to 4 Relational Clauses (RC1), an obligatory Indicative Clause (IC1), and an obligatory unit consisting of either maa or 3-1 intonation. The second string is also optional and consists of two units; another optional sequence of Relational Clauses (RC1), and an obligatory External Predicate Focus Clause, either an According to fact clause (AFCl) or a Contrary to Fact Clause (CFCl). The third string is obligatory to the sentence and consists of three units; an optional sequence of Relational Clauses (RC1), an obligatory Indicative Clause (IC1), and obligatory intonation, either 2-4 'statement' or 3-1 'interrogative.'

NCS = +INT +(RC1s +IC1 maa / 3-1) +(+RC1s +AFCl/CFCl) +(+RC1s+IC1+2-4/3-1)

variants:

- | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------|------------|---------|--------|-------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | +INT | +RC1 | +IC1 | +RC1 | +AFCl | +RC1 | +IC1 ₂₋₄ | |
| | wupma | kla-laa | yi-di | maa | yoo-laa | yi-b-a-n | vii-laa | kla-dii |
| | therefore | get-having | go-they | having | come-having | go-they | 2-ext.foc-pred-foc | see-having get-they |

1. wun du wun 'I am a man.'

3- 1

2. wun du wun 'Am I a man?'

1.1.7. Emphatic Equative Sentence (EES)

The Emphatic Equative Sentence consists of a Focus Equational Clause (FEC1) with 2-3 intonation.

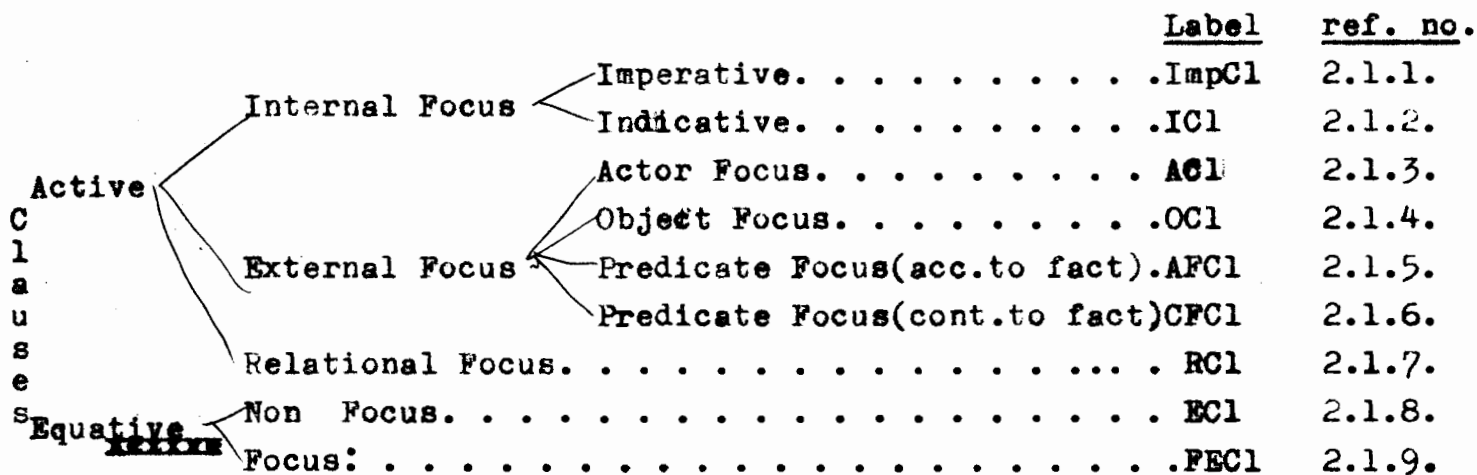
EES= +FEC1 +2-3

1. koon dŭ²⁻³ 'That is a man'
that man-focus

2.0 Clauses

Definition of Clause: A Clause is a string of speech containing ~~an~~ a word or a phrase manifesting a predicate ~~or predicate-like~~ function with respect to the rest of the string.

2.1. Chart of Clause types.



In this chart clauses are first divided into Active and Equative. In the former a verb always occurs, in the latter never. It is convenient to think of Iatmul Active clauses as consisting of a nucleus and a periphery. The nucleus consists of the Predicate Slot (P) and the periphery the other slots. The features distinguishing the various types of Active clauses are their nuclei and the distribution of the clauses within other structures. The clauses in this chart are arranged to parallel the chart of verb roots and affixes (4.1.11.2.)

Active clauses exhibit a three-way distinction as to focus between

Internal Focus, Relational Focus, and External Focus.

Internal Focus clause nuclei may constitute an Independent Sentence. Neither Relational nor External Focus clause nuclei may do so. Relational Focus nuclei are always followed by an Internal or External Focus clause nucleus and indicate a space-time relationship between the nuclei. External Focus clause nuclei always focus on some item outside the nucleus.

External Focus ~~xxx~~ Clause nuclei are of three types; Actor Focus (AC1), focusing on the Actor Slot (A), Object Focus (OC1), focusing on the object slot (o), and Predicate Focus, focusing on an Internal Focus clause nucleus which obligatorily follows. There are two types of External Predicate Focus Clauses, According to Fact, (AFCl) and Contrary to Fact, (CFCl). Predicate focus semantically resembles a conditional construction.

Equative Clauses are of two types, Focus and Non-Focus. Focus Equatives contain an Equative Subject (ES) slot filled by a demonstrative or a pronoun and an Equative Predicate (EP) slot filled by a Focus Relator-Axis Phrase (FRA). Non-Focus Equative Clauses have the ES filled by a pronoun and the EP filled by a Noun Phrase (N).

The chart of clause types makes no allowance for the traditional distinction between Transitive and Intransitive. There is a correlation between the optional occurrence of Object Slot (O) in the periphery and a unique set of verb roots in the nucleus. This restriction is considered to be semantic rather than structural since the distinction does not appear elsewhere.

2.1.1. Imperative Clause (ImpCl)

The Imperative ^(NP) Clause consists of an optional Time slot (T) filled by a Noun ~~Phrase~~, an Appositional phrase (AP), or a Serial Phrase (SP). This is followed by an optional location slot (L) filled by either a Location-at Relator-Axis Phrase (LARA), a Location-toward Relator-Axis (LTRA), a location noun (ln), or a Location Serial Phrase ~~(LS)~~ (SPL). This is followed by an optional actor (A) slot filled by an Actor Relator-Axis Phrase (ARA), of an Appositional Phrase (AP) which has its Head (H) slot filled by ARA, followed by an optional Accompaniment slot (Ac) filled

by an Accompaniment Relator-Axis Phrase (AcRA). This is followed by an optional Goal slot (G) filled by a Goal Relator-Axis Phrase (GRA). This is followed by an optional Object slot (O) filled by a Noun Phrase(N), a Serial Phrase (SP), or an Appositional Phrase (AP). This is followed by an optional Instrument slot (Ins) filled by an Instrument Relator-Axis Phrase (IRA). This is followed by an optional series of Manner slots (Ma) filled by adverbs (adv). There are never more than two Mas in a row. These are followed by an obligatory Predicate slot (P) filled by either a Negative Imperative Verb Phrase (V5), or a Normal Verb Phrase (V1) which has its head slot (H) filled by an imperative verb (lv,3v,sv, or wv)

The order of slots in the periphery is not rigid although the formula represents the usual order. The rigidity of order increases as the number of tagmemes increases. The maximum clause expansion found in text is seven ~~xxxxxxxx~~ tagmemes.

ImpCl= +T:N/AP/SP+L:LARA/LTRA/l_n/SP1+A:ARA/AP+Ac:AcRA+G:GRA+O:N/SP/AP

+Ins:IRA +Mas:adv +P:V1/V5

variants:

1. +T:N +L:LARA +A:ARA +Ac:AcRA +G:GRA +O:N +Ins:IRA
kingya gay-ba miin-awi dii-na-nala liin-koot waaloo kula-ba
tomorrow house-at you-actor~~he~~-pos.-with she-for dog axe-with

+Ma:adv +P:V1.

~~well~~ yikuba a-viyoo

well imp-hit

'Tomorrow you and he hit the dog well for her with an axe in the house!'

2. +L:LTRA +Ma:adv +Ma:adv +P:V1

gay-~~na~~^{at} kwiyoootapman yikuba yi-li

house-to quickly carefully go-1st person dual imperative

'Lets go to the house quickly and carefully.'

3. +A:AP +P:V5
miin-awi nyiin-no ke- yi-koo
you man-actor you woman-actor no- go-ing

'you two, man and woman, don't go.'

4. +L:In +P:imp v
 Ukarumpa a-yi
 Ukarumpa imp-go

'go to Ukarumpa.'

5. +T:SP₂ 3-2 3-2 3-2 +P: V1
 noodinyoo gan noodinyoo gan a-yi
 day night day night imp-go

'go day and night.'

6. +T:AP +P:V1
 2-3 2-3
 woon noodinyoo niima noodinyoo yi-li
 that day big day go-1st pers. dual imp.
 'on that day at noon, let's us 2 go!'

7. +L:SP1 +P:V1
 3-2 3-2
 Wewak Brugnowi a-yi
 " " imp-go
 'go to Wewak and Brugnowi!'

8. +O:AP +P:V1
 2 3 2 3
 wun-na da apma da a-kla
 I - pos.thing good thing imp-get
 'take my good things!'

9. +O:SP, +P:V1
 3-2 3-2
 bōok kooboy a-sii
 pig snake imp-shoot
 'shoot the pig and the snake!'

2.1.2. Indicative Clause (IC1)

The Indicative Clause contains the same peripheral items as the Imperative Clause. The Nucleus is different in that the Predicate

(P) slot is filled by a Normal Verb Phrase (V1) with its Head slot (H) filled by an indicative verb (iv).

variants:

1. +T:N +L:LARA +A:ARA +Ac:AcRA +G:GRA +O:N +Ins:IRA
 napa gay-ba wun-nawi dii-na-nala liin-koot waaloo kula-ba
 yesterday house-at I-actor he-pos.-with she-for dog axe-with

+Ma:adv +P:V1.

ana viyoo-a

not hit-we two

'Yesterday he and I did not hit the dog for her in the house with an axe.'

2. +G:GRA +P:V1.
 kooda-koot viyoo-a
 who-for hit-we 2

'For whom did we two hit?'

(The above variant has not been considered a different structural type from IC1 as there is only one difference; a different member of the filler class fills the peripheral slot, in this case, the Goal slot (G). There is no difference in intonation.)

2.1.3. Actor Focus Clause (AC1)

The Actor Focus Clause contains the same peripheral items as Imperative Clause (ImpCl) with one exception; Actor (A) slot is obligatory and filled by either a Focus Relator-Axis Phrase (FRA) or an Appositional Phrase (AP), the first head (H) of which is filled by an FRA. The Predicate slot (P) of AC1 is filled by a Normal Verb Phrase (V1) which has the Head slot (H) filled by an actor focus verb (av). The Actor Focus Clause occurs in two environments; 1. it may constitute a Dependent Sentence, and 2. it may fill Modifier slot (M) of a Noun Phrase (N), as in variants 4 and 5.

variants:

1. +T:N +L:LARA +A:FRA +Ac:AcRA +G:GRA +O:N
 napa gay-ba wun-nayii dii-na-nala liin-koot waaloo
 yesterday house-at I-actor he-pos.-accomp. she-for dog

~~+Ins:IRA +Ma:adv +P:V1.~~

+Ins:IRA +Ma:adv +P:Vl.
 kula-ba yikuba viyoo-a
 axe-with well hit-ext. focus

'It was I along with him who yesterday hit the dog well with an axe for her in the house.'

(Such a sentence would be uttered in response to the question, "Who was it that along with him hit the dog well with an axe for her in the house?")

2. +L:LTRA +A:AP +P:Vl.
 gay-~~ka~~^{at} wun-nayii dii-~~na~~^{na} yi-a
 house-to I-focus he-actor go-ext. focus

'It was he and I that went to the house.'

(This sentence would be uttered in response to the question, "He and who else went to the house?")

3. +A:FRA +P:Vl.
 du-a yoo-a
 man-focus come-ext. focus

'It was the man that came.'

(This sentence would be uttered in response to the question, "Who came?")

4. +M:ACl +H;n
 yoo-a vaaloo 'the canoe that came!
 come-ext foc. canoe

5. +M:ACl +H;n
 wun-nai yoo-a vaaloo 'the canoe I came in'
 I-focus come-ext. focus canoe

2.1.4. Object Focus Clause (OCl)

The Object Focus Clause contains the same peripheral items as Imperative clause with one exception; the optional Object slot (O) is obligatory and filled by a Focus Relator-Axis Phrase (FRA). The predicate slot (P) of the Object Focus clause is filled by a Normal Verb Phrase (Vl.) which has the Head slot (H) filled by an object focus verb (ov). The Object Focus Clause has two distributions; 1. it may constitute a Dependent Sentence, and 2. it may fill the modifier slot (M) of a Noun Phrase (N), as in variant 4.

variants:

1. +T:N +L:LARA +A:ARA +Ac:AcRA +G:GRA +O:FRA
 napa gay-ba wun-nawi dii-na-nala liin-koot boot-na
 yesterday house-at I-actor he-pos-accomp. she-for pig-focus

+Ins:IRA +Ma:adv +P:V1.
 kula-ba yikuba viyoo-w-a
 axe-with well hit-I-ext. focus

'Yesterday along with him it was a pig that I hit well for her with an axe in the house.' (This sentence would be uttered in response to the question, "What did you hit for her well in the house yesterday along with him?")

2. +A:AP +O:FRA +P:V1.
 wun-nawi dii-no boot-na viyoo-li-a
 I-actor he-actor pig-focus hit-we 2 -ext. foc.

'It was a pig that he and I hit'
 (This would be uttered in response to the question, "what did you and he hit?")

3. +O:FRA +P:V1.
 boot-na viyoo-j-a
 pig-focus hit-they-ext.foc.

'It was a pig they hit.'

(This would be uttered in response to the question, "What did they hit?")

4.

4. ~~xxx~~ +M:OCl +H:n
 viyoo-w-a boot
 hit-I-ext. foc. pig

'the pig I hit' (note: only viyoo-w-a manifests OCl.)

2.1.5. According to Fact Predicate Focus Clause (AFCl)

The According to Fact Predicate Focus clause contains the same peripheral items as the Imperative Clause and the Predicate slot (P) is filled by either an according to fact verb (afv) or an according to fact verb phrase (V2). The nucleus of this clause focuses on the nucleus of the obligatorily following Internal Focus clause.

variants:

1. +T:N +L:LARA +A:ARA +Ac:AcRA +G:GRA +O:N +Ins:IRA +Ma:adv.
 kinya gay-ba wun-nawi dii-na-nala liin-koot waaloo kula-ba yikuba
 tomorrow house-in I-actor he-pos-accomp she-for dog axe-with well

+P:afv

viyoo-w-ey-a-n

hit-I-fut-ext.foc-pred.foc.

'Tomorrow I along with him when I hit the dog well for her in the house with an axe... (This is obligatorily followed by an Internal focus clause such as yi-kiyoo-dii 'he will go,')
 go-fut-he

2. +L:LTRA +A:AP +P:afv

~~xxxxxx~~

gay-at wun-nawi dii-no yi-l-ey-a-n

house-to I-actor he-actor go-we 2-fut,-ext.foc-pred.foc.

'when he and I go to the house...' (This is obligatorily followed by an Internal focus clause such as; yi-kiyoo-dii 'he will go')
 go-fut-he

2.1.6. Contrary to Fact Predicate Focus Clause(CFC1)

The Contrary to Fact Predicate Focus Clause contains the same peripheral slots as Imperative Clause, and the Predicate slot (P) is filled by a contrary to fact verb phrase (V3). The nucleus of the clause focuses on the nucleus of the obligatorily following Internal Focus Clause, the predicate slot (P) of which is obligatorily filled by a contrary to fact internal focus verb phrase.

variants:

1. +T:N +L:LARA +A:ARA +Ac:AcRA +G:GRA +O:N +Ins:IRA
 napa gay-ba wun-nawi dii-na-nala liin-koot waaloo kula-ba
 yesterday house-at I-actor he-pos-with she-for dog axe-with

+Ma:adv +P:V3

kwiyootapman viyookoo yi-w-a-n

quickly hitting go-I-ext.foc-pred.foc

'Yesterday I along with him, if I had hit the dog for her quickly with an axe in the house...' (This is obligatorily followed by an Internal Focus clause with the predicate (P) slot

filled by a contrary to fact Internal focus verb phrase (V4), such as;

vii-koo yi-dii 'he would have seen'
see-ing go-he

Free translation: 'Yesterday, if I had gone along with him and hit the dog for her quickly with an axe in the house, he would have seen it.'

2. +L:LTRA +A:AP +P:V3 ~~2-Ext~~

gay-at wun-nawi dii-no yoo-koo yi-li-a-n

house-to I-actor he-actor come-ing go-we 2-ext.foc-pred.foc.

'If he and I had come to the house...' (This is obligatorily followed by an Internal Focus clause with the predicate filled by V4 such as; 'vii-koo yi-dii' 'he would have seen')

Free translation: 'If he and I had come to the house, he would have seen it.'

2.1.7. Relational Focus Clause (RC1)

Relational Focus Clause contains the same peripheral items as Imperative Clause and the Predicate slot (P) is filled by a Normal Verb Phrase (V1) which has the Head slot (H) filled by a relational verb (rv). Relational Focus clauses are obligatorily followed by another clause.

variants:

1. +T:N +L:LARA +A:ARA +Ac:AcRA +G:GRA +O:N +Ins:IRA
napa gay-ba wun-nawi dii-na-nala liin-koot waaloo kula-ba
yesterday house-at I-actor he-pos.-with she-for dog axe-with

+Ma;adv +P:V1
yikuba viyoo-laa 'Yesterday I along with him having hit the dog
well hit-having for her well in the house with an axe...' (This
would be followed by another clause such as
yi-wun 'I went'
go-I

2. +L:LTRA +A:AP +P:V1.

gay-at wun-nawi dii-no yi-laa
house-to I-actor he-actor go-having

'He and I having gone to the house...' (This would be followed by another clause such as: yi-a₂
go-we₂
'we two went')

2.1.8. Non-focus Equative clause (EC1)

The Non-Focus Equative Clause consists of an obligatory Equational Subject slot (ES) filled by a pronoun (pro), followed by an obligatory Equational Predicate slot (EP) filled by a Noun Phrase (N) followed by another obligatory ES slot filled by the same pronoun as the first ES slot.

EC1 = +ES:pro +EP:N +ES:pro

variants:

1. wun du wun 'I am a man'
I man I

2.1.9. Focus Equative Clause (FECl)

The Focus Equative Clause consists of an optional Equative subject slot (ES) filled by either a demonstrative (dem) or a pronoun (pro). This is followed by an obligatory Equative Predicate slot ~~(EP)~~ (EP) filled by a Focus Relator-Axis phrase (FRA). When FRA fills the EP slot of FECl a pronoun never fills the Axis slot (A) of FRA. (See 3.1.11)

FECl = + ES:dem/pro +EP:FRA

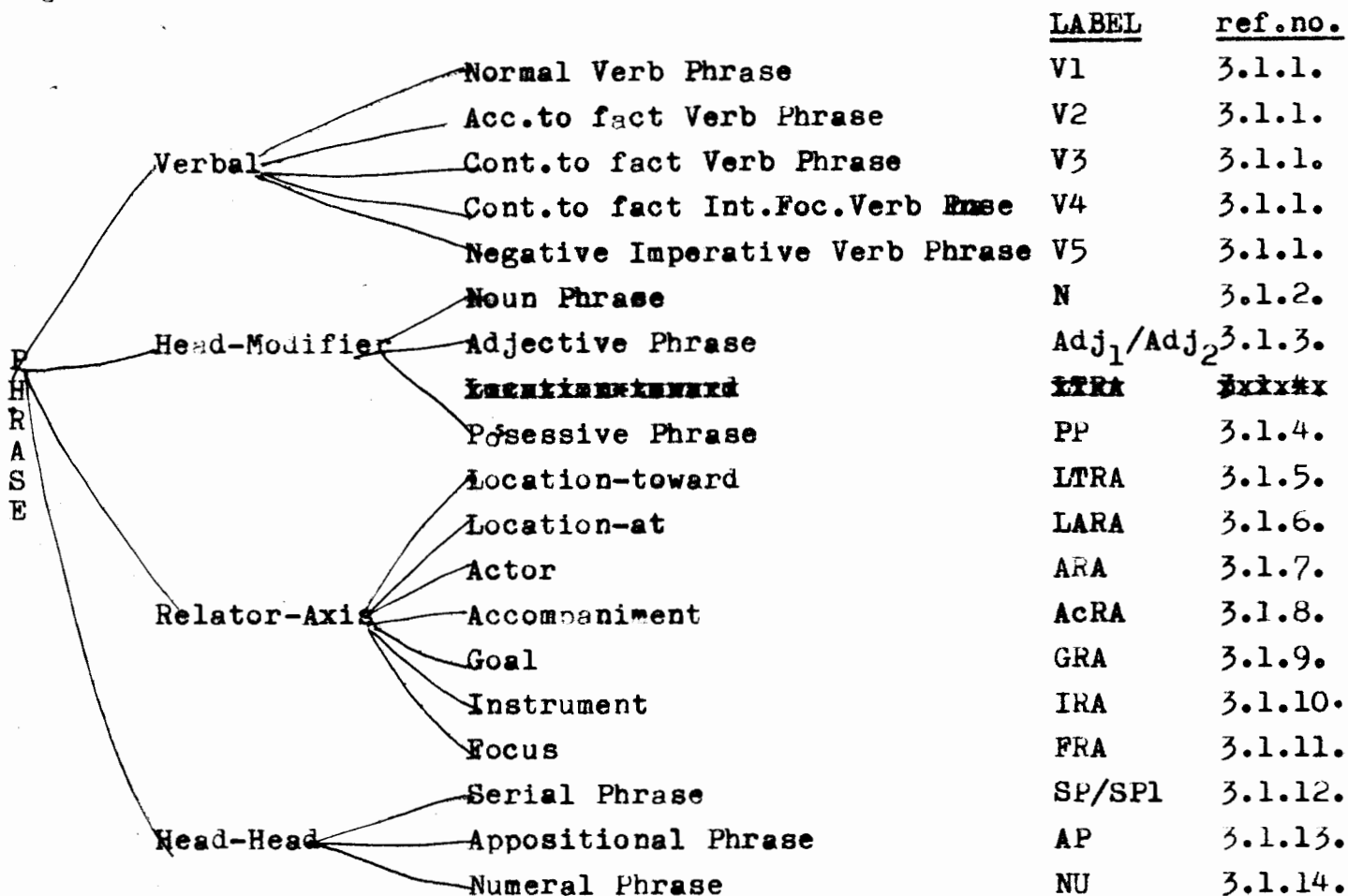
variants:

1. koon boot-na 'that is a pig'
that pig-focus
2. agwi boot-na 'that over there is a pig'
over there pig-focus
3. wun niima-na 'I am big'
I big-focus
4. wun-na-na (note: no ES slot occurs in this variant)
I-pos.focus

3.0 Phrases

Definition of a Phrase: A Phrase is a string of speech containing a nuclear item and accompanying peripheral items which either expand on the nuclear item or relate it to the higher level string of which the phrase is a constituent. Several such expanded nuclei may be joined into one phrase.

3.1. Chart of Phrase types



Phrases are divided as to internal structure into Verbal, Head-Modifier, Relator-Axis, and Head-Head types. Verbal Phrases typically contain one or more obligatory slots which, with the exception of V5, are filled by items containing verb roots. Head-Modifier phrases typically contain an obligatory Head slot (H) with accompanying optional modifiers. Relator-Axis Phrases typically contain an obligatory Axis slot (A) filled by the principal item and an obligatory Relator slot (R) filled by a clitic which shows the relation of the principal part to the rest of the string within which the phrase is ~~xx~~ distributed. Head-Head ~~Phrases~~ Phrases typically contain two obligatory Head slots (H) with accompanying modifying slots. In the above chart LABEL refers to the phrase

name in the form it will appear in formulas. ref. no. refers to the section under which the particular phrase will be described.

3.1.1. Verbal Phrases (V1),(V2),(V3),(V4),(V5).

Although all the verb phrases have typological similarity they have been divided into five types on the basis of internal structure and distribution. The typical slots of Verb Phrases are; Negative (Neg), Purpose (P) (Purp), Means (Means), and Head (H). One or more slots are always obligatory. In the following Verb Phrase formulas vr denotes any verb root and afv denoted an according to fact verb. Verb root plus -lapman, -vat, or -koo constitute a class of verbs called auxiliary verbs (axv) (-see4.1.11.2.) .

Verb Phrase Formulas

V1=	<u>+Neg: vr+ -lapman</u>	<u>+Purp: vr+ -vat</u>	<u>+Means: vr+ -koo</u>	+H: any verb except afv
V2=	<u>+Neg: vr+ -lapman</u>	<u>+Purp: vr+ -vat</u>	xx	+H: afv in future tense
V3=	<u>+Neg: vr+ -lapman</u>		<u>+Means: vr+ -koo</u>	+H: afv in past tense with vr obligatorily <u>yi-</u> 'go'
V4=			<u>+Means: vr+ -koo</u>	+H: Internal Focus verb with vr obligatorily <u>yi-</u> 'go'
V5=	<u>+Neg: ke</u>		<u>+Means: vr+ -koo</u>	

Distribution of Verb Phrases

- V1 fills Predicate slot (P) of Internal Focus, Relational Focus, Object Focus and Actor Focus clauses; (ImpCl),(ICl),(RCI),(OCI),(ACI).
- V2 fills Predicate slot (P) of According to Fact Clause (AFCl).
- V3 fills Predicate slot (P) of Contrary to Fact Clause (CFCl).
- V4 fills Predicate slot (P) of any Internal Focus Clause (ImpCl),(ICl), which follows a Contrary to Fact Clause (CFCl).
- V5 fills the Predicate slot (P) of an Imperative Clause (ImpCl).

variants:

of V1:

vii-lapman	kla-vat	yi-koo	kla-dii.
see-without	get-to	go-ing	get-he

'Without seeing (it), in order to get (it), by means of going, he got (it).'

of V2:

vii-lapman	kla-vat	^{yi} ya -d-ey-a-n
see-without	get-to	go-he-fut-ext.foc.-pred.foc.

'If he goes to get (it) without seeing (it)....'

of V3:

vii-lapman	kla-koo	yi-d-a-n
see-without	get-ing	go-he-ext.foc-pred.foc.

'If he had ~~gotten~~ gotten (it) without seeing (it).....'

of V4:

kwi-koo	yi-wun
give-ing	go-I

'.....I would have given.'

of V5:

ke	kwi-koo
no	give-ing

'No giving!/Don't give!'

3.1.2. Noun Phrase (N)

Noun Phrase (N) consists of the following tagmemes: an optional possessive slot (Pos) filled by a Possessive Phrase (PP) or a Demonstrative slot (Dem) filled by a demonstrative (dem). This is followed by an optional modifying slot (M) filled by either an Actor Focus clause (A AC1) or an Object Focus Clause (OC1). This is followed by another optional modifying slot (M) filled by a type 1 Adjective Phrase (Adj₁). This is followed by another optional modifying slot (M) filled by an Adjective Phrase of type 2 (Adj₂). This is followed by an obligatory Head slot (H) filled by a noun (n).

This is followed by an optional Numeral slot (Num) filled by a Numeral Phrase (NU). The Numeral Phrase may alternatively occur preceding an M slot when that M slot is filled by an ACI. Order of slots in the Noun Phrase is not rigid, ~~xxxx~~ although the above is the usual order.

N= +Po:PP/Dem:dem +M:ACI/OCl +M:Adj₁ +M:Adj₂ +H:n +Num:NU

variants:

1.	+Po:PP	+M:ACI	+M:Adj ₁	+M:Adj ₂	+H:n	+Num:NU
	wun-na	napa yoo-a	niima glookoo	aviit	book	kuvuk
	I*pos.	yesterday	come-ext.foc	old	pig	three
			big very			

'my three very big old pigs that came yesterday'

2.	+Dem:dem	+M:OCl		+H:n
	agwi	kla-d-a		book
	over there	get-he-ext.foc.		pig

'the pig that he got over there'

3.	+Num:NU	+M:ACI		+H:n
	kuvuk	tii-koo-a		book
	three	be-pres.-ext.foc.		pig

'the three pigs that were'

4.		+M:OCl	+M:Adj ₂	+H:n
		yoo-d-a	kavle	noodinyoo
		come-he-ext.foc.	bad	day

'the bad day on which he came'

3.1.3. Adjective Phrase (Adj₁)/(Adj₂)

Adjective Phrases are of two types which differ ~~x~~ as to the filler of the Head slot (H). Adjective Phrase type 1 (Adj₁) has an adjective of type 1 (adj₁) filling the Head slot (H) while an Adjective Phrase of type 2 (Adj₂) has an adjective of type 2 (adj₂) filling the Head slot (H). Adjective Phrases consist of an obligatory Head slot (H) filled by an adjective of either type 1 or type 2.

This is followed by an optional Modifier slot (M) filled by an intensifier (intens).

Adj₁ = +H:adj₁ +M:intens

variants:

1. +H:adj₁ +M:intens

niima glei
big very
'very big'

Adj₂ = +H:adj₂ +M:intens

variants:

1. +H:adj₂ +M:intens

aviit glei
old very
'very old'

3.1.4. Possessive Phrase (PP)

The Possessive Phrase consists of an obligatory Head slot (H) filled by either a Noun Phrase (N) or a pronoun (pro). This is followed by an obligatory possessive slot (Pos) filled by the clitic -na.

PP = +H:N/pro +Pos:-na

variants:

1. +H:N +Pos:-na

du-na 'the man's'
man-pos.

2. +H:N +Pos:-na

jiibla-na 'the time's'
time-pos.

3. +H:pro +Pos:-na

wun-na 'my'
I*pos.

4. +H:N +Pos:-na

gay kuvut-na 'the three house's'
house three-pos.

3.1.5. Location-toward Relator-Axis Phrase (LTRA)

The Location-toward Relator-Axis Phrase consists of an obligatory Axis slot (A) filled by either a Noun Phrase (N) or an ~~Appositional~~ Appositional Phrase (AP). This is followed by an obligatory Relator slot (R) filled by the clitic -at.

LTRA= +A:N/AP +R:-at

variants:

- +A:N +R:-at

gay-at 'to the house'

house-to
- +A:N +R:-at

gay kuvuk-at 'to the three houses'

house three-to
- +A:AP +R:-at

wun-na gay niima gay-at 'to my big house'

I-pos house big house-to

3.1.6. Location-at X Relator-Axis Phrase (LARA)

The Location-at Relator-Axis Phrase consists of an obligatory Axis slot (A) filled by either a Noun Phrase (N), a Location-toward Relator-Axis Phrase (LTRA), a Goal ~~Relator~~ Relator-Axis Phrase (GRA), a pronoun (pro), a location noun (ln), or an Appositional Phrase (AP). This is followed by an obligatory Relator slot (R) filled by the clitic -ba.

LARA= +A:N/LTRA/GRA/pro/ln/AP +R:-ba

variants:

- +A:N +R:-ba

gay-ba 'inthe house'

house-at
- +A:LTRA +R:-ba

gay-at-ba 'to-in the house' (used in questions as to
house-to-at where)
- +A:GRA +R:-ba

gay-koot-ba 'at the house' (the house here is also the
goal of the action)

4. +A:pro +R:-ba
 wun-ba 'here/where I am'
 I-at
5. +A:ln +R:-ba
 Ukarumpa-ba 'at Ukarumpa'
6. +A:AP +R:-ba
 wun-na gay apma gay-ba 'at my good house'
 I-pos house good house-at
7. +A:N +R:-ba
 gay kuvuk-ba 'at the three houses'
 house three-at

3.1.7. Actor Relator-Axis Phrase (ARA)

The Actor Relator-Axis Phrase consists of an obligatory Axis slot (A) filled by ~~xxx~~ either a Noun Phrase (N), a Possessive Phrase ~~(PP)~~ (PP), or a pronoun(pro). This is followed by an obligatory Relator slot (R) filled by variant forms of the ~~xxxxx~~ actor clitic; -nawi, -no, and \emptyset , all of which fluctuate freely.

ARA= +A:N/PP/pro +R:-nawi/-no/ \emptyset

variants:

1. +A:N +R:-nawi
 du-nawi 'the man' (as actor)
 man-actor
2. +A:PP +R:-nawi
 wun-nawi-na 'my'(as actor) (note that in this variant
 I-actor-pos. methathesis occurs and
 wun-na-nawi becomes wun-nawi-na)
3. +A:pro +R:-no
 wun-no 'I'(as actor)
 I-actor
4. +A:pro +R: \emptyset
 wun 'I' (as actor)
 I

3.1.8. Accompaniment Relator-Axis Phrase (AcRA)

The Accompaniment Relator-Axis Phrase consists of an obligatory Axis slot (A) filled by either an Actor Relator-Axis Phrase (ARA), or a Possessive Phrase (PP). This is followed by an obligatory Relator slot (R) filled by the clitic -nala.

AcRA= +A:ARA/PP +R:-nala

variants:

1. +A:ARA +R:-nala
 du-nawi-nala 'with the man' (in this case the man is the
 man-actor-with co-actor)
2. +A:PP +R:-nala
 du-na-nala 'with the man' (in this case the -na possessive
 clitic appears to have zero
 meaning.)

3.1.9. Goal Relator-Axis Phrase (GRA)

The Goal Relator-Axis Phrase consists of an obligatory Axis slot (A) filled by a Noun Phrase (N), an according to fact clause (AFCl), a Possessive Phrase (PP), an auxiliary verb (axv) which ~~xxxxxx~~ consists of vr +-vat, a pronoun (pro), an Appositional Phrase (AP), ~~af~~ or a Serial Phrase (SP). This is followed by an obligatory Relator slot (R) filled by the clitic -koot.

~~xxxx~~

GRA= +A:N/AFCl/PP/axv/pro/AP/SP +R:-koot

variants:

1. +A:N +R:-koot
 du-koot 'to the man'
 man-goal
2. +A:AFCl +R:-koot
 yoo-d-a-n-koot 'because he came'
 come-he-ext.foc.-pred.foc-goal
3. +A:PP +R:-koot
 du-na-koot 'to the ~~man~~ man's'
 man-pos-goal

4. +A:axv +R:-koot
 kla-vat-koot 'concerning getting'
 get-to-goal
5. +A:pro +R:-koot
 wun-koot 'to me'
6. +A:AP +R:-koot
 wun-nā² gāy³ apmā² ~~gaxxix~~ gāy³-koot 'for my good house'
 I-pos house good house-goal
7. +A:SP +R:-koot
 waā³lōō² kōō³bōōy² bōōk³⁻²-koot sii-wun 'I shot at a dog, a snake, and a
 dog snake pig-goal shoot-I pig'
 (note only the first three words manifest GRA)

3.1.10. Instrument Relator-Axis Phrase (IRA)

The Instrument Relator-Axis Phrase consists of an obligatory Axis slot (A) filled by a Noun Phrase (N), an According to Fact Clause (AFCl), a Possessive Phrase (PP), or an Adjective Phrase of type 1 (Adj₁). This is followed by an obligatory Relator slot (R) filled by the clitic -ba.

IRA= +A:N/AFCl/PP/Adj₁ ~~xxxix~~ +R:-ba

variants:

1. +A:N +R:-ba
 kula-ba 'with an axe'
 axe-instr.
2. +A:AFCl +R:-ba
 yoo-d-a-n-ba 'by means of his coming'
 come-he-ext.foc-pred.foc.-instr
3. +A:PP +R:-ba
 wun-na-ba 'from me'
 I-pos.-instr.
4. +A:Adj₁ +R:-ba
 niima glei-ba 'greatly/in a big way'
 big very-instr.

3.1.11. Focus Relator-Axis Phrase (FRA)

The Focus Relator-Axis Phrase consists of an obligatory Axis slot (A) filled by ~~either~~ a Noun Phrase (N), a Possessive Phrase (PP), a pronoun (pro), or an adjective (adj_1/adj_2). This is followed by an obligatory Relator slot (R) filled by variant forms of the focus clitic; -na, -nai, ~~or~~ -nayii or -nayii. The distribution of the alternate fillers of R slot is as follows:

- nai suffixed to pronouns when FRA fills M slot of N, as in variant 1.
- nayii suffixed to pronouns when FRA fills A slot of a non-included AC1, as in variant 2
- na is suffixed ~~to~~ elsewhere.

FRA= +A:N/PP/pro/ adj_1 / adj_2 +R: -na/-nai/-nayii

variants:

- 1.. +A:pro +R:-nai
dii-nai viyoo-a vaaloo 'the canoe he made' (note only dii-nai
he-focus make-ext.foc. canoe manifests FRA)
2. +A:pro +R:-nayii
dii-nayii viyoo-a 'It was he that made.' (note only dii-nayii
he-focus make-ext.foc. manifests FRA)
3. +A:PP +R:-na
dii-na-na 'His!'
he-pos.-focus
4. +A:N +R:-na
boot-na viyoo-lii-d-a 'It was a pig he was hitting.'
(note only boot-na manifests FRA)
5. +A: adj_1 +R:-na
niima-na 'big one/it is big'
big-focus
6. +A: adj_2 +R:-na
aviit-na 'old one/it is old'
old-focus

(note: variants 5 and 6 constitute Focus Equative Clauses (FEC1))

3.1.12. Serial Phrase (SP) (SP/SP1)

Serial Phrases are of two types; Serial Phrase (SP), and location Serial Phrase (SP1). Both consist of two or more obligatory Head slots (H). The Serial Phrase (SP) has the Head slot filled by either a noun (n) or a pronoun (pro). The location Serial Phrase (SP1) has the Head slot filled by a location noun (ln). All fillers have 3-2 rising intonation.

SP= +H₁:n/pro +into 3-2.....+H_n:n/pro +into 3-2

variants of SP:

1. +H₁:n +into 3-2 +H₂:n +into 3-2 +H₃:n +into 3-2

$\overset{3}{\underset{2}{\text{du}}}$	$\overset{3}{\text{waaloo}}$	$\overset{3}{\text{koo}}\overset{2}{\text{by}}$	'man, dog, snake...'
man	dog	snake	

2. +H₁:pro +into 3-2 +H₂:n +into 3-2

$\overset{3}{\underset{2}{\text{wun}}}$	$\overset{3}{\text{waaloo}}$	'I, dog.....'
---	------------------------------	---------------

SP1= +H₁:ln +into 3-2+H_n:ln +into 3-2

Mijiman

variants:of SP1:

1. +H₁:ln +into 3-2 +H₂:ln +into 3-2

$\overset{3}{\text{Mijiman}}$	$\overset{2}{\text{Woojik}}$	'Mijiman, Woojik,.....'
place name	place name	

3.1.13. Appositional Phrase (AP)

The Appositional Phrase consists of two obligatory Head slots (H) filled by either a Noun Phrase (N), an Actor Relator-Axis Phrase (ARA), or a Focus Relator-Axis Phrase (FRA). The fillers of the two H slots must be the same type of structure. All fillers terminate with 2-3 falling intonation.

AP= +H:N/ARA/FRA +into 2-3 +H:N/ARA/FRA +into 2-3

~~AP= +H:N/ARA/FRA +into 2-3 +H:N/ARA/FRA +into 2-3~~

variants:

1. +H:N +into 2-3 +H:N +into 2-3

di-na	$\overset{3}{\text{vat}}$	kavle	$\overset{3}{\text{vat}}$	'their ways are bad'
they-pos.	way	bad	way	

2. +H:ARA +into²⁻³ +H:ARA +into 2-3
 wun-nāwī²⁻³ dii-nāwī²⁻³ 'he and I' (as actors)
 I-actor he-actor

3. +H:FRA +into 2-3 +H:FRA +into 2-3
 wun-nayii dii-nayii 'he and I'
 I-focus he-focus

3.1.14. Numeral Phrase (NU)

The Numeral Phrase consists of an obligatory Head slot (H) filled by a numeral (nu), followed by an optional Multiplier slot (Mult) filled by a numeral (nu). This is followed by an optional sequence of an obligatory connector slot (Con) filled by a connector (con) plus another obligatory Head slot (H) filled by a numeral (nu)

NU= +H:nu ±Mult:nu ±(+Con:con +H:nu)

variants:

1. +H:nu
 kuvuk 'three'
2. +H:nu +Mult:nu
 dumi kuvuk 'sixty'
 twenty three
3. +H:nu +Mult:nu +Con:con +H;nu
 dumi kuvuk kiyeli kootoo 'sixtyone'
 twenty three plus one

4.0. Word.

Definition of Word: A word is the minimum form utterable in isolation.

4.1. Chart of Word Types

		LABEL	ref.no.
W O R D	Root	Interjections	interj 4.1.1.
		Introducers	intro 4.1.2.
		Adverbs	adv 4.1.3.
		Pronouns	pro 4.1.4.
		Nouns	n/ln 4.1.5.
		Demonstratives	dem 4.1.6.
		Adjectives	adj/adj ₂ 4.1.7.
		Numerals	nu 4.1.8.
		Intensifiers	intens 4.1.9.
		Connector	con 4.1.10.
		Root+affixes. . . . Verbs	

(note; there is no LABEL listing for verbs as there are many types of verbs each with its own label . see 4.1.11.2.)

Words are divided into two groups; those consisting of only a single morpheme and those consisting of combinations of morphemes. Only verbs are of this latter group. All other words consist of a single morpheme. Single morpheme words will not be described again on the Morpheme level (5.0.).

~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~

4.1.1. Interjections (interj)

Interjections (interj) consist of an interjection root and occur as Emphatic Dependent Sentences (EDS).

variants:

1. woya 'surprise'
2. oo 'disgust'
3. i 'revulsion'

4. aya 'amazement' (note: n number of variants indicates that this is \times not a closed \times class . Only in closed classes will all members of the class be listed, in which case the last variant will be preposed by a numeral.)

4.1.2. Introducers (intro)

Introducers (intro) consist of an introducer root and occur filling the Introducer slot (INT) of Compound Sentences (NCS/ECS)

variants:

1. wupma 'therefore'
2. wugikootiikoo 'that being the case'
3. awat 'so'
- n. bun 'well'

4.1.3. Adverbs (adv)

Adverbs (adv) consist of an adverb root and occur filling Manner slot (Ma) of clauses.

variants:

1. yikuba 'well/carefully'
2. kwiyootapman 'quickly'
3. kwo 'without a reason'
4. ana 'not'
- n. asiikka 'right away'

4.1.4. Pronouns (pro)

Pronouns (pro) consist of a pronoun root and occur filling Axis slot (A) of Focus Relator-Axis Phrase (FRA), Actor Relator-Axis Phrase (ARA), Goal Relator-Axis Phrase (GRA), and Location-at Relator-Axis Phrase (LARA). They also occur filling Head slot (H) of the Possessive Phrase (PP). Pronouns are a closed class.

	Singular	Dual	Plural	Interrogative
1st.	wun	an	nin	kooda
2nd	m. miin	biit	gwuk	
	f. nyiin			
3rd	m. dii	biit	di	
	f. lii			

When dii, lii, or di are followed by a clitic, a phomene /n/ is interposed between the pronoun and the clitic. With the exception of 1st person dual ~~an~~ an, these free pronouns have the same form as the Internal Focus Actor markers (5.1.5.).

4.1.5. Nouns (n)

Nouns are of two types; nouns (n) and location nouns (ln). Nouns (n) occur filling Head slot (H) of Noun Phrases (N) and Serial Phrases (SP). Location nouns (ln) occur filling Head slot (H) of Serial Phrases (SP), Axis slot (A) of Location-at Relator-Axis Phrase (LARA), and Location slot (L) of Clauses. They consist of a noun root or a location noun root respectively.

noun variants:

1. waaloo 'dog'
2. vat 'custom'
3. boot 'pig'
- n. gay 'house'

location noun variants:

1. Lae
2. Madang
3. Anaheim

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

4. Asuza
- n. Kukamonga

4.1.6. Demonstratives (dem)

Demonstratives (dem) consist of a demonstrative root and occur filling ~~E~~ Demonstrative (Dem) slot of the Noun Phrase (N), and Equative Subject slot (ES) of a Focus Equative Clause (FECl).

variants:

1. koon 'this'
2. akkwi 'that'
3. ~~XXXXXXXX~~ root 'a'
- #.
- n. woon 'this (near)'

4.1.7. Adjectives (adj₁/adj₂)

Adjectives are of two types; type 1 (adj₁), and type 2 (adj₂). Semantically type 1 adjectives usually refer to size or shape while type 2 adjectives refer to ~~XXXX~~ other qualities. Both consist of a single adjective root.

Type 1 adjectives occur filling the Head slot of an Adjective Phrase of type 1 (Adj_1), while type 2 adjectives occur filling the Head slot (H) of Adjective Phrases of type 2 (Adj_2).

variants of adj_1 :

1. niima 'big'
2. mat 'small'
3. siivla 'long'

~~xxxxxi~~

- n. tabii 'short'

variants of adj_2 :

1. aviit 'old'
2. kavle 'bad'
3. apma 'good'
4. yiikiin 'beautiful'

4.1.8. Numerals (nu)

Numerals (nu) consist of a numeral root and occur filling Head slot (H) and Multiplier slot (Mult) of the Numeral Phrase (NU).

variants:

1. kootoo 'one'
2. viiliilik/ viili 'two' (one of the variants is the short form)
3. ~~kuvuk~~ kuvuk 'three'
4. aynoot 'four'
5. tabanat 'five'
6. siilookiitoo 'six'
7. siilooviili 'seven'
8. siilookuvuk 'eight'
9. siilooaynoot 'nine'
10. tabaviili 'ten'
11. kootoodumi/ dumi (one of the variants is the short form)

Further analysis of the internal structure of numerals could be done but it is felt that the gains from such analysis would not compensate for the complexities which would need to be introduced.

4.1.9. Intensifiers (intens)

Intensifiers (intens) consist of an intensifier root and occur filling the Modifier slot (M) of the Adjective Phrase (Adj₁/Adj₂).

variants:

1. gik glei 'very'
2. budii 'much'
3. glookoo 'exceedingly'
4. namwiya 'very'

4.1.10. Connectors (con)

Connectors (con) consist of a connector root and occur filling Connector (Con) slot of the Numeral Phrase (NU). There is only one member of this class; kiyeli 'and/plus'

4.1.11. Verbs

Verbs consist of verb roots (vr) plus affixes, some of which are obligatory and some of which are optional. In only one case do verb roots occur in isolation; the Second Person Strong Imperative verb (sv) with a verb root of Class 2 and the optional actor marker omitted. e.g. jagi 'wash!'
wash

4.1.11.1. Verb Root Classes

There are four classes of verb roots divided on the basis of a two ~~dimensional~~ dimensional system. One dimension distinguishes between verb roots ~~ending~~ ending in the phoneme /a/ and those ending in any other phoneme. The other dimension distinguishes between roots which occur with variant forms of the 2nd person Imperative Mode prefix <a->. The following matrix has its cells filled by an example of each class.

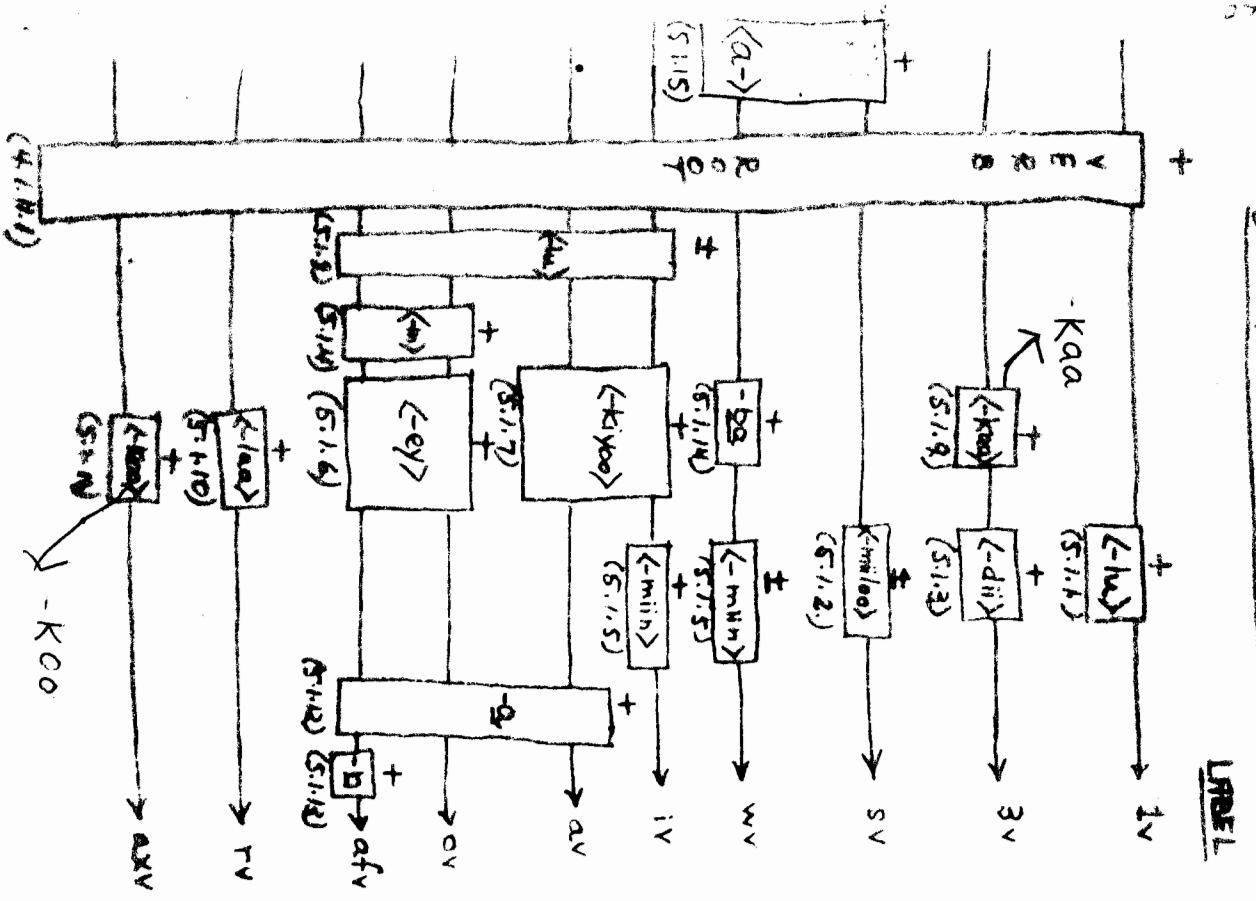
	ending in /a/	ending in other
Class 1 <u>a-</u>	kla-'get'	wuk-'hear'
Class 2 <u>∅-</u>	vatnya-'kill'	jagi-'wash'

Verb roots ending in phoneme /a/ are suffixed by the variant -a of class <kaa> 3rd person Imperative Mode markers.

4.1.11.2. Chart of Verb roots and Affixes

The following chart describes the various verb types in terms of internal structure, gives ~~ix~~ them labels, descriptive ~~names~~ names, and a reference to their distribution. The chart is composed of boxes containing an affix. If the contained form is in < > brackets it represents a class of affixes of which it is a member. If the affix is underlined it is the only member of that class. Above each box is either a + or a +, indicating whether that class of affixes is obligatory or optional to the particular verb type of which it is a constituent. Below each box is a reference number indicating where each class will be described. Each horizontal arrow generates a verb type. As the arrow passes through a box, if the class is obligatory, one member of the class must be chosen and added. If the class is optional one may or may not choose a member of that class.

Chart of Verb roots and affixes



<u>FORM</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>REF TO DISTRIBUTION</u>
1V	1st person Imperative Verb.	2.1.1.
3V	3rd person Imperative Verb.	2.1.1.
SV	2nd person Strong Imperative Verb.	2.1.1.
WV	2nd person Weak Imperative Verb.	2.1.1.
IV	Indicative Verb.	2.1.2.
AV	Actor Focus Verb	2.1.3, 3.1.2.
afv	Object Focus Verb.	2.1.4, 3.1.2.
AV	According to Fact Verb.	2.1.5, 3.1.5, 3.1.7, 3.1.8.
TV	Relational Verb.	2.1.7.
AVV	Auxiliary Verb.	3.1.1.

5.0. Morphemes

Definition of Morpheme: A morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit.

All morphemes except verb affixes have already been described.

The affixes referred to in the Chart of verb roots and affixes (4.1.11.2.) will be handled in this section and their variant forms listed. The clitics filling the Relator slot (R) of Relator-Axis Phrases and the Possessive (Pos) slot of the Possessive Phrase (PP) have been described in section 3.0.

5.1. Chart of Affixes

		<u>LABEL</u>	<u>ref.no.</u>		
A F F I X	actor	1st person Imperative actor	<-lu>	5.1.1.	
		2nd person Imperative actor	<-miiloo>	5.1.2.	
		3rd person Imperative actor	<-dii>	5.1.3.	
	tense	External Focus actor	<-a>	5.1.4.	
		Internal Focus actor	<-miin>	5.1.5.	
	mode	External Focus tense	<-ey>	5.1.6.	
		Internal Focus tense	<-kiyoo>	5.1.7.	
	prefix	mode	Repetitive Mode	- <u>lii</u>	5.1.8.
			3rd person Imperative Mode	<-kaa>	5.1.9.
			Relational Mode	<-laa>	5.1.10.
			Auxiliary Mode	<-koo>	5.1.11.
			External Focus Mode	- <u>a</u>	5.1.12.
			Predicate Focus Mode	- <u>n</u>	5.1.13.
			Suggestion Mode	- <u>ba</u>	5.1.14.
			2nd person Imperative Mode	<-a->	5.1.15.
suffix					

5.1.1. 1st person Imperative actor <-lu>

variants:

1. -lu '1st person singular'
2. -li '1st person dual'
3. -kat '1st person plural'

5.1.2. 2nd person Imperative actor <-miiloo>

variants:

1. -miiloo '2nd person masculine singular'
2. -nyiloo '2nd person feminine singular'

3. -biiloo '2nd person dual'
 4. -gwuloo '2nd person plural'

5.1.3. 3rd person Imperative actors <dii>

variants:

1. -dii '3rd person masculine singular'
 2. -lii '3rd person feminine singular'
 3. -biit '3rd person dual'
 4. -di '3rd person plural'

5.1.4. External Focus actor <-m>

variants:

		singular	dual	plural
1st		-w	-l/-li	-n
2nd	m.	-m	-b	-gw
	f.	-ny		
3rd	m.	-d	-b	-j
	f.	-l		

(note: 1st person dual has two variants; -l and -li. The former occurs before phoneme /e/ and the latter before phoneme /a/.)

5.1.5. Internal Focus actor -miin

variants:

		singular	dual	plural
1st		-wun	-an	-niin
2nd	m.	-miin	-biit	-gwut
	f.	-nyiin		
3rd	m.	-dii	-biit	-di
	f.	-lii		

5.1.6. External Focus tense <-ey>

variants:

1. -ey 'future'
2. ∅ 'past'

5.1.7. Internal Focus Tense <-kiyoo>

variants:

1. -kiyoo 'future'
2. -koo 'present'
3. ∅ 'past'

5.1.8. Repetitive Mode -lii

There is only one member of this class; -lii

5.1.9. 3rd person Imperative Mode <-kaa>

variants:

1. -loo '3rd person negative Imperative'
2. -kaa/-a '3rd person Imperative' (a- allomorph occurs following verb roots ending in phoneme /a/).

5.1.10. Relational Mode <-laa>

variants:

~~xxxx/xxxx/~~

1. -a/-laa/-laka/-lakalaka (-a allomorph occurs only after verb roots ending in phoneme /a/, the others fluctuate freely in all other environments.)

'the action of the relational verb is completed before the action of the following non relational verb'

e.g. kla-laa yoo-wun 'having gotten, I came'
 get- come-I

2. -siibla 'the action of the relational verb and the action of the following non-relational verb are concurrent'

e.g. kla-siibla yoo-wun 'while getting I came'
 get- come-I

3. -siiblalaa 'the action of the relational verb and the action of the following non-relational verb are concurrent but the action of the relational verb is completed first'

e.g. kla-siiblalaa yoo-wun ''I got as I came'
 get- come-I

4. -kiivaa 'the action of the relational verb occurs during the course of the action of the following non-relational verb and continues. The action of the relational verb begins after and terminates before the action of the following non-relational verb'

e.g. kla-kiivaa yoo-wun 'I got while I came'
 get- come-I

5. -kawi 'the action of the relational verb occurs at a point in time during the course of the action of the following non-relational verb.'

e.g. kla-kawi yoo-wun 'While I came, I got'
 get- come-I

6. -yookilaa 'the action of the relational verb is completed before the action of the following non-relational verb begins and the object of the relational verb is completely acted upon.'

e.g. kla-yookilaa yoo-wun 'Having gotten all, I came'
 get- come-I

7. -labiilaa 'the action of the relational verb is completed before the action of the following non-relational verb begins and the object of the relational verb is partially acted upon.'

e.g. kla-labiilaa yoo-wun 'having gotten some, I came'
 get- come-I

8. -levilaa 'the action of the relational verb is completed before the action of the following non-relational verb begins and the object of the relational verb is not acted upon.'

e.g. ~~kla-labiilaa~~ kla-levilaa yoo-wun 'having gotten none, I came'
 get- come-I

5.1.11. Auxiliary Mode <koo>

variants:

1. -koo 'action of the auxiliary verb indicates the means of the action of the main verb'

e.g. taakoo-koo a-vii 'by putting (it) see!' (if it will fit)
 put-ing imp-see

2. -vat 'action of the auxiliary verb indicates the ~~pr~~ purpose of the action of the main verb'

e.g. kla-vat yoo-wun 'I came to get'
 get-to come-I

3. -lapman 'action of the auxiliary verb is significant only by its absence'

e.g. kla-lapman yoo-wun 'I came without getting'
 get- come-I

5.1.12. External Focus Mode -a

There is only one member of this class; -a

5.1.13. Predicate Focus Mode -n

There is only one member of this class; -n

5.1.14. Suggestion Mode -ba

There is only one member of this class; -ba

5.1.15. 2nd person Imperative Mode <a->

variants:

1. a- occurs with verb roots of Class 1 (see 4.1.11.1.)
2. Ø occurs with verb roots of class 2

6.0. Morphophonemics

All examples given thus far have indicated \times morpheme boundaries. The morphophonemic changes occurring across these boundaries have not been indicated. The same changes which occur across morpheme boundaries also occur across word boundaries. The principal differences between the various dialects of Iatmul are in the area of morphophonemic changes. (see "Dialects of Iatmul" SIL library file). The following rules are based on the dialect spoken at Brugnowi village.

1. voiceless stop +prenasalized stop= voiceless stop at point of articulation of the prenasalized stop.

e.g. wuk-dii becomes wutii 'he heard'
hear-he

2. heterorganic sequence of voiceless stop+ voiceless stop= voiceless stop at point of articulation of the second stop.

e.g. kwut-kiyoo-miin becomes kwukiyoomiin 'you will make'
make-~~you~~ fut-you

3. sequence of voiceless stop +labial fricative= voiceless bilabial stop +labial nasal

e.g. wuk-vat becomes wupmat 'to hear'
hear-to

4. a nasal followed by another nasal or a prenasalized stop is lost.

e.g. wun-na becomes wuna 'my'

I-pos.

wun-ba becomes wuba 'by me/here I am'

I-loc.

5. a+ii becomes oo

e.g. . tii-a becomes too 'we two are'

be-we2

6. oo+a becomes aa

e.g. yoo-a becomes yaa 'we 2 came'

come-we2

4. a nasal followed by another nasal or a prenasalized stop is lost.

e.g. wun-na becomes wuna 'my'

I-pos.

wun-ba becomes wuba 'by me/where I am'

I-loc.

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e.g. yoo-a becomes yaa 'we 2 came'

come-we2