Kamano Grammar Sketch

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Abbreviations

ADJ	adjunct verb
AUX	auxilliary verb
→	becomes
BEN	benefactive verb
C	connective slot
CH	change of person
COMPL	completive aspect
COND	conditional
COND PERS	conditional person
CONT	continuant aspect
CONTV	continuative aspect
CO-ORD	co-ordinate
CTF	contrary to fact
D	directional slot
DUR	durative aspect
/	either, or
EMPH	emphatic mood
EXC	exclusive
FUT	future tense
IMP	imperative mood
INC	incompletive aspect
IND	indicative mood
INTENS	intensifier
INTENT	intentional
INTERR	interrogative mood
INSTRU	instrument
IO	indirect object slot
L	location slot
LOC	location word
M	manner slot
1	morphemic class
< >	morphologically defined
{ }	morphophonemically defined
NEG	negative aspect
NEUT	neutral tense
NOM	nominalizer
NUM	number
O	object slot
+	obligatory
+/-	obligatory for some, absent for others

1. Introduction

The Kamano language is spoken in the Kainantu and Henganofi sub-districts of the Eastern Highlands of New Guinea. The people number appoximately 47,000. They are bounded by the Gadsup, Agarabi, Usarufa, Kanite, Bena Bena, Yagari and Abaga peoples. The language belongs to the East Central Family, East New Guinea Highlands Stock. The language was studied in the village of Kanampa on the Highlands Highway, ten miles from Kainantu. Many informants helped in the work.

A modified tagmemic approach has been used in this analysis.

The symbolization of the Kamano alphabet is as follows:

a as the a in 'father'   ä as the a in 'canoe'

e as the e in 'met'   o as the ou in 'bought'

i as the ee in 'meet'   u as the u in 'put'

p, t, and k, are pronounced, initially, as in English but with less aspiration. Within a word they seem to be pronounced with more force because a glottal stop precedes them. Orthographically this glottal is not written.

r one roll of a rolled r (flapped r)

s is halfway between an English s and sh

v is halfway between an English v and b (fricative β)

y as in 'yet' in some areas, in other areas it has friction and in other areas it sounds like z in 'zebra'.

Glottal stop is represented by an apostrophe. ('). This cuts off the flow of air from the windpipe as in 'oh-oh'.

f, g, m, n, are pronounced as in English.

Stress

Stress or accent is phonemic. There is one important stress to each word and from that point both forwards and backwards each alternate syllable is stressed, unless it should fall on the future tense marker -*gaha*, past tense marker -*'ne* or the vowel *ä*. In these cases the stress jumps over that syllable to the next. In this paper the pertinent stress will be written on each word and symbolized by an acute accent (').

Intonation

Intonation has not been completely analyzed but there seem to be four significant pitches. They are symbolized by numerals: very high 1, high 2, middle 3, and low 4.

Morphophonemics

Each morpheme belongs to one of three classes on the basis of the morphophonemic change in the following word, stem or affix. Each class is characterized by an effect on the first phoneme of the following morpheme if it is a stop. Class 1 – pre-nazalization, class 2 – pre-glottalization and class 3 – voicing for velar stops, friction for bilabial stops and flap for alveolar stops. When two vowels come together in affixation they reduce to the timing of one, either forming a glide or fusing to one vowel (see Section 5 Morphophonemics). Because of extensive morphophonemic changes, examples will be given first morphemically and then written with morphophonemic changes.

2. Discourse level

A discourse very often has a title which is a summary of what is to follow, or it may start right in on the narrative. The title is short. It may be just a word or a short sentence.

(1) *Ara-ve-tre-mo''-ke* → *Aravérremoke*
woman-man-2-PLZ.those2

'There was a married couple.'

(2) *Famo'-tre-mo'-ke*   *yafa-pi-ka*   *fre-a'-e*
father.son-two-PLZ.those   tree-in-place   go-they.2-EMPH

→ *Famótremoke yafafínka frá'e.*

'Father and son went to the bush.'

(3) *Mägo'*   *mofráve*   *ti-pi*   *mre-'ne-i-a*   *näneke*
one   child   water-in   drown-past-he-INDIC   talk

äntähi-o → *Mago' mofrave timpi mre'nea naneke antahio*
listen-EMPH

'Listen to the talk of the child who drowned.'

There is a special sentence for starting some stories.

(4) *Ne'níto'ne*   *känihé'*   *äntähí'neho*
Listen   story   listen

'Listen to a story.'

These two forms of 'listen' are not found elsewhere.

It is very common for a new sentence in a discourse to begin with a medial form of the same verb that closed the previous sentence. The connective words *hagi, haki,* or *hanki* are sometimes used in free variation, but these are more commonly used between clauses.

(5) *vu-'ne-i-a.*   *Vu-i-ge-no'*   →   *vú'nea. Vigéno'*
go-past-he-INDIC   go-NEUT-he-CH-he

'…he went. He having gone he…'

Discourses frequently start and finish with relatively short sentences, but the middle of the discourse may be filled with one or more long sentences of up to as many as sixteen clauses.

A discourse often closes with *sa'e* 'finish' but may simply close with a final verb. Folk tales are either just closed with *känihera* 'story' or with a longer ditty – like something which brings out the moral of the story. The ditty may be said in slightly different ways but they are essentially the same.

(6) *känihe'-mo'-ma*   *hu-sän-a-a-nki*   *me-s-i-a-nki*
story-PLZ-that   do-INTENT.FUT-you-INDIC-so   be-INTENT.FUT it-INDIC-so

vähe'-mo'   *äna*   *o-hu-o.*   *Känagi'*   *kri-'ne-i-a*
person-PLZ   that   NEG.do-IMP   tanket   plant-PAST-he-INDIC

känihera
story

→ *känihe'mo'ma hänánki mesíanki vähé'mo' äna osuó. Känägí' krí'neia*
     känihéra

'In case you do as the story did let it be. So he planted a tanket (as a warning sign story.'

At the end of a children's story the children join in a nonsense ditty, the shortest version of which is: *Ové aé i 'ó.*

3. Sentence level

3.1 Non-clausal sentences

Non-clausal sentences are vocative phrases, exclamations or replies to questions. Non-clausal sentences are short utterances which may be single words or phrases.

3.1.1 Vocative

The vocative suffix -*o* may be suffixed to personal names to form a vocative sentence.

(7) *Ori-o* → *Orio or Orio*
Ori
'Ori!' (a name)

The two free vocatives are *oe* 'I come' for calling and *vue* 'I go' for answering.

(8) *Ori óe. Vué.*
Ori
'Ori! Yes.'

3.1.2 Exclamation

An exclamation sentence consists of an exclamatory word such as:-

äyé   'I say'

ävó   'Oh! dear'

hifĭ   'you don't say'

3.1.3 Replies

Replies may be single words or phrases or a complete clausal sentence. The following are non-clausal replies.

óki   'tomorrow'

nägrá   'me'

Túrua noná   'Luluai's house'

3.2 A clausal sentence

A clausal sentence is a unit of speech which is closed with a final verb with the appropriate sentence type intonation.

Clausal sentences have been divided into three groups: Simple sentences which have only one clause (See 3.3); Complex sentences which have more than one clause (See 3.4). (These clauses are related and make a 'related construction'); Compound sentences which have two sections, each of which may be simple or complex and these are joined by a 'link' which is manifested by a conjunction (See 3.5).

Sentence types and criteria for separating them

A statement is the most common type of sentence. It may be simple, complex, or compound. There are Indicative and Emphatic statements.

3.2.1 Indicative statement

In an indicative statement the final verb has the indicative mood suffix -*a* (see 8.1, Chart 2) and 2-4 intonation starting on the penultimate syllable gliding to the final syllable. The final *a* is almost lost in voicelessness.

(9) *vu-'ne-i-a* → *vu²'nea⁴*
go-past-he-INDIC
'He went.'

(10) *eri-no'* *vu-'ne-i-a* → *érino' vu²'nea⁴*
take-NEUT.he go-past-he-INDIC
'He took it and went.'

3.2.2 Emphatic statement

In an emphatic statement the final verb has the emphatic mood suffix with a 2-3 glide starting on the penultimate syllable gliding to the final syllable. For extra emphasis the emphatic -*e* becomes a separate syllable.

Object

(11) *na'a hu-'ne-an-e* → *ná'a hu'náne*
what do-past-you-EMPH
'What did you do?'

Locative

(12) *Na-ma'a-te'-ti'* *miya hu-'ne-an-e*
what-QUANT-at-from buy do-past-you-EMPH

→ *Namá'areti'miya hu'náne*
'For how much did you buy it?'

Indirect Object

(13) *ya'una* *äya ä-mi-'ne-an-e*
sweet.pot.who to him-give-past-you-EMPH

→ *Yá'una äyá ämi'náne*
'To whom did you give the sweet potato?'

Instrument

(14) *na'a-nu' sese' hu-'ne-an-e*
what-with wash do-past-you-EMPH

→ *Ná'anu'sése'hu'náne*
'With what did you wash?'

Time

(15) *Na-yu' vu-'ne-an-e* → *Nayú'vu'náne*
what-day go-past-you-EMPH
'When did you go?'

Referent

(16) *na'a-ku' ne-hu-an-e* → *Na'ankú' neháne*
what-REF CONT-say-you-EMPH
'What are you talking about?'

Manner

(17) *ina-käna' hu-//-nka hu-gaha-an-e*
where-like do-NEUT-you do-FUT-you-EMPH

→ *Ínankäna húnka húgahane*
'How will you do it?'

Predicate

(18) *äya'-e* → äye'é
who-EMPH
'Who is it?'

3.2.3 Interrogation

There are two different ways of interrogation. In yes/no questions, interrogative mood is indicated by the suffix -*o* plus interrogative intonation which is 1-4 starting on the stressed penultimate syllable gliding to the final syllable.

(19) *vu-'ne-an-o* → *vu'ná¹no⁴*
go-past-you-INTERR
'Did you go?'

(20) *eri-//-no'   vu-'ne-i-o* → *érino' vú¹'neo⁴*
take-NEUT-he   go-past-he-INTERR
'Did he take it and go?'

A noun may be predicatized with the interrogative mood suffix -*o* with 2-4 intonation and become an interrogative equational sentence. Predicatized nouns do not take negation or tense affixes.

(21) *äfu'-o* → *äfuró²⁴*
pig-INTERR
'Is it a pig?'

(22) *känare' no-o* → *känáre' nonó²⁴*
good   house-INTERR
'Is it a good house?'

3.2.4 Content questions

Content questions contain a question word (see 10.1.4), plus the emphatic suffix -*e* with 2-3 intonation. The 2-3 glide starts on the stressed syllable and glides to the final syllable. The question word may substitute in any slot of the main clause except connective or directional.

Subject

(23) *äya   ne'ya-ka'a   kre-kä-nte-'ne-i-e* → *äyá né' yanka'a kregänté²'nee³*
who   food-your   cook-you-BEN-PAST-he-EMPH
'Who cooked your food for you?'

3.2.5 Imperative sentence

In the imperative sentence the predicate slot is filled by a verb which takes imperative person suffixes and is limited in the other suffixes it can take. It is limited in tense to neutral but may optionally take the continuous aspect or negative aspect. The persons are limited to first person dual and plural and second person singular, dual and plural (see Section 8, Chart 3).

(24) *vu-#-o* → *vuo³!*
go-NEUT-2ND.IMP
'Go!'

(25) *eri-#-ta'   vu-#-i'o* → *érita' vi²'o³*
take-NEUT.2.DUAL   go-NEUT-2.DUAL.IMP
'Take it and go.'

(26) *vu-geta'a* → *vúgeta'a*
go-1.DUAL.IMP
'Let us go.' (dual)

5

(27) *vu-inkero* → *vinkeró*
go-1PL.IMP

'Let us go.' (plural)

Final verb forms are more commonly used but the sentence 'shake hands' is idiomatically used in medial form very frequently. It takes the successional suffix *-te* and 2nd person preview person suffix (see 8.4 and Chart 4 (Section 8)) and the imperative suffix *a* or *o*.

(28) *kä-ya   nä-mi-te-nka-a/o   →   käyā nämiténka*
your-hand   to.me-give-first-you-IMP

'Give me your hand.' OR 'Shake hands.'

3.3 Simple sentences

Simple sentences consist of a single clause, mimimally a predicate slot manifested by a final verb. A simple sentence may be expanded to make a complex sentence by adding further clauses, all except the final clause having medial verbs. A compound sentence is composed of either two simple or two complex sentences joined by a linking conjunction.

(29) *vu-'ne-i-a   →   vú'nea*
go-past-he-INDIC

'He went.'

(30) *oki   Kainantu-ka   vu-'ne-i-a   →   óki Kainantúka vú'nea*
yesterday   Kainantu-place   go-past-he-INDIC

'He went to Kainantu yesterday.'

(31) *vu-'ne-i-o   →   vú'neo*
go-past-he-INTERR

'Did he go?'

(32) *vu-'ne-i-e   →   vú'nee*
go-past-he-EMPH

'He went.'

(33) *mofa'-o   →   mofaró*
girl-INTERR

'Is it a girl?'

(34) *mofa'-e   →   mofaré*
girl-EMPH

'It is a girl.'

(35) *ä-gi-'a   Otomäyo-'e   →   Ägí'a Ótomäyo'e*
his-name-his   Otomayo-EMPH

'His name is Otomäyo.'

3.4 Complex clausal sentences

Complex sentences have more than one clause that go together to form a 'related construction.' A related construction is composed of clauses whose predicates are manifested by medial verbs, and the predicate of the final clause is manifested by a final verb.

Medial verbs do not often show negation or mood. These are usually shown in the final verb and refer back to every clause in the related construction. A 'related construction' follows a mood marker which closed the previous construction, and is itself closed by a verb with a mood marker.

If a medial verb is negated its negative refers to that clause only. Past tense *-'ne* and successional *-te* show that the action of its verb preceded the next action. There are two person markers which occur with the medial verbs. The first, which is optional, refers to the

actor of that verb and the second, which is obligatory, refers to the actor of the next clause (preview person). The medial verb gives the signal that the actor of the following clause will be different (-*ge* (see 8.2)).

Clauses are sometimes joined with a connective *hagi, hanki* or *haki.* This connective may also start a sentence but more commonly the connective slot at the beginning of a sentence is filled by the medial form of the final verb that closed the previous clause.

3.4.1 Conditional command

A conditional command sentence is a command to one person so that another person may do something else. It is a complex sentence with two obligatory clauses. The actor in the first clause is in the second person and the actor in the second clause takes the normal preview person suffix which refers to the next verb, but the final verb takes the conditional person suffixes plus the second person imperative suffix -*o* (see 8.2 and Chart 1 (Section 8)). This imperative refers not to the actor in the second clause but to the actor of the first clause. The final syllable has 4 intonational pitch.

(36) *nä-mi-#-ge-'na*   *vu-#-a'nen-o* → *nämigé'na va'nenó*[4]
 to.me-give-CH-I-NEUT go-NEUT-I-IMPER
 'Give to me so that I can go.'

(37) *tä-mi-#-ge-ta*   *vu-#-amänen-o* → *Tämigéta vamänenó*
 to.us-give-NEUT-CH-us go-NEUT-us-IMPER
 'Give to us so that we can go.'

(38) *ä-mi-#-ge-no'*   *vu-#-in-o* → *ämígeno' víno*[4]
 to.him-give-NEUT-CH-he go-NEUT-he-IMP
 'Give to him so that he can go.'

(39) *yänä-mi-#-ge-'ne*   *vu-#-i'-o*   → *yänämíge'ne vi[1]'o*[4]
 to.them-give-NEUT-CH.they go-NEUT-they-IMP (DUAL)
 'Give to those two so that they can go.'

3.4.2 Conditional statement

The conditional statement sentence has two obligatory clauses. If the optional free subject is present in the first clause it has the suffix -*ma* 'that'. The first clause takes the conditional person suffix of either first or third persons and normal preview person suffix. The final clause must have a different actor, be in the future tense and emphatic or interrogative mood.

(40) *nägra-ma vu-#-a'nen-ke-no' vu-gah-i-e* → *nägráma vá'nenkeno' vú[2]gahie*[3]
 I-that   go-NEUT-I-CH-he go-FUT-he-EMPH
 'If I go he will go.'

3.4.3 Intentional Future

Intentional future statement sentences are complex sentences with two obligatory clauses. The verb in the medial clause takes the intentional suffix -*su* and unless the subject is not changed, the change of person marker and normal preview person suffixes. The verb in the final clause must be in the future tense and emphatic or interrogative mood. If the first clause has a free subject it does not have -*ma* 'that'.

(41) *vu-te-su-i-ge-nka*   *vu-gaha-an-e* → *vutesígenka vugahá[2]ne*[3]
 go-SUC-INTENT-he-CH-you go-FUT-you-EMPH
 'When he goes you will go.'

3.4.4 Relationships within constructions

Most relationships between clauses in a 'related construction' are shown in non-final verbs but negation and tense are shown in the final verb.

3.4.4.1 Person

A medial verb has two person endings. The first is not obligatory and indicates the subject of that verb. The second indicates the preview subject of the following verb. Preview person suffixes are obligatory whether there is a change of person or not. The other person suffixes occur when necessary before the change of person marker.

(42) *vu-te-on-ge-no'*   *eri-#-no'*   *eme ä-mi-'ne-i-a*
go-SUC-we-CH-he   take-NEUT-he   here to.him-give-past-he-INDIC

→ *vutónkeno'érino' eme äm²i'nea⁴*

'When we went he came and gave it to him.'

3.4.4.2 Time relationships

Consecutive action is either shown by the successional suffix *-te* which shows that an action preceded the next, or there may be no overt marker in which case each successive clause follows the last in time.

(43) *e-te-no'*   *eri-'ne-i-a*   →   *eténo' eri²'nea⁴*
come-SUC-he   take-past-he-INDIC

'He came and took it.'

Simultaneous action is shown by the continuant prefix *ne-* on the medial verb. This aspect shows that the action of the verb to which it is prefixed carries over the rest of the 'related construction'. If other medial verbs follow the *ne-* synchronizes all verbs until a mood marker is reached.

(44) *äna' ne-hu-#-i-ge-no'*   *eri-#-no'*   *vu-'ne-i-a*
that   CONT-do-NEUT-he-CH-he   take-NEUT-he   go-past-he-INDIC

→ *äná' nehigéno' érino' vú²'nea⁴*

'While he did that, he took it and went.'

The medial verb is usually in neutral tense and the tense of the final verb of the construction colours tense of the clauses in the 'related construction'. Previously completed action is shown by the normal past tense marker *-'ne* in the medial verb.

(45) *fri-'ne-ge-no'*   *eri-#no'*   *ä-sente-'ne-i-a*
die-PAST-CH-he   take-NEUT-he   him-bury-PAST-he-INDIC

→ *fri'negéno' érino' äsenté²'nea⁴*

'He died and they took him and buried him.'

Prolonged action is shown by the suffix *-ge* in the medial verb (its position in the verb distinguishes it from the 'change of person' *-ge*). It is often used in conjunction with the successional *-te* which follows it. *-te* may be repeated once. Verb phrases containing these morphemes may also be used to show prolonged action (see 6.3.3) or the whole verb may be repeated as many as three times.

(46) *mäni-ge*   *mäni-ge*   *mäni-ge-te-te-'na*   →   *mänigé mänigé mänigéteté'na*
stay-PROL   stay-PROL   stay-PROL-SUC-SUC-I

'I stayed and stayed.'

(47) *mäse-'ne-ge-no' mäse-'ne-ge-no' käfua yägea eri säti-te-no'*
rest-PAST-CH-he   rest- PAST-CH-he   rain   sun   take   stretch-SUC-he

→ *mäsé'negeno' mäsé'negeno' käfúa yägéa éri sätiténo'*

'He rested and rested and the year stretched out.'

If the negative prefix *o-* is affixed to the medial verb it only refers to that verb. But if it is affixed to the final verb it refers back over the 'related construction' (see 3.3) to the previous mood marker.

(48) *kria o-mäne-'ne-ge-no' ä-vre-#-no'   vu-'ne-i-a*
      sick not-is-PAST-CH-he   him-take-NEUT-he go-PAST-he-INDIC

      → *Kría omäne'negéno' ävréno' vú²'nea⁴*

      'His sickness wasn't so they took him and went.'

(49) *teseni mägo'-te'-a änte-#-no' ne-o-mäni-//-i-a*
      station one-at-INDIC put-NEUT-he CONT-NEG-is-NEUT-he-INDIC

      → *teséni mägótera änténo' nó²mänia⁴*

      'He doesn't put the station at one place and stay.'

(50) *kägri'-ku' ke   hu-#-a-na   o-e-'ne-an-e*
      to.you-REF   call do-NEUT-INDIC-but NEG-come-PAST-you-EMPH

      → *kägríku' ké huaná ome'náne*

      'I called for you but you didn't come.'

3.5 Compound sentences

Compound sentences are made up to two sections joined by a 'link'. Each section may be filled by a 'related construction' or by a single clause. The final clause of the first section is closed by a final verb with indicative mood plus a 'link'. There are four connectives which act as links. *Sinia* 'contrary to fact', *-na* 'but', 'and', *-ki* 'so' and *-pi* 'or'. Four compound sentences have been found: contrary to fact; co-ordinate; reason; and alternate question sentences.

3.5.1 Contrary to fact

The contrary to fact sentence has two sections. The first section is closed by a final verb with neutral tense, subject person and indicative mood suffixes, followed by the 'contrary to fact' connective *sinia* as the 'link'. The verb closing the second section of the sentence, is suffixed by neutral tense, subject person suffix and the 'contrary to fact' mood marker *-sine*. The final syllable is stressed and has pitch 3.

(51) *eri-#-no'   eme nä-mi-#-i-a   sinia   kre-#-'na*
      take-NEUT-he here to.me-give-NEUT-he-INDIC CTF   cook-NEUT-I
      ne-u-sine
      eat-NEUT-I-CTF

      → *érino' éme nämía sí²nia² kré'na nosiné³*
            'If he had got it and come and given ot me I would have cooked and eaten it.'

(52) *vu-#-i-a   sinia ke-#i-sine   →   vía sí²nia² kesiné³*
      go-NEUT-he-INDIC   CTF   see-NEUT-CTF

      'If he had gone he would have seen.'

3.5.2 Co-ordinate sentence

A co-ordinate sentence is one in which the two sections are joined by *-na* 'and', 'but'. The final verb that closes the first section, may be in neutral, past or future tense. It takes subject person suffixes plus the indicative mood suffix *-a* plus *-na* 'and', 'but', as the 'link'.

(53) *vu-'ne-u'-a-na   sikru ome   hu-'ne-u'-a*
      go-PAST-we.2.INDIC-and   school there do-PAST-we.2-INDIC

      → *Vu'no'ana sikru ome hu'no'a*
            'We went and did school there.'

(54) *Kri-'a-gu-a   häkre-ay-a-na   o-mäne-'ne-ge-'ya*
      sick-his-REF-INDIC look-they-INDIC-but   NEG-is-PAST-CH-they

      ä-vre-#-no'   →   kri'agura häkrayana omäne'nege'ya ävreno'
      him-take-NEUT-he
      'They looked for his illness but it was not and they took him.'

(55) *ke   hu-//-u-a-na*   *o-e-'ne-an-e*
     call do-NEUT-I-INDIC-but   NEG-come-PAST-you-EMPH

     → *Ké huaná ome'náne*

     'I called but you didn't come.'

3.5.3 Alternative question

The alternative question is a compound sentence. It has an alternative suffix *-pi* which is a mood marker, and acts as a link between the two alternatives. The second alternative takes *-pi* or the emphatic mood. It is stressed and takes interrogative pitch. It can occur with nouns or verbs. It expects an answer.

(56) *äfu'-pi ma'ma'-pi* →   *äfupí ma'mapí*
     pig-or   dog-or

     'Is it a pig or a dog?'

(57) *äfu'-pi ma'ma'-e* →   *äfupí^2 má^3'mare^4*
     pig-or   dog-EMPH

     'Is it a pig or a dog?'

When *-pi* is suffixed to two final verbs they are in either past or intentional future tense.

(58) *eri-s-u-pi*   *ä-tre-s-u-pi*   →   *erisufi^2 ätresufi^2*
     take-INTENT-or   it-leave-INTENT-or

     'Shall I take it or leave it?'

(59) *eri-s-u-pi*   *ä-tre-s-u-e* →   *erisufi^2 ätresú^{2}e^3*
     take-INTENT-I-or   it-leave-INTENT-I-EMPH

     'Shall I take it or leave it?'

(60) *eri-'ne-i-pi*   *ä-tre-'ne-i-pi*
     take-PAST-he-or   it-leave-PAST-he-or

     → *eri'nefi ätre'nef*i

     → *eri'nefi ätré'nee*

     'Did he take it or leave it?'

An alternative statement is not a separate sentence type. It is just two emphatic statements, each of which is a separate sentence. 'If I want to go I will go. If I want to stay I will stay.'

3.5.4 Reason sentence

The two sections of a reason sentence are linked by the suffix *-ki* which follows the indicative mood marker and may optionally have a preview person suffix following it. However, even if the next actor is to change, the change of person marker is absent. The verb closing the first section may be in any tense – neutral, past, future, intentional future or assumptive.

(61) *ya'u*   *o*   *mäne-'ne-i-a-nki*   *ome*   *käfi-te-'na*   *eri-#-'na*
     sweet.potato NEG   is-PAST-it-INDIC-so   there   did-SUC-I   take-NEUT-I

     e-gaha-u-e   →   *yá'u omäné'neanki óme käfi'na éri'na é^{2}gahu^{3}e*
     come-FUT-I-EMP

     'There is no sweet potato so I will go and dig some bring it and come.'

(62) *o-e-'ne-i-a-nki*   *vu-#-o* →   *óme'neanki vú^{3}o*
     NEG-come-PAST-he-INDIC-so   go-NEUT-IMP

     'He hasn't come so you go.'

3.6 Deletions

Some parts of both complex and compound sentences may be left out when the situation is well understood by those engaged in the conversation. A medial verb may be left without a final verb to close it.

(63) *vu-#-i-ge-no'* → *vigéno'*
go-NEUT-he-CH-he
'He went and he…'

Rarely a medial verb may take a mood suffix in which case it is not closed by a final verb.

(64) *vu-#-no'-o* → *vúno'o*
go-NEUT-he-INTERR
'Did he go?'

One alternative of an alternative question may be dropped.

Äfupi 'Pig? Or is it'

(65) *mäni-s-u-pi* → *mänisufi*
be-INTENT-I-or
'Shall I stay or…'

In the 'Contrary to fact' sentence the first secction may be missing.

(66) *vu-#-u-sine* → *vusiné*
go-NEUT-I-CTF
'Oh that I could go.'

In the reason sentence the second section is sometimes missing, in which case the unsaid part has some negative or frustrated element.

4. Clause level

Kamano clauses have an obligatory nucleus which is the predicate. The predicate shows within itself the main contrastive features of clause types. Other tagmemes are optional. The minimal manifestation of the predicate is a verb stem with tense and person suffixes. The predicate is always at the end of the clause.

4.1 Clause-level tagmemes

The following formula shows the general order of the slots. Although it is possible, rarely are so many slots found concurrently. The order is not rigid. This is especially the case with subject, object and indirect object. If a slot is not in its normal place, either the situation is clear to the hearer, or a marker makes it clear.

$\pm$ T $\pm$ L $\pm$ S $\pm$ R $\pm$ I $\pm$ M $\pm$ O $\pm$ IO $\pm$ D $\pm$ P

(67) *Oki   yafa-pi-ka-ti'   Turua äyu'   mäse'-ya-ku'   have*
    Yesterday tree-in-place-from Turus without sleep-thing-REF stone

    tu-nu'-a   ko'   teve   ome äpa   hu-'ne-i-a
    axe-with-INDIC quickly firewood there chop do-PAST-he-INDIC

    → *Óki yafafínkati' Turua äyú' mäsé'yanku' have tunurá kó' téve óme äpa hú'nea.*

    'Yesterday in the woods, Turua chopped firewood quickly with a stone axe in case they had to sleep without.' (without a fire)

Time slot

The time slot is filled by a temporal word or phrase, verb or demonstrative with locative affixes, or a verb phrase (see 10.1.3).

    nentéra 'morning'

(68) *meni ika-te' → mení íkante'*
    now   month-at

    'this month'

(69) *e-mäse-#-u'-te'-ti' → emäsóteti'*
    here-sleep-NEUT-we.2-at-from

    'after we two had slept here'

(70) *äna-te'-ti' → änánteti'*
    that-at-from

    'after that'

(71) *yäge fre'-ku' vurämi-ge-ta → yägé fréku' evurämigéta*
    sun   go-REF   fall-CH-we

    'When the sun is setting we…'

Locative slot

The locative slot is filled by a location word, (see 10.1.5) place name, noun phrase or a verb or noun with locative affixes.

änagamú 'up there'

(72) *Hogu-ka* → *Hogúnka*
Hogu-place
'Hogunka.'

(73) *yäfo'* *hoya-pi* → *yäfó'hóyafi*
sugarcane garden-in
'in the sugarcane garden'

(74) *have* *kre-#-i-te'-ka* → *have krérega*
stone cook-NEUT-he-at-place
'where the stones are cooking'

Subject slot

The subject slot is filled by a noun or noun phrase with optional personalizor suffix plus subject 1 person suffix, personal name, with or without subject 2 person suffix, or a subject pronoun as listed in 10.11. The free subject agrees with the bound subject in the predicate.

(75) *E'i* *vähe'* *eri-'ne-i-a* → *É'i vähé' erí'nea*
that person take-PAST-he-INDIC
'That person took it.'

(76) *Vähe'-mo'-'na* *eri-'ne-u-e* → *Väné'mo'na erí'noe*
person-PLZ-I take-PAST-I-EMPH
'I a person took it.'

(77) *Ori* *eri-#-i-a* → *Óri erí'nea*
Ori take-NEUT-she-INDIC
'Ori took it.'

(78) *Nägra* *eri-#'ne-u-e* → *Nägrá erí'noe*
I take-NEUT-I-EMPH
'I took it.'

Referent slot

The referent slot is filled by a noun or noun-like word suffixed by *-ku'* or a verb stem with or without other affixes plus *-ku'* (see 8.4). An animal name followed by *-ku'* fills a referent slot unless there is an object present, in which case it fills an indirect object slot.

(79) *ma'ma'-ku'* *hu-'ne-i-a* → *má'maku' hú'nea*
dog-REF say-PAST-he-INDIC
'He spoke about the dog.'

(80) *ma'ma'-ku* *vuo* *hu-'ne-i-a* → *má'ma'ku' vuó hú'nea*
dog-REF go say-PAST-he-INDIC
'He said go to the dog.'

(81) *kare-ku'* *mofrave* *hu-yämä-nte-'ne-u-e* → *káregu' mofráve húyämäntoe*
car-REF children do-them-BEN-PAST-I-EMPH
'I sent the children about the car.'

(82) *yafa-ku'* *ne-hu-#-u-e* → *yáfagu' néhue*
tree-REF CONT-say-NEUT-I-EMPH
'I am talking about the tree.'

(83) *miya* *se-na-ku'* *situate'* *vu-'ne-i-a* → *míya sénaku' sitúate' vú'nea*
buy do-buffer-REF store-at go-PAST-he-INDIC
'He went to the store to buy.'

Instrument slot

The instrument slot is filled by an inanimate noun, noun phrase or body part with the obligatory instrument marker *-nu'* and optionally the locative *-ti'*. 'from'

(84) *ra   kävi-nu'   täga   hu-'ne-u-e   →   Rá   käyínu'   tägá   hú'noe*
big   knife-with   cut   do-PAST-I-EMPH

'I cut with a big knife.'

Manner slot

The manner slot is filled by one of the small list of adverbs or a manner clause.

(85) *ko'   eri-'ne-i'a   →   kó'   erí'nea*
quickly   take-PAST-he-INDIC

'He took it quickly.'

(86) *ko'   ome   er-'ne-i-a   →   kó'   óme   erí'nea*
quickly   there   take-PAST-he-INDIC

'He quickly went and took it.'

(87) *tusi'ya   hu-//-no'   eri-'ne-i-a   →   túsiya   húno'   erí'nea*
big-thing   do-NEUT-he   take/do-PAST-he-INDIC

'He worked very well.'

Object slot

The object slot is filled by a noun or noun phrase.

(88) *ra   ya'u   ne-'ne-i-a   →   rá   yá'u   né'nea*
big   sweet   eat-PAST-he-INDIC

'He ate a big sweet potato.'

Indirect object slot

The indirect object slot is filled by a noun, noun phrase, free indirect object pronoun (see 10.1.1) or a verb which has been personalized with personalizer suffix *-mo'* plus indirect object person *-fo*.

(89) *vu-'ne-i-mo'-fo   →   vú'nemofo*
go-PAST-he-PLZ-he

'The one who went.'

The referent marker *-ku'* is also suffixed when speech is involved, to generic human nouns, body parts and nouns which are personalized with *-mo'*.

(90) *yähe'-mo'-fo-ku'*
person-PLZ-he-REF

'about the people'

(91) *vähe'-mo'-'na'ku'*
person-PLZ-I-REF

'about me'[1]

-ku is obligatorily suffixed to indirect object free pronouns unless the verb in the predicate has an indirect object person prefix.

(92) *nägri'-ku'   hu-'ne-i-a   →   nägríku'   hú'nea*
to.me-REF   say-PAST-he-INDIC

'he said to me'

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[1] There was no free translation in the original transcript for examples (90) and (91). The free translations given here were provided in 2009 by Sharon Jahare, a Kamano speaker.

(93) *nägri' nä-sämi-'ne-i-a*   →   *nägrí' näsämí'nea*
to.me   to.me-tell-PAST-he-INDIC

'he told me'

In some instances where the context reduces ambiguity indirect object markers may be omitted. The slot order then needs to be correct (e.g. subject, object, indirect object) or there needs to be an indirect object bound person prefix in the verb.

(94) *yäho'-mo'-a hoya-mo'-fo   äguya   ru-'ne-i-a*
wind-PLZ-he   garden-PLZ-it   spoil   do-PAST-he-INDIC

→ *yähó'mo' hóyamofo ägúya rú'nea*

'The wind spoiled the garden.'

(95) *onina'-mo'-a äna kapa no-mo'-fo   ä-he-'ne-i-a*
soot-PLZ-he   that iron   house-PLZ-it to.it-hit-PAST-it-INDIC

→ *oniná'mo' äná kappa nómofo ähé'nea*

'The soot hit (got on) that iron house.' (An iron house is a house with iron roof).

(96) *onina' äna kapa no-mo'-fo   ä-he-'ne-i-a*
soot   that iron   house-PLZ-it   to.it-hit-PAST-INDIC

→ *oniná' äná kappa nómofo ähé'nea*

'The soot hit that iron house.'

(97) *onina' äna kapa no   ä-he-i-a*
soot   that iron   house to.it-hit-PAST-he-INDIC

→ *oniná' äná kappa nó ähé'nea*

'The soot hit that iron house.'

(98) *vähe'-mo'-fo-ku'   keya ti-'ne-i-a*
person-PLZ-he-REF   call do-PAST-he-INDIC

→ *vähé'mofonku' kéya tí'nea*

'He called out to people.'

(99) *E'i   vähe'   ä-sämi-'ne-i-a*
that person to.him-tell-PAST-he-INDIC

→ *é'i vähé' äsämí'nea*

'He told that person.'

Directional slot

The directional slot is filled by a limited number of words. *Ome* 'direction away from', *eme* 'direction towards', *ete* 'and again'. These do not co-occur with the directional verbal prefixes *u-* 'there' or *e-* 'here'.

Predicate slot

The predicate slot is filled by a verb or verb phrase. The predicate of an equational clause 2 is filled by a predicatized noun which does not show tense or person, only emphatic or interrogative mood. The subject person in the predicate agrees with a free subject if there is one.

4.2 Clause types

Most contrastive features are shown in the predicate slot. There are two types of clauses, medial and final. In medial clauses the predicate is filled by a medial verb which takes more affixes than the final verb (see Chart 1 (Section 8)) and is a dependent verb within a sentence. In final clauses the predicate is filled by a final verb which is the minimal manifestation of a sentence, and closes a multiple clause sentence. Thus it is independent and takes different affixes from the medial verb, and takes the appropriate intonation for the sentence type.

The major clause types are transitive, intransitive, quotative and equational, and all occur in both medial and final form.

4.2.1 Transitive

There is no overt transitive marker other than that the optional presence of object, indirect object or instrument slots.

Medial transitive clause

(100) *ya'u*   *ä-mi-#-no'*   →   *yá'u*   *ämíno*
     sweet.potato   to.him-give-NEUT-he
     'giving sweet potato to him (he)'

Final transitive clause

(101) *äna vähe' ya'u*   *eri-'ne-i-a*   →   *äná vähé' yá'u erí'nea*
     that man   sweet.potato   take-PAST-he-IND
     'That man took sweet potato.'

4.2.2 Intransitive

There is no overt marker other than the absence of object, indirect object or instrument slots. However the verb *vu* 'to go' is an exception in that although intransitive it can take an instrument slot in the form of:

(102) *nä-ga-nu'*   *ne-vu-#-u-e*   →   *nägánu' névue*
     my-leg-with   CONT-go-NEUT-I-EMPH
     'I am going with my leg.'

4.2.2.1 Medial intransitive

(103) *vu-#-no'*   →   *vúno'*
     go-NEUT-he
     'He going he…'

4.2.2.2 Final intransitive

(104) *fri-'ne-i-a*   →   *frí'nea*
     die-PAST-he-IND
     'He died.'

4.2.3 Quotative clause

The obligatory object slot is the quote. The verb filling the final predicate of the filler of the quote has emphatic, interrogative or command mood markers. The obligatory predicate slot of the main clause is filled by the verb *hu* 'to say' or *-sämi* 'to tell'. Most commonly the quote is followed by a predicate filled by the verb 'to say' in medial form and another clause with predicate filled by the verb 'to say' or 'to tell' in medial or final form. Manner and instrument slots do not occur. Other slots are possible but rare except for the indirect object slot which is quite common.

(105) *iga*   *vu-'ne'i-e*   *hu-#-no'*   *hu-'ne-i-a*
     where   go-PAST-he-EMPH   say-NEUT-he   say-PAST-he-IND

     → *íga vú'nee, húno' hú'nea.*
     'He said, 'Where did he go?''

(106) *iga*   *vu-'ne-i-e*   *hu-#-no'*   *hu-#-i-ge-no'*
     where   go-PAST-he-EMPH   say-NEUT-he   say-NEUT-he-CH-he

     → *iga vú'nee, húno' higéno'*
     'Where has he gone saying he saying…'

4.2.4 Equational clauses

There are three types of equational clauses:Equation 1, where the predicate is filled by the verb *mäni* 'to be' (animate), *mäne* 'to be' (inanimate) or *hu* 'to do'; Equation 2, in which the predicate slot is filled by a predicatized noun; and Equation 3, a naming equation where there is no predicate.

4.2.4.1 Equation

Equation 1 has two obligatory slots, the predicate which is filled by the verb 'to be' and the obligatory complement slot which is filled by a noun or noun phrase. If the predicate is filled by the verb hu 'to do' the complement is filled by an adjective. The verb hu only occurs in final form, whereas when the predicate is filled by the verb 'to be' it occurs in both medial and final form. The optional free Subject slot is fairly common, but the optional time and location slots are rare. This clause type is not common. Equation 1 occurs in medial and final form. Medial form appears within a sentence. It may optionally be preceded by a clause or clauses, and would be followed by at least one clause. Equation 1 clause in final form occurs either as a minimal sentence or as the final clause of a sentence.

Equation 1 final

(107) *känare' mofa' mäni-'ne-i-a* → *känáre' mófa' mäní'nea*
      good   girl   is-PAST-he-IND

      'she is a good girl'

(108) *oki   no-pi   Menteni känare' mofrave mäni-'ne-i-a*
      yesterday house-in Menteni good   child   be-PAST-he-IND

      → *óki nómpi Ménteni känáre' mofráve mäní'nea*

      'Yesterday Menteni was a good child in the house.'

Equation 1 medial

(109) *känare' hu-'ne-i-a* → *känare' hu'nea*
      good   do-PAST-he-IND

      'It is good.'

(110) *Menteni känare' mofrave mäni-#-no'*
      Menteni good   child   be-NEUT-he

      → *Menteni känare' mofrave mänino*

      'Menteni being a good child…'

Equation 2

Equation 2 has an obligatory predicate slot filled by a predicatized noun and optional complement and subject slots. The filler of the predicate slot is in emphatic or interrogative mood, but it does not show tense or aspect. Since the predicate is not filled by a verb, Equation 2 does not occur in medial form or in normal final form.

(111) *äfu'-o* → *äfuró*
      pig-EMPH

      'Is it a pig?'

(112) *äfu'-e* → *äfuré*
      pig-EMPH

      'It is a pig.'

(113) *Turua äfu' ägrono' äfu'-e* → *Túrua äfú' ägróno' äfuré*
      Turua pig   white   pig-EMPH

      'Turua's pig is a white pig.'

Equation 3

Naming equation has only one obligatory slot and only two possible slots. The complement is filled by a name and is obligatory. The subject is optional though very common and is filled by the minimum of *ägi'a* 'his name'.

(114) *ä-gi-'a*   *Kakame'* → *ägí'a Kákame'*
his-name-his Kakame'

'His name is Kakame.'

When Equation 3 comes finally the name takes the emphatic mood.

(115) *ä-gi-'a*   *Kakame'-'e* → *ägi'a Kakame'e*
his-name-his Kakame'-EMPH

'His name is Kakame.'

(116) *nempu-ni-mo'-a*   *ä-gi-'a* → *Otamäyo-'e*
brother-my-PLZ-him his-name-his Otamäyo-EMPH

→ *némpu'nimo'a ägí'a Ótamäyo'e*

'My older brother's name is Otamäyo.'

4.3 Included clauses

Included clauses and clause sequences may be found as exponents of the following clause level slots: Time, location, subject, referent, manner, object, indirect object. They are found on the phrase level too. For instance, an included clause or clauses may fill a modifer slot of a noun phrase or may occur as one filler in an appositional noun phrase. When a clause acts as a descriptive its verb is in final form with tense person and indicative mood. The same applies to the last verb ina sequence of clauses. Such a descriptive precedes its head.

(117) *vu-'ne-i-a*   *vähe'* → *vú'nea vähé'*
go-PAST-he-IND person

'The man who went.'

(118) *vu-#-no'*   *u-eri-#no'*   *e-'ne-i-a*   *vähe'-mo'-a*
go-NEUT-he there-take-NEUT-he come-PAST-he-IND person-PLZ-he

→ *vúno' uríno' é'nea vähé'mo'*

'The man who went there and got it and came…'

This construction which has the minimal form of a single predicate, or may include other clause level slots or several clauses, may fill a modifier slot in a noun phrase which in turn may fill any clause level slot in which a noun phrase normally occurs.

(119) *Sofi dare-mo'-'a regätigi-'ne-i-a näneke kä-sämi-gaha-u-e*
Sofi car-PLZ-it   cut-PAST-he-IND talk   to.you-tell-FUT-I-EMPH

→ *Sófi káremo' regätigí'nea nanéke käsämígahue*

'I will tell you talk about the Sofi car which cut.'

When a clause fills a time, locative, referent, manner or indirect object slot, its verb takes the appropriate nominalizing, or slot marking suffixes (see Section 8).

Time

(120) *mäse-#un-te'-ti'*   *(vu-'ne-i-a)* → *mäsónteti' (vú'nea)*
sleep-NEUT-we-at-from   go-PAST-he-IND

'After we had slept (he went).' (See 8.4.2)

Location

(121) *hu-#-i-re'* → *híre'*
do-NEUT-he-at

'Where he is.' (See 8.4.3)

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Referent

(122) *vu-'ne-u-ku'   (yävi'   te-'ne-i-a)   →   vú'nogu'   yävi'   te'nea.*
go-PAST-I-REF   cry   do-PAST-he-IND

'Concerning my going (he cried).'/ Because I went (he cried).' (See 8.4)

Indirect object

(123) *vu-#-i-mo'-fo   ä-yeri-'ne-i-a   →   vímofo   äyerí'nea*
go-NEUT-PLZ-he   him-grab-PAST-he-IND

'He got the one who went.' (See 8.4.1)

Manner

The manner slot has a limited number of verb phrases and simple verbs which with adverbs complete the list of fillers of the manner slot. The verbs are in medial form.

(124) *äme'äma   hu-#-no'   eri-'ne-i-a   →   ämé'äma   húno'erí'nea*
quickly   do-NEUT-he   do-PAST-he-IND

'He did it quickly.'

(125) *fu   hu-#-no'   ne-vu-#-i-a   →   fu húno' nevía*
quickly   do-NEUT-he   cont-go-NEUT-he-IND

'He is going very quickly.'

(126) *trägi-#-no'   ne-vu-#-i-a   →   trägíno'nevía.*
quickly-NEUT-he   CONT-go-NEUT-he-IND

'He is going quickly.'

(127) *akohe#-no'   ne-vu-#-i-a   →   akohéno' nevía.*
slowly-NEUT-he   CONT-go-NEUT-he-IND

'He is going slowly.'

See Verb Phrases, Section 6. See also 'Other words', Section 10.3.

5. Morphophonemics

Each morpheme belongs to one of three classes on the basis of morphophonemic change in the following word, stem or affix. Each class is characterized by a change in the immediately following morpheme if it begins with a stop: class 1 – pre-nazalization, class 2 – pre-glottalization, class 3 – voicing for the velar stop *k,* friction for the bilabial stop *p*, and the alveolar stop *t* becomes flapped *r*.

An easy way to determine the class of a noun is to try to predicatize it by asking 'Is it a house?' and the answer predicatized will give the class.

(128) *no-o*　→　*nonó*
　　　house-INTERR
　　　'Is it a house?'

(129) *afu'-o*　→　*äfuró*
　　　pig-INTERR
　　　'Is it a pig?'

(130) *have-o*　→　*háveo*
　　　stove-INTERR
　　　'Is it a stove?'

(131) *no-e*　→　*noné*
　　　house-EMPH
　　　'It is a house.'

(132) *äfu'-e*　→　*äfuré*
　　　pig-EMPH
　　　'It is a pig.'

(133) *háve-e*　→　*havee*
　　　stove-EMPH
　　　'It is a stove.'

Class 1 nouns take /n/ before mood marker.

Class 2 nouns take /r/ before mood marker.

Class 3 nouns take # before mood marker.

5.1 Class 1

A class 1 morpheme preceding a morpheme beginning with a stop causes that stop to become pre-nazalized to the same point of articulation.

(134) *no-pi*　→　*nompi*
　　　house-in
　　　'in the house'

5.2 Class 2

A class 2 morpheme preceding a morpheme beginning with a stop causes it to stay the same. That is, the class 2 morpheme keeps its glottal and the stop keeps its quality.

(Orthographically this glottal is not represented.) However the glottal stop is lost before *f, r,* and *h.*

(135) *huno' hu'nea → húno hú'nea*
      saying he.said
      'saying he said'

(136) *ku'-pi → kúpi*
      bag-in
      'in the string bag'

5.3 Class 3

A class 3 morpheme preceding a morpheme beginning with a velar stop causes it to become voiced.

(137) *ome kre-'ne-i-a → ome gré'nea*
      there cook-PAST-he-IND
      'He cooked it over there.'

(138) *ne-kre-#-i-a → négrea*
      CONT-cook-NEUT-he-IND
      'He is cooking.'

If a class 3 morpheme is followed by the alveolar stop *t, t* becomes flapped *r.*

(139) *ne-tämi-#-i-a → nérämia*
      CONT.-down-NEUT-he-IND
      'He is going down.'

(140) *kefo tina → kéfo rína*
      bad water
      'bad water'

A class 3 morpheme preceding a morpheme beginning with the bilabial stop *p* causes it to become fricative *f.*

(141) *kävo-pi → kävófi*
      saucepan-in
      'in the saucepan'

5.4 Vowel reduction

When two vowels come together by suffixation they reduce to one syllable either by fusing or slurring.

When any vowel comes in juxtaposition with *ä,* either by suffixation or at a word boundary, *ä* is lost.

When vowels come in juxtaposition at word boundaries they become slurred, i.e. the quality of both vowels remains but the two together have the timing of a single vowel.

With prefixation, the quality of both vowels is kept except when *ne-* 'continuant' and *o-* 'negative' come together in which case *o* is lost.

(142) *ne-o-ne-u-a → nónoa*
      CONT-NEG-eat-I-IND
      'We don't eat.'

(143) *kre-'ne-i-a → kré'nea*
      cook-PAST-he-IND
      'He cooked.'

With suffixation, changes according to morphophonemic rules occur from the stem outwards. However a third vowel does not fuse with the sum of the first two.

In the following suffixial sequences the quality of both vowels is kept but reduced to the length of one syllable.

i + a → ia

(144) *äti-a*   →   *ätía*
         bow-IND
         'bow'

i + o → io

(145) *mäni-o*   →   *mänío*
         stay-2ND.IMP
         'stay'

u + o → uo

(146) *hu-o*   →   *húo*
         do-2ND.IMP
         'do'

o + a → oa

(147) *kävo*   →   *kävóa*
         saucepan-IND
         'saucepan'

u + e → ue

(148) *hu-u-e*   →   *húe*
         say-I-EMPH
         'I say.'

o + e → oe

(149) *kävo-e*   →   *kävóe*
         pot-EMPH
         'It is a saucepan.'

i + e → ie

(150) *äti-e*   →   *ätíe*
         bow-EMPH
         'It is a bow.'

e + e → ee

(151) *fre-'ne-i-e*   →   *fré'nea*
         flee-PAST-he-EMPH
         'He fled.'

o + o → oo

(152) *o-oti-'ne-i-a* →   *ootí'nea*
         NEG-up-PAST-he-IND
         'He didn't get up.'

i + a → i when the second person suffix *-a* is suffixed to a verb stem ending in *i*. In other places, **i + a → ia**

(153) *mäni-an-e*   →   *mäníne*
         stay-you-EMPH
         'You stay.'

a + u → au/u

(154) *vu-gaha-un-a* → *vugahúne/vugaháune*
     go-FUT-we-IND
     'We will go.'

The following vowels fuse to make one vowel.

a + a → a

(155) *yafa-a* → *yáfa*
     tree-IND
     'tree'

u + u → u

(156) *hu-u-e* → *húe*
     say-I-EMPH
     'I say.'

i + i → i

(157) *fri-i-a* → *fría*
     die-he-IND
     'He dies.'

e + u → o

(158) *vu-'ne-un-e* → *vu'nóne*
     go-PAST-we-EMPH
     'We all went.'

e + i → e

(159) *hu-'ne-i-a* → *hú'nea*
     say-PAST-he-IND
     'He said.'

a + e → e

(160) *yafa-e* → *yafé*
     tree-EMPH
     'It is a tree.'

The following sequences are reduced to the second vowel of the sequence.

a + e → e

(161) *yafa-e* → *yafé*
     tree-EMPH
     'It is a tree.'

u + a → a

(162) *hu-an-e* → *háne*
     do-you-EMPH
     'You say.'

i + u → u

(163) *ne-kri-un-e* → *negrúne*
     CONT-plant-we-EMPH
     'We are planting.'

e + a → a

(164) *fre-an-e* → *fráne*
    flee-you-EMPH
    'You flee.'

u + i → i

(165) *hu-i-a* → *hía*
    do-he-IND
    'He says.'

The other possible combinations do not occur. In some dialects *h* when preceded by *o* becomes *s*.

(166) *o-hu-o* → *osúo*
    NEG-do-IMP
    'Don't do it.'

6. *Kamano verb phrases*

Kamano verb phrases function in the clause in the same way as simple verbs. A verb phrase may fill the predicate and manner slot in a clause. It has an obligatory nucleus which is the second part. In the following descriptions, this verb is called the verb auxiliary. The nucleus is preceded by an adjunct or by another verb stem with or without an aspect suffix. Verb phrases may be divided into three major types.

1. Compound verbs – that is, those which consist of a verbal adjunct and a verb auxiliary.

2. Those which consist of a verb stem with an aspect suffix and a verb auxiliary.

3. Phrases consisting of verb stem(s) and a verb.

6.1 Verb adjunct and verb auxiliary

This type of verb phrase is very common in Kamano, in fact over half the verbs listed are in this form.

Verb adjunct

A verb adjunct is a word which has rarely been found in isolation or in any other position in the grammar. Some however, do occur as nouns or adjectives. In a verb phrase an adjunct occurs with its own particular verb auxiliary, but it carries most of the lexical meaning of the verb.

Verb auxiliary

A verb auxiliary is a verb which, when occurring with a verb adjunct adds some lexical meaning to the actions but acts mainly as root for all affixes except the indirect object prefix. Some verbs may act as the auxiliary to more than one adjunct. The verb *hu-* 'to do' is the most common verb auxiliary.

There are three sub-types of verb adjunct and verb auxiliary phrase:

Verb	adjunct 1	+	*hu*	'to do'
Verb	adjunct 2	+	verb	auxiliary
Verb	adjunct 3	+	verb	auxiliary

6.1.1 Verb adjunct 1 + *hu* 'to do'

This contains the largest group of all the compound verb phrases. Verb adjunct 1 carries most of the lexical meaning of the action but takes no verb suffixes, while the verb *hu* 'to do' is the root for all verb affixes. When the verb adjunct is an adjective this type of phrase may fill a manner clause level slot.

(167) *känare' hu-#-no'   kre-'ne-i-a   →   känare' huno' kre'nea*
       good   do-NEUT-he   cook-PAST-he-IND

       'He cooked it well.'

The verb *hu* 'to do' occurs elsewhere. This type includes both transitive and intransitive verbs.

(168) *sese' hu-#-u-a* → *sése' húa*
 wash do-NEUT-I-IND
 'I wash.'

(169) *muse hu-#-u-a* → *musé húa*
 please do-NEUT-I-IND
 'I am pleased.'

(170) *tro' hu-#-u-a* → *tró' húa*
 make do-NEUT-I-IND
 'I make.'

6.1.2 Verb adjunct 2 + verb auxiliary

Only a very limited number of these phrases have been observed. This group includes many of the expressions of feeling. Although the meaning is carried by both the adjunct and the auxiliary, they are considered to be two words because the continuative and negative verb prefixes do not occur with the adjunct, but with the auxiliary.

Verb adjunct 2 is different from adjunct 1 only in that it occurs with the obligatory indirect object prefix. The verb auxiliary is one of a small group of verbs including the verb *hu* 'to do'. None of these verbs, except the verb 'to do', occur elsewhere than in these verb phrases. In this type of phrase the verb always occurs in third person singular.

(171) *nä-ga' äte-#-i-a* → *nägá' ätia*
 me-hunger AUX-NEUT-it-IND
 'I am hungry.'

(172) *nä-ve si-#-i-a* → *navé sia*
 me-want AUX-NEUT-it-IND
 'I want.'

(173) *nä-vesra ne-hu-#-i-a* → *nävésra nehía*
 me-tired CONT-do-NEUT-it-IND
 'I am tired.'

(174) *nä-si väyi-#-i-a* → *näsí väyia*
 me-anger AUX-NEUT-it-IND
 'I am angry.'

(175) *nä-su tägi-#-i-a* → *näsútaiga*
 me-sorrow AUX-NEUT-it-IND
 'I am sorry.'

6.1.3 Verb adjunct 3 + verb auxiliary

This type of verb phrase has a large class of exponents. The verb adjunct, as in sub-type 6.1.1 above, does not occur with the indirect object prefix. Only the auxiliary carries verb affixes. Unlike auxiliaries in sub-class 6.1.2, all person suffixes may occur with these verbs.

(176) *mre ri-#-u-a* → *mré rua*
 go.up AUX-NEUT-I-IND
 'I go up.'

(177) *mäte ne-vu-#-i-a* → *mäte nevía*
 throw CONT-go-NEUT-he-IND
 'He is throwing.'

(178) *fra väyi-#-i-a* → *frá väyia*
 quarrel AUX-NEUT-he-IND
 'He quarrels.'

(179) *yävi' te-'ne-i-a*   →   *yävi' té'nea*
　　　　 cry   AUX-PAST-he-IND

　　　　 'He cried.'

6.2 Verb and verb auxiliary

There are three sub-types in this type of verb phrase:
　　　 1. Verb stem with aspect suffix, and specific verb.
　　　 2. Verb stem with aspect suffix 2 + any verb.
　　　 3. Verb stem + benefactive verb, *änte*

6.2.1 Verb stem with aspect suffix + specific verb

The first slot is filled by a verb stem with aspect suffix. The second slot is filled by a verb which inflects normally. For each aspect suffix occuring with a verb in the first slot, a specific verb occurs in the second slot. The most common verb found in this second slot is the verb *hu* 'to do'. Aspect suffixes found in the data which are followed by the verb 'to do' are: repetitive, continuative, completive, intensive and durative suffixes.

Repetitive aspect *-tere*

(180) *vu-tere hu-#-u-a* →   *vutére hua*
　　　　 go-REP   do-NEUT-I-IND

　　　　 'I always go.'

(181) *ä-he-tere   ne-hu-#-i-a*   →   *ähetére nehía*
　　　　 him-hit-REP   CONT-do-NEUT-he-IND

　　　　 'He always hits him.'

Continuative Aspect *-va* may occur twice with one stem, or alternatively, it may occur once, and the whole stem + aspect suffix is then repeated.

(182) *mäni-va-va   ne-hu-#-i-a*   →   *mäniváva nehía*
　　　　 be-CONT-CONT   CONT-do-NEUT-he-IND

　　　　 'He stays for a very long time.'

(183) *mäni-va mäni-va ne-hu-#-i-a*   →   *mäníva mäníva nehía*
　　　　 be-CONT   be-CONT   CONT-do-NEUT-he-IND

　　　　 'He stays for a very long time.'

Completive aspect *-häna'*

(184) *ne-häna'   hu-#-u-a*   →   *nehäná' hua*
　　　　 eat-COMPL   do-NEUT-I-IND

　　　　 'I eat it all.'

(185) *fri-häna'   hu-'ne-ay-e* →   *frihäná hú'naye*
　　　　 die-COMPL   do-PAST-they-IND

　　　　 'The whole lot died.'

Intensive aspect *-täfa*

(186) *fri-täfa   hu-gaha-i-a* → *frítäfa   hugahía*
　　　　 die-INTEN   do-FUT-he-IND

　　　　 'He will indeed die.'

(187) *fre-täfa   hu-'ne-i-e*   →   *frétäfa hú'nea*
　　　　 flee-INTEN   do-PAST-he-EMPH

　　　　 'He certainly fled.'

Whereas in the other phrases of this type the negative prefix *o-* occurs as one would expect, on the verb *hu,* in this sub-class it occurs with the first verb stem.

(188) *o-fri-täfa*   *hu-gaha-i-e* → *ofrítäfa hugahía*
        NEG-die-INTEN   do-FUT-he-EMPH

        'He certainly will not die.'

Durative aspect -*'ya*

Any verb stem may occur with the durative suffix -*'ya* to form a nou, and then fill a noun slot.

(189) *fri-'ya*   →   *frí'ya*
        die-thing

        'death'

This noun may also occur with the verb *hu* 'to do' in which case the process of the action rather than the result is emphasized. The verb *hu* only occurs in the neutral tense here, with or without the continuative aspect prefix *ne-*

(190) *fri-'ya*   *ne-hu-#-i-a* →   *frí'ya nehía*
        die-DUR   CONT-do-NEUT-he-IND

        'He is dying.'

(191) *vu-'ya*   *hu-#-i-a*   →   *vú'yahia*
        go-DUR   do-NEUT-he-IND

        'He is going.'

Three aspect suffixes have been found each of which is followed by a different specific verb other than the verb 'to do'. Abilitative aspect -*ga'* + verb *mäni* 'to be' is one. This aspect is not commonly used. The future tense is more often used to imply ability.

(192) *äna hu-ga' mäni-'ne-i-a*   →   *äna hugá' mäní'nea*
        that do-can be-PAST-he-IND

        'He can do that.'

Additive aspect -*gu'* + verb *ähe* 'to hit'

(193) *änte-gu' ähe-#-i-a*   →   *äntegú' ähéa*
        put-more   hit-NEUT-he-IND

        'He put more.'

(194) *nä-mi-gu'*   *ähe-'ne-i-a* →   *nämígu' ähé'nea*
        me-give-more   hit-PAST-he-IND

        'He gave me more.'

Incompletive aspect -*ka'* + verb *te*

This aspect describes an action which was about to take place but did not.

(195) *fri-ka'   te-#-no'*   *känämre-'ne-i-a*
        die-INC   INC-NEUT-he   recover-PAST-he-IND

        → *friká' téno' känämré'nea*

        'He nearly died but he recovered.'

(196) *nä-he-ka'   te-'ne-i-e*   →   *näheká' té'nee*
        me-hit-INC   INC-PAST-he-EMPH

        'He nearly hit me!'

6.2.2 Verb stem with aspect suffix 2 + any verb

The first slot is filled by any verb stem with an aspect suffix. The second slot is filled by any verb with full inflections. The only limitations on the verbs which may occur in either slot are lexical. The following are three of the aspect morphemes which may occur in this sub-type.

Negative aspect *o*-stem-*pa*

The action of the first verb takes place before the action of the second. The negative aspect has the usual negative prefix *o-* as well as the suffix *-pa* which does not occur elsewhere in the grammar.

(197) *o-ne-pa*　　　*e-'ne-i-a*　　→　*ónepa é'nea*
　　　NEG-eat-NEG　come-PAST-he-IND

　　　'He came without eating.'

(198) *o-nä-sämi-pa*　　*vu-'ne-i-a*　→　*onäsämípa vú'nea*
　　　NEG-me-tell-NEG　go-PAST-he-IND

　　　'He went without telling me.'

Simultaneous aspect *-me*

The action of the second verb is a continuous action during which the action of the first verb takes place.

(199) *ne-me*　　*vu-o*　　→　*néme vuó*
　　　eat-SIM　go-IMP

　　　'Eat as you go along.'

(200) *nä-tre-me*　　*vu-gaha-i-a*　→　*nätréme vugahía*
　　　me-leave-SIM　go-FUT-he-IND

　　　'He will drop me as he goes.'

The first verb with its aspect suffix may be repeated:

(201) *ä-mi-me*　　　*ä-mi-me*　　　*e-'ne-i-a*
　　　him-give-SIM　him-give-SIM　come-Past-he-IND

　　　→　*ämíme ämíme é'nea*

　　　'She came, giving it to him all the way.'

This type of verb phrase may occur with a prolonged action phrase (described in 6.33). as filler of the second slot.

(202) *hu-me*　　*ne-e-no'*　　　*te-te-no'*　　→　*húme neéno' teténo'*
　　　him-SIM　CONT-come-he　SUC-SUC-he

　　　'Doing (that) he came and came.'

If the action takes place in several places the first slot is filled by a phrase of the sub-type described in 6.32, and whole filler of the second slot is reduplicated.

(203) *mäse ganti mäse gäma hu-me ne-e-ge-no'*　　　*ne-e-ge-no'*
　　　sleep there sleep here do-SIM CONT-come-CH-he　CONT-come-CH-he

　　　→　*mäsé ganti mäsé gäma húme neegéno' neegéno'*

　　　'As he slept here and there he came.'

Purposive aspect *-ku'*

(204) nä-mi-ku'　　*e-'ne i-a*　→　*nämíku' é'nea*
　　　me-give-PUR　come-PAST-he-IND

　　　'He came to give it to me.'

6.2.3 Verb stem + benefactive verb *änte*

The first slot may be filled by almost any verb stem. Some of those which do not occur are: *vu* 'to go', *ke* 'to speak', *mäni* 'to be', *e* 'to come', *äsämi* 'to tell', *äntähi* 'to know/think'. The second slot is filled by the verb stem *nte* obligatorily preceded by the indirect object prefix and followed by all the usual suffixes.

+ Verb (most stems) + Verb IO + *nte* + suffixes

The lexical meaning is expressed by the first verb and the benefactive aspect is expressed by the verb *nte* which when it occurs elsewhere without the indirect object prefix, means 'to put.'

(205)   *kre nä-nte-o   → kré näntó*
       cook me-BEN-IMP
       'Cook it for me.'

The verb should be cited consistently either with *ä* all the time or without it all the time.

(206)   *änte kä-änte-gaha-u-e   → ante käntégahue*
       put   you-BEN-FUT-I-EMPH
       'I will put it for you.'

Some verbs occur obligatorily with the benefactive verb. Those found in the data are:

(207)   *äse-nte*
       bury-BEN
       'to bury'

(208)   *hu-änte*
       do-BEN
       'to tell or case someone to do something'

(209)   *kina re-änte*
       rope tie-BEN
       'to tie-up or imprison'

(210)   *tägi-änte*
       take.out-BEN
       'to get a light (for a fire)'

6.3 Verb stem(s) + verb

The phrases of this type are not as easily grouped or described as those above. There are three sub-types involving:

Abbreviation of a commonly performed complex action.

An action which takes place in several places.

Prolonged action.

6.3.1 Abbreviation of a commonly performed complex action

When two verbs occur in sequence and the subject of both is the same, it is not uncommon for the first verb, instead of having its full medial form, to occur as a stem only. This only happens when the two verbs describe a common sequence of actions and they are thought of, perhaps, as one action. The second verb occurs with the usual affixes. The only limitations on the verbs occurring in each slot are lexical.

(211)   *eri hantägí-'na → eri hantägí'na*
       take break-I
       'I took (it) and broke (it).'

(212)   *kre ä-mi-'ne-u-a → kre ämí'noa*
       cook him-give-PAST-I-IND
       'I cooked (it) and gave (it) to him.'

6.3.2 An action which occurs in several places

When the action of a verb takes place in several places (e.g. 'here and there') each of the directional words is followed by the verb stem, or the stems are followed by location words, and the whole is followed by the verb *hu* 'to do' (see 10.1.5 and 10.1.8 on directionals and

locationals). Here again *hu* acts as a root for the suffixes. The directional may be a prefix or a word.

Verb stem + Loc + Verb stem + Loc + *hu*

(213) *väse   kanti väse käma hu-no'* →   *väsé kanti väsé kämahúno'*
      sleep   there sleep here   do-he

      'He slept here and there.'

Dir + stem + Dir + stem + *hu*

(214) *ome kri   eme kri   hu-'ne-i-a*   → *ome krí eme krí hú'nea*
      there plant   here plant do-PAST-he-IND

      'He planted here and there.'

(215) *u-hämpri   e-hämpri   hu-'ne-i-a*   → *úhämpri éhämpri hú'nea*
      there-catch   here-catch   do-PAST-he-IND

      'He caught (things) here and there.'

6.3.3 Prolonged action

When an action takes place over a long period of time there are several ways of expressing it.

The medial or dependent form of the verb may be repeated in exactly the same way up to four times (see Section 8, particularly 8.2 on medial verbs). Note that this is true even when the verb has change or subject and anticipatory subject suffixes, and these refer to the verb after the repetition.

(216) *mäse-'ne-ge-no'   mäse-'ne-ge-no'*   →   *mäse'negéno' mäse'negéno'*
      sleep-Past-CH-she   sleep-Past-CH-she

      'She slept and slept…'

(217) *ome   ne-häkre-u-ge-no'   ne-häkre-u-ge-no'*
      there   while-search-I-CH-he   while-search-I-CH-he

      → *ome nehäkrogéno' nehäkrogéno'*

      'While I searched and searched there he…'

The verb may be repeated in a different form, i.e. the first form may be a minimal medial form (that is, verb stem followed by tense marker plus person-number suffix). While the second form consists of the last syllable of the verb stem if there is more than one syllable followed by all the suffixes required.

(218) *mreri-#-'na   ri-#-'na*   →   *mrerí'na rí'na*
      go.up-NEUT-I   go.up-NEUT-I

      'I went up and up and…'

(219) *mreri-#-no'   ri-nte-te-no'*   →   *mreríno'   rinteténo'*
      go.up-NEUT-he   go.up-SUC-SUC-he

      'He went up and up for a long time and then…'

When a verb stem consists of only one syllable it is not repeated if the first suffix to occur in the second form is *-te* 'later' (see 8.2).

(220) *ne-hu-i-ge-no'   te-no'   te-ge-no'*   →   *nehigéno'   téno'   tegéno'*
      while-do-he-CH-he   SUC-he   SUC-ge-CH-he

      'While he kept on and on doing it she…'

However when the first suffix to be repeated is *-ge* 'prolonged action', the stem is also repeated (the 'prolonged action' and 'change of subject' morphemes are homophonous, and are distinguished by their position in the verb (see 8.2)).

(221) *hu-ge   hu-ge-te-no'*   → *húge hugeténo'*
       do-PROL   do-PROL-SUC-he

       'He kept on doing it then he….'

The verb stem alone occurs twice, followed by the verb *hu* 'to do'. The action rather than the actor is highlighted in this construction.

(222) *ägätere ägätere hu-no'* →   *ägätére ägätére   húno'*
       pass   pass   do-he

       'He kept passing (it) and…'

(223) *vu vu ne-hu-äye*   → *e   vú vu nehäyé*
       go go while-do-they-EMPH

       'They are all going.'

7. Noun phrases

There are five types of noun phrase:

1. Modified

2. Appositional

3. Co-ordinate

4. Repetitive

5. Vocative

7.1 Modified noun phrase

The modified noun phrase is the most common type of noun phrase. It is also the most basic noun phrase structure which can occur, usually in reduced form, in appositional and co-ordinate phrases and in modifier slots in the modified noun phrase itself. It occurs in the following clause level slots: time, subject, location, insturment, object, indirect object, manner and complement.

On the phrase level it fills the modifier 1 slot of a modified noun phrase. The following formula describes the structure:

+ Limiter 2 + Limiter 1 + Modifier 1 + Head + Modifier 2

Long phrases including all the items are not common. The most common type is a modifier + noun, with a noun filling the modifier slot:

(224) *hófa   noná*
       grass   house
       'grass house'

The nucleus or head of the phrase is the only obligatory item and it is a noun expandable to a noun phrase. The stem of this nucleus may be a noun stem or a verb stem with noun suffixes.

Limiter 2 slot is filled by the demonstrative word *e'i* 'that'.

(225) *e'i   äfú'*
       that   pig
       'that pig'

Limiter 1 may follow Limiter 1 for emphasis. Limiter 1 slot is filled by the demonstrative *äna* 'that'.

(226) *äná   äfú'*
       that   pig
       'that pig'

(227) *e'i   äná   äfú'*
       that   that   pig
       'that very pig'

Modifier 1 slot may be filled by a clause, verb stem, adjective, numeral, noun, possessor, place name, locational or a noun phrase.

Clause

(228) *änamu mäni-'ne-i-a ne'* → *änamú mäní'nea né'*
up-there be-PAST-he-IND man
'The man who lives up there.'

(229) *keve-ma ä-he-#-i-a äfu'* → *kévema ähéa äfú'*
arrow-which him-hit-NEUT-he-IND pig
'The pig which the arrow hit.'

Verb stem-transitional glottal stop

(230) *frí' vähé'*
die people
'dead people'

(231) *ävó kré' vähé'*
mark write people
'people who write'

Adjective

(232) *rá äfú'*
big pig
'big pig'

(233) *känáre' né'ya*
good food
'good food'

Numeral

(234) *táre äfú'*
two pig
'two pigs'

(235) *hákare vähé'*
many people
'many people'

Possessor

(236) *tí-mo'-fo yägáme'*
water-PLZ-him song
'the water's song'

(237) *äna mofrave-mo'-fo ä-gi-'a* → *äná mofrávemofo ägí'a*
that child-PLZ-his his-name-his
'that child's name'

Noun

(238) *yá'u hóya*
sweet-potato garden
'sweet potato garden'

(239) *móno' nó*
peace house
'church'

Place name

(240) *Kainantú vähé'*
Kainantu   people

'Kainantu people'

(241) *Austrária kukéna*
Australia   clothes

'Australian clothes'

Locational

(242) *fenká   nó*
below   house

'the house down below'

(243) *änagamí   né'*
up-there   man

'God'

Noun phrase

(244) *nä-gri'no-te'   mofrave   →   nägrí' nónte' mofráve*
me-POSS.house-on   child

'a local child'

(245) *nare   yáfa tona'-pi   →   náre yáfa   tónapi*
casurina   tree   shade-in

'in the shade of the sacurina tree'

Manner 2 slot is filled only by numerals. Perhaps in order to avoid many words preceding the nucleus of the phrase, the numeral when it is a short term sometimes follows.

(246) *äfú'   táre*
pig   two

'two pigs'

(247) *nó   hákare*
house   many

'many houses'

7.2 The appostional noun phrase

In clause level subject and object slots a main noun phrase sometimes occurs followed by other noun phrases which have the same referent and the same pattern, but are always shorter, that is, they do not have more than two tagmemes.

A phrase may also occur as a non-clause sentence in appostion to a clause-level slot in the previous sentence. The structure of the phrase filling later slots in an appositional phrase is shown by the following formulae:

+ Modifier 1 + Head or + Limiter + Head

Up to five phrases are found in apposition in one clause. In the following examples each succeeding part of an appositional phrase is in a separate set of brackets, and the main phrase is not bracketed.

(248) *mägora rapuni nera (änamu mäni-'ne-i-a ne') (nä-fa'-ni-mo')*
one   old   man (up.there is-PAST-he-IND man) (my-father-my-PLZ)

      (nampa   tu   nä-fa'-ni-mo'-a) (e'i   ne'-mo'-a)
      (number   two   my-father-my-PLZ-he)(that man-PLZ-he)

    → *mägóra rapúni near (änamú mäní'nea né') (näfá'nimo') (námpa tú*
    näfá'nimo'a) (e'í né'mo'a)

    'One old man, the one who lives up there, my uncle, my father's younger brother,
        that man,….'

(249) *téve   (rú   téve)*
wood (different wood)

'wood, a different wood'

7.3 Co-ordinate noun phrase

This construction lists two or more items which form a complex phrase. Each head slot of the phrase may be filled by a noun, adjective, personal name, pronoun or demonstrative. When only two items occur in the phrase each head may occur with limiters and modifier 1. More commonly these lateral slots occur only once, preceding the first head.

Co-ordinate noun phrases occur in the following clause level slots:

Time, subject, location, instrument, object and indirect object. They also occur in the modifier slot of a modified noun phrase.

There are four types of co-ordinate noun phrase determined by the occurrence of co-ordination markers, all of which mean 'and' or 'with'. Types 1 and 2 are used for longer strings of words.

Type 1 the most common, occurs with no co-ordination marker, and each head consists of only one word. This differs from an appositional phrase which may have several words in each head.

    + Head + (Head^n) + Head

(250) *nä-mägena nä-ga nä-vufäga* → *nämägéna näga nävúfäga*
my-back   my-leg my-body

'my back, my legs and my body'

(251) *rá túsi   osí' túsi* → *rá túsi osí' túsi*
big pumpkin little pumpkin

'the pig pumpkin and the little pumpkin'

(252) *e'í äná túsi   e'í äná yá'u*
that that pumpkin   that that sweet.potato

→ *e'í äná túsi e'í äná yá'u*

'that particular pumpkin and that particular s.p.'

(253) *ä-ga-tre-ma'a   ä-ya-tre-ma'a* → *ägárrema'a äyántrema'a*
his-leg-two-QUANT his-hand-two-QUANT

'his two legs and his two feet'

To pluralize or intensify the meaning, a head containing a first class noun or demonstrative can be repeated once (see also Type 4).

(254) *äna-te' äna-te'* → *änánte' änánte'*
that-on that-on

'all over'

(255) *täfe-te'*   *täfe-te'*   →   *täfénte'*   *täfénte'*
bamboo-on   bamboo-on

'in many bamboos'

Type 2 occurs with the co-ordination marker *-ma* on each item. The head slot may be filled by any class of noun or by a pronoun or personal name.

+ Head + *-ma* + (Head + *-ma*)^n + Head + *-ma*

(256) *yá'a-ma*   *túsi-ma*   *ávi-ma*   *néräga-ma*
sweet.potato-and   pumpkin-and   yam-and   taro-and

→ *yá'uma túsima ávima nérägama*

'sweet potato and pumpkin and yam and taro'

(257) *nä-grá-ma* *Írumpe'-ma*   *vu-gaha-ú'-e*
I-and   Irumpe'-and   go-FUT-we.2-EMPH

→ *nägráma Írumpe'ma vugahú'e*

'Irumpe' and I will go.'

(258) *e'i*   *ra*   *tusi-ma*   *e'i*   *osi'*   *tusi-ma*
that big pumpkin-and that little pumpkin-and

→ *e'í rá túsima e'í osí' túsima*

'that big pumpkin and that little pumkin'

Type 3 The suffix *-ke* or *-ki* occurs with each head item following a slot marking suffix if present. *-ke* occurs with kinship terms, personal names and generic human terms, and *-ki* with all other first class nouns, numerals and pronouns.

(259) *Rumenäga-ke*   *Irumpe'-ke*   *e-ne-vu-#-a'-e*
Rumenäga-and Irumpe'-and here-CONT-go-NEUT-they.two-EMPH

→ *Rúmenägake Írumpeke enevá'e*

'Rumenäga and Irumpe are going by.'

(260) *ä-rera-ke*   *ä-fa-ke*   →   *äreráke*   *äfáke*
his-mother-and   his-father-and

'his mother and his father'

(261) *táre* *oyafa-tre-ke*   *tare* *misisi-tre-ke*   → *táre óyafarrenke tare misísintrenke*
two   men-two-and   two   ladies-two-and

'two men and two ladies'

(262) *nägra-ki* *kägra-ki* *ägra-ki*   →   *nägrági* *kägrági* *ägrági*
I-and   you-and   he-and

'I and you and he'

(263) *ä-ga-te'-ki*   *ä-ya-te'-ki*   →   *ägáreki* *äyánteki*
his-leg-on-and   his-hand-on-and

'on his hands and legs'

(264) *táre-ki* *tare-ki*   →   *táregi*   *taregi*
two-and   two-and

'four'

See 10.1.9 on numerals.

Type 4 occurs with the suffix *-ene*. The head slot is filled by any class of noun, a pronoun or personal name.

(265) *hófa'-ene* *hrogó-ene*   →   *hófa'ene hrógone*
greens-and   greens-and

'hofa' greens and hrogo greens'

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(266) *nägrá-ene İrumpe'-ene vu-#-ta'* → *nägráne İrumpe'ene vuta'*
      I-and   Irumpe'-and go-NEUT-2ND.DL

      'Irumpe' and I will go and…'

A first class noun plus *-ene* can be repeated once to pluralize or intensify the meaning (see also Type 1).

(267) *kánisore né'-ene äná káre-mo'-fo né-ä-fa'-ene*
      council   man-and that car-PLZ-POSS REL-his-father-and

      → *kánisore né'ene äná káremofo néfa'ene*

      'the council man and the owner of the car'

7.4 Vocative noun phrases

Vocative noun phrases are used for addressing or calling someone or something. They occur as non-clause sentences. There are two types of vocative phrase:

+ Vocative + head + *-o*

The vocative word is optional, and the obligatory head occurs with the vocative suffix *-o*.

(268) *Ue né'u-o* → *Ue né'uo*
      Hey big.brother-VOC

      'Hey, boy!'

(269) *Tosi-o* → *Tósio*
      Tosi-VOC

      'Dorothy!'

+Head +vocative

The obligatory head is followed by an obligatory vocative word. The vocative slot in the phrase is filled by the one vocative word *ue*. The head slot is filled by a noun phrase or personal name.

(270) *Nägäna ue* → *Nägäná ué*
      little.brother VOC

      'Hey, younger brother!'

(271) *Tósi úe*
      Tosi VOC

      'Hey, Dorothy!'

7.4.1 Personification

A noun phrase containing a noun which is able to be personified filling the head slot occurs as a vocative with the noun subject suffix, optionally followed by the emphatic suffix *-e* .

(272) *antu vähe'-mo'-t-e* → *antú vähé'mote*
      there people-PLZ-1ST.PL-EMPH

      'All you people over there.'

(273) *e'i have-mo'-ke* → *e'í hávemoke*
      that rock-PLZ-you

      'You rock there!'

8. Verbs

A verb is defined as a word which obligatorily has tense and person affixes and optionally has negation , aspect and other affixes.

Verb stems are compound and simple. Compound verbs (verb phrase) consist of a verbal adjunct which carries most of the meaning and only indirect object and direcational prefixes, and a verbal auxiliary which takes negation, tense, aspect, person and mood affixes. Simple verb stems take all verbal affixes.

In both compound and simple stems there are some stems which have an obligatory bound indirect object person prefix (the verb *ke-* 'to see' and *koro' + hu* 'fear' optionally take the indirect object prefix).

Among compound verbs there are some verbs of 'feeling' which have an obligatory bound indirect object prefix and are only found in the third person.

(274) *nä-ga'*   *äti-i-e*   →   *nägá' atie*
       to.me-hunger   do-it-EMPH
       'I am hungry.'

For further information on compound verbs see Section 6 on verb phrases.

Medial verbs have more affixes than final verbs, and some of the affixes are different. They are the dependant verbs in a sentence. Final verbs (see Chart 2) close a sentence and takes the appropriate sentence intonation. The final verb is the minimal manifestation of a sentence.

8.1 Charts

Charts 1 and 2 are composite charts and rarely are all affixes used at one time. There are a few co-occurrence restrictions:

CHART 1

Mood is rarely used with medial verbs but when it does occur it seems to make the verb behave as a final verb. When mood is shown on a medial verb, that verb occurs utterance finally.

The medial verb is usually in neutral tense. The prolonged action marker *-ge* has not been found to co-occur with the past tense marker *-'ne* but it does occur frequently with the successional *-'te.*

The continuant *ne-* and the successional *-'te* have not been found to co-occur.

The medial intentional future *-su* does not occur with the conditional person markers *-a'nen*.

CHART 2

There are few restrictions among the affixes on this chart.

The final intentional future *-s/-sän* is most frequently used with neutral tense *- #*, but does occur less frequently with past tense. It does not occur with conditional person markers *-a'nen* or the continuant aspect marker *ne-*.

Chart 1 – Medial verb morphology

Directional	Continuant	Negative	IO Person	Stem	Prolonged Action	Tense	Intentional Future	Subject Persons		Change of Person	Preview Person	Mood
								Subject person	Conditional person			
±	±	±	±	+	±	+	±	±	±	±	+	±
u- 'there'	*ne-*	*o-*	1st:		*-ge*	*-'ne*	*-su*	1st:			1st:	INDIC *-'a*
e- 'here'			*nä-*			PAST:	*-sän*	*-u*	*-a'nen*	*-ke*	*-'na*	EMPH *-'e*
			ta'a-			*-'te*		*-u'*	*-ámäne'*		*-'ta'*	INTERR *-'o*
			tä-			SUC:		*-un*	*-amäne*		*-'ta*	
			2nd:			#		2nd:			2nd:	
			kä-			NEUT		*-an*	-		*-nka*	
			tänä-					*-a'*	-		*-'ta'*	
			tämä-					*-a'*	-		*-'ya*	
			3rd:					3rd:			3rd:	
			ä-					*-i*	*-in*		*-no'*	
			yänä-					*-a*	-		*-'ne*	
			yämä-					*-a*	-		*-'ya*	

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Chart 2 – Final verb morphology

Directional	Continuant	Negative	IO Person	Stem	Tense	Intentional Future	Subject Persons		Change of Person	Preview Person	Mood
							Subject person	Conditional person			
±	±	±	±	+	+	±	±	±	±	+	±
u- 'there'	ne-	o-	1st:		NEUT -#	-su	1st:			1st:	INDIC -'a
e- 'here'			nä-		PAST -gaha	-sän	-u	-a'nen	-ke	-'na	EMPH -'e
			ta'a-		FUT -'negaha		-u'	-a'mäne'		-'ta'	INTERR -'o
			tä-		assumptive		-un	-amäne		-'ta	CTF -sine
			2nd:				2nd:			2nd:	alternative -pi
			kä-				-an	-		-nka	
			tänä-				-a'	-		-'ta'	
			tämä-				-a'	-		-'ya	
			3rd:				3rd:			3rd:	
			ä-				-i	-in		-no'	
			yänä-				-ay	-		-'ne	
			yämä-				-ay	-		-'ya	

Chart 3 – Medial Imperative verb morphology

Stem	Successional	Preview Person	Imperative Suffix
+	+	+	+
	-*'te*	2nd person:	-*o/a*
		sing: -*nka*	
		dual: -*'ta'*	
		plural : -*'ta*	

Chart 4 – Final imperative verb morphology

Continuant	Negative	Stem	Imperative persons
±	±	+	+
ne-	1st dual does not take negative		1st dual: -*geta'a*
	o-		1st plural: -*inkero*
			2nd sing: -*o/a*
			2nd dual: -*i'o*
			2nd plural: -*iho*

8.2 The morphology of the medial verb

Each order of morphemes in the medial verb is described in turn in this section. The numeral following each morpheme identifies its morphological class (see Section 5).

Directionals

> *u-* (3) 'there'
>
> *e-* (3) 'here'

In compound verbs the directionals are affixed to the verbal adjunct.

Continuant *ne-* (3) 'while' applies to the rest of the 'related construction' which concludes with a final verb (see 3.2).

Negative *o-* (1) negates only the medial verb to which it is affixed.

Indirect object person

Indirect object person: *nä-* (3). Affixes of this order occur only with certain verbs. They are optional to the verbs 'to see' and 'to fear' and obligatory to the other verbs with which they occur. When a compound verb has an indirect object person it is affixed to the verbal adjunct.

Prolonged action

Prolonged action -*ge* (3) is often repeated once and frequently co-occurs with the successional -*'te*. This morpheme is a significant component of the 'prolonged action' verb phrases (see 6.3.3).

Tenses

The usual tense is neutral but past tense -*'ne* (3) occurs less commonly indicating that the action of the verb to which it is suffixed happened before the action of the following verb.

-*'te* (3) successional tense shows that the action of the verb to which it is affixed precedes the action of the next verb, regardless of actual time. It also co-occurs with prolonged action -*ge* (see 6.3.3).

Intentional future

Intentional future -*su* shows intention and the verb to which it is affixed is followed by a final verb in the future tense or by an imperative (see 3.4.3). Subject person markers -*u* indicate the subject of the verb to which they are affixed. They only occur when the actor in the following verb is different, and then optionally. These person markers commonly co-occur with the intentional future -*su* but not exclusively.

Subject person suffixes

	Singular	Dual	Plural
First Person	-*u* (3)	-*u* (2)	-*u* (1)
Second Person	-*an* (1)	-*a'* (2)	-*a* (3)
Third Person	-*i* (3)	-*a'* (2)	-*a* (3)

Conditional person

Conditional person markers are mutually exclusive with the subject person markers above and indicate both subject and condition in the medial verb in the first base of a conditional sentence (see 3.4.1).

First person singular -*a'nen* (1), first person dual -*a'mäne'* (2), first person plural -*amäne* (3) and any third person -*in* (1).

Change of person

Change of person marker -*ge* is present when there is to be a change of subject in the following verb.

Preview person

Preview person markers refer not to the subject of the verb to which they are affixed but to the subject of the next verb.

	Singular	Dual	Plural
First Person	-*'na* (3)	-*'ta'* (2)	-*'ta* (3)
Second Person	-*nka* (3)	-*'ta'* (2)	-*'ya* (3)
Third Person	-*no'* (2)	-*'ne* (2)	-*'ya* (3)

Mood

Mood is rarely marked in medial verbs, but when it is the medial verb comes sentence finally. The mood markers are: -*'a* 'indicative', -*'e* 'emphatic', -*o* 'interrogative'. These mood markers are almost the same as the mood markers in the final verb except that they are preceded by a glottal stop.

8.3 The morphology of the final verb

The final verb has fewer orders of morphemes than the medial verb. The prefixes are the same as in Chart 1 but the continuant *ne-*, which occurs with any tense except assumptive, has the meaning continuous here, not simultaneous as in the medial verb.

Negation

o- when prefixed to the final verb in a sentence refers to that action and back over the rest of the 'related construction' if there is more than one clause (see 8.2).

Tense

Neutral tense has no overt marker and refers to the present, immediate past and immediate future. It may be coloured by aspect affixes such as *ne-* continuant, which would make it present continuous tense and it may be modified by the occurrence of a free word indicating time.

An adverb may be used to show that an action was relatively further back in the past.

Future tense *-gaha* does not show distinctions of future either, but relies on separate words, such as 'another day'.

Assumptive tense *-negaha* looks like a combination of the past and future tense markers. It is used in a situation when the speaker is sure a thing has happened or is happening but he hasn't seen it with his own eyes. He assumes it is so, 'yes they must be working…' It seems to correspond in time to the neutral tense (near past, present, or immediate future). It does not co-occur with the continuative aspect *ne-*.

Future perfect tense is made by using both the past tense marker *-'ne* and the intentional future marker *-sän*.

(275) *o-ki-'ne-sän-ay-a*   *no*   *eri-gaha-ay-e*
       NEG-build-PAST-INTENT-you-IND   house   take-FUT-you-EMPH

       → *ónki'nesänáya nó érigahaye*

       'You will take houses that you will not have built.'

Intentional future

Intentional future *-sän* adds a polite aspect to the final verb such as 'should I eat'. It is used with alternative, emphatic or interrogative mood, but not indicative or contrary to fact. It is most commonly used with the neutral tense, but also combines with past tense to form the future perfect tense.

Subject person

Subject person markers are like those of the medial verb except that the second and third persons plural have an added phoneme /y/. They indicate the subject of verb to which they are affixed.

Conditional person

The conditional person markers occur instead of the subject person ones above in the base, in two sentence types – conditional command (see 3.4.1) and conditional statement sentence (see 3.4.2). They are used in the situation where one action is conditioned by another action.

Mood markers

Mood markers are: *-a* 'indicative mood'; *-e* 'emphatic mood'; *-o* 'interrogative mood'; *-pi* 'alternative mood'; and *-sine* 'contrary to fact mood'. The final verb obligatorily has a mood marker. However the indicative *-a* is sometimes voiceless.

8.4 The morphology of the imperative

There are two forms of imperative verbs. The most common one is seen in Chart 4. It has two optional prefixes – continuative *ne-* and negative *o-*. The stem and distinctive person marker are obligatory.

However Chart 3 shows another form which is used idiomatically frequently to say 'shake hands' but rarely otherwise.

The following morphemes may be affixed to nouns or verbs: *-ku'* 'referent', *-mo'* 'personalizer' plus *-'na* (see 9.2.7), *-te'* 'at' plus *-ti'* 'from', *-te'* 'at' plus *-ka* 'place', *-ma'a*

'quantity' *-käna'* 'like, and *-ya* 'thing'. These nominalize the verb to which they are affixed, and most of them also indicate for both nouns and verbs, what clause level tagmeme they are manifesting (see Section 4).

Referent *-ku'* is used in several different combinations with different meanings. When *-ku'* is affixed to a verb stem it means desire and this verb occurs as the adjunct in a verb phrase, filling the predicate slot. The stem takes a transitional glottal stop before the *-ku'*.

(276) *vu'ku'   ne-hu-#-i-a   →   vúku' nehíe*
       go-REF   CONT-do-NEUT-he-IND

       'He wants to go.'

When *-ku* is affixed to a verb but follows *-na, -ya*, 'thing' or verbal affixes, it is the manifestation of a referent slot on the clause level.

Verb stem plus *-na* plus *-ku'* also gives the meaning of desire.

(277) *vu-na-ku'   tro'   ne-hu-#-i-a   →   yúnaku'   tró'   nehíe*
       go-buffer-REF   make   CONT-do-NEUT-he-IND

       'wanting to go he is getting ready' or 'he is getting ready to go'

(278) *vähe'-mo'-a   so   miya   se-na-ku'   situa'-te'   vu-#-'ya*
       person-PLZ-him   saw   buy   do-buffer-REF   store-at   go-NEUT-they

       →   *vähé'mo' só míya sénaku' sitúate' vú'ya*

       'People wanting to buy a saw go to the store…'

When *-ku* is suffixed to the verb stem plus transitional glottal stop plus *-ya* 'thing', it means 'in case'.

(279) *vu'-ya-ku'   ä-yeri-'ne-u-e   →   vú'yanku'*
       go-thing-REF   him-hold-PAST-I-EMPH

       'In case he went, I held him.'

When *-ku* is suffixed to a verb which is in either past or neutral tense plus person, it means 'because'.

+ CONT + stem + (past or neutral) + person + -ku'

(280) *vu-'ne-u-ku'   yävi'   te-'ne-i-a   →   vú'nogu'   yävi'   té'nea*
       go-PAST-I-REF   cry   is-PAST-he-IND

       'because I went, he cried.'

(281) *ne-vu-#-i-ku'   yävi'   ne-te-#-i-a*
       CONT-go-NEUT-he-REF   cry   cont-is-NEUT-he-IND

       →   *névigu' yävi' nétea.*

       'because she is going, he is crying.'

8.4.1 Personalizer plus subject or object person marker

When a verb is suffixed by *-mo'* 'personalizer' plus *-a* subject person marker or *-fo* indirect object person marker it is the manifestation of the subject or indirect object slot respectively.

Verb stem + tense: past, neut, or intentional future + subject person + *-mo'* + *-a* or *-fo*

(282) *vu-'ne-u-mo'-'na   nä-sämi-'ne-i-a   →   vú'nomo'na   näsämí'nea*
       go-PAST-I-PLZ-I   to.me-tell-PAST-he-IND

       'He told me I was the one who went.'

(283) *vu-sän-u-mo'-'na   nä-yeri-gaha-i-a   →   vänúmo'na näyérigahia*
       go-INTENT-I-PLZ-I   me-catch-FUT-he-IND

       'He will catch me, I, the one who will go.'

(284) *vu-#-i-mo'-fo*   *ä-yeri-'ne-i-a*   →   *vímofo äyerí'nea*
       go-NEUT-he-PLZ-he   him-catch-PAST-he-IND

       'He caught the one who went.'

(285) *vu-'ne-u-mo'-'na* *u-eri-'ne-u-e*   →   *vú'nomo'na   urí'noe*
       go-PAST-I-PLZ-I   there-take-PAST-I-EMPH

       'I, the one who went got it there.'

8.4.2 Locative suffix and time

When the locative suffixes *-te'* 'at' plus *-ti'* 'from' are suffixed to a verb they indicate time- 'after the time of that action'. A clause containing a verb with these affixes then fills the time slot.

Verb stem + neutral or past tense + person + *-te'* + *-ti'*

(286) *mäse-#-un-te'-ti'*   *vu-'ne-i-a*   →   *mäsónteti'   vú'nea*
       sleep-NEUT-we-at-from go-PAST-he-IND

       'After we all had slept he went.'

(287) *have kre-'ne-i-te'-ti'*   *kri   eri-'ne-i-a*
       stone cook-PAST-he-at-from illness take-PAST-he-IND

       → *have kre'nereti' kri eri'nea*

       'He took sick after cooking the mumu.'

8.4.3 Locative suffix and place

When the locative suffixes *-te'* 'at' plus *-ka* 'place' are affixed to a verb it is the manifestation of the locative slot. When *-ka* follows *-te'* the glottal stop is lost, which is unusual.

+ verb stem + neutral + tense + person + *-te* + *-ka*

(288) *ägra hu-#-u-te'-ka*   *e-'ne-i-a*   →   *nagrá húrega é'nea*
       my   do-NEUT-I-at-place come-PAST-he-IND

       'He came to where I am (or do).'

The locative suffixes *-pi* 'in' and *-ti* 'from' may be suffixed to verbs which are stative in themselves such as 'to die', 'to sleep', and 'to be'. The verb *fri* 'to die' may take the suffixes *-pi* 'i' and *-ti'* 'from' with no verbal affixes. The stem is followed by a transtitional glottal stop.

(289) *fri'-pi-ti'*   *oti-'ne-i-a*   →   *frípinti' otí'nea*
       die-in-from up-PAST-he-IND

       'He got up out of death.'

The verb 'to die' and a limited number of other stems may take these locative affixes following a limited number of affixes. This then is the manifestation of the locative slot.

+ stem + past or future perfect tense + person + *-pi* + *-ti'*

(290) *mäse-'ne-pi-ti'*   *oti-'ne-i-a*   →   *mäsé'nefinti' otí'nea*
       sleep-PST-in-from up-PAST-he-IND

       'He rose out of sleep.'

(291) *mäse-sän-i-pi-ti'*   *ä-yeri   oti-gaha-u-e*
       sleep-PAST-INTENT-he-in-from him-get up-FUT-I-EMPH

       → *mäse'nesäních nti' äyerí otígahue*

       'I will get him up when he will have been asleep.'

8.4.4 Quantity

When *-ma'a* 'quantity' is suffixed to a final verb it signifies quantity or amount. This clause is then the manifestation of the subject or object slot, or the referent slot if in addition the referent *-ku'* is present.

(292) *ke   hu-#-i-a-ma'a   eri-'ne-i-a → ké híama'a erí'nea*
       call do-NEUT-he-IND-QUANT   take-PAST-he-IND

       'He got the amount that he said.'

(293) *ke   hu-'ne-i-a-ma'a-gu'   hu-'ne-i-a*
       call do-PAST-he-IND-QUANT-REF   say-PAST-he-IND

       → *ké hú'neama'agu' hú'nea.*

       'He talked about what he called.'

8.4.5 Resemblence suffix

When *-käna'* 'like' is suffixed to a verb, the clause then fills a manner slot.

+ CONT + verb stem + neutral or past tense + person + indicative + *-käna'*

(294) *ne-hu-#-i-a-käna'   ne-hu-#-i-a*
       CONT-do-NEUT-he-IND-like   CONT-do-NEUT-he-IND

       → *nehíankäna' nehía*

       'He is doing as he is doing.'

(295) *hu-'ne-i-a-käna'   hu-#-i-a   →   hú'neankäna' hía*
       do-PAST-he-IND-like   do-NEUT-he-IND

       'He does as he did.'

8.4.6 Nominalization suffix

The suffix *-ya* 'thing' nominalizes verb stems. The verb stem takes a transitional glottal stop before *-ya*.

(296) *mäni'-ya → mäní'ya*
       sit-thing

       'the thing for sitting on' (a chair)

(297) *no   ki'-ya   → no kí'ya*
       house build-thing

       'the thing for building a house' (a hammer)

When *-ya* 'thing' is affixed to a final verb it either becomes a noun or can be part of a verb peri-phrase and fill a manner slot.

When a final verb is nominalized by the suffix *-ya* it may then fill any slot where a noun or noun phrase is normally found. It takes the following affixes:

+ CONT + stem + past, neutral or intentional future tense + person + indicative mood + *-ya*

(298) *tro'   ne-hu-#-i-a-ya   eri-#-o*
       make CONT-do-NEUT-he-IND-thing   take-NEUT-IMP

       → *tró' nehíaya erío*

       'Get what he is making.'

(299) *äntägi-'ne-i-a-ya   me-'ne-i-a-ki   no   ki-#-o*
       chop-PAST-he-IND-thing is-PAST-it-IND-so house build-NEUT-IMP

       → *äntägí'neaya mé'neanaki nó kío.*

       'What he chopped is there, so build a house.'

(300) *huri-#-sän-i-a-ya*   *ne-#-o*   →   *hurisäníaya   no*
pick-NEUT-INTENT-he-IND-thing   eat-NEUT-IMP

'Eat what he intends to pick.'

When filling a manner slot it takes the same affixes as above, except that intentional future does not occur, and it is followed by the medial form of the verb 'to do'.

(301) *ne-hu-#-i-a-ya*   *hu-#-nka*   *hu-#-o* → *nehíaya húnka   húo*
CONT-do-NEUT-he-IND-thing   do-NEUT-you   do-NEUT-IMP

'Do as he is doing.'

9. Nouns

A noun is a word which occurs optionally with noun suffixes and predicators, but not with tense, negative or aspect suffixes. A noun occurs as head or modifier 1 of a noun phrase filling the subject, object, time, location, manner, instrument or indirect object slot of a clause.

The morphophonemic classification of nouns is described in Section 5 on morphophonemics. As distinct from that classification, nouns are here described according to the way in which they show the person of possessor. There are three such noun classes. Morphophonemic classes are also called 1, 2 and 3.

9.1 Noun classes

9.1.1 Class 1

Class 1 is the largest class. These noun stems are free and show possession in any one of three alternative ways.

An indirect object pronoun *nägri'* may precede the noun. This set of pronouns gives slight emphasis to the fact that this person and not another, is the owner (see 10.1.1 on pronouns).

(302)   *nägrí nó*   →   *nägrí nó*
       my   house
       'my house'

(303)   *nägri' mofráve* → *nägrí mofráve*
       my   child
       'my child'

Very rarely the possessive suffix to be described below may co-occur redundantly with the free indirect object.

(304)   *nägrí no-ní'a*   →   *nägrí' noní'a*
       my   house-my
       'my house'

A free subject pronoun *nägra* may precede the noun.

(305)   *nägrá nó*   →   *nägránó*
       I   house
       'my house'

(306)   *nägrá mofráve* →   *nägrá mofráve*
       I   child
       'my child'

A possessive suffix *-ni'a* may occur with the noun. This is by far the most common usage.

(307)   *nó-ni'a*   →   *nóni'a*
       house-my
       'my house'

(308) *mofráve-ni'a* → *mofráve'ni'a*
child-my
'my child'

9.1.2 Class 2

Class 2 nouns include most body parts. These are bound stems occurring with an obligatory possessive prefix *-nä* (see 9.2.1) and rarely with the possessive suffix *-ni'a* as well (see 9.2.3). Verly rarely will the free indirect object pronoun or the free subject pronoun occur with this form.

(309) *nä-yá* → *näyá*
my-hand
'my hand'

(310) *nä-yá-ni'a* → *näyáni'a*
my-hand-my
'my hand'

(311) *nägrá nä-yá* → *nägrá näyá*
I my-hand
'my hand'

(312) *nä-gá* → *nägá*
my-leg
'my leg'

(313) *nä-vúfäga* → *nävúfäga*
my-body
'my body'

9.1.3 Class 3

Class 3 nouns include all relationship terms including:

(314) *róne'-ni-mo'* → *róne'nimo*
friend-my-PLZ
'my friend'

(315) *né-nä-faru* → *nénäfaru*
REL-my-age.mate
'my age-mate'

These terms are sub-divided into four groups on the basis of their occurrence with relationship and possessive affixes and the personalizer affix *-mo'*.

Class 3.1 relationship terms have an optional possessive suffix *-ni'*a which may occur with or without the personalizer suffix *-mo'*. When *-ni'a* is followed by *-mo'* the second syllable *'a* is lost and *-ni'a* reduces to *-ni*. In the following formulae which show the possible combinations, the numeral 1 indicates prefixes and 2 indicates suffixes.

+stem + (+POSS 2 + PLZ)

(316) *äntá'-ni'a* → *äntá'ni'a*
mother-my
'my mother'

(317) *äntá'-ni-mo'* → *antá'nimo'*
mother-my-PLZ
'my mother'

(318) *momó-ni'a* → *momó'ni'a*
father's.sister-my

'my father's sister'

(319) *momó-ni'a-mo'* → *momó'nimo'*
father's.sister-my-PLZ

'my aunt'

Class 3.2 relationship terms have an obligatory possessive prefix *nä-* optionally preceded by the relationship prefix *ne-*. The relationship prefix *ne-* is mutually exclusive with the personalizer suffix *-mo'* and the possessive suffix *-ni'a*. There are four forms in which these terms may occur. The first three are summarized in the first formula.

+ POSS 1 + stem + (+ POSS 2 + plz)

(320) *nä-fá'* → *näfá'*
my-father

'my father'

(321) *nä-saro'* → *näsáro'*
my-sibling.of.opposite.sex

'my brother or my sister'

(322) *nä-fa'-ni'a* → *näfá'nimo*
my-father-my

'my father'

(323) *nä-sáro'-ni'a* → *näsáro'ni'a*
my-sib.of.opp.sex-my

'my brother/my sister'

(324) *nä-fá'-ni'a-mo'* → *näfánimo*
my-father-my-PLZ

'my father'

(325) *nä-sáro'-ni'a-mo'* → *näsáro'nimo'*
my-sib.of.opp.sex-my-PLZ

'my brother/my sister'

The fourth may be described in the following formula:

+ REL 1 + POSS 1 + stem

(326) *né-nä-fa'* → *nénäfa*
REL-my-father

'my father'

(327) *né-nä-saro'* → *nénäsaro'*
REL-my-sib.ofopp.sex

'my brother or my sister'

Class 3.3 relationship terms occur in one form only – the stem with obligatory possessive and personalizer suffixes.

+ stem + POSS 2 + PLZ

(328) *némpu'-ni'a-mo'* → *némpu'nimo'*
older.brother-my-PLZ

'my older brother'

(329) *núna'-ni'a-mo'* → *núa'nimo'*
older.sister-my-PLZ

'my older sister'

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9.2 Noun affixation

The chart of noun affixes is a composite one (see Chart 5 below). All orders of affixes never occur at one time and co-occurrence restrictions are described below. All the possibilities have been elicited but in speech and text a sequence of more than three suffixes is rarely found. Although these affixes are described as attaching primarily to nouns, many occur also with other stems and these details are given below.

Chart 5 – Noun affixes

Prefixes		Stem	Suffixes									
2	1		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
REL	POSS1		POSS2	NUM	QUANT	PLZ	S 1	L	L	L	EXC	MOOD
ne-	*nä-*		*-ni'a*	*-tre*	*-ma'a*	*-mo'*	*-ka*	*-te'*	*-ka*	*-ti'*	*-ke'*	*-o*
			VOC				S 2	L		REF	CO-ORD	
			-o				*-a*	*-pi*		*-ku'*	*-ki*	
			NOM				IO 1	INSTRU			-ma	
			-ya				*-fo*	*-nu'*			*-ene*	
							IO 2	RESEMB				
							-#	*-käna'*				

9.2.1 First order prefixes

A possessive prefix *nä-* occurs with some body parts and some kinship terms (see 9.1.2 and 9.1.3). All the forms are shown below:

	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Person	*nä-*	*ta'a-*	*ta-*
2nd Person	*kä-*	*tänä-*	*tämä-*
3rd Person	*ä-*	*yänä-*	*yämä-*

9.2.2 Second order prefix

A relationship prefix *ne-* occurs only with Class 3.2 kinship terms (see 9.1.3).

9.2.3 First order suffixes

A possessive suffix *-ni'a* occurs with all classes of nouns and with the interrogative word *na* 'what?'. It may be followed by any other suffix. All the forms are shown below:

	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Person	*-ni'a*	*-ti'a*	*-ti*
2nd Person	*-ka'a*	*-tini*	*-timi*
3rd Person	*-ma'a*	*-yini*	*-yimi*

(330) *no-ni'a-te-ka* → *nóni'arega*
    house-my-at-place
    'my home'

(331) *änta'-ni-a* → *äntá'ni'a*
    mothery-my
    'my mother'

(332) *näya-ni-a-pi-ti'*   →   *näyani'afinti'*
my-hand-my-in-from

'from my hand'

A vocative suffix *-o* occurs with a personal name or with a kinship term which has been familiarized when either of these terms are the sole filler of a vocative sentence (see 3.1.1).

(333) *Menteni-o*   →   *Méntenio*
Menteni-VOC

'Menteni!'

(334) *nä-fa-o*   →   *näfáo*
my-father-VOC

'Dad!'

(335) *ne'u-o*   →   *né'uo*
older-brother-VOC

'big brother!'

A nominalizer suffix *-ya* 'thing' occurs with a few nouns from each of the three classes, demonstratives, some adjectives, and with verbs (see 8.4.6). When *-ya* occurs with a noun the noun remains a noun. When it occurs with an adjective the adjective may become a noun, an adjunct 1 of a verb phrase (see 6.1.1) or an adverb. When it occurs with a demonstrative the latter becomes a noun.

-ya occurs often with the noun *su* 'thing' and when it does a wider variety of suffixes may follow. *-ya* occurs with the following suffixes: number, personalizer, subject 1, indirect object 1, instrument, resemblance, sixth and eighth order locative, referent, exclusive, co-ordinate *-ma* and *-ene* and mood suffixes. Co-occurrence restrictions and examples are shown below:

+stem + -ya + -tre + -mo + (+ -fo + -ka) + -o

(336) *äna su-ya-tre-mo'-fo   ävaya-'a o-mäne-'ne-i-a*
that thing-NOM-two-PLZ-it   lid-its   NEG-be-PAST-it-IND

→ *äna suyantremofo ävaya'a omäne'nea*

'There are no lids for those two things.'

+ stem + -ya + (+ -pi + -ti') + -o

(337) *hävi-ya-pi-ti'   e-'ne-i-a → hävíyampinti'   é'nea*
bad-thing-in-from   come-PAST-he-IND

'He has come from wickedness.'

+ stem + -ya + (-käna') + -o

(338) *ko' änte-'ne-u-a   su-ya-käna'   hu-'ne-i-a*
before put-PAST-I-IND thing-NOM-like do-PAST-it-IND

→ *ko' änte'noa suyankäna' hu'nea*

'It is like the thing I had before.'

+ stem + -ya + (-tre) + (+ -ku' + -ke') + -o

(339) *äna su-ya-tre-ke'   eri-o → äná   suyántrenke' ério*
that thing-NOM-only take-IMP

'Only take those two things.'

+ stem + -ya + (+ -ene + -ma) + -o

(340) *kefo-ya-ene   so'e-ya-ene   me-'ne-i-a*
bad-thing-and   good-thing-and be-PAST-it-IND

→ *kefoyane so'eyane me'nea*

'There are bad and good things.'

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9.2.4 Second order suffixes

The number suffixes *-tre* 'two', *-tämi* 'many' occur infrequently with class 1 and 2 nouns. These suffixes occur most commonly with nouns which implicitly carry the meaning 'two' or 'many'. A number suffix may be preceded by a possessive or nominalizer suffix and followed by any other suffix. Co-occurrence restrictions are shown in the formulae:

+ stem + *-ni'a* + *-tre* + *ma'a* + *-te'* + *-ti'* + *-o*

Or

+ stem + *-ni'a* + *-tre* + (+ *-te'* + *-pi*) + *-ti'* + *-o*

With plural nouns:

(341) *kogäna-tre* → *kogänárre*
   brothers-two
   'two brothers'

(342) *kogäna-tämi* → *kogänárämi*
   brothers-many
   'many brothers'

(343) *famo-tre* → *famótre*
   father.and.son-two
   'father and son'

With other nouns:

(344) *äna su-ya-tre-mo'-fo   ävaya'a o-mäne-'nera*
   that thing-NOM-two-PLZ-its   lid-its   NEG-be-PAST-it-IND
   → *äná suyántremofo äväya'a ómäne' nea*
   'There are no lids for those two things.'

(345) *nä-ya-tre* → *näyántre*
   my-hand-two
   'my two hands'

(346) *mofrave-tämi* → *mofráverämi*
   child-many
   'many children'

(347) *nä-ya-tre-pi-ti'* → *näyántrempinti*
   my-hand-2-in-from
   'from my two hands'

(348) *no-ni'a-tre-pi-ti'* → *noní'arrempinti'*
   house-my-2-in-from
   'from my two houses'

(349) *nä-ya-tre-ma'a-te'-ti'* → *näyántrema'areti'*
   my-hand-2-amount-place-from
   'from ten'

9.2.5 Third order suffixes

The quantity suffix *-ma'a* occurs with very few stems. Those which have been listed are:

Demonstrative   *äna* 'that'

Adjective   *ra* 'great'

Body parts (to form numeral phrases, see 10.1.9).

Verbs (see Section 8).

This suffix is only preceded by the number suffix *-tre* 'two'. It may be followed by the locative suffixes *-te'* 'at' or 'on', *-pi* 'in', or *-ti'* 'from'. It may also be followed by the co-ordinate suffix *-ene* 'and', the exclusive suffix *-ke'* 'only', referent *-ku'*, and any mood suffix. The co-occurrence restrictions are indicated in the following formulae:

+ body part + *-tre* + *-ma'a* $\pm$ ($\pm$ *-te'* $\pm$ *-pi*) $\pm$ *-ti'* $\pm$ ($\pm$ *-ke'* $\pm$ *-ene*) $\pm$ *-o* + other stem + *-ma'a* $\pm$ ($\pm$ *-te'* $\pm$ *-pi*) $\pm$ *-ku'* $\pm$ *-o*

(350)   *äna-ma'a-fi-ti'*   → *änáma'afinti'*
        that-amount-in-from

        'from that amount'

(351)   *ra-ma'a*   → *ráma'a*
        great-amount

        'great amount'

(352)   *nä-ya-tre-ma'a-te'-ti;*   →   *näyántrema'areti'*
        my-hand-2-amount-at-from

        'from ten'

(353)   *ä-tre-#-i-a-ma'a-ku*   →   *ätréama'agu'*
        he-leave-NEUT-he-IND-amount-REF

        'concerning the amount he left'

9.2.6 Fourth order suffix

The personalizer suffix *-mo* is obligatory to the fifth order subject and indirect object 1 sets of person suffixes which follow it. *-mo'* occurs with all classes of nouns, demonstratives, adjectives, and verbs. It does not occur with personal names and so it is not found with the subject 2 and indirect object 2 suffixes which attach to names. The possessive nominalizer and quantity suffixes may optionally precede *-mo'*. The subject and object suffixes which follow -mo' in 5th order determine which other suffixes may occur and these are detailed under those headings below.

9.2.7 Fifth order suffixes

Four sets of person-number suffixes occur in this position when the noun manifests subject and indirect object slots. The first person singular suffix *'na* is the same in each set. In order to be able to refer to each set separately a different person suffix which contrasts with others has been chosen, i.e. subject, 2nd person singular *-ka,* subject 2 3rd person singular *-'a;* indirect object, 3rd person singular *-fo* and indirect object 2 3rd person singular *-#.* Subject person suffix *-ka* occurs with all classes of nouns, the interrogative word *ina* 'where?', some adjectives, and with verbs (see Section 8). It may be preceded by the nominalizer suffix and is obligatorily preceded by the personalizer *-mo'* and may be followed by either the locative suffix *-te'*, or the co-ordinate suffix *-ene*. These may be followed by any mood suffix.

This set of suffixes is as follows:

	Singular	Dual	Plural
+ *mo'* 1ˢᵗ person	*-'na*	*-ta'*	*-ta*
2ⁿᵈ person	*-ka*	*-ta'*	*-ta*
3ʳᵈ person	*-'a/#*	*-ke*	*-'ya*

Co-occurrence restrictions are shown in the following formulas:

+ stem + *-ni'a* + *-mo'* + *-ka* + *-ke'* + *-o*

Or

+ stem + *-mo'* + *-ka* + *-ene* + *-o*

Or

+ stem + *-tre* + *-mo'* + *-ka* + *-o*

Or

+ stem + *-ya* + *-tre* + *-mo'* + *-ka* + *-o*

(354) *mofrave-ni'a-mo'-ya-ke'   vu-gaha-ay-e*
       child-my-PLZ-they-only   go-FUT-they-EMPH

       → *Mofráve'nimo'yage' vúgahaye*

       'Only my children will go.'

(355) *mofrave-mo'-ya-ene   vu-gaha-u-e*   →   *mofrávemo'yane vúgahue*
       child-PLZ-they-and   go-FUT-I-EMPH

       'I will go with the children.'

(356) *mofrave-tämi-mo'-ya-o?*   →   *mofráverämimo'yo?*
       child-NUM-PLZ-they-INTERR

       'Did the children do it?'

(357) *tä-vre-mo'-#*   *tä-vre-ge-ta*   *e-'ne-un-e*
       us-carry-PLZ-it   us-carry-change-we   come-PAST-we-EMPH

       → *tävremo' tävrégeta e'nóne*

       'The thing that carried us brought us and we have come.'

(358) *ina-mo'-'ya-e*   →   *ínamo'ye*
       where-PLZ-they-EMPH

       'Who did it?'

(359) *ru-mo'-a-o*   →   *rúmo'o*
       different-PLZ-he-INTERR

       '(Did) someone else (do it)?'

Subject 2 person suffix *-'a* occurs only with person names. Because Kamano people prefer not to say their own names the first person suffix does not occur. Instead the speaker uses the free pronoun. *-'a* is followed by either the exclusive suffix *-ke'* or the co-ordinate suffix *-ene* both of which may be followed by any mood suffix.

This set of suffixes is shown below:

		Singular	Dual	Plural
+Name	1st person	*-'na*	*-käta'*	*-käta*
	2nd person	*-ka*	*-käta'*	*-käta*
	3rd person	*-'a*	*-ke*	*-'ya*

Co-occurrence restrictions are shown in the formula:

+ Name + *-a* + (+ *-ke'* + *-ene*) + *-o*

(360) *Menteni-ka-ke'*   *vu-gaha-an-e*   →   *Méntenigage'   vúgahane*
       Menteni-you-EXCL   go-FUT-you-EMPH

       'Only you will go, Menteni.'

(361) *Menteni-'ya-ene   A'ave-'ya-ene   vu-'ne-ay-a*
       Menteni-they-and   A'ave-they-and   go-PAST-they-IND

       → *Ménteni'yane A'avé'yane vú'naya*

       'Menteni and they went with A'ave and them.'

(362) *Menteni-ka-o'*   →   *Méntenigo*
       Menteni-you-INTERR

       'Is that you Menteni?'

(363) *Menteni-kata vu-gaha-un-e   →   Méntenigäta   vúgahune*
Menteni-we   go-FUT-we-EMPH

'We will all go with Menteni.'

Indirect object person suffix *-fo* which is obligatorily preceded by the personalizer suffix *-mo'* occurs with all classes of nouns, demonstratives, the interrogative word *ina* 'where?' and verbs (see 8.4.1). *-mo'* is preceded in the word by the nominalizer or the number or possessive suffix *-ni'a* and optionally followed by referent *-ku'*, exclusive *-ke'*, co-ordinate *-ene*, location *-pi* 'in' and *-ti'* 'from' and any mood suffix.

Co-occurrence restrictions are shown in the formulae:

+stem + *-ni'a* + *-mo'* + *-fo* + *-ku'* (+ *-ke'* + *-o*)

Or

+ stem + *-ni'a* + *-mo'* + *-fo* + *-pi* + *-ti'* + *-o*

This set of suffixes is as follows:

	Singular	Dual	Plural
+ *mo'* 1st Person	*-'na*	*-ta'*	*-ta*
2nd Person	*-ka*	*-ta'*	*-ta*
3rd Person	*-fo*	*-kiyini*	*-kiyimi*

(364) *mofrave-ni'a-mo'-fo-ku'-ke'   hu-#-i-a*
child-my-PLZ-he-REF-EXCL   do-NEUT-he-IND

→ *mofráve'nimofonkuke' hía*

'He is only talking about my child.'

(365) *mofrave-ni'a-mo'-ya-pi-ti'   eri-'ne-u-e*
child-my-PLZ-them-in-from   take-PAST-I-EMPH

→ *mofráve'nimo'yafinti' erí'noe*

'I got it from my children.'

(366) *nempu'-ni-mo'-fo   ä-vega   mäni-'ne-u-e*
old.brother-my-PLZ-him   him-wait   be-PAST-I-EMPH

→ *némpu'nimofo ävéga mäní'noe*

'I am waiting for my older brother.'

(367) *Kanampa vähe'-mo'-kiyimi'-ene yämä-he-'ne-ay-e*
Kanampa   people-PLZ-them-and   them-hit-PAST-3PL-EMPH

→ *Kanámpa vähé'mokiyimi'ne yämähé'naye*

'They fought them and the Kanampa people.'

(368) *ama mäni-'ne-mo'-fo ä-mi-o   ä-mi-o*
here be-PAST-PLZ-him him-give-IMP

→ *áma mäní'nemofo ämió*

'Give it to the one who is here.'

(369) *ina-mo'-fo-ku'   hu-#-an-e?   →   ínamofonku' háne?*
which-PLZ-it-REF   do-NEUT-you-EMPH

'Which one are you talking about?'

Indirect object 2 person suffix *-#* occurs with personal names. It may be followed by either the exclusive suffix *-ke'* or the referent *-ku'*. These may both be followed by any mood suffix.

This set of pronouns is as follows:

	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Person	*-'na*	*-käta'*	*-käta*
2nd Person	*-ka*	*-käta'*	*-käta*
3rd Person	*-#*	*-kiyini*	*-kiyimi*

(370) *Menteni-#-ke'   ä-he-i-e   →   Méntenike' ähée*
Menteni-him-EXCL   him-hit-he-EMPH
'He only hit Menteni.'

(371) *Menteni-käta' ta'a-he-i-e   →   Méntenigäta' ta'ahée*
Menteni-we.2   us.2-hit-he-EMPH
'He hit Menteni and me.'

(372) *Menteni-ku'-o   →   Ménteniguro*
Menteni-REF-INTERR
'About Menteni?'

9.2.8 Sixth order suffixes

The instrument suffix *-nu'* marks the filler of the instrument slot in the clause. It occurs with 1st class inanimate nouns and 2nd class nouns. The possessive and number suffixes may precede it and it may be followed by the locative suffix *-ti'* or the co-ordinate suffix *-ene* or by a mood suffix. Co-occurrence restrictions are shown in the following formula:

+stem + *-ni'a* + *-tre* + *-nu'* + (+ *-ene* + *-ti'*) + *-o*

Or

+stem + *-ya* + *-nu'* + *-o*

(373) *käno-nu' ä-he-#-i-a   →   känónu' ähea*
stick-with   him-hit-NEUT-e-IND
'He hit him with a stick.'

(374) *käyi-ni-a-tre-nu'   →   käyíni'arrenu'*
knife-my-two-with
'with my two knives'

(375) *ä-ya-nu'-ti'   eri   häntigi-'ne-i-a*
his-hand-with-from   take   break-PAST-he-IND
→ *äyánuti' éri häntigí'nea*
'He took and broke it with his hand.'

(376) *ä-yá-nu'-o   →   äyánuro*
his-hand-with-INTERR
'With his hand?'

(377) *käyi-ni'a-tre-nu'-ene   käno-nu'-ene   ähe-'ne-i-e*
knife-my-two-with-and   stick-with-and   him-hit-PAST-he-EMPH
→ *käyíni'arrenu'ene känónu'ene ähé'nee*
'He hit him with my two knives and a stick.'

(378) *äna-ya-nu'   hu-gaha-i-a   →   änayanu' hugahia*
that-NOM-with   do-FUT-he-IND
'He will do it with that.'

Locative suffixes

There are four locative suffixes occurring in sixth, seventh and eighth orders.

-te' and *-pi* occur in 6th order. *-te'* 'on' or 'at' referring to a small place or area, occurs with nouns of all classes, pronouns, demonstratives, interrogatives, location words, numerals and verbs (see 8.4.3). *-te'* may be preceded by the suffixes of the first, third and fourth orders and indirect object 2. It may be followed by two locative suffixes, exclusive, co-ordinate and mood suffixes. Examples are given with each formula to show co-occurrence restrictions:

+ stem + *-ni'a* + *-te'* + *-ka* + *-ti'*+ *-o*

(379) *situa-ni'a-te'-ka-ti'-o* → *sitúani'aregatiro*
store-my-at-place-from-INTERR

'from my store'

+ stem + *-ya* + *-te'* + *-o*

(380) *äna-ya-te'* *änte-o* → *änáyante'* *äntó*
that-NOM-at put-IMP

'Put it there.'

+ stem + *-tre* + *-ma'a* + *-te'* + *-ti'* + *-o*

(381) *nä-ya-tre-ma'a-te'-ti'* *miya* *se-'ne-u-e*
my-hand-two-QUANT-at-from buy AUX-PAST-I-EMPH

→ *näyántrema'areti' míya sé'noe*

'I bought it for twenty.'

+ stem kin + *-ni'a* + *-mo'* + *-fo* + *-te'*

(382) *ä-fa-'a-mo'-fo-te'* *vu-'ne-i-a* → *äfá'amofonte'* *vú'nea*
his-father-his-PLZ-him-at go-PAST-he-IND

'he went to his father'

+ stem + *-te'* + *-ki* + *-ene*

(383) *ä-ya-te'-ki* *ä-ga-te'-ki* → *äyánteki ägáreki*
his-hand-on-and his-leg-on-and

'on his hands and legs'

(384) *have* *kre-te'-ka* *ne-vu-#-i-e*
stone cook-at-place CONT-go-NEUT-he-EMPH

→ *háve krérega nevíe*

'He is going where they are cooking on stones.'

(385) *e'i-te'* *me-'ne-i-a* → *e'íre' mé'nea*
that-at is-PAST-it-IND

'It is there.'

(386) *ä-gri'-te'* *vu-'ne-i-a* → *ägríte' vú'nea*
him-IO-at go-PAST-he-IND

'He went to him.'

(387) *ina-te'* *me-'ne-i-e* → *inánte' mé'nee*
where-at is-PAST-it-EMPH

'Where is it?'

(388) *fenkamu-te'-ti'* → *fénkamuteti'*
down-below-at-from

'from down below'

-pi 'in' occurs with the same word classes as the locative suffix *-te'* except that it is not found with location words. It also occurs with the same affixes except the co-ordinate suffix *-ki*. The following formulae show the co-occurrence restrictions:

+ stem + *-ni'a* + *-tre* + *-pi* + *-ka* + *-ti'* + *-o*

(389) *mofrave-ni'a-tre-pi-ti' eri-#-u-a*
child-my-two-in-from take-NEUT-I-IND

→ *mofráveni'arrempinti' érua*

'I got it from my two children.'

(390) *yafa-pi-ka-ti'   e-'ne-i-a   →   yáfafinkati' é'nea*
woods-in-place-from come-PAST-he-IND

'He has come from the woods.'

+ stem + *-ma'a* + *-pi* + *-ti'* + *-o*

(391) *ra-ma'a-pi-ti'   eri-'ne-i-a   →   ráma'afinti' erí'nea*
big-QUANT-in-from take-PAST-he-IND

'He took it from a big amount.'

+ stem + *-ni'a* + (+ *-mo'* + *-fo*) + *-pi* + *-ti'* + *-o*

(392) *mofrave-ni'a-mo'-kiyini-pi-ti' eri-#-u-a*
child-my-PLZ-two-in-from   take-NEUT-I-IND

→ *mofráveni'amokiyinifinti' érua*

'I got it from my two children.'

+ stem + *-ni'a* + *-tre* + *-pi* + *-ene* + *-o*

(393) *no-ni'a-tre-pi-ene   situa-pi-ene ä-nte-'ne-i-a*
house-my-two-in-and store-in-and it-put-PAST-he-IND

→ *nó-ni'arrempine sitúapine änté'nea*

'He put it in my two houses and in the store.'

(394) *mäse-'ne-pi-ti'   oti-'ne-i-a   →   mäsé'nefinti' otí'nea*
sleep-PAST-in-from get-up-PAST-he-IND

'He got up from sleep.'

(395) *e'i-pi me-'ne-i-a   →   e'ífi mé'nea*
that-in be-PAST-it-IND

'It is in there.'

(396) *ina-pi   me-'ne-i-a   →   inámpi mé'nee*
where-in be-PAST-it-EMPH

'Where is it?'

(397) *ä-gri'-pi-e   →   ägrípine*
him-IO-in-EMPH

'He has some.'

+ stem + *-ya* + *-pi* + *-ti'* + *-o*

(398) *hävi-ya-pi-ti'   e-'ne-i-a   →   häviyampinti e'nea*
bad-NOM-in-from come-PAST-he-IND

'He has come from in wickedness.'

Resemblence suffix *-käna'* 'like', also in 6th order, occurs with all classes of nouns, pronouns, personal names and interrogative words and the verb stem 'to do'. It also occurs with the adjectives *ra* 'big' and *osi'* 'small' to form comparative constructions. It is optionally preceded by the possessive, nominalizer, number or personalizer suffixes. Only the mood suffixes follow it. Co-occurrence restrictions are shown in the formula:

+ stem + *-ni'a* + (+ *-tre* + [+ *-mo'* + *-fo*]) + *-käna'* + *-o*

(399) *mofrave-ni'a-tre-käna' hu-'ne-i-a*
child-my-two-like   do-PAST-he-IND

→ *mofráveni'arrenkäna' hú'nea*

'He is like my two children.'

(400) *vähe'-a-mo'-kiyimi-käna' hu-'ne-i-a*
people-his-PLZ-them-like   do-PAST-he-IND

→ *vähé'amokiyimikäna' hú'nea*

'She is like her family.'

(401) *ra-käna'* → *ránkäna'*
big-like

'bigger', 'quite big'

(402) *kä-gri'-käna' hu-'ne-i'a* → *kägríkäna' hú'nea*
you-IO-like   do-PAST-he-IND

'He is like you.'

(403) *Menteni-käna' hu-'ne-i-a* → *Méntenigäna' hú'nea*
Menteni-like   do-PAST-he-IND

'He is like Menteni.'

(404) *ina-käna' hu-'ne-i-e* → *inánkäna' hú'nee*
where-like do-PAST-it-EMPH

'What is it like?'

(405) *äna hu-käna' hu-'ne-i-e* → *äná húkäna' hú'nea*
that do-like   do-PAST-it-EMPH

'It is like that.'

+ stem + *-ya* + *-käna'* + *-o*

(406) *nägri' su-ya-käna' hu-'ne-i-a* → *nägrí' suyánkäna'hú'nea*
my   thing-NOM-like do-PAST-it-IND

'It is like my thing.'

9.2.9 Seventh order suffix

The locative suffix *-ka* 'place' usually designates a fairly large area the size of a village or larger. It occurs with 1st class nouns, place names, interrogative and location words. It also occurs with verbs and it is then only preceded by the locative suffix *-te'* 'on' or 'at' (see 8.4.3). When occurring with noun stems it may be preceded by the possessive suffix and is obligatorily preceded by one of the 6th order location suffixes unless the stem is a place name or pronoun. *-ka* may be followed by the locative *-ti'* or exclusive suffix and a mood suffix.

Co-occurrence restrictions are shown in the formula:

+ stem + *-ni'a* + *-te'* + *-ka* + *-ti'* + *-o*

Noun

(407) *no-ni'a-te-ka-ti'   e-#-u-e* → *nóni'aregati' óe*
house-my-at-place-from   come-NEUT-I-EMPH

'I've come from my home.'

+ stem + *-te'* + *-ka* + *-o*

Verb/Interr/Loc

(408) *have kre-te-ka   vu-'ne-i-a* → *have krérega vú'nea*
stone cook-at-place go-PAST-he-IND

'He went to where they are cooking in the stone oven.'

(409) *ina-te-ka*   *vu-'ne-i-e*   →   *inántega vú'nee*
       where-at-place   go-PAST-he-EMPH

       'Where did he go?'

(410) *fenamu-te-ka*   →   *fénamurega*
       down-below-at-place

       'down below'

+ stem + *-ka* + *-ke'*

Place name

(411) *Ife-ka-ke'*   *vu-'ne-ay-a*   →   *Ĩfegage' vú'naya*
       Ife-at-only   go-PAST-he-IND

       'They have all gone to Ife.'

9.2.10 Eighth order suffixes

The locative suffix *-ti'* 'from' occurs with all classes of nouns, verbs (see 8.4.3), demonstratives, pronouns, interrogative and location words. It may optionally be preceded by 1st, 2nd, 4th order suffixes, indirect object 2, and obligatorily by any of the locative suffixes. It may be followed by the exclusive suffix, co-ordinate suffix *-ene* and a mood suffix.

The co-occurrence restrictions are shown in the formulae:

+ stem + *-ni'a* + *-tre* + *-pi* + *-ti'* + *-ene* + *-o*

(412) *ku'-ni'a-trre-pi-ti'-ene*   *vokisi-pi-ti'-ene*   *hefi-#-i-a*
       bag-my-2-in-from-and   box-in-from-and   take-out-NEUT-he-IND

       → *kú'ni'arrempinti'ene vokisifinti'ene hefia*
       'He took it from my 2 bags and the box.'

+ stem + *-ni'a* + (+ *-mo'* + *-fo*) + *-pi* + *-ti'* + *-o*

(413) *mofrave-ni'a-mo'-kiyimi-pi-ti'*   *eri-#-u-a*
       child-my-PLZ-them-in-from   take-NEUT-I-IND

       → *mofráve'ni'amokiyimifinti' érua*
       'I got it from my children.'

(414) *Ausitraria-ti-'ke'*   *e-'ne-ay-a*   →   *Ausitrariatike' é'naya*
       Australia-from-only   come-PAST-they-IND

       'They all come from Australia.'

(415) *Ausitraria-ti'ene*   *Amerika-ti'-ene*   *e-'ne-ay-a*
       Australia-from-and   America-from-and   come-PAST-they-IND

       → *Ausitrariati'ene Amérikati'ene é'naya*
       'They came from Australia and from America.'

(416) *e'i-pi-ti'*   *eri-'ne-i-a*   →   *é'ifinti' erí'nea*
       that-in-from   take-PAST-he-IND

       'He took it from in there.'

(417) *ina-pi-ti'*   *eri-'ne-i-e*   →   *ínampinti' erí'nee*
       where-in-from   take-PAST-he-EMPH

       'Where did he take it from?'

(418) *ägri'-pi-ti'*   *eri'-ne-i-a*   →   *ägrípinti' erí'nea*
       him-in-from   take-PAST-he-IND

       'He took it from him.'

(419) *mäse-'ne-pi-ti'*   *oti-'ne-i-a*   →   *mäsé'nefinti' otí'nea*
sleep-PAST-in-from   get-up-PAST-he-IND

'He got up from sleep.'

+ stem + *-ya* + *-pi* + *-ki'* + *-o*

(420) *hävi-ya-pi-ti'*   *e-'ne-i-a*   →   *hävíyampinti' é'nea*
bad-NOM-in-from   come-PAST-he-IND

'He has come from in wickedness.'

The referent suffix *-ku'* 'concerning', 'the reason for', 'want to', 'in case', 'because', occurs with all classes of nouns, demonstratives, pronouns, personal names, interrogative and location words, numerals and with verbs (see 8.4). *-ku'* may be preceded by the suffixes of the first four orders, indirect object, and any locative suffix. It may be followed by exclusive, co-ordinate *-ene* and any mood suffix.

Co-occurrence restrictions are shown in the formulae:

+ stem + *-ni'a* + *-tre* + *-ku'* + (+ *-ke'* + *-ene*) + *-o*

(421) *mofrave-ni'a-tre-ku'-ke'*   *hu-#-i-e*
child-2-REF-only   do-NEUT-he-EMPH

     → *mofráve'ni'arrekuke' híe*

'He is talking only about my 2 children.'

+ stem + *-ni'a* + (+ *-mo'* + *-fo*) + *ku'* + (+ *-ke'* + *-ene*) + *-o*

(422) *änta'-ni'a-mo'-fo-ku'-ene*   *kägri'-ku'-ene*   *hu-#-i-e*
mother-my-PLZ-her-REF-and   you-REF-and   do-NEUT-he-EMPH

     → *äntá'nimofonku'ene kägríku'ene híe*

'He is talking about my mother and me.'

(423) *e'i-ku'*   *hu-#-i-a*   →   *e'igu' hía*
that-REF   do-NEUT-he-IND

'That's what he is talking about.'

(424) *Menteni-ku'*   *nä-ve*   *s-#-i-e*
Menteni-REF   to-me-desire   do-NEUT-it-EMPH

     → *Ménteninku' nave nésie*

'I long for Menteni.'

(425) *iga-ku'*   *hu-#-i-e?*   →   *ígagu' híe*
where-REF   do-NEUT-he-EMPH

'Where is he talking about?'

(426) *fenka-ku'*   *hu-#-i-e*   →   *fénkagu' híe*
down-below-REF   do-NEUT-he-EMPH

'He means down below.'

(427) *tare-ku'*   *hu-#-i-e*   →   *táregu' híe*
two-REF   do-NEUT-he-EMPH

'He means two.'

(428) *vu-'-ku'*   *ne-hu-#-i-a*   →   *vúku' nehía*
go-REF   CONT-do-NEUT-he-IND

'He wants to go.'

+ stem + *-ya* + *-tre* + *-ku'* + *-o*

(429) *äna su-ya-tre-ku'-o*   →   *äna suyántrenkuro*
that thing-NOM-two-REF-INTERR

'About those two things?'

9.2.11 Ninth order suffixes

Exclusive suffix *-ke'* 'only' occurs with all classes of nouns, demonstratives, pronouns, personal names and numerals. It may be preceded by the suffixes of the first four orders, subject 1 and 2, indirect object 1 and 2, any locative suffix, instrument and referent suffixes. It may be followed by a mood suffix.

Co-occurrence restrictions are shown in the following formulae:

+ stem + *-tre* + *-ma'a* + (+ *-te'* + *-ti'*) + *-ke'*

(430) *nä-ya-tre-ma'a-te'-ti'-ke'*   *miya se-'ne-i-a*
       my-hand-2-QUANT-on-from-only   buy   AUX-PAST-he-IND

       → *näyátrema'aretike' míya sé'nea*

       'He bought (it) for only ten.'

+ stem + *-ni'a* + (+ *-mo'* + *-na*) + *-ku'* + *-ke'* + *-o*

(431) *änta'-ni'a-mo'-fo-ku'-ke'*   *hu-#-i-a*
       mother-my-PLZ-her-REF-only   do-NEUT-he-IND

       → *äntá'nimofonkuke' hía*

       'He is only talking about my mother.'

+ stem + *-ka* + *-ke'*

(432) *Ife-ka-ke'*   *vu-'ne-ay-e*   →   *Ïfegage' vú'naye*
       Ife-place-only   go-PAST-they-EMPH

       'They have all gone to Ife.'

+ stem + (+ *-ya* + *-a*) + *-ke'* + *-o*

(433) *Menteni-ka-ke'*   *vu-gaha-an-o*   →   *Méntenigage' vúgahano*
       Menteni-you-only   go-FUT-you-INTERR

       'Will you go alone Menteni?'

(434) *e'i-ya-ke'*   *me-'ne-i-a*   →   *e'iyanke' me'nea*
       that-thing-only   be-PAST-it-IND

       'That's all there is.'

(435) *ägra-ke' mäni-'ne-i-a*   →   *ägráke' mäní'nea*
       he-only   be-PAST-he-IND

       'He is alone.'

+ stem + *-ya* + *-tre* + *-ke'* + *-o*

(436) *äna su-ya-tre-ke'*   →   *äna suyántrenke'*
       that   thing-NOM.-two-only

       'Only those two things.'

Co-ordinate suffixes *–ene*, *-ki*, *-ma* 'and' occur only in co-ordinate noun phrases with all classes of nouns.

-ene 'and' or 'with', also occurs with adjectives, verbs, demonstratives, pronouns, personal names and location words. It may be preceded by all suffixes except quantity, indirect object 2 and resemblance suffixes, and may be followed by a mood suffix. Co-occurrence restrictions and examples are shown below.

+ stem + *-ni'a* + *-tre* + *-ene*

(437) *äfu'-ni'a-tre-ene   ma'ma'-ni'a-ene   fri-'ne-ay-e*
       pig-my-two-and   dog-my-and   die-PAST-they-EMPH

       → *äfú'ni'arrene má'ma'ni'ane frí'naye*

       'My two pigs and my dog died.'

+ stem + *-ni'a* + (+ *-mo'* + *-'a*) + *-ene* + *-o*

(438) *mofrave-ni'a-mo'-ya-ene   vu-gaha-an-e*
      child-my-PLZ-them-and   go-FUT-you-EMPH

      → *mofrávenimo'yane vúgahane*

      'You will gowith my children.'

+ stem + *-ene* + *-ya* + (+ *-ene* + *-ma*) + *-o*

(439) *kefo-ya-ene   so'e-ya-ene   me-'ne-i-a*
      bad-NOM-and   good-NOM-and   be-PAST-it-IND

      → *kéfoyane só'eyane mé'nea*

      'There is good and evil.'

-ma occurs with 1st class nouns and pronouns and place names. It is found in a list of three or more 1st class nouns without other suffixes. *-ma* may follow the 1st order suffix and any locative suffix. It may be followed by a mood suffix.

(440) *tusi-ma   kohe'-ma   äntívi'-ma   ya'u-ma   ne-'ne-ay-a*
      pumpkin-and beans-and corn-and   sweet.potato-and   eat-PAST-they-IND

      → *túsima   kóhe'ma   äntívima   yá'uma   né'naya*

      'They ate pumpkin and beans and corn and sweet potato.'

(441) *äfu'-ni'a-ma   ma'ma'-ni'ama   yämäre-#-no'   e-'ne-i-a*
      pig-my-and   dog-my-and   them-take-NEUT-he   come-PAST-he-IND

      → *äfú'ni'ama   má'ma'ni'ama   yämäréno'   é'nea*

      'He brought my pig and my dog.'

(442) *Ife-ka-ti'-ma   Hogu-ka-ti'-ma   e-'ne-ay-a*
      Ife-place-from-and   Hogu-place-from-and   come-PAST-they-IND

      → *Ǐfegati'ma Hogúnkati'ma é'naya*

      'They came from Ife and from Hogu.'

(443) *kägra-ma   nägra-ma   ägra-ma   vu-gaha-un-e*
      you-and   I-and   he-and   go-FUT-we-EMPH

      → *kägráma nägráma ägráma vúgahune*

      'You and I and he will go.'

-ki occurs with 1st and 2nd class nouns either following a number suffix or to make the noun dual. It may be preceded by a 1st and 2nd order suffix or a 6th order locative suffix.

(444) *ä-ga-te'-ki   ä-ya-te'-ki   hu-änte-'ne-i-a*
      his-leg-on-and   his-hand-on-and   do-BEN-PAST-he-IND

      → *ägáreki äyánteki hunté'nea*

      'He tied his hands and feet.'

(445) *tare oya-fa-tre-ki tare misisi-tre-ki   mäni-'ne-ay-a*
      two men-2-and   2   ladies-two-and be-PAST-they-IND

      → *tare óyafarrenki tare misísintreki mäní'naya*

      'Two men and ttwo ladies were there.'

9.2.12 Tenth order suffixes

Four mood suffixes are in the final order. The interrogative suffix *-o* and the emphatic suffix *-e* occur with any type of word, and with a noun as the final suffix following any combination of noun suffixes. In this case the mood suffix predicatizes the noun, making it the predicate of a clause.

65

(446) *äfu'-o*   →   *äfuro*
pig-INTERR
'It is a pig?'

(447) *äfu'-e*   →   *äfure*
pig-EMPH
'It's a pig!'

(448) *mofrave-tämi-mo'-ya-o*   →   *mofráverämimo'yo*
child-many-PLZ-they-INTERR
'Did the children do it?'

(449) *Kainantu-ka-ti'-e*   →   *Káinantunkatire*
Kainantunka-from-EMPH
'From Kainantu!'

The interrogative suffix *-pi* (see 3.5.3) occurs with any type of word except interrogatives, with the meaning 'Is it or isn't it?' The two alternatives may or may not be explicitly expressed.

10. Other words

Besides nouns and verbs there are fourteen other word classes in Kamano. These are pronouns, demonstratives, interrogatives, locationals, numerals, personal names, place names, adjectives, adverbs, connectives, directionals, temporals, vocatives and replies and exclamations. Of these, the first eight types are more noun-like than the last six. All noun suffixes occur with some noun sub-classes; few suffixes occur with noun-like words and no suffixes, or only mood markers occur with the other words.

10.1 Noun-like words

10.1.1 Pronouns

Pronouns are a class of bound stems which occur with the person-number prefix *nä-* (see 9.2.1) and which occur in clause level subject, indirect object, locative and referent slots and as possessor in modifier 1 slot of a modified noun phrase.

The subject pronoun has the stem *-gra*

	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Person	nägrá	ta'agrá	tagrá
2nd Person	kägrá	tänägrá	tämägrá
3rd Person	ägrá	yänägrá	yämägrá

This pronoun occurs on the clause level as the only filler of the subject slot or as possessor in a modified noun phrase. It may occur with the referent or exclusive suffix and co-ordinate suffixes *-ene* and *-ma* or with a mood suffix.

(450)   *nägra o-täsäge-'ne-u-a*   →   *nägrá óntäsäge'noe*
      I-S   NEG-barn-PAST-I-IND
      'I did not burn.'

(451)   *ä-gra-ke'   mäni-'ne-i-a*   →   *ägráke'   mäní'nea*
      he-S-EXCL   be-PAST-he-IND
      'He is alone.'

(452)   *ä-gra-ene kä-gra-ene vu-gaha-a'-e*
      he-S-and   you-S-and   go-FUT-you.2-EMPH
      → *ägráne kägráne vúgahane*
      'You will go with him.'

(453)   *nä-gra-o*   → *nägró*
      I-S-INTERR
      'Is it I?'

(454)   *nä-gra mofrave*   →   *nägrá mofráve*
      I-S   child
      'my child'

The indirect object pronoun is the same set of prefixes with the stem *-gri'* freely varying to *-gria.* It occurs alone as the filler of indirect object and locative slots and as possessive in a

modified noun phrase. It may occur with order six and eight locative suffixes, referent and exclusive suffix.

(455) *ä-gri'-te'-ka-ti'*   *u-eri-ho* →   *ägrítegati'* *úriho*
       him-at-place-from   there-take-you.all
       'You all fetch it from him.'

(456) *ä-gri'-pi* *me-'ne-i-a*   →   *ägrípi* *mé'nea*
       him-IO-in   be-PAST-it-IND
       'He has some.'

(457) *nä-gri'-o*   →*nägríro*
       me-IO-INTERR
       'Is it mine?'

(458) *nägri'* *hoya* →   *nägrí'* *hóya*
       me-IO   garden
       'my garden'

10.1.2 Adjectives

An adjective is a word which occurs in modifier 1 slot of a noun phrase (see 7.1) and may be predicatized and then fill a predicate slot. Adjectives may be divided into two classes. Class 1 adjectives may also occur as complement of and equational 1 or equational 2 clause (see 4.2.4).

Class 1 adjectives may be sub-divided into class 1a which may also occur alone as the filler of subject, indirect object and locative clause level slots.

Class 1b adjectives may also occur as adjunct in a verb phrase (see 6.1). Class 2 adjectives do not fill these clause level slots.

The following noun suffixes occur with adjectives: personalizer, subject 1 and indirect object 1, resemblance suffix to form a comparative construction (see 9.2.8), locative *-pi*, co-ordinate *-ene* and the mood suffixes. Adjectives do not occur with the verbal affixes, tense, negative or aspect.

Modifier 1 slot of noun phrase:

(459) *hävi* *ke* *hu-'ne-i-a* → *häv1* *ke* *hú'nea*
       bad   talk do-PAST-he-IND
       'He told a lie.'

(460) *peye* *no*   *me-'ne-i-a* → *péye* *no* *mé'nea*
       old   house be-PAST-it-IND
       'It is an old house.'

Adjunct of a verb phrase

(461) *känare'* *hu-#-no'*   *kre-'ne-i-a* → *känáre'* *húno'* *kré'nea*
       good   do-NEUT-he cook-PAST-he-IND
       'He cooked it well.'

Complement of equation 1 clause

(462) *känare'* *me-'ne-i-a*   →   *känáre'* *mé'nea*
       good   be-PAST-it-IND
       'It is good.'

Complement of equation 2 clause

(463) *känare'* *äfu'-e* →   *känare'* *äfure*
       good   pig-EMPH
       'It is a good pig.'

Clause level slot fillers

(464) *ru-e* → *rué*
different-EMPH
'It is a different one.'

(465) *ru-mo'* *ä-he-'ne-i-a* → *rúmo' ähé'nea*
different-PLZ him-hit-PAST-he-IND
'Somebody else hit him.'

(466) *hävi-pi fre-'ne-i-a* → *hävífi fré'nea*
bad-in flee-PAST-he-IND
'He fled the wrong way.'

(467) *ra-mo'-fo* *ä-mi-Ine-i-a* → *rámofo ämí'nea*
big-PLZ-him him-give-PAST-he-IND
'He gave it to the big one.'

10.1.3 Demonstratives

A demonstrative word fills the limiter 1 and limiter 2 slots in a noun phrase and the head slot in a co-ordinate noun phrase (see Section 7).

In limiter 1 slot *e'i* 'that' and 'this' occur. In limiter 2 slot only *äna* 'that' occurs. These words occur with the following noun suffixes: quantitative, personalizer, exclusive, the co-ordinate *-ene* and any mood suffix.

Demonstrative words may also occur alone as fillers of clause level subject, object, time, location and indirect object slots, also as one part of an appositional phrase.

Appositional phrase

(468) *taura-a* *sope äna-ke'* *me-'ne-ge-no'*
towel-FOC soap that-only be-PAST-CH-he

→ *taúrana sópe änánke' mé'negeno'*
'towel and soap, those alone were there, so he…'

Subject

(469) *e'i-mo'* *hu-'ne-i-a* → *é'imo' hú'nea*
that-PLZ do-PAST-he-IND
'That one did it.'

Indirect object

(470) *e'i-mo'-fo-ku'* *hu-'ne-i-a* → *é'imofonku' hú'nea*
that-PLZ-him-REF do-PAST-he-IND
'That is the one to whom he spoke.'

Object

(471) *äna hu-'ne-i-a* → *äná hú'nea*
that do-PAST-he-IND
'He did that.'

Time

(472) *äna-te'-ti'* *yafa hu-#-no'* *e-#-i-e*
that-at-from tree do-NEUT-he come-NEUT-he-EMPH

→ *änánteti' yáfa húno' ée*
'Then they carried her and came.'

Locative

(473) *ama äna-te' änte-'ne-i-a* → *áma änánte' änté'nea*
that that-on put-PAST-he-IND

'He put it on there.'

(474) *äna-ma'a-te'-a vähe'-a vono ne-o-hu-#-i-a*
that-his-at-FOC people-FOC go CONT-NEG-do-NEUT-he-IND

→ *änáma'arera vähéra vóno nósia*

'People do not go to that place of theirs.'

10.1.4 Interrogative words

Interrogative words are used to form content questions which require more than a 'yes' or 'no' answer (see 3.2.4). They may occur in the following clause level slots: subject, object, indirect object, location, time, manner, instrument, referent and predicate (see examples 3.2.4). The list of interrogative words is given here with the suffixes which may occur with them.

Iya 'who' occurs with the resemblance or referent suffix and mood suffix *-e*. When followed by certain suffixes and words *iya* does not follow the typical morphophonemic patterns described in Section 5.

(475) *iya-käna' mäni-'ne-i-e* → *íyankäna' mäní'nee*
who-like be-PAST-he-EMPH

'Who is he like?'

(476) *iya-ku' ne-hu-#-an-e* → *íyanku' neháne*
who-REF CONT-do-NEUT-you-EMPH

'Who are you talking about?'

(477) *iya-'-e* → *iya'é*
who-TRANSITION-EMPH

'Who is it?'

na'a 'what' occurs with the quantity, instrument, referent and emphatic mood suffixes. When *na'a* occurs with the quantity suffix or with *yu'* 'day', 'time' (a shortened form of *yupa*), it occurs in shortened form itself:

(478) *na'a-yu'* → *nayú'*
what-time

'When?'

(479) *na'a-ma'a* → *namá'a*
what-amount

'How much?'

na'a also occurs in its short form with the sixth and eighth order locative suffixes together.

(480) *na'a-ma'a-te'-ti' miya se-'ne-an-e*
what-QUANT-at-from buy AUX-PAST-you-EMPH

→ *namá'areti' míya se'náne*

'How much did you buy it for?'

(481) *na'a-nu' tro' hu-'ne-an-e* → *ná'anu'tró'hu'náne*
what-with make do-PAST-you-EMPH

'What did you make it with?'

(482) *na'a-ku' ne-hu-#-an-e* → *ná'anku' neháne*
what-REF CONT-do-NEUT-you-EMPH

'What are you talking about?'

(483) *na'a-e* → *ná'ane*
    what-EMPH
    'What is it?'

iga 'where' occurs with the eighth order locative and referent suffixes and emphatic mood marker.

(484) *iga-ti'*   *ne-e-#-an-e* → *ígati' neáne*
    where-from   CONT-come-NEUT-you-EMPH
    'Where have you come from?'

(485) *iga-ku'*   *ne-hu-#-an-e* → *ígaku' neháne*
    where-REF   CONT-do-NEUT-you-EMPH
    'Where are you talking about?'

(486) *iga-e* → *igé*
    where-EMPH
    'Where?'

ina 'where', 'which', 'what' occurs with the fourth, sixth and eighth order suffixes, subject 1 and indirect object 1 and the emphatic mood marker.

(487) *ina-mo'-fo-ku'*   *hu-#-an-e* → *inámofonku' háne*
    which-PLZ-REF   do-NEUT-you-EMPH
    'Which one do you mean?'

(488) *ina-mo'-'ya*   *vu-gaha-ay-e* → *inámo'ya vúgahaye*
    which-PLZ-they   go-FUT-they-EMPH
    'Which ones will go?'

(489) *ina-te'-ti'*   *eri-'ne-an-e* → *inánteti' eri'náne*
    where-at-from   take-PAST-you-EMPH
    'Where did you get it from?'

(490) *ina-käna'*   *hu-'ne-i-e* → *inánkäna' hú'nee*
    what-like   do-PAST-it-EMPH
    'What is it like?'

(491) *ina-ku'*   *hu-#-an-e* → *inánku' hane*
    where-REF   do-NEUT-you-EMPH
    'Where are you talking about?'

10.1.5 Location words

(See also Section 4 and 6.3.2). Location words fill location, referent and predicate clause level slots, modifier 1 slot in a noun phrase and location slot in a verb phrase. The noun suffixes which occur with some of these words are: the resemblance suffix, location suffix -*ti'*, referent suffix, co-ordinate -*ene* and mood suffixes. There are some twenty words in this group. Although morphemes have not been identified those which begin with *äna* have in general the meaning 'up, back' and those beginning with *fen-* have the general meaning 'down, in front'. The prefix *o-* is peculiar to this set of words and intensifies the meaning.

(492) *fenka me-'ne-i-a* → *fénka mé'nea*
    down   be-PAST-it-IND
    'It is down there.'

(493) *o-fenka-ti'*   *u-eri-o* → *ófenkati' úrio*
    INTENS-down-from   there-take-IMP
    'Get it from way down there.'

(494) *o-änagamu'a-käna' me-'ne-i-a* → *ónagamu'agäna' mé'nea*
INTENS-on.top-like   be-PAST-it-IND

'It is almost up on top.'

(495) *änägaga-ku' ne-hu-#-an-o* → *änägágaku' neháno*
back.there-REF   CONT-do-NEUT-you-INTERR

'Do you mean back there?'

10.1.6 Temporal words

Temporal words occur in the clause level, time slot as the sole filler or as head or modifier 1 of a noun phrase. Only the mood suffixes may occur with these words which are listed here:

nentéra	'morning'	*öräga*	'the other day', 'the day before yesterday', 'day after tomorrow'
féru'	'mid-day'	*kórapa'*	'before'
kínäga	'afternoon' 'evening'	*hénka*	'later'
kénäge'	'night'	*méni*	'now', 'today'
yúpa	'day', 'time'	*óki*	'yesterday', 'tomorrow'

(496) *meni kinäga vu-gaha-i-a* → *méni kínäga vúgahia*
today evening go-FUT-he-IND

'He will go this evening.'

10.1.7 Personal names

Personal names occur in location, subject, referent and indirect object clause level slots. They may also fill the modifier 1 slot of a noun phrase and head of a vocative and a co-ordinate phrase. Personal names differ from common nouns in that they have a different set of subject and indirect object number-person suffixes (see 9.2.7). The following suffixes occur with personal names: subject 2, indirect object 2, any locative suffix, resemblance, referent, exclusive, any co-ordinate suffix (see 7.3) and any mood suffix.

(497) *Menteni-kiyimi yämä-ke-'ne-i-a* → *Méntenikiyimi yämäge'nea*
Menteni-them   them-see-PAST-he-IND

'He saw Menteni and them.'

(498) *Menteni-'ya vu-'ne-ay-a* → *Ménteni'ya vú'naya*
Menteni-them go-PAST-they-IND

'They went with Menteni.'

(499) *Menteni-te'-ti' eri-o* → *Ménteniteti' ério*
Menteni-at-from take-IMP

'Get it from Menteni.'

10.1.8 Place names

Place names occur in location and referent clause level slots, as modifier 1 or head of a modified noun phrase, and head of a vocative or a co-ordinate noun phrase. Place names may occur with seventh and eighth order locative suffixes, referent, co-ordinate *-ene* and mood suffixes. Co-occurrence restrictions are shown in the formulae:

+ stem + (+{*-ka*} + *-ti'*) + *-ene* + *-o*

+ stem + *-ka* + *-ku'* + *-ene* + *-o*

(500) *Kainantu-ka-ti'-ene   Ife-ka-ti'-ene   e-ay-#-e*
Kainantu-place-from-and   Ife-place-from-and   come-they-NEUT-EMPH

→ *Káinantunkati'ene Ífegati'ene áye*

'They have come from Kainantu and Ife.'

(501) *Kainantu-ka-ku'   ne-hu-#-an-o*
Kainantu-place-REF   CONT-do-NEUT-you-INTERR

→ *Káinantunkagu' neháno*

'Are you talking about Kainantu?'

(502) *Ife-ku'-e   →   Ífegure*
Ife-REF-EMPH

'Ife!' (used when calling to another village)

(503) *Mänéfi Fämo   →   Mänéfi   Fámo*
Mänefi   Famo

'The Famo village which is near Mänefi mountain.'

10.1.9 Numerals

The Kamano counting system is a two-base system together with a five-base modified body system involving only hands and feet. This is very wordy and methods to shorten it are incorporated. The numbers up to five, then ten and twenty are usually used but other numbers are often heard in Pidgin English. A five-base system is used for counting large amounts of money. A 'stick' *yota* was ₤5 and is now $10. Influenced by the pounds system, twenty is often referred to as 'one pound' (transliterated) and thirty as 'one pound ten' etc.

Numeral words are a small class which occur in subject, indirect object and object clause level slots; and modifier 1 and 2 slots in a modified noun phrase. They may be divided into two sub-classes:

10.1.9.1 Numbers;

mägó'   'one'

táre   'two'

tägúfa   'three' 'several'

näyátiga' 'five'

(504) *nä-ya-tre-ma'a   →   näyántrema'a*
my-hand-two-amount

'ten'

10.1.9.2 Other numerals are:

míko'/ míka'   'many', 'all'

máka'   'many'

hakare   'many'

mägo'a   'some'

osi'a   'few'

Sub-class 1 occur with the referent, exclusive, co-ordinate *-ene* and *-ki* and with mood suffixes. These words occur in numeral phrases.

(505) *mägo'-ke'-ku' hu-#-an-o   →   mägókeku' háno*
one-only-REF   do-NEUT-you-INTERR

'Do you mean only one?'

(506) *mägo'-ene ä-mi-o   →   mägó'ene ämío*
one-and   him-give-IMP

'Give him another.'

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(507) *tare-ki   tare-ki   →   táregi   táregi*
two-and   two-and

'four'

Sub-class 2 numerals occur with referent and mood suffixes.

(508) *äna maka'-ku'-o   →   äná mákakuro*
that   many-REF-INTERR

'About all those?'

Larger numbers are expressed in clauses which are not a separate clause type (see 4.2.1). After 'five', as each finger or toe is counted it is described as 'falling'. A complete hand or foot is described as being 'tied up'.

(509) *nä-ga-tre   nä-ya-tre-ma'a   häne-no'   mägo'*
my-leg-two   my-hand-two-amount   tie-it   one

vähe'-mo'-fo   mägo'   ä-ya   evuri-i-a
person-PLZ-his   one   his-hand   fall-it-IND

→ *nägárre näyántrema'a hänáno' mägó' vähé'mofo mägó' äyá evúria*

'twenty five'

10.2 Words that do not occur with nouns

Other words do not occur with noun suffixes or occur with mood markers only.

10.2.1 Adverbs

Adverbs are a small class of uninflected words which fill the clause level manner slot. The members of this class are given below. Other examples of English adverbs are handled in Section 6.

ha / sa, hágo' / ságo' (freely fluctuating)	'already'	'about to'	'enough',
			'finished'.
ko'	'already'	'quickly'	'ahead'
ámäne	'just'	'for nothing'	
hävía	'anyhow'	'anyway'	

(510) *ha   vu-#-i-a   →   há vía*
already   go-NEUT-he-IND

'He has already gone.'

(511) *ha   vu-#-u-e   →   há vué*
already   go-NEUT-I-EMPH

'I am about to go.'

(512) *ko'   vu-o   →   kó'vúo*
ahead   go-IMP

'Go ahead.'

(513) *amäne   e-#-u-a   →   ámäne óa*
for.nothing   come-NEUT-I-IND

'I have come for nothing.'

(514) *hävia   hu-#-o   →   hävía húo*
anyhow   do-NEUT-IMP

'Do it anyhow.'

10.2.2 Connective words

Connective words introduce a sentence or a clause (see 3.4). There are two connectives:

> *hagi, / hanki / haki*   (free fluctuating)   'and', 'so', 'but'
>
> *esana*   'and'

(515)   *ne-e-#-i-a-na*   *hagi a'-'a-mo'-fo-na*
         CONT-come-NEUT-he-IND-but   but   woman-his-PLZ-his-FOC

>   *eriri   o-änte-'ne-i-a*
>   take   NEG-put-PAST-he-IND
>
> → *néeana hági á'amofona ériri ónte'nea*
>
> 'He comes, but he doesn't bring any for his wife.'

10.2.3 Directional words

Directional words are a small but commonly used class of uninflected words filling the clause level directional slot before the verb and the directional slot in the verb phrase (see 6.3.2). The idea of movement is involved and these words may be translated 'go' or 'come'. The members of this class are:

> *ome*   'away from', 'there'
>
> *eme*   'towards', 'here'

(516)   *ome   ne-häkre-u-ge-no'*   →   *óme néhäkrogeno'*
         there   CONT-search-I-CH-he

>   'While I went and searched he…'

(517)   *eme änte-no'* → *éme änténo'*
         here   put-he

>   'He brought it here…'

10.2.4 Vocative words

Vocative words may be sentences (see 3.1.1) or may fill the vocative slot of a vocative phrase (see 7.4). These words are:

(518)   *e-#-u-e*   →   *oe*
         come-NEUT-I-EMPH

>   'Hey!'

(519)   *vu-#-u-e*   →   *vue*
         go-NEUT-I-EMPH

>   'Yes?'

10.2.5 Exclamations and reply words

This is a small class of uninflected words which occur alone or with personal names to form a non-clause sentence. These words are:

> *a'o / i'o*   'no!'
>
> *oyo / iyo / e* (freely fluctuating)   'yes!'
>
> *ma*   'hey!', 'here!', 'take this!'
>
> *se*   'oh!'
>
> *ävo*   'oh dear!'
>
> *va'i*   'look out!'

(520)   *A'o   O-vu-gaha-u-e.*   → *Ä'o   Ovúgahue*
         no   NEG-go-FUT-I-EMPH

>   'No! I will not go'

(521) *Ma! Eri-o   → Ma! Ɛrio*
       Hey! take-IMP
       'Hey, take this!'

(522) *Menteni se   →   Ménteni   sé*
       Menteni   oh
       'Oh, Menteni!'

(523) *Ävo   Ke   o-äntähi'   yäga-mo'-ka-e*
       oh.dear   talk   NEG-hear   creature-PLZ-you-EMPH

       → *Ävó Ké ontähí' yägámoke*
       'Oh dear! You disobedient child!'