

Kanite Grammar Sketch
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Preface

This paper attempts to describe the grammar of Kanite to fulfill the requirement for a Grammar Sketch as set forth by the Grammar Department of the Summer Institute of Linguistics, New Guinea Branch. It is not intended for publication. It also purports to give notes for a tentative comparative grammar of the #Inoke and *Kagufi dialects of the Kanite language. The # and * denotes these other dialect notes and further information is contained in Appendices 1 - 5

For section 2.2 – 3.2 the reader is asked to consult “Clause Chaining in Kanite” which is included under the same cover. Clause Chaining in Kanite was published in Anthropological Linguistics, Vol, 7 Number 5, May – 1965. A further unpublished Kanite Grammar paper on Discourse is available in the TSD Office

In 1967 Kanite was spoken by 2,500 speakers (now in 2003, there are 6,000 speakers) in the Eastern Highlands of Australian Territory of New Guinea. Kanite belongs to the Kamano – Yagaria – Keiagana sub-family of the Gende – Siane – Gahuku – Kamano – Fore family as classified by S. D. Wurum, the Changing Linguistics Picture of New Guinea, Oceania 31.121-136 (1960). Kagufi is a sub-dialect of this Kanite language.

The linguistic data on which the main paper is based were gathered during a 4 year residence in a Kanite village between April, 1957 and July 1967. The linguistic data on Inoke was gathered during a 9-year residence in an Inoke village between April, 1981 and April 1993. The linguistic data on Kagufi Kanite was gathered during a 14-month study during 1999-2002.

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DEPENDENT hai 'to like'**Appendix 5****100****Compound verbs****1.1.1. 1. Word Level****1.1 Word Classes****1.1.1. Introduction: Kanite words may be divided into three main classes**

Class I: (Nominal) – Words which primarily occur in non-verbal phrases and in their basic form take mood suffixes.

Class II: (Verbal – Words which primarily occur as heads of the predicate slot and take actor person pronoun and mood suffixes.

Class III: (Auxiliary) – Words which are characterized by no mood suffixes.

Description of these classes are as follows:**1.2. Class I: (Nominal) – Words which primarily occur in non-verbal phrases and in their basic form take a indicative and e emphatic mood suffixes. (See pages 35 and 36)**

These words include:

General words which occur in all slots,
 Locative words which occur in Locative slot,
 Time words which occur in Time slot.
 Modifier word which occur in Modifier slot.

#In Kagufi Kanite some of these words occur as the auxiliary part of a complex verb and are identified as such when they occur in isolation. A list of verbs where this happens is on Pg.62

Most of Class I words when acting as modifiers in noun phrases replace the noun and mood suffixes with ' adjective ending. (See noun phrase page 44 and details)

Class Na: Words which take l/n noun ending before mood suffix and may take –mo

personalizer suffix. Words of this class substitute ' for the l/n ending before adding affixes.
#In Kagufi Kanite the l/n ending is removed but ' is not substituted.

- 1) Class Na1: Those with obligatory possessive prefix – mostly body parts.

ka-ve-na

you-teeth- n.mk.-ind

'Your teeth'

na-ya-n-e

my-hand-n.mk.-em

'My arm'

In Kagufi Kanite the l noun ending is used preferably with most words. A list of words where this does not happen is on Pg.62

- (2) Class Na2 Those which never have possessive prefix.

avo-n-a

mark-n.mk.-ind.

'mark'

vaya-n-e

person-n.mk.-em.

'person'

Class Nb: Words which have # noun ending. When words of this class have stems ending in a, the indicative mood marker a is contracted into the stem. There is no contraction when e mood suffix occurs.

afu-a afu-e

pig-ind. pig- em.

maya maya-e

sweet pot. sweet pot.-em.

- (1) Nb1 Those with obligatory possessive prefix and may occur with –mo personalizer- mostly body parts.

na-kinako-a

my-fingernail-ind.

'My fingernail'

na- kinako-mo- 'a

my-fingernail-per.ind.

'My fingernail'

- (2) Nb2 Those which never have a possessive prefix, and may occur with –mo personalizer.

afu-a

pig-ind.
'pig'
temu-a
pit pit-ind.
'pit pit'

Class Nc: Personal pronouns and Personal names have # noun ending and never occur with –*mo* personalizer.

na-kay-a
me-pronoun-ind.
'I, me'
Osepa-e
Osepa-em.
'Osepa'

Class Nd: Words which have obligatory possessive suffix followed by an obligatory –*mo* personalizer suffix, preceding the mood suffix. These are mostly relationship terms.

(1) **Nd1** Those which also have obligatory possessive prefix.

na-sa- 'ni-mo' -a
my-sister-my-pre.-ind.
'My opposite sibling'
ka-sa- 'ka-mo' - 'a
'Your opposite sibling'

(2) **Nd2** Those which never have possessive prefix.

ita- 'ni-mo' 'a
mother-my-pres.-ind
'My mother'
afo- 'ni-mo' - 'a
father-my-pres.-ind.
'My father'

1.1.3. Class II: (Verbal)

Words which primarily occur as heads of the predicate slot and take actor person pronoun and mood suffixes. Of the 500 verbs stem constructions studied to date 135 have been simple stems and 365 compound stems. (i.e. Auxiliary word plus stem described under Verb phrases page 50). Of these 365 compounds the verbal stem in 185 is hu 'to do, say etc' while the remainder have various verbal stems.

Class II-Vt.: Stems which occur only in Transitive clauses and have obligatory object pronoun prefix.

na-mi-kah-i-e.
me-give-will-he-em.
'He will give me'

Class II-Vti: Neutral stems which occur only in Intransitive and Intransitive clauses.

ne-kah-i-e
eat-will-he-em.
'He will eat'

Class II-Vi: Stems which occur only in Intransitive clauses.

u-kah-i-e
go-will-he-em.
'He will go'

Class II-Vq: Stems which occur in Quatative clauses.

(a-k-o) ne-h-i-e
it-see-imp cont.-say-he-em.
'Look at it! he said'

Class II-Ve – verbs which always occur with 3rd person subject but have the actor shown in the Possessive Prefix

1.1.4. Class III: (Auxiliary)

Words which are characterized by no mood suffixes.

Class Aux 1: Words which show aspect or direction and occur pre-nuclear in verb phrases

mo -direction from'
me -'direction towards' *Kagufi Kanite uses e*
hai -'definitely completed' (could belong to Class I A.)
ako -'completed'

Class Aux 2: Question words which occur in the modifier slot of a noun phrase (see page 43)

na' -'what?'
ta' -'which?'
hana' -'where?'

Class Aux 3: Words which are non inflectable and occur at the beginning of sentences or in isolation. (see page 60).

naki- 'All right, yes, so.' *he* - yes
ini - 'so, fancy that!' *a'ao* - no

Class Aux 4: Words which are non inflectable and occur as an auxiliary in a verb phrase. (see 50)

seese ne-h-u-e
wash cont.-do-I-em.
'I am washing'

Class Aux 5: Words which are non inflectable and occur with a dependent auxiliary verb filling the Manner slot. (see page 54?). This phrase precedes the head which is any action verb.

a'ko hu-no ne-'v-i- e
slowly do-he cont.-go-he-em.
'He is going slowly.
vase hu-'ka ne-'v-an-e
carefully do-you cont.-go-you-em.
'You are going carefully'
kafe kafe ne-'-u-e
quickly cont.-go-I-em.
'I am going quickly'

1.2. Morphology

1.2.1. Morphonemics

There are two main types of morphonemics changes which occur in Kanite; those on Nominal affixes and those on Verbal person affixes.

1.2.1.1. Nominal Morphophonemics changes

Noun stems and most morphemes are classified as belonging to A or B morphophonemic classes, according to which allomorph, of certain other morphemes, occurs contiguously following them. Class A is always followed by a te class allomorph and Class B by the le class allomorph.

Morphophonemic Class A

Morphophonemic Class

A

1.2.1.2 Verbal Morphophonemic Changes

The following morphophonemic changes occur between Pro.I suffixes (see page 21) when they occur contiguously following Verb stems or certain relationship affixes. These changes are determined by the final vowel (fv.) of the stem or affix.

fv.	<i>e</i>	+ Pro.I.	<i>u</i>	<i>o #</i>
St.	<i>ne</i>	ne-n-on-e	'We all are eating'.	
St.	<i>fae</i>	ne-fa-on-e	'We all are sleeping'.	
		cont.-sleep-2.Pl. I.-em.		
Af.	<i>te</i>	fae-t-o-ke-'ka	"I slept first and then you..."	
		sleep-cons-1.S.I-tr.2.S.D.		

In Inoke the Kanite -kah future changes to -ka and following it 3rd pers. S -i goes to -ey

fv.	<i>ae</i>	& Pro.I.	<i>i a + ## *</i>
# In Inoke the Kanite <u>-kah</u> future changes to <u>-ka</u> and 3 rd pers. S <u>-i</u> goes to <u>-ey</u>			
In Inoke the 3 rd pers. S <u>-i</u> is assimilated before the emphatic <u>-e</u>			

a + #	# *		
St.	<i>fae</i>	ne-fa - # - e	'He is sleeping'
		cont.-sleep-3.S.I.-em.	

In Inoke the Kanite -kah future changes to -ka and 3rd pers. S -i C -ey
 In Inoke the 3rd pers. S -i is assimilated before the emphatic -e

*In Kagufi the 3rd pers. S -i is assimilated before the emphatic -e

fv	<i>ae</i>	+ Pro.I a	<i>a + ya</i>
St.	<i>fae</i>	ne-fa-yan-e	'You are sleeping'
		cont.-sleep-2.S.I.-em.	
St.	<i>fae</i>	ne-fa-ya'-e	'You two are sleeping'
		cont.-sleep-2.D.I.-em.	
fv	<i>i + Pro.I</i>	{an; a'}	goes to {in-; i'-}
St.	<i>ki</i>	ne-k-in-e	'You are building'
		cont.-build-2.S.I.-em.	

{fv. ai + Pro.I.	{ <i>i; a</i> };	fv. i + Pro.I. a}	<i>iy</i>
St.	<i>ki</i>	ne-k-iy-e	'They (pl) are saying'
		cont-plant-3.P.I.-em.	
St.	<i>fai</i>	ne-fa-iy-e	'They (pl) are planting'
		cont-plant-3.P.I.-em.	

fv. {e; u} + S. Imp. *o*

	St.	<i>ne</i>	n-o 'eat!' eat-S.Imp.	
	St.	<i>hu</i>	h- 'say!' say-S.Imp.	
fv	+ S.Imp.	<i>o</i>	ao	
	St.	<i>fae</i>	fa- 'sleep' sleep-S.Imp.	
fv	ai		+ {D.Imp.'o; P.Imp. ho;Int. s} I {'o; ho; s}	
	St.		hu hi-'o	'You (2) say it!'
			say-D.Imp.	
	St.		huhi-s - u-e	'I intend to say it.'
			say-int.-1.P.I.-em.	
Pro.I.	[an; un} + { C.T.F. te'a; Loc. te; Dub/Loc. pi;Pers. mo}		{a; u} + {te'a; te; pi; mo}	
	St. mai		mai-n-a-te-ka	'Where you (S) were'
			be-stat.-2.S.I.-at-loc.	
	St. hu		ne- h-u-pi-ti	'From our (pl) saying this'
			cont.-say-1.P.I.-in-from	
	St.mai		ma-u-te'a-sina	'If we (pl) has been there'
			be-1.P.I.-C.T.F.-C.T.F.	

Other minor morphophonemic changes will be discussed under the affix concerned.

fv. of Affixes e + Pro.I i e

hu-t-e-ke-'ka

To say-cons-1.s.I-Tr.-2.S.D.

'he says it first and you...'

Matrix of Simple Intransitive Independent verbs showing subject Pronoun

morpho-phonemics

Stem		hu- say/do	he- shoot	ki- build	kae- cook	hai- go up
FUT.	S.1	hukahue	hekahue	kikahue	kaekahue	haikahue
	S.2	hukane	hekane	kikane	kaekane	haikane
	S.3	hukahie	hekahie	kikahie	kaekahie	haikahie
	D. 1	hukahu'e	hekahu'e	kikahu'e	kaekahu'e	haikahu'e
	2&3	huka'ae	heka'ae	kika'e	kaeka'ae	haika'ae
	P. 1	hukahune	hekahune	kikahune	kaekahune	haikahune
	2&3	hukahae	hekahae	kikahae	kaekahae	haikahae
		hu- say/do	he- hit	ki- build	kae- cook	hai- go up
Cont.	S.1	nehue	nehoe	neko	nekaove	nehauve
	S.2	nehane	nehane	nekine	nekayane	nehaune
	S.3	nehie	nehie	nekie	nekaeye	nehaiye
	D. 1	nehu'e	neho'e	neko'e	nekao'e	nehau'ae
	2&3	neha'e	neha'e	nek'e	neka'ae	nehai'ae
	P. 1	nehune	nehone	nekone	nekaone	nehaune
	2&3	nehae	nehae	nekae	ne'kae	nehae
		hu- say/do	he- hit	ki- build	kae- cook	hai- go up
Comp.	S.1	humainoe	hemainoe	kimainoe	kaemaleno	haimainoe
	S.2	humainane	hemainane	kimainane	kaemalenane	haimainane
	S.3	humaine	hemaine	kimaine	kaemalene	haimaine
	D. 1	humaino'e	hemaino'e	kimaino'e	kaemaleno'e	haimaino'ae

	2&3	humaina'e	hemaina'e	kimaina'e	kaemalena'e	haimaina'ae
	P. 1	humainone	hemainone	kimainone	kaemalenone	haimainone
	2&3	humainae	hemainae	kimainae	kaemalena'e	hamainae

1.2.2. Noun Morphology

Class I Words

On the accompanying chart (a) all orders apply to nouns fillings all slots. In addition, for nouns filling the locative slot, Orders 1L-4L on chart (b) should be inserted between orders 7 and 8 on chart (a). The one exception is the teti 'instrument' affix Order 7 B., which does not occur with locatives.

1.2.2.1 General Affixes

Order 1: Possessive Pronoun 1 (P. Pro.1)

A set of Possessive Pronoun Affixes which are obligatory to Class I-A(1); I-B (1); I-C and I-D (1) words (see page 1.-3.). P.Pro. 2. of Order 5 also co-occur obligatorily with Class I-D(1) and may occur with all Class I words. When a pronoun from both sets occurs on a noun it expresses emphatic possession.

ka-ve-n-a

your-teeth-n.mk.-ind.

'Your teeth'

na-kinako- a

my-fingernail-ind.

'My fingernail'

na-kai- 'ni'-a

my-pronoun-my.-ind.

'Mine!'

na-sa-'ni-mo'-a

my-opp.sib.-my-pers.-ind

'My opposite sibling'

Order 2: Stem (St.)

All stems of Class I occur in this position.

Order3: Size (Desc.)

A. *-kefa* expresses largeness and maybe repeated twice to express extent of size.

no'-kefa- kefa
house-big
'The big house'

B. *-ato to* expresses smallness and may be repeated twice to express diminutiveness.

na-sa-to-to-'ni-mo'-a

my-opp.sib.-small-my-per.-ind.

'My small opp. sibling'

-ato occurs following Class I-A. words

-to occurs elsewhere.

no'-ato-a

house-small-ind.

'A small house'

nama-to-a

bird-small-ind.

'A small bird'

3. *Kagufi Kanite does not like this morpheme but substitutes*

Morphological Charts of Class I Words (Nominal)

(a) Those in other than Locative Slot

1 P.Pro pg.9	2 St. pg.9	3 Desc. pg.9	4 D. pg.10	5 P. Pro pag. 10	6 Pers pg. 11	7 Re. pg.12
S1. na, na'- nah- # 2. ka, kah- kaha-# 3. a, ha-# D 1.ta'a 2. tana, ana-# #Inoke replaces t with l in dual 1 & 2 and P 1 & 2 3. ana P1. ta, la- laha-# 2. tapa, lapa- lahapa-# 3. apa- hapa# *Kagufi has tama and ama for 2nd & 3 rd pl. 3. apa	Cl. I	A kefa	tala	S1. 'ni, ani# 2. 'ka 3. a; ma'a D1. ti'a, -ani# 2. tani -kani # #Inoke replaces t with l in dual 2 and P 1 & 2 3. ani P1. ti 2. -tapi -tape# 3. -api	mo	A
		B ato				S1. 'na, naha-#
		C yaka				D 1. kata'a 2. katana 3. kania
		D sa				P 1. kata 2. katapa *Kagufi has tama and ama for P 2 3. ya, apa- hapa- lahap

B teti

(b) Those which occur in Locative Slot. (follows Order 7 above and is followed by Orders 8-13 above.

1L Prep pg. 16	2L Tr. page 16	3L Loc. pg. 17	4L Abl p.7
A te'	na	ka	ti'
B pi, fa #			

C. *-yakaplural*, used optionally. Never occurs with order 4. (NOT USED IN KAGUFI DIALECT)

nama -yaka
birds -pl.
'Many birds'

D. *-sa'* all. 'Never occurs with Order 4 (NOT USED IN KAGUFI DIALECT)

mu'ki- sa'-a kena-sa '-a
many-all-ind clothes-all.ind
'All the clothes

Order 4: Dual (D)

-tala -la dual

-la occurs with Class I-B words and following *kefa* and to except when the preceding stem is a Class I-D. word when the alternate *-tala* is used. *-tala* occurs with Class I-A and D stems.

nama-la-n-a
bird-dual-n.mk.-ind.
'Two birds'

no-tala-n-a
house-dual-n.mk.-ind
'Two houses'

nama-kefa-la-n-a
bird-big-dual-n.mk.-ind
'Two big birds'

na-sa-to-tala-n-a
my-opp.sib.-small-dual-n, mk/ind.
'My two little opp.sibling'

Order 5: Possessive Pronouns 2. (Pro.2)

A set of Personal Pronoun suffixes which are obligatory to Class I-D. words and optional to all other Class I words. See Page 2.

no-'ni-a
house-my-ind.
'My house'

-a % *-ma'a* 3rd. Pers. Sing. possessive pronoun has two alternates. *-a* is the most common but *-ma'a* may optionally occur on Class I-A words and seems to express a more personal, exclusive possession. It occurs most commonly on words such as 'house, food, water, place, blood etc.') (NOT USED As Frequently IN KAGUFI DIALECT)

no-ma'a
house-his
'His house'

When *-ma'a* occurs on an Independent predicate it acts as a Nominalizer. (See Page 23).

Order 6: Personalizer (Pres.)

-mo Personalizer suffix has many uses.

- (1) it is obligatory to Class I-D words. (see page 2)

na-sa -'ni -mo'-a
my-opp.sib-my-pers.-ind.
'My opp. sibling'

- (2) It obligatorily occurs in other words of Class I (nouns) in the examples as below, to personalize them and make them able to act:-

(a) As Subject, Object, Indirect Object.

afu-mo'-a ne-'v-i-e
pig-per.-ind. cont-go-3.S.I.em
'The pig goes'

(b) As Object and Indirect Object when they occur with the oblique marker.

afu-mo-na ne'-a-m-i-e
pig-per.-obl. cont-him-give-3.S.I-em.
'He gave him a pig'

(c) As possessor in a noun phrase

afu-mo-' no -n-a
pig-per.-ad. house-n.mk-ind.
'The pig's house'

no'-mo-na fa-n-a
house-per.-obl door-n.mk-ind

(d) In a noun-centred Equational clause.

afu-mo'-na
pig-per.-1.S.Eq.
'I am a pig'

- (3) It obligatorily occurs on Class II words (verbs) when they are nominalized (see page 42) when in a verb-centred equational clause.

n-u-a'ya-mo'-na
eat-1.S.I-nom.-per.1.S.eq.
'I am the one who is eating'

Footnote:

An alternate analysis was presented in "Clause Chaining in Kanite" in which the *-mo* suffix was described as the equational marker. In that analysis the subject slot was filled by a 'subsidiary Equational Clause'. The present analysis describes the person markers as equational (see page 12) but the 3rd person singular dual, and plural still mark the subject

slot. The present analysis was thought best because if the other uses of the mo personalizer as listed above.

Order 7: Relator (Re)

A class of relators which mark clause level slots.

A. Equational Pronouns (Pro.Eq.)

This set of pronouns is used as a relator to mark the subject slot. If the subject slot is filled by a co-ordinate Noun Phrase with 2 or more expressed subjects; dual or plural equational pronouns usually occurs on all of these and could therefore be considered as connectives.

Singular *vie-mo-'a* *ne-'v-i-e*
man-per-3.S.Eq cont-go-3.S.I-em.
'The man went'

Dural *kosuna-mo-kania ala-ve-mo-kania* *ne-'v-a'-e*
old-man-per.-3.D.Eq.woman-man-per.3.D.Eq. cont-go-2.D.I-em
'The old man and the couple went'

Plural *O'epa'-ya Sinepa'-ya Mahu'o'-ya* *ne-'v-a-e*
O'epa-3.P.Eq.Sinepa-3.P.Eq Mahu'o-3.P.Eq. cont-go-3.P.I-em
'O'epa, Sinepa and Mahu'o went'

This set of pronouns is also used to mark the Noun-centred equational clause.

afu-mo'-na
pig-per.-1S.Eq.
'I am a pig'

B. {teti} teti % leti (see page 5) Instrument

A relator marking the instrument slot

tu-teti
axe-In.
'With an axe'
ka'yo'-kefa-leti
stick-big-In.
'With a big stick'

Order 8: Relator (Re.)

fe' % he' Causal (see page 5) (*Inoke has *kefe % gahe* for this morpheme.)

A relator marking the causal slot. It occurs on verb expressions as well as nouns and has various meanings such as concerning, for, because of, reason, purpose." When in a quotative clause it marks the Addressee.

na-le-ka-ti-fe'

there-at-loc.-from-caus.

'Concerning from there'

a'-a-mo-fe' *ne-h-i-e*

wife-his-per.-caus cont-say-3.S.I.-em.

'To his wife he said'

ti-fe' *ne- h-i-e*

water-caus cont-say-3.S.I.-em.

'He calls for water'

Order 9: Connective-(Con)

A -'ake % -ke- % ke'ke Singualr limiter Used on nouns and pronouns to express 'one only'

na-kai-'ni-ke

me-pronoun-my-only

'I alone'

no'-ke

house-only

'A house only'

Used on certain Class III-D words (see page 4) and adjectives to express singularity of action.

kiki-'ake *nafa'ne*

laugh-alwayschild

'The child who always laughs'

yasi-'ake *kumana*

cold-always place

'The continually cold place'

'ake occurs following Class I-B words.

-ke occurs following Class I-A words, and the suffixes:

-mo'; *-teti'*; *-ka*; *-ti'*; *-na*; *-tala*; *-'ni*.

per.; inst.; loc.; from ; Pro.Eq. dual; P.Pro.s.

-ke'ke occurs following the suffixes

-kefa; *-ato*; *-yaka*

large small plural

B. -ene connector "and". This morpheme is usually found in order 9, but rarely occurs preceding -fe' causal (order 8) and following -maka specifier (order semantic significance. (*Inoke has -ae for this morpheme.)

ti-fe'-ene

water-caus-and
'for water and...

ti-ene-fe'

water-and-caus.
'for water and...

Order 10: Mood

- A. {-n; -l} Marker of Class I-A. The *n* and *l* are used interchangeably with no semantic distinction. Order 11. A;B; or C affixes obligatorily follow this class marker affix. However, before any other suffixes are added, the {*n; l*} suffix is replaced by '. (IN THE KAGUFI DIALECT -l IS USED MOST COMMONLY

no-l-a

house-n.mk.-ind

'house'

no-n-e

house-n.mk.-em

'house'

no-'-ni' - a

house-n.mk.-my-ind

'My house'

- B. -n % -ya Oblique morpheme

-ya occurs following -ke limiter

-n occurs elsewhere and must obligatorily have following it mood markers A or B of order 11.

This suffix optionally marks:

- (a) Direct and Indirect Object usually on animate nouns only although when both are included in one clause it marks the Indirect Object and the Direct Object remains unmarked.

afo-'ni-mo-n-a *kepa a- mi-o.*

father-my-per,-obl.-ind knife him-give-Imp.S.

Give the knife to my father

- (b) Possessive when the possessed object also has a possessive suffix.

afu-mo-n-a *kave-'a*

pig-per.-obl.-ind food-its

'The pig's food'

Osepa- n-a *afo-'a-mo-'a*

Osepa-obl.-ind father-his-per.-his

'Osepa's father'

- (c) As a causal ending optionally on indepent predicate (see page 25)

- C. -pi % -fi Dubitive (see page 5) Expresses dubitive interrogative. May be followed by the -o interogative suffix. (# KAGUFI DIALECT DOES NOT OFTEN USE BUT USES -O INSTEAD

afu-pi

pig-dub

'Was it a pig or...

afu-pi-o

pig-inter.

'Was it a pig or...

On locatives and dependent verbs it also expresses Reported action. ('I have heard but don't know for sure.') In this case it is optionally followed by *-ka* Reported action suffix.

no-te-ka-ti-pi-ka

house-at-loc-from-dub.-rep.

'From at the house (I've heard)

mai-n-e-le-ti-pi-ka

be-stat-3.S.I.-at-from-dub.rep.

'From where he was (I've heard)

D. *-maka* Specifier: This morpheme may occur on nouns and adjectives to designate specifically.

maya-maka

s.Pot.-spec

'Sweet potato'

kosuna-'a-mo-fe '-maka

old man-her-per.-caus-spec.

'Because of her old man'

E. *-ma* Emphatic connector: This morpheme may be used to link together nouns and verbs in a phrase or clause, and clauses in a sentence. It usually links most of the items in the chain but not necessarily all.

Polis-e-ma alais-e-ma miti-ma epon-e kae-no-'ma ta'a-mi-a' yana
ne-'al -i-e

porridge-em.co. Rice-em.co Meat-e.co beans-em. cook-heD.-em.co us-give-he-adj
thing cont-took-he-em.

'The porridge, rice, meat and beans that he had cooked and given us he took.'

Order 11: Mood

A. *-a* Indicative (ind) noun ending which either follows the stem or stem plus suffixes within clauses. *-a* indicative is more commonly used than *-e* emphatic

no-n-a

house-n.mk-ind

'house'

no-te-kati-n-a

house-at-loc-from-n.mk-ind

'From at the house'

B. *-e* Emphatic (em.) noun ending which either follows the stem or stem plus suffix.

no-n-e

house-n.mk-em

'house!'

no-pi-na-ka-ti-n-e

house-in-tr.-loc-from-n.mk-em.

'From in the house'

- C. *-o* Interrogative (Inter.) This morpheme does not occur on nouns within the clause but only when they are used as non-clausal sentences. (see page 55).
- D. *-ka* Reported Action (Rep.) A suffix which occurs optionally following the *-pi* dubitative suffix when it is used in a Reported Action construction.

Order 12: Mood

- A. *-ki* Definite mood (Def.) This suffix occurs on verbs and nouns to express definiteness. When following *-mo'* personalizer, or {-n; -l} noun marker it must be preceded by *-a* indicative.

kola-ma'a-mo'-na-ki

blood-his-pres.ind.-def

'His blood'

ka-sa-'ka-mo'-na-maka-ki

your-opp.sib-you-per-1.S.Eq-Spec-def.

'I definitely am your opposite sibling'

situa-te-ka-ti-'ke-maka-ki

store-at-loc-from-only-spec-def.

'definitely only from the store'

- B. *-ke* Transitional (Tr.) This morpheme emphasizes the actor on the verb to follow. It may occur on dependent verbs and nouns through it is most commonly found on verbs. It is obligatorily followed by Dependent Personal Pronouns.

kefo-mo-ka-ke-'ka o-he-k-an-ana-ke-ta

bad-pers.you-tr.2.S.D. neg-shoot-f-2.S.I-coj-tr-we

'You are a bad one you will not shoot so we...'

- C. *-ne* Personal Interrogative used obligatorily preceded by *-maka* specifier to enquire the whereabouts of someone or something.

Osepa-'maka-ne

Osepa-spec.-p.In.

'and where is Osepa?'

avo -maka-ne

book-spec-P.in.

'and where is the book?'

Order 13. Personal Pronoun D. (P. Pro. D.)

-na Pronoun Set 3 occurs obligatorily with *-ke* transitional described above.

1.2.2. Locative Suffixes

Order 1-L Prepositionals (1L)

A. *-te % -le* 'at' or 'on'

no-te-ka

house-at-loc.

'at the house'

B. *-pi % -fi* 'in' If the suffix *-ka* locative is added to *-pi* the suffix *-na* must occur between them

no-pi-na-ka

house-in-tr.-loc.

'in the house'

no-pi-ti

house-in-from

'from in the house'

Order 2-L: Transitional (Tra)

-na A morpheme which obligatorily occurs between *-pi* 'on' and *-ka* locative, but has no semantic value. The use of it helps to distinguish a locative form from the Reported action form.

hoya-fi-na-ka

garden-in-tr.-loc

'in the garden'

hoya-fi-ka

garden-dub.-rep.

'the garden?'

Order 3-L.L: Locative (Loc.)

-ka Locative marker

Order 4: Ablative

-ti 'from'

no-te-ka-ti

house-at-loc.-from

'from the house'

1.2.3. Verb Morphology (Class II Words)

A verb stem in Kanite is determined by taking the future tense form and deleting the future tense suffix *-kah* and person endings, before adding the affixes as described below:

Future Form		Stem
<i>hu-kah-u-e</i> make-fut.-1.S.I-em.	<i>hu-</i>	'to make'
<i>fae-kah-u-e</i> sleep-fut.-1.S.I-em.	<i>fae-</i>	'to sleep'
<i>ne-kah-u-e</i> eat -fut.-1.S.I-em.	<i>ne-</i>	'to eat'
<i>fai-kah-u-e</i> plant fut.-1.S.I-em.	<i>fai-</i>	'to plant'
<i>havi-kah-u-e</i> understand-f.1.S.I-em.	<i>havi-</i>	'to understand'

Compound verbs

A very important fact concerning the Kanite Grammar is the great number of Compound Verbs. A very high percentage of Kanite & Inoke verbal forms have 2 or more components. Other than the final component is considered an Auxilliary to the verb which occurs finally. These are composed of an Auxiliary which may or may not belong to a noun class and may or may not be used in isolation; and the Head verb.

A. These Auxilliaries are of several types:

1. An uninflected word that has no meaning of its own and can't be used as a noun or adjective elsewhere.
sese,
2. An inflected word that has no meaning of its own and can't be used as a noun or adjective elsewhere.
naha paikane, naha nepaiye,
3. An uninflected word that has meaning of its own and can be used as a noun or adjective elsewhere. *kiki, kiki'ake nafa'ne*
4. A verbal form which has meaning of it's own and is used alone as a verb. In this case it is very helpful to consider Inoke as the Proto language. In Inoke these Verbal Auxilliaries appear as basic Sentence Medial forms with only the Dependent Subject endings so can be considered as part of the chaining which is common in both Kanite and Inoke. In Kanite, however, only the stem of the verb occurs when in what is considered to be a compound. The most common Head verb is *hu-* to talk, make or do. Over 100 occurrences of this verb being used as the final part of the compound have been identified.

The various compound verbs which occur in Kanite grouped by their Head verbs are listed in Appendix 2.

1.2.3.1. Independent Narrative Clause Morphology

1.2.3.1.1. Description of Affixes according to Orders.

Order 1: Aspect (Asp.)

ne- Continuous Aspects (Cont.) #

In Inoke the form is ne'-

ne-h-u -e

cont.-say-1.S.I-em.

'I am saying'

ne- is also used to express

(a) Immediate Future Tense when combined with –kah future tense.

ne-hu-kah-i-e

cont.-say-fut.-3.S.I-em.

'He will talk'

(b) Prolonged Simultaneous Relationship

1. Showing relationship between the imperative and unspoken following clause.

ne-hi-s-i-ke-'na

cont-say-int.-3.S.I.-tr.1.S.D.

'While he is talking (I.....)

2. Showing relationship between the imperative and unspoken following clause.

ne -ki-o

cont-build-S.Imp

'You build ...while I'

Order 2: Mood

-o

n -o-h -u -e

cont-neg-say-1.S.I-em

'I am not saying it'

Morphological Chart of Kanite Independent Predicate

1 Asp. pg.18	2 Neg. pg.18	3 Pro.O pg.19	4 St. pg.19	5 Asp. pg. 19	6 Tens. pg 20	7 Pro. I pg. 21	8 Mood pg 21
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ne-	o-	S 1. na, na'- nah- # 2. ka, kah- kaha-# 3. a, h- ha- 'a-# D1. ta'a # 2. tana, ana- hana-# 3. hana P 1. ta la- laha- 2. tapa-, apa- apa'- hapa- lahapa'- lahapa- #	Cl. II	-ne	A -kah *Inoke -k B ke C te D s E	S1. u, -o -uv# 2. an, -in# 3. i, -aiy -iy -e# D1. u' 2. a', -i'a -u'a# 3. a' P1. un, -on# 2. a 3. a	an
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*Kagufi has -tama instead of -tapa

Inoke has -la'a, -lana, -la and -lapa instead of the pronouns listed above

Morphological Chart of Kanite Contrary to Fact Predicate
(Follows Order 7 above)

1c C.T.F.1 pg. 29	2c C.T.F.2 pg. 29	3c Encl. pg. 29	4c Mood pg. 29	5c Mood pg. 29
le'a	si	n	A a	A ki
			B e	B ma

Description of Contrary to Fact Morphology by Formulae

(2) + (+3) + 4 (1;5) +7 + (1c) + (2c) + (3c) + 4c + (5c)

mai-n-o-le'a-si-pa

to be-Stat.-1SI-CTF-CTF-CTF-end.

"Of I had been there..."

Order 3: Pronoun Object (Pro. O) #

na Object and Indirect Object Pronoun prefixes are obligatory to Class II-A words (see page 3).

na-mi-kah-i-e

me-give-fut.-3.S.I-em.

'He will give it to me'

na-ke-kah-i-e

me-see-fut.-3.S.I-em
'He will see me'

In the Inoke dialect this Object Pronoun has allomorphs, 1.S. nah-, 2.S. kah-, 1.D. lah- 2.D. laha'a-, 1.P. lah-, which occur on certain nouns and verbs the reason yet to be discerned..

ne' – nah – ai- ye see Pg.. 51 an Emotive Transitive Clause

Cont. 1SO-like-emph

"I like it."

kaha' – ma – ka – o – v – e

2SO – help –Fut.-1.S.I-Orth.-em.

"I will help you."

lah – aipa

1.P.O-stomache

our stomaches

Some other words are kahalitu'ne – "He jumped over you." kahapaikoe – "I will tell you."
kahaepa - "sand", kahaena – "shell"

Order 4: Stem (St.)

Obligatory to all Independent predicates.

Stem Class II-A. Transitive Stems

Class II-B. Transitive and Intransitive Stems

Class II-c. Intransitive Stems

Order 5: Aspects (Asp.)

-ne Strative Apsect (Stat.)

fae-n-u-e

sleep-stat-1.S.I-em.

' I was in state of sleeping'

This aspect or the consecutive action maker -te on Dependent Verb forms is obligatory to certain verbs when they are acting as aspects in paraphrase constructions, (see page 50). These verbs are: mai 'to be'; ali 'to hold'; male 'to put'; atale 'to leave' the first two have an aspectual meaning of Stative, the others Completed.

fae-mai-n-i-e

sleep-be-stat-3.S.I-em.

'He is in the state of sleeping'

kali-male-n-i-e

plant-put-stat-3.S.I.em.

'He has planted'

-ne is used mainly on the aspectual verbs mentioned above. Other verbs usually have one of these aspectual verbs in a paraphrase construction to express Stative or Completed aspects. (see page 50).

These forms express:

(a) Stative Assumptive Aspect:

mai -ne -kah-i-e

to be-Stat-fut.-3.S.I.-em

'I think he is there (but I haven't seen)

kali -male -ne -kah -i -e

plant-comp-stat-fut.-3.S.I.-em

'I think he has planted it

(b) Simultaneous Relationship

1. Showing relationship between a dependent clause and the following clause:

kali -male -ne -s -i-ke -'na

plant-compl.-stat.-int-3.S.I-Tr.-1.S.D.

'He has finished planting (While I...)

2. Showing relationship between Independent Imperative and the unspoken following clause.

kali -male -ne-'o

plant-compl. stat.-D.Imp

'You finished planting!... (While I...)

Order 6: Tense

A. *-kah-* Future Tense (F.)

*Inoke -k

a -mi -kah- u -e

him-give-will-1.S.I.em.

When combined with *ne-* Continuous aspect or *ir -ne-* Stative aspect it forms the Assumptive Aspect (as.)

mai -ne-kah -i-e

to be-stat.-F.-3.S.I.-em

'(I think)he is there.'

ne -'ali -kah -i-e '(I think) he is working.'
Cont.-work-F.-3.S.I.-em.

B. -ke- Attemptative Aspect (at.)

Other moods can occur with this suffix but the conjunctive is the most common. it is also most commonly followed by a negative clause.

hu -k i -ana
say-at.-3.S.I.-conj.
'he tried speaking but...'

In other clauses the uses if –ke are as follows:-

(a) Imperative Independent

a -ke -k -o
it-look-at.-S.Imp.
'You try looking at it!'

(b) To show Attemptative Aspect in a Dependent clause.

ne -ke -'na
eat-at.-1.S.D.
' I try eating.'

(c) To show Prolonged action when repeated on the Dependent Verb Stem several times, the last being followed by the consecutive relation marker –te-

mai -ke mai-ke mai-ke -te-'n
stay-at. stay-at. stay-at.-con.IS
'I will stay and stay and stay (and then ?

C. -te Repetitive: Is use in Independence clauses the meaning of repeated action.

hu -t -on -e
say-reped.-1.P.I:-em
'We said it over and over .'

In other clauses the uses of –te are as follows:

(a) When used in a Participial – Head Verb Phrase (See pg. 50) it means repetitive action.

ne -te ne -te ne -h -i -e
eat-reped. eat-reped. cont.-do-3.S.I.-em.
'He ate and ate and ate.'

(b) To show consecutive action between a dependent clause and the following clause.

mai -te -'na u- kah -u -e
to be-cons.-1S.D. go-F.-1.S.I.-em
'I will stay and then afterwards go.'

D -s- Intentive Future

a -mi -s -i -e
him-give-int.F.-3.S.I.-em
'He intends to give it to him.'

Order 7: Personal Pronoun Independent. (Pro.I)

A set of personal pronoun subject suffixes which occur in both Dependent and Independent clauses. These suffixes indicate the subject of the clause in which they occur. The subject of a Dependent Clause Predicate is only indicated when the subject of the next clause is different.

Order 8: -an Conjunctive Mood (conj.)

This suffix links sentences or clauses expressing 'so, therefore, then, but' etc.

u -kah-i -an -a
go-F.3.S.I.-conj.-ind.
'he was going to go but...'

Order 9: Mood

The following Mood Markers are significant mainly at the clause and sentence level. When occurring on verb constructions they mark the end of a sentence. They also mark the end of a Non-clausal sentence when a noun occurs in isolation as a question or as the answer to a question.

maya -o
sweet potato-inter.
'Is it sweet potato!'

maya -e
sweet potato-em.
'It is sweet potato!'

maya -ki
sweet potato-def.
'It definitely is sweet potato!'

Within a clause, -a 'indicative' and -e emphatic can occur as noun endings within most slots:-

Subject

ita -'a -mo'-a u -kah- i -e
mother-his-per.-ind go-F.-3.S.I-em.
'His mother will go.'

Object

ita - 'a - mo - n - e a - mi -kah- i -e
mother-his-per.-obl.-em him-give-F.-3.S.I-em.
'He will give it to his mother.'

Clausal

maya -fe -n -a u -kah-i -e
sweet potato-caus.-N.mk.-ind. go-F.-3.S.I.-em
'He will go for sweet potato.'

Locative

no -te -ka -ti -n -e u -kah-i -e
house-at-loc.-abl.-N.Mk.-em go-F.-3.S.I.-em.
'He will for from the house'

- A -e Emphatic mood marker always closes the discourse final sentence and may also close discourse medial sentences.

ne -h -u -e
cont.-say-1.S.I.-em
'I say it.'

- B -a Indicative mood marker only closes discourse medial sentences.

ne -h -u -a
cont.-say-1.S.I.-ind
'I say it.'

- C -pi % -fi Dubitive Mood Suffix (See Pg. 5)

(a) Expresses Dubitive Interrogative when concluding and Independent Clause.

vi -s -u -fi mai -s -u -fi
go-in.-1.S.I.-dub. stay-int.-1.S.I.-dub.
'Shall I go or shall stay?'

vi -s -u -fi mai -s -u -e
go-in.-1.S.I.-dub. stay-int.-1.S.I.-em.
'Shall I go or shall stay?'

It may also be followed by the interrogative mood marker -o -

vi -s -u -fi -o
go-in.-1.S.I.-dub.-inter.
'Shall I go or shall stay?'

**Kagufi prefers to omit the Dubitive Mood suffix and use only the Interrogative Mood Marker*

- (b) Expresses Reported Action (It happened but I didn't see it) when concluding a Dependent clause or Verb centred locative (see pg. 16 and 24)

ne -hu- no- pi
cont.-say-3.S.D.-Dub.
'He said it' (but I didn't see) it'

mai -ne -le -ti -pi -ka
 to be-stat.-at-abl.-dub.-rep
 'from where she was' (but I didn't see)

Order 10: Mood

A -ma'a Nominalizer: Change a verb expression into a noun

halatu hi -s -i -a -ma'a
 step over -int.-3.S.I.-ind.-nom
 'The thing she will step over.'

halatu hi-s -i -a -ma'a -pi -ti
 step over -int.-3.S.I.-ind.-nom-in-abl
 'From the thing she will step over.'

B -o Interrogative

u -k -an -o
 go-F.2.S.I.-inter
 'will you go?'

Order 11: Relators

Affixes which are class changers or markers of clause level slots.

A. -' Adjectivizer: This suffix changes a verbal expression into a modifier. It always is preceded by the -a indicative mood suffix.

ne -'v -i -a -' vi -e
 cont.-go3.S.I.-ind.-Adj. man-emph
 'The man who went'

B. *te % -le* Locativizer: This affix and others of its Locative class as described in page 16 occur on a verb form when it changes to a locative.

mai -n -o -le -ti ne -'v -i -e
 stay-stat-1.S.I.-loc-abl. cont.-go3.S.I.-emp
 'He went from where I was'

C. -*he* Causal Slot Marker: Occurs with a verb stem plus the future tense -*ka* and no person markers to express "purpose".

fae -ka -he ne -'v -i -e
 sleep-fut-causcont.-go-3.S.I.-emp
 'He went for sleep'

#*Inoke* has 2 forms which cover the combined -*ka* and -*he* Causal marker -*kahe % -kefe*

D. -*fi % -pi* When the -*pi* "in or on" suffix occurs it indicates Immediate future.

ne -h -i -fi -ti
con.-say-3.S.I.-from-abl
'From saying this he then...'

Order 12: Mood

- A. *-maka* Specifier Mood: May occur on nouns and adjectives including verbal expressions which have been changed to nouns or adjectives to specifically designate.

nakaya-maka

-I-spec.

'I was I!'

ne -'v -i -ana-' -maka

cont.-go-3.S.I-conj-adj-spec.

'He was the one who went.'

halatau hi -s -i -a -ma'a-maka

step over do-int.f.-3.S.I-ind.nom-spec.

'The thing that she stepped over.'

- B. *-ma* An Emphatic connector which may be used to link together nouns and verbs in a phrase or clause; and clauses in a sentence. It usually links most of the items in the chain but not necessarily all. When used in an independent clause it links this final clause to the preceding dependent clauses.

- C. *-na* Oblique markers occurs optionally with the he causal slot marker. (see pg 14.)

fae -ka -he -na

sleep-fut-caus-obl.

'For the purpose of sleep.'

Order 13: Mood

- A. *-e* Emphatic has been previously described under Order 9 A., page 22. It may occur twice in one expression – the first time as the mood marker on the verb the second time as the mood marker on the noun or adjective which has been derived from the verb.

ne -lav -i -e -ma'a -maka -e

cont.-down-3.S.I.em-nom- spec. -em

'The one that came down.'

- B. *-ki* Definite mood occurs on verbs and nouns (including those derived from verbal expressions) to show definiteness. When preceded by the conjunction *-ana* these two suffixes together usually have the meaning 'but'.

ne -h -u -ki

cont-say-1.S.I-def.

'I definitely say it!'

maya -ki

a.potato-def.

'Definitely sweet potato.'

hi -s -i -a -ma'a -ki
say-int.F.3.S. I.-ind-nom-def.
'Definitely the thing he said.'

Order 14: -o Polite Mood Following -ki

ne -h -u -ki -o
cont-say-1.S.I.-def.-pol
'I definitely say it (but politely)

1.2.3.2 INDEPENDENT CLAUSE PREDICATE DESCRIBED WITH FORMULAE ACCORDING TO ORDER OF SUFFIXES: This Shows the combinations of suffixes that occur. These clauses may be transitive if Class II A and B stems are used or intransitive if Class II B and C stems are used.

(a) Continuative: Characterised by the -ne continuous aspect prefix.

+1±2 (+3) + 4+ 7+ ± 8 ± 13_B
+ 9

Note: Order 3 is obligatory to Class III A Stem. All predicates of independent clauses have obligatory mood suffixes. They either have a suffix of Order 9 or 13 B or suffix Order 8 -ana. When Order 8 suffix -ana occurs it may be followed by -ki Order 13 B.

n -o -h -u -e
cont-neg-say-1.S.I.-em
'I am not speaking

ne -a -m -u -e
cont-him-give-1.S.I.-em
'I am giving him'

ne -h -u -ki
cont-say-1.S.I.-def.
'I am saying definitely'

ne -h -u -ana -ki
cont-say-1.S.I.-conj-def.
'I am saying definitely but'

(b) Future: Characterised by the -kah future suffix. #In Inoke this suffix is just -k

$\bar{+} 2 (+ 3) + 4 + 6_A + 7 + \bar{+} 8 \bar{+} 13_B$
+ 9

o -hu -kah -u -ki
neg-say- will-1.S.I.-def.
'I definitely will not say it.'

a -mi -kah -u -ana
him-give-will-1.S.I-conj.
'I will give it to him but.'

(c) Attemptative: Characterised by the *-ke* attemptative suffix.

$\bar{+} 2 (+ 3) + 4 + 6_B + 7 + \bar{+} 8 \bar{+} 13_B$
 $+ 9$

hu - k - i - ana
say - att -3.S.I-conj

Although other moods can occur the conjunctive *-ana* is the most common.

(d) Repetitive: Characterised by –te repetitive suffix.

$\bar{+} 2 (+ 3) + 4 + 6_C + 7 + \bar{+} 8 \bar{+} 13_B$
+ 9

hu -t -on -e

say-rept-1.P.I-em.

'We said this first repeatedly.'

(e) Intentative Future: Characterised by –s intentative future suffix.

$\bar{+} 1 + 2 (+ 3) + 4 6_D + 7 + \bar{+} 8 \bar{+} 13_B$
+ 9

o -h -i -s -an -ana -ki

neg-say-int2.S.I.-conj.-def.

'You definitely do not wish to speak.'

ne -hi-s -I -fi

cont-say-int.-3.S.I-dub.

'Does he wish to speak?'

(f) Stative: Characterised by –ne statitive suffix.

$\bar{+} 2 (+ 3) + 4 + 7 + \bar{+} 8 \bar{+} 13_B$
+ 9

a - mi - n -u -e

him-give-stat-1.S.I.-em.

'I give it to him.'

(g) Indefinite: Characterised by either the ne- continuous aspect or -ne statitive suffix plus –*kah* future suffix.

+ 1/5 $\bar{+} 2 (+ 3) + 4 6_A + 7 + \bar{+} 8 \bar{+} 13_B$
+ 9

mai - ne - kah - i -e

stay-stat-fut -3.S.I-em.

'He is there (but I haven't seen him)

ne -ali -kah -i -e

cont-take- fut -3.S.I -em.

'He is taking it (but I haven't seen him).

(h) Adjectival: Characterised by –' adjectiviser suffix.

-

$\bar{+} 2 (+ \underline{3}) + 4 \quad \bar{+} 1 \quad \bar{+} 6_D + 7 + 9_B + 11_A \quad \bar{+} 12_A \quad \bar{+} 13_{A/B}$
+ 5

hi -s -u -a -' yane
say-int-1.S.I.-ind-adj. thing
'The thing I will say.'

a -mi -n -i -a- ' - maka
him-give-stat-3.S.I-ind-adj-spec
'The thing that he gave him.'

ne -h -u -a- ' kie
cont - say - 1.S.I. - ind - adj
'The talk I am saying.'

(i) Nominalised – characterised by *-ma'a* nominaliser suffix

$\bar{+} 2 (+ 3) + 4 \quad \bar{+} 1/5/6_D + 7 + 9_B + \underline{10}_A + 11_{B/C} \quad \bar{+} 12_{A/B} \quad \bar{+} 13_{A/B}$
hi -s -u -a -ma'a
say-int-1.S.I.-ind – nom.

'The thing that I am saying.'

a -mi -n -u -a -ma'a -maka -e
him-give-stat-1.S.I.-ind-nom-spec-em.
'The thing that I gave to him.'

ne -h -u -a -ma'a -maka -ki
cont-say-1.S.I-ind-nom-spec-def.
'The thing that I am saying.'

(j) Causal Slot Filler: Characterised by *-kah* future and he causal marker, *-fe* causal marker

In Inoke the Causal Slot Filler is characterized by a form of future *-ke* plus *-fe* causal marker

-

$+2 (+ \underline{3}) + 4 + 6_A + 11_C \quad \bar{+} 12_C \quad \bar{+} 13_B$
+ 12_B

o -hu- ka - he ne- ' -u -e
neg-say-fut-caus cont-go-1.S.I.-em
'I went, not for the purpose of speaking.'

hu-kah- he -na

say-fut-caus.-obl.

'In order to say.'

hu-kah- he -ma ne-' -u -e

say-fut-caus-I.-em cont-go-1.S.I-em

'I am going , definitely for the purpose of speaking.'

Hu - ka - he - na - ki ne -' -u -e

say-fut-caus-conj-def. cont-go-1.S.I-em

'I was going for speaking but...'

- (k) Locativised: Characterised by *-le* locative (see pg. 16 for other suffixes of this class) and fills locative slot.

$\bar{+} 2 (+ 3) + 4 + 1/5 + 7 + 11_B$

mai-n -o -le -ti

stay-stat-1.S.I-at-from

'From where I was staying.'

ne -fa -o -le -ti

cont-sleep-1.S.I-at-from

'From where I was sleeping.'

- (l) Immediate Future: Characterised by *-pi* 'in' or 'on' locative suffix and occurs on a sequential clause in a sentence. *pi* includes the following locatives *-pi* 'in' or 'on' and *pi* and *-ti* 'from in or on, (see pg. 16).

ne - h - i - fi-ti

cont-say-3.S.I.-in-from

'After he was talking he immediately.'

$\bar{+} 2 + 3 + 4 + 1/5 + 7 + 11_D$

- (m) Reported Action: Characterised by *-te* locative and *-pi* (see pg 16).

$\bar{+} 2 + 3 + 4 + 1/5 + 7 + 11_B + 12_C + 13_C$

mai - ne - le -ti - pi - ka

stay-stat- loc-from-in- loc

'He went from where I was but I didn't see it.'

1.2.3.2.1. Description of Contrary to Fact Affixes (see pg. 18a) # See Below

Order 1.c. C.T.F.1.

-le'a % *-te'a* An optional Contrary to Fact 1. Suffix of indeterminate meaning.

mai -n -e -le'a -si -pa

stay-stat-1.S.I-C.F-C.T.F

'If I had been there'

Order 2.c. C.T.F.2.

-si Contrary to Fact 2 conditional. Obligatory in all contrary to fact 2 constructions and usually followed by -n % -pa order 3 suffix.

Order 3.c. C.T.F.3.

-n % -pa Either -n or -pa can occur on the first clause but -pa never occurs on the second clause of a Contrary to Fact construction. -n is obligatorily followed by a mood marker of Order 4.

Order 4.c. C.T.F.4

- A. -a Indicative - usually occurs on the first clause of a Contrary to Fact construction and occurs on the second if it is followed by an Order 5 mood.
- B. -e Emphatic - Occurs on a Contrary to Fact final clause. May be followed by Order 5 B -ma.

Order 5.c. C.T.F.5.

- A. -ki Definite Mood
- B. -ma Emphatic connector mood: Links Contrary to Fact clause to others when it is linked with them within an adjectival clause or quote.

Ma - u - le'a - si - n - e - ma hu - 'na - ma h - u - le'a - si - pa afa'a ma - u - le'a - si - n - a - ki
 stay-1.S.I.-1.c-2.c.-3.c.-em-em say-1.S.D-em. say-1.S.I-1.c.-2.c.-3.c. stay-1-S.I.I-1.c-2.c.-3.c.-ind.def.

'If I had said "I will stay" I definitely would have stayed.'

Inoke C.T.F. Varies from the Kanite but has not been fully analyzed. Some Inoke forms are below"

hunina'maki, hulapatenina'maki, hukataninana, hupatenina'maki, hulata'nininana, Hunataninine, hula'atanine, huninine, huninana, hunine

1.2.3.3. Independent Imperative Clause Morphology

± 1. Asp.	± 2. Neg.	± 3. Pro. O.	+ 4. Stem	± 5. Asp.	± 6. Mood	± 7. Mood
ne-	o-	S1. na 2. ka 3. a D	C1. II	A ne- B ke-	o/a Sing 'o Dual ho	ve

		1. ta'a #			Plural	
		2. tana #				
		3. hana				
		P1. ta #				
		2. tapa*#				
		3. hapa				

*Kagufi has -tama instead of -tapa

Inoke has -la'a, -lana, -la and -lapa instead of the pronouns listed above

Description of Affixes

Order 1: Aspect

ne- Prolonged Simultaneous Relationship (see pg. 18) showing relationship between Imp. and unspoken following clause.

ne -fae - 'o

cont-sleep-imp. D.

'You two sleep (while I go)

Order 2: Negative Mood

o- Negative

o -fae - 'o

neg-sleep-imp.D.

'Don't you two sleep!

Order 3: Pronoun Object

na Object and Indirect Object Pronoun prefixes are obligatory to Class II-A words (see pg. 3).

na -mi -o

me-give-imp

'Give it to me!'

Order 4: Stem

Obligatory to all Independent Imperative Predicates (see pg. 19)

Order 5: Aspect

A. *-ne* Stative aspect showing prolonged simultaneous relationship between the Imperative and unspoken following clause. (see pg. 20)

Kali - male - ne - 'o

plantput -stat-imp

'You finish planting' (while I...)

B. -ke Attemptative Aspect

a -ke -k-o
it-look-at.-imp
'You try looking.'

Order 6: Mood

The imperative mood suffixes are as follows:

o regular singular imperative *no* you eat it!
a polite singular imperative *na* you eat it! (please)
'o dual imperative *ne'o* you(2) eat it!
ho plural imperative *neho* you (all) eat it!

Order 7: Mood

-ve familiarity mood suffix optionally occurs with the imperative suffix.

ne -'o -ve
eat-D.Imp-Fam
'You (2) eat (my friends).'

1.2.3.4. Dependent Narrative Clause Morphology

1.2.3.4.1 Description of Affixes according to Order (see Chart No. 32a)

Order 1. Aspect (Asp.)

A. -ne Prolonged Simultaneous Relationship between this clause and the following.

ne - hu - 'na
cont-say-1.S.D.
'While I am saying...'

Order 2: Mood

-o Negative Mood (Neg)

o - hu - 'na
neg-say-1.S.D.
'I didn't say.'

Order 3: Pronoun Object (Pro.O.)

-na Object and Indirect Object Pronoun prefixes are obligatory to Class II-A words (see pg. 3).

na -mi -'ka
me-give-2.S.D.
'You give it to me.'

Order 4: Stem (St.) Obligatory to all Dependent predicates.

- Stems Class II-A. Transitive stems
 Class II-B. Transitive and Intransitive stems
 Class II-C. Intransitive stems

Order 5: Aspect (Asp.)

-ke Prolonged Action (Pro) The verb stem plus -ke 'prolonged' is repeated and in the last repetition -ke 'prolonged' is followed by -te 'consecutive' relation marker before other Dependent suffixes are added.

mai - ke mai - ke mai - ke - te - 'na
 stay-pro stay-pro stay-pro-cons-1.S.D.
 I will stay and stay and stay and then

Order 6: Aspect

A. -ne Statitive Aspect showing simultaneous relationship between two clauses.

hu - ne - 'na
 say-stat-1.S.D.
 'I am speaking (while I...)'

1 Asp. Pg.3 2	2 Ne g Pg. 32	3 Pro. O Pg. 32	4 St. Pg. 32	5 Asp. Pg. 32	6 Rel. Pg. 32	7 Rel Pg. 33	8 Ten s. Pg. 33	9 Pro. I Pg. 33	10 Conj. Pg. 34	11 Tr. Pg. 34	12 Pro. D. Pg. 35	13 Re. Pg. 35	14 Moo Pg., 35
-ne	-o	S 1. na- 2. ka- 3. a- D 1. ta'a-# 2. tana-# 3. hana- P 1. ta-# 2. tapa-#* 3. hapa-	C 1.I	-ke	A -ne B -te C -ke	-s	-kah	A S 1. -u 2. -an 3. -i D 1. -u' 2. -a' 3. -a' P 1. -un 2. -a 3. -a	-ana	-ke	S 1. -'na 2. -'ka 3. -no' D 1-ta'a # 2.-tana# 3. -ana P 1. -ta# 2-tapa#* 3. -ya	-fe'	A -e B - ma C - mak D -a E - pi- F -n: G -o

B S2. -i
D2. -i'i
P2. -i

*Kagufi has -tama instead of -tapa

Inoke has -la'a, -lana, -la and -lapa instead of the pronouns listed above

Morphological Chart of Kanite Contrary to Fact Predicate

(C to F Orders 1 – 5B follow Order 12 above.)

(C to F Orders 1 – 6 follow Order 10 above.)

C.T.F1 CTF Pg. 29	C.T.F2 CTF Pg. 29	C.T.F.3 End Pg. 29	C.T.F.4 Mood Pg. 29	C.T.F.5 Mood	C.T.F.6 Pro. D Pg. 39
-le'a	-si	-n/-pa	A -a	A -ki pg. 29	S 1. -ina 2. -'ka 3. -no' D 1. -ta'a # 2. -tana # 3. -ana P 1. -ta # 2. -tapa # * 3. -ya
			B -e	B -ma pg. 29	
				C -ke pg. 39	

*Kagufi has -tama instead of -tapa

Inoke has -la'a, -lana, -la and -lapa instead of the pronouns listed above

B. -te Consecutive Action between two clauses (cons.)

hu -te - 'na

say-cons.-1.S.D.

'I will try (and then I...)

C. -ke Attemptative Aspect (Att.)

ne -ke - 'na

eat-attl-1.S.D.

Order 7: -s Intentive Conditional Future (Int.)

-nu % -s are morphological allomorphs of the -s suffix

-nu only occurs in "same" subject constructions.

-s only occurs in "different" subject constructions.

hi - nu - 'na

say-inr.-1.S.D.

'If I desire to say'

hi - s - u - ke - 'ka

say-int.-1.S.D.I-trans-2.S.D.

'If I say it you will...'

Order 6: Tense -kah Future Tense

The -ana conjunctive mood suffix is obligatory to the -kah suffix in dependent clauses.

These suffixes occur with both same subject and different subject constructions. In the same subject construction, however, the form of the different subject construction is used i.e. A person of Pronoun suffix Set I is followed by -ke transitional and then the same person in the Pronoun Suffix Set D. occurs.

ne - kah - u - ana - ke - 'na

eat-fut-1.S.I-conj.-trans-1.S.D.

'I am going to eat it and then I...!'

Order 9: Personal Pronoun Suffixes (Pro. I)

A. These pronoun suffixes are used in a dependent clause preceding the -ke transitional marker and indicate the subject of the clause.

fae - s - ana - ke - 'na

sleep-int-2.S.I-trans-1.S.D.

"If you will sleep I...'

B. Hortative Pronouns (Hort.): Show the Imperative person in the Hortative and Imperative (Resultative) clause type.

Na - mi - 'a - ke - 'na n - ano

me-give-hort.-trans-1.S.D.

'Give it to me so I can eat it'

vi - 'a - ke - ta'a - o

go-hort.-trans-1.S.D.D.-imp

'Let's us two go!'

Order 10: Mood -ana Conjunctive Mood (Conj.)

This suffix links sentences or clauses expressing 'so, therefore, then, but etc.' It may occur singly or with --kah 'future' tense suffix. It occurs with both the same subject

and different subject constructions. When it is in same subject constructions the subject suffix of Pronoun Set D. occurs following -ke 'transitional' morpheme as in a different subject construction.

a -m -u -ana -ke -'na

him-give-1.S.I-conj-trans-1.S.D.

'I am giving it to him but I ...'

a -m -u -ana -ke -'ka

him-give-1.S.I-conj-trans-2.S.D.

'I am giving it to him but you ...'

Order 11: Transitional Marker (Trans.) -ke

This suffix emphasises the following actor and is used as follows:

- (a) When the subject of the following clause is different from the subject of the preceding dependent clause the -ke transitional occurs between the two subject markers.

ne - h -u - ke - no

cont-say-1.S.I.-trans-3.S.D.

'I said it and he...'

- (b) In the same subject constructions when it is necessary to emphasis that the subject in the following clause is the same. The -ana conjunctive mood suffix always occurs in these constructions. (see above)

a -m -u -ana -ke -'na

him-give-1.S.I-conj-trans-1.S.D.

'I am giving to him. But I...'

- (c) On a noun or locative verb centred construction to emphasises who the actor of the next verb will be. (see pg.16)

kefo - mo - ka - ke -'ka o - he - k - an - e

bad-pers-you-trans-2.S.D. neg-shoot-fut-2.S.I-em

'You are a bad one and you will not shoot.'

mai - n - e - le - ke -'na ne -' - u - e

stay-stat-he-loc-trans-1.S.D.cont-go-1.S.I.-em

'I go to the place where he is.'

Order 12: Personal Pronoun Dependent (Pro. D.)

Pro.D. is a set of personal pronoun suffixes indicating the subject of the following clause. If the subject is the same in both clauses Order 12 suffixes only occur. If the subject is different in the following clause Order 9 suffixes indicate the subject of the first clause and Order 12 suffixes indicate the subject of the following clause and the suffix -ke transitional obligatorily occurs between them.

ne -'na ne -' -u -e
eat-1.S.D. cont-go-1.S.I.-em
'I eat and go'

ne- t -o -ke -'ka ne -v -an -e
eat-cons-1.S.I-trans-2.S.D. cont-go-2.S.D.I-em
'After I eat you go.'

Order 13: Relator

-fe % -he: Clausal Slot Marker (see pg. 24) (Caus.)

A relator marking the causal slot. It occurs in nouns as well as Dependent and Independent verbs and has various meanings such as – 'concerning, for, because of, reason and purpose.'

ne -hu -no -fe' -maka
cont-say-3.S.D-caus-spec.
'Definitely because he said it.'

Order 14: Mood

The following mood suffixes are not usually found on Dependent clauses but they do occur as described below.

- A. -e Emphaatic mood marker sometimes occurs within a quotative clause. Preceding the quote it either is on the dependent quotative clause which indicates that a quote is to follow, or on another preceding clause showing action of the speaker of the clause. Within the quote itself, since the quote must be a complete sentence, it occurs on such clauses as the interrogative "why" which is always a dep. clause form.

na'a h - i - ke - 'ka-e
what do-3.S.I-trans-2.S.D.-em
'Why?' (what is it you do?)

In other instances -e emphatic occurs on a Dep. clause to indicate that the following clause will be a definite change of action or scene.

hu -no -'e
do-3.S.D.-em
'He did it'

- B. -ma Emphatic Connector morpheme links together nouns and verbs in a phrase or clause; and clauses in a sentence. It usually links most of the items in a chain but not all.

Kave - 'ma ne - no -'ma ha'no - ma ne - h - i - a kanoa
food-em.co eat-3.s.-D-em. finish-em.co cont-do-3.S.I.-ind man
'The man who had finished eating the food.'

- C. -maka Specifier may occur on nouns; adj. and dependent verbs to designate specifically.

Ne - hu - no - fe' - maka - ki
cont-say-3.S.D.-caus-spec-def.
'Because he definitely said it!'

Ne - hu - no - 'maka
cont-say-3.S.D.-spec
'He specifically said it!'

- D. -a Indicative mood marker occurs in the same situations as the emphatic mood (pg. 35) with the additional that it is obligatory following the 3rd . Person singular Dependent person when -ki definite mood marker is added.

ne - hu - no - 'a - ki
cont-say-3.S.D-ind-def.
'He definitely said it!'

- E. -pi Dubitive Although this morpheme is used rarely on dependent verbs to indicate the Dubitive Interrogative; its main use is to express "Reported Action" (I have heard but don't know for sure). In this form it is optionally followed by -ka Reportative suffix. See page 5 for morphophonemic rules.

Ne - hu - no - pi - maka - ki
cont-say-3.S.D.-dub-rep
'He said it' (so I've heard)

When it is used as the dubitive it is optionally followed by Order 15B interrogative.

- F. -na Noun marker occurs only following the -fe causal slot marker and obligatory following it if -ki definite is also suffixed.

Ne - hu - no - fe - na
cont-say-3.S.D.-caus-n.mk
'Because of what he said.'

Ne - hu - no - fe - na - ki
cont-say-3.S.D.-caus-n.mk-def
'Definitely because of what he said.'

- G. -o Imperative marker obligatory to the hortative construction. (see pg. 33)

vi - 'a - ke - ta'a - o
go-hort-trans-1.D.D.-imp
'Let's us two go!'

Order 15: Mood

- A. -ka Reported Action: A suffix which occurs optionally following the -pi Dubitive suffix when it is used in a reported action construction.

Ne - hu - no - pi - ka
cont-say-3.S.D.-dub-rep.
'he said it (so I've heard)

- B. -o Interrogative Mood: Rarely used in dependent clauses but may occur following -pi dubitive or alone.

Ne - hu - no - pi - o
cont-say-3.S.D.-dub-inter.
'Did he said it?'

Ne - hu - ka - o
cont-say-2.S.D.-dub-inter.
'Did he said it?'

- C. -ki Definite Mood: Occurs on verbs and nouns to express definiteness. When directly following 3rd. Sing. Dep. pronouns it must be preceded by -'a indicative'.

Ne - hu - no - 'a - ki
cont-say-3.S.D.-ind-def.
'He said it!'

ne - hu - no - fe - na - ki
cont-say-3.S.D.-caus-n.mk-def.
'Because of what he definitely said.'

Order 16: Mood

-o Polite occurs only following -ki definite suffix

ne - hu - no - 'a - ki - o
cont-say-3.S.D.-ind-def-pol.
'Yes he definitely said it!'

1.4.2 Dependent Clause Predicate Described With Formulae According To Order Suffixes

1. Simple Consecutive Dependent: - Same Subject - Characterised by stem plus Pro. I, Trans, & Pro.D. endings.

$$+1 \bar{+} 2 (+ 3) + 4 \bar{+} 5/6_{A/B} + 12 + 14A/B \pm 15C$$
$$14 E \pm 15 A/B$$

(see page 25)

hu - 'na
say-1.S.D.
'I say'

ne - hu - 'na

cont-say-1.S.D.

'I am say'

ne - 'a - mi - 'na

cont-him-give-1.S.D.

'I am giving him'

o - hu - 'ka - e

neg-say-2.S.D.-em

'You don't say!'

ne - hu - te - ka - ki

cont-say-consec-2.S.D.-def.

'You are saying first!'

2. Simple Consecutive Dependent – Different Subject - characterised by stem plural, Pro. I, Trans, and Pro.D.

14A/B

+1 $\bar{+}$ 2 (+ 3) + 4 $\bar{+}$ 5/6_{A/B} + 9 + 11 + 12 \pm 14C/D \pm 15C

14 E \pm 15 A/B

hu - t - o - ke - no

say-cons-1.S.I.-trans-3.S.D.

'I say it first and then he...'

fae - n - o - ke - 'ka

sleep-stat-1.S.I-trans-2.S.D.

'I sleep while you...'

ne - h - i - ke - 'ka - e

cont-stay-1.S.I-trans-2.S.D.-em

'He was saying it while you...'

fa - o - ke - 'ka

sleep-1.S.I-trans-2.S.D.

'I sleep and you...'

3. Intentive Conditional Future – same subject – characterised by –nu intentive.

14A/B

+1 $\bar{+}$ 2 (+ 3) + 4 + 7 + 12 \pm 14C/D \pm 15C

14 E \pm 15 A/B

hi - nu - 'na

say-int.-1.S.D.

'If I desire to say'

o - 'a - mi - nu - 'na - ki

neg-him-give-int.-1.S.D.-def.

'If I desire to give him'

4. Intentive Conditional Future – different subject – Characterised by -s intentive, Pro I, Trans. and Pro D.

+1 +2 (+3) +4 +1/6+7+9 +10+11+12

ne - hi - s - u - ke - no

cont-say-int-1.S.I-trans-3.S.D.

'If while I say it he will...'

mai - ne --s - ana - ke - no

stay-stat-int-2.S.I-trans-3.S.D.

While you are here he will...'

o - hu - te - s - i - ana - ke - 'ka

neg-say-cons-int-3.S.I.-conj-trans-2.S.D.

'If he doesn't say it first then you come.'

5. Conjunctive Dependent: Characterised by -ana conjunctive and always followed by an Independent Verb in the future tense.

±2 (+3) +4 +6 A/C +7+9+10+11+12 +14A/B 14C/D +15C
8 14 E +15 A/B

fae - n - u - ana - ke - no

sleep-int-1.S.I.-conj-trans-3.D.S.

'I will be sleeping but he will go.'

fae - k - u - ana - ke - no

sleep-att -1.S.I.-conj-trans-3.S.D.

'I will try sleeping but he will go.'

u - kah - i - e

go-fut-3.D.I-em

fae - kah - u - ana - ke - no

sleep-fut-1.S.I.-conj-trans-3.S.D.

'I will try sleeping but he will go.'

u - kah - i - e

go-fut-3.D.I-em

6. Causal Dependent: Characterised by -fe causal slot

±1 ±2 (+3) ±4 +6±7±9±11+12+13±14E/15 B/C
8+10

a - mi - nu - no - fe - na

him- give-int-3.S.D.-caus-n.mk

'Because he wants to give it to him.'

Havi - ali - ne - s - u - ana - ke - 'na - he - na

Hear - take-stat-int-1.S.I.-conj-trans-1.S.D.-caus.-n.mk

If I completely understood then I would ... '

Ne - hu - no - fe' - maka - ki

Cont-say-3.S.D.-cause-spec-def

'Because he definitely said ...'

Ne - hu - no - fe - pi - ka

Cont-say-3.S.D.-cause-spec-def

'Because he said (they told me I didn't see) ...'

7. Hortative or Imperative (Resultative) – characterised by the set of person markers in Order 9 B. Hortative

always has the Imperative marker – o occurring finally but Imperative (Result) never does but must always

be followed by a Resultative clause even though several other clauses may come between them.

±1 ±2 (+ 3) + 4 + 6 + 9B + 11 +12 (+ 14 G)

ne - na - m - i - ke - 'na - o

cont-me-give-hort-trans-1.S.D.-imp

'You (s) give it to me!'

v - i'i - ke - ta'a - o

go-hort-trans-1.D.D.-imp

'Let's go!'

na - m - i - t - e'e - ke - 'na n - a - no

me-give-cons-hort-trans-1.S.D. eat-1.S.R-abil

'Give it to me so I can eat!'

1.2.3.5 Dependent Contrary to Fact Clause Morphology

1.2.3.5.1. Description of Affixes according to Orders (see chart no. 32a)

Orders C.T.F. 1, 2, 3, 4 A/B, 5 A/B. as described on page 29.

Order 5.C.

-ke Transitional: Occurs on Dep. Contrary to Fact clauses when only one clause occurs (see pg. 34)

It indicates the subject of the following clause post nuclearly (see Page 34)

ako ' - e - le'a - si - n - a - ke - no

compl. Come-3.S.I-1c-2c-3c-4cA-trans-3.S.D.

'He would have come but it...'

Order 6: Personal Pronoun Dependent (Pro D.)

Set of Personal pronoun suffixes indicating the subject of the following clause. (see pg. 35)

1.2.3.5.2 Description of CONTRARY TO FACT DEPENDENT CLAUSE by formulae

(a) No Subject change

$\pm 2 (+ 3) + 4 \pm 1/6 + \text{C.T.F.} (\pm 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 \pm 5 \text{ A/B})$

mai -te -'na-le' -a -si -na

stay-cons-L.S.D.-1c -2c -3c

'If I had been there first then I...'

(b) Pre-nuclear subject change

$\pm 2 (+ 3) + 4 \pm 1/6 + 9 + 11 + 12 + \text{C.T.F.} (\pm 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 \pm 5 \text{ A/B})$

mai -t -o-ke-no -'a -si -na -ki

stay-cons-1.S.I.-trans-3.S.D-ind-2c-3c-5cA

'If I had definitely been there first then He...'

(c) Post-nuclear subject change

$\pm 2 (+ 3) + 4 \pm 1/6A + 9 + \text{C.T.F.} (\pm 1 + 2 + 3 + 4A \pm 5C + 6)$

ma -u -le'a -si -n -a -ke -no

stay-1.S.1c -2c -3c -ind-trans-3.S.D.

'If I had been there then he...'

1.2.3.6 Dependent Imperative Resultative Clause Morphology

± 1 Asp	± 2 Pro. O	± 3 Stem	± 4 Pro.R	± 5 Relation
-ne	S. 1. na- 3. a- D. 1. ta'a- # P. 1. ta- #	C1.II	S. 1. -a 3. -e D. 1 -a'a P. 1 -ama	no

Inoke has la'a- & la- instead of the pronouns listed above

A Dependent Imperative Resultative clause is dependent upon the clause which precedes it which is a dependent imperative.

Order 1: Aspect (see page 18).

Order 2: Pronoun Object (see page 19).

Order 3: Stem (see page 19).

Order 4: Pro.R. is a set of Pronoun suffixes which occur in the imperative resultative clause and indicate first and third person singular, first person dual and first personal plural.

Order 5: Relationship

-no is a relationship suffix indicating ability, permit. (because of the action in the first clause, the second clause is able to take place.)

na -m -i -ke -'na n- a- no
 me-give-hort-trans-1.S.D. eat-1.S.R.-able
 'Give it to me, I will be able to eat'

a -m -i -ke -no n- e-no
 him-give-hort-trans-3.S.D. eat-3.S.R.-able
 'Give it to him, He will be able to eat'

ta'a -m -i -ke -ta'a n-a'a-no
 us-give-hort-trans-1.D.D. eat-1.D.R.-able
 'Give it to us (pl.) We (pl.) will be able to eat'

1.2.3.7 Other Clauses

1 Asp.	2 Neg.	3 Pro. O	4 Stem	5 Pro. I.	6 Equa.	7 Pers.	8 Pro.E.	9 Mood
ne-	o-	S1.na- 2.ka- 3.a- D1.ta'a-# 2.tana-# 3.hana- P1.ta-# 2.tapa-# 3.hapa*	Cl. II	S 1. u 2. an 3. i D 1. u' 2. a' 3. a' P 1. un 2. a 3. a	a'ya	mo'	A. e B S 1. na 2. ka 3. # D 1. kata'a 2. katana 3. akania P 1. kata 2. katapa* 3. 'ya C na	maka

Inoke has -la'a, -lana, -la and -lapa instead of the pronouns listed above

*Kagufi has -katama instead of -katapa

Order 1: aspect: (see page 18).

ne -'v -i -a'ya -mo

cont-go-3.S.I-Re.-pers.

'He was the one who went.'

Order 2: Negative Mood (see page 18).

n -o -'v -an -a'ya -maka

cont-neg-go2.S.I-Re.-specific

'You were the one who didn't go.'

Order 3: Pronoun Object (see page 19).

Order 4: Stem (see page 19).

Order 5: Personal Pronoun Independent (see page 21)

Order 6: Relator

-a'ya Equational Clause marker

v -i a'ya -mo

go-3.S.I-Re.-pers.

'He was the who went.'

Order 7: Personalizer (see page 11).

Order 8:

A. -e Emphatic Mood Marker

B. Personal Pronoun Equational (P. Pro Eq.)

Equational pronouns are identical to those occurring on noun centred equational clauses (see page 12) except for 3rd. person singular.

C. -na Oblique Marker (see page 14).

Order 9: Specifier Mood (see page 24).

1.2.3.7.1 Dependent Equational Clause Formulae

$\pm 1 \pm 2 (+ 3) + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8B \pm 9$

ne -'v -u a'ya -mo -na

cont-go-1.S.I-Re. -pers.-1.S.Eq.

'I was the one who went.'

1.2.3.7.2 Past Assumptive Clause Formulae

$\pm 1 \pm 2 (+ 3) + 4 + 5 + 7 + 8A$

In this construction the first person is never used-one would not say "I think I went".

v -a -mo'- e

go-2.S.I-pers-emph.

'I think I went'

In this construction the -e emphatic marker is the only formal marker of the Past Assumptive clause.

2.0 Phrase Level

2.1.0 Noun Phrases

2.1.1 Introduction

The Noun phrase consists of an obligatory head filled by a noun, together with optional modifiers.

These modifiers may be limiters, numerals, nouns, adjectives, personal names, possessive pronouns, possessive nouns, noun phrases or adjectival clauses. Usually not more than two modifiers occurs in any noun phrase. When a noun has three or more modifiers, appositional noun phrases are used.

The modifiers usually precede the head of the phrase but numerals may follow the head.

2.1.2 Order of Phrase Level Tagmemes

The relative order of tagmemes in phrases falls into two types as follows:

(A) ± M ₁	± M ₂	±	±	±	± H
		M ₃	M ₄	M ₅	
Limiters	Personal Name	Numerals	Adj.	Noun	Noun
Question Wd.	Poss. Pronoun				n
	Poss. Noun				
	Noun Phrase				

Osepa' tole efe afua

Osepa two white pig

'Osepa's two white pigs.'

(B) ± M ₁	± M ₆	± H
Limiters	Adj. Clause	Noun
Question Wd.		

mafi n-e' -i -a -' afua
 this cont-come-3.S.I-ind-adj
 'This pig that is coming.'

pig

2.1.2. Filler of Modifier Slots:

Modifier 1:

Limiter Slot is filled by directional or demonstrative words of Class I-A,B. (see page 1)

mafi 'this' amuleka 'over there'

Question Words Slot is filled by Class III-B words (see page 3)

na' 'what?' ta' 'which?' hana' 'where?'

Modifier 2:

Personal Name Slot is filled by Personal Names of Class I-C., when they are the possessor of head noun. These personal names take –' adjective marker when the possessed is unmarked or –na oblique marker when possession is marked on head noun.

Osepa' afu-a
 Osepa-adj pig-ind.
 'Osepa's pig.'

Osepa-na afu-'a
 Osepa-obl.pig-his
 'Osepa's pig.'

Possessive Pronoun Slot is filled by Pronouns of Wd. Class I-C. The final –a indicative mood suffix is dropped and –' adjective marker is substituted.

nakay-a nakai-' 'My'
 I-ind. I-adj.

Possessive Noun Slot is filled by any Noun of Class I-A,B, or D. The noun ending is replaced by –mo personaliser suffix and followed by either –' adjective marker or –na oblique marker.

afua afu- mo -' 'pig's
afu- mo -na

nona no'- mo -' 'house's
no'- mo -na

Modifier 3:

Numerals are the fillers of Modifier 3 slot. Word Class I-A and B. These usually occur preceding the head noun but are the only modifiers that can also occur following the head noun.

tole afua

two pig

'two pigs'

afua tole

pig two

'two pigs'

Modifier 4:

Adjectives are the fillers of Modifier 4 slots. Word Class I-A and B.

ala afua

big pig

'big pig'

hasa afua

red pig

'red pig'

These modifier word may be intensified in several ways:-

1. By repeating the word several time

aya' aya' aya' ko -te -ka
long long long place-at-loc.
'A long long away.'

o'kasi' o'kasi' nafa'ne
small small child
'a very small child'

2. By lengthening one of the vowels in the modifier

mu... 'ki afu-yaka
many pig-plural
'Many many pigs.'

aya'aya... koteka
long long place
'A long long way.'

3. By adding the suffix -'ake limiter

yasi-'ake koteka
cold-lim. place
'place that is always (only) cold'

amu'ko -'ake koteka
hot-limiter place
'place that is always (only) hot'

4. By adding the suffix *-na* noun marker to the stem and then repeating the last one or two syllables of the stem.

tusi-na-si 'very big'
o'kasi-na -si 'very small'
aneke-na-ki 'very silly'
aifo-na-fo 'very mad'
amu'ko-na-'ko 'very hot'
yasi-na-si 'very cold'

Modifier 5:

The fillers of this slot are any words of Class I-A and B. The modifier nouns of Class I-A drop the noun ending and mood suffix and add *-'* adjective marker. Modifier nouns of Class I-B drop the mood suffix only.

<u>kave -n-a</u>	<u>kave-'</u>
food-n,mk-ind	food-adj.
<u>kono -a</u>	<u>kono</u>
cucumber-ind	cucumber
<u>maya</u>	<u>maya</u>
sweet potato	sweet pot.

Modifier 6:

The filler of Modifier 6 slot in Formula (B) is an adjectival clause sequence. The adjectival clause sequences are characterized by the occurrence of *-'* adjective marker suffixed to the predicate of the final clause.

The adjectival clause sequence consists of a single clause with final verb in the predicate or a sequence of dependent clauses followed by a final clause.

<u>ne-h-u-e</u>	<u>ne-h-u-a-'</u>
cont-say-I.S.I-em.	cont-say-I.S.I-ind-adj.

2.1.4 Noun Phrase Types

1. Noun Modified by Noun

$M_N + H_N$	<u>kave-'</u>	<u>kuna</u>	' food bag'
	food-adj.	bag	
	<u>kono</u>	<u>hoya</u>	'a cucumber garden'
	cucumber	garden	

maya kuna 'a sweet pot. bag'
s.pot. bag

kiki -ake- kanoa 'the man who is always laughing'
laugh-always-adj. man

2. Noun Modified by Adjective

$M_A + H_N$ ala afua 'big pig'
big pig

efe afua 'white pig'
white pig

ala kave- kuna 'a big food bag'
big-food-adj. bag

3. Noun Modified by Limiter or Direction Pronoun

$M_{Lim} + H_N$ ani afua 'this pig'
this pig

amu -le-ka afua 'the pig over there'
there-at-loc. pig

ani ala kave- kuna 'this big food bag'
this big food-adj. bag

4. Noun Modified by Numeral or Quantifier

$M_{Num.} + H_N$ tole afua 'two pigs'
two pig

afua tole 'two pigs'
pig two

mukisa'a afu-yaka' 'many pigs'
many pig-pl.

5. Noun Modified by Possessive Pronoun

$M_{P.Pro} + H_N$ akai-'e afua 'his pig'
his-adj. pig

nakai-'ni'a afu-ni'a 'my pig'
my-mine pig-mine

nakai-'ni'a ala efe afu-li-ni'a 'My big white pig'
my -mine big white pig-big-mine

6. Noun Modified by Possessive Personal Name

$M_{P.Pers} Name + H_N$ Osepa' afua 'Osepa's pig'
Osepa pig

Osepa-na afu'a 'Osepa's pig'
 Osepa-obl pig-his

7. Noun Modified by Possessive Noun

$M_{P.Noun} + H_N$ afu-mo-' kolana 'Pig's blood'
 pig-pers-adj blood

no'-mo-na fana 'The house's door'
 house-per-obl door

no'-mo-na tole ala fana 'The two big doors of the house'
 house-pers-obl two big door

vaya-'ni-mo-' yane 'My friend's thing'
 person-my-pers-adj. thing

8. Noun Modified by Noun Phrase

$M_{N.PH} + H_N$ efe afu-mo' hasa akesa hane 'It is the white pig's red ear'
 whitepig-pers red ear is

efe afu-mo-' kolana 'white pig's blood'
 white pig-per-adjblood

ma efe afu-mo-' hasa kolana 'The two big doors of the house'
 this whitepig-per-adj red blood

9. Noun Modified by Adjectival Clause

$M_{adj. Cl} + H_N$ ne -h -u -a -' kie 'the talk I'm saying'
 cont-say-1.S.I-ind-adj talk

ta'a- m-i-a -' kie 'The talk he gave us (2)'
 2DO-gave-3.S.I-ind-adj talk

ta'a -kaya ne -n -o'a -ke -no ne -h -i -a -' tine
 2DO-pers-pro cont-eat-2DI-trans-he cont-say-3.S.I-ind-adj water
 'The water he told we two to drink.'

hal -o hu -no h -i -a -' kalipia
 peel-imp do-he say-3.S.I-ind-adj peanut
 'The peanut he told us to peel'

afo -'a -mo a -ukosa kali-main-i -a -' nafa'ne
 father-his-per-adj his-face like-being-he-ind-adj child
 'The child that looks like his father'

2.1.5. Apositional Noun Phrases

A series of oppositional Noun Phrases are formed:

(a) When the head noun has three or more modifiers.

(tole efe afua) (Osepa-' afue)
 two white pig Osepa-adj pig
 'Osepa's two white pigs'

(b) When the head noun has more than one type of M1 modifier

(ta' afua) (ani afua)
 who pig that pig
 'Whose pig is that'

Any number of Noun phrase may occur:

(nakola kalipia) hal -o hu -no h -i -a -' kalipia
 one peanut peel-imp do-3.S.D. say-he-ind-adj peanut

(aya'aya'-ma h -i -a -' kalipia) (nako'-ke kalipe-mo'-ma)
 long -em be-3.S.I.-ind-adj peanut only-only peanut-per-em.

(mafi nako-na hane-no hu -no -'ma han-i-a-' kalipi-'a'-maka)
 this one-obl be-3.S.D do-3.S.D0-em. be-3.S.-Iind-adj peanut-it-spec.
 'The only long specific peanut that he said to peel.'

2.2.5 Co-ordinate Noun Phrase

Co-ordinate noun phrases are used to list two or more items which form the complex head of a phrase. Any simple or expanded phrase may combine to form a Co-ordinate Noun phrase. They are formed as follows:

1. No Conective

maya temua hefia
 s. potato pit-pit greens

2. Those which have a suffix to each co-ordinate item

(a) -ene 'with'

Osepa-ene Soi'-ene Sinepa'-ene
 Osepa-with Joy-with Sinepa-with
may'-ene temua'ene hefia'ene
 s.potat-with pit-pit-with green-with

(b) -kanie 'dual' -ya 'plural' These are only used with animate nouns

Osepa-kanie Soi-kanie
 Osepa-and(dl) Joy-and(dl)
Osepa'-ya Soi'-ya Sinepa'-ya
 Osepa-and(P1) Joy-and(P1) Sinepa'-and(pl)

3. Those which occur as connectives at sentence level and are also used similarly to 2 (a) and (b) (previous) page with nouns. They have an emphatic meaning and do not always occur on each co-ordinate item.

(a) -ki used with animate nouns or with possessed inanimate nouns.

Osepa'-a-ki Soi'-a -ki
 Osepa-ind-and Joy-in-and
maya-ka -ki temua-'ka -ki
 s.pot-your-and pitpit-your-and

(b) -ma used to emphasise a number of specific items and is frequently concluded by appositional items such as

ma'a yane 'these things' ma'a vayana 'these people'
Osepa'-ma Soi' -ma ma'a vayana
 Osepa-em. Joy-em these people
maya-'ma temua-'ma hefia-'ma ma'a yane
 s.pot-em. pitpit-em. greens-em. these things

An example of an expanded noun phrases within a co-ordinate phrase:

(ma kano-mo'-ene) (ala kala-mo'-ene) (maya ne-s -i-a-' afu' -mo'-ene) u
-kah- a -e
 that man-per-and big dog-per-and s.pot. eat-int-3.S.I-ind-adj pig-pers-and
 go-fut-3.P.I-em.

'This man and the big dog and the pig eating sweet potato will go.'

2.2 Verb Phrases

Most of the following sections of the paper have been discussed in "Clause Chaining in Kanite" by Joy McCarthy published in Anthropological Linguistics, Vol. 7, Number 5, May 1965. Therefore they will not be repeated her but instead the reader is referred to various sections in that paper by page number and Paragraph number on that page.

2.2.1. Verb Phrase Types

- 2.2.1.1 Auxiliary Head P.64-4
 Complement – Head P. 64-4
- 2.2.1.2 Directional – Head P. 64-4
- 2.2.1.3 Aspectual - Head P. 64-4
- 2.2.1. Prerequisite – Head P. 64-5
- 2.2.1.5 Head – Aspect P. 64-6

Finer meaning have now been determined for the Aspects Modifier verbs:-

- mai- 'to be' has the meaning of stative when the verb deals with animate.
- al- 'to hold' has the meaning of stative when the verb deals with inanimate.
- male- 'to put' and
- atale- 'to leave' both have the meaning of a completed aspect.

2.2.1.6 Head – Benefactive P. 65-2

2.2.1.7 Participial – Head P. 65 –3

In additions to the participial plus the suffix -me which is described in Clause Chaining, 3 others will now be described:-

Participial plus -ke prolonged Action Aspect marker to show continous prolonged action

ne-ke ne-ke ne-h-i-e
eat-st. eat.at. Cont.-do3.S.I.-em
'he was eating continually for a long time'

Participial plus -te Repeditive aspect marker to show repeated prolonged action

ne-te ne-te ne-te ne-h-i-e
eat-reped. eat-reped. Cont.-do-1.S.I.-em
'he was eating repeatedly for a long time.'

Participial plus -ya or -la of no formal value plus the locative marker -te and the ablative marker -ti to show action while 'on the move!'

vai-yate-ti vai-ya-te-ti ne-hi-i-e
walk-at-abl walk-at-abl cont.-do.3.S.I-em
'he was walking from place to place.'

ki-la-te-ti ki-la-te-ti ne-h-i-e
build-at-abl build-at-abl cont.do-3.S.I-em
'he was build from place to place

2.2.2 Distribution of Verb Phrases P 65 –4

3. Clause Level

3.1 Clause Types P 59-63

Clause Type Matrix

	Intr.	Trans	Quot.	Equat.
Indep.	Indep. Intr.	Indep. Tr.	Indep. Qu	Indep. Equa.
Depend.	Dep. Intr	Dep. Tr.	Dep. Qu.	Dep. Equa.

- 3.1.1 Introduction P. 59 - 3
- 3.1.2 Independent Clauses P. 59 – 4
- 3.1.3 Dependent Clauses P. 60 - 2
- 3.1.4 Intransitive Clauses P. 60 - 3
- 3.1.5. Transitive Clause P60 - 4

3.1.5.1 Regular Transitive Clauses – occur with all persons of the subject

3.1.5.2. Emotive Transitive Clauses – occur with only the 3rd person subject pronoun.

Certain emotions and feelings in Kanite are expressed idiomatically. The verb always has a 3rd person subject suffix which is semantically impersonal. The actor person is expressed by the object prefix on either the verb or the preceding auxiliary word instead of by the usual subject suffix as in other constructions. The Object marker may also occur on the free pronoun acting as subject.

na-kai-na ne-na-iy-i-e

1.S. me-obl. Cont.-1.s.-like-3.s.I.-em

'I am liking it.'

na-t-i-e

I.s.-put-3.S.I-em

'I am healed.'

esiva ne-na-iy-i-e

cold Cont.-1S.-like-3.S.I.-em.

'I am cold'

kasalo ne-n-a-e

tired Cont.-1.S.hit-em.

'I am tired' (tired it hits me)

na-u h-i-e (my liver does)

1.S.-liver do-3.S.I.-em

'I am sorry'

na-mu h-i-e (my stomache does)

my-stomache do-3.S.I.-em

I am hungry

Na-gaye h-i-e (my shame does)

Me-myself do-3.S.I.-em

'I am ashamed'

na-kesa hau h-i-e (my ear is dry)

1.S.-ear dry do-3.S.I.-em.

'I remember'

na-ka ne-l-i-e (my stomache is burning)

1.S.-stomache Cont.-burns-3.S.I.-em

'I am hungry'

na-fi ne-l-i-e (my shoulder burns)

1.S.-shoulder Cont.-burns-3.S.I.em

'I am tired'

na-ma'yo ne'-aiye-i-e

1.s.-fear Cont.-insert-3.S.I.-em.

'I am frightened'

na-kie ne-laka'n-i-e

1.S.-voice Cont.-dried out-3.S.I.-em

'I am hoarse'

na-kie ne-kan-i-e

1.S.-voice Cont.-grate-3.S.I.-em.

'I forget'

Some of the above axuiliary words and verbs have meanings in their own but others have meaning only as they are used in the compound.

3.1.6 Quotative Clauses	P.61-1
3.1.7 Equational Clauses	P. 61-2 P. 63-2 and 3
3.1.8 Interrogative Clauses	P. 62.-2 and 3
3.1.9 Imperative Clauses	P. 62-4 and 5
3.1.10 Result Clauses	P. 63-4
3.1.11 Contrary to Fact Clauses	P. 68-1

3.2 Clause Level Slots

3.2.1 <u>Introduction and Order of slots</u>	P. 64-2
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3.2.2 Description of Slots

3.2.2.1 Predicate Slots	P. 64-3
3.2.2.2 Subject Slot	P. 65-4 and 5

The Equational Pronouns (see Page 12) are relators marking the Subject Slot.

3.2.2.3 Object and Indirect Object slots	P. 65-4 and 5
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The Oblique morpheme -na (see page 14) is a relator marking the Object and Indirect particularly on animate

nouns. When both Object and I.Object occur in one clause and are both animate nouns the oblique marker

will only occur on one, usually the Indirect Object. The Object usually occurs first.

3.2.2.4. Time Slot	P. 66-2
3.2.2.5 Location Slot	P. 66-3

The class of Locative morphemes, -te 'at' or 'on'; -pi 'in'; and -ka Locative (see page 16) are relators marking

the Locative Slot, obligatorily.

3.2.2.6 Instrument Slot	P. 66-4
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The instrument marker -teti is a relator marking the instrument slot obligatorily.

3.2.2.7 Causal Function Slot	P. 66-5
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-fe is the morpheme marking the Casual Function Slot.

3.2.2.8 Manner Slot

The manner slot usually occurs directly proceeding the predicate and is filled by a closed list of manner

Verbs, Class III e, which occur only in the simplest Consecutive Dependent form i.e. Stem plus Dependent

Person morphemes only. (see page 37)

a'ko hu-no ne-'v-i-e
slowly do-3.S.D. Cont.-go-3.S.I.-em
'he was going slowly'

a-iya ave-no ne-'v-i-e
his-feet sink in-3.S.D. Cont.-go-3.S.I.-em.
'He was going quickly'

3.2.2.9 Complement Slot

The complement slot of a quotative clause may be filled by a pronoun, proper name, noun, noun phrase (see page 43), non clausal sentence (page 55), independent sentence (see page 56) or a discourse.

avo hu-no ne-h-i-e
"Oh My!" say-3.D. Cont.-say-3.I.-em.
!"Oh my! he said."

afua ne-'a-k-o-e hu-no ne-h-i-e
pig Cont.-3.S.O.-see1.S.I.-em. say-3.S.D. cont-say-3.S.I.-em.
"I see the pig", he said

4. Sentence Level

4.1. Introduction

A Kanite sentence may be indentified by pause, certain characteristic intonational patterns (to be described under each sentence type) and by the occurrence of certain mood markers –a 'indicative; -e 'emphatic' –pi 'dubitive', –o 'interrogative' and –ana 'conjunctive'.

These mood markers are mostly commonly found on Independent clauses and therefore Independent clauses usually close sentences though rarely a mood marker will appear on a Dependent clause thus making it a sentence. (to be described under Dependent Sentence, page 56.)

4.2 Clause Chaining P. 66-3

4.3. Sentence Types

There are 3 main Sentence types – Dependent, Independent and Complex. A Dependent sentence always occurs in a chain of other sentences or filling a clause level slot. Dependent and Independent sentences may have one or several clauses but Complex sentences usually have 2 obligatory clauses.

4.3.1 Dependent Sentences

4.3.1.1 Non Clausal Sentences

Which usually fill the complement slot of a Quotative clause or are heard in conversation

4.3.1.1.1 Vocative Paragraph

Siva-mo-k-a 'Siva!'

Siva-per.-pro.ind

4.3.1.1.2 Noun Phrase: Given in answer to a question or spoken as a question.

afu-e 'a pig'

pig-em

afu-o 'a pig?'

pig-Int.

4.3.1.1.3 Exclamation Sentence

ayi 'help'

avo 'Oh dear!'

4.3.1.2 Clausal Dependent Sentence

Dependent sentences occur medially in the discourse. Their dependence is shown in several ways:

4.3.1.2.1 By sustained pitch and length on the final vowels of the sentence which shows that the same action will

continue.

4.3.1.2.2 A conjunction morpheme –*ana* meaning 'and, so, therefore but, occurs sentence finally. This morpheme has

a down-up glide intonation signifying the dependent sentence.

4.3.1.2.3 A dependent sentence begins with a dependent clause which retates the last predicate of the preceding

sentence.

4.3.1.2.4 Another rare type of Dependent sentence occurs when a dependent clause occurs with -e, -a, or -ki mood

endings (see page 35). These clauses often occur within a quotative clause.

Preceding the quote they

either are the quote indicator or show what the speaker was doing at time. Within the quote itself, since the

quote must be a complete sentence, they occur as such clauses as the interrogative 'why' which is always

Dependent in form.

na'a h-i-ke-'ka-e 'Why?'
why do-it-trans-2.S.D.-em.

In other instances this type of dependent sentence seems to indicate emphasis or that the following clause is a

definite change of action or scene. One obligatory co-occurrence is that following the 3rd. Sing. Dep. pronoun,

the -a indicative morpheme must occur if the -ki definite is added.

4.3.2 Independent Sentences

Independent sentences are marked by a falling intonation followed by a pause. A dubitive sentence marked by

-pi dubitive may have a rising intonation as long as it is followed by another Dubitive sentence. The final

Dubitive sentence has a falling intonation. When an Independent sentence fills the Quote slot its intonation

often remains level.

Independent sentences are also marked by mood morphemes -a indicative, -e emphatic, -ki definite, -o

interrogative -pi dubitive and -o imperative.

4.3.3 Limitation of Extent of Moods Within Sentences

4.3.3.1 Imperative: Other than in the Resultative Imperative and Hortative Clause types.

Imperative suffixes only occur on final verbs and are not relative to the preceding string of verbs back as far

as, but not including, a dependent quotative verb, dependent verb indicating change of subject, or final verb.

4.3.3.2 Interrogative

The interrogative suffix *-o* and dubitive suffix *-pi* only occur on final verbs and relate to the preceding string

of simple dependent verbs (i.e. stem plus dep. pronoun suffix)

afua he-'ka ne-n-a-pi
pig kill-2.S.D. cont-eat-2.S.I.-Dub
'Did you kill and eat a pig?'

The interrogative and dubitive suffixes do not affect a preceding verb which indicates mood, aspect or change of subject.

afua h-an-ana ne-n-an-o
pig kill-2.S.I-conj cont-eat-2.S.I-interr.
'You killed a pig did you eat it?'

afua a-ke-te-'ka he-'ka ne-n-a-pi
pig it-see-cons-2.S.D. kill-2.S. cont-eat-2.S.I-Dub
'You saw a pig, did you kill and eat it?'

afua a-ke-te-'ka h-an-ana ne-n-a-pi
pig it-see-cons-2.S.D. kill-2.SI-conj cont-eat-2.S.I-Dub
'You saw a pig and killed it and eat it?'

afua a-k-ana-ke-no he-no ne-n-i-fi
pig it-see-cons-2.S.D. kill-2.SI-conj cont-eat-2.S.I-Dub
'You saw the pig, did he kill and eat it?'

4.3.3.3 Negative

The Negative prefix *-o* occurring on one Dependent verb in a string of dependent verbs only relates to that

particular verb.

he-'na o-'kae-'na ne-n-u-e
kill-1.S.D. neg-cook-1.S.D cont-eat-1.S.I-em.
' I killed didn't cook but am eating.'

o-he-'na o-'kae-'na ne-n-u-e
neg-kill-1.S.D. neg-cook-1.S.D cont-eat-1.S.I-em.
' I didn't kill, didn't cook but am eating.'

The negative prefix *-o* occurring on a final verb negates the previous string of simple dependent verbs. (i.e.

verb stem plus dependent pronoun suffix.) These simple dependent verbs in a negated string optionally have a

negative suffix.

he-'na kae-'na n-o-n-u-e
kill-1.S.D. cook-1.S.D cont-neg-eat-1.S.I-em.

o-he-'na o-kae-'na n-o-n-u-e
neg-kill-1.S.D. neg-cook-1.S.D cont-neg-eat-1.S.I-em.

o-he-'na kae-'na n-o-n-u-e
kill-1.S.D. cook-1.S.D cont-neg-eat-1.S.I-em.

'I didn't kill, didn't cook and didn't eat.'

Negation does not affect a preceding verb which indicates mood, aspect or change of subject.

he-'na o-'kae-'na n-o-n-u-e
kill-1.S.D. neg.cook-1.S.D cont-neg-eat-1.S.I-em.

'I did kill, didn't cook and didn't eat.'

he-te-no kae-y-ana-ki n-o-n-i-e
kill-cons-3.S.D. cook-3.S.I-conj-em. cont-neg-eat-3.S.I-em.

'He killed and cooked but didn't eat.'

h-ana-ke-'na kae-te-'na n-o-n-u-e
kill-2.S.D-trans-1.S.D. cook-cons1.S.D cont-neg-eat-1.S.I-em.

'You killed, I cooked and didn't eat.'

h-ana-ke-'na kae-'na n-o-n-u-e
kill-2.S.D-trans-1.S.D. cons1.S.D cont-neg-eat-1.S.I-em.

'You killed, I didn't cooked and eat.'

4.3.3 Independent Complex Sentences

4.3.3.1 Imperative Resultative

In this chaining two clauses are obligatory, although each may be preceded by several dependent clauses, the

first obligatory clause has the form of the Dependent Hortative Clause (see page 33) but lacks the imperative

suffix *-o*. The second obligatory clause which occurs sentence final is the Resultative Clause (see page 40)

which never occurs without the Dependent Hortative Clause.

v-i'i-ke-'na n-a-no
go-dual-Hort-trans-1.S.D. eat-1.S.R-Rel

'You two go so I can eat!'

Occasionally the second obligatory clause is a repetition of the first Hortative Clause. This repetition taking

the *-o* Imperative which is always omitted in the first clause.

hal-e'e-ke-'na *a-ke-ke-'na-o*
light-hort-trans-1.S.D. it-see-trans-1S.D-imp
'Make it light and let me see.'

Footnote:

One occurrence has been found when several clauses and a sentence break, which follows an independent clause, came between these two closely linked clauses.

Ne-hu-k-e'na *nakaya* *mai-ke-'na-ma* *hainaka'a* *tavi-'na* *visuana* *molita'a* *tusi'a*
 hoya *vai'ano*
do-hort-I big I stay-trans-1SD- later go down-I go-1SI-conj go-get-2DD big
garden plant-Result

'Do it for me, I'll stay, go down later, so we can plant.'

4.3.4.2 Contrary to Fact

The contrary to fact construction is usually a combination of two clauses both having the -si + -pa % -na

ending. The first clause may be Dependent or Independent but the second is always Independent. Either

clause may be preceded by several Dependent clauses.

mai-'na-si-pa taka hu-'na kae-'na n-o-le'a-si-ne
stay-1.S.D-C.T.F. cut do-1.S.D. cook-1.S.D. eat-1.S.I.-C.T.F.

'If I was there I would have been able to cut it, cook and eat it.'

a-mi-n-o-ke-no-le'a-si-pa n-e-le'a-si-n-e
him-give-at 1.S.I.-tran-he-C.T.F.1-2-3 eat-3.S.C.T.F.123-em

'If you were able to give it to him he could have eaten it.'

ake-male-n- o-le'a-si na tana-pa-u-ke-tama kaey-a'a-le'a-si-n-a-ki
see put-stat-1.S.I.-C.T.F.1-2-3 You 2 -tell-1.S.I.-trans-2.D.D. cook -2.D.I.-C.T.F. 1-2 -
3-ind-def

'If I had seen it, I could have told you two and you two could have cooked it.'

Future contrary to fact is expressed by the first clause being a Dependent Clause with -si & -pa endings

followed by a Purpose Clause.

ma-'na-le'a-si-pa v-a-te-ka u-ka-he h-u-an-e
stay-1.-S.D-C.T.F.1-2-3 go-2.S.I.at-loc go-fut-caus. do-1.S.-conj-em.

'If I was there I would be able to go to where you had gone (but)

Occasionally only one clause occurs. This may be dependent or independent in form.

Ako '-e-le'a-si-na-ke-no kali-'a fole ne-h-i-ke-no-pi-ka
ne-mai-y-e
compl..come-3.S.I.-C.T.F.-tran-3.S.D. sick-his appeared cont-do-it-trans-3.S.D.-dub-rep.
cont-stay-3.S.I-em

'He would have come but his sick appeared, I think, so he stayed'.

Ali o-'atal-e-le'a-si-n-e
take neg-let go-3.S.I.-C.T.F.1-2-3-em

'He was not able to get rid of it.'

Discourse Level

5. Discourse Level

A Kanite discourse does not have any obligatory openers or closers. It is opened by such utterances as:

nako kaiyi'ka kapaisue 'I will tell you a talk'
nako kaiyi'kia havio 'You will listen to a talk'
ako'yapa ma'a humainiane 'Lomg ago this was done'
ina aepa'a 'Now to start'
ina 'So'
naki 'And then'

The closure of a discourse may be noted by the intonation falling lower than throughout the discourse and

by such utterances as:

haile 'Finish'
meni kaiyi'ki'nimo'a ha'no hie 'Now my talk is finished'

A certain type of folk tale discourse has obligatory openers and closers. It always begins with the

phrases:

Ma'a hutone 'This we say first.'

This type of folk tale is closed by a paragrah – in longer or shorter form. The shortest and most common form is found below:- It Is not entirely comprehensible!

Ai'ya kapitila afa'a kalavena'a atakaimi afukefa

"At his anus road a seed like big pig"

tusi'a afukefa faino maiye. Faino mainekenopi

"a big pig was sleping. It was sleeping I think."

mo ai'kole'yamo kino neneno musakosana huno vayana momi memi nehuno mani'mo kie humainesile

"They went and hit it and cooked it and make a funeral feast and they gave it out to the people. If he wants to tell a

folk tale."

hanesianaki faloteka vaya'mokamaka naki toto'kamopi

"it is there when the first people appeared, your grandfather, perhaps

na'na'kampoi hoyama humalenesike'ka ukeno naki
"your grandmother perhaps if they made a garden you go and say"

afa'a nameta ya hie hu'ka amuse'ka hue hu'ka
"and they have done a good job I am very pleased."

hukeno konua afa'a takino kamino ha'ao ohukahie
"If you say that they will break of a cucumber and not say no"

afa'a takino kaminake'ka nekanaki naki hu'ka ho
"He will break it of and give you and you will eat so say this:"

Mani'mo kie humainesile hanesianaki naki faloteka
"The place to tell a folk tale is here. The people who appeared before "

vaya'moka na'amo'a oho mani'mo kie humainesile
"did not say "Don't say that." the place to tell a folk tale

hanesianaki hamepa ulamia tiyitiyofana mokali mekali
"it is here a plant a plant go and plant, come and plant"

hunona maine
"The folk tale we say"

This paragraph is then following by a nonsense song:-

iyo a'e kavaliya kavao eli'eli kavao kiriro'ke ka'kolo'ke a'o a'o.

Appendix 1

Symbols and Abbreviations

%	Alternating morphologically with
{ }	Alternative choices
→	Changes to
< >	Class
()	Optional
;	Or
Abl.	Ablative
Ad.	Adjectivizer
'and'	'and'
As.	Assumptive
Asp.	Aspect
At.	Attemptative
Caus.	Causal
Cl.	Class
Con.	Connective
Conj.	Conjunctive
Cons.	Consecutive
Cont.	Continuative
C.T.F.	Contrary to Fact
D.	Dependent
Def.	Definite
Du.	Dual
Dub.	Dubitive
Em.	Emphatic
Em. Co.	Emphatic Connector
End.	Ending
F.	Future
I.	Independent
Imp.	Imperative
In.	Instrument

Ind.	Indicative
Int.	Intentive
Inter.	Interrogative
Lg.	Large
Lim.	Limiter
Loc.	Locative
Neg.	Negative
N. Mk.	Noun Marker
Mood	Mood
Nom.	Nominalizer
Obl.	Oblique
P. Pro 1	Possessive Pronoun 1
P. Pro 2	Possessive Pronoun 2
P. In.	Personal Interrogative
Per.	Personalizer
Pl.	Plural
Pol.	Polite
Pr.	Prolonged Action
Pro. D.	Dependent Pronoun
Pro. Eq.	Equational Pronoun
Pro. H.	Hortative Pronoun
Pro. I	Independent Pronoun
Pro. O.	Object Pronoun
Re.	Relator
Rel.	Relation
Rep.	Reported Action
Reped.	Repetitive Action
S.	Singular
Si.	Size
Sm.	Small
Spec.	Specifier
Stat.	Stative
St. N.	Noun Stem

St. V.
Ten.
Trans.

Verb Stem
Tense
Transitional

Appendix 1

1.2.1.3 Verbal Morphophonemic Changes

Kanite fv. e + Pro.I. u o

In Inoke the Kanite *-kah* future changes to *-ka* and 3rd pers. S *-i* goes to *-iy*. It should be noted that this is so even though the verb stem *kae* drops the final e in Inoke

ne - *h-on-e*
Cont.-shoot-1.P.I.-emph.
"We are saying."

ne' - *ka-o-v-e*
Cont.-cook.- 1.S.I-Orth. -emph.
"He is cooking."

Kanite fv. ae & Pro. 3.S.I. *-i* goes to *-a + #*
In Inoke the stem is *ka*- not *kae* and the Kanite *-kah* future changes to *-ka* and 3rd pers. S *-i* goes to *-iy* as do verbs with final *-u* and *e*:

he - ka - iy - e
shoot-Fut.- 3.S.I -emph
He will shoot
hu- ka - iy - e
do-Fut.- 3.S.I -emph
ka - ka - iy - e
cook-Fut.- 3.S.I-emph

In Inoke the 3rd pers. S *-i* is assimilated before the emphatic *-e*

In Inoke prefixes ne-, o-, no-, ka- series are followed by glottal when preceding vowels, n,m,v,y but there is no glottal

preceding f, h, l, p,

Matrix of Inoke Simple Intransitive Independent verbs showing subject Pronoun

morpho-phonemics

Stem		hu- say/do	he- shoot	ki- build	kae- cook	hai- go up
FUT.	S.1	hukue	hekauve	kikue	kakauve	haikue
	S.2	hukane	hekane	kikane	kakane	haikane
	S.3	kakaiye	hekaiye	kike	kakaiye	haike
	D. 1	huku'ae	heku'ae	kiku'ae	kakau'ae	haiku'ae
	2&3	huka'ae	heka'ae	kika'e	kaka'ae	haika'ae
	P. 1	hukune	hekaune	kikune	kakaune	haikune

	2&3	hukae	hekae	kikae	kakae	haikae
		hu- say/do	he- hit	ki- build	kae- cook	hai- go up
Cont.	S.1	nehue	nehoe	ne'koe	nekaove	nehauve
	S.2	nehane	nehane	ne'kine	ne'kane	nehaine
	S.3	nehe	nehe	ne'ke	ne'kaeye	nehaiye
	D. 1	nehu'ae	neho'ae	neku'ae	ne'kao'ae	nehau'ae
	2&3	neha'ae	neha'ae	ne'ki'ae	ne'ka'ae	Nehai'ae
	P. 1	nehune	nehone	nekune	ne'kaone	nehaune
	2&3	nehae	nehae	ne'ke	ne'kae	nehaune
		hu- say/do	he- hit	ki- build	kae- cook	hai- go up
Comp.	S.1	hu'noe	he'noe	ki'noe	ka'noe	hai'noe
	S.2	hu'nane	he'nane	ki'nane	ka'nane	hai'nane
	S.3	hu'ne	he'ne	ki'ne	ka'ne	hai'ne
	D. 1	hu'no'ae	he'no'ae	ki'no'ae	ka'no'ae	hai'no'ae
	2&3	hu'na'ae	he'na'ae	ki'na'ae	ka'na'ae	hai'na'ae
	P. 1	hu'none	he'none	ki'none	ka'none	hai'none
	2&3	hu'nae	he'nae	ki'nae	ka'nae	hai'nae

Appendix 2

1.2.3.1. Independent Narrative Clause Morphology

INDEPENDENT hu – to do or say

	1s	2s	3s	1d	2d	3d	1p
	Hua hoe huki						huna
Comp							
	Hoanaki hoa'maki						

Fut	hukoe	hukane	huke			huka'ae	hukune hukupe hukupi
-ki		hukaki			huka'a'maki		
-ana-	hukoa'maki hukoanaki	hukana'maki	hukeanaki hukaiya'maki hukea'maki				hukuna'ma
prog							
Compl							
-s-	hisoe Hisoa hisufe hisufi hisupe hisupi hisuki		hisiki hisifa hisife hisifi Hiseana hiseane		hisu'a hisu'ae		hisune Hisuna Hisunaki hisunana
-s- + -ana-	hisoana hisoane						
male'	humale'noe humale'noanaki humale'noa'maki	humale'nana' humale'nane	humale' humale'ne humale'nea humale'neane Humale'nea'ma ki Humalekaiye Humale'nis aya				

'n+s							
mai							

1.2.3.4. Dependent Narrative Clause Morphology

hu – to do or say

Form		1s	2s	3s	1d	2d	3d	1p
Same Subj	ne	nehu'na						
	male	humale'na		humaleno humaleteno humalesakeno		humaletena'ana	humaletana humaletena'ana	hu
	male'ne			humale'nenono			humale'netana	
	mai			humaino				
Diff. Subj.	Simple	huke'na		Hukeno Hunakeno hukeno'aena			huke'ana	hu
	ana	hukeanake'na		hukeanakeno				Hu hu
	male			humalakeno				
	Male + 'ne + ana			humale'neanakeno				hu a
	Male + Te			humaletesukeno				

	-s-	hisike'na hisike'naena	hisike'ka hisike'kaena a hisu'kaena	Hisikeno Hisukeno Hisunakeno hisu'akeno hisikeno'aena hisukeno'aena	Hisiketa hisutaena		Hisiketana hisiketanaena	
	Male + Te+s			humaletesukeno				

DEPENDENT hu te

		1s	2s	3s	1d	2d	3d
Same Subj			hunate'ka hula'ate'ka	Hukateno Hulateno Hulapateno hunateno			
	Te/ -ne-	hukatete'na hulapatete'na	hunatete'ka	hukateteno hulanateteno hunateteno hulateteno hulate'nenno			
	Simpl e Diff	hunata'ake'na hunateke'na hunatake'na	hukatonake'ka	hulatekeno	hula'ateketa'a		hun
	SD ana		hukateanake'ka				

	'n + ana	hunate'nananake'na		Hukaiyanakeno hunate'noanakeno hulapate'neanakeno hulate'neanakeno			
	Te + -s-	hunateteke'na		hulatetakeno hulatetekeno hupatetesikeno			hun hūn
	Male + Te	humale'neta		humale'nikeno			
	'n	hunate'nake'na hunate'neke'na hunate'nike'nae					hun hūn
	-s-	hunatesake'na hunatesike'na	hukatesike'ka hukatesuke'ka hukatesake'kaena	Hunatesa Keno	hula'atesanak eta'a		hun hūn
	'ni + s		hukate'nisuke'ka				
	Ne- +s-	hunatetesake'na hune'ate'na hune'katake'na	hune'ate'ka	hune'ateno hune'anateno hune'ato'akeno hune'atekeno hune'anatakeno hune'atesakeno	hune'apata'a		Hun hūn
	'ni	hunate'nike'na	hukate'nike'ka hukate'nike'kae	hulate'nikeno			hun hūn

	mai			humaikeno			
	Te + s						

INDEPENDENT hu te

Form	1s	2s	3s	1d	2d	3d
Basic	Hukatoe hulapatoe hulapatoa' hulanatoa' hulapatesoe hulanatesoa' hukatesoe	Hunatana hulate'nana	hulapatekaiye			hune'ata'a
Prog ne-	hune'atoe hunelapatoki hune'atoa hunate'noanaki	hune'apatana' hune'apatane hunela'atane	hune'ate hune'atea'			
Fut k-	hukatekauve hulanatekauve	hunatekane	hunatekaiye hukatekaiye Hulatekaiye hulatekaiya'maki hunatekaya'maki hulapatekaya'maki			

Adj.			Hukate' Hulapate'		
Comp 'n	hulapate'noe hukate'noa' hulapate'noa' hulanate'noe	hunate'nane	hukate'ne hukate'nea hukate'neanaki hulapate'ne hunate'ne hunate'nea hunate'nea'maki hunate'neana hulapate'nea'maki	hukate'noe	
			hukateke		
naki 'maki	hukatoanaki hulapate'noa'maki hukate'noanaki hukate'noa'maki		Hukatekayanaki Hulapatekayanaki		
s		hulatesana hunatesanana	Hukatesea' Hukateseana hulapate'nisea' hukate'niseana'		
ki	hukatoki		hukate'niki		
ana		hune'apatanana			

The verb <i>hai</i> 'to like'				
Form		3s	2d	1p
	kahai	kahaino		
			kahaike'ka	kahaiketa
			kahainake'ka	

	kahaininana			
		kahaisea		

Appendix 3

DEPENDENT hai 'to like'

Form 3s

kahaisike'kaefe

kahaisike'kaena

DEPENDENT litu 'to count'

Form 1s

kahalitu'na

3s

kahalituno

kahalituteno

INDEP. litu 'to count'

Form 3s

kahalitu'ne

kahalitu'nea

1p

kahalita

INDEP kae 'to cook or write'

Form 1s

kahaove

1p

kahaone

kahaesike'kaena

DEPENDENT pai 'to tell'

Form 1s

nahapaike'na

2s

Nahapaite'ka

3s

Nahapaiteno

kaha'ma'nonine

RESIDUE

Kahaepane - sand

kahafalesuke'ka - if he should take it from you

kahafauki

kahaufaka kahaufakati kahaumo kahau'mo kahau'mo'a kahaumo'a	nahaeye	nahafaikefe	nahaininana nahainine nahaise
kahaute	nahaeya'vetapimoki	nahafalo	nahakefe
kahaukana	nahanilepi	nahaukea'maki	
kahaule	nahaopa'ale		kaha'nepauve
kahauma	kaha'naya	kahaiseana	kaha'nopauva'mak
kahau'yafenaki	kaha'niketa	kahaisike'kaefena	kaha'opaikaune
kahauke	kahakefe		kahapaisike'ka
	kahake'ka	kahalae	kahapaikefe
			kahapaisike'kaen
			kahapaisoa
			kahapai'noe
			kahapaisunake'ka
			kahapauve
			kahapaiya
			kahapaiyo
			kahapauke'ka

Appendix 4 - Occurrences of ne- and -'ne

Prefixes ne-, o-, no-, ka- series are followed by glottal when preceding vowels, n,m,v,y but there is no glottal preceding f, h, l, p,

o'me'naketa	o'nekauvanaki	o'vaiyo
o'me'naya'maki	o'nekauve	o'vai'ka
o'me'nea	o'nekaya'maki	o'vai'na
o'me'nea'maki	O'neke'a O'mekaya'maki	
o'mai'nisafi	o'malesutapaena	o'meke'a
o'mai'nisayana	o'maleta	o'meno
o'mai'nisea	o'maletafa	o'meo
o'mai'niseana	o'maletapa	o'mesaya
O'mesiketapaena	o'nekaune	o'vaino
o'me'nae	o'nekauvanake'na	O'mekaiye

Appendix 5 Compound verbs

Hu- to say, do

talo	hukahue	I will work	mu'mu	hukahue	I will s
sese	hukahue	I will wash	kalu	hukahue	I will
kaiye'ke	hukahue	I will talk	kofa	hukahue	I will t
kiki	hukahue	I will laugh	ko	hukahue	I will g
miya	hukahue	I will buy, sell	kolave	hukahue	I will t
amuse	hukahue	I will be pleased	holakayu	hukahue	I will s
ke	hukahue	I will call out	koli	hukahue	I will t
tamake	hukahue	I will speak truth	kuko	hukahue	I will h
havike	hukahue	I will tell a lie	kumiya'ya	hukahue	I will s
atafa	hukahue	I will hold	mai falu	hukahue	I will r
kame	hukahue	I will fight	maiya hu'na	hukahue	I will t
tu	hukahue	I will fight	molisi	hukahue	I will r
nama	hukahue	I will make singsing decorations	neya	hukahue	I will p
ai'na halatu	hukahue	I will skip	popo	hukahue	I will t
alisaka	hukahue	I will lift up	si'vilovie	hukahue	I will v teeth
aliye	hukahue	I will stir, turn over	atako	hukahue	I will k
amuko	hukahue	I will be hot	tota	hukahue	I will

apa	hukahue	I will cut wood	tutu	hukahue	I will c
asu	hukahue	I will put out the fire	vase	hukahue	I will t
atalu'ya	hukahue	I will get mumu wood ready	va'yi	hukahue	I will a
atulu	hukahue	I will put on a slant	yafaka	hukahue	I will p
aulefa	hukahue	I will make wet	yavata	hukahue	I will c
aupa	hukahue	I will make short	yagita	hukahue	I will c
aiso	hukahue	I will cover	taka	hukahue	I will c
alili'yi	hukahue	I will strip bark off	yasi	hukahue	I will t
alitalu	hukahue	I will gather up	yokita	hukahue	I will p
ape	hukahue	I will bend down	aye kalo	hukahue	I will s
fu	hukahue	I will blow	vaipa	hukahue	I will c
atili	hukahue	I will shake in fear	aye tala'ko	hukahue	I will p
agafa	hukahue	I will wake him up	aye avataka	hukahue	I will t
nago'ya	hukahue	I will make my nose, be angry	falu	hukahue	I will f
ha'kao	hukahue	I will strip bark	ali falote	hukahue	I will c
haga'yu	hukahue	I will throw	vati	hukahue	I will c
hala'ya	hukahue	I will gather together	avayu	hukahue	I will p
hataka	hukahue	I will cut cane	pasese	hukahue	I will s
hau	hukahue	I will dry	aye hato	hukahie	he will pig
hetofa	hukahue	I will make strong	kaiyaselamase	hukahue	I will h tantrur
hipo'ya	hukahu'e	We (2) will carry together	ake taka'me	hukahue	I will t
holaka'yo	hukahue	I will destroy	huyoki'na	hukahue	I will c
naimu ke	hukahue	I will breathe	neyaku'yaku	hukahue	I will e
kaki kaki	hukahue	I will turn around	kaseso	hukahue	I will s
kai	hukahue	I will be sorry if someone leaves	kale kale	hukahue	I will r
kafu	hukahue	I will be hungry	kalu	hukahue	I will s
ayesali	hukahue	I will fuss about my sore	a'kalo a'kalo	hukahue	I will c

haviya	hukahue	I will cause hurt to	ali'na falu fala	hutekahue	I will v
apaya	hukahue	I will help him	nahau	hutekahue	I will b
kanale	hutekahue	I will do good to him			
ali'na asaka	hukahue	I will lift up lhim			
ali'ya atalu	hukahae	they will gather			

kae to cook or write

kave	kaekahue	I will cook food
avo	kaekahue	I will write
ata	kaekahue	I will make a fire
kona	kaekahue	I will tie the fence

ki – to build house or mumu

alimasake	kikahue	I will twist		
fita	kikahue	I will shut the door		
ha'ya	kikahue	I will tie up		
taa	kikahue	I will cook in ashes		
kanu	kikahue	I will hug you		
to	kikahue	I will carry billum from head		
hepo	kikahue	I will bury wood in ashes		
alifaka	kikahue	I will pull the bow to shoot		
tu	kikahue	I will shut my mouth		

Ali – to take, get

ali'ya	alukahue	I will work
hoya	alukahue	I will make the garden
mo'ko	alukahue	I will copulate
vai	alukahue	I will put clothes on
upa	alukahue	I will dig sweet potato
fai	alukahue	I will put clothes on

vai – to gather together

upa	vaikahue	I will dig up sweet potato
hitalifa	vaikahue	I will dig up sweet potato
vailu'mu	vaikahue	I will stick needle in cloth
lolo	vaikahue	I will carry billum from shoulders

aye – to move, walk

amo	ayekahue	I will dance
vai	yekahue	I will walk
kaleso'na	ayekahue	I will rub the stick in my hands

pe –

tavayi	pekahue	I will strip bark off
ayele	pekahue	I will choke on food
alalu	pekahue	I will break up small

tavi – to go down

hati	tavikahue	I will go outside
asaka hu	tavikahue	I will fall down

he - to kill

aipa	hekahue	I will begin
aihefa	hekahie	he will fertilize egg

fai – to plant, put skirt on

kena	faikahue	I will tattle tale
ha	faikahie	he will burrow in ground, pig

ne – to eat

no'ku nekahue – I will visit neighbors

ai, ani and ali can also be the first part of the compound. One example is listed here and the others can be found in the Kanite – Inoke dictionary

ai – to put inside, twang bow string

ai	ka'yekahue	I will dodge the arrow
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ai	tagikahue	I will chop wood
ai	atalekahue	I will chop tree down
ai	fatakikahue	I will slash pig's belly

CLAUSE CHAINING IN KANITE
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- Introduction
- Clause types
- Major clause types
- Transformations
- Minor clause types
- Clause constituents
- Clause chaining

0. In Kanite, spoken in the eastern highlands of the Territory of New Guinea, strings of clauses show inter-clause concord and agreement in the relationships of time and person. This phenomenon, here called **chaining**, is as important to the grammatical structure as are relationships between elements within clauses, but it has not been discussed in any detail in the few published sketches of languages in this family.² The purpose of this paper is to describe this chaining of clauses. The first part of the paper (1, 2) is devoted to a description of the clause types of Kanite, as necessary background in describing how these clauses are chained together within sentences (3.).
- 1.0. A Kanite clause has a predicate as its obligatory **nucleus**. It may contain as well several optional **satellites**: Introducer, Time, Subject, Object, Indirect Object, Instrument,

Causal, and Location (see 2, below). Only the predicate is described in any great detail in this paper since within it are found all necessary structural differences for distinguishing clause types. This paper therefore highlights the predicate or nucleus, and describes the satellites only enough to clarify the discussion of the predicate.

- 1.1. Kanite major clause types are distinguished as **independent** or **dependent** on the basis of their position within larger grammatical units. They are distinguished as **intransitive**, **transitive**, **quotative**, or **equational** on the basis of (1) the stem type of the verb in their predicate constituent and (2) their possibilities of selection of satellites. These two sets of distinctions are separate from each other; neither can be taken as logically primary. Inasmuch as this paper focuses on clause chains, however, the independent, dependent dimension (in terms of which chaining phenomena are described) is discussed first.

Independent clauses fill the nuclear slot in sentences. They may by themselves constitute a complete sentence *vie* he goes (*v-i e* go-he-indicative), *meni vie-mo ?a noteka ne?vie* now the man is going to the house *meni vie-moo?a no-te-ka ne? v-i-e* now man-equational subject house-at-locative progressive *po-he* indicative). They may on the other hand, be preceded in the sentence by one or more dependent clauses *a-eno-neteno-vie* having seen it and having eaten, he went *a-ke-no-ne-te no v-i-e it-see-he eat-first-he* go-he-indicative Every independent clause predicate contains a primary subject marker. Primary subject markers are, *-u?* 1st person singular, *an* 2nd person singular, *-i* 3rd person singular, *-u* 1st person dual, *-a?* 2nd and 3rd person dual, *un* 1st person dual *-a?* 2nd and 3 person plural.

Dependent clauses fill pre nuclear slots in a sentence: *akeno neno vie* having seen it and having eaten he went (*a-ke no-ne-no v-i-e* it-saw- he ate he go he indicative). In conversation they also occur, though infrequently, as complete utterances with the implication that an implied action will immediately follow: *nete?ka eat* (and then we'll...) *ne-te-ka* eat-first- you)

Every dependent clause predicate contains a secondary subject person marker, which marks the subject of the following verb i.e., of the verb in the next clause, whether dependent or independent. Secondary subject person markers are: *-?na* 1st person singular, *-ka* 2nd person singular, *-no* 3rd person singular *-ta?a* 1st person dual, *-tana* 2nd person dual, *-?ana* 3rd person dual, *-ta* 1st person plural *tara* 2nd person plural *?ya* 3rd person plural Dependent clause predicates with pronominal subjects that are chained with a following clause whose subject differs from their own contain a primary subject person marker which marks the subject of the dependent clause, as well as a secondary subject marker marking the subject of the following clause.

Intransitive clauses have an obligatory intransitive predicate with a verb stem of the intransitive or the neutral class: *vie* he goes (*v-i-e* go intransitive) -he indicate), *vie-mo-?a nenie* the man is eating *vie-mo -?a ne-n-i-e* an-equational-subject progressive-eat

(neutral)-he-indicative) *nanakeno ne?vie you y-n-ana-ke no ne?-v-i-e-eat-neutral)-he-intransitive heo indiative.*

Transitive clauses have in obligatory transitive predicate with a verb stem of the transitive or the neutral class They also have an obligatory object of one of two types.

- (1) In clauses in which the nuclear verb stem is neutral, an external object must occur: *maya nie* he is eating sweet potato (*maya n-i-e* sweet-potato eat he-indicative, *viemo?a maya nenie* the man is eating sweet potato (*vie-mo? a maya ne-n-i-e* man-equational-subject sweet-potato processive-eats neutral he-indicative).
- (2) In clauses in which the nuclear verb stem is *transitive*, the object is either an object pronoun prefixed to the stem; *akie* he sees it (*a-k-i-e* it-see (transitive) -he- (indicative) , or an object prefix together with an external object: *maya akie* he sees sweet potato (*maya a-k-i-e* sweet potato (transitive) -he-indicative , *meni viemo a maya ne?akie* now the man is seeing the sweet potato (*meni vie?mo- a maya ne?-a k-e* now the man –equational-subject-potato progressive -it see (transitive)-he indicative.)

Quotative clauses have an obligatory quotative predicate with a verb stem of the quotative class . They also have an obligatory complement which may be;

- (1) a noun expression: *maya hie* sweet potato he says (*maya h-i-e* 'sweet-potato' say-he-indicative);
- (2) an independent clause: *viemo?a maya nenie nehie* 'the man is eating sweet potato', he is saying (*vie-mo-?a maya ne-n-i-e ne-h- -e* man-equational-subject sweet-potato progressive-,eat-ke-indicative progressive-say (quotative)-he-indicative);
- (3) a dependent non clausal sentence: *he nehie* 'yes', he is saying (*he ne-h-i-e* yes progressive-say (quotative)-he-indicative); 4) a demonstrative pronoun: *ma?a nehie* 'this', he said (*ma?a ne-h-i-e* this progressive- say-he- indicative)

Equational clauses have an obligatory equational predicate with a verb stem of the equational class They also have an obligatory equational complement consisting of a noun or a noun phrase: *kanare? vie mainane* you are a good man (*kanare? vie mai-n-an-e* good man are-stative-you-indicative), *maya hane* it is sweet-potato (*maya han-e* sweet-potato is-indicative).

Combining the independent-dependent distinction with the intransitive-transitive-quotative-equational distinction gives eight possible clause types, all of which occur 4 examples of clauses of each type are presented below in both minimal and expanded form So that the reader may easily follow, the vocabulary has been held constant unless a change in structure forces a change in vocabulary 5 (Extensive morphophonemic 6 changes may, however, render a form almost unrecognizable to the reader) The minimum form of the clause appears first, followed by a free translation A morpheme-by-morpheme gloss follows in parentheses; morphemes in the Kanite form are separated by hyphens to which the hyphens in the English gloss correspond.

Independent intransitive: *vie he oes* (*v-i-e go-he-indicative*), *meni viemo?a noteka ne?vie* the man is going to the house now (*meni vie-mo?-a no-te-ka ne?-v-i-e* now man-equational-subject house-at location progressive-go-he-indicative) Dependent intransitive: *uno nie he goes and eats* (*u-no n-i-e go-he eat-he-indicative*), *meni viemo?a noteka ne?uteke?na nekahue* now, when the man goes to the house I will eat (*meni vie-mo?-a no-te-ka ne?-u-te-ke-?na ne-kah-u-e* now man-equational-subject house-at-locative progressive-go-first-transitional-I eat-will-I-indicative) Independent transitive: *akie he sees it* (*a-k-i-e it-see-he-indicative*), *viemo maya ne?akie* the man sees the sweet potato (*vie-mo?-a maya ne?-a-k-i-e* man-equational-subject sweet potato progressive-it-see-he-indicative) Dependent transitive: *akeno vie he saw it and goes* (*a-ke-no v-e-e it-see-he go-he-indicative*), *viemo?a maya ne?aketekena nekahue* after the man is looking at the sweet potato I will eat (*vie-mo?-a maya ne?-a-ke-te-ke-?na ne-kah-u-e* man-equational-subject sweet potato progressive-it-see-first-transitional-I eat-will-I-indicative) Independent quotative: *maya hie* 'sweet potato', he says (*maya h-i-e* sweet potato say-he-indicative). *viemo?a noteka ve) a ne?vie nehie* 'the man is going to the house; o-?a no-te-ka ne?-v-i-e ne-h-i-e man-equational-subject house-at-locative progressive-go-he-indicative progressive-say-he-indicative) Dependent quotative: *nuna?ao nuna?ao huno nehie* 'sister, sister', she said, she said (*nuna?a-o nuna?a-o hu-no ne-h-i-e* sister-vocative sister-vocative say-she progressive-say-she-indicative), *viemo?a noteka ne?vie huno hike?na ne?akue* 'the man is going to the house, he said, he said and I saw him (*vie-mo?-a no-te-ka ne?-v-i-e hu-no h-i-ke-?na ne?-a-k-u-e* man-equational-subject house-at-locative progressive-go-he-indicative say-he say-he-transitional-I progressive-him-see-I-indicative). Independent equational: *vie maue* I am a man (*vie ma-u-e* man-to-be-I-indicative), *kanare ? vie maikahue* I will be a good man (*kanare ? vie mai-kah-u-e* good man to be-will-I-indicative). Dependent equational: *vie mai?na* I am a man (*vie mai?na* man to be-I), *kanare? vie mainoke?ka akekane* I am a good man; you will see that it is so (*kanare? vie mai-n-o-ke-? ka a-ke-k-an-e* good man to be-stative-I-transitional-you it-see-will-you-indicative).

- 1.2. From each of these clause types interrogatives can be derived. A question which elicits a yes-or-no answer is derived by substitution of interrogative morphemes for the indicative suffix *-e*. The interrogative morpheme *-o* is used when it is expected that the answer can be definitely determined and there is no alternate answer: *ne?akano* did you see it? (*ne? a-k-an-o* progressive-it-see-you-interrogative). The dubitative morpheme *-pi* *-fi* is used when the answer could be selected from a number of answers and there is doubt as to which will be selected *visifi maisifi* will he go or will he stay? (*vi-s-i-fi mai-s-i-fi o-* intention-he-dubitative stay-intention-he-dubitative), *nenapi* are you eating or? (*ne-n-a-pi* progressive-eat-you-dubitative).

A question that elicits information is derived by the addition of an interrogative word. The interrogative word may indicate;

(1) location: *hanateka ukahie* where will he go? (*hana-te-ka u-kah-i-e*) where-at-

locative go-will he-indicative)

(2)time naa? yu ukahie when will he go? (*naa? yu u-kah-i-e* what? day o-will-he-indicative);

(3)subject - *taa? ne?vie* who is going? (*taa? ne?-v-i-e* who progressive- go-he-indicative) and other categories.

Imperatives can also be derived from the main clause types by transformation. If on the minimal predicate of an independent clause, subject indicators of the primary imperative set are used instead of the usual primary indicative subject markers (1, 1) together with the imperative mood marker -o instead of the indicative -e, the result is an independent imperative clause. Primary imperative markers are: ? second person dual, -h second person plural. The singular iB not overtly marked 'no you eat it' (n-o eat-imperative), *ne?o* eat it, *vu two (ne-?-o eat-dual-imperative)* ! *kakaya maya ako* you look at the sweet potato (*ka-kaya maya a-k-o* 2nd singular- personal pronoun sweet-potato it- see-imperative) .

Dependent imperative clauses occur only when another clause with a different subject is implied, not expressed. This type of dependent clause has both secondary imperative subject person markers, which show the subject of the clause in which they occur, and secondary narrative sets of subject person markers (1, 1), which indicate what the subject of the next clause will be (3, 2) . The secondary imperative subject markers are - second person singular, -i?i second person dual, -i second person plural.8 The secondary imperative subject markers are followed by the transitional morpheme -ke, secondary narrative subject markers (which predict the subject of the following implied clause), and the imperative mood marker -o: *vi?ike?nao* you two o' and I'll ... (*v-i?i-ke-?na-o* go-you dual-transitional Imperative). The hortatory is parallel in form to the dependent imperative, with the restriction that only the first person dual and plural subject markers are used in the secondary narrative sets of person markers: *vi?iketao* let's all go, you two (*v-i?I-ke-ta-o* o-2nd dual-transitional- 1st plural-imperative) .

1. 3. Two minor clause types remain to be discussed. Subsidiary equational clauses have an obligatory predicate with a nucleus consisting of either a noun stem (noun-centered) or a verb stem of any class (verb-centered) They may be dependent or independent in a sentence; this distinction is marked by which set of person markers occurs. The subsidiary equational clause contains the equational morpheme -mo in both noun-centered and verb-centered clauses. In noun-centered subsidiary equational clauses, the equational marker -mo is replaced, infrequently, by the transitional marker -ke. The subject marker that follows -ke in such a noun-centered subsidiary equational clause may refer to the subject of the clause in which it occurs or to the subject of the following clause., Noun-centered clauses take secondary subject markers; verb-centered clauses take both primary and secondary subject markers in the same person.

These clauses are termed subsidiary because the noun-centered clauses most

frequently occur as clarification or elaboration of the subject, object, or indirect object of the following clause. They may also occur as possessive modifiers within a noun phrase. Kinship terms act like noun-centered subsidiary equational clauses and never occur without the equational marker -mo and subject person markers: ita?kamo?na I am your mother (ita-?ka-mo-?na mother-your-equationally). Noun-centered subsidiary equational clauses may also occur in isolation as complete sentences. viemoka you are a man vie-mo-ka (man-equational-you), kanare? viemo?a he is a good man (kanare? vie-mo-?a zood man-equational-he ?, vieke?ka you are a man (vie-ke-?ka man-transitional-you), viemona ita?amo?a she was the man's mother (vie-mo-na ita-?a-mo-?a man-equational-oblique mother-his-equational-she). The verb-centered clauses always constitute an emphatic review of the previous clause: nua?yamo?na I am the one who eats (n-u-a?ya-mo-?na eat-I-nominalizer-equationally), via?yamo he was the one who went (v-i-a?va-mo o-he-nominalizer - equational).

Result clauses have an obligatory predicate with a verb stem of any class. They are mutually dependent upon a dependent imperative clause which must always precede them. In this particular combination of two clauses, the dependent imperative lacks the imperative marker but is otherwise identical in form with the dependent imperative described in 1.2. The nuclear verb stem as two obligatory satellite morphemes a tertiary subject person marker -a 1st person singular, -e 3rd person singular, -a?a 1st and 3rd person dual, =ama 1st and 3rd person plural and the resultative marker -no. vi?ike?na lano you two go so I can eat (v-i?i-ke-?na n a-no go-you two-transitional-I eat-I-resultative), amikeno neno ive it to him so he can eat it (a-m-i-ke-no n-e-no it-ive-vou-transitional-he eat-he-resultative).

- 2.0. There is no rigid order of clause constituents, except that the predicate always occurs in clause final. The most common order is t Introducer + Time + Subject + Indirect Object + Instrument + Causal + Location + Predicate. Frequently the predicate occurs alone, but one or more satellites may occur with it. More than four satellites seldom occur in one clause .
- 2.1. The predicate is the only tagmeme that is obligatory in all clause types. It consists of a verb or verb phrases of the following types. Verb phrases are composed of verb head and modifiers. Very common in occurrence are auxiliary-head phrases and complement-head phrases. In both of these phrases the relationship is so closely knit that they could be considered as compound verbs. Often there is no meaning of the parts separate from the meaning of the whole. The complement is one of a limited number of nouns; the auxiliary has no distribution apart from the auxiliary-head phrase in which it occurs. The head of the auxiliary-head phrase is one of a limited number of verbs, the most common of which is the verb to do: kiki nehue I am lau hin (kiki ne-h-u-e lau h proressive-do- indicative), sese? nehue, I am washin (sese? ne-h-u-e auxiliary proressive-do-I-indicative). Directional-head phrases occur in which the directional is one of the proclitics meallative (direction towards) or mo- ablative (direction from).

The head is any verb with its affixes: mo nekahie he will R_i and eat (mo ne-kah-i-e ablative eat-will-he-indicative), me ako come and see it' (me a-k-o allati:ve it-see-imperative). Aspectual-head phrases occur in which the aspectual is either of the proclitics ako?- definitely completed or about to be completed or hai?-emphatic completed. The head is any verb with its affixes: hai? nue I have definitely finished eating (hai? n-u-e emphatic completed eat-I-indicative), ako? vue I am about to o for sure (ako? v-u-e about to be completed go-indicative).

Several types of verb phrases occur in which both the head and the modifier are verbs. In the prerequisite-head phrase, the first verb indicates prerequisite and occurs without affixes. As in auxiliary-head phrases discussed above, the modifier-head relationship is so closely knit the combination could be considered a compound verb rather than a verb phrase. The prerequisite consists of one of a limited number of verb stems such as bite, push in, dod e. The meaning of the prerequisite verb is clear when it occurs in isolation; the head verb, however, is often semantically significant only as it occurs in this verb phrase. The head verb is one of a limited number of verb stems with affixes: ani nefa?karie he bit and ate it (ani ne-fa?kar-i-e bite progressive-meaning Z;lessit eat)-he-indicative), aye hakekahue I will knock out the nodules (aye hake - kah - u - e push in come out- will - indicative).

In the head-aspect modifier verb phrase, the head is a verb stem without affixation; the aspect modifier is a verb of a limited class with its affixes.

One of these affixes must be the stative aspect marker or the consecutive marker -te. The verbs indicating aspect modifier are translatable in isolation by English be, putj take, or leave; but in this context they have meanings in the realm of completive and stative aspects. Often the meaning of these verb phrases can be best expressed by a literal translation of both verbs: ne mainue I eat and I am here (I am in the state of eating) ne mai-n-u-e eat to be-stative-I-indicative) ne maretesukeno ukahie after I have finished eating he will o (ne mare-te-s-u-ke-no u-kah-i-e eat to put-first-intentional-I-trans itional-he o-will-he- indicative).

In the head-benefactive verb phrase, the head is a verb without affixes while the benefactive is the transitive verb -te- plus regular affixes: hu nenatie he said it for me (hu ne-na-t-i-e say progressive-me-benefactive-he-indicative), ne katekahie he will eat it for you (ne ka-te-kah-i-e eat you-benefactive-will-he- indicative).

In the participial-head verb phrase, the participial is a verb plus the suffix -me. The head is a verb of motion with its affixes. This phrase could also appropriately be termed a simultaneous action verb phrase although it differs both formally and semantically from the simultaneous relation between two clauses described in (3). neme neme ne?vie eating he went (ne-me ne-me ne?-v-i-e eat-participial eat-participial progressive- o-he-indicative), akeme uka ue I will go looking (a-ke-me u-kah-u-e it-see-participial go-will-indicative).

More than one of the modifiers described above can occur with any head. The example cited below has as head the verb *hu-* to do. It occurs with four modifiers; the directional and auxiliary modifiers precede the head and the benefactive and aspect modifiers follow it- *mo sese hu nate mainie he ha e* and is washin it for me (*mo sese hu na-te main-i-e* ablative auxiliary do me-benefactive to be-stative-he-indicative).

- 2.2. The subject, object, and indirect object satellites consist of noun-centered subsidiary equational clauses, pronouns, proper names, nouns, or noun phrases in descending order of frequency. Several such constructions may also be used co-ordinately. Proper names and noun-centered subsidiary equational clauses indicating subject usually occur with secondary narrative person markers which show that *thfi* fill the subject slot. When they indicate object or indirect object they take the oblique case marker *-na*. Pronouns take the oblique case marker but not the secondary person markers. Nouns and noun phrases are not marked for case.

The noun phrase and the noun-centered subsidiary equational clause consist of an obligatory head filled by a noun, together with optional modifiers. These modifiers may be numerals, nouns, adjectives, possessive pronouns or adjectival clauses. Usually not more than one modifier occurs in any noun phrase: *ara? maya bi* sweet potato (*ara-? maya bilz-adjectivizer sweet-potato*), *are? viemo?a he is a bi man* (*ara-? vie-mo-?a bi -adjectivizer man-equational-he*), *nakai? viemo?a he is my man* (*nakai-? vie-mo-?a my-adjectivizer man-equational-he*), *ne?via? viemo?a he is the one who oes* (*ne?-v-i-a? vie-mo-?a proressive- o-he-adjectivizer man-equational-he* , *nako?maya one sweet potato* (*nako-? maya one-adjectivizer-sweet-potato*).

- 2.3. Time of action is indicated by temporal nouns or temporal noun phrases. Temporal nouns are distinguished from other nouns by *list*: *aru yupa* another day, *ne?via? yupa* the day he oes (*ne?-v-i-a? yupa progressive-go-he-adjectivizer day*). Temporal noun phrases have a temporal noun as head and modifiers similar to those in other noun phrases.
- 2.4. Location is indicated by a noun, noun phrase, verb phrase or directional pronoun. Several such constructions may be used co-ordinately.

The location indicator contains an obligatory locative marker *-pi -fi* inside or *-te -re* at,on followed by the locative *-ka*. The noun phrase consists of an obligatory head noun with locative markers and modifiers as in other noun phrases: *kakai? noteka* at your house (*kakai-? no-te-ka vou-adjectivizer house-at-locative*), *nenia? noteka* at the house where he eats (*ne-n-i-a? no-te-ka progressive-eat-he-adjectivizer house- at-locative*), *akorekati* from where I saw him (*a-k-o-re-ka-ti him-see-I-at-locative-from*). In the last example a verb phrase fills the locative slot.

- 2.5. Instrument is indicated by a noun, or noun phrase, together with the obligatory instrument marker *-teti -reti* directly following the stem: *ara? tuteti w* ith a bi axe (*ara-? tu-teti bi -adjectivizer axe-instrument*), *nopinaka hania? tuteti* with the axe

that is in the house (no-pi-na-ka han-i-a? tu-teti house-in-functional-locative is-it-adiectivizer axe-with).

- 2.6. Causal function is indicated by nouns, noun phrases, noun-centered subsidiary equational clauses, pronouns of dependent clauses. The causal indicator contains an obligatory causal marker -fe -he. It is translatable into English by a variety of expressions including because or concerning for, by reason purpose of and to. The noun phrase consists of an obligatory head filled by a noun with causal marker and modifiers as in other noun phrases: mayafe for sweet potato (maya-fe sweet potato-causal), nenenofe because he was eating (ne-ne-no-fe progressive-eat-he-causal), ne?via? viemofe concerning the man who was oin (ne?-v-i-a? vie-mo-fe ve- o-he-adiectivizer man-equational-causal).
- 3.0. A Kanite sentence has as its nucleus an independent clause. This may be preceded by as many as thirteen marginal dependent clauses:(commas in parentheses indicate clause boundaries): noteka uno (,) maya aketeno (,) nenie he goes to the house, sees the sweet potato and eats. One verb-centered subsidiary equational clause may follow the nucleus; its semantic content is always identical with that of the preceding clause. It may function simultaneously as a repetition or summary of the sentence it ends and at the same time as the first of a chain of prenuclear dependent clauses in the following sentence: viemo?a noteka ne?vie (,) via? yamo the man went to the house, he was the one who went. The relationship between clauses in a sentence and how they chain together follows.
- 3.1. When no aspect or mood is shown in the dependent clause, it is vie-mo-?a proressiveive-he-adiectivizer man-equational-he . nako?mava one sweet potato (nako-? maya on-deciver sweet-potato).
- 3.2. Secondary subject markers are obligatory with verbs of dependent clauses. They always indicate the subject of the following verb. Therefore Kanite shows cross-reference between clauses with regard to person and number of subject. When a pronominal subject of a verb differs from that of the following one, the subject of the first verb is marked on the first verb by a primary subject marker together with a transitional morpheme. Following these, a secondary subject marker occurs on the first verb to mark the subject of the second verb. Compare the first example, in which all subjects are the same, with the second example, in which the subject changes from clause to clause: akeno (,) uno (,) nenie he sees it and goes and eats a-ke-no u-no ne-n-i-e it-sees-he(secondary) goes-he secondary) progressive-eats-he (primary)-indicative); akokeno vike?na nenoe I see it, he goes, and I eat it (a-k-o-ke-no v-i-ke-?na ne-n-o-e it-see-I(primary)-transitional-he(secondary o-he primary)-transitionally (secondary) Proressive-eat-I (primary)-indicative .
- 3.3. Simultaneous, consecutive, and prolonged consecutive time relationships between clauses are indicated by suffixes which occur directly preceding the first subject

indicator gor an -s intentional before the subject indicator) in the verb nucleus of the dependent clause. The simultaneous marker -ne shows that the actions of the two clauses take place simultaneously: akene?na (9) ne?vue I am looking and going a-ke-ne-?na ne?-v-u-e it-see-simultaneous-I (secondary) progres ive-go-I (primary)-indicative), akenokeno ne?vie I was looking as he was going (a-ke-n-o-ke-no ne?-v-i-e it-see-sim ultaneous-I (primary)-transition-he secondary) progressive- o-he-indicative). The consecutive marker -te indicates that the action of the first dependent clause must take place before that of the cecond clause: akete?na ukahue I will look first and then go (a ke-te-?na u-kah-u-e it-see-consecutive-I (secondary) go-will-I (primary) -indicative), aketokeno ukahie I will look at it first and he will go (a-ke-t-o-ke-no u-kah-u-e it-see-consecutive-I (primary)-transitional-he (secondary) go-will-I (pri nary) -indicative). The prolonged consecutive marker -ke may occur by itself or preceding the consecutive marker -te. It indicates that the action of the first clause will be prolonged before the second takes place For emphasis or great duration the stem plus prolonged morpheme may be repeated several times neke?na ukahue I will eat and eat and then go (ne-ke-?na u-kah-u-e eat-prolonged-I (secondary) go-will-I (primary)-indicative), neke neke neke nekete?na ukahue I will eat and eat and eat and then go (ne-ke ne-ke ne-ke ne-ke-te-?na u-kah-u-e eat-prolonged eat-prolonged eat-prolonged eat-erolnged-consecutive-I (secondary)- go-will-I (primary)-indicative), neketokeno uhahie I will eat and eat first and then he will go (ne-ke-t-o-ke-no u-kah-i-e eat-prolonged-consecutive-I (primary)-transitional-he (secondary) o-wil l-he- indicative) .

34. Two types of conditional relationships between clauses also occur. Intentional conditions occur only when there is a change of subject in the two clauses. They are marked by a morpheme -s preceding the primary subject rmarkers in the dependent clause: netesukeno ukahie I intend to eat first, and providing I do, he will o (ne-te-s-u-ke-no u-kah-i-e eat-consecutive-intentional-I (primary)-transitional-he (secondary) go-will-he-indicative). Contrary to fact conditions are marked by -sine following the final subject indicator of each verb in the conditional sequence. Optionally another morpheme - re'a, which never occurs elsewhere, comes between the subject indicator and the contrary to fact condition marker -sine. The first clause in a contrary to fact construction may be either dependent or independent in form. The final clause is always independent in form: u?nare asine nore?asine if I had &one I would be able to eat (u-?na-re?a-sine n-o-re?a-sine go-I (secondary)-functional-contrary-to-fact eat-I functional-contrarv-to-fact), akokenosine nere'asine if I had seen it he would have been able to eat it (a-k-o-ke-no-sine ne-re'a-sine it-see-I (primary)-transitional-he (secondary)-contrary-to-fact eat-functional- contrary-to-fact) .
- 3.5. Another relationship between clauses is imperative resultative. In this chaining of two clauses, the first clause has the form of a dependent imperative clause, but lacks the imperative suffix -o. The second is the resultative clause (1.3) which never occurs in any other clause relationship: vi?ikeno neno o, you two, so he can eat (v-i?i-ke-no n-e-no o-you two (secondary imperative)-transitional-he (secondary) eat-he

(tertiary)-resultative), vi ike?na nano go, you two, so I can eat (v-i?i-ke-?na n-a-no o-you two (secondary imperative) transitional-I (secondary) eat-I (tertiary)-resultative).

NOTES

1. A language spoken by 2,500 speakers in the eastern highlands of the Australian Territory of New Guinea. Kanite belongs to the Kamano-Yagaria-Keiagana sub-family of the Gende-Siane-Gahuku-Kamano-Fore family as classified by S. A. Wurm. The Changing Linguistic Picture of New Guinea, *Oceania* 31.121- 136 (1960) . The linguistic data on which this paper is based were gathered during a two year residence in a Kanite village between August, 1957 and January, 1962. This paper was written during the 1962 Linguistic Workshop of the Summer Institute of Linguistics at the University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma. The writer wishes to express her thanks to Joseph E. Grimes for his guidance and for many helpful suggestions concerning the organization and presentation of the material.
2. A. Capell. Distribution of Languages in the Central Highlands, New Guinea, *Oceania* 19.104- 129 (1948) briefly presents a sketch of the verb structure in Kamano. C. A. Berndt, Translation Problems in Three New Guinea Highland Languages, *Oceania* 24.289-317 (1953) presents a more detailed though tentative account of the verb structure of Kamano and Fore mentioning the dichotomy of dependent and independent verbs. Richard F. Salisbury, The Siane Language of the Eastern Highlands of New Guinea, *Anthropos* 51 (1956) mentions sentence structure: In every sentence in Siane there is one finite verb, and only one, which comes at the end of the sentence. What, in English, takes the form of subordinate or co-ordinate clauses with finite verbs is expressed in Siane by dependent forms of the verb. These can most easily be compared with English gerunds, etc., while their functions in the sentence can be compared with adverbs or nouns, modifying or being the object of the main verb of the sentence.

3. The phonemes of Kanite have been described by Rosemary Young in an Oceania Monograph, 1962. The phonemes are as follows: stops p, t, ?; fricatives f, s, h, v, r (voiced velar lateral affricate [g]); continuants m, n, y; vowels i, e, a, aa, u, and o. Stress is phonemic but carries a low functional load. It is marked in only one part of the paper where it signals the difference in a minimal pair and is symbolized by ‘.
4. In K. L. Pike’s terms these distinctions would form the axes of a ‘matrix’ as presented in his Dimensions of Grammatical Construction 38.221-44 (1962).
5. If these forms were listed in order they would form a ‘syntax paradigm’ as presented by K. L. Pike, A Syntax Paradigm, presented in a seminar to the Summer Institute of Linguistics field staff in New Guinea.
6. A few main rules of morphophonemics are:
 - (1) vowel final stems and affixes drop the final vowel before adding vowel-initial suffixes with the following exceptions.
 - (a) When the stem- or affix- final vowel is -e, the initial vowel u- of pronominal suffixes changes to o-: netoke?ka I eat first and then you... (ne-t-o-ke-?ka eat-consecutive-I-transitional-you).
 - (b) In dependent clauses following an affix that ends in -e, the 3rd person singular primary subject suffix i- changes to -e: neteke’na he eats first and then I... (ne-t-e-ke-?na eat-consecutive-he-transitional-I) .
 - (c) A stem-final vowel -i replaces suffix-initial vowel -a- havikahue I will hear (havi-kah-u-e hear-will-I-indicative), havine you are hearin, (havi-n-e hear-you-indicative) in contrast to nane you are eating (n-an-e eat-you-indicative).
 - (d) A stem-final vowel -i is retained before adding the imperative suffix -o: havi-o hear it! (havi-o hear-imperative) in contrast to no eat it’ (n-o eat-imperative).
 - (2) A stem-final vowel -u is replaced by -i before the dual and plural imperative, intensive, and resultive suffixes.
 - (3) The future tense marker -kah has an alternate -k before the 2nd person singular and 2nd and 3rd person dual suffixes.
 - (4) The verb to go has morphologically alternating stem allomorphs vi- and u-.
7. The following suffixes have morphological alternates according to the noun class, suffix class, or personal pronoun they follow location in -pi -fi, location at -te -re, instrument -teti -reti, causal -fe -he, dubitative interrogative -pi -fi .
8. Although the secondary imperative subject markers have been listed in this paper with vowel -i, some vowel harmony has been noted; stems ending in -e have the forms -e second person singular, -e?e second person dual, -e second person plural. More

field work needs to be carried out before a final analysis of this is presented.

9. The function of the transitional morpheme in other clause types is to call attention to the subject. It is obligatory when there is a change of subject in the following clause. It can be used to emphasize the subject; or, as in its usage here, to denote the referent of the subject.
10. Since, infrequently, the aspectual-head and prerequisite-head verb phrases appear rather as a relationship between two clauses, that is both head and modifier occur with subject person markers, it is thought that historically, both verbs in these two phrases formed separate clause. Gradually, the secondary subject person markers on the first verb were lost until now they act as one phrase filling the predicate slot.
11. The definition of cross-reference follows that of Charles F. Hockett, *A Course in Modern Linguistics*, (New York, 1958) p. 217.