KOSENA GRAMMAR

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Kosena Grammar

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1   INTRODUCTION

Auyana-Kosena is spoken by 6,500 people of the Eastern Highlands District
of Papua New Guinea.   It is a member of the Gadsup-Auyana-Awa-Tairora
language family.   The data used in this paper is from the Kosena dialect.

The purpose of this paper is to record my understanding of the grammar of
Kosena at this point in time.   This is the first draft of the paper.   In
some sections more examples than may be necessary have been recorded.
Morphemes, stems, words, phrases and Clauses are described.   Sentence,
Paragraph and Discourse levels have been described in a separate paper.

1.1 Orthography

There are five vowels

        i, e, o, u and ʌ   (a symbolizes ʌ)

        e, o and ʌ may be lengthened

There are twelve single consonants

        p symbolizes initial p and medial p:

        t symbolizes initial t and medial t:

        k symbolizes initial k and medial k:

        g

        ' symbolizes glottal stop

        r symbolizes ř and l

        v symbolizes f and β

        n symbolizes n and ŋ

        m

        s

        w

        y

There are thirteen consontant clusters

mp	mb	kw	nkw	'n
nt	nd			'm
nk	ng	gw	ngw	'w

Tone is   symbolized by ′ for high tone and low tone is unmarked.

1.2 Symbols

: filled by

= consists of

+ obligatory item

± optional item

/ without space between words, means portmanteau morpheme, complex morpheme with more than one meaning

{ ; } either one item or other may occur

− preceding a form, is suffix

− between forms is morpheme break

− following a form, is prefix

( ) items between such brackets considered a unit

⟨ ⟩ item inside brackets represents class of morphemes

⟶ rewrite as

∅ zero morpheme

1.3 Abbreviations

acc	accompaniment	dem	demonstrative
Acc	Accompaniment Tagmeme	Dem NP	Demonstrative Noun Phrase
acq	acquisition		
acq n	acquisition noun	dem s	demonstrative stem
Acq	Acquisition Allotagma	desc	descriptive
ani	animate	desc s	descriptive stem
ani dem	animate demonstrative	Desc NP	Descriptive Noun Phrase
ani n	animate noun	desig	designatory
antic sbj	anticipatory subject	desid	desiderative
App NP	Appositional Noun Phrase	dim	diminutive
		dir	directional
asp	aspect	dist past	distant past
assert	assertative	ds	different subject
		DS	Different Subject Clause
benef	benefactive	dsv	different subject verb
C	consonant	Eq Cl	Equative Clause
Cl	Clause		
col numb	collective number	fut	future
Com	Comment Tagmeme		
Com mker	Comment Tagmeme marker	G	Glottal class
		gen	general
comp	completive	imp	imperative
conc	Concession	Imp	Imperative
cont	continuative	ina	inanimate
Cont Act VP	Continued Action Verb Phrase	ind	indicative
		Ind	Indicative
contraf	contrafactual	Info	Information Tagmeme
contraex	contraexpectation	inst	instrument
conj	conjunction	Inst	Instrument Tagmeme
Co-ord NP	Co-ordinate Noun Phrase	intens	intensifier
Co-ord LocP	Co-ordinate Locative Phrase	intent	intentive
		IntCl	Intransitive Clause
c-t-e-r	contrary-to-expected-result	IO	Indirect Object Tagmeme
cust	customary	io_{gen}	indirect object general
		IO_{spec}	Indirect Object specific

inter	interrogative		Mod NumP	Modified Numeral Phrase
Inter	Interrogative		mv	motion verb
Inter Com	Interrogative Comment Tagmeme		mvs	motion verb stem
			mVP	Motion Verb Phrase
Inter Com mker	Interrogative Comment marker			
			n	noun
Inter Desig	Interrogative Designatory		N	Nasal Class
			neg	negative
inter loc	interrogative locative		Neg	Negative Tagmeme
inter n	interrogative noun		neg com	negative command
* inter desc	interrogative descriptive		nom	nominal
			ns	noun stem
Inter NP	Interrogative Noun Phrase		num	numeral
inter temp	interrogative temporal		Num NP	Numeral Noun Phrase
Inter TempP	Interrogative Temporal Phrase		numb	number
intr	intransitive		O	Object Tagmeme
iv	intransitive verb		Obj	Object Tagmeme
ivs	intransitive verb stem		obj	object
iVP	intransitive Verb Phrase		obj pro	object pronoun
lim	limitation		per	person
loc	locative		perf	perfect
Loc	Location Tagmeme		permis	permissive
Loc Cl	Locative Clause		Pint	intransitive Predicate
Loc$_{gen}$	locative general		pl	plural
loc$_{gen}$	locative general		Pm	Motion Predicate
Loc P	Locative Phrase		pos	possessive
Loc$_{spec}$	Locative specific		post	positional
			PosNP$_1$	Possessive Noun Phrase 1
ManCl	Manner Clause		PosNP$_2$	Possessive Noun Phrase 2
man	Manner Tagmeme		prest	present
MCl	Motion Clause		prohib	prohibitive
mker	marker		pro	pronoun
mo	motion		pro ref	pronominal referent
Mod NP	Modified Noun Phrases			

Ptr	transitive Predicate
PurpCl	Purpose Clause
R	reduced verb stem
ref	referent
ref n	referent noun
Ref	Referent Tagmeme
repet	repetitive
Repeat Act VP	Repeated Action Verb Phrase
resem	resemblance
s	stem
S	Subject Tagmeme
sbj	subject
Sbj	Subject Tagmeme
sbj_{gen}	subject general
Sbj_{spec}	Subject specific
sbj per	subject person
sbj pro	subject pronoun
sg	singular
Simult	Simultaneous Clause
simult	simultaneous
simult v	simultaneous verb
spec	specific
spec num	specific numeral
ss	same subject
SS	Same Subject Clause
ssv	same subject verb
stat	stative

T	Time Tagmeme
temp	temporal
temp ns	temporal noun stem
Temp Cl	Temporal Clause
TempP	Temporal Phrase
$time_{gen}$	time general
$Time_{spec}$	Time specific
Top	Topic Tagmeme
tr	transitive
TrCl	Transitive Clause
ts	tense
tv	transitive verb
tvs	transitive verb stem
tVP	transitive Verb Phrase
V	Vowel class
v	verb
vs	verb stem
VP	Verb Phrase

2 Morphophonemics

2.1 Morphophonemic Classes

All Kosena morphemes may be divided into one of three morphophonemic classes namely:-

Vowel (V) class, those morphemes which end with a vowel,

Nasal (N) class, those morphemes which end with a nasal and

Glottal (G) class, those morphemes which end with a glottal stop e.g.

Vowel Class		Nasal Class		Glottal Class	
kisaaV	sweet potato	kuN	axe	maiG	pit
moráV	one	eíyaiN	four	kaeG	two
akíV	short	anóN	big	kítoG	little
anóV	his mother	aúraN	his eye	áváG	his younger brother
-neiV	instrument	-piN	in	-kwaraG	accompaniment
iyóV	go up	kumóN	go down	puwóG	die
awánaV	see him	asináN	remove	aráG	chop
seV	say	-maN	nominal	améG	give him
kwé-V	continuative	-iN	he	-tuwaG	completive
		maaN	this		

-maN nominal, has two allomorphs, namely

    -maN occurs with V and N class morphemes e.g.

        moráV one + -maN nominal = morá-ma one

        anóN big + -maN nominal = [1]anóm-ba big

    -'aN occurs with G class morphemes e.g.

        kaeG two + -'aN nominal = kae-'á two

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1 Nasal class morpheme causes a following inital nasal to become a voiced stop - Section 2.2.1 page 12.

All non-verb stems and kwé-V 'continuative' may also be divided into one
of two tone classes namely:

tone class 1, those morphemes which cause the following morpheme(s) in
        a close-knit sequence to perturb to low tone and

tone class 2, those morphemes which cause the following morpheme(s) in
        a close-knit sequence to perturb to high tone.

A close-knit sequence may be a word which is a non-verb or any Modified
Noun Phrase. kwé-V 'continuative' will cause tone perturbation in verbs.

~~Tone class 1 morphemes are as follows~~

Tone class 1 morphemes e.g.

moráV1	one	morá-kisaama	one sweet potato
kítoG1	little	kíto-ka'a	in a little while
anóN1	big	anón-kisaama	big sweet potato
ándáV1	vine	ándá-raamba	like a vine
aaváyaaV1	morning	aaváyaa-vimba	in the morning
aánoV1	later	aáno-ma	later
kwé-V1	continuative	kwé-gumo	they are going down

Tone class 2 morphemes e.g.

kaeG2	two	kae-kísaámá	two sweet potatoes
kaweG2	good	kawe-kísaámá	good sweet potato
noN2	water	nom-pá'á	at the river
miN2	that	min-tántaá'á	that thing
~~kwe-V2~~	~~continuative~~	~~kwe-gumo~~	~~they are going down~~

2.2 Morphophonemic Rules

Morphophonemic changes are progressive, non-contiguous regressive and

loss of stem final vowel as follows:

2.2.1 <u>Progressive</u>

When two morphemes are juxtaposed certain morphophonemic changes result.

These occur at morpheme boundaries within words and between words within

Modified Noun Phrases.   Exceptions are stated at appropriate places.

<u>Vowel class</u> morphemes cause the following changes:

An initial <u>k</u> of a following morpheme within a word becomes <u>g</u> e.g.

   <u>kisaaV2</u> sweet potato   + -<u>kwaraG</u> with = <u>kisaa-gwárá'á</u> with sweet
                                                       potato

   <u>ayóvíV1</u> her adult brother + -<u>koV</u> stative = <u>ayóví-goma</u> her adult brother

An initial <u>p</u> of a following morpheme within a word becomes <u>v</u> e.g.

   <u>anaV2</u>   bamboo   + -<u>piN</u> in   = <u>ana-vímbá</u> in bamboo

   <u>kígauV1</u> garden   + -<u>paG</u> at   = <u>kígau-va'a</u> at the garden

An initial <u>t</u> of a following morpheme . . .   becomes <u>y</u> e.g.

   <u>kisaaV2</u> sweet potato   + -<u>toN</u> plural = <u>kisaa-yómbá</u> many sweet
                                                     potatoes

   <u>moráV1</u>   one   + /<u>tantaaG</u> thing = <u>morá-yantaa'a</u> one thing

<u>Nasal class</u> morphemes exhibit the following changes:

The final nasal is lost before silence e.g.

   <u>anóN1</u>   big   + -<u>maN</u> nominal = <u>anóm-ba</u> big

   <u>póíV1</u>   pig   + -<u>maN</u> nominal = <u>póí-ma</u> pig

   <u>noyááG1</u> fish   + -<u>'aN</u> nominal = <u>noyáá-'a</u> fish

The final nasal becomes <u>m</u> before bilabials e.g.

<u>anóN1</u>	big	+ poiV1	pig	= <u>anóm-poima</u>	big pig
<u>ó'oN1</u>	another	+ paroiV2	arrow	= <u>ó'om-paroima</u>	another arrow
<u>tanóN1</u>	ground oven	+ <u>-piN</u>	in	= <u>tanóm-pimba</u>	in ground oven

The final nasal becomes <u>n</u> before alveolars, velars and vowels e.g.

<u>iyáN2</u>	dog	+ <u>-toN</u>	plural	= <u>iyán-tómbá</u>	lots of dogs
<u>anóN1</u>	big	+ <u>tamayóG1</u>	stick	= <u>anón-tamayo'a</u>	big stick
<u>iyáN2</u>	dog	+ <u>-kwaraG</u>	with	= <u>iyán-kwárá'á</u>	with a dog
<u>anóN1</u>	big	+ <u>kisaaV2</u>	sweet potato	= <u>anón-kisaama</u>	big sweet potato
<u>anóN1</u>	big	+ <u>iyáN2</u>	dog=	= <u>anón-iyamba</u>	big dog
<u>anóN1</u>	big	+ <u>kuN2</u>	axe	= <u>anón-kumba</u>	big axe

Nasal class morphemes cause a following initial nasal to become a

voiced stop having the same point of articulation as the original nasal e.g.

<u>iyáN2</u>	dog	+ <u>-maN</u>	nominal	= <u>iyám-bá</u>	dog
<u>anóN1</u>	big	+ <u>maraV2</u>	ground	= <u>anóm-barama</u>	big ground
<u>kuN2</u>	axe	+ <u>-neiV</u>	instrument	= <u>kun-déi</u>	with an axe
<u>anóN1</u>	big	+ <u>numaV2</u>	bird	= <u>anón-dumama</u>	big bird

Glottal class morphemes exhibit the following:

The final glottal stop is lost preceding morphemes with initial stop e.g.

| maiG2 | pit | + -kavaN along | = mai-kávambá | beside the pit |
| kaeG2 | two | + kuN2 axe | = kae-kúmbá | two axes |

| maiG2 | pit | + -piN in | = mai-pímbá | in the pit |
| kaeG2 | two | + póiV1 pig | = kae-póimá | two pigs |

| maankáG2 here | | + -'oNdesignatory | = maanká-'ó | here |

The final glottal stop becomes r preceding initial vowel e.g.

| kaeG2 | two | + iyáN2 dog | = kaer-íyambá | two dogs |
| [1] kwiyóG | make path | + ankáni he will benef.him | = kwir-ankáni | he will make a path for him |

The final glottal stop is retained before initial nasals e.g.

áváG1	his younger brother	+ -maaG plural	= ává'-maa'a	his younger brother
kaeG2	two	+ maraV2 ground	= kae'-márámá	two grounds
tamayóG1	stick	+ -neiV instrument	= tamayó'-nei	with a stick
kaeG2	two	+ numaV2 bird	= kae'-númámá	two birds
[1] agambáráG	measure	+ -mai Manner Tagmeme marker	= agambá'-mai	measuring

The final glottal stop is lost preceding morphemes with initial glottal stop e.g.

| kaeG2 | two | + -'aN nominal | = kae-'á | two |

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[1] verb stem reduction is described in Section 3.3.1 page 43.

2.2.2 Regressive non-contiguous

Verb stem final $\{ \underline{o} ; \underline{e} \}$ + C$\{ \underline{i} ; \underline{a} \}$ becomes $\underline{i}$ + C$\{ \underline{i} ; \underline{a} \}$ e.g.

iyó go up   + -n future tense + -iyo 2nd singular person

becomes iyí-n-íyo You will go up.

inkaisé fear + -n future tense + -i 3rd person singular

becomes inkaisí-n-í He will fear.

o do + -ra past tense + -i 3rd singular person becomes u-rá-i
He did.

se say + -ra past tense + -i 3rd singular person becomes si-rá-i
He spoke.

2.2.3 Loss of stem final vowel

Verb stem final $\{ \underline{o} ; \underline{e} \}$ + $\{ \underline{i} ; \underline{u} \}$ becomes $\{ \underline{i} ; \underline{u} \}$ e.g.

kumó go down   + -um 1st singular person becomes kum-úm I go down.

kumó go down   + -i 3rd singular person becomes kúm-í He goes down.

inkaisé fear   + -um 1st singular person becomes inkais-úm I fe

inkaisé fear   + -i 3rd singular person becomes inkaís-í He fears.

3 MORPHEME INVENTORY

Morphemes may be stems, affixes or stem forming particles.

3.1 Stem Forming Particles

Stem forming particles may be Pronominal Referent Morphemes or a small class of Stem Formatives.   These are listed with some examples of the stems they form.   They also occur under the specific stem type which they help to form.

3.1.1 Pronominal Referent Morphemes

Pronominal Referent Morphemes obligatorally occur with certain noun stems i.e. kin term stems, body part stems and bodily processes and state stems and occur with certain transitive verb stems.   For overall simplicity of descriptive these morphemes are treated as part of the complex stems, not as inflectional affixes.

Pronominal referent morphemes indicate the possessor of the body part or kin term and indicate the object, direct or indirect, of the transitive verb and bodily processes or state, which occur in Idiomatic Verb Phrases.

	singular	non-singular
2nd and 3rd persons	∅ ; a-	t- ; tu- ; tin- ; ti-
1st persons	s- ; su- ; sin- ; si-	

s- and t-   occur preceding o ; aa ; i ; u

su- " tu-   "   "   w

sin- " tin-   "   "   k

si- " ti-   "   elsewhere

∅   occurs preceding o ; aa ; i
an-   "   "   k
a-   "   elsewhere

s-óiG1 my mouth   su-wétáN2 my leg   sí-samaiV1 my foot

t-óiG1 their mouths   tu-wétáN2 their legs   tí-samaiV1 their feet

       Ø-óiG1 your mouth   a-nówaV1 his mother

       Ø-aáG1 his ear   a-vowáV2 her father

   a-ráíV1 his desire   á-wíG1 his name

  si-ráíV1 my desire   sú-wíG1 my name

       á-wa'naaV help him   áí-saaV ask him

       sú-wa'naaV help me   sí-saa ask me

an-kaV for him   a-wánaV see him   a-úyoraGR escort him

sin-kaV for me   su-wánaV see me   s-úyoraGR escort me

3.1.2 Stem Formatives

There are a number of stem forming particles which occur with other

stems to form animate noun stems, demonstrative stems or ~~personal~~

pronoun stems. These particles are:

naG   male person

naV   male or female person or inanimate

waV   male or female person

wiV   male or female persons

kánísóroV1 council + naG = kánísóronaG1 councillor

miN2   that   + waV = miwáV2   that person

maaN2   this   + wiV = miwíV2   these people

maaN2   this   + naV = maandáV1 this

3.2 Affixes

Affixes may be described under three general headings i.e.

3.2.1 Verbal affixes

3.2.2 Locational affixes

3.2.3 Nominal affixes

3.2.1 Verbal affixes

Verbal affixes may be prefixes or suffixes.   There are two types of prefixes i.e. directional morphemes and kwé-V1 'continuative' which is closely related to tense.

Verbal prefixes

Directional morphemes

Two classes of directional   morphemes occur indicating sequential or simultaneous relations with the action indicated in the verb.   (a) Directional (dir) morphemes indicate a sequential relation between the direction and the action indicated in the verb.   (b) Bi-directional morphemes   have the same relation as the set above in (a), but indicate direction and return.   (c) Positional (post) morphemes indicate a simultaneous relation between the position and the action indicated in the verb. These are second order prefixes and are optional.

direction of movement		directional sequential			positional
		direct	round about	bi-directional	simultaneous
up		u-V uma-V *	uma-V	usa-V up then down	mo-V
down		ku-N kuma-N *	kuna-V	kunta-V down then up	maru-N moru-N
along	towards	ta-V N *		taya-V come	ma-G
	away from	ko-V / ku-V koma-N		koya-V go then come along	me-V

* occur with mono-syllabic stems

Directional morphemes occur with

       transitive verb stems e.g. <u>ko-awánarai</u>. He want and saw it.

       intransitive verb stems   <u>ta-mérai</u>. He came to stay.

                           <u>ko-kwé-gwaewasa</u> They go and sleep and

Bi-directional morphemes occur with one verb stem only i.e. 'return'

       and are treated as complex verb stems. Section 3.3.1

Positional morphemes occur with

       transitive verb stems e.g. <u>mó-amakai</u>. He gave it to her up there.

       intransitive verb stems   <u>mé-gwantowana</u> He turned round from her
                                      and she

<u>kwé-V1</u> 'continuative' (cont) indicates an action which is in progress at

the present time or is a customary action at the present time. It is

first order prefix and is optional. It occurs prefixed to verb stems

and the non-verb stem of an Idiomatic Verb Phrase. When occurring

with a different subject verb or simultaneous verb, there must be

agreement with the present tense form of the subject person/tense

morphemes.

    <u>pukaa'á</u> <u>íma</u> <u>kwé-naum</u>.

    tobacco   no   cont-I eat

    I don't smoke. / I am not smoking.

      <u>kwé-agaraar</u> <u>ankai</u>.

      cont-show   he for him

      He is showing him.

    <u>kwé-tavisu-wa-na</u>

    cont-pull-they/present tense-it

    They pull it and it

Verbal Suffixes

Suffixes may be aspect, tense, subject person or mood morphemes.

Aspect Suffixes

(asp)

Aspect suffixes m are first order suffixes and are optional.

The following chart gives the distribution of each aspect in regards to

the type of verb stem each occurs with, transitive, intransitive or

motion and also in regards to the type of verb structures, final,

different subject, same subject or simultaneous, which represents the

distribution of the Clauses in higher constructions.

	final v			ds v			ss v			simult v		
	tr	intr	mot	tr	intr	mot	tr	intr	mot	tr	intr	mot
-koV stative	+	+		+	+		+	+		+	+	
-taV all gone	+	+		+	+		+	+		+	+	
ankaV benef[1]	+	+		+	+		+	+		+	+	
maraGR put[1]	+	+		+	+		+	+		+	+	
tuwaGR comp[1]	+			+			+			+		
-ma perf							+		+			
-uwa c-t-e-r							+					
-em repet							+		+			
-niy intent							+		+			
-esa permis				+		+						

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1 These forms may also occur as verb stems, benefactive, put and leave,

respectively.   R indicates verb stem reduction, see Section 3.3.1 page 48.

-koV stative aspect (stat) indicates that the action is in a state of
being, or that the non-verb is in a state of being.

   -koV occurs with N and G class verb stems

   -goV occurs with V class verb stems

The verb stems which have been found with stative aspect are as follows:

transitive verb stems		intransitive verb stems	
ánásaV	finish	kasa'náV	dry
aráátaV	hold down gently	kawausíVR	it heals
káátaV	cover	kayoráGR	offended
umaV	do	kwaéV	sleep
ankaiséVR	break (stick)		
pisináNR	extinguish fire		
tuvamóNR	split		
tararáGR	break (string)		
tavaaéGR	tear		
uwaéGR	wipe		
peráGR	'flee'		

-taV 'all gone' aspect indicates that the action has completely finished
the object of that action or, in the case of intransitive verbs, that
the subject is all finished.

   -taV occurs with N and G class verb stems

   -saV occurs with V class verb stems

The verb stems which have been found with 'all gone' aspect are as follows:

   transitive verb stems

transitive verb stems		intransitive verb stem	
naV	eat	puwóGR	die
simaV	say		
umaV	do		
mayáVR	take		
atiyéVR	pour		
asaéGR	split		
peráGR	'flee'		

ankaV benefactive (benef) indicates an action performed on behalf of,

for the benefit of or instead of someone else. This morpheme is a complex

one, formed by the pronominal referent morpheme plus ka benefactive stem.

This may also occur as a transitive verb stem.

The verb stems which have been found with benefactive aspect are as follows:

transitive verb stems		intransitive verb stems	
káátaV	cover	aisotáV	line up
simaV	say	kwaéV	lie down/sleep
umaV	do		
iyáVR	dress		
kausoráVR	hang bag from head		
kaavóGR	open mouth		
kwiyóGR	spit		
tátoraGR	hold		

maraGR perfect aspect (perf) indicates that the results of the action

are continuing.   The same form occurs maraGR as the verb 'put'.

(At this stage I can't distinguish the difference   between this and

-ma perfect aspect.)

The verb stems which have been found with this aspect are as follows:

transitive verb stems			intransitive verb stem	
atáV	thatch		torupáV	come and gather
kárároV	tie			
oV	do			
seV	say			
toV	plug water bamboo			
utáV	bury			
agayáVR	cook/write			
atiyéVR	pour			
kauvó VR	steam			
kwisóVR	cook in bamboo			
mayáVR	take			
aunáNR	taboo			
inkamóNR	hit him			
aráGR	chop/wring bark			
araráGR	cut crosswise			
avóGR	paint			
kúraraGR	take a light			
kuveráGR	keep			
peráGR	'flee'			
tuvuwóGR	kill			
uwiyéGR	spread			

-tuwaGR completive aspect (comp) indicates completion of the action.

The same form occurs tuwaGR as the verb 'leave'.

-tuwaGR occurs with N and G class verb stems

-suwaGR occurs with V class verb stems which reduce

-yuwaGR occurs with V class verb stems which are unreduced

(N.B. occurs with past, present or future tense, kun-kwé- may preceed)

The verb stems which have been found with completive aspect are as follows:

transitive verb stems

kárá V	cut	inkamó NR	hit him
amentá V	push her	pisiná NR	extinguish fire
ánása V	finish	agayá VR	cook/write
aráata V	hold down gently	atiyé VR	pour
isá V	hear	ankaisé VR	break
kááta V	cover	kausó VR	steam
kwántá V	turn	mayá VR	take
na V	eat	ara GR	ring bark
uma V	do	aruwó GR	stretch limb out
sima V	say	ame G	give him
tavisé V	pull	kwiyuvó GR	sweep
ta V	call		
utá V	bury		

-ma perfect aspect (perf) indicates that the results of the action
are still in evidence during the following action i.e. the following
clause. (At this stage I can't distinguish the difference between this
and maraGR'put' perfect aspect.) The following Clause may contain a verb
in the present, past or future tense.

The verb stems which have been found with this aspect are as follows:-

transitive verb stems

aítoV	put into bag	mayáVR	take
amentáV	push her	aavóGR	grasp in mouth
isáV	hear	airáGR	carry him
káráV	cut	kotoráGR	pluck grass
oV	do	kwaráGR	hunt
tavíséV	pull	uvóGR	dig
		tavaaéGR	tear

motion verb stems

koyauweráGR   return coming

usauweráGR   return down

-uwa contrary-to-expected-result aspect (c-t-e-r) indicates that the
expected result is frustrated or the action is performed in vain.

The verb stems which have been found with this aspect are as follows:-

transitive verb stems

avaká oV   search for him

seV   say

-_em_ repetitive aspect (repet) indicates that the action is continued for a long time.

The verb stems which have been found with this aspect are as follows:

transitive verb stem		motion verb stems	
oV	do	iyóVR	go/come up
		koV	go along
		teV	come along

-_niy_ intentive aspect (intent) indicates the intention to perform an action. Occurs with 2nd and 3rd _____ subject persons. If 1st person is desired the desiderative mood is used instead.

The verb stems which have been found with this aspect are as follows:

transitive verb stems		motion verb stems	
mayáVR	take	iyóVR	go/come up
naV	eat	kumóNR	go/come down
oV	do		

-_esa_ permissive aspect (permis) indicates that someone has permitted another person to perform such an action.

The verb stems which have been found with this aspect are as follows:

transitive verb stems		motion verb stems	
agayáVR	cook/write	koV	go along
naV	eat	teV	come along

Tense Suffixes

Tense suffixes (ts) are second order suffixes and are obligatory. They are not all primarily related to time, terms and definitions are given below:

distant past (dist past) indicates that an action has taken place prior to a few days ago.

near past indicates that an action has taken place on the previous day.

past indicates that an action has taken place in some past time or that it must take place before the next action.

past tense covers all the time spans of past and may be used for same. near past is used to emphasize that the action took place on the previous day. distant past is used in Legends and also in comtemporary narratives.

present - unmarked time indicates that the action is a present one or that it takes places in a series or sequence of actions.

continuative indicates an action which is in progress at the present time or is a customary action at the present time. This occurs as first order prefix and is described on page 18.

future (fut) indicates an action which has not yet taken place.

customary indicates a past action which used to occur as a tradition or habit.

The following chart gives the distribution of the various tense morphemes in regards to final, ds, ss and simult verbs:

	final	ss	ds	simult
distant past	-ka	-ka	sbj per/past ts	sbj per/past ts/simult
near past	-eira	?[1]	?[1]	+ -eira
past	-ka	-ka	sbj per/prest ts	sbj per/prest ts/simult
present	∅[2]	∅[2]		
continuative	kwé-Vl	kwéⱺVl	+ kwé-Vl	+ kwé-Vl
future	-naao	∅	sbj per/fut ts	sbj per/fut ts/simult
customary	-emae			

distant past indicates that an action has taken place prior to a few days ago. With final verbs and ss verbs -ka suffix occurs and with ds and simult verbs past tense occurs as complex morphemes with subject persons. These are listed under subject persons in the next section.

near past tense indicates that an action has taken place on the previous day. -eira occurs with final verbs and occurs preceding subject person / ts / simult morphemes in simultaneous verbs. It must agree with the present tense form of this complex morpheme. (More work is needed in this area.) Examples follow:

toómbá n-eíra.∅[3]
food eat-near past-they
They ate food yesterday.

kwaasái s-eíra.∅
news say-near past-they
They talked yesterday.

kum-eíra-um.
come down-near past-I
I came down yesterday.

iy-eíra-um.
go up-near past-I
I went up yesterday.

1 ? indicates lack of data.
2 ∅ zero form indicates that that particular tense is implies.
3 stem final vowel is lost.

koasa'mar-eíra-unda

go chop-near past-I/prest/simult

I went and cut (more wood and left it there)

mar-eíra-unda

put-near past-I/prest/simult

I put it there yesterday

past tense indicates that an action has taken place in some past time

or that it must take place before the next action.

With final and ss verbs -ka occurs following N and G class morphemes and

-ra occurs following V class morphemes.

With ds and simult verbs past tense occurs as complex morphemes with

subject persons.   See next section under subject persons.

kun-ká-i.   na-rá-i.

go down-past-he   eat-past-he

He went down.   He ate.

na-r-é-'a [1]   agaima-k-é-sa [1]

eat-past-ss-I   write-past-ss-they

When I've eaten I'll   When they'd written it they

future tense indicates an action which has not yet taken place.

With final verbs -naao occurs with singular and plural persons

-yaao occurs with dual persons

ao is lost when -um 1st sg/pl persons occurs or

-u 1st dual person occurs

aao is lost when -iyo 2nd sg person occurs or

-i 3rd sg person occurs.

With ds and simult verbs future tense occurs as complex morphemes with

subject persons, which are listed in the next section.

_____

1 a + e becomes e

ko-nááo. Ø   ná-na-um.

go-fut-they   eat-fut-I

They will go.   I will eat.

    mé-n-i-ye.   kó-ya-u-yo.

    stay-fut-he-indicative   go-fut-we two-interrogative

    He will stay.   Will we two go?

<u>Customary</u> suffix indicates a past action which used to occur as a tradition

or habit. <s>-emae</s> occurs with final verbs.

    íma tí'a   Ø-ema-í-mbani. [1]

    no   their sickness do-customary-it-mood

    They didn't become sick.

    naaópa'a t-émáé-Ø-mbani.

    home   come-customary-they-mood

    They would come home.

íma kanavínkén-kísáá   n-émáé-Ø-mbani.

no   sweet potato from ash   eat-customary-they-mood

They didn't eat sweet potatoes from the ashes.

    kwikombó n-émáén-kwasai   sénáe.

    cane   eat-they used to-talk I want to say

    I want to tell about cane swallowing.

avo kwíráávei umái má-émáé-Ø-mbani.

so   with laughing   stay-customary-they-mood

So they'd laugh and have no ill feelings.

    min-anón-aai'a   tiy-émáé-Ø-mbani.

    that-big-fight   fight-customary-they-mood

    They would have a big fight.

matínkantuw-émáé-Ø-mbani.

there kill them-customary-they-mood

They killed them there.

---

1 <u>e</u> + <u>i</u> becomes <u>i</u>

Subject Person Suffixes

Subject person suffixes are third order suffixes and are obligatory.

There are four sets as follows:

(a) Subject person morphemes which occur with final verbs. There are two sub-sets, one occurring following future tense and the other occurring following present and past tense.

(b) Subject person morphemes which occur with ds verbs. These are complex morphemes indicating subject person and tense. Hence there are three sub-sets for future, present and past tenses.

(c) Subject person morphemes which occur with simult verbs. These are complex morphemes indicating subject person, tense and simultaneous verb. There are three sub-sets for future, present and past tense.

(d) Anticipatory subject person morphemes which occur with ds and ss verbs. These morphemes indicate the subject person of the following Clause. They occur following -e same subject morpheme in ss verbs and following ds per/ts morphemes in ds verbs, making them fourth order suffixes in such cases.

Anticipatory subject morphemes may also occur suffixed to the fillers of other Tagmemes in Clauses agreeing with the subject person in the Predicate or the Indirect Object if such occurs. They substitute for the closing suffix in such cases.

final subject person charts are as follows:

future tense			
persons	1st	2nd	3rd
singular		-iyoN	-iV
plural	-umN		ØV
dual	-uV	-iV	

present and past tense			
persons	1st	2nd	3rd
singular		-.N[1]	-iV
plural	-umN		-.V [1]
dual	-uV	-.iV [1]	

[1] -. indicates lengthening of the previous vowel

different subject person / tense charts

tense	future			present			past		
persons	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
singular	-na	-ina	-ina	-una	-na	-isa	-wana	-una	-uwa
plural		-iya			-wa			-uwa	
dual	-ya			-uya	-ya		-waya	-uya	

subject person / tense / simultaneous charts

tense	future			present			past		
persons	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
singular	-nda V	-inda V	-inda V	-unda V	-nda	-imba	-wanda	-unda	-umba
plural		-iyamba			-mba			-umba	
dual	? [1]			-uyamba	? [1]		-uyamba	? [1]	

morphophonemic rules $\{ \underline{e} \; ; \; \underline{o} \} + \{ \underline{i} \; ; \; \underline{u} \}$ becomes $\{ \underline{i} \; ; \; \underline{u} \}$

$\underline{aa} \quad + \{ \underline{i} \; ; \; \underline{u} \}$ becomes $\{ \underline{ai} \; ; \; \underline{au} \}$

$\underline{aa} \quad + \underline{u}$ becomes $\underline{o}$ with past tense charts only

It would appear from the above two sets of three charts that certain subject person / tense morphemes are identical. Only those which occur in the same boxes are identical. The following forms are different either in the tone pattern of the suffix or the tone pattern of the verb stem. More investigation is needed in the area of tone perturbation in verbs. The similar forms are listed below: (those which have a different tone)

1st person singular/future	and	2nd person singular/present
1st person sg/pl/present	and	2nd person singular/past
1st person dual/future	and	2nd/3rd person dual/present
1st person dual/present	and	2nd/3rd person dual/past

1 indicates lack of data

2nd person singular/future   and   3rd person singular/future

2nd person singular/past   and   3rd person singular/past

Anticipatory subject morphemes

	1st	2nd	3rd
singular	-'aQ	Ø V	-naV
plural	-taaV	-'aQ	-saV
dual	-kaiV		-saraiV

Anticipatory subject morphemes occurring with non-Predicates are as follows:

Locative   Predicate

kesinaaópa-taa. kónaum.

my village-we   I/we will go

We'll reach my village.

Subject   Predicate

keyáá-yaa   máyaúm.

I/they only-we   I/we stay

Only we three stay.

Subject   Predicate

keyáá-rai   máyáai.

I/they only-we2/you2 you2/they 2 stay

Only you two stay.

Object   Predicate

aasípáá-yaa   kwégusaum.

cane wall-we we are weaving

We (plural) are weaving a cane wall.

Object   Predicate

aasípáá-rai   kwégusau.

cane wall-we2/you 2 we 2are weaving

We two are weaving a cane wall.

keiráímo téyasamo   ésa   toónkáí   siménaao.

we two   we two will come   if they food-we2/you2   they'll give us

If we two come   they'll give us food.

keyáárika-kai-ma   keyáárika-taa-ma.

I myself-dual-nom   I myself-plural-nom

We ourselves (dual)   We ourselves (plural)

Mood Suffixes

Mood morphemes have their main significance in Sentence constructions.

They are described here as verb suffixes, giving the distribution in

Sentence types where applicable.   The following moods occur:

Imperative (imp) indicates a command or necessity to perform an action.

Desiderative (desid) indicates a desire to perform an action.

Indicative (ind) indicates that an action is viewed as a simple statement of

       fact or that a non-verb construction is in a state of existence.

Interrogative (inter) indicates a question.

Assertative (assert) indicates a strong affirmation of an act being performed or,

       with a non-verb construction, a strong affirmation of its

       existence.

Negative Command (^{n}eg com) indicates an action is forbidden as potentially

       harmful.

Prohititive (prohib) indicates an action is forbidden.

Concession (conc) indicates a strong affirmation of an act being performed

       but implies that the following act will counter balance it.

Contrafactual (contraf) indicates that the action did not occur and implies

       that had it occurred the following action would have occurred.

Contraexpectation (contraex) indicates that the action did not occur as

       expected and implies that the following action took

       precedence.

Reason indicates the reason for an action but is not a strong implication

       but rather like sequence of actions.

There are two sets of complex morphemes which indicat subject person and mood. These are third order suffixes. They are subject person/ desiderative mood and subject person/imperative mood.

There are nine more sets of morphemes indicating mood. These occur as fourth order suffixes, following final subject person morphemes or subject person / tense morphemes or anticipatory subject morphemes.

Most of these latter sets have two allomorphs each, one which follows V class morphemes and the other which follows N class.

	sbj per/imp mood			sbj per/desiderativ mood		
singular	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
	-no	-yo follows i / -o elsewhere	-ino	-nae		-inkwae
plural		-ro			-igwae	
dual		-kaiyo			-yae	

	indicative	interrogative	interrogative	assertative
follows N class i.e. 1st sg/pl and 2nd sg persons	-ne	-na	-no	-mpo
follows V class i.e. 3rd sg, 2nd/3rd pl, duals	-ye follows i -we elsewhere	-ya follows i -wa elsewhere	-yo follows i -o elsewhere	-vo
follows G class i.e. non-verbs	-re	-ra		

negative com.	prohibitive	concesssion	contrafactual	contraex-pectation	reason
-navo	-navai	-ndanivo	-kakai		
-vo				-sina	-ma
-yayo dual	-vai	-mbanivo	-rakai		

Certain combinations of mood morphemes occur and need more investigation.

Distribution of mood morphemes is shown in the following chart:

mood	Sentence or Clause type	non-final Clauses	final Clauses	final verbs	other verbs	non-verbs
imp	Imperative S		+	+		
desid	Positive Reason S	+	+	+	ss v	
ind	Intentive S closes quotation			+		
-wa inter	Inter Clauses	+			ds v	+
-o inter	Interrogative S		+	+		
assert	Reason-Result S	+		+		+
neg.com	Negative Reason S	+		+		
prohib		+		+		
conc	Concession-Result S	+		+		
contraf	Contrafactual S	+		+		
contraex	Contraexpection S	+		+		
reason		+			ds v ss v simult v	

3.2.2 Locational affixes

Locative suffixes indicate location in space or time.

First order suffixes may be movement or location as follows:

-paG to, at i.e. active

-kaG at i.e. non-active

or may be stationary as follows:

-piN in, on

-kavaN along, beside

Second order suffix is -keN from, indicating movement away from or after

in time.

-paG and -kaG are described as part of certain   complex locative stems
in section 3.3.7. page 65.

-paG, -kaG and -piN occur in certain word, phrase and clause constructions
in manifest Location Tagmemes.

-paG and -piN occur in certain word, phrase and clause constructions to
manifest Time Tagmemes.

-kavaN occurs in certain word constructions to manifest Location Tagmemes.

-keN 'from' may only occur following another locative suffix, most

commonly -paG but sometimes -piN and manifests Location and Time Tagmemes.

3.2.3 Nominal affixes

There are first, second and third order suffixes.   Distribution is given
throughout in appropriate places.

First order suffixes may be of three types i.e.

(a) basically Tagmeme markers on the Clause level

(b) Co-ordinate Noun Phrase morpheme

(c) morphemes indicating the internal state of the noun or pronoun.

(a) Tagmeme markers may be:

    -o   Vocative

    -neiV   Instrument

    -nankakeN   Source

    -taaG   Acquisition

Also see third order suffixes, closing suffixes which include Tagmeme markers.

Vocative -o is used in calling a person's attention.   It is suffixed to personal names and certain kin term stems, e.g.

    Konkáa-o (personal name)   A'ínaa-o (personal name)

    Timótinavo-o   kesinó-o

    Timoti's father-o   my mother-o

Instrument (inst.) -neiV indicates the instrument with which an action is performed.   It occurs with inanimate noun stems including certain body part stems, and with numeral stems.   It indicates the Instrument Tagmeme.

    paroi-néi with an arrow   morá-nei with one

    óntan-dei with a stone   kae'-néi with two

    tamayó'-nei with a stick   ayáán-dei-ma with his hand

Source -nankakeN indicates the source material from which an object is made.   It occurs with demonstrative or inanimate noun stems. It indicates the Source Allotagma of the Instrument Tagmeme.

    taai-nankákéN   from timber

    sanón-dánkákéN   'with glue

    mara-nánkákéN   with the ground

<u>Acquisition</u> (acq·) -<u>taaG</u> indicates an object one is making a trip to

acquire.   It occurs with inanimate noun stems excluding body

part stems.   It indicates the Referent Tagmeme, Acquisition

Allotagma.   -<u>taaG</u> occurs with N and G class morphemes and

-<u>yaaG</u> occurs with V class morphemes.

<u>kwaasái-yaaG</u>   for talk

<u>kun-táaG</u>   for the axe

<u>ko-táaG</u>   for wing beans

(b) Co-ordinate Noun Phrase morpheme

<u>Conjunction</u> (conj) -<u>iyai</u> indicates the co-ordination of two persons.

It occurs with personal names in Co-ordinate Noun Phrases.

Maásákéti-iyai Ópiriso-iyai   .... and ....

(c) morphemes indicating the internal state of the noun or pronoun are

as follows: -<u>koV</u> stative

-<u>taaV</u> limitation

-<u>iyaaiN</u> diminutive

-<u>teV</u> :·~ intensifier

-<u>tavaiV</u> referent

four types of number suffixes

<u>Stative</u> (stat) -<u>koV</u> individualizes the noun stem it is suffixed to, it

indicates it to be in a state of being.   See also sections

3.2.1, 3.3.2 and 3.3.3.   It occurs with animate and inanimate

noun stems including body part stems.

taai-gó the tree('s name is...)	aarai-gó the woman (is there)	
aúran-ko-ma (I'm afraid of) her eyes	paroi-gó arrow('s point)	
táá-ko-ma their ears (they didn't know)	morá-inin-ko one woman (came)	
min-kwásái-gó (meaning of) that story	kígau-go garden (then grew)	
iyámpóí-go-na boy's (food)		
maan-úmbáí-yántáá-kóm-bá (take away) this difficulty		

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<u>Limitation</u> (lim) -<u>taaV</u> indicates only that item mentioned to the exclusion

of others. It occurs with animate noun stems and pronouns.

-<u>taaV</u> occurs with N and G class morphemes and

-<u>yaaV</u> occurs with V class morphemes

inaamarú-yááV   only girls   kwaan-tááV   only possums

<u>Diminutive</u> (dim) -<u>iyaaiN</u> indicates the non-existence of the item mentioned.

It occurs with animate noun stem, excluding kin terms and body

part stems.

iyámpó-iyaain-inim-ba   childless woman   (<u>i</u> + <u>i</u> becomes <u>i</u>)

ayáán-iyaain-kwaasi   armless man

<u>Intensifier</u> (intens) -<u>teV</u> indicates an intense degree of the action or state.

It occurs with inanimate noun stems including body part stems.

It frequently occurs in Idiomatic Verb Phrases.

-<u>teV</u> occurs with N and G class morphemes and

-<u>yeV</u> occurs with V class morphemes ending with <u>i</u> and

-<u>weV</u> occurs with other V class morphemes.

ánkú-te-ma íní. It'll smell terribly.

taúgwi-te-ma urái. It was very cold (weather).

aamoi-yé kwéi.   He is very excited.

kígau-we ivo.   He certainly works hard.

saá-te-ma kwégai.   I'm very much afraid.

ivi-té tai.   He's always crying.

<u>Referent</u> (ref) <u>-tavaiV</u> indicates a wide area including 'concerning', 'because of', 'for the purpose of' and indirect object.
It occurs with animate or inanimate noun stems and interrogative + locatives.
noun stems. It also occurs with verbs and is handled under Result Sentence. <u>-tavaiV</u> occurs with N and G class morphemes
<u>-yavaiV</u> occurs with V class morphemes.

<u>namuro-yáváiV</u> awánasuwesa they looked for the   enemy and

<u>aruntaváí éna</u> she is mourning and

<u>taátavai uráa.</u> They were afraid.

<u>nááwa-tavai</u> concerning who

ímạ <u>kánágááṕa-tavai</u> ꞩirꞩí tại. I do not like that the native village.

<u>Number</u> (numb) Suffixes

A noun stem without number suffix does not necessarily indicate singular number, it is just not being specific. Number suffixes are of four types i.e. collective number,

those which occur with noun and pronoun and kin term stems,

those which occur with kin term stems exclusively and

those which are basically Clause level.

<u>Collective number</u> (col.numb) <u>-toN</u> indicate a collection of items. It occurs with animate noun stems excluding kin term stems and inanimate noun stems excluding body part stems.

<u>-toN</u> occurs with N and G class morphemes and

<u>-yoN</u> occurs with V class morphemes.

<u>iyámpóí-yoN1</u> many boyds

<u>nováá-toN1</u> many fish

<u>kwaan-tóN2</u> many possums

<u>mai-tóN2</u> many pits

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Noun and pronoun number suffixes

	occur with N and G class morphemes	with V class
dual number	-kaiV	-raiV
trial number	-kauV / -kaum	-rauV / -raum
plural number	∅	-rawaG

animate noun stems e.g. kwíyómpakewai-raiV1   two people from heaven

minkwáasí-ráíV2   those two people

kwayó'ná-ráúm   three servants

kwíyómpakenda-rawaG1   ones from heaven

kin term stems e.g. áváko-raiV1   his two younger brothers

ámánaako-raiV1   his two adult sisters

ayóvígo-raiV1   her two adult brothers

aúnko-raiV1   his/her two younger brothers

certain body part stems e.g. siyáán-kaiV1   my hands-two i.e. ten

pronoun stems e.g. mindá-raiV1   they two

mindá-rauV1   they three

mindá-rawaG1   they plural

Kin term number suffixes

	occur with kin term stems		occur with kin term 'pairs'
	V class	N and G class	V and G class
dual	-rasaraiV [1]	-kaisaraiV	∅
plural	-isaiV	-maaG	-nonda

---

1 -raiV also occurs

-saraiV also occurs

kin term stems e.g. <u>awaaó-rásáráiV</u>   his two brothers

<u>áániko-rasaraiV</u>   his sons

<u>aún-kairasaiV</u>   his two younger sisters

<u>anówa-isaiV</u>   his mothers   <u>aánim-baaG</u>   his sons

<u>tinówa-isaiV1</u>   their mothers   <u>aúm-baaG</u>   his younger sisters

<u>avo-ísáíV</u>   his fathers   <u>ayáámúm-baaG</u>   his daughters

<u>anaanowá-ísáíV</u>   his older sisters   <u>ámánaa'-maaG</u>   his adult sisters

<u>awaa-ísáíV</u>   his older brothers   <u>ayó'-maaG</u>   her adult brothers

                                          <u>aúnava'-maaG</u>   his younger brothers and sisters

kin term 'pairs' e.g. <u>keáínavoí-nónda</u>   these father and sons

<u>kearáávanóí-nónda</u>   these mother and daughters

<u>keávárawaí-nonda</u>   these many brothers

<u>keákwá'-nonda</u>   these husband and wives

dual may occur with some kin term 'pairs'

<u>keúnándá-ráíV2</u>   these two sisters

<u>Anticipatory subject</u> morphemes may also be used to indicate dual and plural
number.   These occur with locatives, pronoun and noun stems and manifest
Location, Subject and Object Tagmemes are listed under section 3.2.1.
They may also occur with kin term stems possessed   by first person, where
number suffix refers to the possessor, or kin term stems possessed by third
person, where number suffix refers to the possessed e.g.

<u>kesinó-raiV</u>   our (two of us) mother - occurs in Subject Tagmeme

<u>kesinón-kaiV</u>   our (two of us) mother - occurs in Object Tagmeme

<u>kesinó-yaaV</u>   our (three of us) mother

<u>kesíva-taaV</u>   our (three of us) younger brother

These could be treated as complex possessive pronoun morphemes.

anówa-saraiV   his/her two mothers

avowá-sáráíV   his/her two fathers

anaanowá-sáráíV   his/her two older sisters

Second order suffixes indicate an external relationship.   These are:

-kaaN   resemblance

-kwaraG   accompaniment - active

-teV   accompaniment - non-active

-na   possessive morphemes

Resemblance (resem) -kaaN indicates a person or object is like another.

It occurs with kin term stems, inanimate noun stems excluding

body part stems, with temporal stems and locatives.

-kaaN   occurs with N and G class morphemes and

-raaN   occurs with V class morphemes.

kesúnkon-kaaN   like my younger sister   andá-raaN   like a vine

naaóvá-raán-kwáási before-like-person   ívé-kaaN   like now
                       i.e. an old man

Uyaasimpa-káaN   like Uyaasimpa(village)

Accompaniment (acc)   There are two accompaniment morphemes -kwaraG implies

a more active accompaniment, that is the one doing the

accompanying and -teV implies a non-active accompaniment

that is the one who is being accompanied.

-kwaraG occurs with N and G class morphemes and

-gwaraG occurs with V class morphemes.

Occur with animate noun stems including kin term stems and inanimate

noun stems, numeral stems and pronoun stems.   May follow stative

or referent morphemes.

e-gwárá-'á kwíníyono. Will you go too?

owé ke-gwárá-'á kónaumne.   Yes, I'll go too.

kesinóntavai-gwara kesivontáváí-gwara-'a kwésinkai.

   I'm wanting my mother and father.

aaraigwárá kwaai-gwárá-'á taróruraiye. He made men and women.

kisaa-gwárá túsi agayaaó.   Cook sweet potato with the pumpkin.

iyámpoígo-gwara-e. She has a child.

kwaai-gwárá-rá'i. Is she married?

morá-gwara siyo. Say it again.

kweu-kwárá-kwáásí   men with shields

-teV occurs with N and G class morphemes and

-yeV occurs with V class morphemes following i,

-weV occurs with V class morphemes following u,

-seV occurs with other V class morphemes and

-eV occurs with personal names.

Occurs with animate noun stems, including kin term stems, with

pronoun stems and personal names.   It may follow stative or

number morphemes.

e-sé méniye. He'll be with you.

kesímánaamaa-te with my adult sister

nompín-kwán-té marapá-kwán-té kawáá okaiyó. You (2) care for the
                                             water and ground creatures!

kesáánin-te ke-sé kumóyauye . My son and I will come down.

minákwa'á awaininkón-té awaikón-té usáveráákaiyo. The couple,
             the husband and wife must go up inside!

<u>Possessive</u> (pos) morphemes indicate possession and differentiate between

       singular and plural persons.   They occur with animate noun

       and pronoun stems, and occur as the possessor in Possessive

       Noun Phrase $_1$.   They may be suffixed to stative or number

   <u>-na</u> singular possessive

   <u>-ti</u> plural possessive

       <u>kesinó-na</u> my mother's   <u>iyámpóí-ti</u> boys'

       <u>iyámpóígo-na</u> boy's   <u>kaer-ínín-káí-ti</u> two women's

Third order suffixes are closing suffixes, indicating a non-verb word

construction or non-verb Phrase construction.   They are:-

   <u>-maN</u> nominal

   <u>-moN</u> designatory

   <u>-we</u> indicative

   <u>-wa</u> interrogative

   Comment Tagmeme marker

   Interrogative Comment Tagmeme marker

   Interrogative designatory

<u>Nominal</u> (nom) <u>-maN</u> indicates a non-verb word construction or a non-verb

       Phrase construction.   <u>-maN</u> occurs with V and N class morphemes and

                              <u>-'aN</u> occurs with G class morphemes.

       iyámpóí-raiV1 boy-two + nom = iyámpóírai-ma two boys

       iyáN2 dog   + nom = iyám-bá dog

       keV2 I   + nom = ke-má I

       minkáG2 there   + nom = minká-'á there

       kaeG2 two   + nom = kae-'á two

       anón-kwaasiV1 big man + nom = anón-kwaasi-ma a big man

<u>Designatory</u> (desig) -<u>moN</u> indicates that attention is being focussed on that

particular construction.   It occurs with any non-verb or

non-final verb with inflectional affixes.

-<u>moN</u>   occurs with N and V class morphemes and

-'<u>oN</u>   occurs with G class morphemes.

<u>í-mo</u>   <u>amakwárá-'ó</u>   <u>kwyáin-kwaasi</u>

no-desig with meat-desig it is-person

A person who is thin

<u>e-mó</u>   <u>í-mo</u>   <u>naaópa-'o</u>   <u>kwé-mo</u>

you-desig no-desig home-desig you go-desig

If you don't go home

<u>naaém-bo</u>   <u>ke-mó</u>   <u>kowé-'o</u>

later-desig I-desig i go-desig

If I go later

<u>kwaai-mó</u>   <u>ombá</u>

men-desig   while they are doing

Because they are men

<u>mayuvuwim-bo</u>

while she hits her there-desig

While she hits her there

<u>Indicative</u> (ind) see Section 3.2.1. page 33

<u>Interrogative</u> (inter) -<u>wa</u> occurs with the filler of any Tagmeme in an

Interrogative Clause, except the Predicate in the final

Clause of a Sentence.   see Section 3.2.1. page 33

<u>Comment Tagmeme marker</u> (Com mker) may be of two types i.e.

(a) indicative mood may be used as a Comment Tagmeme marker e.g.

<u>iyámpóigogwara-re</u>.

boy with - she is

She has children.

(b) a class of complex morphemes which indicate person as well as the

Comment Tagmeme are as follows:

-i or -iye implies 3rd person singular and indicative

-one implies 2nd person singular and indicative

-une implies 1st person singular and indicative.

These forms are derived from oV 'do' verb.

Interrogative Comment Tagmeme marker (Inter Com mker) is a class of complex

morphemes which indicate person as well as the Inter Com Tagmeme.   These are:

-wa'iyo implies 3rd person singular and interrogative

-wa'ono implies 2nd person singular and interrogative

-wa'um implies 1st person sg or plural and interrogative

-wa'oyo implies 1st person dual and 2nd and 3rd persons non-sg. and inter.

The final CV is lost when occurring non-final in a Clause.

w becomes n following N class morphemes and

              y following V class morphemes ending with i and

              r following G class morphemes.

Interrogative Designatory (Inter Desig)

-no indicates that attention is being focussed on that particular

construction and it is in question.   It occurs with pronouns,

demonstratives and personal names.   It always follows N class

morphemes so it's form is -do.

maandán-do How about this?   mindán-do How about that?

emán-do   How about you?   kemán-do   How about me?

Puwaa'nán-do How about Puwaa'na?

3.3 STEM TYPES AND CONSTRUCTIONS

Kosena stems may be divided into two major classes, verb and non-verb
stems.   Verb stems are those which may occur with tense and person
suffixes.   Non-verb stems are those which do not so occur.   Verb stems
may be divided into transitive, intransitive and motion verb stems,
depending on what type of Clause construction each may occur in.
Non-verb stems may be divided into nouns, which may be animate, inanimate
or temporal; personal name;   pronouns;   demonstratives;   numerals;
descriptives;   locatives;   temporals;   interrogatives which may be locative,
noun animate or inanimate or temporal;   and specific stems.

Structurally stems may be:

(a) simple, consisting of one morpheme,

(b) complex, consisting of pronominal referent plus stem or

directional morpheme plus stem or

stem plus locative suffix or

stem plus stem forming particle,

(c) compound, consisting of two stems.

The resulting stems function on the word and Phrase   level as single units.

3.3.1 Verb stems

<u>Types of verb stems</u>

Morphophonemic classes have been described in Section 2.1.   One other
feature which applies to verb stems is described here.   All N and G class
verb stems reduce (R) when past tense or aspect suffixes or another stem
is juxtaposed.   Only some V class verb stems reduce.   Verb stems therefore
are listed as NR, GR and VR and V, the latter being the sub-class of V stems
which do not reduce.   Rules of reduction follow:

(1) The final vowel of a stem final nasal plus vowel is reduced and the
nasal assimilates to the point of articulation of the following stop e.g.

    pisiná   extinguish fire becomes pisín-ka-i he extinguished fire

    kumó   come/go down   becomes kun-ká-i   he went down

    tuvamó hit   becomes tuván-ka-i   he hit him

    This can only apply to N class verb stems.

(2) The final vowel of a stem final CVV or CVVV is reduced e.g.

    tavaaé tear   becomes   tavaá-ká-i   he tore it

    asaé   split wood becomes   asá-ká-i   he split wood

    This has only been found with G class verb stems.

(3) The final vowel of a stem final aya is reduced e.g.

    tuvayá blow fire   becomes   tuvai-rá-i   he blew fire

    agayá cook/write becomes   agai-rá-i he cooked it

    This has only been found with V class verb stems.

(4) The final CV of stems other than the above mentioned, reduce e.g.

    atiyé pour   becomes   atí-ra-i   he poured it

    iyó   go/come up becomes   i-rá-i   he went up

    kwiyuvó sweep   becomes   kwiyú-ká-i he swept it

    torá   hold   becomes   to-ká-i   he held it

    inkaisé fear   becomes   inkaí-ra-i he was afraid

    This may occur with V or G class verb stems.

Verb stems may be transitive, intransitive or motion.   Transitive verb
stems occur in constructions where an Object Tagmeme may occur.
Intransitive verb stems may not so occur.   Motion verb stems occur in
constructions where the Acquisition allotagma of the Referent Tagmeme
may occur but intransitive verb stems may not so occur.   Verb stems may
end with a, o or e.

Verb structure

The structure of verb stems may be:

(1) simple, consisting of one morpheme,

(2) complex, consisting of a pronominal referent plus verb stem or
    directional morpheme plus verb stem or

(3) compound, consisting of two verb stems, either simple or complex.

Reduplicated verb stems are handled under Verb Phrases in section 5.1.

Transitive verb stems may be simple, complex or compound.

Intransitive verb stems may be simple or complex.

Motion verb stems may be simple or complex.

Transitive verb stems

simple e.g.

ánásaV	finish	seV	say	aítoV	put into bag
isáV	hear	tawiséV	demolish	káráro V	tie
itáV	prevent			oV	do
káráV	cut				
naV	eat				
utáV	bury				
vaV	shoot				

agayáVR	coo/write	atiyéVR	pour	arikwisóVR	hang up
mayáVR	take	inkaiséVR	fear	kauvóVR	steam
tuvayáVR	blow fire	kárákwiyeVR	care for		

pisináNR	extinguish fire	avamóNR	split wood
anáNR	sharpen	tuvamóNR	hit
asináNR	remove from pit		
aunáNR	taboo		

peráGR	'flee'	asaéGR	split	aruwóGR	sew
aráGR	ring bark	piyéGR	pod	kwiyuvóGR	sweep
tararáGR	break	tavaaéGR	tear	tuvuwóGR	kill
tuwáGR	lose	uwaéGR	wipe	uvóGR	dig

complex e.g.

∅ááyaV	call him		a-úsóV	waken him
á-íyóvaV	doctor him
a-mentáV	push him
an-kaV	benefactive
á-úvaV	he's alive
a-wánaV	see him

    a-iraGR   carry him   a-meG   give him   a-vuwóGR stare at
                                                                                                him

    a-uwáGR   leave him

    a-úyoraGR   escort him

  ∅inkamóNR   hit him

Compound e.g.

aruwóGR	sew	+ ameG	give him	= arur-ame	sew and give him
simáV	say	+ ameG	give him	= simá-me	tell him
káráV	cut	+ timeG	give them	= kárá-time	cut and give them
agayáVR	write	+ simeG	give me	= agai-símé	write and give me
vamáV	shoot	+ ameG	give him	= vamá-me	shoot and give him
asináNR	remove	+ naV	eat	= asín-da	remove and eat
mayáVR	take	+ maráGR	put	= mai-mará	marry
uwaéGR	wipe	+ naV	eat	= uwá'-na	lick

Intransitive verb stems

simple e.g.   kwaéV   sleep/lie down

             kwantáV   turn round

             agándaV   rest

              kwáyáVR   stay - inanimate

              mayáVR   stay - animate

            puwóGR   die

Motion verb stems

simple e.g.   teV   come along

koV   go along

kooV   go along, long distance

iyóVR go/come up

kumóNR go/come down

complex e.g. consists of directional or bi-directional morphemes plus
certain bound verb stems e.g.

+ bi-directional morpheme + verb stem, bound

usa-uweráGR   go up but return down

kunta-uweráGR go down but return up

taya-uweráGR come along but return away from

koya-uweráGR go away from but return towards

+ directional morpheme + verb stem, bound

kó-maataV   go across (river)

usá-maataV go up across

usamaat-owana he got into boat

kó-yaataV   passby going along

tá-yaataV   pass by coming along

usá-yaataV pass by going up

tá-yaaitaV pass by coming along

usayaaita-mai kwaasi the man who excelled

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3.3.2 Noun stems

Noun stems may be animate, inanimate, temporal or personal names.

A Vowel class noun stem will change to a Nasal class to indicate that

that word or Phrase is the manifestation of the Indirect Object Tagmeme

in a Clause, e.g.

anówaV1   his mother   becomes   anówaN1

iyánkóV2   dog   becomes   iyánkóN2

ÁapeV1   personal name becomes   ÁapeN1

The structure of noun stems may be:

(1) simple, consisting of one morpheme,

(2) complex, consisting of a pronominal referent plus body par stem,

bodily processes or state stem or kin term stem or

(3) compound, consisting of various stems plus stem forming particle,

animate noun stem plus animate noun stem,

inanimate noun stem plus inanimate noun stem, or

reduplicated noun stems.

Other complexities are described as they are applicable.

Stem forming particles and bound noun stems are listed with examples, then

other animate noun stems, with examples and structure, then other inanimate

noun stems with examples and structure, then temporal noun stems and

personal names.

Stem formatives

There are a number of stem forming particles which occur with other stems

to form complex animate noun stems, demonstratives or per pronoun stems.

These particles are: naG   male person

naV   male or female person or inanimate

waV   male or female person

wiV   male or female persons

They occur with kin term, inanimate noun, numeral, descriptive, locative stems or verbs   to form animate noun stems.e.g.

kaweG2 good	+ naG	=	kawe'náG2 the good person
anóV1 his mother	+ waV	=	anówaV1 his mother
kánísóroV1 council	+ naG	=	kánísóronaG1 councillor
ó'oN1 another	+ waV	=	ó'owaV1 another person
pukái he died	+ naG	=	pukáinaG1 the dead person
kwíyómpakeN from heaven	+ naV	=	kwíyómpakendaV1 one from heaven
anóN1 big	+ naV	=	anóndaV1 big one / leader
moráV1 one	+ naG	=	moránaG1 one person / someone

Bound noun stems

There are a number of noun stems, animate or inanimate which are bound on the Phrase Level i.e. they substitute for other noun stems to form Noun Phrases.   These bound noun stems are:

animate	iniN	married woman
	arasiV	unmarried girl
animate	waiV / waiN	person / it
or	kwaN	creature
inanimate	úraN1	reality
inanimate	tantaaG	thing
	íG	custom / way

Animate noun stems

simple e.g. human   non-human

          aaraiV2 woman   noyááG2   fish

          kwaaiV2 man   pófV1   pig

          inaamarúV2 girl   iyáN2   dog

          iyámpóíV1 boy   kwaaN2   possum

          ivówáG2   teenage initiate iraankavayaaN2 snake

          maaviV2   young initiate   numaV2   bird

          kwaásiV1 person   kwaíV1   rat

complex   i.e. pronominal referent plus kin term stems.   For first and

second person a fused form of pronoun and pronominal referent is used.

See also possessive pronouns in Section 4.3.   For third person singular

pronominal referent occurs plus kin term stem plus waV bound noun stem

or -koV stative morpheme or o.   These are not interchangeable.

    kesi-voV2 my father   ena-voV2 your father

    a-vo-waV2 his / her father

Generation once removed	1 aísáánkoV1 man's parent-in-law son-in-law	1 anáávúkoV1 woman's parent-in-law daughter-in-law
ego's	airowaV2 man's sibling-in-law woman's brother-in- law 1 awááyaoV1 man's brother's wife woman's husband's brother awaikóV2 husband	amaaigóV2 woman's sister- in-law awaininkóV2 wife

  1   these are reciprocal kin terms

Generation	male	male and/or female		female
thrice removed		aíkwá'nááoV1 great grand parents		
twice removed		aísaavukoV1 father's parents	anáávúgóV1 mother's father	arááráóV1 mother's mother
once removed	avowáV2 father/ father's brother	amaamugóV2 father's sister	anaaogóV2 mother's brother	anówaV1 mother/ mother's sister
		arauraaraóV2 husband of father's sister / wife of mother's brother		
ego's	ayóvígoV1 woman's adult brother 1 awaaóV2 older brother 1 ávákoV1 younger brother	anógaaoV1 cross cousin		ámánaakoV1 man's adult sister 1 anaanowáV2 older sister 1 aúnkoV1 younger sister
once removed	2 aáninkoV1 son	anáávéigoV1 cross niece/nephew		2 ayáámúnkoV1 daughter
twice removed		anówainkoV1 grandchild		

There are a few kin terms which are a fusion of two kin term stems e.g.

    anóvowiV1   his parents

    aúnavaG1   his younger sister and brother

    ává'awaaV1   his younger and older brothers

---

1 child of the people ego'calls father and mother

2 also child of a man's brothers and child of a woman's sisters

There are a few kin terms which indicate 'pairs' of relationships.

These occur with the demonstrative stem keV2 'this, near' or with

miN2 'that'. keV2 occurs if the 'pair' is in sight and miN2 if out of sight.

<u>ke-aínávóiVl</u>   father and son - nearby

<u>min-aínávóiVl</u>   father and son - out of sight

<u>ke-aráavanóíV2</u>   mother and daughter

<u>ke-únándáV2</u>   sisters

<u>ke-avárawáiV2</u>   brothers

<u>ke-ákwáG2</u>   married couple

<u>ke-ákuÑ2</u>   family

There are a few kin terms which exhibit other complexities:

   anówaVl her mother + <u>aráankaÑl</u> old woman + <u>-koV</u> stative =

                      <u>anówa-araankankoVl</u> her old mother

compound e.g.

   + animate noun stem + animate noun stem

   human

<u>inaamarúV2</u> girl + <u>iyámpóíVl</u> boy = <u>inaamaiyámpóíV2</u> unweaned boy

                        (<u>ru</u> is lost)

<u>aaraiV2</u> woman   + <u>kwaaiV2</u> man   = <u>aaraigwaiV2</u> men and women
                        (change of tone)

   non-human

<u>kwaiVl</u> rat   + <u>kwaaN2</u> possum   = <u>kwaígwaaÑl</u> animals

<u>poíVl</u> pig   + <u>áraaGl</u> offspring = <u>póraaGl</u> piglets
                   (<u>ia</u> is lost)

<u>numaV2</u> bird + <u>kwaíVl</u> rat + <u>kwaaN2</u> possum = <u>numakwaíkwaÑl</u> birds and
                             animals
                        (change of tone)

Inanimate noun stems

simple e.g. <u>unáaN2</u> string bag   <u>taaiV2</u> tree

        <u>iraV2</u> fire   <u>naaN2</u> house

        <u>teG2</u> banana   <u>tooN2</u> food

        <u>kisaaV2</u> sweet potato

There are a few body part stems which do not occur with

the pronominal referent, thẹse are:

<u>naaeV2</u> blood   <u>naaN2</u> breast   <u>ásiV1</u> skin

complex e.g. + pronominal referent + body part stem

   <u>s-úraN1</u> my / our eyes   <u>a-úraN1</u> your/his/her eyes   <u>t-úraN1</u> your/their

Following examples are given in third person singular forms:

<u>áaG1</u> his ear   <u>aíntaaV1</u> chest   <u>aísamaiV1</u> foot

<u>aiG2</u> nose   <u>amaaíN2</u> chin/jaw   <u>amáaviV1</u> tongue

<u>arauN2</u> knee   <u>aruN2</u> liver   <u>arúG1</u> thigh

<u>áúV1</u> body   <u>aúV2</u> seed   <u>auN2</u> joint

<u>aúraN1</u> eye   <u>awétáN2</u> lower leg <u>ayáaN1</u> hand

complex e.g. + pronominal referent + bodily processes or states

   <u>áaV1</u>   his breath   <u>áaiV1</u> hunger   <u>aigaeV2</u> embarrassment

   <u>áíG1</u> pain/sickness <u>aneG2</u> person   <u>áúgavaG1</u> sleepiness

   <u>áwíG1</u> name   <u>aráiV1</u> desire

The following examples occur in Idiomatic Verb Phrases with no nominal suffix:

   <u>aísaaV</u> ask him   <u>avakaV</u> search for him <u>áwa'naaV</u> help him

   <u>ávoN</u>   his tiredness

There are some body part stems which are structurally interesting, as
follows: pronominal referent + body part stem (which may be reduced)
followed by an inanimate noun stem and in some cases followed by bound
noun stem or collective plural morpheme.   The following stems and suffixes
occur: aísamaiVl his foot   aruN2 his liver   naV bound noun stem

  ayááN1   his hand   auN2 his joint   -toN collective plural
                         amaiV2 branch
  a'nóN2   his head   ánaVl leaves
  aiG2   his nose   amaG2 flesh/muscle
                         ávoN1 centre pole
                         anuV2 mountain
                         áyáuV1 his hair/feathers/fur

  ayáán-aruN1 his palm of hand   aís-aruN1   his sole of foot

  ayáán-^au N1 elbow/wrist   aís-auN1   ankle

  ayáán-aun-toN1 knuckles   aís-aun-toN1 toe joints

  ayáán-amaiV1   hand(not arm)   aís-amaiV1 foot (not leg)

  ayáán-anaV1 fingers   aís-anaV1 little toes

  ayáán-amaG1 arm flesh   aís-amaG1 leg flesh

  ayáán-avon-daV1 thumb   aís-avo-daV1 big toe

  ayáán-anuV1 inside of elbow   aís-anuV1   back of knee

  a'nón-tauV1 head hairs   ai-táuV1   moustache

compound e.g. + inanimate noun stem + inanimate noun stem

  noN2 water   ± anaV2 bamboo   = nonánáV2 bamboo for water

  noN2 water   + taareiV2 style = nontááréíV2 bridge

  aaN2 path   + taareiV2 style = aantaaréíV2 gate [1]

  iraV2 firewood   + áámaN1 bark   = iráámáN1 bark for firewood

  unááN2 string bag + kwátóiV1 skirt = unáánkwátóiV1 clothes [1]

─────────
1   note tone changes

+ noun stem,inanimate + noun stem,animate

kwáaG1 bark cape + numaV2 bird = kwáa'numaV1 decorations for
dancing

+ noun stem, animate + noun stem, inanimate

numaV2 bird + ayáaN1 his hand = numayáaN2 decorations for
dancing

reduplicated noun stems are of four types

(1) giving sense of many in number

(2) giving sense of movement back and forth

(3) giving sense of repetition

(4) giving sense of intense degree

    (1) naaó'-naaoG1 villages mégwi-megwiV1 rafters

       ó'owan-o'owaN1 others of various kinds

    (2) pare-paréN1 butterfly nínki-ninkiG1 hic-coughs

       paró-paroG1 hand clapping parí-paríG1 as in the phrase

                                          paríparír-aaN1 vehicle path

    (3) All but final (C)CV of stem is lost and replaced by naa.

    Tone pattern is not always predictable.

       kampa'-naampaG2 falsehood ésé'-naaseG1 moans

       karónké'-naankeG1 spotty kwaaga-náágaV1 mocking

    (4) Vowel change occurs:

       suri-sáariV1 disarray inai-naiV2 beg

       suwi-suwáaG1 pleasure

Temporal noun stems

Temporal noun stems are of two types (a) those which occur with other stems to form Temporal Phrases and (b) those which occur with locative suffixes to form temporal words.

(a) kwáyá'wáíVl   mid-day   kwíyóNl   moon

    no'wááNl   night   nosa'wááNl   night

    ....   táwaiVl   day

(b) aaváyaaVl   tomorrow morning   iraróNl   dawn

    ááuGl   wet season   aatáíVl   dry season

    kanaaV2   time

Personal names

Personal names are all of the Vowel class and change into the Nasal class when occurring in the Object Tagmeme, direct or indirect. Names of objects or any allowable combination of sounds may form personal names. Names may begin with Y or W which are not initial phonemes in the rest of the language.

    TimótiVl   a boy's name   ÁapeVl   a man's name

    A'ínáaVl   a woman's name

Substitutes for personal names occur.e.g.

    + personal name (N class) + kin term stem

    TimótiNl + avoV2 his father = TimótinavoVl Timoti's father

    TimótiNl + anóVl his mother = TimótinanoVl Timoti's mother

    A'ínáaNl + awaikó her husband = A'ínáanawaikoVl A'inaa's husband

This type of construction is used as a substitute for a given name, to avoid name taboos e.g. in-laws and within the 'family' circle. Given names are used by outsiders.

3.3.3 Pronoun stems
       (pro⌐)

Pronoun ᴧstems which manifest Subject Tagmeme are all of the Vowel class.

They change to the Nasal class to manifest Object Tagmemes, direct or

indirect.   Some general observations may be made:

> keV or keiV implies a nearness to the speaker and

> miN implies a distance from the speaker.

This can be observed not only in pronoun stems but also with the stems

of kin term 'pairs'.   Except for 1st, 2nd and 3rd person singular stems,

all personal pronoun stems are complex constructions. naV stem forming

particle occurs with 2nd and 3rd person non-singular forms.

Subject person pronoun stem chart

	singular	dual	plural
1st person	keV2	* keiV2	keV2
2nd person	eV2	keináV1	
3rd person	kweV2	mindáV1	

* becomes keN2 in

   Object pronouns

keV2 man also be used for
      3rd plural

3.3.4 Demonstrative stems
             (dem)

Demonstrative ᴧstems indicate the position in space relative to the speaker.

They may occur in contrastive pairs, but there is overlap.

> miN2   that   maaN2 this
>
> kíN1   only that   kaáN1 only this
>
> meN2   that,other   keV2   this, near

keV2 occurs with 1st person and 2nd person pronouns and kin term 'pairs',

miN2 occurs with 3rd person pronouns and kin term 'pairs'.

> maaN2 occurs with'this bank of the river'and

> meN2   occurs with the 'other bank of the river'.

The following forms occur as part of certain locative stems:

> meV2 up there   meN2 down there   meG2 along there

3.3.5 Numeral stems
         (num)

Numeral stems may indicate specific number or general number. Structurally they may be (1) simple, consisting of one morpheme or

(2) complex, consisting of stem plus -kaG locative suffix or

(3) compound, consisting of

(a) noun stem plus number suffix,

(b) noun stem plus numeral stem or

(c) locative plus numeral stem.

The latter are structurally Phrases, but are handled here for convenience.

In specific numerals, only one to three are generally used. Numbering items is not a common practice and if needed, the Pidgin-English may be used.

simple e.g. specific numeral (spec.num)   general numeral:

moráV1	one	ó'oN1	another
kaeG2	two	sáwívaG1	many/plenty
kaumboV2	three	amápaG1	all
éiyaiN1	four	amípaG1	all
éva'aaseiV1	five	évakaG1	some

complex e.g. general number

évakaraG1   at some

occurs with waiV to form   évakarawaiV1   some people

compound e.g.

+ noun stem + number suffix

siyáán-kaiV1   ten i.e. my hands-two

+ noun stem + numeral stem   (avaG over, movement)

ava'moraéV1	six	avakaetéV1	seven
avakaumboóV2	eight	avaréíyaiN1	nine

+ locative + numeral stem

sísamaivakemba   moráV1   eleven

"   kaeG2   twelve

"   kaumboV2   thirteen

"   éíyaiN1   fourteen

"   éva'aaseiV1   fifteen

"   ava'moraéV1   sixteen

"   avakaetéV1   seventeen

"   avakaumboéV1   eighteen

"   ::: avaréíyaiN1   nineteen

3.3.6 Descriptive stems

Descriptive (desc) stems may be classified as:

(1) those which modify nouns and verbs i.e. those which occur as modifiers

in Descriptive Noun Phrases and in Manner Tagmemes, or

(2) those which only modify nouns and

(3) those which only modify verbs.

(1) kaweG2 good   sáwíG1 bad   anóN1 big

reduplicated stems giving sense of intense degree:
                    very
kawer-aweG2 ˄good   sáwí-sawaaV1   : very bad

(2) akíV1 short   colours as follows:

ayaátaáG1 long/tall   sokóN1 blue   avutáN2 black/brown

kítoG1 little   karogaroN2 red   sevóN2 yellow

                    kwayaN2 white

complex stems are as follows:

+ ááeV1 before + -kaaN resemblance = ááeraaN1 old

+ teG2 banana   + ávuV1 ripe   = terávuV1 yellow

Colour substitutes:

    kanaV2 ash - used for white

    naaéV1 blood /- used for red

(3) complex stems are as follows:

    + anóN1 big + -kaG locative suffix = anónkaG1 loudly

    reduplicated stem = kavegaveV2 quickly

3.3.7 Locative stems
    (loc)
Locative stems are those stems which indicate location-in-space and occur

in constructions on higher lΛevels.   Structurally they may be

(1) simple, consisting of one locative stem,

(2) complex, consisting of place name (village, garden or ground),

        demonstrative stem, directional stem or positional stem

        plus -paG active or -kaG non-active locative suffix or

(3) compound i.e. reduplicated stem or two stems plus -paG locative suffix.

simple e.g.

    égwaaG1 near   móiV inside

    sanaaN2 above   mósáV up

    nampaG2 below   móruN down

        móruna down

complex e.g.

    + place name + -paG active locative suffix

    UyaasimpaG2 a Kosena hamlet

    AiyurampáG2 Government Agricultural Station

    KainantúváG2 district office and township

+ demonstrative stem + -kaG non-active locative suffix

maankáG2 here   minkáG2 there   nénkaG1 long distance

+ demonstrative stem + -paG active locative suffix

maaváG2 here   miváG2 there   némpaG1 long distance

meivaG2 up there long way   mevíváG2 up there fair way

mempaG2 down there long way   mempíváG2 down there fair way

mepaG2 along there long way   mepíváG2 along there fair way

+ positional stem + -kaG non-active locative suffix

avakáG2 over/out of way   avoraG2 in open

aakaakáG2 in sunshine   paákáG2 outside/ shallow

kusánkaG1 lengthwise   nánkaG1 long distance

+ directional stem + -paG active locative suffix

aúpáG2 hidden   kaapaG2 horizontal

áápaG1 in shade   kokúpaG1 vertical

maápaG1 outside   kúpaG1 vertical

améndaampaG1 underneath   avóvúmáyáápaG1 above

awámpáG2 edge/ end   maá'aruvaG1 outside house

amémpaG1 on mountain side

compound e.g.

reduplicated stems giving sense of two or more in number

évarevaG1 each end   óparopaG1 different places

áákaraakaG1 at her ears   nánka'nankaG1 distances (spaces between
(remember)   words)

+ demonstrative stem + noun stem + -paG active locative suffix

maanávápáG2 this side of river   menávápáG2 that side of river

+ possessive pronoun + <u>o</u> 'presence' + -<u>paG</u> active locative suffix

   <u>kesópaGl</u> my presence   <u>enópaGl</u> your presence

3.3.8 Temporal stems
          (temp)
Temporal ̬stems indicate the location in time.   They may be general-relative

or specific time.   The latter must agree with present, past and future

tense of the verb in the Predicate Tagmeme of the Clause.

The structure may be simple or compound.

simple e.g.

   specific time

present	past	future
<u>ívéGl</u> now	<u>naaóváG2</u> before	<u>aánoVl</u> later
	<u>tíndauVl</u> yesterday	<u>sáraGl</u> tomorrow
	<u>ayúnkáVl</u> two days hence	

   general-relative time

   <u>aivaG2</u> first   <u>áaeVl</u> before / early   <u>naaéNl</u> behind / last

compound e.g.

   specific time

      + demonstrative stem + temporal stem

      <u>meN2</u> down there + <u>ayúnkáVl</u> two days hence = <u>menayúnkáVl</u> 3 days hence

   general-relative time

      ⁝ reduplicated temporal stem

         <u>aasiyaasiV2</u> always

3.3.9 Interrogative stems

Interrogative stems may be locative, noun or temporal.

<u>Interrogative locative (inter loc) stem</u> may substitute for a locative stem.

    <u>nááVl</u> where – active or location

    <u>nááNl</u> where – non-active or position

<u>Interrogative noun (inter n) stem</u> may substitute for a noun stem.
They may be animate or inanimate.

    animate

        <u>nááVl</u> where + <u>waV</u> stem forming particle = <u>nááwaVl</u> who, singular

        <u>nááVl</u> where + <u>wiV</u> "   "   "   = <u>nááwiVl</u> who, plural

    inanimate

        <u>nóraVl</u> what

        <u>nóiNl</u> what

        <u>nóiNl</u> what + <u>tantaaG</u> thing = <u>nóintantaaGl</u> what thing

        <u>nááNl</u> where + <u>naV</u> stem forming particle = <u>náándaVl</u> where thing

<u>Interrogative temporal (inter temp) stem</u> may substitute for the first
stem in a Temporal Phrase.

    <u>nósa</u> when

3.3.10 Specific stems

There are a number of stems which function in specific place in Sentences
and do not substitute for other stems.e.g.

    <u>póGl</u>   so   <u>éGl</u> if   <u>a'áoVl</u> don't   <u>owé</u> yes

    also the negative stem <u>íVl</u> no

4 WORD TYPES AND CONSTRUCTIONS

. Words may be divided into two major construction types, verbs and
non-verbs.   Verbs are those word constructions which may occur with tense
and subject person morphemes and non-verbs are those word constructions
which do not so occur.

4.1 Verbs

Four types of verb structure occur i.e. final, different subject (ds),
same subject (ss) and simultaneous (simult) verbs.   Final verbs occur
with tense and final subject person/mood or final subject person and
optional mood.   ds verbs occur with ds person/tense and anticipatory
subject (antic sbj) morphemes.   ss verbs occur with same subject person
morpheme and antic. sbj. morphemes.   simult verbs occur with subject
person/tense/simult morphemes.

Depending on the distribution within the Sentence, one of the above verb
types will occur:

    final verbs manifest Predicate Tagmemes in final Clauses of Paragraphs.
    ds verbs manifest Predicate Tagmemes in final Clauses of Sentences.
    ss verbs manifest Predicate Tagmemes in non-final Clauses of Sentences.
    simult verbs manifest Predicate Tagmemes in non-final Clauses which
        have time overlap with the following Clause.

These four types of verb structure may be sub-classified as transitive,
intransitive and motion verbs, depending on the verb stem which occurs.
Following are formulae for these three types of verbs, each one has
alternative readings for tense, subject person and mood to suit final,
ds, ss and simult verb types.

transitive verb(tv)= $\pm$<u>kwé</u>- $\pm$dir +tvs $\pm$asp + $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{ts+}\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{final sbj.per+mood}\\ \text{sbj per/mood}\end{array}\right\}\ \text{=final v}\\ \text{ds per/ts} \qquad\qquad \text{=ds v}\\ \text{ss + antic sbj} \qquad\ \text{=ss v}\\ \text{sbj per/ts/simult} \quad \text{=simult v}\end{array}\right.$

Transitive verb consists of an optional <u>kwé-Vl</u> 'continuative' morpheme which is in agreement with the tense morpheme, it may only occur with the present tense. Then follows an optional directional morpheme, either directional or positional, followed by an obligatory transitive verb stem, followed by an optional aspect morpheme, followed by the specific readings for specific verb types. These are:(1)for final verb - an obligatory tense, followed by either final subject person and optional mood or by subject person/mood complex morpheme. (2) for different subject verb - an obligatory different subject person/tense complex morphemes. (3) for same subject verb - an obligatory -<u>e</u> 'same subject' morpheme followed by an obligatory anticipatory subject morpheme. (4) for simultaneous verb - an obligatory subject person/tense/simultaneous complex morpheme.

intransitive verb(iv)= $\pm$<u>kwé</u>- $\pm$dir +ivs $\pm$asp + $\left\{ \text{as tv formula} \right\}$

Intransitive verb consists of an optional <u>kwé-Vl</u> 'continuative' morpheme which is in agreement with the tense morphemes, it may only occur with the present tense. Then follows an optional directional morpheme, either directional or positional, followed by an obligatory intransitive verb stem, followed by an optional aspect morpheme, followed by the specific readings for final, ds, ss and simultaneous verbs as given for transitive verb above.

motion verb (mv) = + <u>kwé-</u> + mvs ± asp + $\left\{ \text{as tv formula} \right\}$

Motion verb consists of an optional <u>kwé-V1</u> 'continuative' morpheme which is
in agreement with the tense morphemes, it may only occur with present tense.
Then follows an obligatory motion verb stem, followed by an optional aspect
morpheme, which may only be -<u>em</u> 'repetitive' aspect. Then follows the
specific readings for final, ds, ss and simult verbs as given for
transitive verb above.

Examples:

<u>transitive final verbs</u>

<u>ma-tínkan-tuw-emáe-∅-mbani.</u>

towards-hit him-comp-cust-they-mood

They would kill them there.

<u>umá-tinka-naao-∅-we.</u>
do-benef-future-they-ind
They will do it for them.

<u>tátoraa-∅-vai.</u>
hold-they-prohibitive
They mustn't catch me out.

<u>va-suwa-igwae.</u>

shoot-comp-they/desid mood

They want to shoot (birds).

<u>tuwá-u-navo</u> (Negative Reasons S)
leave-I-neg.com
I mustn't leave it

<u>asá-ta-ra-i.</u>
split-'all gone' aspect-past-he
He has split all the wood up.

<u>transitive ds verbs</u>

<u>tímé-wa-sarai</u>

give to them-they/prest-they dual

They gave it to them and they(dual)

<u>kwé-tavisu-wa-na</u>
cont-pull-they/prest-it
They pull it and it

<u>kará-yuwaa-wa-na</u>

cut-comp-they/prest-it

They cut it away and it

<u>agaisím-ína-'a</u>
cook/give me-you/fut-I
You'll cook, give to me and I'll

kaáta-g-uwa-na

cover-stative-it/past-he

It covered (them) and he

vamám-ina-na

shoot/give her-he/fut-she

He'll shoot, give to her andshe

transitive ss verbs

s-uwá-e-na

say-contrary/to/expected/result-ss-he

He spoke in vain and

aá-k-e-sa

hold in mouth-past-ss-they

They held it in their mouths
and then

avaká-uwa-e-'a

search for him-contrary to expected result-ss-I

I searched for him in vain and

sínkami-niy-e-na-wa'i.

hit me-intentive-ss-he-Inter Com mker

Is it that he intends to kill me?

kum-bai-mar-é-na

go down-take-put-ss-she

She went down and took (baby) and

ku-simá-suw-e-taa

go-say-comp-ss-we (plural)

We went and spoke about it and

Ø-óm-e-'a

do-repetitive-ss-you(pl)

You (pl)went on and on doing it

ma-utá-suw-e-sa

towards-bury-comp-ss-they

They buried them there and

kwí-ma-e-sa

cook-perfect-ss-they

They cooked it and

kwí-mar-e-sa

cook-put-ss-they

They cooked it and

transitive simultaneous verbs

ma-yuvúw-ímbo

towards-hit-she/prest/simult/desig

While she hits her there

ank-ómba

benef for him-she/past/simult

While she gave birth to him

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maimó mar-ómba

ambush put-they/past/simult

While they set an ambush

kwé-s-umba

cont-say-they/past/simult

While they were speaking

intransitive final verbs

kwáyá-i-yo.

stay-it-interrogative

Is there any?

u-kwé-gwae.∅

go up-cont-sleep-they

They go up and sleep.

koyó-ku-ra-i.

offend-stative-past-he

He was offended.

kwé-ga-i-yo   (Reason-Result S)

cont-burn-it-assertative

It is burning so

mé-kaiyo.

stay-dual imperative

You (dual) stay!

agáándaa-no.

rest-we imperative

We must rest.

intransitive ds verbs

mé-gwant-owa-na

away from-turn-he/past-she

He turned around from her and she

ko-kwé-gwae-wa-na

go-cont-sleep-they/prest-she

They go and sleep and she

intransitive ss verbs

kun-kw-é-na

go down-stay-ss-it

It went down and was there and

intransitive simult verbs

kwé-ga-imba

cont-become-he/prest/simult

While he became (an old man)

motion final verbs

usáuwera-∅-i.

return down-prest-he

He went up and came down.

k-ú-sina.   (Contraexpectation S)

go-I-   contraexpectation

I would   have gone.

ko-ró.

go-plural imperative

You (plural) go!

iy-éíra-um.

go up-near past-I

I went up yesterday.

kó-nááo-∅-mbanivo   (Concession-Result S)

to-future-they-concession

They will go but

motion ds verbs

kúm-ísa-sa

go down-he/prest-they

He went down and they

kwé-go-uwa-sa

cont-go-it/past-they

It(time) goes by and they

(N.B. kwé-V1 does occur with past)

(so need to change paper thruout)

t-ésa-ina-'a

come-permissive-he/fut-I

He'll allow me to come and I'll

motion ss verbs

kw-ém-é-na

go-repetitive-ss-he

He went on and on and

tí-níy-e-∅-o.

come-intentive-ss-you-inter

Do you intend coming?

motion simult verbs

t-únda-rakai

come-I/prest/simult-contrafactual

If I had have come

t-umbá

come-they/past/simult

While they came

Non-verbs

A non-verb as the sole manifestation of a Tagmeme in a Clause or a non-verb
as the head of a non-verb Phrase will occur with a closing suffix.
However a non-verb which occurs as a modifier in a non-verb Phrase will
not occur with a closing suffix and therefore could consist of only a
non-verb stem. So non-verbs may be described as non-verb stems, with or
without suffixes, occurring in a higher level construction.

Non-verbs may be nouns, personal names, pronouns, demonstratives, numerals,
descriptives, locatives, temporals, interrogative words and specific words.

Any non-verb may occur with -maN 'nominal' as the closing suffix or with
-moN 'designatory' as the closing suffix. Any non-verb including
negative stem and excluding other specific stems, may occur with
-wa 'interrogative' as the closing suffix, in which case this word
manifests a Tagmeme which is in question in an Interrogative Active Clause.
Or may occur with -wa'iyo 'Inter Comment marker' as the closing suffix,
in which case it manifests the Interrogative Comment Tagmeme. Or may occur
with -ne 'indicative' as the closing suffix, in which case it manifests
the Comment Tagmeme. Any noun, personal name, pronoun, demonstrative
or interrogative noun may occur with a possessive suffix instead of the
closing suffix, in which case that word is the possessor in a PosNP$_1$.

In the following pages non-verbs are described with their appropriate
closing suffixes, naming the word construction and its distribution,
then giving the interrogative form, indicative form and possessor form
as applicable. Occasionally the closing suffix is omitted, but nominative
is implied when no closing suffix occurs, so it is written as obligatory.

4.2 Nouns

Nouns may be animate, inanimate or temporal,   : depending on the type

of noun stem occurring.   The structure of a noun will depend on which

Tagmeme it manifests in the Clause.   To some extent this will also

determine the type of noun stem occurring in the construction too.

$$\text{noun (n)} = \text{+ n.s. +} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Tagmeme.: marker} \\ \left(\underset{=}{\text{+}} \text{: internals state } \underset{-}{\text{+ external::}} \\ \qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\text{relationship} \right) \end{array} \right\} \text{+ closing suffix}$$

A Houn consists of a noun stem followed by either a Tagmeme marker or

by an optional internal state and an optional externals relationship

morpheme followed by a closing suffix.

Specific readings of this formula with their distribution are as follows:

(1) n = + n.s. + Tagmeme mker + closing suffix

e.g.

+ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{personal name} \\ \text{kin term s} \end{array} \right\}$ + -o vocative

Konkáa-o   A'ínaa-o   Áape-o

kesinó-o 'my mother'   Timótinavo-o 'Timoti's father'

instrument noun = + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{inanimate n.s.} \\ \text{body part s} \\ \text{numeral s} \end{array} \right\}$ + -neiV instru + closing suffix

An Instrument noun consists of an inanimate noun stem which may be a

body part stem or a numeral stem following by -neiV instrument morpheme

followed by a closing suffix.   This manifests the Instrument Tagmeme.

taáN2 club + -neiV + nom = taán-deí-ma with a club

óntaN1 stone + -neiV + nom = óntan-dei-ma with a stone

moráV1 one + -neiV = nom = morá-nei-ma with one

ayááN1 his hand + -neiV   = ayáándei   with his (own) hands

source noun = +$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{demonstrative}\\\text{inanimate n.s}\end{array}\right\}$ + -nankakeN + closing suffix

A source noun consists of either a demonstrative or an inanimate noun

stem followed by -nankakeN source morpheme followed by a closing suffix.

-nankakeN could be said to consist of -naG stem forming particle +

-kaG non-active locative suffix + -keN 'from'.   This construction

manifests Source allotagma of Instrument Tagmeme.

Specific readings of the above formula are:

+ demonstrative + -nankakeN + closing suffix

   maandáV1 this + -nankakeN + nom = maandá-nankakem-ba from this
                                        (he'll make new coins)

   mindáN1 that   + -nankakeN + desig = mindán-dankakem-bo (if she hits
                                    her) in that way (she'll die)

+ inanimate noun s + -nankakeN + closing suffix

   maraV2 ground + -nankakeN + nom = mara-nánkakém-bá (he made fireplace)
                                        with the ground

   taaiV2 tree + -nankakeN + nom = taai-nankákém-bá (he made door) from
                                            timber

   sanóN2 sap + -nankakeN + nom = sanón-dánkákém-bá (he made it) with glue

acquisition noun = + inanimate n.s. + -taaG + closing suffix

An acquisition noun consists of an inanimate noun stem, exclÆuding

body part stems, followed by -taaG acquisition morpheme followed by a

closing suffix.   This construction manifests Acquisition allotagma of

Referent Tagmeme.

   kwaasáiV1 news + -taaG + nom = kwaasái-yaa-'a (she went) to talk

   kuN2 axe   + -taaG + nom = kun-táá-'á (he went) for an axe

   koG2 wing beans + -taaG + nom = ko-táá-'á (she went) for wing beans

(2) : : + n.s. + internal state + closing suffix

animate noun stem

aaraiV2 woman   + -koV stative   + nom = aarai-gó-má the woman

inaamarúV2 girl   + -taaV limitation + nom = inaamarú-yáá-má only girls

iyámpóíV1 boy   + -iyaaiN diminutive+nom = iyámpó-iyaaim-ba childless

namuroV2 enemy   + -tavaiV referent   = namuro-yáváí for the enemy

noyááG1 fish   + -toN collective pl+nom = noyáá-tom-ba lots of fish

kwayó'náV2 servant+ -kaum trial   = kwayó'ná-ráúm 3 servants

keaínávóíV2 father & son + -nonda plural   = keaínávóí-nónda father and
                                                                    sons

kwíyómpakendaV1 one from heaven + -kawaG pl = kwíyómpakenda-rawa-'a
                                                     ones from heaven
iyámpóíV1 boy + -koV stative + pos = iyámpóí-g-na the boy's
inanimate noun stem

tááG1 their ears   + -koV stative + nom   = táá-ko-ma their ears

ayááN1 his hand   + -iyaaiN diminutive +nom= ayáán-iyaaim-ba armless

iviG2 cry   + -teV intensifier   = ivi-té cry plus plus

tááG1 their ears   + -tavaiV referent   = táá-tavai regarding their
                                                                    ears

maiG2 pit   + -toN collective pl +nom= mai-tóm-bá lots of pits
noN2 water   + -tavaiV referent + inter = non-távaí-yá for water?

(3) + n.s. + external relationship + closing suffix

animate noun stem

kesúnkoN1 my younger sister + -kaaN resemblance + nom = kesúnkon-kaam-ba
                                                           like my younger sister
inanimate noun stem

ándáV1 vine + -kaaN resemblance + nom = ándá-raam-ba like a vine

(4) + n.s. + internal state + externals relationship + closing suffix

animate noun stem

<u>iyampoíV1</u> boy   + <u>-koV</u> stative + <u>-kwaraG</u> acc + <u>ind</u> = <u>iyampoí-go-gwara-re</u>

she has children

inanimate noun stem

<u>kesinóN1</u> my mother   + <u>-tavaiV</u> referent + <u>-kwaraG</u> acc =

<u>kesinón-tavai-gwara</u>

and for my mother

<u>kesímánaaG1</u> my adult sister + <u>-maaG</u> plural + <u>-teV</u> acc =

<u>kesímánaa-maa-te</u>   and my adult sisters

(5) + n.s. + closing suffix

animate noun stem

<u>kwaaiV2</u> man   + nom   = <u>kwaai-má</u> man / men

<u>anóndaV1</u> big one   + inter = <u>anónda-ra</u> the leader?

<u>iyampoíV1</u> boy   + <u>-ti</u> pos = <u>iyampoí-ti</u> the boys'

<u>kesinóV1</u> my mother + <u>-na</u> pos = <u>kesinó-na</u> my mother's

inanimate noun stem

<u>kampaG2</u> falsehood   + inter = <u>kampa-rá</u> lie? / lies?

Personal names

Personal name stems occur with a nominal suffix when manifesting Subject or Object Tagmemes.   All personal names are of the V class when occuring in the Subject Tagmeme and change to N class when occurring in the Object, direct or indirect.

TimótiV1 boy's name   + nom = Timóti-ma   i.e. Subject

TimótiN1 boy's name   + nom = Timótim-ba i.e. to Timoti

TimótiV1 boy's name   + pos = Timóti-na Timoti's

Personal names may be possessed:

+ pos pro + personal name

kesí   Timóti   = kesí Timóti 'my Timoti'

4.3 Pronouns

Pronouns may substitute for nouns in Subject and Object Tagmemes.   To the basic pronoun stems, dual, trial and plural number suffixes are added as given in the following two charts for subject and object pronouns:

subject pronoun chart

	singular	dual	trial	plural
1st person	keV2	keiráíV2	kesááV2	
2nd person	eV2	keináraiV1	keinárauV1	mkeinárawaG1
3rd person	kweV2	mindáraiV1	mindárauV1	mindárawaG1

object pronoun chart

	singular	dual	trial	plural
1st person	keN2	kenkáíV2	kentááV2	
2nd person	eN2			
3rd person	kweN2			

(as for subject chart above)

Various nominal suffixes may occur with pronouns e.g.

-taaV limitation

-teV accompaniment, non-active

-kwaraG accompaniment, active

-yaarikaG reflexive

Locative suffixes may occur with pronouns e.g.

-paG active locative   kem-páG2 (you trust) in me

                                    kwe-yáá-vaG1 (he took and placed) him alone

-kaG non-active locati..   kwe-yáá-raG1 (it grew) by itself

                                    ken-káG2 (he cared) for me

More investigation is needed.

To these forms a closing suffix is added to form a pronoun word construction

e.g. keV2 I   + nom = ke-má I

      eV2 you   + desig = e-mó you

      keV2 I.   + ind = ke-wé it is I

      keinárai V1 you two + ind = keinarai-ye it is .. you two

      keV2 I   + Inter Com mker = ke-wá'iyo. is it I?

      kweV2 he   + -táaV limitation + ind = kwe-yáá-we it is only he

      keV2 I + -seV acc + -rai dual + inter = ke-sé-rai-ya may I too (go)?

      keV2 I + -taaV limitation + -rai dual+ nom = ke-yáá-rai-ma we two only

      keinárau V1 you 3 + -taaV limitation + nom = keinárau-yaa-ma you 3 only

      kweV2 he + -yaarikaG reflexive + nom = kwe-yáárika-'a he himself

Possessive morphemes may substitute for the closing suffix with the

resulting construction occurring as the possessor in a PosNP$_1$.

Possessive morphemes occur with the object pronoun forms, which are given

in the following chart.

possessive pronoun chart

	singular	dual	trial	plural
1st person	ke-sí	kenkaí-sí	kentáá-sí	
2nd person	e-ná	keinárai-ti	keinárau-ti	keinárawa-ti
3rd person	kwe-ná	mindárai-ti	mindárau-ti	mindárawa-ti

2nd and 3rd persons of non-singular may occur as <u>kentí</u> 'your /their'

In section 3.3.2 kin term stems are given with the 3rd person singular
pronominal referent morpheme. Possessive pronouns may occur with kin
term stems too e.g.

<u>kesi-nó</u> my mother

<u>kenkaisi-nó</u> our (dual) mother

<u>kentaasi-nó</u> our (plural) mother

<u>kenkaisi-nó-rasai</u> our (dual) two mothers

<u>kentaasi-nó-isai</u>   our (plural) three mothers

These forms are noun constructions, with closing suffixes.

4.4 Demonstratives

Demonstratives may be animate or inanimate. Animate demonstratives
substitute for pronouns. Both may occur in Subject and Object Tagmemes.
The demonstrative stems which occur are:

    <u>miN2</u> that   <u>maaN2</u> this   <u>kíN1</u> only that   <u>kaáN1</u> only this

The stem forming particles which occur are:

    <u>naV</u> for inanimate   <u>waV</u> for animate singular <u>wiV</u> animate plural

demonstrative (dem) = + dem.s + stem forming particle + closing suffix

An animate demonstrative consists of a demonstrative stem followed by
<u>waV</u> or <u>wiV</u> 'stem forming particles' followed by a closing suffix.

An inanimate demonstrative consists of a demonstrative stem followed by

naV 'stem forming particle' followed by a closing suffix.

These stem forming particles change from V class to N class when occurring

in the Object Tagmeme.

    animate demonstrative

    miN2 that   + waV sg + nom   = mi-wá-má that person

    maaN2 this   + wiV pl + nom   =

                                     maa-wí-má these people

    miN that   + waV sg + inter = mi-wá-wá that person?

    miN that   + waV sg + Inter Com m er = mi-wá-wá'iyo is it that

    inanimate demonstrative

    miN2 that   + naV   + nom   = min-dá-ma that

    kíN1 only that+ naV   = kín-da only that

    káaN1 only this + naV   = káán-da only this

4.5 Numerals

Numerals may occur as modifiers in a Noun Phrase, in which case they

occur without a closing suffix.   Numerals may occur as the head of a

Numeral Phrase or as the sole manifestation of a Tagmeme in which case

a closing suffix occurs.

numeral (num) = + numeral stem + closing suffix

    moráV1 one + nom   = morá-ma one

    moráV1 one + inter = morá-wa one?

    kaeG2 two + Inter Com mker = kae-rá'i is it   two?

A numeral stem may substitute for a noun stem to form an instrument noun e.g.

    moráV1 one + -neiV instru + closing suffix = morá-nei-ma with one

4.6 Descriptives

Descriptives may occur as modifiers in a Noun Phrase, in which case they occur without a closing suffix.   Descriptives which are the sole manifestation of a Tagmeme occur with a closing suffix.

descriptive (desc)= + desc.s. + closing suffix

<u>kaweG2</u> good   + nom   = <u>kawe-'á</u> good

<u>kaweG2</u> good   ' + inter = <u>kawe-rá</u> good?

<u>kítoG1</u> little + Inter Com mker = <u>kíto-ra'iyo</u> is it the little one?

4. 7 Locatives

Locatives manifest Location Tagmemes in Clauses.

$$\text{locative (loc)= } + \begin{cases} \text{locative stem} \\ \begin{cases} \text{demonstrative} \\ \text{descriptive s} \\ \text{inanimate n.s} \\ \text{numeral s} \\ \text{pronoun} \\ \text{verb} \end{cases} \end{cases} \left\{ + \text{loc suffix} \underline{+} \text{-keN} + \text{closing suffix} \right.$$

A locative consists of either a locative stem or one of the following; demonstrative, descriptive, inanimate noun, numeral stem or a pronoun or verb with inflectional affixes.   Then follows a first order locative suffix followed by an optional -<u>keN</u> 'from' followed by a closing suffix. Following are possible readings of the above formula:

+ locative stem +-<u>keN</u> 'from' + closing suffix

<u>égwaaG1</u>   near + -<u>keN</u>   + nom = <u>égwaa-kem-ba</u> from nearby

<u>maankáG2</u> here + -<u>keN</u>   + nom = <u>maanká-kem-bá</u> from here

<u>sanaaN2</u> above   + nom = <u>sanaam-bá</u> above

<u>avoraG2</u> in open   + nom = <u>avora-'á</u> in open

<u>UyaasimpaG2</u> hamlet name + nom = <u>Uyaasimpa-'á</u> at ....

<u>évarevaG1</u> each end   + nom = <u>évareva-'a</u> at each end

+ descriptive stem + loc suffix ± -keN + closing suffix

<u>ákíV1</u> short   + <u>-paG</u>   + nom   = <u>ákí-va-'a</u> at edge of page i.e.
                                                        at short

<u>kaweG2</u> good   + <u>-kaG</u>   + nom   = <u>kawe-ká-'á</u> good place

<u>ayáátááG1</u> long + <u>-paG</u> + <u>-keN</u> + nom = <u>ayáátáá-pa-kem-ba</u> (write) in
                                                        long hand

<u>anóN1</u> big   + <u>-kaG</u>   + inter = <u>anón-ka-ra</u> (is it burning) big?

+ inanimate noun stem + loc suffix ± -keN + closing suffix

<u>kanaV2</u> ash   + <u>-piN</u> + <u>-keN</u> + nom = <u>kana-vín-kém-bá</u> from the ashes

<u>anuV2</u> moutain + <u>-piN</u>   + nom = <u>anu-vím-bá</u> in the valley

<u>uwoiV2</u> pit pit
      shoots + <u>-kaG</u> + <u>-keN</u> + nom = <u>uwoi-rá-kém-bá</u> (I got salt) for
                                                        pit pit shoots

<u>kuriV2</u> fence + <u>-kavaN</u>   + nom = <u>kuri-rávám-bá</u> along the fence

<u>maraV2</u> ground + <u>-piN</u> + <u>-keN</u> + inter = <u>mara-vín-ké-ná</u> from the ground?

<u>kígauV1</u> garden + <u>-paG</u> + Inter Com mker = <u>kígau-va-ra'iyo</u> is it at
                                                            the garden?

+ numeral stem + loc suffix + closing suffix

<u>éíyaiN1</u> four   + <u>-kaG</u>   + nom = <u>éíyain-ka-'a</u> (split)into four pieces

<u>kaeG2</u> two   + <u>-kaG</u>   + nom = <u>kae-ká-'á</u> (how much) for two

<u>moráV1</u> one   + <u>-paG</u>   + nom = <u>morá-va-'a</u> (put it) there

+ demonstrative + loc suffix ± -keN + closing suffix

<u>mindáV1</u> that   + <u>-kaG</u> + <u>-keN</u> + nom = <u>mindá-ra-kem-ba</u> from that (the
                                                        lock from that key)

<u>mindáV1</u> that   + <u>-kaG</u> + nom = <u>mindá-ra-'a</u> (how much) for that

+ pronoun + loc suffix + closing suffix

<u>keN</u> me + <u>-kaG</u> + nom = <u>ken-ká-'á</u> (you work) for me

<u>keN</u> me + <u>-paG</u> + nom = <u>kem-pá-'á</u> (you trust) in me

+ verb with inflectional affix + loc suffix + closing suffix

4.8 Temporals

Temporals indicate the Location in Time. They occur as exponents of the Time Tagmeme. Depending on the type of temporal stem chosen, they may be general-relative time or specific time. The latter must agree with present, past and future tense of the verb in the Predicate Tagmeme of the Clause.

$$\text{temporal} = +\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{l} temp.n.s.(a) \\ temp.s \end{array} \\ \left(\left\{ \begin{array}{l} temp.n.s.(b) \\ desc.s. \\ dem.s. \\ n.s. \end{array} \right\} + \text{loc suffix} \pm \underline{-keN} \right) \end{array} \right\} + \text{closing suffix}$$

Temporals consist of a temporal noun stem$^{(b)}$, certain descriptive stems,
                              or certain noun stems
certain demonstrative stems $_\wedge$followed by a locative suffix and an optional
                  or temp.n.s.(a)
-keN 'from'; or a temporal stem$_\wedge$may occur. Then follows a closing suffix.
The locative suffixes which may occur are: -piN 'in', -paG 'at',active
and -kaC 'at', nonactive. Following are examples of specific readings
of the above formula:

(1) + temporal stem + closing suffix

    specific time

aánoV1 later	+ nom	= aáno-ma	later
sáraG1 tomorrow	+ nom	= sára-'a	tomorrow
ayúnkáV1 2 days hence	+ nom	= ayúnká-má	2 days hence
menayúnkáV1 3 days hence	+ nom	= menáyúnká-mà	3 days hence
tíndauV1 yesterday	+ nom	= tíndau-ma	yesterday
naaóvaG2 before	+ nom	= naaóvá-'á	before
ívéG1 now	+ inter	= ívé-ra	now?
ívéG1 now	+ Inter Com mker	= ívé-ra'i	is it now?

general-relative time

~~kwayatwaiV1~~ mid-day	x nom	x	~~kwayatwai-ma~~ mid-day	
~~natwaxN1~~ night	x nom	x	~~natwaam-ba~~ night	
aivaG2 first	+ nom	=	aiva-'á first	
ááeV1 before/ early	+ nom	=	ááe-ma before / early	
naaéN1 behind/ last	+ nom	=	naaém-ba behind/ last	
kwááyuV1 temporary	+ nom	=	kwááyu-ma temporary	
aasiyaasiV2 always	+ nom	=	aasiyaasi-má always	

(2) + temporal noun stem(a) + closing suffix

kwáyá'wáiV1 mid-day	+ nom	=	kwáyá'wái-ma mid-day
no'wááN1 night	+ nom	=	no'wáám-ba night
kwíyóN1 moon	+ nom	=	kwíyóm-ba month

(3) + temporal noun stem(b) + locative suffix + closing suffix

aaváyaaV1 tomorrow a.m.	+ -piN + nom	=	aaváyaa-vim-ba in the morning time
ááúG1 wet season	+ -paG + nom	=	ááú-pa-'a in the wet season
aataíV1 dry season	+ -paG + nom	=	aataí-va-'a in dry season
iraróN1 dawn	+ -kaG + nom	=	irarón-ka-'a at dawn

(4) + descriptive stem + locative suffix + closing suffix

akíV1 little	+ -kaG + nom	=	akí-ra-'a in little while
ayáátááG1 long	+ -kaG + nom	=	ayáátáá-ka-'a in long time
áG1 enough	+ -kaG + inter	=	á-ka-ra permanently?

(5) + demonstrative stem + loc suffix + -keN + closing suffix

miN2 that	+ -paG + -keN + nom	=	min-ká-kém-bá then
miV2 that	+ -paG + nom	=	mi-vá-'á then

(6) + noun stem + locative suffix + closing suffix

      umaraN2 baby   + -kaG + nom = umaran-ká-'á when I was a baby

      ááiN2 base   + -kaG + nom = ááin-ka-'a at the beginning

4.9 Interrogatives

Interrogative locative

Interrogative locative may substitute for a locative, occurring in

Interrogative Location Tagmeme or Interrogative Comment Tagmeme.

interrogative locative = + inter.loc.s + loc suffix $\pm$ -keN + closing suffix

Interrogative locative consists of an interrogative locative stem followed

by either -paG active or -kaG non-active locative suffix, optionally

followed by -keN 'from', followed by either -wa interrogative or

Interrogative Comment marker as the closing suffix.

      nááVl where, active   + -paG + inter = náá-va-ra where - at what
                                                         place

      nááNl where,non-active + -kaG + inter = náán-ka-ra where - in what
                                                        position

      nááVl where, active + -paG + -keN + inter = náá-va-ke-na from where

      nááVl where, active + -paG + Inter Com mker = . .

                                         náá-va-ra'i where is it?

                                       náá-va-ra'o where have
                                               you been?

    nááNl where, non-active + -kaG + Inter Com mker =

                               náán-ka-ra'i where is it?

                               náán-ka-wa'o where are they from?

Interrogative noun

Interrogative noun may substitute for a noun, occurring in an Interrogative

Tagmeme of Subject, Object, Referent or Instrument or in Interrogative

Comment Tagmeme.   It may be animate or inanimate and if animate may be

possessive.   In such case the possessive suffix will substitute for the

closing suffix and the construction occur as the possessor in a $PosNP_1$.

$$\text{interrogative noun} = + \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{inter.n.s.} \pm \\ \text{inter.loc.s} \end{matrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \text{inst.} \\ \text{ref} \\ \text{numb} \end{Bmatrix} \right\} + \text{closing suffix}$$

Interrogative noun consists of an interrogative noun stem followed

optionally by - number of manifesting an Object Tagmeme,;

obligatorally by - referent if manifesting a Referent Tagmeme;

obligatorally by - instrument if manifesting an Instrument Tagmeme;

or an interrogative locative stem followed by a closing suffix.

Various readings of the above formula follow:

+ interrogative noun stem, inanimate + instrument + closing suffix

   nóiN1 what + -neiV inst: + inter = nóin-dei-ya with what

+ interrogative noun stem, inanimate + referent + closing suffix

   nóiN1 what + -tavaiV referent + inter = nóin-tavai-ya about what?

+ interrogative noun stem, inanimate + plural + closing suffix

   nóraV1 what + -yaaV plural + inter = nóra-yaa-wa what (will we say)

+ interrogative noun stem, inanimate + closing suffix

   nóiN1 what   + inter = nói-na what

   nóraV1 what   + inter = nóra-wa what / nóra what

   náánda where thing + nom   = náánda-ma where thing

+ interrogative noun stem, animate + closing suffix

náawaV1 who,singular + nom   = náawa-ma who, singular

náawaV1 who,singular + inter = náawa-wa who, singular

náawiV1 who, plural   + nom   = náawi-ma who, plural

náawaV1 who,singular + pos   = náawa-na whose

+ interrogative locative stem + Inter Comment marker

náaV1 where,active + Inter Com mker = náa-wa'iyo who is it?

náa-wa'i   who is it?

náa-wa'ono who are you?

Interrogative descriptive

Interrogative descriptive may substitute for a descriptive as the modifier
in a Noun Phrase or occur in a Manner Tagmeme, modifying the verb in the
Predicate.   The structure is like that of the Manner Clause.

interrogative descriptive = + inter.n.s, inanimate + umai + closing suffix

Interrogative descriptive consists of an inanimate interrogative noun stem
followed by umai 'doing' which is the verb 'do' plus -mai Manner marker,
optionally followed by a closing suffix, depending on the distribution.

nóraV1 what + umai doing = nóra-umai how much (food) /
                                        why (have you come to hit me) /
                                        how (will it break)

nóraV1 what + umai doing + inter = nóra-umai-ya how (will we do the
                                                            killing)

nóraV1 what + umai doing + Inter Com mker = nóra-umai-ya'iyo how much is it?

More invetigation is needed for the following, which are just listed:

nóraVl what + -paG active locative + -keN from + nom =

                                        nóra-pa-kem-ba how (is he sick)

                                        nóra-pa-ke   how (will I cook it)

    nóiNl what + -kaG non-active locative + inter = nóin-ka-ra how
                                        (will he care for them)

4.10 Specific   words

There are a number of stems which function in specific places in Sentences
or Clauses and   do not substitute for other stems, these occur with
specific suffixes to form words, as follows:

    póGl so + antic sbj = pó-'a so-I

                            pó-sarai so-you dual

Occurs between the two Clauses in Cause and Effect Sentences.

    éGl if + antic sbj = . : é-sa if-they

                            é-kai if-we dual

Occurs between the two Clauses in Future Conditional Sentences.

    a'áoVl don't + nom = a'áo-ma don't

    íVl no + nom   = í-ma no

    íVl no + inter = í-ya no?

    íVl no + Comment Tagmeme marker = í-man-i it is no.

5 PHRASE TYPES AND CONSTRUCTIONS

On the basis of their distribution within the Clause, Phrases are
divided into:

Verb Phrases which manifest Predicate Tagmemes,

Noun Phrases which manifest Subject and Object Tagmemes,

Locative Phrases which manifest Location Tagmemes,

Temporal Phrases which manifest Time Tagmemes and

Interrogative Phrases which may be:

> Locative and manifest Interrogative Location Tagmeme.

> Temporal and manifest Interrogative Time Tagmeme,

> Noun and manifest Interrogative Object Tagmeme or
> Interrogative Comment Tagmeme.

5.1 Verb Phrases

Verb Phrases are of four types: Impersonal Verb Phrases,

> State of Being Verb Phrases,

> Idiomatic Verb Phrases and

> Repetitive Verb Phrases.

5.1.1 Impersonal Verb Phrases

These meterological phrases consists of a limited number of inanimate
nouns followed by a limited number of verbs.   The noun may occur with
-teV 'intensifier'.

aa'á atmosphere + ta call	becomes	aa'á kwétai.	It's raining.
aa'á atmosphere + kai it burns "		aa'á kwégai.	It's sunny.
aa'á atmosphere + éna ends	becomes	aa'á énkwi.	It's dark.
aa'á atmosphere + inkaráGR	becomes	aa'á inkárái.	Rain has stopped.
úndáma wind + toráGR	becomes	úndáma tokái.	The wind blew.
koko'á hot + oV do	becomes	koko-témá kwéi.	It is very hot.

5.1.2 State of Being Verb Phrases

States of being are expressed by Verb Phrases which consist of either a

body part with obligatory pronominal referent followed by verb with 3rd

person singular subject; or body part with obligatory pronominal referent

followed by verb with 3rd person singular subject and obligatory pronominal

referent; or by inanimate noun followed by verb with 3rd person singular

subject and obligatory pronominal referent.

A free form Subject never occurs in a Clause where these Phrases occur,

but an Indirect Object may occur manifested by an object pronoun, which

agrees with the pronominal referent of the verb and body part.   The
 specific situations the verb may be modified, see below *.
The non-verb may occur with -teV 'intensifier'.

$$+ \begin{Bmatrix} \text{body part} \\ \text{bodily processes or state} \end{Bmatrix} + \text{-teV intensifier} + \text{verb with 3rd sg sbj}$$

táá'a their ears + kai it burns becomes táá'a kwégai. They're afraid.

áá'a his ears   + kai it burns becomes áá'a kwégai. He's afraid.

sáá'a my ears   + kai it burns becomes sáá'a kwégai. I'm afraid.

kembá me + sáá'a my ears + kai it burns = kembá sáá'a kwégai. I'm afraid.

sigaemá my embarrassment + oV do = sigaemá kwei. I'm embarrassed.

simaaímbá my chin + ta call =   simaaímbá kwétai. I'm yawning.

símú'a my stomach + va shoot =   símú'a kwévai. My stomach's full.

sívo my ...   + kai it burns = sívo kai. I'm tired.

sísamaima my foot + puwó die   = sísamaima pukái. My foot's asleep.

sirumbá my liver + oV do   = sirumbá kwei. I'm sorry / have pity.
                                             *
sirumbá my liver + sáwí'a bad + oV = sirumbá sawí'a kwei. I'm annoyed.

sirumbá my liver + kawe'á good + oV = sirumbá kawe'a kwei. I'm happy.

sí-te-ma my ᵖᵃⁱⁿ -intens + oV do = sítema kwei.(My foot)is very painful.

sí'a my pain   + oV do   = sí'a kwei. I'm sick/ in pain.

súgáva'a my sleepiness + oV do = súgáva'a kwéi. I'm nodding to sleep.

+ bodily process or state + transitive verb with pronominal referent
                              and 3rd person singular subject

sáái my hunger + benef verb = sáái kwésinkai. I'm hungry

sí'a my pain   + éna end + benef aspect = sí'a ésinkai. I'm recovering.

+ inanimate noun + as above

untambá cough + benef verb = untambá kwésinkai. I have a cough.

5.1.3 Idiomatic Verb Phrases

These groups of Verb Phrases consist of two parts, a limited number of

non-verbs which include some body parts and bodily processes or state which

have pronominal referent, followed by a limited number of verbs which are

formed from ten verb stems.   The two parts are inseparable i.e. no other

Clause level item may separate them and they are non-substitutable with

other verbs or non-verbs.   -teV 'intensifier' may occur with the non-verb.

The following types occur:

(1) ± kwé-V1 'continuative' + non-verb (no nominal suffix) + verb (any
                                            subject person may occur)

(2) + non-verb (optional nominal suffix) ± kwé-V1 + verb (any subject person)

(3) + non-verb (optional nominal suffix) ± kwé-V1 + verb (3rd per sg.sbj)

(4) + reduplicated non-verb (optional nominal suffix) ± kwé-V1 + verb
                                            (any subject person may occur)

The verb stems which occur are:

ankaV benefactive	isáV hear	kaiV it burns
kauvoVR steam	maráVR put	oV do
peráGR 'flee'	seV say	taV call
vaV shoot		

(1) + kwé-V1 + non-verb (no nominal suffix) + verb (any subject person)

   agaráaG1 demonstration + ankaV benef = agaráá sínkai. He shows me.

   aváG over,movement   + "   = avá sínkai. He moves out of
                                                                my way.

   maG   + "   = masínkarai. She gave birth to me.

   áisaaV ask him   + oV do = to ask him

   sísaaV ask me   "   = to ask me

   sivakáV search for me "   = to search for me

   súwa'naaV help me   "   = to help me

   páápa   confess   "   = to confess / bring matter into open

   seseV   wash clothes   "   = to wash clothes

(2) + non-verb (+ -teV intensifier) + kwé-V1 + verb (any subject person)

   ánkú'a smell   + isáV hear = to smell (with nose)

   sáaka'a my ears,at + maráVR put = to remember

   aamoimá pleasure   + oV do = to be pleased / excited

   aamoiV2 pleasure + -teV + nom"   = to be very pleased / excited

   imáyáama thoughts   "   = to think

   kisuvú'a cook   "   = to cook

   meyáámba trade   "   = to trade

   námáima weeds   "   = to weed

   kwéyáwé scatter   "   = to scatter (people)

   áákaraaka'a at herears   "   = to keep on remembering

   nombá water   + peráGR 'flee' = to wash oneself

   naambá house   "   = to go to a meeting / school

   kwíráima laugh   + seV say = to laugh

   awíráima his laugh   "   = to laugh at him

   kesuwíráima my laugh "   = to laugh at me

oyáima whistle   + seV say   = to whistle

aamoimá pleasure   + taV call. = to be soft / weak

áwí'a his name   "   = to name him / say his name

∴ imá song   "   = to sing and dance

ivi'á cry   "   = to cry / wail

áwáyo'a small stature + va shoot = to be immature of stature

tanaambá fall   "   = to fall over (person)

uwaa'á sorcery   "   = to make sorcery on someone

(3) + non-verb (± -teV intensifier) ± kwe-Vl + verb (only 3rd per sg sbj)

ávuma   ripe   + kaiV it burns = it is ripe

áséima delicious   "   = it tastes delicious

oraa'á sour   "   = it tastes sour / tart

uwíná   salt   "   = it tastes salty

áúma his body   "   = he has leprosy

aiyámá his body excreta   "   = he is excreting

ámu'a her stomach   + kauvóVR steam = she is pregnant

anómba big   + oV do   =it is big

apumá straight   "   = it is straight

ayántámbá his bones   "   = he is shaking with fear

kawe'á good   "   = it is good

sáwí'a bad   "   = it is bad

sisipááma squeeze   "   = it is crowded / tightly squeezed

totó'a slow   "   = it is slow going

ááú'a wet season   + seV say   = it is the wet season

awímá his urine   "   = to urinate

aráíma his desire	+ taVcall	= to want
ayawaimá famine	"	= it is famine
maríma earth tremor	"	= it is an earth tremor
umbaimá heavy/difficult	"	= it is heavy / difficult
aváá'a wild	+ vaV shoot	= it went wild
ikaa'á hot taste	"	= i it tastes hot
námóima smoke blackened	"	= it is smoke blackened
táúkaa'a mouldy	"	= it is mouldy

(4) reduplicated non-verb ± kwé-V1 + verb oV 'do (any subject person)
This type of Verb Phrase indicates continued action, movement back and forth, repetition or intense degree. The non-verb reduplicated stems are described under nouns, section 3.3.2 and locatives, section 3.3.7.

~~txreduplicatedxnonxverb~~

áákaraaka'a at her ears	+ oV do	= to go on remembering
nínkininki'a hic-coughs	"	= to hic-cough
paróparo'a clap hands	"	= to clap hands
toratora'á shake	"	= to shake e.g. in earth tremor
tuwátuwa'a bang/knock	"	= to bang/knock e.g. plates
ésé'naase'a moan and moan	"	= to go on moaning
paruvará to rub arms and legs	"	= to greet someone
surisáári disarray	"	= to be in disarray

5.1.4 Repetitive Verb Phrases

Repetitive Verb Phrases may be of two types: Continued Action Verb Phrases

and Repeated Action Verb Phrases, which latter have three varieties.

These Verb Phrases may be transitive, intransitive or motion, depending

on the type of verb stem ~ which is ___ reduplicated.

(1) Continued Action Verb Phrase

This indicates an action which is continued over a period of time.

Continued Action Verb Phrase (Cont Act VP) = +(verb stem + iG) reduplicated

$\pm$ nominal suffix + verb oV 'do'

Continued Action Verb Phrase consists of a verb stem plus iG which is

reduplicated followed by an option nominal suffix followed by the verb

oV 'do' with appropriate affixation.

> kwai-kwai'a   iní. It will go on and on being.
>
> maí'-mai'a   kwéi. There will always be (poor people).
>
> uvír-uvi'a   kwéi. She ~ is digging and digging.
>
> usáyaair-usayaair esa They pass by one by one going up and
>
> agaiváir-agaivai urái. He went on and on stabbing him.

(2) Repeated Action Verb Phrases

These indicate an action which is the repetition ofr one action.

There are three varieties as follows:

Repeated Action Verb Phrase   (Repeat Act VP_1) = + $verb_{\Lambda}\pm$ reduplicated nominal suffix

+ verb oV 'do'

Repeated Action Verb Phrase$_1$ consists of a verb (minus sbj person, tense and

mood) reduplicated followed by an optional nominal suffix followed by the

verb oV 'do' with appropriate affixation. The first verb may be an

Idiomatic Verb Phrase, with only the verb reduplicated, not the non-verb.

síma-sima'a urái.   He kept on saying it.

káráruma-kararuma kwéowana   They kept on tying (cane) and it

to-yo kwéi.   She comes regularly.

kárá-kara úmakesa   They cut it all up then

náma'-nama   kwéesa   They go on and on eating and

kunkárásu-karasu úmaesarai   They (dual) ⋀cut him all up and
                                                            went down and

aítu-aitu   úmaesarai   They (dual) stuffed him into bag and

ovér-ove kwéesa   They twisted(tooth) round and round

Idiomatic Verb Phrases as follows:

ivi'á táma-tama'a kwéi.   She kept on crying and crying.

tanaambá vágu-vagu éna   He kept on falling over and

aí'a umág-umagu éna   She keeps on getting sick and

partial reduplication of verb stem. as follows:

tawisí-naawisi kwéo. They are demolishing (house).

Repeat Act VP$_2$ = + verb, reduplicated + verb oV 'do'

Repeated Action Verb Phrase$_2$ consists of a verb (minus subject person, tense and mood) reduplicated either with opposition meaning verb stem or opposite meaning in directional or positional morphemes followed by verb oV 'do' with appropriate affixation. This Verb Phrase indicates the repetition of the action is this way and that.

iré kunké kwéena It goes up and down (description of waves) and

mógara mégara kwéuwana He looked this way and that and she

móyusu méyusu úmakesa They weave this way and that and

kógáruwa-yaguruwa   ésa   They went out from house helter skelter and

koaéké taéké ónavo.   You mustn't stay round her and there.

komaé- yamae ésa   They gathered from here and there and

Repeat Act $VP_3 = +^{ss}_\Lambda \text{Verb}$ reduplicated

Repeated Action Verb Phrase$_3$ consists of a verb including -e same subject

morpheme, reduplicated, the reduplicated form occurring with the

appropriate anticipatory subject morpheme.

tarátuwe-yaratuwesa   They kept on breaking off (shells) and

óisuwe-oisuwesarai   They (dual) kept pulling(bits)out of bag and

5.2 Noun Phrases

Noun Phrases are of three general types:

5.2.1 Modified Phrases

5.2.2 Possessive Noun Phrases and

5.2.3 those Phrase types which consists of multi heads.

All these Phrase types occur with a closing suffix, which may be:

nominal suffix, designatory suffix, indicative mood, interrogative mood

or the Interrogative Comment marker. Occassionally the closing suffix is
omitted, but nominal is implied, so closing suffix is considered obligatory.

5.2.1 Modified Phrases

Modified Phrases may be either Modified Noun or Modified Numeral Phrases,

the former have a noun manifesting the head and the latter have a numeral

manifesting the head. $(Mod\ NP)$

Modified Noun Phrases$_\Lambda$ may be animate or inanimate, depending on the type

of noun stem occurring in the head.   These Phrases may be Demonstrative,

Descriptive or Numeral Noun Phrases, depending on the type of stem

occurring as the modifier immediately preceding the head.

These Modified Noun Phrases may become possessive by substituting a

possessive animate noun in the head.   Such Phrases then occur as the

possessor in a Possessive Noun Phrase $_1$.

These Modified Noun Phrases may become Interrogative by choosing the

interrogative mood as the closing suffix.   Such Phrases then occur in

Interrogative Clauses manifesting the appropriate Tagmemes which are in

question.

Demonstrative Noun Phrases

Demonstrative Noun Phrase = + dem.s + noun + closing suffix

Demonstrative Noun Phrase (DemNP) consists of a demonstrative stem

followed by a noun, animate or inanimate followed by a closing suffix.

The demonstrative stems which occur are:

maaN2 this   miN2 that   káaNl this only   kíNl   that only

kíNl that only + kwaasáiVl news   + nom = kín-kwasai-ma that little news

káaNl this only + iyámpóíVl boy   + nom = káan-iyampoi-ma only this boy

miN2 that + iyámpóíraiVl 2 boys + nom = min-íyámpóírái-má those 2 boys

maaN2 this+ ininkoV woman   + nom = maan-íninkó-má this woman

maaN2 this + nondánkákéN water with + nom = maan-dóndánkákém-bá (wash it)

with this water

Descriptive Noun Phrases

Descriptive Noun Phrase = ± dem.s. + { desc.s.
                                        temp.s.   } + noun + closing suffix
                                        locative
                                        noun
                                        pronoun
                                        Clause

Descriptive Noun Phrase (Desc NP) consists of an optional demonstrative

stem which has significance on the Discourse Level as it only occurs

when the item has been named before in the Discourse, followed by a

descriptive stem or temporal stem or by a locative, noun, pronoun or

Clause which is followed by an animate or inanimate noun in the head,

with a closing suffix.

Following are various readings of the above formula:

+ dem.s + desc.s. + noun + closing suffix

miN2 that + anóN1 big + áaíG1 fight + nom = min-anón-aai-'a that
                                                                big fight

+ desc.s. + noun + closing suffix

anóN1 big   + noN2 water   + nom = anón-dom-ba big river

kítoG1 little + ininkoV woman = nom   = kítor-ininko-ma the little
                                                                woman

sáwíG1 bad   + mayáiV2 work   = inter= sáwí'-mayai-ya is it bad
                                                                work?

+ temporal s. + noun + closing suffix

ívéG1 now   + kwaásiV1 person   = ívé-kwaasi young man

naaóvá2before + kwaásiV1 person   = naaóvá-kwáásí old man

aivaG2 first + iyámpóíV1 boy + nom = aivar-íyámpoí-má first born
                                                                child

+ locative + noun + closing suffix

kanavínkéN2 from ashes + kisaaV2 sweet potato + nom =
                          kanavínkén-kísáá-má sweet potato from ashes

iravínkéN2 from fire   + óntaN1 stone + nom = iravínkén-óntám-bá
                                                       stone from the fire

aúpáG2 hidden   + aaiN2 talk + nom = aúpár-áaím-bá secret

avumpiN2 middle + iyámpóíV1 boy = avumpin-íyámpóí middle child
                                                                in family

+ animate noun + noun + closing suffix

iyámpóiyaaiNl childless + ini N woman + nom = iyámpóiyaain-inim-ba
                                                            childless woman

aasóGl in-laws + kwaásiVl person   = aasó-kwaasi in-laws

megusaaV2 orphan + iyámpóiyoNl boys(Obj) + nom = megusaa-íyámpóíyóm-bá
                                                    orphan boys (Object)

+ inanimate noun + noun + closing suffix

naaó'-naaoGl villages + kwaaiV2 man = naaó'-naao-kwaai village men

kweukwáráG2 with shields + kwaásiVl person = kweukwárá-kwáásí
                                                        men with shields

amaaíN2 chin/jaw + kwaásiVl person = amaaín-kwáásí a diviner

taánkááN2 club/like + tantaaG thing = taánkáán-tántáá-'á a club like
                          + nom   thing

noN2 water + úraNl reality + nom = nón-uram-ba real water
                                        (i.e. not medicine)

+ pronoun + noun + closing suffix

kenkááNl like me + waiV person + nom = kenkáá—wai-ma someone like me

+ Clause + noun + closing suffix

pusáámó ánkóN they placed him as vanguard + kwaásigoVl person + nom =
                pusáámó ánkón-kwaasigoma the man they'd placed as vanguard

kwaasáiye siN she talks a lot + iniN woman + nom =
                kwaasáiye sin-inim-ba talkative woman

púwí he is dead + waiV person   = púwí-wai the dead person

púwó they die + tantaaG thing + nom = púwón-tantaa-'a death thing
                                            (i.e. sorcery)

naíVhe eats + tantaaG thing + nom = naí-yańtáá-'á : edible thing

Numeral Noun Phrase

$$\text{Numeral Noun Phrase} = + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{numeral s.} \\ \text{Mod Num P} \\ \text{Clause} \end{array} \right\} + \text{noun} + \text{closing suffix}$$

Numeral Noun Phase (Num NP) consists of either a numeral stem, Modified
Numeral Phrase or Clause following by an animate or inanimate noun followed
by a closing suffix.   Following are various readings of the above formula:

    + numeral s. + noun + closing suffix

        moráVl one   + ininkoVl woman + nom = morá-ininko-ma a certain woman

        éva'aaseiVl five + kwaásiVl person   = éva'aasei-kwaasi 5 people

        évakaGl some   + tantaaG thing + nom = évaka-tantaa'a some things

        amápaGl all + uvowáN2 insects + nom = amápar-uvowam-ba all the insects

        évakaGl some + ayáántántoNl bones + nom = évakar-ayaantantom-ba

                                                      some of his bones

        moráVl one + aaiN2 talk + nom = morá-aaim-ba agreement

    + Modified Numeral Phrase + noun +   closing suffix

        kím-boraVl only one + kwaásiVl person = kím-bora-kwaasi only one person

    + Clause + noun + closing suffix

        évaka-kuN .   some went down + kwaásiVl person = évaka-kun-kwaasi

                                                      some of the men who went down

Modified Numeral Phrase

Modified Numeral Phrase = . + dem.s + num.s + closing suffix

Modified Numeral Phrase (Mod NumP) consists of a demonstrative stem, either
kíNl 'that only' or miN2 'that' followed by a numeral stem and a closing suffix.

        kíNl that only + moráVl one   = kím-bora only one

        kíNl that only + kaeG2 two + nom   = kín-kae-'a only two

        miN2 that   + moráVl one   = mim-borá that one

5.2.2 Possessive Noun Phrases

Possessive Noun Phrases may be animate or inanimate, depending on the type of noun stem manifesting the head.   In both types, tone perturbation does not occur across the word boundaries.

They are of two structural types:

Possessive NP_1 consists of a possessor with a possessive suffix

followed by the possessed head,

Possessive NP_2 consists of a possessor without a possessive suffix

followed by the possessed head with a pronominal referent.

Possessive Noun Phrase_1

$$\text{Possessive Noun Phrase}_1 = + \left\{ \text{possessive} \begin{array}{l} \text{pronoun} \\ \text{ani.dem} \\ \text{inter.n} \\ \text{ani.n} \\ \text{Mod NP} \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{personal name} \\ \text{noun} + \text{closing suffix} \\ \text{loc.s} \\ \text{temp.s} \end{array} \right\}$$

Possessive Noun Phrase_1 (Pos NP_1) consists of pronoun, animate demonstrate, interrogative noun, animate noun or Modified Noun Phrase, all of which are
                              a personal name
possessive followed by an animate or inanimate noun or locative stem or temp.s
                        ʌ
followed by a closing suffix.   Following are readings of the above formula:

+ possessive pronoun + personal name + closing suffix

kesí my + Timóti boy's personal name = kesí Timóti my Timoti

+ possessive pronoun + noun + closing suffix

kwená his + akuN family + nom = kwená akum-ba his family

kentí their + naaó'-naaoGl villages + nom = kentí naaó'-naao-'a

                                                      their villages

+ animate demonstrative + temporal stem + closing suffix

miwáná his + naaéNl behind/later + nom = ... miwáná naaém-ba

                                                      after that one

+ animate demonstrative + noun + closing suffix

miwítí their + kwátóiVl skirt + nom = miwítí kwátói-ma their skirts

+ inter possessive noun + locative stem + closing suffix

nááwana whose + úmipaG1 bush + nom = nááwana úmipa-'a whose bush

+ inter possessive noun + noun + closing suffix

nááwana whose + kígauV1 garden + nom = nááwana kígau-ma whose

+ possessive animate noun + noun + closing suffix

kesivoná my father's + tooN2 food + nom = kesivoná toóm-bá

my father's food

kesívara my younger brother's + kwátóiV1 skirt + nom =

kesívara kwátói-ma my younger brother's skirt

(N.B. allomorph of possessive for G class – enter thruout

+ Numeral Noun Phrase, possessive + noun + closing suffix

morá-iyampoigona one boy's + tooN2 food + nom = morá-iyampoigona

toóm-bá one boy's food

Possessive Noun Phrase₂

$$\text{Possessive Noun Phrase}_2 = + \left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{ani.dem} \\ \text{ani.n} \\ \text{Mod NP}\end{array}\right\} + \left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{kin term} \\ \text{body part} \\ \text{bodily processes} \\ \text{or state}\end{array}\right\} + \text{closing suffix}$$

Possessive Noun Phrase₂ (Pos NP₂) consists of animate demonstrative, animate noun or Modified Noun Phrase followed by either a kin term, body part or bodily processes or state followed by a closing suffix. Following are readings of the above formula:

+ animate demonstrative + bodily processes or state + closing suffix

miwíV2 those ones + túwíG1 their names + nom = miwí túwíⱡ'a their names

+ animate noun + body part + closing suffix

aaraigóV2 woman + anówaV1 her mother + nom = aaraigó anówa-ma

the woman's mother

awaikóN1 her husband (Obj) + arósáánuN1 his back + nom =

awaikó arósáánum-ba her husband's back

+ Desc Noun Phrase + bodily processes or state + closing suffix

púwín-kwaasigoV1 dead man + áwíG1 his name + nom =

púwín-kwaasigo áwí-'a dead man's name

usáyaaitayan-omakoV1 highest mountain + áwiG1 his name + nom =

usáyaaitayan-omako áwí-'a name of highest mountain

5.2.3 Those Phrase types which consists of multi-heads are:

Co-ordinate Noun Phrase and

Appositional Noun Phrase.

Co-ordinate Noun Phrase

Co-ordinate Noun Phrase (Co-ord NP) usually consists of two heads, but may
be more. Each item may occur merely in juxtaposition, with
-kwaraG 'accompaniment' (when only the last item has closing suffix),
-teV 'accompaniment' (occurs with all items) or with -iyai 'conjunction'
(which occurs only with personal names). The co-ordinated items are
either all animate or all inanimate. All or some or one item may occur
with nominal suffix. The co-ordinated items may be nouns, including
kin terms, personal names, pronouns, Modified Noun Phrases or Possessive NP_1.
inanimate nouns eg.

ameríyaámba taumá flat shells and small shells

a'nómbá arósaánumba it's head and it's back (pork)

kin terms e.g.

awaikomá ayóvígoma her husband and her adult brother

personal name with -iyai 'conjunction

Máasákétiyai Opirisoyai ..... and .....

animate noun with -kwaraG

aaraigwárá kwaaigwárá'á   women and men

animate nouns, including kin terms and pronouns with -teV

awaaisái-ye kwe-sé   his brothers and he

kesaánin-te ke-sé   my son and I

awaininkó-e anówa-e   his wife and his mother

awaininkón-te awaikón-te   his wife and her husband (Object)

Desc NP with -teV

nompín-kwán-te maŕpa-kwán-te   the water and land creatures

Possessive Noun Phrase₁

kwená akumba kwoná kwaási   his family and his people

Appositional Noun Phrase

Appositional Noun Phrase (App NP) consists of two heads, manifested by
nouns including kin terms, Modified Noun Phrases, Co-ordinate Noun Phrases,
';or pronoun plus personal name;or Interrogative
Equative Clause plus mindá 'that'; or Modified Noun Phrase plus mindá 'that'.
Restrictions are that kin term may occur in only one head in a Phrase and
both heads are manifested by animate or both by inanimate nouns in a Phrase.
Interrogative Equative Clause + mindá 'that'

sontáa kaerá'i mindá

week   two is it that   About two weeks

morá sontaawa'i   mindá

one   week is it   that   About one week

Co-ordination Noun Phrase + kin term

kaampaankóe kwiyaóema keávaráwaígórásái   a bat and a phython, 2 brothers

Desc NP + _mindá_

    anóm-poi   _mindá_   a big pig, that

Co-ord NP + Desc NP

    a'nómba _aŕosáánumba_ _miŕám-poi_ it's head$_{\Lambda}$ it's back, such a pig

and

prounoun + personal name

    kwemá _Ayapóma_   he, personal name

noun + noun, both animate

    aarai _kware'á_   the woman, the widow

noun + Desc NP

    moránakoma _áwáyo-kwaasigoma_   a certain person, a little man

Desc NP + Desc NP

    morá-ininkoma _Óvaavin-ininkoma_   a certain woman, an Ovafina woman

5.3 Locative Phrases

Locative Phrases may be a Noun Phrase plus locative suffix or Co-ordinate Locative Phrase, which is a Phrase with two or more locatives.

Locative Phrase

$$\text{Locative Phrase} = +\begin{Bmatrix} \text{Mod NP} \\ \text{Pos NP} \\ \text{App NP} \end{Bmatrix} + \text{locative suffix} + \text{closing suffix}$$

Locative Phrase (LocP) consists of a Modified Noun Phrase, Possessive Noun Phrase or Appositional Noun Phrase following by a locative suffix followed by a closing suffix, which may be the anticipatory subject morpheme, see section 3.2.1. Following are readings of the above formula:

+ Demonstrative NP + locative suffix + closing suffix

    mintááréíV2   that table + -paG + nom = min-táaréí-va-'a   on that
                                                                           table

    maanááíN2 that talk + -piN + -keN = maan-áaím-pín-kém-bá (say it)
                                                      in this language

+ Descriptive NP + locative suffix + closing suffix

    póí'o kwéuman-doN1   the river where they kill the pigs +
                                                            -kaG + nom
                               pói'o kwéuman-don-ka-'a at the river where they
                                             kill the pigs

    marapá'ó kwanaambó úraron-daauN1 inside the house they'd made on the
    ground + -paG + -ta antic sbj as closing suffix =
        marapá'ó kwanaambó úmaron-daaum-pa-ta   inside the house they
                                  had made on the ground

+ Pos NP$_2$ + locative suffix + closing suffix

    awaikó arósáánuN1   her husband's back + -kavaN 'along' + nom =
        awaikó arósáánun-kavam-ba   along her husband's back

Locative Co-ordinate Phrase

Co-ordinate Locative Phrase (Co-ord Loc P) consists of two or more heads
manifested by locatives, the final one with a closing suffix.

    kígauvake naaópakem-ba   from the garden and the village

5.4 Temporal Phrases

Temporal Phrases indicate the location in time.   They manifest the Time

Tagmeme.

$$\text{Temporal Phrase} = + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{temp.s} \\ \text{dem.s} \\ \text{spec.num.s} \\ \text{verb} \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{temp.n.s(a)} \\ \text{temp.n.s(b)} + \underline{-\text{kaG}} \end{array} \right\} + \text{closing suffix}$$

(Temp P)

Temporal Phrase consists of a temporal stem, demonstrative stem, specific

numeral stem or verb with inflectional affixes following either by a

temporal noun stem (a) or by a temporal noun stem (b) plus -kaG locative

suffix.   Then follows the closing suffix.   Demonstrative stems which

may occur are: miN2 'that', maaN2 'this'. Following are examples of

specific readings of the above formula:

(1) + temporal stem + temporal noun stem(a) + closing suffix

    ~~iveGl~~ ~~now~~ ~~= temporal noun stem(a) closing~~

    íveGl now + kwíyoN1 moon + nom = íve-kwiyom-ba this months

    íveGl now + no'waáN1 night + nom = íve'-no'waam-ba tonight

    aivaG2 first + táwaiV1 day   + nom = aiva-táwai-ma first day

    aasiyaasiV1 always + táwaiV1 day + nom = aasiyaasi-táwai-ma each day

(2) + demonstrative stem + temporal noun stem(a) + closing suffix

    miN2 that + kwíyoN1 moon + nom = min-kwíyom-bá that month

    miN2 that + no'waáN1 night+ nom = min-dó'waám-bá that night

    miN2 that + táwaiV1 day   + nom = min-táwai-ma that day

(3) specific numeral stem + temporal noun stem(a) + closing suffix

    moráV1 one   + táwaiV1 day + nom = morá-tawai-ma once

    kaeG2 two   + táwaiV1 day + nom = kae-táwai-ma   twice

    moráV1 one   + kwíyoN1 moon + nom = morá-kwiyom-ba next month

(4) + verb + temporal noun stem(a) + closing suffix

    púwí he dies + nosa'wááNl night + nom = púwí-nosa'waam-ba on the
                                                     night someone dies

(5)+temporal stem + temporal noun stem(b) + -kaG +   closing suffix

    íveGl now + kanaaV2 time + -kaG + nom = íve-kanaa-ra-'a now-a-days

    naaóváG2 before + kanaaV2 time + -kaG + nom = naaóva-kánáá-rá-'á
                                           in olden times

5.5 Interrogative Phrases

5.5.1 Interrogative Locative Phrase

Interrogative Locative Phrase may substitute for a locative and manifest

the Location Tagmeme in an Interrogative Clause.,

Inter Locative Phrase = + inter.loc.s + locative + closing suffix

Interrogative Locative Phrase (Inter LocP) consists of an interrogative

locative stem followed by a locative word followed by a closing suffix

which may be -wa interrogative.

        nááNl where + naaúmpaGl inside house + inter = nááh-daaumpa-ra
                                          in which house

5.5.2 Interrogative Temporal Phrase

Interrogative Temporal Phrase may substitute for a temporal and manifest

the Time Tagmeme in an Interrogative Clause.

Inter Temporal Phrase = $+\begin{Bmatrix}(\text{inter.temp.s.} & + & \text{temp.n.s}(a)) \\ (\text{inter.ina.n.s.} & + & \text{temp.n.s}(b) + \text{-kaG})\end{Bmatrix}+$ closing suffix

Interrogative Temporal Phrase (Inter TempP) consists of an interrogative

temporal stem followed either by a temporal noun stem (a) or an inter. inanimate noun stem a temporal

noun stem (b) plus -kaG locative suffix. Then follows a closing suffix.

nósa when + táwaiV1 day + nom = nósa-táwai-ma what day /when

nóraV1 what + kanaaV2 time + -kaG + nom = nóra-kanaa-ra-'a at what time

5.5.3 Interrogative Noun Phrase

Interrogative Noun Phrase may substitute for a noun and manifest the
Object Tagmeme in an Interrogative Clause or may manifest an Interrogative
Comment Tagmeme.   It may be animate or inanimate depending on the type
of noun stem occurring in the head.

$$\text{Inter Noun Phrase} = +\begin{Bmatrix} \text{inter.n.s.ina} \\ \text{inter.loc} \\ \text{inter.desc} \end{Bmatrix} + \text{n.s.} + \text{closing suffix}$$

Interrogative Noun Phrase (Inter NP) consists of an interrogative ^inanimate^ noun
stem, interrogative locative (minus closing suffix) or an interrogative
descriptive (minus closing suffix)   This is followed
by a noun stem, either animate or inanimate followed by a closing suffix.
Following are various readings of the above formula:

(1)+inter ^inanimate^ noun stem + noun stem + closing suffix

    nóiN1 what + kwaásiV1 person + nom   = nóin-kwaasi-ye what man

    nóiN1 what + mayáiV2 work   + inter = nóim-bayai-ya what work

(2) + inter locative + noun stem + closing suffix

    náávakeN1 from where + kwaásiV1 person · = .   náávaken-kwaasi
                                                     a person from where

    náávakeN1 from where + tantaaG thing + inter = náávaken-tantaa-ra
                                                     a thing from where

(3) + inter descriptive + noun stem + closing suffix

    nóraumai what + tooN2 food + inter = nóraumai-too-na how much food

(4)+inter possessive noun + noun stem + closing suffix

    náawana whose + tooN2 food + inter = náawana toó-ná whose food

    náawana whose + naaN2 house+ Inter Com mker = _____ whose house is it?

    náawana whose + kígauV1 garden + " "   "   = náawana kígau-wa'iyo whose
                                                               house is i

6 TAGMEME INVENTORY

Here will be described those functional slots with their

manifesting classes which form Clause constructions. These

tagmemes may be nuclear or peripheral. Nuclear tagmemes are

those which are restricted in their occurrence and determine

certain Clause types. Peripheral tagmemes do not determine

Clause types, they may occur in more than one Clause type.

Nuclear Tagmemes are: Predicate i.e. Transitive, Intransitive

and Motion; Comment; Subject; Topic and Object i.e. Direct

and Indirect.

Peripheral Tagmemes are: Time, Location, Negative, Manner,

Accompaniment, Instrument, Referent and Information.

6.1 Nuclear Tagmemes

Predicate Tagmemes occur final in Active Clauses. The only

~~exception is that~~ Information Tagmeme may follow. Predicate

Tagmemes are obligatory and may be the only Tagmeme occurring

in a given Clause. They are manifested by verbs or Verb

Phrases which also indicate the functions of subject person,

indirect object, time and location. They may be Transitive,

Intransitive or Motion Predicates, occurring in Clause

constructions of the same name.

Transitive Predicate (Ptr): { tv; tVP }

Transitive Predicate is manifested by transitive verbs or

Transitive Verb Phrases.

Intransitive Predicate (Pint): $\left\{ \text{iv; iVP} \right\}$

Intransitive Predicate is manifested by intransitive verbs
or Intransitive Verb Phrases.

Motion Predicate (Pm): $\left\{ \text{mv; mVP} \right\}$

Motion Predicate is manifested by motion verbs or Motion
Verb Phrases.

Transitive, Intransitive and Motion Predicates may become
Interrogative by suffixing an interrogative mood morpheme
to the verb.   In which case they manifest Predicates in
Interrogative Clauses.

Transitive, Intransitive and Motion Predicates may become
Imperative by changing the verb to an imperative verb.
In which case they manifest Predicates in Imperative Clauses.

Comment Tagmeme occurs final in Equative Clauses and is
obligatory to that Clause type.

Comment (Com) $\pm \left\{ \text{desc;n;loc;num;dem;pro;PosNP;ModNP;Active Cl} \right\}$
                $\quad$ + Com mker

Comment is manifested by a descriptive, noun, locative,
numeral, demonstrative, pronoun, Possessive Noun Phrase, one
of the Modified Noun Phrases or an Active Clause followed by
Comment Tagmeme marker, which may be an indicative mood
morpheme or more commonly a nominal suffix followed by the

Comment Tagmeme marker which is derived from the verb 'do'.
Occassionally the nominal suffix or the Comment Tagmeme
marker is omitted.

Comment Tagmeme may be <u>Possessive</u>:

Pos Com:+$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{ani.n} \\ \text{obj.pro} \end{array} \right\}$ + <u>-neiV</u> $\pm$ Com mker

Possessive Comment is manifested by an animate noun which
occurs with <u>-koN</u> 'stative' suffix as a Nasal class morpheme
or by an object pronoun followed by <u>-neiV</u> indicating possess-
ion, optionally followed by nominal suffix and Comment
Tagmeme marker which is derived from the verb 'do'.

<u>Interrogative Comment</u> Tagmeme occurs final in an Interrogative
Equative Clause and is obligatory to that Clause type.

Inter Com:+$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{same as for Comment;} \\ \text{inter.n;inter.loc;} \\ \text{inter.desc;TempP;} \\ \text{personal name} \end{array} \right\}$+ Inter Com mker

Interrogative Comment is manifested by the same fillers as
the Comment Tagmeme or by an interrogative noun, interrogative
locative, interrogative descriptive, Temporal Phrase or
personal name, followed by Interrogative Comment Tagmeme
marker or by an optional nominal suffix followed by
Interrogative Designatory morpheme.

Interrogative Comment Tagmeme may be <u>Possessive</u>:

Inter Pos Com: + obj pro + <u>-neiV</u> + Inter Com mker

Interrogative Possessive Comment is manifested by an object

pronoun followed by -neiV indicating possession, followed
by Interrogative Comment Tagmeme marker.

Subject Tagmeme occurs in Active Clauses and may be described
as a complex tagmeme i.e. general subject occurring as subject
person in the verb and Specific Subject occurring as a free
form i.e. personal name, pronoun, animate   demonstrative,
noun or Noun Phrase.   There is agreement between both i.e.
if a free form occurs, the subject person of the verb is third
person.   If the free form is non-human, the subject person
is third person singular, even if the non-humans occur with a
number suffix.   If the free form is human, the number
agrees with the subject person number of the verb i.e.
singular, dual or plural.

Subject (Sbj): $\pm$ Sbj$_{spec}$: $\begin{Bmatrix} \text{personal name;} \\ \text{pronoun; ani.dem;} \\ \text{n; NP} \end{Bmatrix}$ + sbj$_{gen}$: sbj per

Specific Subject may be said to be optional to the Clause.
It has significance on the Discourse level i.e. it occurs
when a new participant is introduced in the discourse and when
there is need to clarify which already introduced participant
is referred to.   It usually occurs following Time Tagmeme,
though it may follow Object Tagmeme.   It is manifested by a
personal name, pronoun, animate demonstrative, noun either
animate or inanimate or any of the Noun Phrases.
General subject is stated or implied in the verb.   It occurs
as the subject person morpheme in a final verb, as the tense/

person morpheme in a   different subject verb and in a
simultaneous verb and is implied by e 'same subject' morpheme
in a same subject verb i.e. it is the same subject as the one
stated in the following different subject verb or final verb.

The Subject may be the initator of the action or the non-
initiator.   The exponents of the Subject Tagmeme when the
subject is the initiator of the action, may be any Noun Phrase,
~~~~ animate noun, animate demonstrative, pronoun
or personal name.   The exponents when the subject is not the
initiator of the action, may be inanimate noun, temporal noun
or inanimate demonstrative.

Topic Tagmeme is optional and occurs initially in an Equative
Clause.
Topic (Top): { pro; ani.dem; n; ModNP; PosNP; personal name }
Topic Tagmeme may be manifested by a pronoun, animate demonstra-
tive, noun, Modified Noun Phrase, Possessive Noun Phrase or
personal name.

Object Tagmeme indicates the goal of the action of a Transitive
Clause.   This may be called the Direct Object.   Because
Transitive Predicate implies a goal, it may be said that the
Object Tagmeme is obligatory, though it may only be implied
and not stated overtly.   If it occurs preceeding ± Loc + Ptr

it is the goal of the action of the Predicate.   An Object Tagmeme may occur

in a Manner Clause, in which case the Object is the goal of the Manner

Clause Predicate and may also be the goal of the main Clause Predicate.

Object: $\underset{\wedge}{\overset{(0)}{\text{Object}}}$: $\left\{ \text{dem}_{\text{ina}};\ \text{n}_{\text{ina}};\text{NP}_{\text{ina}}\ ;\ \text{quoted speech} \right\}$

Object Tagmeme is manifested by an inanimate demonstrative, a noun or

Noun Phrase, which usually contain an inanimate noun stem.

The Object Tagmeme in a Quotation Clause, is manifested by the quoted speech

which must occur with a mood morpheme.

(IO)

__Indirect Object__ $\underset{\wedge}{\ }$ Tagmeme may be described as a complex tagmeme.   It occurs as

a pronominal referent   of the transitive verb stem and may optionally

co-occur as a free form preceeding $\pm$ Loc + Ptr.

Indirect Object: $\overset{+}{-}$ IO$_{\text{spec}}$ $\left\{ \text{dem}_{\text{ani}}; \text{obj per pro};\ \text{n}_{\text{ani}};\text{NP}_{\text{ani}} \right\}$ + io$_{\text{gen}}$: pro ref

Specific Indirect Object is manifested by an animate demonstrative, object

person pronoun, animate noun or animate Noun Phrase.   General indirect

object is manifested by a pronominal referent   occurring with the verb stem.

6.2 Peripherial Tagmemes

(T)

__Time__ $\underset{\wedge}{\ }$ Tagmeme indicates a unit of time or the location in time of an action or

event.   Time Tagmeme may be described as a complex tagmeme, general time

occurring as tense morphemes in the verb and Specific Time occurring as a

free form, in the Clause.   There must be agreement between both, in regards

past, present or future.

Time: $\pm$ Time$_{\text{spec}}$: $\left\{ \text{temp: TempP; TempCl} \right\}$ + time$_{\text{gen}}$: ts

Specific Time may be said to be optional, occurring initially in the Clause.

However it has its primary significance on the Paragraph or Discourse Level

and on these levels it is not optional, but obligatorally present or absent.

It is manifested by a temporal, Temporal Phrase or Temporal Clause.

General time is always stated or implied in the verb.   It is stated by a

tense morpheme in a final verb, by a tense/person morpheme in a different

subject verb and simultaneous verb.   If it is stated by a tense morpheme

in a same subject verb it indicates that that action must take place before

the action of the following verb.   (N.B. may only be past tense form)

If no tense morpheme occurs in a same subject verb it indicates a sequence

of actions or events and the tense will be stated in the next   different

subject verb or final verb.

Location Tagmeme (Loc) indicates the location in space or direction of an

action, event, person or thing.   It is optional and may be described as a

complex tagmeme.   . . General location occurs as a directional or positional

prefix to the verb and specific location occurs as a free form, in various

positions in the Clause.   If it occurs preceeding the Predicate, it

indicates the location of the action.   If it preceeds the Subject it

indicates the location of the one performing the action.   If it preceeds

Instrument or Object it indicates the location of the instrument or object,

respectively.   The usual position is preceeding Object or Predicate.   It

may occur preceeding Object and Predicate both, in a given Clause.   It

may be repeated contiguously, in which case the second manifestation will

give a more specific location than the first.

General location only occurs in Transitive and Intransitive Clauses and

specific location may occur in Transitive, Intransitive, Motion Clauses or Equative Clauses.   Specific Location has significance on the Discourse level and may be obligatorally absent or present at that level.

Location: $\pm$ Loc$_{spec}$: $\{$locative; LocP; LocCl$\}$ + loc$_{gen}$: $\{$dir; posit$\}$

Location Tagmeme is manifested by a locative, Locative Phrase or Locative Clause as the Specific Location and by a directional or positional prefix to the verb as the general location.

Negative (Neg) Tagmeme is optional and occurs preceeding the Manner Tagmeme in Active Clauses and preceeding Comment Tagmeme in Equative Clauses.

Negative : imá

Negative Tagmeme has only one manifestation i.e. imá .

Manner (Man) Tagmeme indicates the way in which an action is performed. It is optional and occurs following T, S, Neg and preceeding Inst, 0, IO, Loc and Predicate in Active Clauses and preceeding Comment in Equative Clauses.

Manner : $\{$descriptive; Manner Cl$\}$

Manner Tagmeme is manifested by a descriptive or a Manner Clause.

Accompaniment (Acc) Tagmeme occurs in Active Clauses and indicates participation in an action by someone or something other than the subject or object.   It is optional and occurs preceeding Subject and Predicate.

Accompaniment : $\{$. pronoun ; n $\}$

Accompaniment is manifested by a personal pronoun, animate or inanimate noun which must include either -kwaraG or -teV the accompaniment suffixes.

Instrument (Inst) Tagmeme is optional and has two allotagmas, Instrument
and Source.   They both occur in Transitive Clauses, predeeding Object
and Predicate.   Instrument indicates the instrument by which an action is
performed and Source indicates the source of the material from which an
object is made.

Instrument : Instrument : $\left\{ \text{numeral}; n_{ina}; \text{ModNP}_{ina} \right\}$ + -neiV instrument marker

Source: $\left\{ n_{ina}; \text{ModNP}_{ina} \right\}$ + -nakakeN source marker

Instrument Tagmeme consists of two allotagmas, Instrument manifested by a
numeral, inanimate noun, inanimate Modified Noun Phrase plus -neiV
instrument marker, and, Source manifested by an inanimate noun or inanimate
Modified Noun Phrase plus -nakakeN source marker.

Referent (Ref) Tagmeme is optional and has two allotagmas, Referent and
Acquisition.   Referent may occur in any Active Clause and Acquisition
in Motion Clauses.

Referent Tagma may indicate indirect object or the reason for an action
and occurs preceeding Manner, Object and Predicate.

Acquisition Tagma indicates the object one is making a trip to acquire.
It occurs preceeding Location and Predicate i.e. Motion Predicate.

Referent : Referent : $\left\{ n; \text{locative}; \text{simult.verb} \right\}$ + -tavaiV referent marker

Acquisiton : n_{ina} + -taaG acquisition marker

Referent Tagmeme consists of a Referent allotagma manifested by a noun,
locative or simultaneous verb plus -tavaiV referent marker and an Acquisition
allotagma manifested by an inanimate noun plus -taaG acquisition marker.

Information (Inf) Tagmeme is optional and is the only Tagmeme which may

follow Predicates.   It focuses attention on added information to that

given in the Clause already.   It may also occur Clause intially in which

case it announces the topic of the Clause.   It is set apart from the

Clause by a pause.   It occurs in Active Clauses.

Any non-Predicate Tagmeme may occur as manifesting the Information Tagmeme

e.g. Clause final:

     Manner : anáyunkwara umái 'doing the seeds too'

     Instrument: kwenayaándei 'with his own hands'

     Location : poí'o kwéuman-donka'a 'at the river where they killed

                                     the pigs'

           aampa'a 'on the path'

   Clause initial:

   Object : toómba 'food'

   Indirect Object : karapúsimo uráan-kwaasimo 'the men who were gaoled'

7 CLAUSE TYPES AND CONSTRUCTIONS

Clauses may be classified on the basis of three different criterion;

(a) Distribtution in higher level constructions,

(b) Potential for certain Nuclear Tagmemes to occur and

(c) Different hearer response.

(a) Clauses may be Final or non-Final.   The latter being, Different Subject, Same Subject or Simultaneous Clauses.

Distribution of the Clause in higher level constructions will determine the structure of the verb in the Predicate Tagmeme.   Structurally a verb may be final, different subject, same subject or simultaneous.   Final verbs occur in Clauses which are final in Paragraphs.   Different Subject verbs occur in Clauses which are final in Sentences.   Same subject verbs occur in Clauses which are non-final in Sentences.   Simultaneous verbs occur in Clauses which are non-final in Sentences and which overlap in .   time with the next Clause.

This classification is dealth with in more detail in Kosena Sentences, Paragraphs and Discourses.   As it is not so relevant on the Clause level, it will only be listed as (final v), (ds v), (ss v) or (simult v) beside the Clause types in the section giving examples i.e. Section 8.

(b) These Clause types may be sub-classified according to their potential for certain Nuclear Tagmemes and the type of verb stem occurring in the Predicate.

Final Clauses may be Equative or Active, i.e. Transitive, Intransitive or Motion.   Non-final Clauses are Active Clauses only.

Equative Clauses contain an optional Topic Tagmeme and an obligatory Comment

Tagmeme.   A Transitive Clause has the potential for Object Tagmemes, direct

and indirect and must contain a transitive verb stem in the Predicate.

An Intransitive Clause does not have the potential for Object Tagmemes and

must contain an intransitive verb stem in the Predicate.   A Motion Clause

has the potential for the Acquisition allotagma of the Referent Tagmeme and

must contain a motion verb stem in the Predicate.

(c) Clause types may be sub-classified according to the hearer response,

which is determined by the occurrence of certain mood morphemes in the verbs

manifesting Predicate Tagmemes and in the non-verb manifesting Comment

Tagmeme.   Final Equative Clauses may be Indicative or Interrogative.

Final Active Clauses may be Indicative, Interrogative or Imperative.

Different Subject and Same Subject Active Clauses may be Indicative or

Interrogative and Simultaneous Active Clauses are Indicative.

The following matrix shows these classifications of Clauses:

distribution	hearer response	Active			Equative
		Tr	Intr	Motion	
Final	Indicative	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Interrogative	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Imperative	✓	✓	✓	
Non-final DS	Indicative	✓	✓	✓	
	Interrogative	✓	✓	✓	
SS	Indicative	✓	✓	✓	
	Interrogative	✓	✓	✓	
Simult	Indicative	✓	✓	✓	

7.1 Equative Clauses

Only the Comment Tagmeme is obligatory to the Clause. Equative Clauses

may be Indicative or Interrogative. The order of Tagmemes is as follows:

Equative Clause $\stackrel{(Eq\ Cl)}{=}$ $\pm$ T $\pm$ Topic $\pm$ Neg $\pm$ Man $\pm$ Loc + Comment

Apart from Topic and Comment, only one other Tagmeme will occur in any

given utterance.

The distinguishing features are:

<u>Indicative Equative Clause</u> - the manifestation of the Comment Tagmeme occurs
with a nominal suffix followed by an optional
Comment Tagmeme marker.

<u>Interrogative Equative Clause</u> - the manifestation of the Comment Tagmeme
occurs with the Interrogative Comment Tagmeme
marker.

Restriction: Both Topic and Comment may not be manifested by a pronoun
in any given utterance.

7.2 Active Clauses

It may be said that only the Predicate Tagmeme is obligatory to the Clause,

noting that the verb in the Predicate indicates subject and time as well,

in a general not specific sense. Many Clauses occur with only the

Predicate Tagmeme, though one or two other Tagmemes are common. If more

information is required, an Amplification Sentence is used i.e. the Clause

is repeated, adding another Tagmeme. In the introducation to a Discourse

up to four non-Predicate Tagmemes are not uncommon, to give the participants

and setting of the Discourse.

7.2.1 Transitive Clauses may be Indicative, Interrogative or Imperative.

The relative order of Tagmemes is as follows:

Transitive Clause $\underset{\wedge}{=}$ $\overset{+}{-}$ T $\overset{+}{-}$ Acc $\overset{+}{-}$ S $\overset{+}{-}$ Neg $\overset{+}{-}$ Ref $\overset{+}{-}$ Man $\overset{+}{-}$ Inst $\overset{+}{-}$ O $\overset{+}{-}$ IO $\overset{+}{-}$Loc

$\overset{+}{-}$ Info

The distinguishing features are:

<u>Indicative Transitive Clause</u> - The Predicate contains a transitive verb or transitive Verb Phrase with an optional indicative mood morpheme.

<u>Interrogative Transitive Clause</u> - The Predicate contains a transitive v... transitive Verb Phrase with an obligatory interrogative mood morpheme and one other Tagmem may be in question. The manifestation of that Tagmeme occurs with an interrogative mood morpheme also.

<u>Imperative Transitive Clause</u> - The Predicate contains an imperative transitiv verb. Usually only the Predicate tagmeme occur though one other may occur.

7.2.2 Quotation Clause is a specific type of Transitive Clause. The Tagmemes which may occur are as follows: T, S, Neg, Ref, Man, O, IO and Loc, apart from the Predicate, which is manifested by a limited number of verbs i.e. <u>se</u> 'say' and <u>simáme</u> 'tell'. The Object Tagmeme is manifested by the quoted speech which may be any word, Phrase, Clause, Sentence, Paragraph or Discourse. One example with 73 Clauses has been noted in text. Each final verb must occur with a mood morpheme. If the quoted speech is a single word or phrase, that word or the head word of the phrase must occur with a mood morpheme.

7.2.3 Intransitive Clause$_S$ may be Indicative, Interrogative or Imperative.

The relative order of Tagmemes is as follows:

(Int Cl)

Intr. Clause$_{transitive}$ = $\pm$ T $\pm$ Acc $\pm$ S $\pm$ Neg $\pm$ Ref $\pm$ Man $\pm$ Loc + Pint $\pm$ Info

The distinguishing features are:

<u>Ind Int. Clause</u> - The Predicate contains an intransitive verb or intransitive

Verb Phrase with an optional indicative mood morpheme.

<u>Inter Int. Clause</u> - The Predicate contains an intransitive verb or

Verb Phrase with an obligatory interrogative mood

morpheme and one other Tagmeme may be in question.

The manifestation of that Tagmeme ... occurs with an

interrogative mood morpheme too.

<u>Imperative Int. Cl</u> - The Predicate contains an imperative intransitive verb.

Usually only the Predicate Tagmeme occurs, ^{but} one other

Tagmeme may occur.

7.2.4 Motion Clauses may be Indicative, Interrogative or Imperative.

The relative order of Tagmemes is as follows:

(MCl)

Motion Clause = $\pm$ T $\pm$ Acc $\pm$ S $\pm$ Neg $\pm$ Ref $\pm$ Man $\pm$ Loc + Pmotion $\pm$ Info

The distinguishing features for Indicative, Interrogative and Imperative

Clauses are as for Intransitive Clauses, except that the Predicate must

contain a motion verb.

7.3 Embedded Clauses

Location and Time Tagmemes may be manifested by embedded Clauses which are

Active Clauses and may be Transitive, Intransitive or Motion Clauses.   The

verbs manifesting the Predicate may be simultaneous or final verbs, with no

mood morphemes.

Manner Tagmemes may be manifested by embedded Clauses which may only be
Transitive Clauses.

One more Tagmeme may be manifested by a particular embedded Clause which is
described as a Purpose Clause.   More investigation is needed in this area.

7.3.1 Locative Clause

A Locative Clause manifests a Location Tagmeme in a Clause.

Locative Clause (LocCl) = + Active Cl + loc $\pm$-keN + closing suffix

A Locative Clause consists of an Active Clause, that is, either Transitive,
Intransitive or Motion Clause, minus the Location Tagmeme.   It is common
for the Predicate only to occur, manifested by a verb with its inflectional
affixes.   The verb is either a simultaneous or final verb.   Then follows
a locative suffix, either -paG, -kaG or -piN 'in', optionally followed by
-keN 'from', followed by the nominal closing suffix.   (N.B. it may be
possible to use the interrogative closing suffix too.)

Examples:

(N.B. more investigation is needed as to when simultaneous verbs and when
  final verbs are used in the Predicate Tagmeme of the Locative Clause.   For
  the present the type of verb is listed with the examples given.)

(simultaneous verb - present tense)

agaimaráunda-ra-'a   'where I've written it'

ímo isáunda-va-'a   'to where I don't know (that's where he's going)'

kaatopé-kigau ónda-va-'a 'to where I'm making a potato garden'

   (final verb - present tense)

   mayáin-ka-'a   'at where he was living'

   iyampóigoma tin-ka-'a 'at where the boy has come'

　　　tanómba kaúvo-pa-'a   'to where they cook the feast'

　　　íma kwaási maé-pa-'a 'where no people live'

　　　　agayáam-pim-ba   'in where they cook'

(final verb - past tense)

kwakáa-pa-'a: 'where they had hunted'

7.3.2 Temporal Clause

A Temporal Clause manifests a Time Tagmeme in a Clause.

Temporal Clause (TempCl) = + Active Cl + loc $\pm$ -keN + closing suffix

A Temporal Clause consists of an Active Clause, that is, either Transitive, Intransitive or Motion Clause, minus Time Tagmeme.   It is common for the Predicate only to occur, manifested by a verb with its inflectional affixes. The verb is either a simultaneous or final verb.   Then follows -paG locative suffix (infrequently -kaG may occur), followed optionally by -keN 'from', which gives the sense of 'after', followed by the nominal closing suffix. There must be agreement in tense between the Temporal Clause and the main Clause.

Examples:

　　(simultaneous verb - future tense)

　　násuwaanda-ra-'a   'when I'll have eaten'

　　kaeká'á sínda-ra-'a 'when he will have spoken twice'

　　enáinda-ra-'a 'when it will end' i.e. in the evening

(simultaneous verb - present tense)

násuwaunda-ra-'a   'when I will have eaten'

toómbá náunda-ra-'a 'as I have eaten'

máyáunda-ra-kem-ba   'after I was living (there)'

(simultaneous verb - past tense)

máyáawánda-ra-'a   'when I was living (there)'

(final verb - present tense)

enáín-ka-'a   'when it ended' i.e. in the evening

aa'á tin-ká-'á   'while it was raining'

atámaraan-ka-'a   'when you were thatching'

ivi'á kwéto-pa-kem-ba 'after he had cried'

7.3.3 Manner Clause

A Manner Clause manifests a Manner Tagmeme in a Clause.

Manner Clause (ManCl) = + Transitive Clause + -mai Manner slot marker

A Manner Clause consists of a Transitive Clause minus Manner Tagmeme.   It
is common for the Predicate only to occur, manifested by a transitive verb
or Verb Phrase, minus aspect, tense and person morphemes.   The verb stem
is followed by -mai Manner slot marker.   If an Object Tagmeme occurs it
may indicate not only the goal of the Manner Clause Predicate, butx the

Predicate of the main Clause too.   It may become Inter by suffixing an
interrogative morpheme.
Examples: (non-interrogative)

Examples are given in the setting of the main Clause in which they occur,

which Clauses are all Transitive.

Man:ManCl   Ptr:tv

tavisi-mái   séna
pulling   he said and
He begged him and

Man:ManCl   Ptr:tv
koagámba'-mai   awánaniyo.
go measuring   you will see
Go and measuring it, you'll know.

Man:ManCl   Ptr:tv

O:ina n   Ptr:tvs-mai

kwai   tuvú'mai   kwimaresa

rats   killing   they cook and

Killing rats they cook them and

Man:ManCl   Ptr:tv

O:mirá   Ptr:tvs_-mai

mirá   u-mai   atuwésa

thus   doing   they hang

Doing that, they hang(the bark capes) and

Man:ManCl   Loc:loc   Ptr:tv

O:ina n   Ptr:tVP_-mai

pói   kará-kara umai mimpí   tukésa

pig   cut-cut   doing in there   they leave and

Cutting up the pork into little bits they put it in there and

Man:ManCl   Ptr:tv

Inst:ina n_-neiV   Ptr:tvs_-mai

paroineí   tuvú'mai   améntáyuwowana

with arrows   killing   they pushed her and she

Killing her with arrows, they pushed her and she

Neg:íma   Man_1:ManCl   Man_2:des   Ptr:tv

               Ptr:tvs_-mai

íma   inkám-bai   kawe'á   uráána

no   hitting   good   they did

Hitting him, they didn't do it properly (i.e. he didn't die)

Interrogative example follows.   It occurs in an Inter Equative Clause,
where the Inter Comment Tagmeme is manifested by a transitive verb.

Man:Inter ManCl   Inter Com:simult trv

nóra   umai-ya   tuvuwónaunda-ya'iyo.

what   doing-inter   we will kill him-is it.

How will we do the killing?

7.3.4 Purpose Clause

This Clause type is limited in distribution and in form and is always

interrogative in meaning.   It occurs immediately preceeding an Active

Interrogative Clause in a Sentence or it may be considered to manifest a

particular Tagmeme in an Active Interrogative Clause.   If the latter, then

the Tagmeme does not have a non-interrogative $\wedge$ 'label' as yet in this analysis.

form and

$$\text{Purpose Clause (PurpCl)} = + \text{Obj:} \begin{Bmatrix} \underline{\text{inter n}} \\ \underline{\text{inter ns}} \end{Bmatrix} + \text{Ptr:} \begin{Bmatrix} \underline{o} \text{ 'do'} \\ \underline{se} \text{ 'say'} \end{Bmatrix}$$

A Purpose Clause consists of an Object Tagmeme manifested by the interrogative

noun nóra-wa 'what' or by the interrogative noun stem nóra 'what', followed

by a Transitive Predicate Tagmeme manifested by a transitive verb, either

o 'do' or se 'say'.   The verb may occur with an interrogative morpheme.

More investigation is needed, but those examples, found to date, are listed

below:

nóra sésa   what for / why

nóra éna   how

:PurpCl		Neg:íma	O:mirá	Ptr:tv
nóra	sé-ra	íma	mira	kwéoo.
what	say-inter	no	thus	they are doing?

Why are they doing that?

:PurpCl		Ptr:tv
nóra	séna	siyó.
what	he say	he says?

Why did he say (that)?

:PurpCl		Pm:mv
nóra-wa	isa-wa	kono.
what-inter	it do and you-inter	you go? Why are you going?

The following matrix gives examples of different Clause types. A blank
indicates lack of data and $\neq$ indicates such a Clause type is not possible.

		Indicative	Interrogative	Imperative
Final	Tr	min-ayaantamba kewara'a kwawanaum. I too know that skeleton.	iya awanaaraa-o. Have you(pl) not seen it?	isaino. He must listen!
	Int	ese meni-ye. He will be with you.	kawera umaiya meni-yo. Will he live well?	uwoi mekaiyo. You(2) must stay!
	Mot	kuntaa'a kurai. He went for the axe.	naaopa'a koyau-yo. Will we(2) go home?	kwaao. Go!
	Eq	aaraiman-i. It is a woman.	paroi-ya'i. Is it an arrow?	$\neq$
DS	Tr	tuvu'mai amentayuwowana Killing her they pushed her and she	inkamonana-ya Will I kill him and he	$\neq$
	Int	kitor-iyampoi puwuwasa The little boy died and they		$\neq$
	Mot	marapa kumisasa It came down on the ground and they		$\neq$
SS	Tr	namuroyavai awanasuwesa They looked for enemies and	noin-tantaa-ra mayaniyena-o What does he intend to get?	$\neq$
	Int	kano'a kogwaena He went and slept without eating and		$\neq$
	Mot	teme'a I came on and on and	nosa-tawai-ya tiniye-o At what time do you intend to come	$\neq$
Simult	Tr	amu'a kaumai iyampoi ankomba Becoming pregnant she gave birth to a child	$\neq$	$\neq$
	Int	minarauma mayaamba While they(3) are there	$\neq$	$\neq$
	Mot	kwaasimo mayonka'a kumba While he went where there were people living	$\neq$	$\neq$

8.1 Examples of Equative Clauses

8.1.1 Indicative Equative Clauses

T:temp	Top:PosNP1	Com:ina n
aaemo	kwaaití uvaembá	nóruwemban-i.
before	men's rites	sacred flutes-are

A long time ago men's rites included sacred flutes.

Top:dem	Com:PosNP1
mindá	kesí naambán-iye.
that	my house-it is

That is my house.

Top:DemNP	Com:n
min-ínímbá	kesinóman-i.
that-woman	my mother-she is

That woman is my mother.

Top:n	Com:DesNP
kesinó	anón-inimba.
my mother	big-woman

My mother is a big woman.

Top:sbj pro	Com:DesNP
kemá	anón-inaamaruman-une.
I	big-girl-I am.

I am a big girl.

Top:dem	Neg:íma	Com:desc
mindá	íma	kawe'án-i.
that	no	good-it is.

That is not good.

Top:DesNP		Com:ina n
mirá émáen-tantaa'a		aaimatáma.
thus they did-thing		fighting between two clans.

That kind of thing is (called) fighting between two clans.

Top:PosNP2 Com:ina n

miwá awi'a iraantamán-i.

that's name fire making by friction-it is.

That is called making fire by friction.

Man:desc Com:desc

uwoi anón-iye.

merely big-it is .

He will be big (no worries about his growing).

Loc:loc Com:simult mv

naampísiva'a kowíníyondaman-iye.

to coast you intend going-is it.

Is it that you intend going to the coast?

(N.B. indicative form occurs, but interrogative intonation)

Com:PosNP1

kesí naambá.   kesivona umipa'an-iye.

my house   my father's bush-it is.

It is my house.   It is my father's bush.

Com:ani n

aaraimán-i.   iyámpóiman-one.

woman-she is.   boy-you are.

It is a woman (not a man). You are a boy.

Com:loc

kawEká'an-i.

good place-it is.

It is a good place.

The following examples occur with the indicative mood morpheme.

Com:ani n

iyampoígogwara-re.

boy with-indicative mood

She has children.

Com:dem

kínda-we.

that only-indicative mood

That's all (I have to say).

Com:sbj pro

ke-we.   keyáá-we.

I-indicative mood.   I only-indicative mood.

It is I.   It is only I.

8.1.2 Indicative Equative Clauses with Possessive Comment Tagmeme.

Pos Com:ani n

iyámpóígon-dei.   numagón-déi.

boy-possessive.   .   bird-possessive.

It is the boy's.   It is the bird's.

kesaáninkon-deiman-i.

my son-possessive-it is.

It is my son's.

Pos Com:obj pro

ken-deíman-i.   keinárawa'-nei.

me-possessive-it is.   you (pl)-possessive.

It is mine.   It is yours (pl).

8.1.3 Interrogative Equative Clauses

Top:loc   Inter Com:Inter ManCl

kaeká'á   nóra umai-ya'iyo.

at two   what doing-is it

How much is it for two?

Top:DemNP   Inter Com:PosNP1

min-damba   náawana   naa-ná'iyo.   (isn't n part of stem)

that-houe   whose   house-is it

Whose house is that house?

Top:ina n   Inter Com:inter loc

kígauma   náava-ra'i.

garden   where-is it

Where is the garden?

Top:ina n   Inter Com:num   (NB occurs in AppositionalNP)

sontáa   kae-ra'i.

week   two-is it.

About two weeks

Examples without Topic Tagmeme follow;

Man:Inter ManCl   Inter Com:simult tv

nóra umai-ya   tuvuwónaunda-ya'iyo.

what doing-inter   we will kill him-is it.

How will we do the killing?

Inter Com:NumP   (NB occurs in Appositional NP)

morá-sontaa-wa'i

one-week-is it

About one week

Inter Com:num

morá-wa'i.

one-is it.

Is it one?

Inter Com:TrCl (with simultaneous verb)

agaimaráunda-wa'i.   tíndau simeíraanda-wa'i.

I have written it-is it.   yesterday you gave me-is it.

Is it where I have written it?   Is it (note) you gave me yesterday?

tiraa'á   sínkamiyena-wa'i.   (with ss verb)

sorcery   he intends to hit me-is it.

Is it that he intends to work sorcery on me?

Inter Com:ina n

paroi-yá'i.

arrow-is it

Is it an arrow?

Inter Com:Inter TempP

nósa   táwai-ya'i.

what   time-is it

When?

Inter Com:Inter NP

nóra   áaí-ná'i.

what   talk-is it.

What talk is it?

Inter Com:Num NP

eíyain-kwiyo-na'i.

four-moon-is it.

Is it four months?

Inter Com:Inter NP

nóin-tantaa-ra'iyo.   nóramo í-yántáa-rá'iyo.

what-thing-is it.   what   do-thing-is it.

What is that thing?   What does it do? / How is it used?

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Inter Com:Inter PosNP1

náawana   úmípa-ra'iyo.

whose   bush-is it

Whose bush is it?

Inter Com:ani n

kwaaigwárá-rá'i.

man with-is it.

Is she married?

The following examples illustrate 1st and 2nd persons as well as 3rd persons;

Inter Com:inter ns; inter n

naá-wa'iyo.	náa-wa'ono.	náawi-ya'o.
who-is it.	who-are you.	who-are they.
Who is he?	Who are you?	Who are they?

Inter Com:Inter NP

náavakewai-ya'o.   naán-iyampoirai-ya'oyo.

where person-are you(pl).   who-two boys-are they.

Where are you(pl) from?   Who are these two boys?

Inter Com:ani n

anónda-ra'ono.

big person-are you.

Are you the leader?

Inter Com:inter loc

náanka-ra'i.   náanka-wa'o.

where(position)-is it.   where(position)-are they.

Where is it? (line in a book)   Where are they from?

náava-ra'i.   náava-ra'o.

where(position)-is it.   where(location)-are you

Where is it? (location)   Where have you been?

Inter Com:obj pro   Inter Com:sbj pro

ke-ná'i.   ke-wá'i.   ke-wá'iyo.

me-is it.   I-is it.   I-is it.

Is it me?   Is it I?   Is it I?

Inter Com:sbj pro

keyáá-wa'um.   keirái-ya'u.

I only-am I   we two-are we two

Is it only I?   Is it we two?

keinárawa-ra'o.   keinárauyaa-wa'o.

you(pl)-are you(pl).   you(3) only-are you

Is it you(pl)?   Is it you three only?

8.1.4 Inter Equative Clauses with Possessive Inter Comment Tagmemes

Pos Inter Com:obj pro

ken-deí-ya'i.   kenkái-neí-ya'i.   keinárawa'-nei-ya'i.

me-poss-is it.   us two-poss-is it.   you(pl)-poss-is it.

Is it mine?   Is it ours(dual)?   Is it yours(pl)?

8.1.5 Inter   with Inter Designatory

      :dem

maandán-do   mindán-do

this-how about   that-how about

How about this?   How about that?

      :sbj pro   :personal name

kemán-do   emán-do   Puwaa'nán-do

I-how about   you-how about   "   -how about

How about me?   How about you?   How about Puwaa'na?

8.2 Examples of Transitive Clauses

8.2.1 Indicative Transitive Clauses

Ptr:tVP (ds verb)

kwáwana-wana kwéuwana
look-look   they were doing
They kept on going to look (at the body)

aísaa-uwana
ask her-he did and she
He asked her and she

O:DesNP   Ptr:tVP   (ss verb)
sawí-inti náma'nama kwéesa
bad-thing eat eat   they do and
They go on and on eating bad things

Neg:íma   Ref:loc_-tavaiV   Ptr:tVP   (final verb)
íma   kánagáápatavai   siráí tai.
no   native place ref. I like
I don't like it in the native village.

Ref:TrCl(simult v)_-tavaiV   Man:desc   Ptr:tv   (final verb)
súwa'naa uráándayavai   u'oi   amu.
you helped me ref.   merely   I give you
Because you helped me I am giving you one for nothing.

Ref:Co-ordNP_-tavaiV   Ptr:tv   (final verb)
kesinóntavaigwara kesivontávaigwárá'a   kwésinkai.
my mother ref.   my father ref.   I am wanting
I am wanting my mother and father.

Ref:ani n_-tavaiV   Ptr:tv   (ss verb)
namuroyáváí   awánasuwesa
enemy ref.   they look and
They looked for enemies and

Man:ManCl   O:ani n   Ptr:tv   (simult verb)
ámú'a   kaumái   iyámpoi   ankómba
her stomach cooking   boy   while she gave birth to
Becoming pregnant she gave birth to a child

S:DemNP   Ptr:tv   (final verb)
min-kwasái   ánásai.
that talk   it is finished.
That's all.

S:ani n   Neg:íma   Ptr:tv   (final verb)
awaikó   íma   kwénai.
her husband   no   he eats.
Her husband doesn't eat.

IO:ina n   Ptr:tv   (ss verb)
marimbá   koawánesa
magots   they go and look and
They go and look at the magots and

O:DemNP   S:pro   Ptr:tv   (final verb)
min-áyaántambá   kegwárá'á   kwáwanaum.
that bones   I goo   I see it
I too know that k skeleton.

O:ina n   IO:ani dem   Ptr:tv   (ds verb)
óntamba   miwí   tímakaisataa
stones   those people   he gave them and we
He gave them money and we

Info:IO:DeṣNP   IO:per name   O:NumNP   Ptr:tv (ss verb)
kárápúsimo uráan-kwaasima   Sarámba   kae-kwíyomba   aména
the men who were gaoled   Sara to   two-moons   he gave him
The men who were gaoled, he gave two months to Sara and

Man:ManCl   Ptr:tv (final verb)   Info:Inst:ina n<u>-neiV</u>

maimái   .   kwéutai   kwenayáandei.
taking   he buries   his hands with
Taking (the body) he buries it with his own hands.

T:temp   IO:p̂rò   Loc:loc   Ptr:tv   (ss verb)
aiva'á   kembá   moi   simásimena
first   me   up   he told me and
First he came and told me and

T:TempCl   Loc:loc   Ptr:tv   (ss verb)
Uyaasimpá mayáundara   moi   simásimena
when I was at Uyaasimpa   up   he told me and
While I was at Uyaasimpa he came up and told me and

T:temp   O:ina n   Ptr:tv   (ss verb)
mivákemba   toómbá   kwákaresa
after there   food   they gathered and
Then they gathered food and

Inst:ina n<u>-neiV</u>   Ptr:tv   (ss verb)
kwiyondéí   asaaésa
vine with   they bind and
They bind (the axe) with vine and

Man:ManCl   Ptr:tv   (ss verb)
kwenáái   taagwiya'mái   tavíkésa
his talk carrying   they pull and
Believing what he says they pull (their bow strings)

S:ina n   Man:des⪽   Ptr:tv   (ds verb)
kígaugo   kawe'á   isasá
garden   good   it did and they
The garden did well and they

Man:ManCl   Ptr:tv   (ds verb)

tuvú'mai   améntáyuwowana

killing   they pushed her and she

Killing her they pushed her and she

O:DesNP   Ptr:tv   (final verb - desiderative)

kwikombó némaén-kwasai   seńáe.

cane   they swallowed-talk   I want to say

I want to tell about how they used to do cane swallowing.

O:ina n   Loc$_1$:LocP   Loc$_2$:loc   Ptr:tv   (ss verb)

améraamba maan-ávapá taánuka'a   úvi'marena

his tail   this bank   at tree roots   he twisted

He twisted his tail round the tree roots on this die of the river and

Loc$_1$:loc   Loc$_2$:loc   O:ina n   Ptr:tv   (ss verb)

úmipa'a   mói   kwanaambá   úmakesa

in forest   inside   shelter   they made

The shelter they made was right inside the forest and (i.e. in depths of forest

Loc$_1$:loc   O:ina n   Loc$_2$:loc   Ptr:tv   (ss verb)

nompá'   tanómba   móru   kaumarésa

at river   feast   down   they cooked and

At the river they cooked a feast down there and

8.2.2 Interrogative Transitive Clauses

Ptr:tv inter   (final verb)

kwéawanaa-no.

Can you see?

Ptr:tv inter   (ds verb)

inkamónana-ya

I will hit him-inter

Will I kill him and he

O:ani n   Ptr:tVP inter   (ds verb)

kwaási   awa'naa   onana-ya

person   help him   I will and he-inter

Will I help the person and he

Info:O:ina n   O:inter n   Ptr:tv inter   (final verb)

toómba   nóina   nánaum-no.

food   what   I will eat-inter

Food, what will I eat?

Neg:. íya   Ptr:tv inter   (final verb)

íya   awánaaraa-o.

no inter   you(pl) saw it-inter

Have you (pl) not seen it?

T:temp   Ptr:tv inter   (final verb)

ára   makwáme-o.

already inter you(pl) give her-inter

Have you (pl) already given her (food)?

T:Inter TempP   Ptr:tv inter   (final verb)

nósa-tawai   : ánkarai-yo.

what-time   did it for him-inter

When did it do it for him?

O:ina n   Ptr:tv inter   (final verb)

kampará   si-yo.

false inter he say-inter

Did he lie?

O:Inter PosNP1   Ptr:tv inter   (final verb)

náawana   toóná   kwagayaa-no.

who inter   food inter   you cooking-inter

Whose food are you cooking?

Loc:inter loc   O:DemNP   Ptr:tv inter   (final verb)

náavakena   maan-aaímba   mairái-yo.

from where inter this-talk   he took-inter

From where did he get this talk?

Loc:Inter LocP   Ptr:tv inter   (final verb)

náán-daaumpara   nánaum-no.

whose-house inter   we will eat-inter

Whose house will we eat in?

Inst:inter n_-neiV inter   Ptr:tv inter   (final verb)

nóindeiya   maitimenaum-no.

with what inter   will we get and give them

With what will we buy food for them?

S:inter n inter   Ptr:tv inter   (final verb)

náawana   tuvuwú-no.

who   I hit you

Who hit you?

Ref:Inter NP_-tavaiV inter   Ptr:tv inter (final verb)

nóin-tantaatavaiya   kwankai-yo.

what-thing ref. inter   you want-inter

What do you want?

8.2.3 Imperative Transitive Clauses

Ptr:imp tv

isaaó   isáíno.

Listen!   He must listen!

simátiméno.

I must tell them!

naaró.

You (pl) eat!

taviyéro.

You (pl) take care!

Neg:íma   Ptr:imp tVP

íma   táá'a   kaíno.

no   their ears it mustn't burn.

You mustn't be afraid!

Ptr:imp tv   Info:O:DesNP

isááno   naaópaken-kwasai.

I must hear   from home-news

I must hear the news from home!

8.3 ~~Examples of~~ Quotation Clauses

O:quoted speech (DesNP indicative)   Ptr:se (ss verb)   (NB ?Ind Eq Cl)

árai-kwaasi-ye   sésa

true-men-ind   they say and

"They are real men", they say and

O:quoted speech (Ind TrCl)   Ptr:se (ds verb)

amériraundayavai   aamoí   umásinkaniyone   súwana

because I gave to you pleasure you will be for me   he said and she

"Because I gave it to you yesterday you will be pleased with me." he said and she

O:quoted speech (TrCl. MCl., IndTrCl)   Ptr:se (ss verb)

emá kuséna'a   iyúnasama sínkamo-we   séna

you come and speak go up   hit me-ind   he said and

"You came and spoke to me so I came up and they beat me." he said and

S:sbj pro T:temp   Ptr:se O:quoted speech(IndTrCl)   Ptr:se (ss verb)

kemá   minkákembá sé'a   kawe'á úmaraa-ne   sé'a

I   then   I say   good   you did-ind   I say and

Then I said, "You have done well," I said and

S:DesNP   O₁:quoted speech (IndTrCl) O₂:mirá Ptr:se (ss verb)

amápa-kamaani-kwaasi   óntamba mayánááo-we   mirá   sésa

all-Govt-men   stones   they'll get-ind thus   they say

"They'll get the money." that's what all the Government men said and

O:quoted speech (TrCl, Imp MCl.)   Ptr:se (simult verb)

toómbá sáwíyanka'a násuwe'a kumó-no -imp   kwésimba

food   soon   I eat   I must go down   he was saying

"I must go down and eat food soon." he was saying

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8.4 Examples of Intransitive Clauses

8.4.1 Indicative Intransitive Clauses

Pint:iv   (simult verb)

kogwaeráunda

While I had gone and was asleep

S:sbj pro   Pint:iv   (simult verb)

mindárauma   mayáamba

they three   while they are

While they are (there)

S:ani n   Pint:iv   (final verb)

aaraigómá   máyai.

woman   she is

The woman is (there) i.e. not gone away).

S:DesNP   Pint:iv   (ds verb)

kítor-iyampoi   púwúmasa

little-boy   he died and they

The little boy died and they

Acc:pro acc   Pint:iv   (final verb)

esé   méniye.

you acc   he will be

He will be with you.

Man:desc   Pint:iv   (ss verb)

káno'a   kogwaéna

empty   he went and slept and

He went and slept without eating and

Man:ManCl   Pint:iv   (final verb)

kawe'á umái   mérai.

good   doing   he was

He lives well

Loc:LocP   Pint:iv   (ss verb)

min-óntampá'á   kunkwéna

that-stone at   it went down and was

Her body went over that cliff and

Loc:loc   Pint:iv   (ds verb)

mivá   kwégwaewana

there   they are sleeping and he

They were sleeping there and he

Neg:íma   Loc:loc   Pint:iv   (final verb)

íma   mararákembá   sánkarai.

no   from on ground   it was light

It wan't light on the ground.

S:sbj pro   Loc:loc   Pint:iv   (simult verb)

ke   naaúmpa'a   umáyáunda

I   inside house   while I went up and was

While I was up in the house

Ref:dem _tavaiV   Pint:iv   (ss verb)

mindáyavai   mé'a

that ref.   I was and

Because of that I'll stay and

T:temp   Pint:iv   (ds verb)

áaema   tamáyówasa

before   they came and were and they

They came and stayed before and they

8.4.2 Interrogative Intransitive Clauses

Pint:iv inter　　(final verb)

puwíni-yo.
he will die-inter
Will he die?

Man:Inter ManCl　　　　Pint:iv inter　　(final verb)

kawe-rá　　umái-ya　　méni-yo.

good-inter doing-inter　he will be-inter

Will he live well?

S:InterNP　　　　　　　Pint:iv inter　　(final verb)

nóraumai-too-na　　　kwáyai-yo.

how much-food-inter　it is-inter

How much food is there?

S:ina n　　　Loc:inter loc　　Pint:iv　(final verb)

te'á　　　náava-ra　　　kwáyai-yo.

banana　　where-inter　　it is-inter

Where is the banana?

S:ani n　　　Loc:inter loc　　Pint:iv　(final verb)

enavo　　　náava-ra　　　máyai-yo.

your father　where-inter　　he is-inter

Where is your father?

8.4.3 Imperative Intransitive Clauses

Pint:imp iv

agáandaano.

We must rest!

Man:desc　　Pint:imp iv

úwoi　　　mékaiyo.

merely　　　you two stay

You two just stay!

Examples of

8.5 Motion Clauses   (N.B. seldom ss verbs)

Pm:mv   (ss verb)   8.5.1 Indicative Motion Clauses

téme'a

I came on and on and

Pm:mv   (ds verb)

iyówasa   check tone

They went up and they

Pm:mv (final verb) Info:Loc;loc

kurái   aampa'a

she went   on the path

She went, on the path.

Loc:LocP   Pm:mv (simult verb)

kwaásimo mayónka'o   kúmba

man   they live at while he went

While he went where there were people living

Loc:loc   Pm:mv   (ds verb)

marapá   kúmisasa

on ground   it came down and they

It came down on the ground and they

T:temp   Pm:mv   (ss verb verb with indicative mood)

aaváyaama   tíniyena-we

tomorrow   he intends to come

He intends to come tomorrow.

Ref:acq n   Pm:mv (final verb)   Ref:acq n   Pm:mv (final verb)

kuntáa'a   kurái.   kwaasáiyaa'a   kóurai.

for axe   he went   for talk   she went

He went for the axe.   She went to talk.

8.5.2 Interrogative Motion Clauses

Loc:loc   Pm:mv inter   (final verb)

naaópa'a   kóyau-yo.

at village   we two will go-inter

Will we two go home?

T:Inter TempP   Pm:mv inter   (final verb)

nósa-tawai-ya   tíníyo-no.

what-time-inter   you will come-inter

At what time will you come?

S:sbj pro   Loc:loc   Pm:mv   (ss verb with inter mood)

ema   naampísiva'a kowíníye-wa

you   to coast   you intend to go-inter

Do you intend going to the coast?

Loc:inter loc   Pm:mv inter (final verb)

náavake-na   té-no.

from where-inter   you come-inter

From where did you come?

S:ani dem   Loc:inter loc   Pm:mv inter   (final verb)

miwá   náava-ra   kwí-yo.

that person   where-inter   he goes-inter

Where did he go?

Ref:inter ref n _-tavaiV_   Pm:mv inter   (final verb)

nóintavai-ya   té-no.

for what-inter   you come-inter

What have you come for?

Ref:inter ref n_-tavaiV_   Loc:loc   Pm:mv inter (final verb)

nóintavai-ya   kígauva'a   kó-nó.

for what-inter   to at garden you go-inter

What are you going to the garden for?

S:inter pro   Pm:mv inter   (final verb)

keserái-ya   kóyau-yo.

I too dual-inter   we two will go-inter

I too, will we both go?

8.5.3 Imperative Motion Clauses

Pm:imp mv

kóaao.

Go!   (said in anger)

Pm:imp mv

kwaaó.

Go!   (said gently)

Pm:imp mv

kóuwo.

Go! (implies, "and don't return")

Pm:imp mv

tekaiyó.

You two come!