NOTES ON MIANMIN GRAMMAR

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0. INTRODUCTION

Notes on Mianmin Grammar were written after approximately 15 months spent in the village of Sokabib near the Southern border of the Mianmin language area. Analysis was incomplete and tentative at the stage of writing. Much of the analysis was done during linguistic workshops at Ukarumpa in June and October, 1971. Our sincere thanks go to Drs. Alan and Phyllis Healey for their help and encouragement.

Abbreviations

abil	abilitative	ind	indicative
ad	adjunct	int	intensifier
adj	adjective	interrog	interrogative
anti	antithetical	Kin Q	Kin Quantifier
ApPh	Appositional Phrase	lge	large
asp	aspect	m	masculine
aux	auxiliary	M	Manner
ben	benefactive	MNPh	Modified Noun Phrase
cl	clause	mod	modifier
cm	class marking suffix	mp	mid past
Co	Complement	n	noun
CoPh	Co-ordinate Phrase	neg	negative
con	co-ordinating tagmeme	n fut	near future
cont	continuative	n pr	nominalized pronoun
cust	customary	nom	nominalizer
dem	demonstrative	np	near past
desc	descriptive	nu	number
desid	desiderative	Num	Numeral
diff	different	O	Object
dir	direction	p	past
ds	different subject following	P	Predicate
emph	emphatic	pc	predicate complementary
excl	exclusive	pers	person
f	feminine	ph	phrase
ffut	far future	pi	predicate intransitive
fp	far past	pib	predicate intransitive benefactive
frus	frustration	pl	plural
fut	future	pos	position
fv	final verb	poss	possessive
gen	generic	pr	pronoun
H	Head	pres	present
hab	habitual	ps	predicate stative
I	Instrument	pt	predicate transitive
immed p	immediate past	ptb	predicate transitive benefactive
imp	imperative	pu	punctiliar
incl	inclusive		

pws	predicate 'with' stative
reflex	reflexive
s	sentence
S	Subject
subj	"
seq	sequence
sg	singular
sml	small
sp	specific
ss	same subject following
Ti	Time
Time int	Time interval
TPh	Time phrase
v	verb
vi	verb intransitive
vnuc	verb nucleus
voc	vocative
vt	verb transitive
1st	first
2nd	second
3rd	third

1.   STEMS

1.1   There are three types of derived stems, and all frequently

      occur. (i) adjective or noun plus -an plus verb suffixa-

      tion forms a verb which means 'to become...'

      e.g.   <u>sum-an   -e   be</u>

              big-become-he   ind

              'He became big.' 'He grew.'

              <u>konokmon -an   -n -a -mab-i   be</u>

              old woman-become-pu-nu-fut-I   ind

              'when I am an old woman'

              <u>misiam-an   -e   a</u>

              bad   -become-it   seq

              'It gets worse.'

              <u>ayam-an   -eb   a</u>

              good-become-you   interrog

              'Are you getting better?'

      (ii) directional plus dependent verb suffixation becomes

      a verb 'to go/come...'

      e.g.   <u>wat   -n -ob   a</u>

              across-ss-we   seq

              'We went across.'

              <u>laak-n -i   a</u>

              down-ss-I   seq

              'I went down.'

<u>tala-n -ib</u>   <u>ta</u>

over-ss-they seq

'They came over.'

(iii) noun plus -<u>sa</u>~-<u>sena</u> or noun plus -<u>gam</u> forms an ad-
jective meaning 'with...'. There seems to be no difference
in meaning or use between -<u>sa</u> and -<u>sena</u>. -<u>gam</u> is used in
the sense of being 'afflicted with' or 'contaminated by'.

e.g. <u>imak   -sa</u>

husband-with

'married woman'

<u>amun   -sena</u>

stomach-with

'pregnant'

<u>klo -gam</u>

tinea-with

'covered with tinea'

<u>abang-gam</u>

ulcer-with

'with an ulcer'

<u>eim   -gam</u>

pandanus-with

'stained with red pandanus juice'

1.2 There seems to be a fairly large number of words which
we are calling compounds. There seems to be no contrast

phonologically between such compounds and phrases of similar composition, but they are very close-knit and the meaning can't always be predicted. The class-marking suffix (Section 2.1) -e/-o/-i is attached to the second part and never to the first. The two parts cannot be divided.

They occur in the head slot of a modified noun phrase and in Time, Subject, Object, Benefactive and Direction slots of the clause where semantically feasible.

e.g.   imen-lang -o
        taro-garden-cm
        'taro garden'

        lang-lang
        back-back
        'rib area'

        ten -naka-i   contrasts with naka ten -i
        young-man-cm   man young-cm
        'young men and boys'   'young men, boys and little
                                      boys'

        waan   -abau
        bird(gen)-black cockatoo(sp)
        'black cockatoo'

        gabam-on
        head -bone
        'head'

gong   -am

pubic area-house

'birth house'

2. WORDS

2.1 NOUNS in Mianmin fill the head slot of non-verbal

phrases and take the class-marking suffix -e̱/-o̱/-i̱.

There are several different classes of nouns:

(i) Animate nouns take the following suffixes:

m sg take -e̱ e.g. naka-e

                    man-cm

                    'man'

f sg take -o̱ e.g. unang-o

                    woman-cm

                    'woman'

pl   take -i̱ e.g. meme -i

                    child-cm

                    'children'

(ii) Non-animate nouns are classified according to size

or quantity:

                    or number
sg or small quantity/take -e̱   e.g. men   -e

                                    string bag-cm

                                    'a string bag'

imen-e

taro-cm

'small taro/one taro'

pl or large quantity or number take -o

e.g.   men   -o

string bag-cm

'string bags'

imen-o

taro-cm

'large taro/quantity of taro'

These nouns occur in Subject, Object, Benefactive and Direction slots in the clause.

Exceptions which have been noted are as follows:

waan 'bird' always takes suffix -e except where its plumage makes its gender easily identifiable.

tetan 'vegetable greens' always come in a bundle, so always take suffix -o.

kawa and tai 'axe' are always large, so take suffix -o.

kobol 'cassowary' is   "   "   "   "   "   "

The following always take suffix -o:

mabtom 'turtle'   eit 'decoration'

hok 'crab'   baasi 'nose tusk'

stal 'lips'

Nouns are further sub-classified when they occur

with certain verbs, e.g. 'carry', 'put', 'throw', 'give'.
The verb carries a prefix which depends on the type of noun.

This is the ⟨lob-⟩ set:

  m sg with suffix -e̲ have following verb prefixed with lo̲b̲-
  f sg   "   "   -o̲   "   "   "   "   "   o̲m̲-
  pl   "   "   -i̲   "   "   "   "   "   lo̲l̲-

This is the ⟨to̲b̲-⟩ set:

  sg or small quantity have suffix -e̲
  pl " large   "   "   "   -o̲ and have verbs following
  prefixed thus:

               long things: sg to̲b̲-
                         pl to̲b̲e̲l̲-

This is the ⟨go̲l̲-⟩ set:

               string bag, cut-up pig flesh or pandanus
               carried as a string bag is carried: sg go̲l̲-
                              pl go̲l̲e̲l̲-

This is the ⟨o̲b̲-⟩ set:

               everything else: sg o̲b̲-
                        pl o̲l̲-

Examples

<u>nem</u>-et-n-eb   a   'You bring <u>me</u>.'

<u>kem</u>-et-n-i   a   'I bring <u>you</u>.'

<u>lob</u>-et-n-eb   a   'You bring <u>him</u>.'

<u>om</u>-et-n-eb   a   'You bring <u>her</u>.'

<u>lol</u>-et-n-eb   a   'You bring <u>them</u>.'(Same form for first,

                                           second and third plural.)

<u>men</u>   -e <u>gol-et</u>   -n -eb   <u>a</u>   <u>on</u>   <u>e</u>

string bag-cm it -carry-ss-you seq go imp

'Take the string bag!'

<u>men</u>   -o <u>golel-et</u>   -n -eb   <u>a</u>   <u>on</u>   <u>e</u>

string bag-cm it -carry-ss-you seq go imp

'Take the string bags!'

<u>an</u>   -e <u>tob-et</u>   -n -eb   <u>a</u> <u>on</u>   <u>e</u>

arrow-cm it-carry-ss-you seq go imp

'Take the arrow!'

<u>an</u> -o <u>tobel-et</u>   -n -eb   <u>a</u>   <u>on</u>   <u>e</u>

arrow-cm it   -carry-ss-you seq go imp

'Take the arrows!'

<u>imen</u>-e <u>ob-et</u>   -n -eb   <u>a</u>   <u>on</u>   <u>e</u>

taro-cm it-carry-ss-you seq   go imp

'Take the taro!'

<u>imen</u>-o <u>ol</u> -et   -n -eb   <u>a</u>   <u>on</u>   <u>e</u>

taro-cm them-carry-ss-you seq go   imp

'Take taro!'

These nouns occur in the Subject, Object, Instrument, benefactive and Direction slots in the clause.

(iii) Location nouns take the suffix -e or -o to agree with the antecedent noun possessor. These are a limited sub-class: lim 'on', tem 'in', ablan and banakla 'underneath' (i.e. touching the under surface, not separated by space from the object it is underneath.) These nouns must be possessed. The noun possessor is always present, though the possessive pronoun is not obligatory.

e.g. tebol-o o   lim wit
       table-cm its on up
       'up on the table'

Class-markers -e or -o can occur on the location noun.

e.g. ne tlum -e e   lim-e lebaa un-i be
       I bridge-cm its on -cm across go-I ind
       'I go across the bridge.'

These nouns occur in Position Phrase I and in the Direction slot of the clause.

(iv) Time nouns take class-marking suffix -o and occur in the Time slot of the clause.

mema 'today'   kwitimib 'early'

sin 'before'   mubiang 'lastly'

sinta 'yesterday'   mikiktem 'firstly'

omit 'then'   alim 'a month'

<u>abuk</u> 'later, afterwards'   <u>atol</u>/<u>bifol</u> 'a year'

<u>sanle</u> 'week'   <u>am</u> 'day'

e.g.   <u>ni</u> <u>sin</u>   -o <u>ni</u> <u>un-om</u> <u>laat-n</u> -ob   <u>a</u>
       we before-cm we go-nu down-ss-we   seq
       'Some time ago, we went down.'

<u>mema</u>   -o <u>ni</u> <u>bib</u> -lang   <u>kl</u> -am <u>un-o</u> -mab-bio   <u>be</u>
today   -cm we place-garden make-nu go-nu-fut-we   ind
'Today we shall go and make a garden.'

<u>sinta</u>   -o   <u>ibo</u>   <u>moka-e</u> <u>te</u> <u>na</u>   -n -ob   <u>a</u>
yesterday-cm you pl Moka-cm and together-ss-we   seq
                                                came
'Yesterday you and Moka came together.'

<u>mikiktem-o</u> <u>imen-o</u> <u>al</u> -e   <u>nemela-n</u> -eb   <u>ta</u> <u>fun</u> -al   <u>e</u>
firstly -cm taro-cm skin-cm peel   -ss-you seq cook-you imp
'Firstly peel the taro (then) cook it!'

<u>kwitimib</u>   -o   <u>obo</u>   <u>an</u>   -s-eo   <u>be</u>
early in the morning-cm you f sg sleep-p-you   ind
'Early in the morning you slept.'

(v) Personal names and kin terms when followed by the
vocative <u>o</u> do not have the class-marking suffix-<u>e</u>/-<u>o</u>/-<u>i</u>.

e.g.   <u>beliab</u> <u>o</u>   <u>biem</u>   <u>o</u>
       Beliab voc   mother   voc
       'Beliab!'   'Mother!'

2.2 PRONOUNS are a class of words which occur in the mod-
ified noun phrase in possessive, head and pronominal slots.

(i) Possessive pronouns occur in the possessive slot.
They are as follows:

ne	'my'	ne-le 'belonging to me alone'	
keb	'your (m sg)'	ke-le-b 'belonging to you (m sg) alone'	
ob	'your (f sg)'	o-lo-b ' "	" " (f sg) " '
e	'his, its'	e-le ' "	" him, it " '
o	'her, its'	o-lo ' "	" her, it " '
ni	'our (excl)'	ni-li ' "	" us (excl) " '
nib	'our (incl)'	ni-li-b ' "	" us (incl) " '
ib	'your (pl)'	i-li-b ' "	" you (pl) " '
i	'their'	i-li ' "	" them " '

These pronouns do not take the class-marking suffix -e/-o/-i.

e.g.   keb til-e   ni-li-b   am   -o
       your dog-cm   our (incl) alone house-cm
       'your dog'   'our house' ('belonging to us alone')

(ii) Nominalized pronouns occur in the head slot. These
take the form of the possessive sets followed by the nom-
inalizer -mi.

ne-mi	'mine'	ne-le-mi 'mine alone'	
keb-mi	'yours (m sg)'	ke-le-b-mi 'yours alone (m sg)'	
ob-mi	'yours (f sg)'	o-lo-b-mi 'yours alone (f sg)'	
e-mi	'his'	e-le-mi 'his alone'	
o-mi	'hers'	o-lo-mi 'hers alone'	

ni-mi   'ours (excl)'   ni-li-mi   'ours alone (excl)'

nib-mi   'ours (incl)'   ni-li-b-mi   'ours alone (incl)'

ib-mi   'yours (pl)'   i-li-b-mi   'yours alone (pl)'

i-mi   'theirs'   i-li-mi   'theirs alone'

This set takes the class-marking suffix -e/-o/-i.

e.g. ne -mi -o   wa-tem -al   e
      mine-nom-cm   it-look-you   imp
      'Look at mine!'

      ni   -li   -b-mi -e   sum-e   ele   bi-e   be
      ours (incl)-alone -nom-cm   big-cm here is-it ind
      'Our big one is here.'

(iii) All other free pronouns occur in the pronominal slot.
These do not take the class-marking suffix -e/-o/-i.

ne   'I, me'   ni   'we, us (excl)'

kobo 'you (m sg)'   nibo   'we, us (incl)'

obo   'you (f sg)'   ibo   'you (pl)'

e   'he, him'   i   'they, them'

o   'she, her'

Other sets in this slot are:

⟨keb-ta⟩   'you.emph'
⟨keb-maye⟩   'you.yourself'
⟨ke-le-b-kiem⟩ 'you.alone.only'
⟨ke-le-b-iem⟩' "   "   "   '

⟨ke-le-b-ta⟩   'you.alone.just/just you'
                                    emph
⟨keb-kob⟩   'you.not'

⟨keb-ole⟩   'you'

e.g. kobo tl -eo   be
      you   come-you ind
      'You come.'

      ne-ta   kl -a -mab-i   be
      I -emph make-nu-fut-I   ind
      'I will do (it).'

      naka ele   e-maye
      man   this he-himself
      'this man himself'

      naka mak -e   e-le-kiem
      man   other-cm he-alone-only
      'the other man alone'

      naka sum e -kob   ba   be
      man   big he-not   not ind
      'not the big man'

      ke-le-b -ta   haleb   -i ye -b -eo   bo
      you-alone-just wild pig-cm kill-np-you   ind emph
                  emph
      'Just you killed the wild pig.'

      ni-le un-om laak-n -ob   a
      we   go-nu down-ss-we   seq
      'We go down.'

These pronouns can occur in the Subject, Object, Benefactive
and Direction slots of the clause.

2.3 ADJECTIVES are a class of descriptive words occurring
in slots of the modified noun phrase and in stative clauses.
They never occur as modifiers in verb phrases. Adjectives
are in concord with the noun they modify in that they take
the same affixation. The suffix -e/-o/-i occurs optionally
on both nouns and adjectives. Very often, however, the
suffix is shifted to the final modifier.

The adjective occurs immediately following the head in a
noun phrase. There seems to be no preferred ordering of
adjectives regarding size, shape, colour or quality.

e.g.   til nama   sum-e
       dog white big-cm
       'big white dog'

2.4 NUMERALS occur in the number slot of the modified noun
phrase. Most numerals are a phrase which does not take the
class-marking suffix -e/-o/-i. Counting begins with the left
thumb, followed by the fingers of the left hand; then up
the left-hand side of the body and down the right. In
coming down the right side, people become vague in their
counting, and the word for 'many' homon is used in preference.
In fact, homon is commonly used for anything over five.

ele -yem   asu
this-alone   two
'one'   'two'

asu-matna

two-one more

'three'

asu-ke -asu-ke

two-and-two-and

'four'

asu-ke -asu-ke -mak -e

two-and-two-and-other-cm

'five'

asu-ke -asu-ke- asu-ke

two-and-two-and-two-and

'six'

ban   -lim

forearm-on

'seven'

hetlefab

inner elbow

'eight'

tumin

shoulder joint

'nine'

nakal   or   kwing-lim

shoulder   shoulder-on

'ten'   'ten'

tam   -lim

side of face-on

'eleven'

klon-lim

ear-on

'twelve'

kin-lim

eye-on

'thirteen'

munung-lim

nose-on

'fourteen'

kin-milim

eye-other side

'fifteen'

klon-milim

ear-other side

'sixteen'

tam   -milim   ban   -milim

side of face-other side   forearm-other side

'seventeen'   'twenty-one'

nakal   -milim   gong -milim

shoulder-other side   wrist-other side

'eighteen'   'twenty-two'

tum   -milim   kweit-awok -milim

shoulder joint-other side   hand-thumb-other side

'nineteen'   'twenty-three'

hetlefab   -milim

inner elbow-other side

'twenty'

e.g.   naka homon-i   eil haleb-i   asumatna

       man   many -cm   pig wild -cm three

       'many men'   'three wild pigs'

       men   asu olo

       string bags two these

       'these two string bags'

2.5 ⟨sin⟩ is a modifying class of words in the noun phrase.
As far as is known, there are just two members of this class
of modifiers.

sin 'old, former'   mema 'new, present'

This slot always precedes the head and is not suffixed by
-e/-o/-i when occurring with the head, but only when in

isolation.

e.g. <u>sin</u> <u>men</u>   <u>-e</u>   <u>sin</u>   <u>-e</u> <u>a -tem -al</u>   e

      old string bag-cm   old one-cm it-look-you imp

      'old string bag'   'Look at the old one!'

2.6 ⟨<u>mak</u>⟩ is another class of word with a limited number of
fillers. These have a separate slot in the noun phrase and
take the class-marking suffix -$\underline{e}$/-$\underline{o}$/-$\underline{i}$. Fillers observed
so far are

      <u>mak</u>   'another' (of different kind)

      <u>afet</u>   'another' (of same kind)

      <u>alukum</u> 'all, everybody'

      <u>alik</u>   ' "   "   '

e.g. <u>naka</u> <u>mak</u> <u>-e</u>

      man   other-cm

      'another man'

2.7 DEMONSTRATIVES occur in the Demonstrative slot of the
noun phrase. In the clause level, they occur in the Direct-
ional slot, and within a modified noun phrase in the clause,
in the Time, Subject, Object, Benefactive and Direction slots.
There is a limited number of demonstratives.

<u>ele</u> 'this, here' (If it has an animate noun antecedent, it
is m sg; if an inanimate noun antecedent, it is singular or
in small quantity. See Section 2.1.)

<u>olo</u> 'this, here' (animate noun antecedent — f sg; inanimate

noun antecedent - large or plural.)

<u>ili</u>   'these, here' (plural)

e.g.   <u>am</u> <u>olo</u> <u>lim-o</u> <u>sokabib</u> <u>un-o -mab-bio</u>   <u>be</u>
       day this on -cm Sokabib go-nu-fut-we   ind
       'On this day we shall go to Sokabib.'

       <u>men</u>   <u>olo</u>
       string bag these
       'these string bags'

       <u>haleb</u>   <u>ili</u>   <u>ya -tem -al</u>   <u>e</u>
       wild (pigs) these them-look-you   imp
       'Look at these wild pigs!'

       <u>naka</u> <u>ele</u> <u>om-∅</u>   <u>-al</u>   <u>-al</u>   <u>e</u>
       man   this it-give-to him-you   imp
       'Give it to this man!'

       <u>ele</u> <u>bi-e</u>   <u>be</u>
       here is-it ind
       'Here it is.'

2.8 DIRECTIONALS occur in the demonstrative slot in the
noun phrase and in the Directional slot of the clause. They
can be verbalized and then occur in the Predicate of the
clause. (See Section 1.1) They can take the class-marking
suffix -<u>e</u>/-<u>o</u>/-<u>i</u>.

'down'   <u>laak</u> 'down below' (i.e. steeply below)
           <u>tab</u>   'down a little'

'up'   <u>wit</u>   'up above' (i.e. steeply up)

          <u>met</u>   'up a little'

'over'   <u>wat</u>   'across a valley or depression'

'across' <u>tam</u>   'over there' (more or less on the same level)

e.g.   <u>tabafafib</u>   <u>laak-o</u>

       Tabafafib   down-cm

       'down at/to Tabafafib.'

Their form is directly related to the position of the speaker.
If prefixed by <u>e</u>-(contracted from <u>ele</u> 'this, here') they
mean 'down here' for example. If beyond another person,
they are prefixed by <u>i</u>- (contracted from <u>ye</u> 'there') and
mean 'down there' etc. This form is often followed by <u>ye</u> 'there'.

<u>e</u>-   <u>i</u>-

<u>e-laak</u>   <u>i-laak</u> ($\pm$<u>ye</u>)

<u>e-tab</u>   etc.   <u>i-tab</u>   etc.

e.g. <u>e</u>   <u>-wit</u> <u>te</u> <u>-l</u>   <u>e</u>

      here-up come-you imp

      'Come up here!'

      <u>i</u>   <u>-tam</u> <u>un-a</u> <u>-mab-i</u>   <u>be</u>

      there-over go-nu-fut-I   ind

      'I will go over there.'

Note: Also under consideration as a directional is <u>yaa</u>
'through'. (This applies to breaking through a body of water
only.) <u>yaa</u> is different from other directionals only in
that it does not take the <u>e</u>- or <u>i</u>- prefix.

e.g. <u>hak-e</u> <u>yaa</u>

    Hak-cm through

    '(go) through the Hak River'

    <u>laak-n -i</u> <u>a</u> <u>yaa</u> <u>-n -i</u> <u>a</u> <u>un-i</u> <u>be</u>

    down-ss-I seq through-ss-I seq go-I ind

    'I went down and through the river.'

2.9 KIN QUANTIFIERS are different from kin terms in that they occur in a different slot in the noun phrase. (Kin terms occur in the head slot.) Kin Quantifiers are suffixed by a pluralizer -wal which is used with kin terms only. An animate noun, a noun phrase containing an animate noun, or a personal name obligatorily precedes the Kin Quantifier.

<u>lum</u>	'father and child'	<u>lum-wal</u>	'father and children'
<u>hat</u>	'mother and child'	<u>hat-wal</u>	'mother and children'
<u>mikim</u>	'child and sibling of opposite sex'	<u>mikim-wal</u>	'child and siblings of opposite sex'
<u>kam</u>	'husband and wife'	<u>kam-wal</u>	'husband and wife/wives'
<u>lab</u>	'child and sibling of same sex'	<u>lab-wal</u>	'child and siblings of same sex'

e.g. <u>ne biem -o</u> <u>hat</u>

    I mother-cm mother and child

    'my mother and I'

    <u>beliab</u> <u>lum-wal</u>

    Beliab father and children

    'Beliab and his children'

2.10 INSTRUMENTALS are a word class occurring in Instrument-
al phrases which are fillers of a clause level Instrument slot.
Of the two instrumentals <u>lum</u> and <u>tub</u> 'with', the latter is
very infrequent and has only been noticed with <u>kweil</u>
'hand'. Limitations of the use of <u>tub</u> and reasons for these
are not clear at this time. No suffix class marker or
possessive pronoun can come between the item and the instrument.

e.g.   <u>ne</u> <u>kawa</u> <u>lum</u>   <u>wi</u> -b   -i   <u>be</u>
       I   axe   with chop-pres-I   ind
       'I chop (it) with an axe.'

       <u>kweil</u> <u>tub</u>   <u>bou</u> -b   -io   <u>be</u>
       hand with beat-pres-they   ind
       'They beat it with their hands.'

2.11 ADVERBS are a limited class of words appearing in the
Manner slot of the clause. They take no affixation. They
occur in a verb phrase immediately preceding the Predicate,
but never in a noun phrase. Fillers of this class are:

<u>hebmamsab</u>	'quickly'	<u>fiab</u>	'slowly'
<u>blublu</u>	' " '	<u>fiab</u> <u>beteng</u>	' " '
<u>gigi</u>	' " '	<u>kla</u>	'properly, well'
<u>sun</u>	'always,forever	<u>amit</u>	'always, forever'

e.g.   <u>hebmamsab</u>   <u>tl</u> -e   <u>be</u>
       quickly   come-he ind
       'He comes quickly.'

<u>kla</u>   <u>kiman   -eb</u> <u>ta</u>

properly/well care for-you seq

'You care for us well.'

More than one adverb can occur at once in the Manner slot.
There seems to be a preferred ordering within the slot in that
<u>sun</u> and <u>amit</u> precede other adverbs.

e.g. <u>kobo</u> <u>amit</u>   <u>fiab</u> <u>wem-b</u>   <u>-eo</u>   <u>be</u>

You always   slowly eat-pres-you ind

'You always eat slowly.'

2.12 INTENSIFIERS. Adjectives, ⟨<u>sin</u>⟩, numerals, and ⟨<u>mak</u>⟩
can be expanded to a phrase by an intensifier <u>wekib</u> or <u>lot</u>
which usually have a meaning like 'very'. <u>kla</u> is an intensif-
ier which almost always appears with <u>ayam</u> 'good' and never
any other modifier. These intensifiers precede the modifier.

e.g. <u>wekib</u> <u>sum</u>   <u>kla</u>   <u>ayam</u>

very   big   very   good

'very big'   'very good'

<u>lot</u> <u>sin</u>   <u>lot</u>   <u>homon</u>

very old   very many

'very old'   'very many'

2.13 VERBS fill the head slot in verb phrases and the
Predicate slot in clauses.

There are six morphophonemic rules which apply:

(i) Before b, n > m

e.g. <u>fun -b -i</u> be > <u>fum -b -i</u> be
think-pres-I ind   think-pres-I ind
   cont   cont

'I think.'   'I think.'

(ii) Before n, b > t

e.g. <u>mela-b -ne-b-e</u> be > <u>mela-t -ne-b-e</u> be
cry -pu-me-p-he ind   cry -pu-me-p-he ind
'He cried for me.'   'He cried for me.'

(iii)Following vowel sequences <u>ai</u> or <u>ei</u>, b > s

e.g. <u>wai -b -a -b-i</u> be > <u>wai -s -a -b-i</u> be
wait-pu-him-p-I ind   wait-pu-him-p-I ind
'I waited for him.'   'I waited for him.'

(iv) Where two <u>i</u>'s come together, the first <u>i</u> > <u>ie</u>

e.g. <u>tli -i-so</u>   be > <u>tlie-i-so</u>   -   be
chew-I-p pu   ind   chew-I-p pu   ind
'I chewed.'   'I chewed.'

(v) When the future singular continuative follows stems
ending in a vowel, there is reduction of <u>a</u> vowel so that
<u>amab</u> fut sg > <u>mab</u>.

e.g. <u>mina -amab-eo</u> be > <u>mina -mab-eo</u> be
gather-fut -you ind   gather-fut-you ind
'You gather.'   'You gather.'

ki -amab -i be **>**   ki -mab   -i be

read-fut sg-I ind   read-fut sg-I ind

'I will read.'   'I will read.'

(vi) When the continuative stem ends in a consonant, there
is a loss of the aspect -m̲ continuative in the imperative
and future.

e.g. <u>sein -m̲   -al</u> <u>e</u> **>**   <u>sein -al</u>   <u>e</u>

        happy-cont-you imp   happy-you   imp

        'You be happy!'   'You be happy!'

2.13.1 INDEPENDENT VERBS

Final verb type A has six orders of suffixes. It occurs
with past tenses.

Following the stem the first order is filled by optional
benefactive punctiliar marker -b̲. This morpheme only occurs
together with the punctiliar beneficiary person ⟨-a⟩.

The optional second order is beneficiary person. The bene-
ficiary fillers are in three sets, each of which has five
members. The ⟨-a̲⟩ set occurs with the punctiliar stem and
with all forms of the verb 'to be'. The ⟨-ha̲⟩ set occurs
with the continuative stem. The ⟨-al⟩ set occurs with Class
23 punctiliar verb stems only. The members of these sets are:

Person	⟨-a⟩	⟨-ha⟩	⟨-al⟩
1 sg	-ne	-ne	-ne
2 sg	-ke	-ke	-ke
3 sg m	-a	-ha	-al
3 sg f	-o	-we	-ul
1/2/3 pl	-e	-ye	-i

The first and second orders are mutually obligatory in the
punctiliar.

The obligatory third order is aspect, whose fillers are:
-bin past tense continuative, -m ~ ∅ future continuative and
-n ~ ∅ punctiliar. These are obligatory when occurring with
the related tense. Their absence is obligatory elsewhere.

The obligatory fourth order is subject person. This is
filled by subject set A, which has six members: -i first
person singular, -eb second singular, -e third masculine
singular, -o third feminine singular, -ob first plural, and
-ib second or third plural.

The obligatory fifth order is tense. There are three tense
suffixes that occur in verb type A: -bio far past, -so near
past, and ∅ ~ -o present.

The optional sixth order slot is negative. This slot is fill-
ed by the negative marker -ba. This is included as a suffix
and not a separate word, because the occurrence of this slot

calls for subject/person class A, which never occurs word final.

Chart 1 showing verb type A with A tenses positive and negative:

stem	±ben pu	±ben pers	±aspect	+subj pers A	+TenseA	±neg
	-b pu ben	-ne 1sg -ke 2sg -a 3sg m -o 3sgf -e 1/2/3pl	-bin contp -n ~ Ø pres pu	-i 1sg -eb2sg -e 3sg m -o 3sgf -ob 1pl -ib 1/2/3pl	-bio fp -so np -Ø ~ -o pres pu	-ba neg
		-ne 1sg -ke 2sg -ha 3sg m -we 3sg f -ye 1/2/3pl				

Final verb type A statement:

FVA = vnuc:vstem ±ben: ⟨-ha⟩/(+pu ben:-b + ben:⟨-a⟩) ±asp: ⟨-bin⟩
    +subj pers: ⟨-eb⟩ +tense: ⟨-bio⟩ ±neg:-ba

e.g. go   -b   -ne-bin -eb -bio-ba   be
      pleased-pu ben-me-cont-you-fp -neg ind
      'You were not pleased with me.'

In final verb type B, the subject person set B suffix follows

the tense, and has the following members: -i first person

singular, -eo second singular, -e third singular masculine,

-o third singular feminine, -uo~-bio first plural and -io

second and third plural. The tenses which occur in the second

type are: -b immediate past punctiliar or present continuative

and -amab fut sg -omab fut pl. When the negative -ba occurs

as outermost suffix with a type B verb, the subject person

set preceding it changes from set B to set A.

Chart 2 showing verb type B with B tenses positive:

stem	±ben pu	±ben pers	±aspect	+Tense B	+subj pers B
	-b pu ben	-ne 1sg	-n~∅ pu	-amab fut sg	-i 1sg
		-ke 2sg			-eo 2 sg
		-a 3sgm	-m~∅ cont	-omab fut pl	-e 3sg m
		-o 3sgf			-o 3sg f
		-e 1/2/3pl		-b immed past pu present cont	-uo~-bio 1pl
					-io 1/2/3pl
		-ne 1sg			
		-ke 2sg			
		-ha 3sgm			
		-we 3sgf			
		-ye 1/2/3pl			

Final verb type B statement:

FVB = vnuc:vstem ±ben:⟨-ha⟩/ (+pu ben:-b + ben:⟨-a⟩) ±asp:⟨-n⟩
      +tense:⟨-amab⟩) + subj pers:⟨-eo⟩

e.g. go   -b -ne-n -amab-eo   be
      please -pu-me-pu-fut -you   ind
      'You will be pleased with me.'

      go   -b -ne-n -amab-eb -ba   be
      please-pu-me-pu-fut -you-neg   ind
      'You will not be pleased with me.'

Final verb type C is the 'be' construction. The stem of the
verb 'to be' follows benefactive person in the punctiliar
only. The suffixes following the 'be' stem are the same as
for type A and for type B verbs, but occur only in the present
punctiliar, past continuative and future continuative forms.

Chart 3 showing verb type C:

stem	±ben pu	±ben pers	±'be'	Suffixed as for type A & type B
	-b ben pu	-ne 1sg -ke 2sg -a 3sg m -o 3sg f -e 1/2/3pl	'be' stem	occurring only in present punctiliar, past continuative and future continuative forms.

Final verb type C statement:

FVC = vnuc:vstem $\pm$ (+pu ben: -b + ben pers ⟨-a⟩) + type A or
    type B suffixes.

e.g. <u>liwatli-b   -a   -bl-i</u>   <u>be</u>
    sweep   -pu ben-him-be-I   ind
    'I sweep for him.'

Final verb type D has four orders of suffixes, the first two
optional orders are punctiliar benefactive marker and benefact-
ive as described in type A. The obligatory third order is
aspect whose fillers are: -l~ -m continuative and -n~ -nam
punctiliar. The obligatory fourth order is customarily filled
by customary marker -in.

Chart 4 showing verb type D:

stem	$\pm$ben pu	$\pm$ben pers	+aspect	+customary
		-ne 1sg	-l ~ -m cont	-in
		-ke 2sg		
		-ha 3sg m		
		-we 3sg f		
		-ye 1/2/3 pl		
	-b ben pu	-ne 1sg	-n ~ -nam pu	
		-ke 2sg		
		-a 3sg m		
		-o 3sg f		
		-e 1/2/3 pl		

Final verb type D statement:

FVD = vnuc:vstem $^{+}_{-}$ben: ⟨-ha⟩/(+pu ben: -b + ben:⟨-a⟩)

    +aspect: ⟨-m⟩ +cust: -in

e.g.   ina-m   -in

     do -cont-cust

     'to do'

     om-fa -nam-in

     it-put-pu -cust

     'to put it'

Final verb type E has four orders of suffixes. Following the
stem the optional first order is punctiliar benefactive marker
and the optional second order is benefactive as described
in type A. The obligatory third order is aspect whose fillers
are -m continuative and -n punctiliar. The obligatory fourth
order is subject person⟨-al⟩ which has six members: -an first
person singular; -al second person singular; -ek third masculine
singular; -ok third feminine singular; -om first plural;
-in second and third plural.

Chart 5 showing verb type E:

stem	±ben pu	±ben pers	+aspect	+subj pers
-b ben pu		-ne 1sg	-n pu	-an 1sg
		-ke 2 sg		-al 2sg
		-a 3sg m		-ek 3sg m
		-o 3sg f		-ok 3sg f
		-e 1/2/3pl		-om 1pl
				-in 2/3 pl
		-ne 1sg	-m cont	
		-ke 2sg		
		-a 3sg m		
		-o 3sg f		
		-e 1/2/3pl		

Final verb type E statement:

FVE = **vnuc:vstem** ±ben:⟨-ha⟩ / (+pu ben:-b +ben:⟨-a⟩)

   +aspect: ⟨-m⟩ +subj pers:⟨-al⟩

e.g.   as -o   fa   -n -al   e

   fire-cm build-pu-you   imp

   'You build the fire!'

   ki -m   -al   e

   read-cont-you   imp

   'You read!'

Final verb type F has four orders of suffixes. The first
two optional orders are punctiliar benefactive marker and bene-
factive as described in type A. The obligatory third order
is aspect as described in type E. The obligatory fourth
order is desiderative, whose fillers are -ang desiderative
singular and -ong desiderative plural.

Chart 6 showing verb type F:

stem	±ben pu	±ben pers	+aspect	+desid
		-ne 1sg	-m	-ang
		-ke 2sg	cont	desid sg
		-ha 3sg m	-n	-ong
		-we 3sg f	pu	desid pl
		-ye 1/2/3pl		
	-b	-ne 1sg		
	ben pu	-ke 2sg		
		-a 3sg m		
		-o 3sg f		
		-e 1/2/3pl		

Final verb type F statement:

FVF = vnuc:vstem ±ben: ⟨-ha⟩ / (+pu ben: -b +ben⟨-a⟩)

    +aspect ⟨-m⟩ +desid: ⟨-ang⟩

e.g. <u>mina -m   -ong</u>   <u>gena-b   -io</u>   <u>be</u>

      gather-cont-des pl   say -pres cont-they   ind

      'They want to gather.'

Prefixed Verbs

The majority of verb stems are simple stems. A minority of
transitive stems, however, are obligatorily prefixed for
object person. There are three morphemically-defined sets
of object prefix:

Person	⟨<u>lob-</u>⟩	⟨<u>an-</u>⟩	⟨ <u>a-</u>⟩
1 sg	<u>nem-</u>	<u>nan-</u>	<u>ne-</u>
2 sg	<u>kem-</u>	<u>kan-</u>	<u>ke-</u>
3 sg m	<u>lob-</u>	<u>an-</u>	<u>a-</u>
3 sg f	<u>om-</u>	<u>wan-</u>	<u>wa-</u>
1/2/3 pl	<u>lo-</u>	<u>yan-</u>	<u>ya-</u>

Prefixed verbs are distributed among the verb stem classes
defined by other criteria, and are suffixed like all other
verbs.

e.g. <u>kan-teman-bin -i-so</u>   <u>be</u>

      you-bite -cont-I-np   ind

      'I bite you.'

2.13.2   DEPENDENT   VERBS

The dependent verbs occur in the predicates of a string of
non-final clauses.   They are marked for time interval, subject
preview and subject.

DVstem	$\pm$asp	+time interval$_1$/ subj preview	+subj per A	+time interval$_2$
	-bia cont	-n same subj -∅ one time -b one time -s short time interval	-i 1sg -eb 2sg -e 3sg m -o 3sg f -ob 1 pl -ib 2/3 pl	-bio long time interval

All the tagmemes occur together except for time interval$_2$
-bio which can never occur with time interval$_1$ ⟨-n⟩ .

The order of suffixation:

(i) The optional first order slot is aspect.   This is
filled by -bia medial continuative.

(ii) The obligatory second order slot is time interval$_1$/subject
preview.   The filler class ⟨-n⟩ has three members: -n same
subject, -∅ or -b simultaneous action different subject and
-s successive times with a short time interval, different
subjects.

(iii) The obligatory third order slot is subj/person. The
subj/person filler class ⟨-i⟩ has six members. The members
of this filler class are Set A as shown in chart on previous
page.

(iv) The obligatory fourth order slot is time interval$_2$
filled by -bio a long time interval.

e.g.   sin   -o   e   as -o   waleb   te -s   -e   a   /
       before-cm he wood-cm brought   came-time int-he seq

       ne hel-i-bio   be
       I   cut-I-fp   ind

       'Before, he brought the wood and I cut it.'

       nib am   un-∅   -i   ta / obo lola -eb -o   be
       our house go-time seq-I   seq   you wrote-you-np ind

       'I went home and you wrote.'

       sintalo   ne tom-bia -n -i   ta / lola-bin -i-so   be
       yesterday I sat-cont-ss-I   seq   wrote-cont-I-p ind

       'Yesterday I sat and wrote.'

2.13.3   VERB CLASSES

In Mianmin verbs, there are 25 classes. These are determined
by the possible combination of affixes that occur with the
stem as described in the following. This classification is
based on 150 verbs.

Class	Class size	ben	Pu cont	'be'	Customary			
					-l	-m	-n	-nam
1	12	±	both	+	-	+	b	+
2	45	±	both	-	-	+	-	+
3	4	-	pu.	-	-	-	-	+
4	5	±	cont.	-	-	+	-	-
5	6	±	pu.	-	-	-	+	+
6	4	+	cont.	-	-	+	-	-
7	10	±	both	+	+	+	+	+
8	2	-	both	-	+	+	-	+
9	4	±	both	-	+	-	-	+
10	1	±	pu.	+	+	-	-	-
11	11	±	both	-	-	+	-	+
12	16	±	both	-	-	+	+	-
13	3	-	both	+	-	+	+	+
14	12	±	pu.	+	-	-	+	+
15	5	+	pu.	+	-	-	+	+
16	1	-	both	-	-	-	+	-
17	4	-	pu.	+	-	-	+	-
18	3	±	cont.	-	-	+	-	-
19	1	-	cont.	-	-	+	-	-
20	1	-	both	-	-	+	-	+
21	3	±	-	+	-	-	+	-
22	1	+	-	+	-	-	+	-
23	2	-	both	-	-	+	-	+
24	1	±	pu.	(∓1 sg)	-	-	-	+
25	1	+<-al>	both	-	-	-	-	+

The preceding chart sets out the possible combinations of affixation for each verb class.

The first two columns of the chart are self-explanatory, the first being the class number, the second the number of verbs found in that particular class.

The third column shows the existence of a benefactive person. ± indicates that one or both of the benefactive person series can exist. (See section 2.13.1 verb type A for the function of each benefactive series.) + indicates that the benefactive is obligatory and - indicates that the benefactive never occurs.

The fourth column shows whether the verb takes punctiliar or continuative forms, both or neither, and is self-explanatory.

The fifth column indicates whether or not the stem of the verb of that class can take the 'be' construction. + indicates it can; - indicates it can not. (See section 2.13.1 verb type C.)

The last four columns of the chart deal with the customary forms of the verb. (See section 2.13.1 verb type D.) Six and seven deal with the continuative customary and eight and nine with the punctiliar customary. + indicates the existence of that form; - indicates the non-existence and b indicates the existence of that form only with the benefactive.

Class 25 is an irregular verb which takes the ⟨-al⟩ benefactive person series. (See section 2.13.1 verb type A.)

2.13.4   PARADIGMS

All paradigms are second singular except those places
otherwise indicated.   Benefactive is third singular masculine
unless otherwise indicated.

e.g.   Class 6 'to kindle' - non-benefactive

	Continuative	Punctiliar	
Pres	faka-beo	fa-ebo	2sg
		fan-e	3sg
'be'		fa-bi-ebo	
NP		fa-beo	
MP	fakabin-ebso	fa-ebso	2sg
		fan-eso	3sg
MP 'be'		fa-bin-ebso	
FP	fakabin-ebbio	fa-ebbio	2sg
		fan-ebio	3sg
FP 'be'		fa-bin-ebbio	
Fu sg	faka-mabeo	fan-amabeo	
Fu pl	fakam-omabio	fan-omabio	
Fu sg 'be'		fa-bi-amabeo	
Fu pl 'be'		fa-bi-omabio	
Cust	fakal-in	fanam-in	
	fakam-in		
Imp	fakam-al	fan-al	
Hab	fakabina-beo		
Desid	fakam-ang gen-	fan-ang ge-	

e.g. Class 6 'to kindle' - benefactive

	Continuative	Punctiliar	
Pres	faka-ha-beo	feb-a-ebo	2sg
		feb-an-e	3sg
'be'		feb-a-bi-ebo	
NP		feb-a-beo	
MP	faka-habin-ebso	feb-a-ebso	2sg
		feb-an-eso	3sg
MP 'be'		feb-a-bin-ebso	
FP	faka-habin-ebbio	feb-a-ebbio	2sg
		feb-a-ebio	3sg
FP 'be'		feb-a-bin-ebbio	
Fu sg	faka-ha-mabeo	feb-an-amabeo	
Fu pl	faka-ham-omabio	feb-an-omabio	
Fu sg 'be'		feb-a-bi-amabeo	
Fu pl 'be'		feb-a-bi-omabeo	
Cust	faka-ham-in	febanam-in	
		feb-an-in	
Imp.	faka-ham-al	feb-an-al	
Hab	faka-habina-beo		
Desid	faka-ham-ang gen-	feb-an-ang gen-	

e.g. Class 11 'to be offended' - non-benefactive

	Continuative	Punctiliar	
Pres	halin-beo	halila-ebo	2sg
		halilan-e	3sg
'be'		-	
NP		halila-beo	
MP	halinbin-ebso	halila-ebso	2sg
		halilan-eso	3sg
MP 'be'		-	
FP	halinbin-ebbio	halila-ebbio	2sg
		halilan-ebio	3sg
FP 'be'		-	
Fu sg	halin-amabeo	halilan-amabeo	
Fu pl	halin-omabio	halilan-omabio	
Fu sg 'be'		-	
Fu pl 'be'		-	
Cust	halin-in	halilanam-in	
Imp	halin-al	halilan-al	
Hab	halinbina-beo		
Desid	halin-ang gen-	halilan-ang gen-	

e.g. Class 11 'to be offended' - benefactive

	Continuative	Punctiliar	
Pres	halin-ha-beo	halilab-a-ebo	2sg
		halilab-an-e	3sg
'be'		-	
NP		halilab-a-beo	
MP	halin-habin-ebso	halilab-a-ebso	2sg
		halilab-an-eso	3sg
MP 'be'		-	
FP	halin-habin-ebbio	halilab-a-ebbio	2sg
		halilab-an-ebio	3sg
FP 'be'		-	
Fu sg	halin-ha-mabeo	halilab-an-amabeo	
Fu pl	halin-ham-omabio	halilab-an-omabio	
Fu sg 'be'		-	
Fu pl 'be'		-	
Cust	halin-ham-in	halilab-anam-in	
Imp	halin-ham-al	halilab-an-al	
Hab	halin-habina-beo		
Desid	halin-ham-ang gen-	halilab-ang gen-	

e.g. Class 23 'to go' is an irregular verb. It has extra
stem allomorphs un-> une-> on-   It is a non-benefactive
verb.

	Continuative	Punctiliar	
Pres	une-beo	un-ebo	2sg
		un-e	3sg
NP		un-eo	
MP	unebin-ebso	un-ebso	2sg
		un-eso	3sg
FP	unebin-ebbio	un-ebbio	2sg
		un-ebio	3sg
Fu sg	une-mabeo	un-amabeo	
Fu pl	unem-omabio	un-omabio	
Cust	unem-in	onam-in	
Imp	unem-al	on	
Hab	unebina-beo		
Desid	unem-ang gen-	un-ang gen-	

e.g. Class 23 'to come' is an irregular verb. It has stem
allomorphs tl- tle- te- . It has no future continuative
aspect. It is a non-benefactive verb.

	Continuative	Punctiliar	
Pres	tle-beo	tl-ebo	2sg
		tl-e	3sg
NP		te-beo	
MP	tle-bin-ebso	tl-ebso	2sg
		tl-eso	3sg
FP	tlebin-ebbio	tl-ebbio	2sg
		tl-ebio	3sg
Fu sg	-	tl-amabeo	
Fu pl	-	tl-omabio	
Cust	tlem-in	tenam-in	
Imp	tlem-al	te-l	
Hab	tlebina-beo		
Desid	tlem-ang gen-	tl-ang gen-	

Class 25 verb 'to give' has the ⟨-al⟩ set of benefactives
in the punctiliar.   There is a stem allomorph -∅ ⟩ -ka.
When two vowels come together between the benefactive suffix
and the subject person suffix, there is a reduction of the
final vowel of the benefactive suffix.   The benefactive is
obligatory.   'you give to him'

	Continuative	Punctiliar	
Pres	omka-ha-beo	om-al-ebo	2sg
		om-al-e	3sg
NP		om-am-beo	
MP	omka-habin-ebso	om-al-ebso	2sg
		om-al-eso	3sg
FP	omka-habin-ebbio	om-al-ebbio	2sg
		om-al-ebio	3sg
Fu sg	omka-ha-mabeo	om-al-amabeo	
Fu pl	omka-ham-omabio	om-al-omabeo	
Cust	omka-ham-in	om-anam-in	
Imp	omka-ham-al	om-al-al	
Hab	omka-habina-beo		
Desid	omka-ham-ang gen-	om-al-ang gen-	

'you give to me'

	Continuative	Punctiliar	
Pres	omka-ne-beo	om-n-ebo	2sg
		om-n-e	3sg
NP		om-ne-beo	
MP	omka-nebin-ebso	om-n-ebsp	2sg
		om-n-eso	3sg
FP	omka-nebin-ebbio	om-n-ebbio	2sg
		om-n-ebio	3sg
Fu sg	omka-ne-mabeo	om-n-amabeo	
Fu pl	omka-nem-omabio	om-n-omabio	
Cust	omka-nem-in	om-nenam-in	
Imp	omka-nem-al	om-nen	
Hab	omka-nebina-beo		
Desid	omka-nem-ang gen-	om-ang gen-	

The verb 'to be' is an irregular verb having extra stem allomorphs
∅- bi- bl- . This verb is deficient in its tenses as
seen below. It does not take a benefactive.

	Continuative	Punctiliar	
Pres	bi-eo	bi-ebo	2sg
	-	bi-e	3sg
NP	-	-	
MP	bin-ebso	-	
		-	
FP	bin-ebbio	-	
		-	
Fu sg	bi-amabeo	n-amabeo	
Fu pl	bi-omabio	n-omabio	
Cust	-	n-in	
Imp	-	n-al	
Hab	bina-beo		
Desid	-	n-ang- gen-	

3.   PHRASES

3.1 VERB PHRASES

There are six verb phrases as follows:

3.1.1 Verb Phrase I - Desiderative verb phrase

+H:verb	+Desiderative:desire
filled by verb unmarked for tense and person except that sg is a and pl is o. There is one suffix -ng meaning 'desire'	The verb genalin 'to say' is the only filler of this slot. This is marked for tense and person, but never occurs in the future tense

The desiderative verb phrase consists of two obligatory slots, the head slot and the desiderative slot. The head slot is filled by a verb stem whose only affixes are -a singular person marker or -o plural person marker, followed by -ng for desire. The desiderative slot is filled by the one verb genalin 'to say', but here meaning 'want'. This is affixed for person and tense. The tense seems to be generally present and is never future tense.

e.g. <u>un-a -ng</u>   <u>gen -i</u> <u>ta</u> <u>bo</u>
     go-nu-desire   want-I   seq emph
     'I want to go.'

     <u>un-o -ng</u>   <u>gen -b   -io</u>   <u>be</u>
     go-nu-desire   want-pres-they   ind
     'They want to go.'

     <u>tl -a -ng</u>   <u>gena-b   -o</u>   <u>be</u>
     come-nu-desire   want-pres-she   ind
     'She wants to come.'

3.1.2 Verb Phrase II - Negative verb phrase

VP II +Head:verb	+neg.
verb stem unmarked as to tense or person. Only affixation is -im which is a negative marker	filled by blim 'nothing' unaffixed

The negative verb phrase consists of two obligatory slots, the head slot and the negative slot. The head slot is

filled by a verb stem unmarked for tense or person. Its

only affix is -im meaning 'no'. The negative slot is filled

by the word blim meaning 'nothing'. This is also unmarked.

e.g.   tl -im   blim

come-no nothing

'He isn't coming.'

ne un-im   blim

I go-no   nothing

'I am not going.'

e lowon-im   blim

he eat -no nothing

'He isn't eating.'

3.1.3 Verb Phrase III - Punctiliar verb phrase

VP III +Head	+Completive
verb unmarked for person or tense. This can be marked by -b + ⟨-a⟩ ben series	filled by deinin 'to leave'. This verb marked by tense and person.

The Punctiliar verb phrase consists of two obligatory

slots, head and completive. The head slot is filled

by a verb stem unmarked for person or tense. However

this can be marked for benefactive by the marker -b

plus the ⟨-a⟩ series person markers. The fillers of the

completive slot is the verb deinin 'to leave'. This is

marked for tense and person.

e.g.   <u>malam</u>   <u>le</u>   <u>-i-so</u>   <u>be</u>

shoot   leave-I-p   ind

'I shoot.'

<u>kunu -b -a</u>   <u>le</u>   <u>-i-so</u>   <u>be</u>

smell-pu-him   leave-I-p   ind

'I smelled him.'

3.1.4   Verb Phrase IV - Abilitative verb phrase

VP IV	+abilitative	+Head
	filled by <u>mo</u> 'can'	filled by verb carrying normal affixation or by negative verb phrase

The abilitative verb phrase consists of two obligatory slots, the abilitative and the head. The abilitative slot is filled by <u>mo</u> 'can' and the head slot is filled by a verb carrying normal affixation.

e.g. <u>ne</u> <u>am</u>   <u>tam</u>   <u>mo</u>   <u>tl</u> <u>-am</u>   <u>io</u>

I   house along   can   come-I   interrog

'Can I come in?'

<u>e</u>   <u>mo</u>   <u>wa -tem-im</u>   <u>blim</u>

he   can   her-see-neg nothing

'He can't see her.'

3.1.5   Verb Phrase V - Auxiliary verb phrase I

VP V +adjunct	+auxiliary
filled by an uninflec-table verb stem which does not occur on its own	filled by a verb which by itself has a totally different meaning than that of the two joined and which has normal affixation

The auxiliary verb phrase consists of two obligatory slots, the adjunct and the auxiliary. The adjunct slot is filled by uninflected verb stems which do not occur on their own. The auxiliary slot is filled by affixed verbs which, by themselves, have totally different meanings. This is filled by a very small class of verbs: galin 'to say', unemin 'to go', kemin 'to do' and labonin which has no meaning by itself.

e.g.   flou flou unemin 'to fly'

       lolou unemin 'to jump (with fright)'

       skila unemin 'to run away'

       tobai unemin 'to drop'

       tekein kemin 'to understand'

       mikik kemin 'to prepare'

       long kemin 'to sit quietly'

       yang kemin 'to answer'

       gal labonin 'to be tired'

gil labonin 'to be cold'

bing galin 'to tighten'

fu galin 'to breathe'

meng galin 'to stiffen'

getang galin 'to clear (weather)'

metek galin 'to smack lips'

3.1.6   Verb Phrase VI - Auxiliary verb phrase II

VP VI	+adjunct II	+auxiliary II
	filled by a double-inflected verb stem unmarked	filled by nin 'to be' with normal affixation

The Auxiliary verb phrase consists of two obligatory slots,
the Adjunct II and the Auxiliary II. The Adjunct II slot
is filled by a double unmarked verb stem which, alone, carries
meanings. The Auxiliary II slot is filled by nin 'to be'.

e.g.   wasa watla bi-e   be
       come go   is-it   ind
       'It waves.'

       leski maski bi-o   be
       turn around be-she   ind
       'She turns and turns.'

3.2   NON-VERBAL PHRASES

Non-verbal phrases in Mianmin are

3.2.1 Modified Noun Phrase which includes

                (i)   Time Phrase

                (ii) .   Position Phrase I

                (iii)   Position Phrase II

                (iv)   Clause-modified Noun Phrase

3.2.2 Co-ordinate Noun Phrase

3.2.3 Appositional Phrase

3.2.4 <u>blim</u> Phrase

3.2.5 <u>makob</u> Phrase

3.2.6 Instrument Phrase

3.2.1 Modified Noun Phrase

The modified noun phrase in Mianmin consists of a head
slot plus modifying slots. Possessive and <u>sin</u> slots
precede the head, while all other slots (Description,
Number, <u>mak</u>, Demonstrative, Kin Quantifier and Pronominal)
follow in that order.

The modified noun phrase occurs in every clause level
slot except Predicate and Manner.

Modified Noun Phrase Chart

± Poss	± sin	± Head	± Desc	± Num	± mak	± Dem	± Kin Q	± Pr
1. Noun	1. sin 'old'	1. Noun	1. adj (size, colour, quality)	1. Num Ph	1. mak 'another' (diff.kind)	1. Dem pr ele msg olo fsg ili pl	lum	⟨i⟩
2. Pers name	2. mema 'new'	2. n pr ⟨nemi⟩ ⟨nelemi⟩	2. Int Ph₂: +wekib +Desc / +lot +Desc	2. homon 'many'	2. afet 'another' (same kind)	2. Dir ewit ewat elak laak etam etab	hat	⟨ita⟩
3. NPh	3. Int Ph₁: +wekib +sin / +lot +sin			3. Int Ph₃: +wekib +num / +lot +num	3. alukum 'all, everybody'	3. N Ph +meb +Dem pr / +meb +Dir	mikim	⟨imaye⟩
4. Poss Pr ne keb ob e o nib ni ib i					4. alik 'everybody'		kam	⟨iliiem⟩
					5. Int Ph₄: +wekib +mak / +lot +mak		+wal 'pl'	⟨ilita⟩
							+animate noun, noun ph, or pers name precedes Kin Q	⟨isa⟩
								⟨isena⟩
								⟨ikob⟩
								⟨ile⟩

Rules:

Suffixes -<u>e</u>/-<u>o</u>/-<u>i</u> show agreement between head slot and
modifying slots following the head. <u>sin</u> does not have this
suffix unless it occurs without the head slot. When modifiers
follow the head slot, the agreement suffix is usually shifted
to the final modifying item. However it can occur on all
or any modifying slots except <u>sin</u>.

e.g. <u>sin</u>   <u>men   -o</u>   <u>ninik-o</u>
     old   string bag-cm dirty-cm
     'dirty old string bag'

All slots including the head are optional.

Though theoretically, all slots can occur in a MNPh, in
practice, more than three slots rarely occur.

In the possessive slot there is a variant of the MNPh which
has an optional possessive pronoun in the last slot of its
phrase.

e.g. <u>naka</u> <u>e</u>   <u>til-e</u>
     man   his dog-cm
     'the man's dog'

     <u>unang</u> <u>teke-o</u> <u>o</u>   <u>men</u>
     woman tall-cm her string bag
     'the tall woman's string bag'

     <u>keb</u> <u>an</u>   <u>-e</u>
     your arrow-cm
     'your arrow'

Some slots can be repeated to signify pluralization –
Desc., num., <u>mak</u>, and Kin Q.

e.g. <u>til</u> <u>nama</u> <u>sum</u> <u>sum-i</u>
    dog white big big-cm
    'big white dogs'

All slots have been described on the word level.

e.g. <u>ne</u> <u>sin</u> <u>men</u>   -e
    my old string bag-cm
    'my old string bag'

    <u>naka</u> <u>teke</u> <u>homon-i</u>
    man   tall many -cm
    'many tall men'

    <u>am</u>   <u>sum</u> <u>ewat</u>   -o
    house big over here-cm
    'the big house over here'

(The demonstrative phrase in the demonstrative slot is filled
by obligatory <u>meb</u> 'nearby' followed by obligatory demonstrative
or directional.

e.g. <u>as</u>   <u>sum</u> <u>meb</u>   <u>olo</u>
    tree big nearby this
    'this big tree nearby'

    <u>unang</u> <u>meb</u>   <u>ewit</u>   -o
    woman nearby up here-cm
    'the woman up near here'

beliab lumwal   i   -maye

Beliab father and children they-themselves

'Beliab and his children, they themselves....'

(i) The TIME phrase is a modified noun phrase occurring
in the time slot of the clause. The obligatory head slot
is filled by a time noun and the modifying slot is filled
by a num., mak, Dem., pronoun.

TPh	+Head	$^{\pm}$Mod
	time noun	num mak Dem pronoun

e.g. sanle ele -yem

Sunday this-alone

'one week'

am mak -o

day other-cm

'other day'

Other phrases are double-headed. Both slots are obligatory
and are filled by a Time phrase.

e.g. $\overbrace{\text{am mak}}^{H_1}$ $\overbrace{\text{lim -o}}^{H_2}$

day other week-cm

'sometimes'

+H$_1$	+H$_2$
TPh	TPh

$\overbrace{\text{mak -e}}^{H_1}$ $\overbrace{\text{lim e -ta}}^{H_2}$

other-cm week it-emph

'next week'

$$\overbrace{\text{sinta} \quad \text{-o}}^{H_1} \quad \overbrace{\text{o} \quad \text{sin} \quad \text{mak}}^{H_2}$$

yesterday-cm   its former other

'the day before yesterday'

(ii)   POSITION Phrase I is a MNPH occurring in the direc-
tional slot of the clause.   It is a possessive construction
in which the possessor head is any noun, while the possessed
head has a limited number of location noun fillers: lim 'on'
tem 'in' ablan or banakla 'underneath', plus an optional
demonstrative.   The demonstrative is the only possible
modifier of a location noun.   Both possessor and possessed
heads are obligatory.   The noun possessor is always present
while the possessive pronoun is optional.

PosPh I +Possessor Head	+Possessed Head
MNPh plus poss pronoun -e/-o	lim tem ablan banakla plus-demonstrative

e.g.   fab   o   lim   om-fan-a -n   e
        where its on it-put-nu-I   interrog
        'Where shall I put it?'

        tebol-o lim wit
        table-cm on up
        'up on the table'

        lebal lim
        ground on
        'on the ground

am   -o   o   tem
house -cm   its in
'in the house'

men   tem
string bag in
'in the string bag'

tebol-o   o   ablan   laak
table-cm its underneath   down
'underneath the table'

basal-o   o   banakla
steps-cm its underneath
'underneath the steps'

Class markers can occur on the location noun.

e.g. ne tlum -e   e   lim-e lebaa un-i be
      I bridge-cm its on -cm across go-I ind
      'I go across the bridge.'

(111) POSITION Phrase II consists of two parts - possessor
head and possessed head. The first occurs optionally and
can have class-marking suffixes -e/-o. The possessive
pronoun does not occur, and the possessed head is obligatorily
filled by the following words, which can also occur by
themselves, plus the optional demonstrative.

PosPh II	+Possessor Head	+ Possessed Head
	MNPh	ken kitem lang isak/ibisak kibikibasin melen abuk

ken 'side, by the side of'   kibikibasin 'in front of'

kitem 'under'   melen 'by the side of'

lang 'above'   abuk 'behind'

isak/ibisak 'in the middle of'

e.g. an   -e am   -o kitem tob-ban-al   e
     arrow-cm house-cm under it -put-you   imp
     'Put the arrow under the house.'

     ne balubib   ken ele bl-i   be
     I airstrip   side here am-I   ind
     'I am by the side of the airstrip.'

     ne hak-e   ibisak ele   wa   -b   -i   be
     I Hak-cm middle here   float-pres-I   ind
     'I float in the middle of the Hak River.'

     balubib -e lang ei -b   -e   be
     airstrip-cm over fly-pres-it ind
     '(The aeroplane) flies over the airstrip.'

     kawa-o   am   -o kibikibasin ye   om-fan-al   e
     axe -cm house-cm in front of there it-put-you imp
     'Put the axe in front of the house.'

Contrasts between Position Phrase I and Position Phrase II

	Possessor Head	Possessed Head
PosPhI	+MNPh ±poss pronoun	+ {lim / tem / ablan / banakla} plus ±demonstrative
PosPhII	±MNPh	ken kitem isak/ibisak lang kibikibasin melen abuk plus ±demonstrative

In Position Phrase I , the first part is obligatory, while
in Position Phrase II it is optional. The class-marking
suffix -e/-o/-i occurs optionally on nouns in this section.

e.g.   PosPhI   tebol-o   lim

               table-cm on

               'on the table'

       PosPhII   balubib ken

                airstrip side

                'by the side of the airstrip'

The possessive pronoun can occur in PosPhI, but it never
occurs in PosPhII.

e.g.   PosPhI   men   -e   e   tem
                  string bag-cm its in
                  'in the string bag'

       PosPhII   am   kitem   wat
                  house under   down
                  'down under the house'

A limited and mutually exclusive class of nouns occurs in
the final part of each phrase type.

(iv) CLAUSE-MODIFIED Noun Phrase.   A clause with the verb
in the customary form has a descriptive function when it
occurs preceding a noun.   Normally (i.e. in a MNPh) the
descriptive slot follows the noun.   There is a difference
in meaning between the constructions where the modifier
precedes the noun and where it follows the noun. The noun
is animate.

e.g. naka-e tekein   ke-b   -e be→ tekein   kemin naka-e
      man-cm knowledge do-pres-he ind knowledge do   man -cm
      'The man knows.'   'knowledgeable man'

      naka-e naka-i ye -na -b   -e   be   →
      man-cm man-cm them-hit-pres-he ind
      'The man kills the men.'

                         naka yemin naka-e
                         man   kill man-cm
                         'the man-killing man (murderer)'

The modifying slot is filled by a clause with no subject
and with the customary form of the verb.

clause-mod NPh =	+cl mod	+Head
	clause with customary form of verb	animate noun

3.2.2   The CO-ORDINATE NOUN PHRASE contains more than one
head tagmeme in a co-ordinate relationship indicated by a
co-ordinating tagmeme following each head.   Each of the the
co-ordinated parts may be a simple nucleus or a noun phrase
followed by a co-ordinating free form.

a   'with'   aka   'and'

te~tem   "   baka   "

sa~sena   "

CoPh =	+H	+con	+H	+con
	MNPh	a	MNPh	a
	ApPh	te~tem	ApPh	te~tem
	Nom pr - kebmi	aka	Nom pr - kebmi	aka
		baka		baka
		sa~sena		sa~sena

Rules:

Head slot phrases optionally carry a class-marking suffix
-e/-o/-i. At least two head slots occur obligatorily, but
often more than two. It is not uncommon for six or eight
co-ordinates to occur in a co-ordinate phrase. The same
co-ordinator recurs throughout the phrase. Co-ordinate
phrases occur in every clause level slot except Manner,
Direction and Predicate.

Description of slots:

The NPh in the head slot consists of all slots of the
MNPh except the pronoun.

e.g. naka mak   ele aka keb   ai   -e   aka
     man other this and your father-cm and
     'this other man and your father'

     sibil-wal a   kwet   -wal a
     Sibil-pl and Kwekiab-pl and
     'Sibil's group and Kwekiab's group'

     nemi baka kebmi baka emi baka
     mine and yours and his and
     'mine and yours and his'

Whenever the te~tem cc-ordinating tagmeme is used, the
medial verb na- 'take' obligatorily follows the co-ordinate
phrase. This and the verb following are always plural.

e.g. <u>til-e</u> <u>tem</u> <u>naka-e</u> <u>tem</u> <u>na</u> <u>-n</u> <u>-ib</u>   <u>a</u>   <u>un-io</u>   <u>be</u>

   dog-cm with man -cm with take-ss-they seq go-they ind

   'The dog goes with the man.'

The <u>te</u>∼<u>tem</u> <u>na-</u> construction is used when referring to

people and not things. <u>baka</u> is usually used when listing

things rather than people.

e.g. <u>o</u> <u>imak</u>   <u>aka</u> <u>meme</u> <u>-i</u> <u>aka</u>

   her husband and child-cm and

   'her husband and children'

   <u>til</u> <u>a</u>   <u>eil</u> <u>a</u>   <u>naka-i</u> <u>a</u>   <u>men</u>   <u>-i</u> <u>a</u>

   dog and pig and man -cm and little one-cm and

   <u>imen</u> <u>a</u>   <u>kulan</u> <u>a</u>

   taro and meat and

   'dogs, pigs, men, children, taro and meat'

   <u>asuneb</u> <u>-e</u> <u>tem</u> <u>ne</u> <u>tem</u> <u>bal</u>   <u>-o</u> <u>tem</u> <u>na-</u> <u>n</u> <u>-ob</u>   <u>a</u>

   Asuneng-cm with I with Batemab-cm with take-ss-we seq

   'Asuneng, I and Batemab..'

   <u>memin</u>   <u>ai</u>   <u>-e</u> <u>aka</u> <u>daning</u> <u>ai</u>   <u>-e</u>   <u>aka</u>

   Meminab father-cm and Daning father-cm   and

   <u>seweyab-e</u> <u>aka</u> <u>sokelubim-e</u> <u>aka</u> <u>usaleiten</u>   <u>-i</u> <u>aka</u>

   Seweyab-cm and Sokelubim-cm and Usaleimin clan-cm   and

   'Meminab's father and Daning's father and Seweyab and

   Sokelubim and the Usaleimin clan...'

eil baka eim   baka imen baka

pig and   pandanus and   taro and

'pig, pandanus and taro'

til-e   sa   eil-e   sa

dog-cm with pig-cm with

'dogs and pigs'

3.2.3 The APPOSITIONAL PHRASE consists of an Item tagmeme
juxtaposed to an appositional tagmeme. The fillers of both
tagmemes refer to the same thing. It occurs in clause level
in all slots except Manner, Direction and Predicate slots.

ApPh =	+Item	+Apposition
	MNPh	MNPh
	CoPh	

Both slots are obligatory. Perhaps the most common
use of apposition occurs when a personal name is in the
Item slot.

e.g. uluten-o ma misiam-o

   Uluten-cm hip bad   -cm

   'Uluten, the bad-hipped one'

   andlu ai   -e skil ya -sa -e

   Andlu father-cm foot sore-with-cm

   'Andlu's father, the man with the sore foot'

. <u>sibil-wal</u> <u>a</u>   <u>kwet</u>   -wal <u>a</u>   <u>i</u>   -ta

Sibil-pl   and   Kwekiab-pl   and   they-themselves

'Sibil's group and Kwekiab's group, they....'

<u>mesen</u> <u>obo</u>

Mesen you

'Mesen, you'

3.2.4 <u>blim</u> PHRASE. <u>blim</u> 'no, none, finished' is a Negàtive Quantifier occurring in a phrase in the Equational Predicate. It is optionally preceded by a MNPh or a nominalized pronoun and is itself obligatory.

<u>blim</u> Ph =	$\pm$Item	+<u>blim</u>
	MNPh nom pr	<u>blim</u>

e.g. <u>imen</u> <u>blim</u>

taro none

'(There is) no taro.'

<u>as</u>   -o <u>blim</u> <u>o</u>   <u>be</u>

firewood-cm none   it   ind

'There is no firewood.'

<u>nemi-o</u> <u>blim</u>   <u>o</u>   <u>be</u>

mine-cm finished it ind

'Mine is all finished.'

ni	imen	sum-o	blim	o	be
our	taro	big-cm	finished	it	ind

'Our big taro is all finished.'

kobo	imen-o	blim	o
you	taro-cm	not	interrog

'Do you not have taro?'

keb	imen-o	blim	o
your	taro-cm	finished	interrog

'Is your taro finished?'

3.2.5 <u>makob</u> PHRASE. <u>makob</u> 'same, same kind, like' links
two phrase nuclei not necessarily otherwise related in
meaning in an explanatory relationship. The complex unit
thus formed is a single phrase nucleus.

<u>makob</u> Ph =	+H$_1$	+<u>makob</u>	+H$_2$
	MNPh	<u>makob</u>	MNPh

e.g. <u>sibsib-e</u> <u>makob</u> <u>eil</u>

    sheep-cm like pig

    'a sheep-like pig'

    <u>e</u> <u>makob</u> <u>biman</u>

    it like snake sp.

    'It (is) like a biman snake.'

e   makob misiam

it/he like   bad

'It is a bad one (snake)'

as -o gwaab makob olo wi -b-e be

tree-cm small like this cut-p-he ind

'He cut a small tree like this one.'

nemsin -e kibi-o makob longenab-e kibi

Nemsinab-cm face-cm like Dongenab-cm face

'Nemsinab looks like Dongenab'

3.2.6 INSTRUMENT PHRASE is a clause level unit. There
are two instrument words lum and tub 'with' which were
described on the word level.

I Ph =	+H	+I
	MNPh	lum
		tub

No class-marking suffix can come between the Head and
the Instrument.

e.g. kawa lum   kweil tub bou -b -io be

      axe   with   hand   with beat-pres-they ind

      'with an axe'   'They beat (it) with their hands.'

Note: Though this instrument construction does occur, it
is not common. Usually a two clause construction is used.
The Predicate of clause 1 is a medial verb such as 'get' or
'hold' and the Predicate in the second clause is an action
verb.

e.g. e tai-o wa-fu -bia -n -e a wi -b -e be
      he axe-cm it-grasp-cont-ss-he seq chop-pres-he ind
      'He grasped the axe and chopped.'

3.3 Possession is described in Section 3.2.1 (1).

3.4 The head in a MNPh is optional except (1) when possessed
(ii) when preceded by sin and followed by other modifiers and
(iii) when followed by a Kin Quantifier.

e.g. (i)   keb til
            your dog
            'your dog'

    (ii)   sin men   sum-e
            old string bag big-cm
            'big old string bag'

    (iii) andlu lum
            Andlu father and son
            'Andlu and his father'

In all other instances, modifiers can occur without the head.

e.g. sin-e
      old-cm
      'the old one'

gwaab-o

small-cm

'the small one'

e -maye	kla -b -e	be
he-himself	make-pres-he	ind

'He himself makes it.'

3.5 Phrases are usually short, consisting of head and one
or two modifiers. However, in tex⁻ material co-ordinate
phrases are frequently long with up to eight co-ordinates.
(See co-ordinate phrases Section 3.2.2.)

4. CLAUSES

4.1 A sequence of verbs is a verb phrase when they fill the
predicate slot on the clause level. A verb phrase has two
obligatory tagmemes and they always stay together, i.e. cannot
be separated by any clause level tagmeme coming between.
The filler of the first slot of the phrase takes different
affixation than the predicates on the clause level. (See
Section 3.1.)

A sequence of clauses fill various tagmemes on the sentence
level. These verbs can be separated by other tagmemes.
These verbs can occur as bare stems or they can take normal
affixation. (See Section 4.3.) An included clause does
not fill the predicate slot but rather fills various other
slots on the phrase or clause level.

e.g.   verb phrase   <u>tekein</u> <u>ke-b   -i</u>   <u>be</u>

                                do-pres cont-I   ind

                      'I understand.'

       clause   <u>fu</u>   <u>lowo-n -a -mab-i</u>   <u>be</u>

                cook eat -pu-nu-fut-I   ind

                'I will cook and eat.'

       included clause

<u>ne</u> <u>nakamin-e</u> <u>balubib</u>   <u>wat</u> <u>bie</u> <u>mo</u> <u>a -tem-a -m -i</u>   <u>ne</u>

I   man   -cm airstrip down be   can him-see-nu-pu-I   neg

'I can't see the man at the airstrip.'

4.2 The criteria for distinguishing between an independent

clause and a dependent clause are verb morphology and

distribution.   Dependent clause types and independent clause

types are the same.

4.3   CLAUSE LEVEL UNITS

In all Mianmin clauses the predicate is obligatory.   All

clause types are determined by the form of the verb occurring

in the predicate, and by at least one other different

tagmeme on the clause level.   The occurrence of this is not

necessarily obligatory, however.

Clause types	Ti	S	O	I	ben	M	dir	P
Transitive	±	±	±	±	-	±	±	+Pt
Intransitive	±	±	-	-	-	±	±	+Pi
Benefactive Transitive	+	±	±	±	±	±	±	+Ptb
Ben. Intransitive	±	±	-	-	±	±	±	+Pib
Complementary	±	±	+Co	-	-	-	±	+Pc
Stative	±	±	-	-	-	-	-	+Ps
'with' Stative	±	+	-	-	-	-	-	+Pws

This chart illustrates the possible occurrence of various units within the contrastive clause types. Obligatory occurrence is indicated by (+), optional occurrence by (±), and non-occurrence by (-). The order shown is the relative order, although the order of time and subject is not fixed, also that of object and beneficiary. However, these only interchange; they do not move into other positions.

When the subject occurs, there is always agreement between subject and predicate. Also, when the benefactive occurs there is always agreement between the benefactive and the predicate. When an object occurs and the verb is prefixed for object, then there is agreement.

While in theory the above are the optional occurrences of slots in a clause, in practice, seldom are there more than four slots occurring in one clause.

Types of clauses:

(i)   Transitive clause: The predicate tagmeme and object tagmeme are the only nuclear tagmemes.

(ii)   Intransitive clause: Only the predicate tagmeme is nuclear.

(iii) Benefactive Transitive clause: The predicate tagmeme, object tagmeme and benefactive tagmemes are nuclear.

(iv)   Benefactive Intransitive clause: The predicate and benefactive tagmemes are nuclear.

(v)   Complementary clause: The verb 'to be' occurs in the predicate slot and the other nuclear tagmemes are subject and complement.

(vi) Stative clause: The subject and predicate tagmemes are nuclear. However the predicate slot is filled by a noun, adjective, pronoun or noun phrase.

(vii) The 'with' Stative clause: The nuclear tagmemes are subject, here obligatory, and predicate with the predicate slot being filled by a sa phrase.

Contrastive features:

(i)   Transitive clause

$\pm$O	+P
MNPh animate and inanimate	VPh with Vt as head

Transitive clause is distinguished from all other clause
types in the following features: (i) Even if the object does
not occur in the sentence, it is understood. (ii) The
predicate slot is filled by a class of verbs which can take
an object.

e.g. <u>som</u>   -e <u>fu</u> -n -ib   <u>o</u>
     banana-cm cook-ss-they   seq
     'They cook bananas.'

     <u>imen-o</u> <u>nini</u>   -b   -io   <u>be</u>
     taro-cm scraped-1mmed p-they   ind
     'They scraped taro.'

     <u>wan</u> <u>am</u>   -o <u>ge</u>   -i-o   <u>be</u>
     bird house-cm   build-I-pres pu   ind
     'I built a bird house.'

     <u>smik</u>   -o <u>ke</u> -n -o   <u>be</u>
     picture-cm make-pu-she   ind
     'She took a picture.'

     <u>yom</u>   -o <u>fuba-n -a -mab-i</u>   <u>be</u>
     clothes-cm wash-pu-nu-fut-I   ind
     'I will wash the clothes.'

     (ii)   Intransitive clause

+P
VPh with Vi as head

Intransitive clause (i) never takes an object. (ii) The
predicate slot is filled by a verb class which never takes
an object.

e,g, <u>un-a -mab-bio</u>   <u>be</u>
      go-nu-fut-we   ind
      'We will go.'

      <u>tom-bl   -i</u>   <u>be</u>
      sit-pres cont-I   ind
      'I am sitting.'

      <u>tl -∅   -e</u>   <u>be</u>
      come-pres-he   ind
      'He is coming.'

      <u>min   -o -mab-io</u>   <u>be</u>
      gather-nu-fut-they   ind
      'They will gather.'

      <u>s   -ob-o</u>   <u>be</u>
      sleep-we-np   ind
      'We slept.'

(iii) Benefactive Transitive clause

±O	+ben	+P
MNPh animate and inanimate	MNPh animate	VPh with Vtb as head

The Benefactive Transitive clause:(i)Even if the object
does not occur in the sentence, it is understood. (ii) It
can take a benefactive tagmeme which is in agreement with
the predicate. (iii) The verb class is one which takes a
benefactive affix and which can take an object.

e.g. <u>mesen-o</u> <u>som</u>   <u>fu -we -b-i</u>   <u>be</u>
     Mesen-cm bananas cook-ben-p-I   ind
     'I cooked the bananas for Mesen.'

     <u>beliab-e</u> <u>alel-o</u> <u>am</u>   <u>ge -n -we -b</u>   <u>-e</u>   <u>be</u>
     Beliab-cm wife-cm house built-pu-ben-immed p-he   ind
     'Beliab made a house for his wife.'

     <u>ne</u> <u>am</u>   <u>ge -t -ne -n-e</u>   <u>be</u>
     my house built-pu-ben-p-he   ind
     'He built a house for me.'

     <u>beliab-e</u> <u>weng</u> <u>sang -o</u> <u>andlu-e</u> <u>o -ha -b -e</u>   <u>be</u>
     Beliab-cm talk story-cm Andlu-cm talk-ben-pres-he   ind
     'Beliab is telling a story to Andlu.'

(iv) Benefactive Intransitive clause

±ben	+P
MNPh animate	VPh with Vib as head

The Benefactive Intransitive clause: (i) Does not take an
object. (ii) Can take a benefactive tagmeme which is

in agreement with the predicate.   (iii) The verb class is
one which takes a benefactive affix but does not take an
object.

e.g. <u>en   -ha -b   -o   be</u>
      pain-ben-pres   -it   ind
      'He has a pain.'

      <u>atli -ne -b   -o   be</u>
      anger-ben-pres-it   ind
      'I am angry.'

      <u>loko   -t -ne -n   -o   be</u>
      forget-pu-ben-pres pu-it   ind
      'I forget.'

(v)   Complementary clause

$\pm$S	$\pm$Co/dir	+P
MNPh	MNPh	<u>nin</u> 'be, reside'
animate	Dir	<u>kemin</u> 'be do'

The Complementary clause:(i)The complementary takes a
complementary/Direction tagmeme which can be a MNPh or a
Direction. (ii) It has a nuclear subject which is in agreement
with the predicate.   (iii) The predicate slot is filled by
<u>nin</u> or <u>kemin</u>.

e.g. <u>ne</u> <u>ye</u>   <u>bl-∅</u> <u>-i</u> <u>be</u>
    I   here am-pres-I ind
    'I am staying here.'

    <u>ne</u> <u>tekein</u>   <u>ke-b</u>   <u>-i</u>   <u>be</u>
    I   knowledge do-pres-I   ind
    'I know.'

    <u>ne</u> <u>imen-o</u> <u>bib</u> <u>bl-∅</u>   <u>-o</u>   <u>be</u>
    I   taro-cm place is-pres-it ind
    'I have taro here.'

    <u>amuseb-e</u> <u>anok</u> <u>bi-∅</u>   <u>-e</u>   <u>be</u>
    Amuseb   bow is-pres-he ind
    'Amuseb has a bow.'

(vi) Stative clause

±S	+P
MNPh	Adj
	pr
animate	MNPh

The Stative clause (i) has fewer optional units, only
subject and time occurring. (ii) The predicate slot is
filled by a modified noun phrase, a pronoun or an adjective.

e.g. <u>yalas-e</u>   <u>matak-o</u>   <u>be</u>
    Yalas-cm fat   -cm   ind
    'Yalas is fat.'

    <u>ayam-o</u>   <u>be</u>
    good-it   ind
    'It is good.'

<u>mal   -o</u>   <u>be</u>

unknown-it   ind

'I don't know.'

<u>tablaseb</u>   <u>e -ta</u>   <u>be</u>

European   he-reflex   ind

'It is a European.'

<u>imen-o</u> <u>blim-o</u> <u>be</u>

taro-cm none-it ind

'There is no taro.'

<u>makob-o</u>   <u>be</u>

same -it   ind

'It is the same.'

<u>yabuo</u>   <u>o -ta</u>   <u>be</u>

Yabuo   she-reflex   ind

'She is Yabuo.'

(vii)   The 'with' Stative clause

+S	+P
MNPh animate	<u>sa</u> phrase

The 'with' Stative clause: (i) The subject is obligatory.
(ii) The only optional slot is the time slot. (iii) The
predicate slot is filled by a <u>sa</u>/<u>sena</u> phrase.

e.g.   <u>ne</u> <u>futan -sa</u>   <u>be</u>

I letter-with   ind

'I have a letter.'

mesen-o   kot -sa   be

Mesen-cm   coat-with   ind

'Mesen has a coat.'

ni lamib-sena   be

we garden-with   ind

'We have a garden.'

yalas-e   til-sa   be

Yalas-cm dog-with   ind

'Yalas has a dog.'

Distribution: All clause types can occur in any position
except the stative clause, and the 'with' stative clause,
which occur only in sentence final position.

4.4 Embedded clauses fill a slot on the clause level, i.e.
object, subject slot etc. Two types have been noted:

Type 1: The predicate of the clause in an embedded slot is
a simple stem plus person marker.

e.g. ne nakamin-e balubib wat bi-e mo a -tema-m -i   be

I   man   -cm airstrip down be-he can him-see-cont-I   ind

'I can see the man on the airstrip.'

Type 2: The predicate of the clause in an embedded slot
occurs in the customary form.

e.g. tekein kemin   naka-e

knowledge   man

'knowledgeable man'

4.5 See Co-ordinate Phrase - Section 3.2.2

5. SENTENCES

5.1 Accompaniment sentence

+accompaniment	+action
clause with accompaniment verb <u>baka</u> 'do with' occurring in stem form	clause with verb <u>nin</u> 'be', <u>unemin</u> 'go' and <u>tlemin</u> 'come' occurring in any form.

This sentence has two obligatory tagmemes, accompaniment
and action. Only <u>baka</u> 'do with' in the stem form occurs
in the predicate slot of the accompaniment clause. To date
only the verbs <u>nin</u> 'be', <u>unemin</u> 'go' and <u>tlemin</u> 'come' occur
in this slot. These occur in any form.

e.g. <u>lluban</u> <u>mele</u>   i   -ta   baka / bi-ob ta
     Dluban   children they-emph with / be-we and
     'We stayed with Dluban's children.'

     <u>andlu</u> ai   e -ta · <u>baka</u> / te -b -i ta
     Andlu   father he-emph with / come-d s-I and
     'I came with Andlu's father.'

5.2 Motion Direction sentence

+Motion	+Direction
Clause with motion verb stem	Clause or process sentence ending with directional word in medial verb form.

Motion direction sentence consists of two obligatory slots, motion and direction. The verb of the clause in the first slot is a motion verb, stem form only. The verb of the clause in the second slot is a directional word in medial verb form.

e.g. <u>weitoleb</u> / <u>laak-n -o</u>   <u>a</u>

run away / down-ss-she and

'Running away, she went down.'

5.3 Departure - Motion sentence

+Departure	+Motion
Clause with stem and ben of the verb <u>leimin</u> 'leave' filling the predicate slot	Clause with motion verb, having normal affixation direction motion sent. repeated motion sent.

The departure-motion sentence has two obligatory tagmemes, departure and motion. The verb of the clause in the first slot is a stem plus benefactive of the departure verb <u>leimin</u> 'to leave'. The verb of the clause in the second slot is a motion verb which carries normal affixation. A direction motion sentence or repeated direction sentence can also embed in this clause.

e.g. <u>ne lei -b -ne</u> / <u>un-o -bu</u>   <u>a</u>

I leave-pu-I / go-she-time int and

'She left me and went.'

<u>lei -t -ne</u> / <u>weit   -o</u>   <u>ole</u>

leave-pu-me / run away-she seq

'She left me and ran away.'

leib-e   /(<u>wat -n</u>   <u>a</u> / <u>tl -ib</u>   <u>a</u>)

left-them / over-ss and/ come-they and

'They left them and came over.'

<u>lei -b -ne</u> / <u>un-eb</u>   <u>a</u>

leave-pu-me / go-you   and

'You left me and went.'

<u>ne</u> <u>ye</u>   <u>lei -b</u>   <u>a</u> / <u>wat</u> / <u>wat -n -ob</u> <u>ole</u>

I   there left-pu and/ over / over-ss-we seq

'I left there and we came over.'

5.4 Direction Motion sentence

+direction	+seq	+motion
clause with ss verb This is a directional verb of the ⟨laak⟩ class, having ss medial mark -<u>n</u> but no subject person marker.	<u>a</u>	clause with motion verb, any form

The two tagmemes, direction and motion, are obligatory.
The verb in the first is a directional verb of ⟨laak⟩ class,
which occurs in medial form only. This verb stem has ss
medial marker -<u>n</u> and is followed by sequence marker <u>a</u> 'and'.
The verb of the second clause occurs in any form.

e.g. <u>wameii</u>   <u>wat -n</u> <u>a</u> / <u>tl -ib</u>   <u>ole</u>

      Wameimins   over-ss and/ come-they seq

      'The Wameimins came over.'

wat -n   a / tl -e   ole

over-ss and/ come-he seq

'He came over.'

laak-n a   / tl -e   ole

down-ss and / come-he seq

'He came down.'

mesen-wal-i makumen-wal-i laak-n   a   / tl -ib   ta

Mesen-pl -cm Makumen-pl -cm down-ss and / come-they and

'Mesen and Makumen came down/'

5.5 Bring sentence

+get	+motion
Clause taking the verb 'to get'. Takes only the stem form of this verb.	clause takes a motion verb in any form

The Bring sentence has two obligatory tagmemes, Get and
Motion. The verb of the clause in the first slot is one
of the class of ⟨lebeb⟩ verbs 'to get'. This class is
prefixed according to the class of noun used as object.
See Noun class - Section 2.1.

The verb of the clause in the second slot is a motion verb
occurring in any form. A direction motion sentence can
embed in the motion tagmeme.

e.g.   tebeb /   te -s -e   a

       bring /   come-ds-he and

       'He brought it and came.'

       lleb   /   un-e -bio   be

       bring them /   go-he-p   ind

       'He took them and went.'

       ota weng ayam-o omeb   /   laak-n   a /   tl -e ole

       this talk good-cm bring it   /   down-ss and/ come-he seq

       'He brought this good talk.'

       weleb   /   laak

       took   /   down

       'He took (taro tops) down.'

       aka llais san-o   oleb /   laak-n-eb   a

       and rice seed-cm   bring /   down-ss-you ·and

       'and take rice down.'

       an   ete tebeb /   un-e -bu   a

       arrow it   get   /   go-he-time seq   and

       'He took the arrow and went.'

5.6   Process sentence

+Action	+Motion
clause with verb stem. This is an action verb or repeated activity s.	clause with motion verb in any form or bring sentence or clause with action verb, any form.

This sentence has two obligatory tagmemes, sequence and motion. The verb of the clause in the first slot is an action verb stem, or a repeated activity construction can embed here. The verb of the clause in the second slot is a motion verb or an action verb occurring in any form. A bring construction can embed here.

e.g. <u>bina</u> / (<u>an</u>   <u>ete</u> <u>tebeb</u> / <u>un-e -bu</u>   <u>a</u>)
      shoot / arrow it get   / go-he-time int and
      'He shot, got the arrow and went.'

      <u>ge</u> / (<u>lleb</u> / <u>un-e -bio</u>   <u>be</u>)
      tie /   get / go-he-p   ind
      'He fastened them, took them and went.'

      <u>ge</u> / <u>tebeb</u> <u>ta</u> <u>ne</u>
      tie / take   and
      'We tied it and went.'

      <u>te</u> / <u>ayalabib-o</u> <u>nobilamibbib-o</u> <u>ge</u>   / <u>laakalabib-o</u>
      come / Ayalabib-cm Nobilamibbib-cm build / Laakalabib-cm

      <u>bibisakbib-o</u>   <u>ge</u>   / <u>laak-n -ib</u>   <u>a</u>
      Bibisakbib-cm build / down-ss-they and

      'They came and built at Ayalabib, Nobilamibbib, and
      Laakalabib, Bibisakbib down (the line)'

5.7 Quotative sentence

+Quotation	±Quotation s. Terminal
Quotation clause with verb stem	Clause with verb <u>banamin</u> 'to talk' in any form

The Quotative sentence has one obligatory tagmeme, Quotation, and Quotation s. terminal is optional. Quotation tagmeme contains quoted speech. The speech obligatorily ends with mood morpheme. Following quoted speech the stem of the quote verb occurs in the same clause. This is the stem ge- 'to say'. The verb of the second clause is banamin 'to talk' in any form.

e.g. '..........' ge / ba -n -e ta
     '..........' say / talk-ss-he and
     ''..........' he said this'

5.8 Repeated Direction

+Direction$_1$	+Direction$_2$
Clause with directional verb stem. Departure motion s.	Clause with directional word in medial form

This construction has two obligatory tagmemes, Direction$_1$ and Direction$_2$. In the first clause the verb is a directional word of the ⟨laak⟩ class. The form is stem. Departure motion construction can embed in the first clause. The verb in the clause of the second slot is the same directional word repeated but this time with medial affixes. The general meaning is of a long duration of one activity.

e.g. wat / wat -n -e a
      over / over-ss-he and
      'He comes and comes.'

<u>wat</u> / <u>wat -n -ib</u>   <u>ole</u>

over / over-ss-they seq

'They came and came.'

<u>ne ye</u>   <u>lei -b</u>   <u>a</u>   / (<u>wat</u> / <u>wat -n -ob</u>   <u>ole</u>)

I   there left-ds and / over / over-ss-we   seq

'I left there and we came and came.'

5.9 Repeated Motion sentence

+Motion$_1$	+Motion$_2$
Clause with motion verb stem.	Clause with motion verb in any form.

This sentence has two obligatory tagmemes, motion$_1$ and
motion$_2$. The verb of the first clause in the first slot
is a motion verb stem. The verb of the clause of the second
is the same motion verb repeated in any form.

e.g. <u>te</u> / <u>ye</u>   <u>te</u>   / <u>bia-n</u>   <u>ta</u>

come / there come / be -ss seq

'We arrived there and stayed.'

<u>amitie</u> <u>tam</u> <u>te</u>   / <u>hakteman</u> <u>lale</u> / <u>tl</u> <u>-e</u>   <u>a</u>

always over come / Hakteman river / come-he   and

'He came down to Hakteman for good.'

5.10 Manner - Bring sentence

+manner	+seq	+Bring
Clause with manner verb marked with same person marker	<u>a</u> 'and'	Clause with 'bring' verb.

This sentence has two obligatory tagmemes, manner and bring.
The verb of the clause in the first slot is a manner verb
with ss medial marker -n. It is followed by a sequence
marker. The verb of the clause in the second slot is a
bring verb which occurs only in medial form.

e.g. asuneb-e mak   kia -n   a / guleleb-n -ib   ole
     Asuneng-cm another carry-ss and/ bring -ss-they seq
     'Asuneng carried another on a stick and they brought them.'

5.11 Durative sentence

+Action	+Stative
Clause with action verb stem.	Clause with adj as a derived verb.

This sentence has two obligatory tagmemes, action and duration.
The verb of the clause in the first slot is an action verb
stem. The verb of the clause in the second slot is an adjective
made into a derived verb.

e.g. hatehatebia   /   suman-o ole
     to look at   /   big -it seq
     'He looks at us until we grow big.'

5.12 Parallel sentence

+Parallel$_1$	+Parallel$_2$
Clause with action verb stem	Clause with action verb stem

The sentence has two obligatory tagmemes but more tagmemes
can occur. The verb of the clause in the first slot is an
action verb stem. The verb of the clause in the second slot
is a repeat of the same verb stem. This can embed in a
process sentence.

e.g. te / ayalalbib-o nobilamibbib-o ge   / laakalabib-o
      come / Ayalabib-cm Nobilamibbib-cm build / Laakalabib-cm

      ge / bibisakbib-o ge   / laak-n -ib   a
      build / Bibisakbib-cm build / down-ss-they and

      'They came and built at Ayalbib, Nobilamibbib, Laakalbib
      Bibisakbib down (the line).'

5.13 Motion Completive sentence

+Motion	+Completive
Clause with motion verb stem form. repeated motion sentence	Clause with verb 'to be' in any form.

This sentence has two obligatory tagmemes, motion and
completive. The verb of the clause in the first slot is
a motion verb stem. A repeated motion sentence can embed
in this slot. The verb of the clause of the second slot
is any form of nin 'to be'.

e.g. te / ye te /bia-n ta
      come   there come be -ss and
      'We came there and stayed.'

ni ye   makobie tam te / ebala   ye   amitie
we there together over came / to this place there always

ye   bi-n -ob   a
there be-ss-we   and

'We came over here together to this place and we are staying
here always.

5.14 Process Summary sentence

+Process	+Summary
Process sentence	Clause with any form of inamin 'to do'

This sentence has two obligatory tagmemes. In the first
slot a process sentence is embedded. The verbs of this
sentence are action verbs. The verb of the clause in the
second slot is any form of inamin 'to do'.

e.g. weleb laak / weibotem-o nem-fa -b -e ina-b -e   ta
      take down / Weibotem-cm me -put-ds-he do -ds-he and
      'He took (taro tops) and went down to Weiboteman where
      he cared for me. This he did.'

5.15 Amplification sentence

+Theme	+Seq	+Amplification
Clause with ss	ta 'and' a 'and'	Clause with ss.

The Amplification sentence consists of three obligatory
slots, Theme, Sequence and Amplification. The verbs of
the clauses filling both slots are the same verbs and have
the same subjects. Amplification consists of the addition
of more detail. Sequence slot can be filled by ta or a 'and'.

e.g. ulameteman laak bi-ob ta / lluban   mele   ita baka /
     Ulameteman down be-we and / Dluban's children they with /

     bi-ob ta
     be-we and

     'We stayed down at the Ulateman river, with Dluban's
     children.'

5.16 Included Subject sentence

+slot$_1$	+seq	+slot$_2$
Clause with ss	ta 'and' a 'and'	Clause with ss or ds or final verb form.

Included subject sentence consists of three obligatory slots,
slot$_1$, sequence and slot$_2$. The verb of the clause in the
first slot has a different subject from that of the clause
of the second slot, but it is marked as the same. The subject
of the first clause is included in the second or vice versa.

laak te -n -ob ta / laak tem -obua le -n -o   ta
down came-ss-we and/ down over-us   left-ss-she and
'We came down and she left us.'

5.17 Simple Sequence sentence

+event$_1$	+seq$_1$	+event$_2$	+seq$_2$	----Event$_n$
clause with ss or ds	ta 'and' a 'and'	clause with ss or ds	ta 'and' a 'and'	

Simple sequence sentences consist of two or more obligatory event slots with any number occurring in a sequence. The verbs can be same or different subjects but events must occur in a sequence. These clauses are joined by the sequence markers ta or a 'and'. The sequence marker remains the same for the whole sentence. When the sequence marker changes it is a sign either of embedding or of a change of subject and/or thought.

e.g. aie   lleb   -n -e ta / te -n -ob ta / tab   -ob
      father brought-ss-he and / came-ss-we and/ brought-we

      ita kwinota   tem te -n -ob ta / ba wialalak
      they afternoon over come-ss-we and /   Wialalak

      s   -ob-o   be
      slept-we-p   ind

      'Father brought us and we came. We brought it and
      we came in the afternoon and we slept at the Wialalak River.'

e.g. <u>yesuse</u> <u>laak</u> <u>te -n -e</u> <u>a</u>   / <u>atlim-o</u> <u>kana-bia-n -e</u>   <u>a</u>
     Jesus down come-ss-he and / cross-cm die -be -ss-he and

     <u>hengmin-o</u> <u>walu-be -e -o</u>   <u>be</u>
     sin   -cm buy -our-he-pres pu   ind

     'Jesus came down and died on the cross and bought

     our sins.'

5.18 Contrary to Fact sentence

+Intent	+antithetical link	+non fulfill.
Int clause P slot filled by final verb form in future tense	<u>otane</u> 'but'	Non fulfill. clause. P slot filled by a tenseless negative

The first verb in the sentence takes the final verb

form in the future tense, even though the meaning might be

past tense.   The verb in the final position is a tenseless

negative.   These clauses are joined by the conjunction

<u>otane</u> 'but'.

e.g. <u>tl -a -mab-i</u> <u>bo</u> <u>ge -n -e -bio</u> <u>otane</u> <u>mo</u> <u>tl   -im</u>
     come-nu-fut-I emph say-pu-he-fp but   can come-neg

     <u>blim   -o</u>   <u>be</u>
     nothing-it   ind

     'He said he would come, but he didn't.'

e.g. <u>balu -e</u> <u>tl -a -mab-e</u>   <u>bo</u>   <u>ge -n -e -bio</u> <u>otane</u>

plane-cm come-nu-fut-it emph say-pu-he-fp but

<u>mo</u> <u>tl -im</u> <u>blim -o</u> <u>be</u>

can come-neg nothing-it ind

'He said the plane had come, but it hadn't.'

<u>am -o</u> <u>misiam-an</u>   <u>-a -mab-o</u> <u>bo</u> <u>ge -n -e</u> <u>otane</u>

day-cm bad   -verbalizer-nu-fut-it emph say-pu-he but

<u>mo</u>   <u>misiam-ain</u> <u>blim   -o</u> <u>be</u>

can bad   -neg nothing-it ind

'He said it was a bad day, but it isn't.'

5.19 Contrary to Expectation sentence

+event	+anti. link	+Frust.	±neg result
Event clause, P slot filled by final verb in future tense	otane 'but'	Frust cl P slot filled by medial verb form with ss or ds as first clause	neg result cl. P slot filled by final verb. Same subject as event cl.

The initial verb in the sentence takes the final verb form. This is in the future tense when the action is only desired, but has not happened. It is past tense when the action has taken place. The predicate of the Frustration clause carries the frustrated purpose. When not the final verb of the sentence, it occurs in medial form and can be same or

different subject as that of the event clause. The negative
result clause is optional and the predicate takes the final
verb form. When it does not occur, the predicate of the
Frustration clause takes the final verb form.

e.g. <u>sintao</u>   <u>balubib</u>   <u>un-a mab-i</u> <u>otane</u> <u>tlum -e</u>
      Yesterday airstrip go-nu-fut-I but   bridge-cm

      <u>hal -e</u> <u>ta</u> <u>le -b -i</u> <u>be</u>
      broke-it seq left-np-I ind

      'Yesterday I wanted to go to the airstrip, but the
      bridge was broken, so I didn't.'

      <u>memalo</u> <u>eil</u> <u>bum</u> <u>un-a -mab-i</u> <u>otane</u> <u>skil-e</u> <u>ne-ma   -e</u>
      today   pig hunt go-nu-fut-I but   leg -cm me-hurt-it

      <u>ta</u> <u>le -i-o</u>   <u>be</u>
      seq left-I-pres ind

      'Today I'd like to hunt pigs, but my leg pains,
      so I won't.'

      <u>sinta</u>   <u>imen-o</u> <u>fu -n -a -mab-i</u> <u>otane</u> <u>imen-o</u>
      yesterday taro-cm cook-pu-nu-fut-I but   taro-cm

      <u>misiam-   -an-o</u> <u>a</u> <u>le -bo -b -i</u>   <u>be</u>
      bad-verbalizer-it seq left-ben-np-I   ind

      'Yesterday I wanted to cook food, but it was so
      bad I left it.'

e.g. <u>sintao</u> <u>om</u> <u>-b</u> <u>-i</u> <u>otane</u> <u>imen-o</u> <u>mo</u> <u>oleleb</u> <u>te</u> <u>-b</u> <u>--i-ba</u> <u>be</u>

   yesterday went-np-I but   taro-cm can brought come-np-I-neg ind

   'Yesterday I went, but I didn't get taro.'

     <u>sintao</u>   <u>eil-i</u> <u>bu</u> <u>-bin</u> <u>-i-so</u> <u>otane</u> <u>besa</u>

     yesterday pig-cm hunt-cont-I-p but   nothing

     <u>bu</u> <u>-b</u> <u>-i</u> <u>te</u> <u>-be-i</u>   <u>be</u>

     hunt-np-I come-np-I   ind

     'Yesterday I went hunting pigs but without success,

     so I came.'

5.20 Contrastive sentence

+Thesis	+anti link	+antithesis
P slot filled by independent verb Tense of verb agrees with antithesis but no restriction of tense.	<u>otane</u> 'but'	P slot filled by independent verb. Same as thesis.

Both the initial verb and the final verb take the independ-
ent verb form. There is agreement of tenses between the
two with no restriction of tenses. The subjects of the two
clauses are different and the verbs represent opposite
actions.

<u>o</u> <u>un-a</u> <u>-mab-o</u> <u>otane</u> <u>nete</u> <u>le</u> <u>bi-a</u> <u>-mab-i</u> <u>be</u>
she go-nu-fut-she but   I   here am-nu-fut-I ind
'She will go, but I will stay.'

e.g. <u>kobo</u> <u>me -b -eb</u> <u>otane</u> <u>ne</u> <u>abengi-b -i</u>   <u>be</u>

you   cry-np-you but   I   laugh -np-I   ind

'You'll cry, but I will laugh.'

<u>sintao</u>   <u>salien-o</u> <u>Kainantu</u> <u>om -b -o</u>   <u>otane</u> <u>ne</u> <u>mo</u>

yesterday Salien-cm Kainantu went-np-she but   I   can

<u>om -b -i-ba</u>   <u>be</u>

went-np-I-neg ind

'Yesterday Jean went to Kainantu, but I didn't go.'

Sometimes these contrastive sentences are given without

<u>otane</u>. In this case the medial verb form is used with

the ∅- 'simultaneous action' being the filler of the

time interval slot.

e.g. <u>sintao</u>   <u>ne</u> <u>un -∅</u>   <u>-i</u> <u>ta</u> <u>salien-o</u> <u>bi-∅</u>   <u>-o</u>

yesterday I went-same time-I seq Salein-cm am-same time-she

<u>ta</u> <u>kwim-b -o</u>   <u>be</u>

seq dark-np-it ind

'Yesterday I went, but Jean stayed until dark.'

<u>bomanemo</u> <u>ne</u> <u>imen-o</u> <u>fu -∅</u>   <u>-i</u> <u>a</u>   <u>salien-o</u>

tomorrow I   taro-cm cook-same time-I seq Salien-cm

<u>le -n -a nab-o</u>   <u>be</u>

left-pu-nu-fut-she ind

'Tomorrow I will cook taro and Jean won't.'

There is another possible way of expressing contrast without
the antithetical link <u>otane</u>. In this construction the initial
verb is in the medial form, the time sequence marker being <u>-b</u>
or <u>Ø-</u> 'simultaneous action'. The subject of the antithesis
clause is followed by <u>le</u> 'but'. The final verb has the
independent verb form.

e.g. <u>yabuo</u> <u>obo</u> <u>men-e</u> <u>ha -b -eb</u> <u>a</u>   <u>ne le</u> <u>besa</u>   <u>tombl-Ø -i</u> be
     Yabuo you bag-cm make-np-you seq I but nothing sit-pres-I ind
     'Yabuo, you make a string bag, but I sit.'

   <u>naka ni eil bum</u> <u>bo -b</u>   <u>-ob</u> <u>a</u>
   men we pig hunt hunt-same time-we seq
   <u>unang-i</u> <u>ibo le</u> <u>imen-o</u> <u>oleleb</u> <u>tl -Ø   -io</u>   <u>be</u>
   women-cm you but taro-cm bring come-pres-they   ind
   'We men hunt pigs, but you women bring taro.'

   <u>naka ni as -o</u> <u>we -b -ob</u> <u>ta</u>   <u>unang ibo</u> <u>le</u> <u>kimlaak-o</u>
   men we wood-cm cut-np-we seq women they but brush -cm
   <u>kla -in</u> ●   <u>geta be</u>
   clear-they imp say ind
   'We men cut the trees, but you women clear the bush.'

Possible meanings of conjunctions -

<u>ole</u> 'then, while, so'

<u>o</u> 'when, because'

<u>mole</u> 'if'

<u>te</u> 'and'

<u>se</u> 'question marker'

e.g. <u>binoa</u> <u>lebal-e</u>   <u>bliman-a-ng</u>   <u>ga -me</u> <u>o</u> / <u>ele</u> <u>bib</u>
     later ground-cm finish-nu-desid tie-it when/ they place

     <u>leibota</u> <u>un-in</u>   <u>e</u>
     road   go-they imp

     'Later, when the ground is finished, they must go

     to Satan's place.'

     <u>eka</u> <u>biem</u> <u>-o</u> <u>ka</u> <u>-n</u> <u>-o</u>   <u>ole</u> / <u>ye</u>   <u>bi-ob</u>   <u>ta</u>
     and mother-cm died-ss-she while/there   be-we   seq

     'And mother died while we were there.'

     <u>e</u>   <u>bobol-o</u> <u>fun</u> <u>-eb</u> <u>mole</u> /<u>yesus-e</u> <u>go</u> <u>-ba</u> <u>-bi-a</u> <u>-mab-e</u> <u>be</u>
                                                                           ind
     his heart-cm think-you if   /Jesus-cm like-him-be-nu-fut-he

     'If you think about Him, you will love Jesus.'

     <u>ota</u> <u>kla</u> <u>fun</u> <u>-bia-n</u> <u>-eb</u>   <u>te</u> / <u>kla</u> <u>sbal</u>   <u>mabi</u> <u>-a</u> <u>-n</u> <u>-eb</u> <u>ta</u>
                                                                           ind
     this will think-be-ss-you and/very strong stand-nu-ss-you

     'You think well about this and you stand strong.'

     <u>go</u> <u>-be</u> <u>-bi-e</u> <u>se</u> / <u>ge</u> <u>ba</u> <u>-nam</u>   <u>-ib</u> <u>-ba</u>   <u>be</u>
     like-them-be-he ? / say talk-together-they-neg ind

     'You think he likes this? No, you can't think this.

6.   MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

6.1 Unresolved Issues: All higher levels including sequence

and conjunctions. No level has been completely analysed

to our satisfaction.

6.2 (a) Cause: Simple sequence sentence of two clauses

often with desiderative in first clause.

e.g. o imen luon-ang   gen-o   ta me -b   -o   be
   she taro eat -desid say-she seq cry-pres-she ind
   'She is crying because she wants to eat taro.'

(b) Result is expressed by the conjunction kesoa 'so, as a result', linking independent clauses on either side.

e.g. ne imen-o   luweim blim kesoa ne le   -n -a-mab-i   be
   I   taro-cm eat   not so   I not want-pu-nu-fut-I ind
   'I haven't eaten, so I don't want to go.'

   ne ulei-o sol-e a -tem-a -mab-i kesoa ne sein -b   -i   be
   I Lae-cm salt-cm it-see-nu-fut-I result I happy-pres-I ind
   'I will see the salt water at Lae, so as a result I am happy.'

(c) Contrary Result: No special construction has been observed at this stage.

(e) Imperative: Paradigm un-an o 'I must go.'
                          un-al e 'You (sg) must go.''Go!'
                          un-ok o 'She must go.'
                          un-ek o 'He must go.'
                          un-om o 'We must go.'
                          un-in e 'You(pl)/they must go.''Go!'
This is a special set of subject person markers occurring only in the imperative.

(e) Yes-no interrogative consists of a verb with Class A person affixes followed by interrogative marker a.

e.g. <u>un-a-mab-eb</u>   <u>a</u>

　　　go-nu-fut-you interrog

　　　'Will you go?'

(f) **Eliciting Interrogative** is a construction containing
an interrogative word, phrase or clause followed by a verb
with Class A person affixes.   A different interrogative
marker <u>e</u>~<u>ne</u> follows.

e.g. <u>fab</u>   <u>un-a -mab-eb</u>   <u>e</u>

　　　where go-nu-fut-you interrog

　　　'Where are you going?'

(g) Didactic Interrogative

(h) Negation is expressed in two ways: (i) <u>ba</u> a negative
marker which follows subject person affixation in the verb.

e.g. <u>un-a mab-e -ba</u>   <u>be</u>

　　　go-nu-fut-he-not ind

　　　'He did not go.'

(ii) a verb stem with negative suffix -<u>im</u> followed by <u>blim</u>
'none, not, finished'

e.g. <u>e</u> <u>un-im</u> <u>blim</u>

　　　he go-not finished

　　　'He didn't go.'

(i) Resemblance. See <u>makob</u> phrase (Section 3.2.5). <u>likin</u>
and <u>ulab</u> are also used in the predicate of a stative clause.

e.g. e eil likin o be   e eil ulab o   be
    he pig like it ind   he pig like it ind
    'He is like a pig.'   'He is like a pig.'

(ulab sometimes means 'age-mate', but not always. The meaning

of likin is not certain.)

(j) Verbal Simile. Again likin and makob are used.

e.g. kobo eil likin ngam   -b -eb   ta
    you pig like call out-ds-you seq
    'You call out like a pig.'

    e   makob eil weng ngam   -b   -e   bo
    he like pig talk call out-pres-he emph
    'He calls out like a pig.'

(k) Comparative Degree is expressed by two sentences.

e.g. ne sum o   be // e gwaab o   be
    I big   ind // he small   ind
    'I am big. He is small.'

    ne sum o be // e lot sum o   be
    I big ind // he very big   ind
    'I am big. He is very big.'

(l) Benefaction is described in Section 2.13.1.

(m) Causative is not a special construction. The verb
kimanin 'to watch over, command' is used in the first clause
of a sequence sentence.

e.g. <u>awok -o</u> <u>men -e</u> <u>ki   -mab-o</u> <u>a</u> <u>aai -e</u>

mother-cm child-cm command-fut-she seq water-cm

<u>fuela-n -a -mab-e</u>   <u>bo</u>

bathe-pu-nu-fut-he   ind emp.

'The mother will command the child and he will bathe.'

i.e. 'The mother will make the child bathe.'

(n) Verbal Comparison. As for Section 6.2 (k) Comparative
degree, two sentences are used.

(o) Alternatives are expressed by <u>bleka</u> 'or', a conjunction
which occurs between two alternatives, expressed by noun
phrases or independent clauses.

e.g. <u>imen bleka waan</u>

taro or   sweet potato

'taro or sweet potato'

<u>un-a-mab-eb</u>   <u>a</u>   <u>bleka</u>

go-nu-fut-you seq   or

'Are you going to go or...?'

(As in the example above, only the first alternative needs to
occur. The second is understood.)

(p) Passive

(q) Abstract Terms are formed mainly by verbs or nouns
which are formed by adding the class-marking suffix -<u>e</u>/-<u>o</u>/-<u>i</u>
to the customary form of the verb. 'death', 'life', 'fear'
are all expressed by verbs.

e.g. <u>naka-e</u> <u>kan-e</u> <u>be</u>   <u>afen-bi</u> <u>-e</u>   <u>be</u>

    man -cm die-he ind   alive-is-he   ind

    'The man is dead.'   'He is alive.'

    <u>ne</u> <u>tosian-bl-i</u>   <u>be</u>

    I   afraid-am-I   ind

    'I am afraid.'

'gift' is a noun formed from a verb, or it can be the verb
'to give' with normal affixation.

e.g. <u>ele</u> <u>besa</u>   <u>oyenam-in</u> <u>-o</u> <u>bi-e</u> <u>be</u>

    this nothing give -cust-cm is-it ind

    'This is a gift.'

'strength', 'weakness' are expressed by nouns or adjectives.

<u>on</u> (lit. 'bone') 'strength'

<u>on</u> <u>blim</u> (lit. 'bone none') 'weakness'

<u>sebal</u> 'strong'

<u>beit</u>/<u>beitlok</u> 'weak'

'barren' 'fruitful' are adjectives.

<u>fiyoum</u> 'barren'

<u>memayom</u> 'fruitful'

'thought' is an idiom.

<u>bobol</u> <u>tem</u>

heart in

'thoughts'

(r) Implied Speech. So far, the only way we have noticed has been by abstract terms and direct quotations.

e.g. <u>tol</u>   o <u>bo</u>   <u>ge -i-o</u>   be
     forbidden it emp   said-I-p   ind
     '"It is forbidden," I said.'

(s) Figures of Speech

Simile is common using the <u>makob</u> construction.
Personification occurs infrequently, e.g. 'the book drinks rain' means that the book was saturated.
Synecdoche is especially common in reference to the heart as the seat of emotions.

(t) Foreign articles and concepts are mostly transliterated. Affixation is used on the nouns. Verbs are usually linked with the verb <u>kemin</u> 'to do'.

e.g. <u>tebol</u> 'table'   <u>beten</u> <u>kemin</u> 'to pray'
     <u>klasin</u> 'kerosene'   <u>okok</u> <u>kemin</u> 'to work'

They do have cultural names for non-cultural items, but these are used less frequently.

e.g. <u>bin</u>   <u>toulalin</u>
     floor   sit
     'chair'

(u) Ellipsis seems to be frequent both in conversation
and narrative, but we know very little about its use. For
one example see Section 6.2 (o) - alternatives. The second
alternative can be left out, but is understood.

(v) Cause and Effect. The cause usually occurs first and
the result follows in sequence sentences.

(w) Numbers are most commonly referred to in Pidgin.
Vernacular numbers up to five are often heard, but higher
numbers are usually in Pidgin or the word homon 'many' is
used.

6.3 Idioms

e.g. unang-i ifel -o luon-ib -bio   be
     women-cm mud sp-cm eat-they-fp   ind
     'The women drank mud.' means 'The women went into
     mourning, rubbing mud on their faces.'

     men   mekli-o mo go-ne -n   e
     string bag new -cm can it-give-to me   interrog
     'Can you give me a new string bag?' means 'Will you
     give me a wife?'

e.g. ilem titib-o luono-bo-n -o   a
     blood   drink-it-ss-she
     'She wants to drink her blood.' means 'She is angry
     with her.'