

MOUNTAIN KOIALI GRAMMAR:  
SENTENCES, PARAGRAPHS, AND DISCOURSES

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## ABBREVIATIONS

cond	conditional	pk	plural kinship marker
contr	contrafactual marker	pl	plural
ds	different subject	plo	plural object marker
dur	durational	Pred	predicate
emp	emphasis	qm	query marker
fc	future continuous	qs	quote signal
fut	future	S	sentence
imp	imperative	sim	simultaneous
mm	modified noun marker	sing	singular
neg	negative	sm	subject marker
nom	nominaliser	spm	subject plural marker
N.Cl	Noun Clause	ss	same subject
P	Paragraph	vol	volitional
Ph	Phrase		

+ obligatory

+ optional

/ between vernacular indicates morphophonemic alternates

- separates morphemes in the examples

. is used in examples under a morpheme to connect the English words if more than one word is needed to express the meaning of that morpheme.

( ) Parenthesis around a morpheme in an example show that it is optional and was not present in the example. When used in the free translation it means implied.

## 0 INTRODUCTION

Mountain Koiali is a member language of the Koiarian Language Family of Central Papua. It is spoken by approximately 3700 speakers scattered over the southern and northern slopes of the Owen Stanley Range of the Central and Northern Districts, Papua New Guinea. The dialect used in this paper is spoken in and around the village of Efogi at the headwaters of the Brown River.

This paper describes the sentences, paragraphs, and discourses observed in this language after approximately six years of work in the Mountain Koiali Language under the auspices of the Summer Institute of Linguistics. A previous paper, A Grammar Sketch of Mountain Koiali (printed in Studies in Languages of Central and South East Papua by T.E. Dutton, Ed., Pacific Linguistics, Series C-No. 29, 1975, published by Linguistic Circle of Canberra) discussed the lower levels of grammar from stems through sentences.

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## 1 SENTENCES

1.0 Introduction. Nine sentence types have been observed in the Mountain Koiali language. After a discussion on sentence periphery, each of these nine sentence types will be displayed with a bidimensional array for each one. Following the bidimensional array, the special features of each will be presented and will include tense restrictions, negation, whether same or different subject after the Link, and frequency and conditions governing occurrence of tagmemes. Two of the nine sentence types are one base sentences, three are multi-base sentences, and four are two-base sentences. The single base sentences are the Simple Sentence and the Obligation Sentence. The multi-base sentences are the Sequence Sentence, the Simultaneous Sentence, and the Conditional Sentence. The four two base sentences are the Contrast Sentence, the Result Sentence, the Contrafactual Sentence and the Quote Sentence.

In Mountain Koiali, sentence boundaries are easily identified. At the end of each sentence a marked drop in pitch and intensity occurs with a pause. A clause ending with a final verb suffix occurs at the end of each verb. Occasionally part of the sentence permutes to a position following the final clause. A further discussion of sentence permutation will follow in Section 1.1 on sentence periphery.

Sentence length varies from only one word to a sentence containing eleven clauses. An average sentence would contain three or four

clauses

Change of subject is an important element in sentence construction. In some sentence types the Link, a suffix on the end of a clause,

signals that a change of subject follows in the next clause. In others, the presence of a free subject along with context denotes a change of subject. This will be discussed further under each sentence type. Three exceptions were noted when change of subject occurred when not expected:

1. After the verb isivi 'want'.
2. Before a clause ending with the Link -sege 'while' which is found in the Simultaneous Sentence. The clause with -sege is embedded in another sentence as a parenthesis.
3. Before a clause which tells of duration of time.

Some examples:

- (1) ---abu isivi-ale humahada-u ti-ge---.  
 they want-and.ss road-sm go-and.ds

'---they want the road to go---'

- (2) Noela u-i beleini eleh-ale beleini-u Mosibie  
 Noela be-and.ss plane see-and.ss plane-sm Moresby

ti-sege bae ti-ale---.  
 go-while.ds later go-and.ss

'Noela stayed and saw the plane and while the plane went to Moresby he went--.'

- (3) Di vasohuta ti-n-iale Nubae velema-i u-i  
 I first go-sing dur and.ss Nubae arrive-and.ss be-and.ss

ti-ale bula abuita-ea-u uo-holi-ge di Poki tedaho-i---.  
 go-and.ss week two-spm-sm be-neg-and.ds I Poki help-and.ss

'I first went for awhile and arrived at Nubae and stayed and went and when two weeks were finished, I helped Poki---.'

1.1 Periphery. Sentence periphery includes three prenuclear tagmemes and one post nuclear tagmeme. Sentence Topic, Exclamations, and Vocatives occur before the first clause of the sentence. Sentence Topic has been observed occurring alone while Exclamations and Vocatives have been observed separately or together in that order. The post

nuclear periphery contains the Afterthought.

Exclamations are usually expletives like e 'hey', u 'oh', ba 'emphatic no' or ito 'yes'. Sometimes a speaker will preface his remark with vadeu 'what' to give himself time to think. Paragraph level connectives which occur before a sentence have not been observed occurring with an Exclamation.

Vocatives include personal names, kinship terms and nouns for addressing a group such as keate 'women' or di esemua 'my followers'. Paragraph level connectives can precede Vocatives.

Sentence Topic can either be a Noun Phrase or Noun Clause which occurs at the front of the sentence for emphasis as the important focus of the sentence.

- (1) Exclamation:  $\frac{0}{\text{oh}}$   
 Vocative:  $\frac{\text{Nikisoni}}{\text{Nixon}}$   
 Base:  $\frac{\text{Evogi o}}{\text{Efogi village}} \quad \frac{\text{ke-u}}{\text{that-sm}} \quad \frac{\text{matama}}{\text{place}} \quad \frac{\text{dua}}{\text{good}} \quad \frac{\text{seleve.}}{\text{true}}$   
 'Oh, Nixon, Efogi village (is a) very good place.'
- (2) Vocative:  $\frac{\text{Ladia}}{\text{Roger}}$   
 Base:  $\frac{\text{a}}{\text{you}} \quad \frac{\text{oleve}}{\text{where}} \quad \frac{\text{ti-ma?}}{\text{go-prog}}$   
 'Roger, where are you going?'
- (3) Exclamation:  $\frac{\text{Vadeu,}}{\text{what}}$   
 Base:  $\frac{\text{ke-u}}{\text{that-sm}} \quad \frac{\text{hau}}{\text{thing}} \quad \frac{\text{mole}}{\text{other}} \quad \frac{\text{ma-n-u.}}{\text{get-sing-past}}$   
 'Oh, he got something else.'
- (4) Exclamation:  $\frac{\text{Ito,}}{\text{yes}}$   
 Base:  $\frac{\text{di}}{\text{I}} \quad \frac{\text{ke}}{\text{that}} \quad \frac{\text{hiloka-n-u.}}{\text{know-sing-past}}$   
 'Yes, I know that.'

- (5) Sentence topic: A hiloka-eve-holi-ale kebia-hi  
 you know-plo-neg-past.N.Cl them-with

Base: a-na oa-i kebia-hi u-i---  
 you-qm walk.about-and.ss them-with be-and.ss  
 'With those you don't know, you walk around with them and sleep---.'

- (6) Sentence topic: ke unaha  
 that only

Base: abu-na vani bahata vavita gututa  
 they-qm day every morning afternoon  
ke i-is u-gei  
 that eat-and.ss stay-fc

'That only, they will everyday, morning and afternoon, eat it and stay.'

Post nuclear periphery occurs very seldom and contains something the speaker forgot to say and is tagged on the end of the sentence. Some of the fillers observed in the Afterthought are Location Phrases, Time Phrases, Accompaniment Phrases, Benefactive Phrases, Clauses with the suffix -ime 'therefore', and in one instance the clause with the suffix -niege 'if'. The intonation drops at the end of the verb and also also at the end of the Afterthought.

- (1) Base: ---di beleini ma-i loho-n-u  
 I plane get-and.ss come-sing-past  
 Afterthought: kove  
 here

'---I got a plane and came here.'

- (2) Base: ---no bae ti-ale ke-a-u idi ke male-i  
 we later go-past.N.Cl that-spm-sm wood that get-and.ss  
loho-l-u.  
 come-pl-past  
 Afterthought: hoho-ve abuita-ti  
 brothers-his two-with

'---we, those who went, later got the wood and came with his two brothers.'

- (3) Base: ---di mama-u abu valu-ti kemo loti-l-u  
 my father-sm their brother-in-law-with there turn-pl-past



Afterthought: hohoiavo-ime.  
turn.off-therefore

'---my father with his brother-in-law turned there in order to turn off (the path).'

## 1.2 Single Base Sentences.

1.2.1 Simple Sentence. The Simple Sentence has a single clause base that ends with a final verb. The bidimensional array below shows the periphery that may occur with any sentence.

### Simple Sentence

<u>+</u> Exclamations	<u>+</u> Vocative	<u>+</u> Sentence Topic	+Base	<u>+</u> Afterthought
Exclamations	Names Kinship terms Group address	Noun Ph Noun Cl	Any Final Clause	Location Ph Time Ph Accompaniment Ph Benefactive Ph Clause with <u>-ime</u> 'therefore' Clause with <u>-iege</u> 'if'

### Special Features:

1. Any tense or imperative mode occurs in base.
2. Exclamations and Vocatives have been observed occurring together. Sentence topic has been observed occurring only with Paragraph level Links. A Paragraph level Link does not occur with an Exclamation.
3. The base may be negated.
4. Further examples will probably show more fillers of the Afterthought.

- (1) Base: Di o Evogi kosea-n-u.  
I village Efogi like.that-sing-past

'My village Efogi is like that.'

- (2) Base: Mosibi ke-u baluga seleve.  
Moresby that-sm big true

'Moresby (is) very big.'

- (3) Sentence Topic: Di o ke hoto-ve va-veve-ike  
my village that talk-its do-fut.N.Cl-emp

Base: di ke a-ho lou-n-u.  
I that you-for say-sing-past

'My talk of village ways, I said it for you.'

- (4) Base: A bae neniai lahage-livebene  
you later properly sleep-certainly.will.not

Afterthought: vavita.  
at.night

'You certainly will not sleep properly at night.'

- (5) Exclamation: E  
hey

Vocative: Moia neina  
Moia mother

Base: a-na di hoto evi-n-u?  
you-qm my talk hear-sing-past

'Hey, Moia's mother, did you hear my talk?'

1.2.2 Obligation Sentence. The Obligation Sentence is basically a simple one base sentence which always consists of an Obligation plus a Base. This sentence type is used for giving warnings and suggestions.

#### Obligation Sentence

+ Obligation	+ Base
<u>nehane</u> 'you should'	Clause
<u>abege</u> 'should. past'	Sequence S
<u>ainaho</u> 'you should not.sing'	
<u>a lako</u> 'you should not.sing'	
<u>lainaho</u> 'you should not.pl'	
<u>labe lako</u> 'you should not.pl'	

## Special Features:

1. With nehane the final clause always ends in the imperative mode. The form nehane is used to refer to a future action. In every example observed with nehane only singular was used.
2. With the forms ainaho, lainaho, a lako, and labe lako an irregular form -live 'future volitional' was used at the end of the final clause. The form -live is homophonous with the medial verb suffix -live 'future volitional and.ss'. These forms are used to refer to a future action.
3. The forms ainaho and a lako and the forms lainaho and labe lako are in free variation.
4. Negation is included in the four forms that mean 'you should not'.
5. Only with the form abege 'should.past' have free form pronouns been observed.
6. The form abege is used referring to something that should have been done in the past. However the future tense is used on the final verbs and on medial verbs when -live 'future volitional and.ss' is required.

(1) Obligation: Nehane  
                   you.should  
 Base: bae ke-mo hiloka-nela.  
        later it-on know-sing.imp  
 'Later you should know it.'

(2) Obligation: Nehane  
                   you-should  
 Base: visu mal-i daukia nunuvege-nela.  
        stick get-and.ss mosquitoes chase-sing.imp  
 'You should get a stick and chase the mosquitoes.'

- (3) Obligation: Ainaho  
 You.should.not.sing  
 Base: hovelaha-i eve mahina-kava-live.  
 get.up-and.ss just marry-nothing-fut.vol  
 'You should not just get up and marry nothing.'
- (4) Obligation: Lainaho  
 You.should.not.pl  
 Base: oa-live.  
 walk.about-fut.vol  
 'You should not walk about.'
- (5) Obligation: Labe lako  
 You.should.not  
 Base: au isivi va-live  
 you want so-fut.vol  
 'You should not do what you want.'
- (6) Obligation: Abege  
 should.past  
 Base: a kove u-i.  
 you here be-fut  
 'You should have stayed here.'

### 1.3 Multi-base Sentences.

1.3.1 Sequence Sentence. The Sequence Sentence is a multi-base sentence which always consists of Base<sub>1</sub> plus a Link, which is filled by various suffixes meaning 'and'; plus Base<sub>2</sub>. Base<sub>1</sub> with the Link can be repeated up to ten times. The Sequence Sentence is a basic sentence that is found embedded in every other sentence. Grammatically, it is basically a series of sequential clauses with medial verbs linked together by the proper suffixes ending with a final clause. There are other underlying meanings often implied with the use of this construction, such as result, parallel constructions, contrast, conditional and same subject simultaneous action.

## Sequence Sentence

(+ Base <sub>1</sub>	+ Link) <sup>n=1-10</sup>	+ Base <sub>2</sub>
Clause	- <u>i</u> 'and.ss' - <u>ale</u> 'and.ss'	Any final clause
	- <u>iale</u> 'durational and .ss' - <u>live</u> 'future volitional and.ss'	<u>duave</u> 'good' Obligation S
	- <u>ge</u> 'and.ds' - <u>lage</u> 'durational and. ds'	Quote S

## Special Features:

1. Following -ge 'and.ds' and -lage 'durational and.ds' a free subject is usually present in the next clause except when the imperative mode or the verb uholi 'finished' occurs. Occasionally when the subject of Base<sub>2</sub> is understood from the context it will be omitted, i.e. when the object of Base<sub>1</sub> becomes the subject of Base<sub>2</sub>.
2. The suffix -live 'future volitional and.ss' occurs mainly on the verb 'to come', 'to go', 'to be', and 'to do'. A few exceptions to this have been observed.
3. The suffix -ale 'and.ss' has been observed occurring on verbs 'to go', 'to come', 'to move', 'to be', 'to want', 'to do like this', and 'to put'. It seems to be a variant of -i 'and.ss' and occurs mainly in Narrative Discourse. This suffix -ale 'and.ss' is homophonous with the suffix -ale which is used with past tense in Noun Clauses.

4. The suffix -iale 'durative and.ss' is observed only in Narrative Discourse and seems to be a durative counterpart of -ale 'and.ds'. This suffix -iale occurs mainly on the verbs 'to come', 'to go', 'to sleep', and 'to be'. A few exceptions to this have been observed.
5. The different usages of -ata and -iale which both mean 'durative and.ss' have not been fully analyzed. However, -iale is observed in Narrative Discourse and on certain verbs, while -ata has been observed on a great number of verbs and in other discourse types.
6. The suffix -live 'future volitional and.ss' is used only with future tense and imperative mode. The suffix -iale has been observed only in past tense. The other suffixes have no tense restrictions.
7. Any base may be negated.

- (1) Base<sub>1</sub>: Moni-u            uo-holi  
           money-sm        be-neg  
 Link:    -ge  
           and.ds  
 Base<sub>2</sub>: a    bae    lovi    u-livebene.  
           you later food be-certainly.will.not  
 'The money is finished and you certainly will not have food later.'
- (2) Base<sub>1</sub>: Keve    a    bae    ta  
           there you later go  
 Link:    -live  
           vol.and  
 Base<sub>2</sub>: idi    eleha-livebene.  
           tree see-certainly.will.not  
 'Later you will go there and certainly will not see trees.'
- (3) Base<sub>1</sub>: Sisugu        kokae-n  
           birds            hunt-sing  
 Link:    -ata  
           dur.and.ss  
 Base<sub>1</sub>: boto-e        laha-n  
           bush-at        sleep-sing  
 Link:    -iale  
           dur.and.ss  
 Base<sub>2</sub>: vavita    loti-n-u.  
           morning move-sing-past  
 '(I) hunted birds for awhile and slept in the bush for awhile and in the morning moved along.'

- (4) Base<sub>1</sub>: Ke male  
 it get  
 Link: -i  
 and-ss  
 Base<sub>1</sub>: ukeve amuva-male keve otove-ho ti  
 over.there mumu-prog.N.Cl there put-for go  
 Link: -ge  
 and.ds  
 Base<sub>1</sub>: no kebia teide-ve  
 we them help-plo  
 Link: -i  
 and.ss  
 Base<sub>1</sub>: ke male  
 it get  
 Link: -i  
 and.ss  
 Base<sub>1</sub>: ti  
 go  
 Link: -ale  
 and.ss  
 Base<sub>2</sub>: otove-l-u.  
 put-pl-past  
 '(They) got it and went to put it over there where they mumued  
 and we helped them and got it and went and put it.'

- (5) Base<sub>1</sub>: Di laha  
 I sleep  
 Link: -lage  
 dur.and.ds  
 Base<sub>1</sub>: va-u alomo  
 sun-sm open  
 Link: -ge  
 and.ds  
 Base<sub>1</sub>: di bae hovelaha  
 I later got-up  
 Link: -i  
 and.ss  
 Base<sub>2</sub>: lovi maho-n-u.  
 food cook-sing-past  
 'I slept for awhile and the sun came up and I later got up and  
 cooked food.'

- (6) This construction shows underlying result and contrast.

Base<sub>1</sub>: Di keate ke hohovo  
 I woman that call  
 Link: -ge  
 and.ds  
 Base<sub>1</sub>: ke-u badua  
 she-sm angry

'(I) came for awhile and (while) cooking food, I listened to the radio.'

1.3.2 Simultaneous Sentence. The Simultaneous Sentence is a multi-base sentence which always consists of Base<sub>1</sub>, a Link, which is filled by the suffix -sege 'while', and Base<sub>2</sub>, which is filled by a final clause and various sentences. Base<sub>1</sub> plus the Link may be repeated. This sentence is used to express simultaneous action by two or three different subjects.

Simultaneous Sentence.

(+ Base <sub>1</sub>	+ Link) <sup>n=1-2</sup>	+ Base <sub>2</sub>
Clause Sequence S	<u>-sege</u> 'while'	Any Final Clause Obligation S Sequence S Conditional S Quote S

Special Features:

1. A change of subject always follows the Link -sege 'while'. A free subject is always present following -sege.
2. Base<sub>1</sub> may be repeated once, but only a few examples of this have been observed.
3. Any tense or imperative mode may be used.
4. Either base may be negated.

(1) Base<sub>1</sub>: No ke hou  
We it build

Link: -sege  
while



Link: -i  
and.ss

Base<sub>2</sub>: di hoto-e ibina lou-holi-n-u.  
my talk-mmm return say-neg-sing-past

'I called that woman, (but) she was angry and (therefore) didn't return my call.'

(7) This construction shows parallel constructions.

Base<sub>1</sub>: Nahi Motu lou  
we Motu say

Link: -ge  
and.ds

Base<sub>1</sub>: ata ke-a-u Motu lou  
people that-spm-sm Motu say

Link: -ge  
and.ds

Base<sub>2</sub>: kebia-ta Motu lou-ma.  
those-also Motu say-prog

'We speak Motu, those people speak Motu and those, also, speak Motu.'

(8) This construction shows an underlying conditional use.

Base<sub>1</sub>: A-na lovi eho  
you-qm food cook

Link: -ge  
and.ds

Base<sub>2</sub>: da-na i-si.  
I-qm eat-fut

'(If) you cook food, I will eat it.'

(9) This construction is an example of same subject simultaneous action. The progressive tense is used here even though the context is past tense because the last three clauses occurred simultaneously..

Base<sub>1</sub>: Loho-n-  
come-sing

Link: -iale  
dur.and.ss

Base<sub>1</sub>: lovi eho  
food cook

Link: -i  
and.ss

Base<sub>1</sub>: u  
be

Link: -i  
and.ss

Base<sub>2</sub>: ledio evi-ma.  
radio hear-prog

Base<sub>2</sub>: veni baluga-u loho-n-u.  
 rain big-sm come-sing-past  
 'While we were building it, a big rain came.'

(2) Base<sub>1</sub>: Ti-ale da-u ugu kokae  
 go-and.ss I-sm bird hunt

Link: -sege  
 while

Base<sub>1</sub>: mo ke-u nova vasohuta ti-ale ke-u ti-ale  
 boy that-sm today first go-past.N.Cl that-sm go-and.ss  
hade kasea  
 posts smooth

Link: -sege  
 while

Base<sub>2</sub>: mo mole ti-ale ke-u avue-mo ta-i avui  
 boy other go-past.N.Cl that-sm him-on go-and.ss with.him

hade kasea-l-u.  
 posts smooth-pl-past

'While I went and hunted birds, the boy, who first went today, went and while he was smoothing posts, another boy, who went, went to him and smoothed posts with him.'

(3) Base<sub>1</sub>: A-na isivia-i o-e u  
 you-qm want-and.ss house-to be

Link: -sege  
 while

Base<sub>2</sub>: beleini ti-n-iege doba-ge a-na momolea-i  
 plane go-sing-cond land-and.ds you-qm get.up-and.ss  
loho-n-iege beleini eleha-(nela).  
 come-sing-cond plane see-(sing.imp)

'If you want to, you can stay in the house until the plane lands and then get up and go see the plane.'

1.3.3 Conditional Sentence. The Conditional Sentence is a multi-base construction that obligatorily consists of Base<sub>1</sub>, a Link -iege 'if', plus Base<sub>2</sub>, filled by a final clause or various sentences. Base<sub>1</sub> with the Link can be repeated up to six times.

## Conditional Sentence

(+ Base <sub>1</sub>	+ Link) <sup>n=1-6</sup>	+ Base <sub>2</sub>
Clause Sequence S Simultaneous S	<u>-iege</u> 'if'	Any Final Clause Obligation S Sequence S Simultaneous S Contrast S Quote S

## Special Features:

1. Following the Link -iege a clause with same subject or different subject may follow. However, the majority of examples observed were same subject.
2. Future tense and imperative mode only were observed. However, if the speaker is projecting an event from a past viewpoint, the future continuous -gei can be used on the final clause with this construction and because of the context is in past tense.
3. The link -iege was observed most frequently on the verbs 'to be', 'to go', 'to come', 'to see', 'to want' and 'to sleep'.
4. When the subject in Base<sub>2</sub> is the same as Base<sub>1</sub>, there may or may not be a free subject in Base<sub>2</sub>.
5. Either base may be negated.

(1) Base<sub>1</sub>; A keve oa-n  
 you there walk.about-sing

Link: -iege  
 cond

Base<sub>2</sub>: a bae heila oa-livebene.  
 you later by.foot walk.about-certainly.will.not  
 'And if you walk about there, you certainly will not go by foot.'

(2) Base<sub>1</sub>: Abu-na lokala ke ma-l  
 They-qm local.council that get-pl

Link: -iege  
 cond

Base<sub>2</sub>: kelele ese va-sege abu nahie male-ve-i dibulai  
 trouble small do-shile they us get-plo-and.ss jail  
hanovo-gei.  
 sent-fc

'If they get local council, while (they) do a small trouble, they will get us and send us to jail.'

(3) Base<sub>1</sub>: Abu-na ladeve-l  
 they-qm sleep-pl

Link: -iege  
 cond

Base<sub>1</sub>: vavita hovedeve-i ti-l  
 morning get.up-and.ss go-pl

Link: -iege  
 cond

Base<sub>1</sub>: moni-e lovi ke va-l  
 money-mmm food that do-pl

Link: -iege  
 cond

Base<sub>1</sub>: gutumo loho-l  
 afternoon come-pl

Link: -iege  
 cond

Base<sub>1</sub>: ladeve-l  
 sleep-pl

Link: -iege  
 cond

Base<sub>1</sub>: tota vavita ti-l  
 again morning go-pl

Link: -iege  
 cond

Base<sub>2</sub>: lovi ke igae va-gei.  
 food that alone do-fc

'If they sleep and in the morning get up and go and do that money work and come in the afternoon and sleep and again in the morning go, they only do that money work.'

(4) Base<sub>1</sub>: Da-na mahina-holi-n  
 I-am marry-neg-sing

Link: -iege  
cond

Base<sub>2</sub>: di uveve    ke-na    toela-i  
my insides    that-qm    bad-fut

'If I don't marry, my insides will be bad.'

(5) Base<sub>1</sub>: A egelegele-n  
you enough-sing

Link: -iege  
cond

Base<sub>2</sub>: kosea, "Ito."  
quote    yes

'If you have enough, say, "Yes".'

1.4 Two Base Sentences.

1.4.1 Contrast Sentence. The Contrast Sentence always consists of a Thesis, a Link filled by -ito 'but', and an Antithesis. Only one Thesis and one Antithesis were observed in each example of the Contrast Sentence.

Contrast Sentence

+Thesis	+Link	+Antithesis
Clause	<u>-ito</u> 'but'	Any Final Clause
Sequence S		Sequence S
		Reason S
		Quote S

Special Features:

1. After the Link, same or different subject was observed. Same subject occurred most frequently.
2. The Link -ito becomes -isito following a verb ending with the phoneme i.
3. There is no restriction of final verb tenses.

4. Negation of either base is possible.

5. The Link -ito is sometimes translated to mean 'then' and seems to be used as a temporal sequence. Evidently, in the native speaker's mind, a contrast is present.

- (1) Base<sub>1</sub>: Nahi-e matama ko-u daba  
 our-mrm place this-sm cold  
 Link: -ito  
 but  
 Base<sub>2</sub>: daba-seleve-holi-holi-n-u.  
 cold-really-neg-neg-sing-past  
 'This our place is cold, but not really cold.'
- (2) Base<sub>1</sub>: La-na beleini eleha  
 you-qm plane see  
 Link: -ito  
 but (then)  
 Base<sub>2</sub>: bae loho-i ta-live hala  
 later come-and.ss go-fut.vol.and fence  
hou-i.  
build-fut  
 'You will see the plane, but (then) come and go build a fence.'
- (3) Base<sub>1</sub>: Nahi ke hiloka-seleve-holi  
 we that know -really-not  
 Link: -isito  
 but  
 Base<sub>2</sub>: ea-u e bava-e u-ma.  
 they-sm water bank-at stay-prog  
 'We don't know for sure but they live by the river.'
- (4) Base<sub>1</sub>: Keate nehe igae-u lovi igae ma-i  
 women former one-sm yam one get-and.ss  
ugulamo  
 sit  
 Link: -ito  
 but (then)  
 Base<sub>2</sub>: au nigi vala-e mamo-n-u.  
 her skirt under-at put-sing-past  
 'The woman mentioned before took one yam, small one, sat down,  
 (then) put it under her skirt.'
- (5) Base<sub>1</sub>: ---vaveve toela o vata onobeonobe ke huhu-hale  
 ways bad or earth things that think-leave  
 Link: -ito  
 but  
 Base<sub>2</sub>: kosive ehoma-live elike gabie ukolikoli male-i.  
 God follow-therefore therefore later eternal.life get-fut

'---(you) stop thinking of bad things and things of the earth, but follow God, and therefore you will later get eternal life.'

1.4.2 Result Sentence. The Result Sentence is a two base sentence that consists of a Cause and an Effect that are Linked together with a variety of Links. Each of these Links have the meaning 'therefore'. In each Result Sentence only one Cause, one Link, and one Effect has been observed and each is obligatorily present. The Result Sentence has not been completely analyzed and with more data, further information concerning the use of each Link will be developed.

Result Sentence

+Cause	+ Link	+Effect
Clause	-alemo(-ike) 'therefore'	Any Final Clause
Sequence S	<u>kemo(-ike)</u>	Sequence S
Contrast S	-ale <u>kemo(-ike)</u>	Conditional S
	-male <u>kemo(-ike)</u>	Simultaneous S
	'prog'	Quote S
	-ale <u>elua</u>	
	-ike <u>vage</u> 'ds'	
	-live <u>elike</u> 'ss'	
	-ge <u>elike</u> 'ds'	
	-i <u>elike</u> 'ss'	
	-ime 'ss'	
	-ike <u>vaimé</u> 'ss'	

1. Except for Links specifically marked, either same or different subject may occur.
2. Many of the links shown have a variety of forms and with more data other forms may be discovered.
3. Negation may occur in either base.

(1) Base<sub>1</sub>: Moni-u uo-holi  
money-sm be-neg

Link: -alemoike  
therefore

Base<sub>2</sub>: nahi abu-na idi-ta ke hou-i o kulu-ta  
we they-qm wood-with that build-and.ss or kunai-with  
ke hou-i ti-l-iege ke-u toela-ge tota  
that build-and.ss go-pl-cond that-sm bad-and.ds again  
ke koilaha-i ke hou-gei.  
that tear.down-and.ss that build-fc

'There is no money, therefore if we keep building it with wood or building it with kunai it will be bad and we will again tear it down and keep building it.'

(2) Base<sub>1</sub>: Ke-a-u loho-holi  
they-spm-sm come-neg

Link: -ale elua  
therefore

Base<sub>2</sub>: nahi ta-i.  
we go-fut

'They didn't come, therefore let's go.'

(3) Base<sub>1</sub>: ---Kosive Munana Tumu dai-ti u  
God Spirit Holy me-with be

Link: -ike vage  
therefore

Base<sub>2</sub>: di la-heho hoto ko lou-n-u.  
I you-for talk this say-sing-past

'---The Holy Spirit is with me therefore I say this talk for you.'

(4) Base<sub>1</sub>: Di mahina  
I marry

Link: -live elike  
therefore

Base<sub>2</sub>: uveve duava-i  
insides good-fut

'I will marry, therefore (my) insides will be good.'

(5) Base<sub>1</sub>: A yabua  
You afraid

Link: -ime  
therefore

Base<sub>2</sub>: ti-holi-ma.  
go-neg-prog

'You are afraid therefore (you) are not going.'

(6) Base<sub>1</sub>: La haive-ge nahi bahata ev  
you teach-and.ds we all hear

Link: -isi elike  
therefore



Base<sub>2</sub>: va-sa.  
do-fut

'You teach and we all hear therefore (we) will do (it).'

(7) Base<sub>1</sub>: Nahi vani bahata kulu-ta                    o                    hou-i  
We day every kunai-with                    house build-and.ss  
idi-e                    toela male-i                    o                    hou  
wood-mmm bad get-and.ss house build

Link: -male kemoike  
therefore.prog

Base<sub>2</sub>: ekolaha-ma.  
unstable-prog

'We every day with kunai build houses and get bad wood and build houses, therefore (we) are not stable.'

(8) Base<sub>1</sub>: Di daba  
I cold

Link: -ike vaime  
therefore

Base<sub>2</sub>: o-e                    dua                    hou-n-u.  
house-mmm good build-sing-past

'I was cold, therefore (I) build a good house.'

1.4.3 Contrafactual Sentence. The Contrafactual Sentence is a simple two base sentence with an obligatory Base<sub>1</sub> and Base<sub>2</sub> and an obligatory Link. This sentence is used to express something that might have happened but didn't.

Contrafactual Sentence

+Base <sub>1</sub>	+ Link	Base <sub>2</sub>
Clause	- <u>vate</u> 'contrafactual' - <u>vatebe</u> - <u>vatebene</u> - <u>vatege</u> - <u>alebene</u>	Any Final Clause Sequence S

Special Features:

1. All of the forms are past tense stating something that might have been done but wasn't. With the first four forms listed the second base ends with a past tense form, but the last form -alebene ends with a

future tense form even though referring to a past action that was not done.

2. Either base can be negated.
3. Either same or different subject can follow the Link.
4. No difference in meanings have been observed between the Links listed.

(1) Base<sub>1</sub>: Di la bukate holi  
 I your policeman become  
 Link: -vate  
 contr  
 Base<sub>2</sub>: nahi ekolahi ke-u uo-holi-n-u.  
 our heaviness that-sm be-neg-sing-past  
 'If there had been money, our heaviness would be finished.'

(2) Base<sub>1</sub>: Moni-u u  
 money-sm be  
 Link: -vatege  
 contr  
 Base<sub>2</sub>: hati-n-u.  
 die-sing-past  
 'If you had gone to the bush, (you) would have died.'

(3) Base<sub>1</sub>: A boto-e ti  
 you bush-to go  
 Link: -vatege  
 contr  
 Base<sub>2</sub>: hati-n-u.  
 die-sing-past  
 'If you had gone to the bush, (you) would have died.'

(4) Base<sub>1</sub>: A vabu-holi  
 you afraid-neg  
 Link: -vatebe  
 contr  
 Base<sub>2</sub>: ke-u ti-n-u.  
 he-sm go-sing-past  
 'If you were not afraid, he would have gone.'

(5) Base<sub>1</sub>: Abu loho  
 they come  
 Link: -alebene  
 contr  
 Base<sub>2</sub>: nahi bulu-e ta-i  
 we garden-to go-fut  
 'If they had come, we would have gone to the garden.'

1.4.4 Quote Sentence. The Quote Sentence is a two-base sentence that consists of an optional Introduction, an obligatory Quote Signal, plus an obligatory Quote. This sentence is used to repeat a direct quote or thought.

## Quote Sentence

<u>+</u> Introduction	+ Quote Signal	+ Quote
Clause with verb. <u>lou-i</u> 'say-and. ss'	<u>avoe/mose</u> 'like this (3rd person)'	Any Utterance
Clause with verb <u>huhua-i</u> 'think- and.ss'	<u>kosea</u> 'like this, (1st, 2nd person)'	

## Special Features:

1. Quote sentences have been observed embedded in Conditional Sentences, Sequence Sentences, and Result Sentences. Often when embedded in the Sequence the verb namiha 'tell' occurs before the verb lou-i 'say and.ss' of the Introduction.
2. There are no tense restrictions.
3. The Introduction has never been observed negated.
4. There is no signal to mark end of quote. It is determined by context.
5. The Quote Signal is kosea with first and second person subjects and avoe or mose with third person subjects. Avoe is used most frequently in third person. When mose is used, the verb lou-i 'say.and.ss' in the Introduction takes an irregular form lousi.

- (1) Introduction: No lou-i  
we say-and.ss  
Quote Signal: kosea,  
qs  
Quote: "La osioho-ike nivu ko no namig-eve-holi-ma?"  
you why-emp yesterday this us tell-plo-neg-prog  
'We said like this, "Why didn't you tell us this yesterday?"'
- (2) Quote Signal: Avoe,  
qs  
Quote: "A loho-ale kove u-ale bata moaga bula moaga  
you come-and.ss here be-and.ss month many week many  
a matama nahate."  
your place like  
'Saying, "You came here and stayed many weeks and many months (and it is) like your place."'
- (3) Introduction: No huhua-i  
we think-and.ss  
Quote Signal: kosea  
qs  
Quote: "No-na-be onavade igae va-i?"  
we-qm-any what only do-fut  
'We thought like this, "What can any of us do?"'
- (4) This Quote Sentence is embedded in a Sequence Sentence: No-hehi  
we-with  
u-i no hoto ke koava-n-ata huhua-i  
be-and.ss our talk that look.for-sing-dur.and think-and.ss  
lou-i  
say-and.ss  
Quote Signal: avo,  
qs  
Quote: "Da-na onovade kobia teda-eve-i?"  
I-qm what these help-plo-fut  
'(He) stayed with us and looked for our talk and thought saying,  
"How can I help these (people)?"'
- (5) This Quote Sentence is embedded in a Sequence Sentence: Abu  
they  
va-i o-e mole namiga-i lou-i  
do-and.ss village-mmm other tell-and.ss say-and.ss  
Quote Signal: avo  
qs  
Quote: "Mesoho nahi humahada va-ge---"  
maybe we road do-and.ds  
'They did (it) and told another village saying, "Maybe we will  
make a road---."'

## PARAGRAPHS

2.0 Introduction. Paragraphs in Mt. Koiali are a group of sentences that form a unit. There are thirteen paragraph types that have been observed and analyzed in various types of discourses. All conclusions are tentative, and further data and analysis will give further insight into Mt. Koiali paragraphs.

The basis used to make paragraph division is discussed in the discourse section under each discourse type. Various signals of new paragraphs are used according to the discourse type. Some of the signals used are a name, a pronoun or time word at the beginning of a sentence, the word iale 'so' at the beginning of a sentence, lack of recapitulation or lack of a paragraph Link at the beginning of a sentence, and, in some discourse types, a change of subject matter.

There are two basic levels of paragraphs observed in Mt. Koiali. The lower level paragraphs are used to build higher level paragraphs which in turn are fillers of tagmemes in the main body of discourses. Occasionally lower level paragraphs are used to fill discourse tagmemes and sometimes higher level paragraphs are used to build other paragraphs.

After a discussion of different types of linkage and the use of Quote Sentences in paragraphs, each of the paragraphs will be discussed separately. For each paragraph type discussed, a bidimensional array will be given with special features and examples.

2.01 Types of Linkage. Four types of linkage within paragraphs are present in Mt. Koiali.

1. Links that occur at the beginning of a sentence are one type of paragraph linkage. The majority of the paragraph Links observed are the medial verb suffixes joined to the proberb i 'thus doing'. The exceptions to this are found in the Alternative Paragraph with the Links mesoho 'maybe' and emena 'or', in the Reason Paragraph with the Link kosealemo 'because', and in the Result Paragraph with the Link katealemo 'therefore'. Katealemo is one of seven Links listed in the Result Paragraph. The other six Links in the Result Paragraph have the proberb i 'thus doing' plus a medial verb suffix.

2. Recapitulation is beginning a new sentence by repeating the last part of the preceding sentence except for the final verb suffix which is changed to an appropriate medial verb suffix. In some examples observed it is not only the last verb that is repeated but also objects, time words, location words and medial verbs which precede the final verb. Occasionally the subject is repeated and is changed to a pronoun in the recapitulation. Also, the verb can be changed to another verb with the same meaning, additional information can be added, or the last few clauses can be summarized with only the final verb repeated again.

Another feature of recapitulation is the use of the words uholi 'finished' and gabia 'finished'. These often follow the recapitulation and state that the action of the preceding sentence was completed. A change of subject marker suffix precedes and follows the word uholi 'finished', but a change of subject marker does not occur with gabia 'finished' unless there is a change of subject following it.

Another form of recapitulation is the word katea 'like that' which begins a sentence with the proper medial verb suffix attached. This is often used after quotes and will be discussed further in section 2.0.2.

Recapitulation is observed mainly in Narrative and Procedural Paragraphs. It has been observed a few times in other paragraph types. Some examples of recapitulation follow with the recapitulation underlined twice.

- (1) Keate-a-u    malaha-ea-u bae    mune    maho-l-u.  
 women-spm-sm men-spm-sm later rocks cook-pl-past

Ke-a-u            mune    maho-l-iale            gabilaha-i            abu-hi  
 they-spm-sm rocks cook-pl-dur.and finished-and.ss they-with

lovi    ke    hoesehavo-l-iale---.  
 food that fix.up-pl-dur.and

'The women and men later heated the rocks. They heated the rocks for awhile and when finished, fixed up the food---.'

- (2) ---abu    mo-u    ma-ti            lovi i-veve            ke            o  
           they boy-sm girl-with food eat-fut.N.Cl that house

mole    uvu-e            eho-ale            ke    male-i            loho-ale  
 other inside-at cook-past.N.Cl that get-and.ss come-and.ss

otove-l-u.    Ke    male-i            loho-ale            otove-ge            ma-u  
 put-pl-past it get-and.ss come-and.ss put-and.ds girl-sm

meligi-mo    ke            hama-n-u.  
 plate-on that hit-sing-past

'---they got the food that they cooked in the other house that the boy and girl were going to eat and came and put it. (They) got it and came and put it and the girl served it on a plate.'

- (3) ---mo    mole    ti-ale            ke-u            avue-mo    ta-i            avu-i  
           boy other go-past.N.Cl that-sm him-on go-and.ss him-with

hade    kase-l-u.            Kase-lage            uoholi-ge            ke  
 post smooth-pl-past smooth-dur.and finish-and.ds that

male-i      o-e      loho-l-u.  
get-and.ss house-at come-pl-past

'---another boy, the one who went, went to him and with him smoothed posts. (They) smoothed for awhile and when it was finished they got them and came to the house.

3. No linkage and no recapitulation are found within some paragraph types. Related subject matter is the cohesive factor that holds this type of paragraph together. Iale 'so' is always an indication of a paragraph break, so material within these breaks is often grouped together by juxtaposition in the Juxtaposed Paragraph.

4. Identical verbs at the end of a sentence are the cohesive factor in the Identical Predicate Paragraph.

2.02 Quote Sentences. Quote Sentences are found in various types of paragraphs and do not form a separate paragraph type. Quote sentences have been observed in Coordinate Paragraphs, Simultaneous Paragraphs, Contrast Paragraphs, Result Paragraphs and Narrative Paragraphs.

Katea 'like that' often follows a quote or is used between two quotes at the beginning of the second Quote Sentence. Some examples follow:

(1) This example is Build-up<sup>-4</sup> and 5 of a Narrative Paragraph. The quote is a Contrast Paragraph embedded in a Coordinate Paragraph which is embedded in Build-up 4.

Build-up<sub>4</sub>: An embedded Coordinate P

No mama-u      hati-ge      no mai-i      gabu      ke-mo      mavo-l-u.  
our father-sm die-and.ds we got-and.ss place that-on put-pl-past

Ige      gabu      ke      bia-ea-u      lou-i      avo'e, "La mama-u  
and.ds place that owner-spm-sm say-and.ss qs your father-sm

hati-ale      la      bae      ta-livebene.  
die-and.ss you later go-certainly.will.not



Ito gabu ko ma-i emo ko-mo u-i avuie-mo  
 but place this get-and just this-on stay-and.ss it-on

lovilaha-ma."  
 work-prog

Build-up<sub>5</sub>: Sequence S

Katea-i lou-ge no ke-mo avuie-mo lovilaha-ma.  
 like.that-and.ss say-and.ds we that-on it-on work-prog

'Our father died and we took him and buried him in that place. And the owner of that place said, "Your father died and you certainly won't go. But take this land and just stay here and work on it.'" He said like that and we stayed there and worked.

(2) This quote is a Coordinante P which is embedded in a Narrative P.

Quote<sub>1</sub>: Roger speaking.

---lou-i avoie, "Da-na onovade-mo kobia tedae-ve-i?"  
 say-and.ss qs I-qm what-on these help-plo-fut

Quote<sub>2</sub>: Roger again speaking.

Isi no bilisimani no kanisol-hi hotohoto lou-si mose  
 and.ss our policeman our councilmen-with talk say.and.ss qs

"La-na isivia-ge nahi misini mole igae voia-i?"  
 you-qm want-and.ds our machine other one buy-fut

Quote<sub>3</sub>:: Policeman and Council members speaking.

Isi kate-ige no bilisimani no kanisolo-ea-u  
 And.ss like.that-and.ds our policeman our councilman-spm-sm

lou-i avoie, "Duave, nahi-na ke voia-veve hiloka."  
 say-and.ss qs good we-qm it buy-fut.N.cl know

Action<sub>1</sub>:

Isi kate-ige abu moni kaova-ge uokeve  
 And.ss like.that-and.ds they money look.for-and.ds over.there

moni kaova-ale-u moni-abe-u 55 bauni.  
 money look.for-past.N.Cl-sm money-their-sm 55 pounds.

Quote<sub>4</sub>: Roger speaking again.

Ige no nao isivia-i lou-i avoe, "No la  
and.ds our European want-and.ss say-and.ss qs we you  
tedae-ve-l-u.  
help-plo-pl-past

Di o-e ata-ea-u la tedae-ve-l-u. 55 bauni.  
my village-*mmm* people-*spm-sm* you help-plo-pl-past 55 pounds.

La-ta 55 bauni otove-ve."  
You-too 55 pounds put-pl.*imp*

Action<sub>2</sub>:

Isi kate-ige no moni igaegai ke iuha-i  
And.ss like.that-and.ds we money one.by.one it gathered-and.ss  
55 bauni ke otove-l-u.  
55 pounds it put-pl-past

'---(he) said, "How can I help these (people)?" And (he) talked with our policeman and councilmen and said, "I want us all to buy a lawn mower." And he said like that and our policeman and our councilmen said, "Good, we will buy it." And they said like that and they looked for money and over there, they who look for money, their money was 55 pounds. And our European wanted and said, "We will help you. My village people will help you. 55 pounds. You, too, put 55 pounds." And like that we gathered money one by one and put 55 pounds.'

2.1 Lower Level Paragraphs. The following chart shows each of the Lower Level Paragraphs with the type of linkage used.

Lower Level Paragraphs

Linkage used:	<u>Coordinate P</u> +Statement <sub>1</sub> +Link (6 forms of 'and') +Statement <sub>2</sub> +(+Link +Statement <sub>3</sub> ) <sup>n=1-5</sup>	<u>Simultaneous P</u> +Action +(+isege 'while' +Action <sub>2</sub> ) <sup>2</sup>	<u>Contrast P</u> +Thesis +(+ isi/isito 'but' +Antithesis) <sup>3</sup>
	<u>Alternative P</u> +Statement +(+emena 'or', mesoho 'maybe' +Alternative) <sup>2</sup>	<u>Benefactive P</u> +Statement +iliho 'for' +Purpose	
No Linkage used:	<u>Identical Pred</u> P + Idea <sub>1</sub> + Idea <sub>2</sub>	<u>Parallel P</u> + Theme + Parallel Theme	

2.1.1 Coordinate Paragraph. The Coordinate Paragraph consists of two to seven Statements always joined together by a Link which is some form of a connective meaning 'and'. Since it is a lower level paragraph the fillers of the Statements are usually sentences or sometimes other low level paragraphs. The Links are differentiated as to change of subject or no change of subject, the time span following the preceding action, and whether it is a volition act.

Coordinate Paragraph

+ Statement <sub>1</sub>	+ Link	+ Statement <sub>2</sub>	+ (Link	+ Statement <sub>3</sub> ) <sup>n=1-5</sup>
Any Sentence	<u>isi</u> 'and.ss'	same fillers as Statement <sub>1</sub>	same fillers as other Link	same fillers as Statement <sub>1</sub>
Simultaneous P	<u>illive</u> 'volitional and.ss'			
Contrast P	<u>ilata</u> 'durational and.ss'			
Alternative P	<u>ige</u> 'and.ss'			
Identical Pred P	<u>ilage</u> 'durational and.ds'			
	<u>iniale/iliale</u> 'durational and'			

Special Features:

1. No example of a Coordinate Paragraph filling a Discourse tagmeme has been observed.
2. Although 7 Statements have been observed linked together, usually the number is from one to three Statements.
3. The Links most frequently observed are isi and ige with the other Links occurring occasionally.

4. The words iniale and iliale are the singular and plural subject forms. These forms have been observed only in Narrative Paragraphs.

(1) Statement<sub>1</sub>: Sequence S

Katea-i                    ti-ale            no ogo            senisilaha-l-u.  
like.that-and.ss go-and.ss we clothes change-pl-past

Link: Isi  
and.ss

Statement<sub>2</sub>: Sequence S

gabie    bae    Sie    ehova-i            ti-l-u.  
later    later Sie follow-and.ss go-pl-past

'Like that we went and changed clothes. And later followed Sie.'

(2) Statement<sub>1</sub>: Sequence S

Ti-ale    vavita    di    mama-u    ti-ale            ke-u    ovo  
go-and.ss morning my father-sm go-past.N.Cl than-sm pig

bi-n-u.  
shoot-sing-past

Link: Ige  
and.ds

Statement<sub>2</sub>: Simple S

ovo-u    taho-ta            ti-n-u.  
pig-sm blood-with go-sing-past

Link: Ige  
and.ds

Statement<sub>3</sub>: Simple S

a-u    hale-i            ti-n-u.  
he-sm left-and.ss go-sing-past

'Going in the morning my father, the one who went, shot a pig. And the pig went bleeding. And he (my father) went.'

(3) Statement<sub>1</sub>: Simple S

Nahi-abu-na bae vani bahata kebia takesi va-eve-gei.  
we-they-qm later day every their tax do-plo-fc

Link: Ilata  
dur.and.ss

Statement<sub>2</sub>: Simple S

bae moni-holi-si.  
later money-neg-fut

'We later will keep paying their taxes. And later our money will be gone.'

(4) Statement<sub>1</sub>: Conditional S

A oa-niege a haok-uvu-hi igae-mo oa-nela.  
you walk.about-cond your friend-pk-with one-on walk.about-sing.imp.

Link: Ilive  
vol.and

Statement<sub>2</sub>: Sequence S

mesoho abu ahavo-i mesoho a koui-ge a haok-uvu  
maybe they hit.you-and.ss maybe you surround-and.ds your friend-pk  
ke-a-u a tedaho-i mesoho ata-hi mole have-i  
that-spm-sm you help-and.ss maybe people-with other hit-fut

'If you walk about walk about with your friends. And maybe if they hit you or surround you, your friends will help you and maybe fight with the people.'

2.1.2 Simultaneous Paragraph. The Simultaneous Paragraph always consists of two Actions that are connected by the Link isege 'meanwhile'.

In most examples observed the Actions were filled by sentences and occasionally with Contrast Paragraphs and Coordinate Paragraphs.

The Simultaneous Paragraph is used in various ways. It is used to express simultaneous actions of two different participants or groups of participants, to give commands to several people or groups of people, to describe various items, sometimes to contrast two things, and to introduce background material or additional information.

## Simultaneous Paragraph

+ Action <sub>1</sub>	+ ( +Link	+ Action <sub>2</sub> ) <sup>2</sup>
Simple S	<u>isege</u> 'meanwhile'	same fillers as Action <sub>1</sub>
Sequence S		
Conditional S		
Coordinate P		
Contrast P		

## Special Features:

1. There is no example observed of Simultaneous Paragraph filling a discourse level tagmeme.
2. There is only one example of a third Action occurring. This was in a Descriptive Discourse and was used to describe three different items.
3. With more data probably any sentence and all lower level paragraphs would be fillers of the Action.
4. Different Subject always occurs following the Link.

(1) Action<sub>1</sub>: Simple S

O-u            ivi    mole.  
village-sm    part    other

Link: Isege  
          meanwhile

Action<sub>2</sub>: Simple S

beleini-e    gabu    ivi    mole.  
plane-sm    place    part    other

'The village is one part. Meanwhile the airstrip is another part.'

(2) Action<sub>1</sub>: Sequence S

Ta-live    koveata-e    vata ke    lovo-i    kodoea    ke    omi-si  
 go-vol.and one.side-mrm dirt that dig-and.ss holes that give-and.ss  
te-ve.  
go-pl.imp

Link: Isege  
 meanwhile

Action<sub>2</sub>: Simultaneous S

Keate-a,    la    degomole-a-u    vigo-ve    ke    hei-sege    degomole-a-u  
 women-spm you some-spm-sm middle-nom that cut-while some-spm-sm  
vava-ve    vava-ve    ke    hei-ve.  
 some-nom side-nom that cut-pl.imp

'Go and dig dirt on this side and fill the holes. Meanwhile, women, some of you cut the middle while some cut each side.'

(3) Action<sub>1</sub>: Simple S

Mole-u    vavi-vu    va-veve.  
 one-sm grandfather-pk do-fut.N.Cl

Link: Isege  
 meanwhile

Action<sub>2</sub>: Simple S

mole-u    ekalesia    va-veve.  
 one-sm church do-fut.N.Cl

'One is our old custom. Meanwhile the other is church custom.'

(4) Action<sub>1</sub>: Simultaneous S

No    ke    hou-sege    veni    baluga-u    loho-n-u.  
 We that build-while rain big-sm come-sing-past

Link: Isege  
 meanwhile

Action<sub>2</sub>: Simple S

keate-a-u    abu-ta    amuva-ma.  
 women-spm-sm they-with mumu-prog

'While we build it a big rain came. Meanwhile the women, they too were mumuing.'



2.1.3 Contrast Paragraph. The Contrast Paragraph consists of an obligatory Thesis and one to four Antitheses usually connected by the Link ito or isito 'but'. The Thesis and Antithesis are filled usually by sentences or low level paragraphs. Reason, Expository and Juxtaposed Paragraphs have been observed occasionally filling these slots.

The Contrast Paragraph is used often to introduce a new topic. The Thesis sums up the previous topic, while the Antithesis introduces the new topic. This is observed often in Expository and Descriptive Discourses.

Contrast Paragraph

+ Thesis	+ (+ Link	+ Antithesis) <sup>3</sup>
Any Sentence	<u>ito</u> / <u>isito</u> 'but'	Same fillers as Thesis
Any lower level Paragraph		
Reason P		
Expository P		
Juxtaposed P		

Special Features:

1. The Links ito 'but' and isito 'but' occur in free variation. There seems to be no difference in meaning or usage, however, isito 'but' is used more frequently.
2. In the great majority of examples observed the Link ito/isito 'but' was present
3. Usually there is only one Antithesis present. There were five

examples observed with two Antitheses and two examples observed with three Antitheses.

4. The Contrast Paragraph, which usually fills higher level paragraphs, has been observed filling tagmemes on discourse level in a few examples.

(1) Thesis: Simple S

Evogi o            ke-u        matama-e        dua.  
Efogi vilalge    that-sm    place-mnm        good

Link: Isito

Antithesis: Simple S

motu-ka        humaha-u        ti-holi-ale-hame        ke    igae-u  
motor-car    road-sm        go-neg-past.N.Cl-only    that    only-sm  
toela-n-u.  
bad-sing-past

'So Efogi village is a good place. But the only thing bad is that there is no motor car road.'

(2) Thesis: Conditional S

Da-na oa-n-iege                            tota loho-n-iege        mesoho lovi  
I-1qm    walk.about-sing-cond    again    come-sing-cond    maybe    food  
maho-i            ekolahi-ge        ke-u        toela-n-u.  
cook-and.ss    heavy-and.ds        that-sm    bad-sing-past

Link: Ito  
but

Antithesis: Simple S

mahina ke-u        duave.  
wife        that-sm    good

'If I walk about and if I again come and maybe cook food and I am tired, that is bad. But (if I get) a wife (that is) good.'

(3) Thesis: Simple S

Haube-u        aiohavo-holi-n-u.  
nothing-sm    spoil-neg-sing-past

Link: Isito  
but

Antithesis: Sequence S

da-u Teside-ta Manide-ta unaha mulamula ma-i ti-n-u.  
I-sm Thursday-with Monday-with only medicine get-and.ss. go-sing-past

Link: Isito  
but

Antithesis: Simple S

da-u duave.  
I-sm good

Link: Isito  
but

Antithesis: Sequence S

dokata-ea-u isivi-ale-u vagana ko igae-mo mulamula  
doctor-spm-sm want-past.N.Cl-sm year this only-on medicine

ma-ge a-u uo-holi-si.  
get-and.ds it-sm be-neg-fut

Nothing has spoiled (me). But on Mondays and Thursdays only I go to get medicine. But I am good. But the doctors want me to get medicine this year only and then it (my sickness) will be finished.'

(4) Thesis: Simple S

Tava mole-mo mahocea-na lalamo-i.  
side other-on mahoea-qm stand-fut

Antithesis: Simple S

Tava mole-mo mahocea-u bae tu-livebene  
side other-on mahoea-sm later (be-certainly).will.not

'On one side the mahoea (type of tree) will grow. But on the other side the mahoea will not grown'

2.1.4 Alternative Paragraph. The Alternative Paragraph is used to give two or three alternatives in an activity or action. An obligatory Statement is connected by a Link to one or two Alternatives. This paragraph type is observed only occasionally.

## Alternative Paragraph

+ Statement	+ ( + Link	+ Alternative) <sup>2</sup>
Simple S	<u>emena</u> 'or'	Same fillers as Statement
Obligation S	<u>mesoho</u> 'maybe'	
Sequence S		
Conditional S		
Quote S		

## Special Features:

1. Mesoho 'maybe' is also used as an adverb within sentences, and in some cases various Alternatives are listed to form an Alternative Phrase.
2. The normal number of Alternatives is only one. Two Alternatives have been observed only with the Link mesoho 'maybe'.
3. The Link o 'or', which has been transliterated from English, is also used to replace emena 'or' in the Alternative Paragraph.
4. In several paragraphs with the Statement filled by Obligation Sentence, the final suffix -live 'future volitional' is carried over to the Alternatives without the word nehane 'you should' or labe lako 'you should not' being repeated in Alternatives (See example 3 below).
5. No example of Alternative Paragraph was observed filling a tagmeme on discourse level.

(1) Statement: Simple S

La-na    vani    ke-la                    ti-e    dua    va-l-u?  
 you-qm    day    that-towards    go-mmm    good    do-pl-past

Link: Emena  
or

Alternative: Simple S

ti-e toela va-l-u?  
go-mmm bad do-pl-past

'Did you go good on that day? Or did (you) go bad?'

(2) Statement: Conditional S

A isivia-n-iege ta-live e mole ke-mo emoa.  
you want-sing-cond go-vol.and river other that-on wash

Link: O  
or

Alternative: Conditional S

a isivia-n-iege ta-live e baluga ke-mo emoa.  
you want-sing-cond go-vol.and river big that-on wash

'If you want, go to the other river and wash there. Or if you want, go to the big river and wash there.'

(3) Statement: Obligation S

Nova-e vani ko-mo labe lako au isivi va-live.  
now-mmm day this-on no.one should.not his want do-fut.vol

Link: Mesoho  
maybe

Alternative: Obligation S

iene au bulu-e ta-live.  
over.there his garden-to go-fut.vol

Link: Mesoho  
maybe

Alternative: Obligation S

au isivi oa-ho va-live.  
his want walk.about-for do-fut.vol

'Today none of you should do what he wants. Probably shouldn't go to his garden. Probably shouldn't walk about as he wants.'

2.1.5 Benefactive Paragraph. The Benefactive Paragraph consists of

a Statement and a Purpose linked together by iliho 'for'. This

paragraph type was observed only three times in all the texts analyzed.

The suffix -ho 'for' is used often on the end of Noun Clauses within sentences to form a Benefactive Phrase.

## Benefactive Paragraph

+ Statement	+ Link	+ Purpose
Sequence S	<u>iliho</u> 'for'	Simple S
Conditional S		Sequence S
Quote S		

## Special Features:

1. With such limited data all conclusions are tentative.
2. This paragraph type was not observed filling a tagmeme on discourse level.

(1) Statement: Sequence S

---nao      mole    igae    loho-ale-u            no    hoto    ke  
 European other one come-past.N.Cl-sm our talk that

isivi-ve-u    ---lovi    va-gei.  
 want-his-sm    work do-fc

Link: Iliho  
 for

Purpose: Sequence S

loho-ale      no    hoto    ke      kaova-ma.  
 come-and.ss our talk that find-prog

'Another European who came wanted to work on our language. He came in order to learn our language.'

(2) Statement: Conditional S

Mesoho ko-na    nova    di    melame-i    ti-n-iege    o-la  
 maybe this-qm now me get-and.ss go-sing-cond house-to  
velema-i.  
 arrive-fut

Link: Iliho  
for

Purpose: Simple S

-ike ko ugu ko-u ti-male ko  
emp this bird this-sm go-prog.N.Cl this

'Maybe this (bird) today will guide me and if he goes I will arrive at the village. That's why the bird is going.'

2.1.6 Identical Predicate Paragraph. The Identical Predicate Paragraph consists of an obligatory Idea<sub>1</sub> and an obligatory Idea<sub>2</sub> which are both filled with sentences. The distinguishing feature of this paragraph is that both of the Ideas end with the same verb. The main use of this paragraph type is to introduce additional information or background material into the discourse. The additional information or background material is given after the first sentence and before the identical verb in Idea<sub>2</sub>. Most of the examples found were in Narrative Discourse.

Identical Predicate Paragraph

+ Idea <sub>1</sub>	+ Idea <sub>2</sub>
Simple S	Simple S
Sequence S	Sequence S
Simultaneous S	

Special Features:

1. With further data, more sentence types and lower level paragraphs will probably be found as fillers of tagmemes.
2. This paragraph was not observed filling a tagmeme on discourse level.

(1) Idea<sub>1</sub>: Sequence S

Loho-ale      bae      guligulia-n-u.  
 come-and.ss    later    worship-sing-past

Idea<sub>2</sub>: Sequence S

Abu    eve    gaba    hama-ge      loho-ale      guligulia-n-u.  
 they    just    bell    hit-and.ds    come-and.ss    worship-sing-past

'(I) came and worshipped. They had just rung the bell and (I) came and worshipped.'

(2) Idea<sub>1</sub>: Simultaneous S

Abu    emo-ho      ti-sege    abu    abu-ho      tatulaha-l-u.  
 they    wash-for      go-while    they    them-for      put.leaves-pl-past

Idea<sub>2</sub>: Simple S.

Mo    ke-u      ma      ke-ti      lovi      i-veve      mole  
 boy    that-sm      girl    that-with    food    eat-fut.N.Cl    other

holoe-veve      gabu      ke-mo      tatulaha-l-u.  
 marry-fut.N.Cl    place    that-on    put.leaves-pl-past

'While they went to wash, they (other people) put down leaves for them. (They) put down leaves in the place where the boy and the girl would eat food and marry each other.'

2.1.7 Parallel Paragraph. The Parallel Paragraph consists of an obligatory Theme and an obligatory Parallel Theme. It is used mainly to repeat the same idea in a different way for clarification or emphasis. It differs from the Identical Predicate Paragraph in that the verbs at the end of the Theme and Parallel Theme are different.

Parallel Paragraph

+ Theme	+ Parallel Theme
Simple S Sequence S Conditional S Contrast P	Simple S Sequence S Coordinate P Contrast P



## Special Features:

1. With more data the fillers would probably include any sentence or lower level paragraph.
2. No example of the Parallel Paragraph was observed filling a discourse tagmeme.

(1) Theme: Sequence S

Nova-e    vani        ko-mo    nahi bahata au lou-ale        ke    nahate  
 now-mm    day            this-on we    all        he say-past.N.Cl    that like  
  
ta-live        valaha-e        beleini-e gabu ke    hoesehavo-i.  
 go-vol.and down.below-at plane-mm place that fix.up-fut

Parallel Theme: Simple S

'Today, this day, let's all do like he said and go below to the airstrip and fix it. Today (let's) work at the airstrip.'

(2) Theme: Simple S

---idi    ke-a-u            heiata    lavi-holi-l-u.  
       tree    that-spm-sm        natural    stand-neg-pl-past

Parallel Theme: Simple S

Idi    ke-a-u            hae-ve-male            ke    idi    unaha.  
 tree    that-spm-sm        plant-plo-prog.N.Cl    that    tree    only

'Those trees are not growing natural(by chance). Those trees are just ones which have been planted.'

2.2 Higher Level Paragraphs. The following chart shows each of the Higher Level Paragraphs with type of linkage used.

## Higher Level Paragraphs

Linkage used:	<u>Reason P</u> + Action + <u>Kosealemo</u> 'Because' + Reason	<u>Result P</u> + <u>Setting</u> + Cause + Link (7 different Links meaning 'therefore') + Effect + ( <u>Link + Link</u> + Effect) <sup>2</sup> + <u>Terminus</u>
No Linkage	<u>Expositional P</u> + Text + Exposition <sup>n=1-7</sup> + <u>Terminus</u>	<u>Juxtaposed P</u> + Fact <sup>n=2-5</sup>
Recapitulation:	<u>Narrative P</u> + Build-up <sup>n=2-7</sup>	<u>Procedural P</u> + Step <sup>n=3-17</sup>

2.2.1 Reason Paragraph. The Reason Paragraph consists of an obligatory Action and an obligatory Reason that are linked together by an optional Link kosealemo 'because'. The Reason Paragraph has been observed in all discourse types except Narrative and Procedure. All tenses have been observed.

## Reason Paragraph

+ Action	+ Link	+ Reason
Simple S	<u>kosealemo</u> 'because'	Simple S
Obligation S		Sequence S
Sequence S		Coordinate P
Coordinate P		Contrast P
Contrast P		Parallel P
Parallel P		Identical Pred P
Expository P		Result P
		Expository P

## Special Features

1. With more data there will probably be a more complete listing of fillers for the Action and Reason.
2. Badina 'because' is from the Motu language and is often used instead of kosealemo 'because'.
3. Although listed as a higher level paragraph type, half of the examples observed were used on the lower level embedded in other paragraphs.

## (1) Action: Sequence S

Di huhui-ge di hoto-u ke-mo katea-i u-i.  
I think-and.ds my talk-sm that-on like.that-and.ss be-fut

Link: Kosealemo  
because

Reason: Sequence S

Vani baluga-u halu-ge di vava-ta vuvune-balugatahoa-n-u.  
sun big-sm shine-and.ds my body-also hot-big-sing-past

'I think my talk like that will be finished. Because the sun is shining big and my skin is also very hot.'

## (2) Action: Simple S

Di vaheahoa-n-u.  
I happy-sing-past

Link: Kosealemo  
because

Reason: Fragmentary S

di levaleva male-mo  
 I letter get-on  
 'I am happy. Because I received a letter.'

(3) Action: Contrast P

Di esemuia, la-na nahi-e bukate hoto ke evi-si  
 my children you-qm our-mm policeman talk that hear-and.ss  
badulaha-l-u. Da-u ke evi-si badua-holi-n-u.  
 , angry-pl-past I-sm that hear-and.ss angry-neg-sing-past

Link: Kosealemo  
 because

Reason: Contrast P

di hoto evio-holi-like.vage au da-ho hoto kate-ale  
 I talk hear-neg-therefore he me-for talk like.that-and.ss  
lou-n-u. Isito di la namige-ve-ge evi-ve  
 say-sing-past but I you tell-plo-and.ds hear-pl.imp

'My children, did you hear the policeman's talk and become angry?  
 I heard it and wasn't angry. Because I didn't hear (his) talk  
 (before), therefore he talked like that to me. But listen to what  
 I will tell you.'

2.2.2 Result Paragraph. The Result Paragraph consists of an optional Setting, an obligatory Cause connected to one to three Effects with obligatory Links between them plus an optional Terminus. There are various Links used and because of limited data the differences between them have not been adequately analyzed. Change of subject and tense seem to be relevant to some of them. In each case the Link can be translated as 'therefore'. The Result Paragraph was observed in all discourse types except Narrative and Procedure.

Result Paragraph					
+ Setting	+ Cause	+ Link	+ Effect	+ (+Link)	+ Effect) <sup>2</sup> + Terminus
Simple S	Simple S	<u>ilive elike</u>	Simple S	<u>ilike vage</u>	Coordinate
	Sequence S	'fut'	Sequence S	'past ds'	P
	Reason S	<u>ilike vage</u>	Quote S	<u>Katealemo</u>	Expository P
	Coordinate P	'past ds'	Coordinate S		S
	Contrast P	<u>ialemoiike</u>	Simultaneous S		
	Identical Pred P	<u>katealemo</u>	Contrast P		
	Reason P	'ds'	Identical Pred P		
	Expository P	<u>isime 'ss'</u>	Result P		
		<u>ilike vaimo</u>	Expository P		
		'ss'			
		<u>iale elua</u>			

Special Features:

1. In every example observed, ilive elike 'therefore fut' had a Cause and Effect in future tense or imperative mode. Katealemo 'therefore' was observed having all tenses in both Cause and Effect.

The other Links were observed with only past tense in Cause, but with further data may exhibit all tenses possible.

2. In most examples one Effect was present. There are four examples with two Effects linked by ilike vage or katealemo.

3. Either same subject or different subject may follow the Link except for those specifically marked in the bidimensional array as being same or different subject.

4. Two Settings and two Termini were observed. The Setting is an introductory statement of what will be presented and the Terminus is a summary statement.

(1) Cause: Identical Pred P

---da-u la kosive holio-holi-n-u. Da-u la bukate  
 I-sm your leader become-neg-sing-past I-sm your policeman

holio-holi-n-u.  
 become-neg-sing-past

Link: Ilike vage  
 therefore

Effect: Simple S

la di hoto evio-holi-l-u.  
 you my talk hear-neg-pl-past

Terminus: Contrafactual S

Di la bukate holi-vate la di hoto evi-si  
 I your policeman become-contr you my talk hear-and.ss

di lou-ale ke va-l-u.  
 I say-past.N.Cl that do-pl-past

'I am not your leader. I am not your policeman. Therefore you don't hear my talk. If I were your policeman, you would have heard what I said and would have done it.'

(2) Cause: Reason P

Di huhui-ge di hoto-u katea-i u-i.  
 I think-and.ds my talk-sm like.that-and.ss be-fut

Kosealemo vani baluga halu-ge di vava-ta  
 because sun big shine-and.ds my skin-also

vuvune-balugatahoa-n-u.  
 hot-big-sing-past

Link: Ilike vage  
therefore

Effect: Simple S

di ko hale-n-u.  
I this leave-sing-past

'I think my talk like that will be finished. Because the sun is shining big and my skin is also very hot. Therefore I will leave it.'

(3) Cause: Contrast P

Da-na oa-n-iege tota loho-n-iege mesoho lovi  
I-qm walk.about-sing-cond again come-sing-cond maybe food

maho-i ekolahi-ge ke-u toela-n-u. Ito  
cook-and tired-and.ds that-sm bad-sing-past But

mahina ke-u duave.  
wife that-sm good

Link: Katealemo  
therefore

Effect: Coordinate P

di balug-ale ke-mo di isivi-ale mahina-i  
I big-past.N.Cl that-on I want-and.ss marry-fut

Isi di mahin-ale ke-mo Kosive humaha  
and.ss I marry-past.N.Cl that-on Lord road

ke-ta-mo di u-veve-na dua va-i  
that-also-on my be-fut.N.Cl good do-fut

'If I walk about and if I again come and maybe cook food and am tired, that is bad. But a wife is good. Therefore since I am big I want to marry and on the basis of marriage I will also live on the Lord's road.'

(4) Cause: Contrast P

Di katea-i huhua-mo Isito di levaleva ma-ime  
I like.that-and.ss think-on But I letter get-therefore

vahaehoa-n-u.  
happy-sing-past

Link: Isime  
therefore

Effect: Quote S

lou-i            kosea, "Duave baluga."  
say-and.ss    qs            good big

'I thought like that. But I got my letter so I am happy.  
Therefore I said, "Very good."'

(5) Cause: Simple S

La    ke-a-u            mesoho ovo-e            golema.  
you    that-spm-sm    maybe    pig-mnm            ear

Link: Ialemoike  
          therefore

Effect: Sequence S

golemagole ma-i            hoto evi-holi-ma.  
deaf            get-and.ss    talk hear-neg-prog

'You (have) pigs ears. Therefore you are deaf and don't hear talk.'

(6) Cause: Simple S

Di    isivi-ale            mahina-i  
I    wnat-and.ss            marry-fut

Link: Ilive elike  
          therefore.fut

Effect: Simultaneous P

di mahina ke-u            o-e            haukala ke            va-i.            Isege  
my wife    that-sm    house-mnm    work            that    do-fut            meanwhile

da-u di    haukala-te ke            va-i.  
I-sm my    work-that    that do-fut

'I want to marry. Therefore my wife will do the housework. Mean-  
while I will do my work.'



2.2.3 Expositional Paragraph. The Expositional Paragraph consists of a Text followed by one to three Expositions, plus an optional Terminus. This paragraph type is used to present an idea with points following to elaborate the idea. It has been observed on discourse level and also embedded within paragraphs.

Expositional Paragraph

+ Text	+ Exposition <sup>n=1-7</sup>	+ <u>Terminus</u>
Simple S	Simple S	Simple S
Obligation S	Obligatory S	Sequence S
Sequence S	Sequence S	
Conditional S	Conditional S	
Coordinate P	Simultaneous S	
Simultaneous P	Quote S	
Contrast P	Any lower level Paragraph	
Alternative P		
Reason P	Reason P	
	Result P	
	Expositional P	

Special Features:

1. Termini were observed twice in this paragraph type.
2. In most examples observed there were one to three Expositions used. Four Expositions were observed only three times and seven only once.
3. The paragraph is held together by subject matter. The connective iale 'so' is often used to begin an Expositional Paragraph and is a signal to the listener that a new paragraph has begun.

(1) Text: Simple S

Iale Evogi o ke-u duave.  
so Efogi village that-sm good

Exposition<sub>1</sub>: Conditional S

A-na ke-mo u-n-iege a isivi unaha.  
you-qm that-on be-sing-cond you want only

Exposition<sub>2</sub>: Alternative P

A isivia-n-iege ta-live e mole ke-mo emoa.  
you want-sing-cond go-vol.and water other that-on wash

O a isivia-n-iege ta-live e baluga ke-mo emoa.  
or you want-sing-cond go-vol.and water big that-on wash

Exposition<sub>3</sub>: Simple S

Ke-mo a bae sotiuini ma-livebene.  
that-on you later short.wind get-certainly.will.not

Exposition<sub>4</sub>: Simple S

Ke-mo hau bahata-u egelegelea-n-u.  
that-on thing all-sm enough-sing-past

'So Efogi village is good. If you stay there you can do what you want. If you want you can go the the river to wash. Or if you want you can go to the big river to wash there. There (Efogi) you won't get shortwinded. There everthing is sufficient.'

(2) Text: Sequence S

A-na da-ho bikisia hanavo-ge da-na vahaehoa-i.  
you-qm me-for picture send-and.ds I-qm happy-fut

Exposition<sub>1</sub>: Simple S

Ke-u duave.  
that-sm good

Exposition<sub>2</sub>: Sequence S

Momolea-i hanavo-nela.  
hurry-and.ss send-sing.imp

Terminus: Sequence S

Di hoto-u ke-mo katea-i u-a  
 my talk-sm that-on like.that-and.ss be-past

'Send a picture to me and I will be happy. That is good. Send it quickly. My talk like that is finished.'

(3) Text: Simple S

Beleini-e gabū keve haukala abuita igaeta.  
 plane-mmm place there work two one

Exposition<sub>1</sub>: Sequence S

Malaha-ea, sabolo male-i biki male-ve.  
 men-spm shovel get-and.ss pick get-pl.imp

Exposition<sub>2</sub>: Simultaneous P

Ta-live koveata-e vata ke lovo-i ta-i kodoea  
 go-vol.and this.side-at dirt that dig-and.ss go-and.ss holes

ke omi-si te-ve Isege keate-a, la degomole-a-u  
 that give-and.ss go-pl.imp meanwhile women-spm you some-spm-sm

vigo-ve ke hei-sege degomole-a-u vava-ve vava-ve  
 middle-nom that cut-while some-spm-sm side-nom side-nom

ke hei-ve.  
 that cut-pl.imp

'At the airstrip, (there are) three jobs. Men, get a shovel and get a pick. Go and dig dirt on this side and fill the holes. Meanwhile, women, some of you cut the middle while some cut each hole.'

2.2.4 Juxtaposed Paragraph. The Juxtaposed Paragraph is a loosely knit series of Facts. The Facts are usually loosely related but not built on each other as in an Expository Paragraph. The cohesive factor is the subject matter, and the paragraph before and after set the Facts together as a unit. Also, iale 'so' signals the beginning and end of the paragraph in several examples. The Juxtaposed Paragraph was observed in all discourse types except Narrative and Procedure.

### Juxtaposed Paragraph

---

+ Fact<sup>n=2-5</sup>

---

Simple S

Sequence S

Conditional S

Coordinate P

Contrast P

Expository P

---

#### Special Features:

1. Two to five Facts have been observed.
2. With more data probably any sentence type and any lower level paragraph would be found to be fillers of the Fact tagmemes. Only a limited number of Juxtaposed Paragraphs have been observed.

(1) Fact<sub>1</sub>: Conditional S

Iale tuelo koloki keve mesoho volo koloki keve a  
so 12 o'clock there maybe four o'clock there you

loho-n-iege a bae soleka-i biloa-livebene.  
come-sing-cond you later fast-and.ss move-certainly.will.not

(2) Fact<sub>2</sub>: Coordinate P

Idi abu ha-male a-na oa-n-iege vani-u tumui-ge  
tree they hit-prog.N.Cl you-qm walk-sing-cond sun-sm hurt-and.ds

ti-n-iege idi-e vala-e ugulamo-i mesoho lovi voia-i  
come-sing-cond tree-3mm below-at sit-and.ss maybe food buy-and.ss

i-si ta-live keve u-i i-nata tota  
eat-and.ss go-vol.and there be-and.ss eat-dur.and again

hale-i te-nela. Isi a keve oa-n-iege a  
leave-and.ss go-sing.imp and.ss you there walk-sing-cond you

bae      heila      oa-livebene.  
later    by.foot    walk-certainly.will.not

Fact<sub>3</sub>: Sequence S

A-na    motuka-mo      ta-i      mesoho    base-mo    ta-live      a  
you-qm   car-on      go-and.ss   maybe   bus-on   go-vol.and   you

isivi    gabu    keve    velema-i      doba-i      oa-nata  
want    place    there    arrive-and.ss   get.down-and.ss   walk-dur.and

tota    base-mo    mesoho    motuka-mo.    o-e      loho-nela.  
again   bus-on   maybe   car-on   house-to   come-sing.imp

'So there at 12 o'clock or 4 o'clock, if you come, you won't go fast. If you walk about where they have planted trees, and the sun is hot, you can go and sit under a tree, maybe buy food, eat it and stay there awhile and then again leave and go. And if you walk about there you certainly will not go by foot. You will go in a car or on a bus and, when you get to the place you want, get down and walk around awhile and come home again on a car or bus.'

(2) Fact<sub>1</sub>: Simple S

La-na      la    mam-wvu      elege-ve-l-u.  
you-qm    you    father-pl    see-plo-pl-past

Fact<sub>2</sub>: Sequence S

Di    huhui-ge      la-ea-u      vahaeho-baluga-l-u    vani    bahata.  
I    think-and.ds    you-spm-sm    happy-big-pl-past    day    all

Fact<sub>3</sub>: Coordinate P

A      neina    a    mama    nohoma.      Isi    la    bahata    la-na  
your    mother    your    father    sad      and    you    all      you-qm

nohovu.  
sad

Fact<sub>4</sub>: Simple S

U-e      dua    va-gei.  
be-mmm    good    do-fc

Fact<sub>5</sub>: Sequence S

Dilava-u    la-hehi    u-i      da-iti    u-i      lovi    i-male-la  
God-sm    you-with    be-and.ss    me-with    be-and.ss    food    eat-prog.N.Cl-to

o-male                      vani-la laha-male                      vani-la.  
house-prog.N.Cl      day-at    sleep-prog-N.Cl    day-at

'Did you see your fathers? I think you are very happy every day. (I am) sad for your mother and father. And for you all. Always stay well. God be with you and with me at eating time and staying in house time and at sleeping time.'

2.2.5 Narrative Paragraph. The Narrative Paragraph consists of a series of Build-ups that are filled mainly with Simple Sentences, Sequence Sentences, Coordinate Paragraphs, Simultaneous Paragraphs, and Identical Predicate Paragraphs. Two to seven Build-ups have been observed. Past tense is used most frequently.

A distinctive feature of the Narrative Paragraph is that the Build-ups are held together with recapitulation. Lack of recapitulation between Build-ups denotes a new paragraph. New paragraphs usually begin with a name, pronoun, time word or occasionally iale 'so'.

#### Narrative Paragraph

---

+ Build-up<sup>n=2-7</sup>

---

Simple S

Sequence S

Simultaneous S

Coordinate P

Simultaneous P

Identical Pred P

---

(1) Build-up<sub>1</sub>: Coordinate P

No nivu                      ologo-mo giluaha-sege Sie-u    hala hou-ho  
we yesterday      yard-on    play-while    Sie-sm    fence build-for  
ta-i                      lou-i                      avoe, "La-na beleini eleha-ito bae  
go-and.ss      say-and.ss      qs      you-qn plane    see-but    later

loho-i      ta-live      hala      hou-i."      Ige      no lou-i  
 come-and.ss    go-vol.and    fence    build-fut    and.ds    we say-and.ss

kosea,    "La    osioho-ike    nivu      ko      no namige-ve-holi-ma?"  
 qs      you    why-emp    yesterday    this    we tell-plo-neg-prog

Build-up<sub>2</sub>: Coordinate P

Katea-i              ti-ale      no ogo      senisilaha-l-u.    Isi  
 like.that-and.ss    go-and.ss    we clothes    change-pl-past    and

gabie bae    Sie    ehova-i              ti-l-u.  
 later then    Sie    follow-and.ss    go-pl-past

'Yesterday while we were playing, Sie going to build a fence said, When you see the plane, come and go build a fence. And we said, Why didn't you tell us this yesterday? Like that we went and changed our clothes and later followed Sie and went.

(2) Build-up<sub>1</sub>: Identical Predicate P

Bula-e      ese      vavita    di mama-u      di neina-u    Bagoi-u  
 Sabbath-mrm    small    morning    my father-sm    my mother-sm    Bagoi-sm

ke-a-u      ti-l-u.      O              mole-ve      olaha-i      ti-l-u.  
 that-spm-sm    go-pl-past    village    other-at    walk-and.ss    go-pl-past

Build-up<sub>2</sub>: Coordinate P with embedded Identical Pred P

Ti-ale      vavita      di mama-u      ti-ale              ke-u      ovo  
 go-and.ss    morning    my father-sm    go-past.N.Cl    that-sm    pig

bi-n-u.              Ige      ovo-u      ti-n-u.              Taho-ta      ti-n-u.  
 shoot-sing-past    and.ds    pig-sm    go-sing-past    blood-with    go-sing-past

Ige      au      hale-i              ti-n-u.  
 and.ds    he    leave-and.ss    go-sing-past

Build-up<sub>3</sub>: Simultaneous P with embedded Coordinate P

Ti-ale      ke-u      Manali-e      velema-n-u.              Isi      gutu-mo  
 go-past.N.Cl    that-sm    Manali-to    arrive-sing-past    and.ss    afternoon-on

hoilaha-i      loho-n-u.              Isege      di ave-u              abu  
 return-and.ss    come-sing-past    Meanwhile    my brother.in.law-sm    their

mahina-ti    gabie      ehova-i              ti-l-u.  
 wife-with    later    follow-and.ss    go-pl-past

Build-up<sub>4</sub>: Sequence S

Ti-ale            ke-a-u            humaha            tava-e            avue-mo  
go-past.N.Cl    that-spm-sm    road            middle-at    him-on

ta-i            hoideve-i            loho-l-u.  
go-and.ss    return-and.ss    come-pl-past

Build-up<sub>5</sub>: Sequence S

Hoideve-i            loho-ale            ke-a-u            vavita    ovo    bi-ale  
return-and.ss    come-past.N.Cl    that-spm.sm    morning    pig    shoot-past.N.Cl

ke-mo            di    mama-u            abu            valu-ti            ke-mo  
~~that-on~~    my    father-sm    their    son.in.law-with    that-on

loti-l-u            hahoiavo-ime.  
move-pl-past    turn.off-for

'On Friday morning, my father, my mother, and Bagoi went. (They) went to another village. Going in the morning, my father, who went, shot a pig. And the pig went. (It) went with blood. And (my father) he left it and went. He, who went, arrived at Manali. And in the afternoon returned and came. Meanwhile, my brother-in-law and his wife later followed. They, who went, met him on the path and they returned together. They, who came, came to where the pig was shot, and my father and his son-in-law turned off there.'

2.2.6 Procedural Paragraph. The Procedural Paragraph is a series of Steps that are filled by Simple Sentences, Sequence Sentences, Simultaneous Sentences, Coordinate Paragraphs, Alternative Paragraphs and Result Paragraphs. Up to seventeen Steps have been observed.

The Procedural Paragraph is similar in structure to the Narrative Paragraph. It differs in that the tense in Procedural Paragraph is future and the imperative mode is used at the end of most Steps. The Narrative Paragraph is usually used to relate past events while the Procedural Paragraph is used to give the Steps of an activity that is to be done. The Procedural Paragraph is used only in the Procedural Discourse. The Procedural Paragraph is held together by recapitulation.



## Procedural Paragraph

+ Step<sup>n=3-17</sup>

Simple S

Sequence S

Simultaneous S

Coordinate P

Simultaneous P

Alternative P

Result P

## Special Features:

1. The Result Paragraph was used only once in the texts analyzed.

(1) Step<sub>1</sub>: Coordinate P

Vasohuta ta-live idi ke eleha-(nela). Ige ke-u  
 First go-vol.and tree that see-sing-imp and.ds that-sm  
mesoho idi baluga holi-ge ta-live idi-e loe  
 maybe tree big become-and.ds go-vol.and tree-mmm straight  
hei-si loho-live ke anakahavo-(nela).  
 cut-and.ss come-vol.and that make.steps-sing.imp

Step<sub>2</sub>: Sequence S

Ke anakahavo-i gabia-i bae hale-i  
 that make.steps-and.ss finish-and.ss later leave-and.ss  
avuie-la viate-nela.  
 it-at climb-sing.imp

Step<sub>3</sub>: Coordinate with embedded Contrast P

Viate-ale viso-ve ke hei-si bohi-hale-(nela).  
 climb-and.ss tips-nom that cut-and.ss chop-stop-sing.imp  
Isito tete-ve tete-ve ke hale-i ta-live kobo-ve  
 but side-nom side-nom that leave-and.ss go-vol.and top-nom

lami-si      eleha-i      ke      vigo-mo      u-ale      ke  
 stand-and.ss    look-and.ss    that    middle-on    be-past.N.Cl    that

unaha hei-si      bohi-si      lote-(nela).      Isi ke      bahata  
 only cut-and.ss    cut-and.ss    move-sing.imp    and that    all

katea-ito      bae      hale-i      lalamo-nela.  
 like.that-but    later    leave-and.ss    climb.down-sing.imp

'First go and look at the tree. And if it has become big, go and cut a straight tree and come and make steps. When the steps are finished, leave that and climb up it. Climb up it and don't cut the tips. But leave each side and go stand on the top and in the middle only cut along. And when it is all like that leave it and climb down. (The singular imperative suffix -nela is sometimes left off command forms. In the examples above, -nela was bracketed when left off in the original text.)

## DISCOURSES

3.0 Introduction. This section presents an analysis of the Mt. Koiali discourses. The conclusions here are tentative, based on a limited corpus. With further text material and further analysis they will be refined and expanded.

Six discourse types were discovered: Narrative, Descriptive, Expository, Hortatory, Procedural and Epistolary.

After a discussion on participant identification, each discourse is compared as to paragraphs that are predominant in the discourse, how paragraphs are linked together, and how new paragraphs are begun. Also tense and person of each discourse type is presented. A bidimensional array is given showing tagmemes that have been observed as well as an array showing the various fillers of four texts of each discourse type. Other features and details of each discourse type are discussed.

3.1 Participant Identification. A short discussion as to how participants are introduced and identified throughout a discourse follows. A proper name, an identified noun, or first person pronoun is used when a character is being introduced into a discourse. To identify a noun, a nominalized clause, a number word, or a demonstrative pronoun is used to distinguish the noun. After the participants have been introduced certain means are used to keep the participants identified.

1. Since the suffix on verbs does not indicate person, some type of free subject must be presented. The simplest form possible is used after the initial introduction of the character. If use of a pronoun is sufficient to make it clear who the participant is, a pronoun is used.

If not, a noun or name is used. When fewer participants are involved, pronouns are used more extensively. One text, which had eight participants involved, used names or first person pronouns each time a participant was mentioned.

2. When there is no change of subject within sentences, the subject is usually not repeated.

3. A new subject within sentences is signalled by the suffixes -ge 'and.ds', -lage 'durational and.ds' and -sege 'while' on the verbs at the end of the preceding clause. Usually the subject is identified after the change of subject marker by the simplest form of identification possible for clarity.

4. There are also paragraph Links ige 'and.ds', ilage 'durational and.ds.' and isege 'meanwhile' that occur at the beginning of the sentence to indicate a change of subject. The simplest form of subject will again follow the connective.

5. There is another means used to identify participants when they change groupings within the text. The suffix for a Noun Clause on the verbs 'come', 'go', or 'be' plus a demonstrative pronoun or first person pronoun plus a subject marker form a signal to the listener that a new grouping of participants is being formed. An example follows of a group of three boys that started together, then one went ahead and two followed. Then the two who followed joined the first boy who had gone ahead. Here is the sentence at this point to show the new groupings. This special form is underlined twice in this example.

<u>Ti-ale</u>	<u>da-u</u> ugu	<u>kokae-sege</u> mo	<u>ke-u</u>	nova	<u>vasohuta</u>
<u>go-past.N.Cl</u>	<u>I-sm</u> bird	hunt-while	boy	that-sm today	first

<u>ti-ale</u>	<u>ke-u</u>	<u>ti-ale</u>	<u>hade</u>	<u>kasei-sege</u>	<u>mo</u>	<u>mole</u>
go-past.N.Cl	that-sm	go-and.ss	posts	smooth-while	boy	other
<u>ti-ale</u>	<u>ke-u</u>	<u>avue-mo</u>	<u>ta-i</u>	<u>avu-i</u>	<u>hade</u>	<u>kasea-l-u.</u>
go-past.N.Cl	that-sm	him-on	go-and.ss	him-with	posts	smooth-pl- past

'I, the one who went, while I hunted birds and while the boy, the one who went first today, went and smoothed posts, the other boy, the one who went, went to him and with him smoothed posts.'

In the above example tiale dau and tiale keu signals to the listener the change of groupings.

3.2 Narrative Discourse. A narrative discourse is a discourse telling a series of events in chronological order. It is told mainly in past tense, however, occasionally the future is projected in narrative style. First or third person is used.

A significant feature of the Narrative Discourse is the use of recapitulation to hold paragraphs together and this produces a distinctive style when a narrative is told. Recapitulation is the main means of holding a paragraph together. Other forms of linkage within the paragraph are the use of connectives that form embedded paragraphs within the Narrative Paragraph, the use of identical verbs in an embedded Identical Predicate Paragraph, and the use of the verb kateai 'like that' which is actually a form of recapitulation.

New paragraphs are signalled by the lack of recapitulation; a name, a pronoun, or time word starting the initial sentence; or iale 'so' which is used occasionally. (Iale 'so' is a very predominate signal marker of new paragraphs in other discourse types.)

Another feature of the Narrative Discourse is the various methods used to give background material or additional information to the listener.

Some of the methods are paragraphs using future tense, and Identical Predicate Paragraph, the use of sege 'while', and the word subuta 'before'. A discussion of each of these follows.

1. In one Narrative Discourse background material was given by a Coordinate Paragraph following the Introduction to describe the Mt. Koiali customs and then later in the same text a Simultaneous Paragraph was given to further describe their culture. In each of these paragraphs the future tense was used to denote that it was not part of the narrative being told.

2. The Identical Predicate Paragraph embedded within a Narrative Paragraph is used often to introduce background material or to give additional information. This is given in the second sentence (Idea 2) before the identical verb which closes the sentence. Nominalized Clause often can fill this slot in the second sentence before the verb.

(1) Idea<sub>1</sub>: Sequence S

--- abu bae mune maho-l-u.  
 they later rocks heat-pl-past

Idea<sub>2</sub>: Simple S

Keate-a-u malaha-ea-u. bae mune maho-l-u.  
 women-spm-sm men-spm-sm later rocks heat-pl-past  
 '---they later heated the rocks. Women and men heated the rocks.'

(2) Idea<sub>1</sub>: Sequence S

--- mo ke-u ti-ale emoa-n-u.  
 boy that-sm go-and.ss wash-pl-past

Idea<sub>2</sub>: Simple S

Nova au mahina melame-veve mo ke-u ma ke-ti  
 today he wife get-fut.N.Cl boy that-sm girl that-with

ti-ale-a-u                      emolaha-l-u.  
 go-past.N.Cl-spm-sm      wash-pl-past

'---the boy went and washed. The boy who today was going to get a wife went and washed with the girl.' (In Idea<sub>2</sub> all of the sentence before the last verb is a nominalized clause describing the boy who washed.)

- (3) One of the uses of sege 'while' is to give background material and additional information.

Sie-u    subuta hala    hou-ho    ti-sege    no ti-l-iale  
 Sie-sm   before fence   build-for go-while   we go-pl-dur.and

hala    hou-sege    no bae    ti-l-u.  
 fence   build-while   we   later   go-pl-past

'Sie has gone before to build a fence, so while we were going, he was building a fence and later we went.'

- (4) The word subuta 'before' can be used to signal background material as in the following example:

No ti-ale                      ke-a-u                      ti-ge                      abu    subuta vene  
 we go-past.N.Cl   that-spm-sm   go-and.ds   they   before firewood

dikoha-i    otove-l-u.  
 cut-and.ss   put-pl-past

'We, the ones who went, went and they had already cut and piled up the wood.'

Another feature of the Narrative Discourse is the use of the nominalized form of the verbs 'going', 'coming', and 'being', plus the subject marker -u to tie a whole discourse or parts of a discourse together as it moves from setting to setting. In one text (which is included following the discussion of Narrative Discourse), the main actor of the story was on a long trek and each time he moved to a new location he used the nominalized form of 'go' and 'come' rather than the medial verb form as he moved to a new location. An example from that text:

Ige      no avu-ti      loho-ale-a-u      Miola-e      velehovo-l-u.  
 and.ds    we him-with    come-past.N.C    -spm-sm    Myola-to    arrive-pl-past

'And he and I, the ones who came, arrived at Myola.'

Another example of this is a text with a man telling a story of different places he lived with a description of each place. When he begins telling about living in each place he uses the nominalized form of the verb -u 'to be' and when he tells about leaving the place he again uses the nominalized form of the verb -u 'to be'. An example from that text follows:

Di ke-mo      u-ale-u      vagana abuuta abuuta di ke-mo      u-a.  
 I    that-on    be-past.N.Cl-sm    year    two    two    I    that-on    be-past

'I, the one who stayed there, was there 4 years.'

The use of the nominalized form of these verbs throughout the texts produced a cohesive effect within each text.

Narrative Discourse usually begins with a short Introduction filled by a sentence or short paragraph. An optional Stage usually filled by a short Narrative Paragraph gives the setting of the story. The main body of the Narrative Discourse is composed of Episodes that are filled by Narrative Paragraphs. Up to five Episodes have been observed. The Closure at the end of the discourse is filled by a Simple Sentence or Sequence Sentence such as:

Iale di hoto-u      ke-mo      katea-n-u.  
 so    my talk-sm    that-on    like.that-sing-past

'So my little talk is like that.'



## Narrative Discourse

<u>+</u> Introduction	<u>+</u> Stage	+(Episode) <sup>n-1-5</sup>	+ Closure
Simple S Sequence S Simultaneous S	Narrative P	Narrative P	Simple S Sequence S

In one discourse analyzed there was a postscript following the Closure filled by an Expository Paragraph explaining Koiali ways and then closed again with another Closure.

Another narrative ended with an Episode projecting into the future describing what would happen as a result of the past events told.

Below is an array of 4 of the Narrative Discourses that were analyzed with a list of each of the fillers of the tagmemes of discourse level. The Episodes are listed separately so each filler can be noted.

	Text 1	Text 2	Text 3	Text 4
Introduction	Sequence S	Sequence S	Simple S	
Stage	Narrative P*			Narrative P
Episode <sub>1</sub>	Narrative P	Narrative P	Narrative P	Narrative P
Episode <sub>2</sub>	Narrative P	Narrative P	Narrative P	Narrative P
Episode <sub>3</sub>	Narrative P*		Narrative P	
Episode <sub>4</sub>	Narrative P			
Episode <sub>5</sub>	Narrative P			
Closure	Sequence S *	Simple S	Sequence S	Simple S

\* Following these Narrative Paragraphs there were paragraphs that contained background material with the future tense used.



Link: Ige  
and.ds

Statement<sub>2</sub>: di ke bai-ve abuuta etule-n-u.  
I that fruit-its two cut-sing-past

Link: Isi  
and.ss

Statement<sub>3</sub>: lalamo-i loho-ale-u ke nibohi-n-u.  
down-and.ss come-past.N.Cl-sm it slice-sing-past

Build-up<sub>5</sub>: Coordinate P

Statement<sub>1</sub>: Identical Pred P

Idea<sub>1</sub>: Ke nibohi-ge au bai-ve mole ma-i  
it slice-and.ds he fruit-its other get-and.ss  
dao-n-u.  
give.me-sing-past

Idea<sub>2</sub>: Biage-u bai-ve mole ma-n-u.  
owner-sm fruit-its other get-sing-past

Link: Ige  
and.ds

Statement<sub>2</sub>: no avu-ti loho-ale-Xa-u Miola-e  
we him-with come-past.N.Cl-spm-sm Myola-to  
velehovo-l-u.  
arrive-pl-past

Link: Ige  
and.ss

Statement : nao mole igae-u ke-mo dae-mo ti-n-u.  
European other one-sm that-on me-on go-sing-past

Link: Isi  
and.ss

Statement<sub>3</sub>: di melame-i lou-i avoe, "Loho-live Miola  
me get-and.ss say-and.ss qs come-vol.and Myola  
kulu-e e ke ma-i di haivu-(nela)."  
kunai-to water that get-and.ss me show-(sing.imp)

Link: Ige  
and.ds

Statement<sub>3</sub>: di melame-i ti-ale-u ke ma-i  
I guide-and.ss go-past.N.Cl-sm him get-and.ss  
haivu-n-u.  
show-sing-past

Link: Isi  
and.ss

Statement<sub>4</sub>: avu-i ti-ale-u beleini-u doba-i  
him.with go-past.N.Cl.sm plane-sm land-and.ss  
toel-ale ke-la velehovo-i ke ma-i  
bad-past.N.Cl that-at arrive-and.ss him get-and.ss  
haiyu-n-u.  
show-sing-past

Link: Ige  
and.ds

Statement<sub>4</sub>: au loho-n-u.  
he come-sing-past

'(I) hunted birds for awhile and slept in the bush for awhile and in the morning moved along. Moving along (I) found a pandanus tree and climbed up it. Cutting vines (I) climbed up it and while doing that in order to cut it, the owner came. The owner came and I was afraid and came down and the owner said, "Cut (it)." And I cut two fruits. And I, who came down, sliced it and he took one fruit and gave it to me. The owner took the other one. And we who went together arrived at Myola. And one European there went to me. And (he) took me and said, "Come to the Myola kunai and water and show me. And I, who guided, went and showed him. And (I), who with him went, arrived at the place where the plane landed and crashed and showed him. And he came.'

Episode<sub>2</sub>: Narrative P

Build-up<sub>1</sub>: Ni avu-i loho-ale-a-u Tovolo-e ke-mo  
we him-with come-past.N.Cl-spm-sm Tovolo-to that-on  
loho-sege va-u gidua-n-u.  
come-while sun-sm set-sing-past

Build-up<sub>2</sub>: Va-u gidui-ge no ke-mo valae hou-i  
sun-sm set-and.ds we that-on tent build-and.ss  
ladeve-l-u.  
sleep-pl-past

Build-up<sub>3</sub>: Coordinate P

Statement<sub>1</sub>: Ladeve-l-iale vavita lovi eho-i  
sleep-pl-dur.and morning food cook-and.ss  
i-ge di nao-e soveika ma-ge  
eat-and.ds I European-mmm pack get-and.ds  
no avu-i  
we him-with



Build-up<sub>6</sub>: Manali-e ladeve-l-iale vavita ti-ale-a-u  
 Manari-to sleep-pl-dur.and morning go-past.N.Cl-spm-sm

44 velehovo-i lovi eho-i i-l-u.  
44 arrive-and.ss food cook-and.ss eat-pl-past

Build-up<sub>7</sub>: Coordinate P

Statement<sub>1</sub>: lovi eho-i i-si ti-l-iale  
 food cook-and.ss eat-and.ss go-pl-dur.and  
Hulihidubu-e ti-sege va-u gidua-n-u.  
 Hulihidubu-to go-while sun-sm set-sing-past

Link: Ige  
 and.ds

Statement<sub>2</sub>: di ke-mo valae hou-ge no ke-mo avu-ti  
 I that-on tent build-and.ds we that-on him-with  
ladeve-l-u.  
 sleep-pl-past

'We, who came together, while coming to Tovolo the sun set. The sun set and we built a tent there and slept. After sleeping awhile in the morning (we) cooked food and ate and I took the European's pack and we, who came together, arrived at Kagi. And while the Kagi people were going to work, we arrived with hunger. (We), who came with hunger, at the side of Efohe River, the European and I ate food. Together (we), who ate food and came, arrived at Launumu. And together (we), who came, arrived at Efogi and the European said, "Are you going to stay here?" And I said, "I will take your pack and go." And I took his pack and we, who went, slept at Manari. After sleeping at Manari for awhile in the morning we, who went, arrived at 44 and cooked food and ate it. We cooked food and ate it and went for awhile and while going to Hulihidubu the sun was setting. And we built a tent there and slept together.'

Episode<sub>3</sub>: Narrative P

Build-up<sub>1</sub>: Vavita di-Soveika-ve ma-i avu-i ti-ale-a-u  
 morning I pack-his get-and.ss him-with go-past.N.Cl-;  
 spm-sm  
Ovasikona velehovo-i ke-mo ti-ale no-ea-u  
 Owen's Corner arrive-and.ss that-on go-past.N.Cl we-spm-sm  
Vesulohoe velehovo-ge nao-u televona-ge  
 Vesuloho-to arrive-and.ds European-sm phone-and.ds  
talaka-u loho-n-u.  
 truck-sm come-sing-past

Build-up<sub>2</sub>: Coordinate P

Statement<sub>1</sub>: Talaka-u loho-ale ni male-ve-n-u.  
 truck-sm come-past.N.Cl we get-plo-sing-past

Link: Ige  
 and.ds

Statement<sub>2</sub>: ni nao ke-ti ti-ale-a-u  
 we European that-with go-past.N.Cl-spm-sm  
taoni-e velehovo-ge nao-u hau moaga  
 town-to arrive-and.ds European-sm things many  
dao-i lovi dao-i moni dao-n-u  
 give.me-and.ss food give.me-and.ss money give.me-  
 sing-past

Link: Ige  
 and.ds

Statement<sub>3</sub>: di bae male-i beleini-mo loho-ale-u  
 I later get-and.ss plane-on come-past.N.Cl-sm

Molio-e doba-i bae u-a.  
 Molio-to land-and.ss later be-past

'In the morning I got his pack and with him went and arrived there at Owen's Corner, we, who went, arrived at Vesuloho and the European telephoned and a truck came. The truck came and got us and the European and I, who went, arrived at town and the European gave me lots of things and food and money. And I, who later came on the plane, landed at Molio and stayed.'

Closure: Hoto-e sisina di loho-ale-name ke-mo katea-i  
 talk-mmm little I come-past.N.Cl-little that-on like.that-  
 and.ss  
u-a  
 be-past

'My little talk of my coming is finished.'

3.3 Descriptive Discourse. Each of the Descriptive Discourses analyzed was used to describe a location to someone who has never seen the place. A Descriptive Discourse is usually in second or third person and any tense can be used. It is characterized by the use of many fragmentary sentences and Simple Sentences, with a variety of other sentence types also being used. These sentences are often combined into Simultaneous

Paragraphs, Contrast Paragraphs and Coordinate Paragraphs which then become fillers of larger Expository Paragraphs which fill the Descriptive tagmeme. Expository Paragraphs are the main fillers of the Descriptive tagmeme; however Narrative, Reason, Juxtaposed, and Result Paragraphs also have been observed filling this tagmeme.

New paragraphs are very clearly marked by several means. Iale 'so' is a very frequent way of starting a new paragraph; also a Simple Sentence that makes a statement of the place being described; and also a vocative such as O Nikisoni 'Oh! Nixon'. Often a new paragraph is started by a combination of iale 'so' or a vocative plus the statement. These beginning sentences of the paragraph often combine into a Contrast or Coordinate Paragraph that states the text of the larger Expository Paragraph that fills the Description tagmeme.

Paragraphs are held together by connectives, some recapitulation and by related subject matter being discussed.

The Descriptive Discourse begins with an Introduction filled by a Sequence Sentence that is formulaic, such as:

Di isivi-ale      Mosibie deiada      lou-ge      evi-ve.  
I    want-and.ss    Moresby story    say-and.ds    hear-pl.imp

'I want to tell a Moresby story, listen.'

The main body of the Descriptive Discourse is filled with Descriptions. Up to nine Descriptions have been observed. There is a Conclusion filled by a sentence or paragraph summarizing the discourse, followed by a Closure filled by a formulaic sentence such as:

Iale matama ke      va-veve      deiada-ve      di      lou-ale  
so    place    that    do-fut.N.Cl    story-its    I    say-past.N.Cl



ke-mo      katea-n-u.  
that-on      like.that-sing-past

'So the story about that place's doings is like that.'

#### Descriptive Discourse

+ Introduction	+(Description) <sup>n=4-9</sup>	+ Conclusion	+Closure
Sequence S	Reason P	Simple S	Simple S
	Result P	Contrast P	Sequence S
	Expository P	Expository P	

In two of the Descriptive Discourses analyzed the Introduction began with a vocative. The Conclusion of two of the discourses gave suggestions on what to do when visiting the place described.

The following array shows in more detail the fillers of four Descriptive Discourses analyzed.

	Text 1	Text 2	Text 3	Text 4
Introduction	Sequence S	Sequence S	Sequence S	Sequence S
Description <sub>1</sub>	Reason P	Expository P	Expository P	Narrative P
Description <sub>2</sub>	Expository P	Narrative P	Expository P	Expository P
Description <sub>3</sub>	Expository P	Expository P	Expository P	Expository P
Description <sub>4</sub>	Expository P	Expository P	Expository P	Expository P
Description <sub>5</sub>	Expository P	Expository P	Expository P	Expository P
Description <sub>6</sub>	Expository P	Expository P	Expository P	
Description <sub>7</sub>	Juxtaposed P	Expository P	Expository P	
Description <sub>8</sub>	Expository P	Result P	Expository P	
Description <sub>9</sub>	Expository P		Expository P	
Conclusion	Expository P	Simple S	Contrast P	Expository P
Closure	Sequence S	Simple S	Simple S	Sequence S

The Descriptive Discourse (Text 2) below contains an Introduction, eight Descriptions, a Conclusion and a Closure.

Title: Nikisoni, di a-ho di o Eyogi ke kiki va-ge  
 Nikson I you-for my village Efogi that story do-and.ds  
evi-nela.  
 hear-sing.imp

'Nixson, I will tell a story of my village, Efogi, for you, listen.'

Description<sub>1</sub>: Simultaneous P

Action<sub>1</sub>: Coordinate P

Statement<sub>1</sub>: Tana mole baluga-u vaki mole.  
 mountain other big-sm side other

Link: Ige  
 and.ds

Statement<sub>2</sub>: mole-u vaki mole.  
 other-sm side other

Link: Isege  
 meanwhile...

Action<sub>2</sub>: Coordinate P

Statement<sub>1</sub>: vigo ke-mo e mole-u loho-n-u.  
 middle that-on river other-sm come-sing-past

Link: Ige  
 and.ds

Statement<sub>2</sub>: vaki mole keve mole-u loho-n-u.  
 side other there other-sm come-sing-past

Link: Isege  
 Meanwhile

Action<sub>2</sub>: Contrast P

Thesis: vigo ke-mo ke-u loho.  
 middle that-on that-sm flat

Link: Isito  
 but

Antithesis: Expositional P

Text: Ke-u loho baluga-holi-holi-n-u.  
 that-sm flat big-neg-neg-sing-past

Exposition<sub>1</sub>: Identical Pred P

Theme: Ke-u ege-unaha-n-u.  
 that-sm long-only-sing-past

Parallel Theme: Coordinate P

Statement<sub>1</sub>: Valahae e-u doale  
 down.below river-sm fork

keve ke-u egea-n-u  
 there that-sm long-sing-past

Link: Isi  
 and.ss

Statement<sub>2</sub>: hana-ve keve egea-n-u.  
 source-its there long-sing-past

Link: Isito  
 but

Antithesis: vigo-ve ke-mo ke-u sisina voto-n-u.  
 middle-its that-on that-smlittle wide-sing-past

'A big mountain (is) on one side. And another (is) on the other side. Meanwhile in the middle a river comes. And on the other side another comes. Meanwhile in the middle it is flat. But the flat place isn't big. It is only long. Down below where the river forks it is long and at the source it is long. But in the middle it is a little wide.'

Description<sub>2</sub>: Narrative P

Build-up<sub>1</sub>: Coordinate P

Statement<sub>1</sub>: Iale voto-ale ke-mo abu loho-ale-u  
 so wide-past.N.Cl that-on they come-past.  
 N.Cl-sm

vasuhuta e baluga tata keve seikata-e lavi-si  
 first river baluga side there steep-at stand-and.ss

o hou-ge ti-ale ke-u loti-ale-u  
 house build-and.ds go-past.N.Cl that-sm move-past.N.Cl-sm

mai-l bemuti-la velema-n-u.  
 get-and.ss chasm-to arrive-sing-past

Link: Ige  
and.ds

Statement : abu tota vaki mole lavi-si  
they again side other stand-and.ss

hou-ge ti-ale ke-u bamuti-la  
build-and.ds go-and.ss that-sm chasm-toward

velema-n-u.  
arrive-sing-past

Link: Ige  
and.ds

Statement : Ke-u vovoloho-ge tanaha-ta keve abu  
that-sm fill-and.ds up.above-also there they

o degomole hou-i keve u-i loti-l-u  
house some build-and.ss there be-and.ss move-pl-past

'So at that wide place they came first beside the big water to the steep bank and (built houses and those who went moved along (building houses) and reached the chasm. And they again built houses on the other side and those who went reached the chasm. And when that was full they build houses up above and stayed and moved along.'

Description<sub>3</sub>: Expository P

Text: Iale di o ke-u o baluga.  
so my village that-sm village big

Exposition<sub>1</sub>: Contrast P

Thesis: Mauniti Koiali keve Evogi, Kagi, Manali, Naolo,  
Mountain Koiali there Efogi Kagi Manali, Naolo

Lavai, o ada mole ke-a-u o  
Lavai village hand other(five)that-spm-sm village

baluga-ea  
big-spm

Link: Ito  
but

Antithesis: di o ke-u sisina o baluga.  
my village that little village big

Exposition<sub>2</sub>: Coordinate P

Statement : Ke-u kagi-ti.  
that-sm kagi-with

Link: Isi  
and.ss

Statement<sub>2</sub>: di o ke-u Maunite Koiali ke-mo ke-u  
 my village that-sm Mountain Koiali that-on that-sm  
o baluga.  
 village big

'So my village is big. There at Mountain Koiali, Efogi, Kagi, Manari, Naro, Lavai, five village are big. But my village is a little big. It is about the size of Kagi. And my village is important among the Mt. Koiali.'

Description<sub>4</sub>: Expository P

Text: Iale di o ke-mo beleini-e gabū valahae.  
 so my village that-on plane place down,below

Exposition<sub>1</sub>: Simultaneous P

Action<sub>1</sub>: o-u ivi mole.  
 village-sm end other

Link: Isege  
 meanwhile

Action<sub>2</sub>: beleini-e gabū ivi mole.  
 plane-mm place end other

'So my village has an air strip down below. The village is on one end. Meanwhile the airstrip is at the other end.'

Description<sub>5</sub>: Expository P

Text: Alternate P

Statement: Coordinate P

Statement<sub>1</sub>: Iale a-na isivia-i o-e  
 so you-qm want-and.ss village-mm  
beleini ti-n-iege doba-ge a-na momolea-i  
 plane go-sing-cond land-and.ds you-qm get.up-and.  
 ss

loho-n-iege beleini eleha-(nela).  
 come-sing-cond plane see-(sing.imp)

Link: Isi  
 and.ss

Statement<sub>2</sub>: tota holaha-i te-(nela).  
 again return-and.ss go(sing.imp)

Link: Mesoho  
 maybe

Alternative: a-na isivia-n-iege tili miniti  
 you-qm what-sing-cond three minutes  
kate-ale unaha ta-i loho-nela.  
 like.that-and.ss only go-and.ss come-sing.imp

Exposition<sub>1</sub>: Contrast P

Thesis: Ke-u ege-holi-n-u.  
that-sm long-neg-sing-past

Link: Isito  
but

Antithesis: Coordinate P

Statement<sub>1</sub>: di o ke-mo sikula u-a.  
my village that-on school be-past

Link: Ige  
and.ds

Statement<sub>2</sub>: Ke-mo Agelika hosi ke-ta  
that-on Agriculture hhouse that-also  
u-a.  
be-past

'So if you want while you stay in the house and if a plane lands you can just get up and see the plane. And again return and go. Maybe if you want only three minutes like that you can go and come. It isn't long. But there is a school there, And there is an Agriculture house there, too.'

Description<sub>7</sub>: Exposition P

Text: Iale Evogi o ke-u duave.  
so Efogi village that-sm good

Exposition<sub>1</sub>: A-na ke-mo u-n-iege a isivi unaha.  
you that-on be-sing-cond. you want only

Exposition<sub>2</sub>: Alternative P

Statement: A isivi-n-iege ta-live e mole ke-mo.  
you want-sing-cond go-vol. river other that-on  
and  
emoa-(nela).  
wash-(sing.imp)

Link: O  
or

Alternative: a isivi-n-iege ta-live e baluga  
you want-sing-cond go-vol.and river big  
emoa-(nela).  
wash-(sing.imp)

Exposition<sub>3</sub>: Ke-mo a bae sotiuini ma-livebene.  
 that-on you later short.wind get-certainly.will.  
 not

Exposition<sub>4</sub>: Ke-mo hau bahata-u egelegelea-n-u.  
 that-on things all-sm enough-sing-past

'Efogi is a good village. If you stay there you (can do ) only (what) you want. If you want you can go to one river and wash. Or if you want you can go to the big river and wash. There you won't get short winded. There all things are enough.'

Description<sub>8</sub>: Result P

Cause: Reason P

Action: Contrast P

Thesis: Evogi o ke-u matama-e dua.  
 Efogi village that-sm place-mmn good

Link: Isito  
 but

Antithesis: motuka humaha ti-holi-ale-hame ke  
 car road go-neg-past.N.Cl-only that  
igae-u toela-n-u.  
 alone-sm bad-sing-past

Link: Kosealemo  
 therefore

Reason: Expository P

Text: motuka humaha-u ti-holi-n-u.  
 car road-sm go-neg-sing-past

Exposition<sub>1</sub>: Coordinate P

Statement<sub>1</sub>: Koiali keve tana baluga.  
 Koiali there mountain big

Link: Isi  
 and.ss

Statement<sub>2</sub>: tana moaga.  
 mountain many

Link: Isi  
 and.ss

Statement<sub>3</sub>: e-ta river-also moaga.  
river-also many

Link: Katealemoike  
therefore

Effect: Contrast P

Thesis: humaha-u ti-veve ke-u anekia-n-u.  
road-sm go-fut.N.Cl that-sm impossible-sing-past.

Link: Isito  
but

Antithesis: Alternative P

Statement: beleini unaha-mo Mauniti Koiali  
plane only-on Mountain Koiali

ke-abu-na abu lovi abu hau ke male-i  
that-they-qm their food their things that get-and.ss

loho-n-iege  
come-sing-cond

Mosibi-e maketilaha-gei.  
Moresby-to market-fc.

Link: O  
or

Alternative: abu-na beleini ke-mo basidiai ta-i  
they-qm plane that-on passenger go-and.ss

loho-gei.  
come-fc

'Efogi is a good place. But only a car road not going is bad. This is why the road doesn't go. At Koiali the mountains are big. And (there are) many mountains. And many rivers. Therefore the road going is impossible. But only on a plane the Mountain Koiali people get their food and things and come to Moresby to market them. Or they travel to and from Moresby on the plane.

Conclusion: Evogi ke elia-mo abu vaveve katei-male  
Efogi that area-on they doings like.that-prog.N.Cl  
va-ma.  
do-prog

'In the Efogi area they do things like that.'

Closure: Iale di o ke hoto-ve vaveve-ike di ke a-ho  
so my village that talk-its ways-emp I it you-for



lou-n-u.  
say-sing-past

'So my village ways talk, I said it for you.'

3.4 Expository Discourse. The Expository Discourse is used to tell why something is done like it is or the reason it should be done. Probably the most distinctive feature of this discourse type is the cycling that often occurs in explaining each Point. The first Point is presented, then in the next paragraph the first Point is sometimes summarized in a connecting statement with the new second Point being introduced in this connecting statement and then the second point is expanded. Then in the next following paragraph the second Point is often summarized again with the third Point being introduced and then explained further in this paragraph. This cycling can continue as each point is presented. All tenses can be used and in the discourses analyzed third person plural was mainly used except for one text which used first person.

New paragraphs of third person Expository Discourse are introduced predominately with iale 'so'. A few times they were introduced with a time word or exclamation. The first person discourse used dana 'I will' or di 'I' to introduce new paragraphs with one example of an exclamation being used.

Paragraphs are held together by connectives, logical sequence of ideas, the same verb being used in an embedded Identical Predicate Paragraph, the word kateai 'like that' in the first clause of a sentence, and koseanu 'like this' ending a sentence and referring to a following sentence.

'So on that basis they want a road. My story about the Koiali people wanting a road is like that.'

## Expository Discourse

<u>+</u> Introduction	+ (Point) <sup>n=2-7</sup>	<u>+</u> Summary	+ Closure
Simple S	Reason P	Result P	Sequence S
	Result P	Expository P	Juxtaposed S
	Expository P	Juxtaposed P	

In one text observed there was a Coordinate Paragraph following the Closure that exhorted the people to do what was right about the facts presented. No Closure followed this postscript.

The following array shows how four Expository Discourse tagmemes were filled. Each of the fillers of the tagmemes is listed below the number of the text. The Points are listed separately so each filler can be noted.

	Text 1	Text 2	Text 3	Text 4
Introduction	Sequence S	Sequence S	Simple S	
Point <sub>1</sub>	Result P	Result P	Result P	Result P
Point <sub>2</sub>	Reason P	Expository P	Expository P	Expository P
Point <sub>3</sub>	Expository P		Expository P	Expository P
Point <sub>4</sub>	Reason P		Expository P	Expository P
Point <sub>5</sub>			Expository P	
Point <sub>6</sub>			Expository P	
Point <sub>7</sub>			Reason P	
Summary		Expository P	Result P	Juxtaposed P
Closure	Juxtaposed P	Juxtaposed P	Sequence P	Juxtaposed P*

\*Following the Closure of text 4 there was a Coordinate Paragraph with an exhortation to do what was said.

The Expository Discourse (Text 1) below consists of an Introduction, four Points and a Closure. Some cycling can be noted in this discourse.

Introduction: Osialemoike Koiali ata-ea-u isivi-ale humahada-u  
 why Koiali people-spm-sm want-and.ss road-sm  
o-eabe ta-i?  
 village-their go-fut  
 'Why do the Koiali people want a road to go to their village?'

Point<sub>1</sub>: Result P

Setting: Iale di isivi-ale ke deiada nova ko-mo lou-i  
 so I want-and.ss that story today this-on say-fut

Cause: Alternate P

Statement: Koiali ata kebia-u vagana moaga beleini ke-mo  
 Koiali people they-sm year many plane that-on  
abu-na moni hatu-gei.  
 they-sm money throw.away-fc

Link: Mesoho  
 maybe

Alternative: beleini ke ibina-u balugataho abuie-mo.  
 plane that price-sm big them-on

Link: Ilike vage  
 therefore

Effect: abu ke huhui-lage toela-ge abu lou-i avoe,  
 they that think-dur.and bad-and.ds they say-and.ss qs

"Noe-abu-na osioi beleini ke haleva-i?"  
 we-they-qm why plane that leave-fut

Link: Ilike  
 therefore

Effect: abu va-i o-e mole namige-i lou-i  
 they do-and.ss village-to other tell-and.ss say-and.ss

Expository Discourse and Descriptive Discourse are very similar in some ways and may possibly be the same discourse type. However, Expository Discourse is much more complex with long Reason and Result Paragraphs often embedded in an Expository Paragraph and with longer sentences and much more complex cycling of connective paragraphs at the beginning of larger paragraphs. Descriptive Discourse uses short sentences with simpler structuring of paragraphs. The structure of the Expository Discourse is the most complex of all the discourses analyzed.

Expository Discourse usually starts with a simple formulaic Introduction. On one of the discourses analyzed the Introduction was combined with the first Point. There have been up to Seven Points observed in the main body of the Discourse. Result Paragraphs, Reason Paragraphs, and Expository Paragraphs are the only fillers of the Point tagmeme which have been observed, and as has been mentioned above, a Point often begins with a long connecting statement restating the previous Point and then presenting a new Point with explanation. Often a Summary of the whole discourse will follow the last point and the speaker will mention again what he considers the important facts. There is a formulaic Closure that is often filled with two sentences. The first sentence summarizes the text and the second states that the talk is finished.

An example follows:

Iale ke-mo-ike    abu    isivi-ale    humahada.  
so    that-on-emp    they    want-and.ss    road

Di Koiali-a-u    humahada-ho    isivi-ale    deiada ke-mo    katea-i  
I    Koiali-spm-sm    road-for    want-past.N.Cl    story    that-on    like.that-  
u-a.    and.ss  
be-past

avoe, "Mesoho nahi humahada va-ge      au nahi-e loho-ge  
 qs      maybe we road do-and.ds it we-to come-and.ds

vali nahi beleini ke haleva-i. Nahi vagana moaga beleini  
 can we plane that leave-fut we years many plane

ke-mo moni hatu-lage      ke-u toela-n-u. Beleini  
 that money throw.away-dur.and that-sm bad-sing-past plane

ke ibina-u eseve holio-holi-sito beleini ke ibina-u  
 that price-sm small become-not-but plane that price-sm

balugataho nahie-mo. Iale ke-u nahie-mo toela-n-u.  
 big us-on so that-sm us-on bad-sing-past

Terminus: Expositional P

Text: abu kate-ike va-i isivi-ale-ike  
 they like.that-emp do-and.ss want-past.N.Cl-emp

va-ge au oe-abe ta-i.  
 do-and.ds it village-their go-fut

Exposition<sub>1</sub>: Coordinate P

Statement<sub>1</sub>: Vani bahata abu beleini ke-mo loho-male  
 day every they plane that-on come-prog.N.Cl

seveni maeli abu-na abu ibina va-i.  
 seven mile they-qm their price do-fut

Link: Isi  
 and.ss

Statement<sub>2</sub>: Ke-mo abu-na moni baluga hatu-i.  
 that-on they-qm money big throw.away-fut

'So today I want to tell that story. The Koiali people for many years have thrown away money on that plane. Maybe a big plane price on it. Therefore they thought for awhile and it was bad and and we can leave the plane. For many years we have kept throwing another village, "Maybe we can make a road and it will come to us and we can leave the plane. For many years we have kept throwing money on the plane and that is bad. The plane price hasn't become small, but the plane price is really big on us. So it is bad for us." They like that wanted the road to come to their village. Everyday there where they come to seven mile they pay the price. And therefore they throw away big money."

Point<sub>2</sub>: Expository P

Text: Contrast P

Thesis: Iale ke-mo-ike abu isivi-holi-ale-ike beleini  
 so that-on-emp they want-neg-past.N.Cl-emp plane  
ke vagana moaga abuie-mo doba-i.  
 that years many them-on land-fut

Antithesis: Isivi-ale-ike mesoho abu humahada va-ge  
 want-past.N.Cl-emp maybe they road do-and.ds  
humahada ke-u ta-live oe-abe-la velema-ge  
 road that-sm go-vol.and village-their-to arrive-and.ds  
Koiali ata-u beleini ke haleva-i vali talaka  
 Koiali people-sm plane that leave-and.ss can truck  
ke-mo ta-live abu o-la velehovo-i  
 that-on go-vol.and their village-to arrive-and.ss  
maketi gaudia ke male-i loho-live maketi-e  
 market things that get-and.ss come-vol.and market-to  
maketilaha-i.  
 market-fut

Exposition<sub>1</sub>: Coordinate P

Statement: Abu vani bahata beleini ke-mo loho-male  
 they day every plane that-on come-prog.N.Cl  
abu hau degomole male-ito hau degomole haleva-ma.  
 they things some get-but things some leave-prog

Link: Ige  
 and.ds

Statement<sub>2</sub>: hau hale-ve-ale ke abu-na sakava-  
 things leave-plo-past.N.Cl that they-qn rot-fc  
laha-gei

'So they don't want the plane to keep landing for them many years.  
 (They) want to make a road and the road will arrive at their  
 village and the Koiali people will leave the plane and go on a  
 truck and arrive at their village and get market things and come  
 to the market and market them. They who come on the plane all the  
 time take some of their things, but some things they leave.  
 And some of the things they leave rot.'

Point<sub>3</sub>: Expository P

Text: Parallel P

Theme: Iale ke-mo abu isivi-ale humahada.  
 so that-on they want-and.ss road

Parallel Theme: Isivi-ale-ike humahada-u ta-live  
 want-past.N.Cl-emp road-sm go-vol.and  
oe-abe velema-ge abu va-live abu  
 village-their arrive-and.ds they do-vol.and their  
haudia bahata ke male-i loho-live maketi-gei.  
 things all that get-and.ss come-vol.and market-fc

Exposition<sub>1</sub>: Coordinate P

Statement<sub>1</sub>: Degomole-a-u loho-sege degomole-a-u u-i  
 some-spm-sm come-while some-spm-sm be-and.ss  
sakava-male ke-ho loui-ma.  
 rot-prog.N.Cl that-for say-prog

Link: Isi  
 and.ss

Statement: Koiali vata keve onobeonobe ke abu-na  
 Koiali land there things that they-qn  
uli-e dua va-gei.  
 grow-~~mm~~ good do-fc

'So they want a road. They want the road to arrive at their village and they will get all their things and come to market. While some comes, some rots they say. And on the Koiali land the things grow well.

Point<sub>4</sub>: Result P

Cause: Coordinante P

Statement: Iale kemoike abu isivi-ale humahada-u ti-ge  
 so therefore they want-and.ss road-sm go-and.ds  
abu onobeonobe ke ha-i lovi uve mesoho  
 their things that plant-and.ss yams bananas maybe  
nao-e lovi-te ke ha-ge ke-u  
 European-~~mm~~ food-that that plant-and.ds that-sm  
avui-mo uli-e dua va-i bai-ge abu ke  
 them-on grow-~~mm~~ good do-and.ss bear-and.ss they that  
male-i talaka-mo loho-live maketi-mo maketilaha-gei.  
 get-and.ss truck-on come-vol.and market-on market-fc

Link: Ige  
 and.ds

Statement<sub>2</sub>: Contrast P

Thesis: va-live eseese-u mesoho mabata-u  
do-vol.and children-sm maybe old.women-sm  
koli-u va-live loho-live maketia-i  
old.men-sm do-vol.and come-vol.and market-and.ss  
avu-ta moni ma-i.  
it-with money get-fut.

Link: Ito  
but

Antithesis: beleini ke-mo katei-male mohoho  
plane that-on like.that-prog.N.Cl boys  
unaha mesoho mahoho unaha kate-ale  
only maybe girls only like.that-past.N.Cl  
unaha-e-abu-na loho-l-iege maketia-i  
only-spm-they-qm come-pl-cond market-and.ss  
moni ma-gei.  
money get-fc

Link: Kemoike  
therefore

Effect: isivi-ale-ike talaka humaha ti-ge eseese  
want-past.N.Cl-emp truck road go-and.ds child  
ke-u loho-live maketia-i au moni-te;  
that-sm come-vol.and market-and.ss his money-that  
keate-ike ke-u loho-live maketia-i au  
woman-emp that-sm come-vol.and market-and.ss her  
moni-te; malaha ke-u loho-live maketia-i  
money-that man that-sm come-vol.and market-and.ss  
au moni-te; mabata ke-ta loho-live  
his money-that old.woman that-also come-vol.and  
maketia-i au moni-te  
market-and.ss au money-that

'So on that basis they want the road to go and they will plant things, yams, bananas, maybe European food, they will plant and on it it will grow good and they can get it and the truck will go and they will get it and come on the truck and they will market at the market. And doing (that) children maybe old ladies, and the old men will do and come and on it make money. But on that plane like that only boys or maybe



girls like that only can come and market and get money. Therefore they want the truck road to go and a child can come and market and it is his money; or a woman can come and market and it is her money; and a man can come and market and it is his money; and an old woman can come and market and it is her money.'

3.5 Hortatory Discourse: The Hortatory Discourse is used to encourage someone to do an activity they are not doing. It is a very loosely structured and loosely knit discourse. The topics often jump from one thing to the next in a juxtaposed position. A Hortatory Discourse will usually state reasons for the activity, reprimands, warnings, commands, and encouragements to do the activity.

Paragraphs are held together very loosely mainly by related subject matter, by an occasional Link and by embedded Identical Predicate Paragraphs. Recapitulation was observed only once.

The main signal of a new paragraph is iale 'so' at the beginning of a sentence. Sometimes a change of subject matter will signal the beginning of a new paragraph. In one discourse the sentence Lana evilu? 'Do you hear?' started a new paragraph three times.

In each of the Hortatory Discourses analyzed second person plural was used. Any tense can be used. The imperative mode is used for warnings and commands. Obligation Sentences and Contrafactual Sentences are also used for warnings and suggestions.

Hortatory Discourse starts with an optional Introduction that is usually a paragraph giving the reasons why the listeners should listen to this talk. The main body can have two to eight Points with Result

Paragraphs, Reason Paragraphs, Expository Paragraphs, and Juxtaposed Paragraphs being the predominant fillers. Often a rhetorical question occurs in an Expository Paragraph. There is an obligatory Conclusion that is used to give a final exhortation to the listeners, followed by an optional Closure that is formulaic stating that the talk is finished. In two of the discourses analyzed the Conclusion permuted to follow the Closure.

#### Hortatory Discourse

+ Introduction	+ (Point) <sup>n=2-8</sup>	+ Conclusion	+ Closure
Reason P	Contrast P	Contrast S	Sequence S
Juxtaposed P	Reason P	Juxtaposed P	Juxtaposed P
	Result P		
	Expository P		
	Juxtaposed P		

In two of the discourses analyzed there was no Introduction and the first Point contained a reprimand to the listeners.

In the following array four of the Hortatory Discourses analyzed are shown with the fillers that filled each tagmeme. The Points are listed separately so each Point can be noted.

	Text 1	Text 2	Text 3	Text 4
Introduction		Juxtaposed P	Reason P	
Point <sub>1</sub>	Expository P	Expository P	Contrast P	Juxtaposed P
Point <sub>2</sub>	Result P	Expository P	Reason P	Expository P
Point <sub>3</sub>	Reason P		Juxtaposed P	Contrast P
Point <sub>4</sub>	Reason P		Juxtaposed P	
Point <sub>5</sub>	Result P		Juxtaposed P	
Point <sub>6</sub>	Juxtaposed P			
Point <sub>7</sub>	Expository P			
Point <sub>8</sub>	Expository P			
Conclusion	Juxtaposed P	Juxtaposed P	Contrast S*	Juxtaposed P*
Closure		Juxtaposed P	Sequence S	Sequence S

\*In these two discourses the Conclusion permuted to follow the Closure.

The example of Hortatory Discourse (Text 2) below contains an Introduction, two Points, a Conclusion and a Closure. In Point<sub>1</sub> a rhetorical question can be noted.

Introduction: Parallel P

Theme: Di isivia-i deiada mole igae lou-i la hai-ve-ge  
 I want-and.ss story other one say-and.ss you teach-plo-  
 and.ds  
evi-ve.  
 hear-pl.imp

Parallel Theme: La hai-ve-ge nahi bahata evi-si  
 you teach-plo-and.ds we all hear-and.ss  
elike va-sa.  
 therefore do-fut

'I want to say another story and teach you, listen. I will teach you and we all will listen and therefore do.'

Point<sub>1</sub>: Expository P

Text: Alternative P

Statement: La huhui-ge nahi-e skulu ko moni-be  
 you think-and.ds our-mm school this money-some  
elemo u-a.  
 enough be-past

Link: Emena  
or

Alternative: moni-u uo-holi-n-u.  
money-sm be-neg-sing-past

Exposition<sub>1</sub>: Contrast P

Thesis: Skulu ko yagana baluga-ike nahi ma-i  
school this year big-emp we get-and.ss  
nahi-e o ko-mo mavo-l-u.  
our-mmm village this-on put-pl-past

Link: Isito  
but

Antithesis: nahi vani bahata kulu-ta o hou-i  
we day every kunai-with house build-and.ss  
idi-e toela male-i o hou-male  
wood-mmm bad get-and.ss house build-prog.therefore  
kemoike ekolahi-ma  
therefore heavy-prog

Exposition<sub>2</sub>: Moni-u u-holi-alemoike.  
money-sm be-neg-therefore

Exposition<sub>3</sub>: Contrast P

Thesis: Moni-u u-vatege nahi-e ekolahi ke-u  
money-sm be-contr our-mmm heaviness that-sm  
uo-holi-n-u.  
be-neg-sing-past

Link: Isito  
but

Antithesis: moni-u uo-holi-alemoike nahi-abu-na  
money-sm be-neg-therefore we-they-qm  
ke hou-i o kulu-ta ke hou-i  
that build-and.ss house kunai-with that build-and.ss  
ke hou-gei.  
that build-fc

Link: Isito  
but

Antithesis: vaveve dua-ike nahi bahata moni otove-ve.  
 ways good-emp we all money put-pl.imp

Terminus: Coordinate P

Statement<sub>1</sub>: Moni otove-ge nahi ke male-i hau-e  
 money put-and.ds we that get-and.ss things-mm  
dua male-i.  
 good get-fut

Link: Isi  
and.ss

Statement<sub>2</sub>: skulu o ke hou-i.  
 school house that build-fut

Link: Isi  
and.ss

Statement<sub>3</sub>: titia o hou-i kalasi lumu ke-ta  
 teacher house build-and.ss class room that-also  
hou-i  
build-fut

'Do you think the money for our school is enough? Or is there no money? This school for many years we've gotten and put in our village. But we every day build the house with kunai and get bad wood and build the house therefore it is heavy. Because there is no money. If there was money, our heaviness would be finished. But there is no money, therefore if we build with wood and with kunai, it will get bad, and we again tear it down and build again. But a good way, let's all put money. (If) we put money we can get good things. And build a school house. And build a teacher's house and classrooms, also.

Point<sub>2</sub>: Expository P

Text: Contrast P

Thesis: Alternative P

Statement: Ata-be-a-u bae nahi-e skulu  
 people-some-spm-sm later our-mm school  
ko hoesehavo-livebene.  
 this fix.up-certainly.will.not

Link: Mesoho  
 maybe

Alternative: oleve u-ale ke-a-u bae  
 where be-past.N.Cl that-spm-sm later  
loho-i nahi skulu ke hoesehovo-livebene.  
 come-and.ss our school that fix.up-certainly.will.not

Link: Isito  
 but

Antithesis: nahi-e bia-ea.  
 we-mmm ourself-spm

Exposition<sub>1</sub>: Contrast P

Thesis: Nahi-abu-na hovede-ve-i negolaha-ge nahi-e  
 we-they-qm get.up-plo-and.ss strong-and.ds our-mmm  
skulu ke-na dua va-i.  
 school that-qm good do-fut

Link: Isito  
 but

Antithesis: nahi-abu-na nego-holi-si u-ge nahi-e  
 we-they-qm strong-neg-and.ss be-and.ds our-mmm  
skulu ko-na katea-i kibia-i ti-gei.  
 school this-qm like.that-and.ss shake-and.ss go-fc

Exposition<sub>2</sub>: Contrast P

Thesis: Ke-u bae heiata kibi ko va-livebene.  
 that-sm later chance shake this do-certainly.will.  
 not

Link: Isito  
 but

Antithesis: nahi-abu-na hauo-holi-si neniai o-e  
 we-they-qm work-neg-and.ss properly house-mmm  
dua hou-eve-holi-ge ke-na kibia-gei.  
 good build-plo-neg-and.ds that-qm shake-fc

'No other people certainly will not fix up our school. Maybe where are the ones who will come and fix up our school. But (only) we ourselves. Let's get up and be strong and our school will do well. But if we are not strong, this our school will be shaky and go. It certainly will not be shaky by chance. But (if) we don't work and properly build a good house it will be shaky.'

Closure: Juxtaposed P

Fact<sub>1</sub>: ContrastP

Thesis: Nahi nahi ebia tamadige-ve-i moni  
 we we ourselves properly-plo-and.ss money  
otove-i timuba voia-i bunu voia-i neniai  
 put-and.ss timber buy-and.ss iron buy-and.ss properly  
o-e dua hou-live elike vani bahata ke  
 house-mmm good build-therefore therefore day every that  
unaha-mo esebuluia-u u-sege nahi nahi-e isivi ke bae  
 only-on children-sm be-while we our-mmm want that later  
va-gei.  
 do-fc

Link: Isito  
 but

Antithesis: nahi-abu-na kate-holi-l-iege bae  
 we-they-qm like.that-neg-pl-cond later  
vani bahata ekolahia-gei.  
 day every heavy-fc

Fact<sub>2</sub>: Coordinate P

Statement<sub>1</sub>: Di evimale, nahi-e skulu ke-u kibikibia-ma  
 my listeners our-mmm school that-sm shake-prog

Link: Isi  
 and.ss

Statement<sub>2</sub>: ke abu hotohavo-moaga-like vage  
 that they talk-much-therefore therefore  
di la haive-ma  
 I you teach-prog

Fact<sub>3</sub>: Ke lou-ge nahi bahata ke evi-si huhulaha-i  
 that say-and.ds we all that hear-and.ss think-and.ss  
elike ke va-sa.  
 therefore that do-fut

'So let's we ourselves do it properly and put money and buy timber and buy iron and properly build a good house therefore everyday only while the children are (in school) we can do what we want. But if we don't do like that, every day it will be heavy. My listeners, our school will shake. And they talk about it much, therefore I tell you. (I) say it and let's all hear it and think and therefore do it.

Closure: Parallel P

Theme: Iale ke-u    nahi-e    skulu    hoto-ike    di    ke    lou-nu.  
           so    that-sm    our-mmm    school    talk-emp    I    that    say-sing-past

Parallel Theme: Hoto-u    ke-mo    katea-i                    u-a.  
                           talk-sm    that-on    like.that-and.ss            be-past

'So our school talk, I said it. Talk like that is finished.'

3.6 Procedural Discourse. The Procedural Discourse is used mainly to tell how to do something. It begins with an optional Introduction that is usually filled by a Simultaneous Sentence or a Sequence Sentence introducing the activity to be explained.

The main body of the Procedural Discourse is usually filled by one or two Procedural Paragraphs. Each of the Procedural Paragraphs is made up of a number of Steps. The Steps are filled predominately by Sequence Sentences, Coordinate Paragraphs or Simultaneous Paragraphs. So far up to 17 Steps have been observed within the Procedural Paragraph. Each of the Steps are linked together with recapitulation.

The majority of Steps end with the imperative mode. The verbs within paragraphs filling the Steps are future tense or imperative mode. Only second singular person has been used in the texts analyzed. Each Step is given chronologically.

The Procedural Discourse ends with a formulaic Closure that is filled by a Simple Sentence, a Sequence Sentence, or a Conditional Sentence.

The Procedural Discourse differs from the Narrative Discourse in that it is given in future tense and imperative mode, person is usually second singular, there are usually only one or two Procedural Paragraphs



within the text, and the subject matter is usually related to inanimate objects as opposed to Narrative Discourse which deals with people and events.

Procedural Discourse

+ Introduction	+ (Procedure) <sup>n=1-2</sup>	+ Closure
Sequence S	Procedural P	Simple S
Simultaneous S		Sequence S
		Conditional S

In one Procedural Discourse analyzed a postscript was added to summarize. The discourse was closed with the usual formulaic Closure and then the postscript was added with a second formulaic Closure following. In two of the Introductions noted, the vocative moia 'boy' was observed at the beginning. Also the Introduction of one Procedural Discourse was entirely absent and the first step of the Procedural Paragraph beginning the text was the first sentence of the discourse.

Below is an array of 4 Procedural Discourses showing the fillers of each of the tagmemes of each text.

	Text 1	Text 2	Text 3	Text 4
Introduction	Sequence S	Simultaneous S	Sequence S	
Procedure <sub>1</sub>	Procedural P	Procedural P	Procedural P	Procedural P
Procedure <sub>2</sub>		Procedural P		
Closure	Conditional S	Sequence S	Simple S*	Simple S

\*This text contained a postscript plus an additional Closure.

This Procedural Discourse (Text 3) contains an Introduction, one Procedural Paragraph with nine Steps, a Closure, then a Postscript which is a summary of the discourse and another Closure.

Introduction: Moia, di mahina-veve deiada a-ho lou-ge  
 boy I marry-fut.N.Cl story you-for say-and.ds  
evi-nela.  
 hear-sing.imp

'Boy, I will tell you about marrying, listen.'

Procedure<sub>1</sub>: Procedural P

Step<sub>1</sub>: Contrast P

Antithesis: Alternative P

Statement: A mahina-ho va-n-iege ainaho  
 you wife-for do-sing-cond you.should.not  
eve mahina-kave-live.  
 just marry-nothing-fut.vol

Link: O  
 or

Alternative: Coordinate P

Statement<sub>1</sub>: ma eleha-i valele-ve  
 girl see-and.ss appearance-her  
eleha-i ni-ve dua eleha-i  
 see-and.ss face-her good see-and.ss  
kosea, "O, ma uoke-u duave."  
 qs Oh girl over.there-sm good

Link: Isi  
 and.ss

Statement<sub>2</sub>: ke melame-live.  
 that get-fut.vol

Link: Isito  
 but

Antithesis: vasohuta ma ke uveve eleha-i  
 first girl that personality see-and.ss  
vaveve eleha-i hikoka-nela.  
 ways see-and.ss know-sing.imp

Step<sub>2</sub>: Coordinate P

Statement<sub>1</sub>: A-na ke kokova-ge a mama-na  
 you-qm her engage-and.ds your father-qm

hovelaha-i au lovi eleha-i  
 get.up-and.ss his food see-fut

Link: Ige  
 and.ds

Statement<sub>2</sub>: lovi-ve ke-na duave.  
 food-his it-qm good

Link: Ige  
 and.ds

Statement<sub>3</sub>: au-na lou-i kosea, "Moia, ta-live  
 he-qm say-and.ss qs boy go-vol.and  
moni-e lovi va-nela. Moni-e haukala va-live  
 money-mnm work do-sing.imp money-mnm work do-vol.and  
loho-live bae a mahina ke ibina va-i  
 come-vol.and later your wife that price do-and.ss  
bae melame-nela. Di lovi-u katea-n-u.  
 later get-sing.imp my food-sm like.that-sing-past  
Iale nova-e vagana ko-mo a-na mahina melame-(nela)."  
 so today-mnm year this-on you-qm wife get-sing.imp

Step<sub>3</sub>: Coordinate P

Statement : Katei-ge a-na ti-n-iege moni-e  
 like.that-and.ds you-qm go-sing-cond money  
haukala va-i ti-n-iege a moni ke egelegele  
 work do-and.ss go-sing-cond your money that enough  
ke ma-i lou-i kosea, "Da-na ko ma-i  
 that get-and.ss say-and.ss qs I-qm this get-and.ss  
mamo-i."  
 put-fut

Link: Isi  
 and.ss

Statement<sub>2</sub>: hale-i lovi voia-veve ke moni-te  
 leave-and.ss food buy-fut.N.Cl that money-that  
tota kaova-nela.  
 again look.for-sing.imp

Step<sub>4</sub>: Coordinate P

Statement<sub>1</sub>: Ke kaova-i ti-sege a mama-na  
 that look.for-and.ss go-while your father-qm  
keve lovi eleha-i lou-i kosea, "A-na  
 there food see-and.ss say-and.ss qs you-qm  
egelegelea-n-u? A-na elemo u-a?"  
 enough-sing-past you-qm enough be-past

Link: Ige  
 and.ds

Statement<sub>2</sub>: a egelegelea-n-iege kosea, "Ito."  
 you enough-sing-cond qs yes

Link: Ige  
 and.ds

Statement<sub>3</sub>: a mama-na lovi lovo-i otove-i  
 your father-qm food dig-and.ss put-and.ss  
bae a-ho hoto hanavo-i.  
 later you-for work sent-fut

Link: Ige  
 and.ss

Statement<sub>3</sub>: au bae umokeve lovi voia-i bae  
 you later over.there food buy-and.ss later  
male-i loho-nela.  
 get-and.ss come-sing.imp

Step<sub>5</sub>: Loho-live o-e velema-i bae a haok-uvu  
 come-vol.and village-to arrive-and.ss later your friend-pk  
namige-ve-i kebia holoeve-i bae abu-hi boto-e  
 tell-plo-and.ss these gather-and.ss later them-with bush-to  
te-nela.  
 go-sing.imp

Step<sub>6</sub>: Simultaneous P

Action: Boto-e ti-sege a mama-na o nan-uvu abu-na  
 bush-to go-while your father-qm or brother-pk they-qm  
o haok-uvu abu-na o-e u-l-iege a-ho  
 or friend-pk they-qm village-to be-pl-cond you-for  
venelaha-i mune male-i otove-(nela).  
 firewood.get-and.ss rocks get-and.ss put-sing.imp

Link: Isege  
meanwhile

Action: au degomole holo-eve-i ta-live  
you some gather-plo-and,ss go-vol.and

boto-e oa-live loho-n-iege velema-i  
bush-to walk.about-vol.and come-sing-cond arrive-and,ss

bae a mahina ibina ke ve-nela.  
later your wife price that do-sing.imp

Step7: Alternative P

Statement: Ke va-i a isivi-n-iege bae ko-mo  
that do-and,ss you want-sing-cond later this-on  
a mahina melame-(nela).  
your wife get-sing.imp

Link: O  
or

Alternative: a isivia-i lou-i kosea, "Di u-ito  
you want-and,ss say-and,ss qs I be-but  
bae vagana mole-mo di mahina melame-i. Di isivi-holi  
later year other-on I wife get-fut I want-neg  
-n-u solekali-ho."  
sing-past quick-for

Step8: Identical P

Idea<sub>1</sub>: A-na katea-i u-i ti-n-iege tota  
you-qn like.that-and,ss be-and,ss go-sing-cond again  
gabie bae tota lovi-e ese va-nela.  
later later again food-mmm little do-sing.imp

Idea<sub>2</sub>: A mahina melame-veve ke lovi-te va-nela.  
you wife get-fut.N.Cl that work-that do-sing.imp

Step9: Ke va-i ke ogo-mo bae a  
that do-and,ss that smoke-on (materializes) later you  
mahina melame-nela.  
wife get-sing.imp

'If you are going to marry, you should not just get up and marry nothing. Or see a girl's appearance or look at her good face and say, 'That is a good girl.' And get her. But first look at her personality and look at her ways and know them. But (then) get engaged.

(If) you engage her, your father will get up and look at his food. And (if) his food is good. And he will say, "Boy, go do money work. Do money work and later pay your bride price and get your wife. My food is like that. So this year you get your wife."

Like that you will go and do money work and when your money is enough, take it and say, "I will take this and put it." And then leave and look for work for buying the food.

While you are looking for that, your father will look at his yams and say, "Do you have enough? Do you have plenty?" And if you have enough say, "Yes." And your father will dig yams and put them and send word for you. And you over there will buy food and put it and come.

Come and arrive at your village and call your friends and gather them and with them go to the bush.

While you go to the bush your father or your brothers or your friends, if they stay in the village, will gather firewood and get rocks and put them. Meanwhile you gather some and go to the bush and walk about and come and arrive and later put your bride price.

Do that and if you want you can get a wife. Or if you want say, "I will stay, but another year I will get a wife. I don't want (to do it) quickly."

If you do like that stay and go again and later you can again do little work. You can do work for getting a wife.

Do that and when it materializes get your wife.

Closure: Ke-u mahina melame-veve deiada-ike ke.  
 that-sm wife get-fut.N.Cl story-emp that

'That is the wife getting story.'

Postscript: Expository P

Text: Contrast P

Thesis: A mahina-ho va-n-iege ainaho vasohuta  
 you wife-for do-sing-cond you.should.not first  
mahoho eleg-eve-ge a uvu kibia-ge  
 girls see-plo-and.ds your insides shake-and.ds

va-kava-live.  
do-nothing-fut.vol

Link: Isito  
but

Antithesis: vasohuta humaha kaova-nela.  
first path look.for-sing.imp

Exposition<sub>1</sub>: A uveve ma-e uveve a nan-uvu  
your insides girl-mmm insides your brother-pk  
a hoh-uvu kebia huhui-eve-i humaha  
your younger.sibling-pk these think-plo-and.ss path  
ke kaova-ito gabie bae ma ke melame-(nela).  
that look.for-but later later girl that get-sing.imp

Exposition<sub>2</sub>: Result P

Cause: Alternative P

Statement: A-na soleka-n-iege gabie uveve toela  
you-qm fast-sing-cond later insides bad  
va-nela.  
do-sing.imp

Link: O  
or

Alternative: a mahina a-ti ugologoloa-i.  
your wife you-with mistreat-fut

Link: Katealemo  
therefore

Effect: vasohuta humaha kaova-i hiloka-ito bae  
first path look.for-and.ss know-but later  
vaveve ke va-nela.  
ways that do-sing.imp

'If you want a wife, you should not first look at the girls and when your insides shake get married nothing. But first look for a way. Your insides, the girl's insides, your brothers and your younger siblings thinking path look for but then later get that girl. If you do it quickly your insides will be bad. Or your wife will mistreat you. Therefore first look for the way and know it and then do this way.'

Closure: Ke-u      mahina-veve      deiada-ike      ke.  
           that-sm    marry-fut.N.Cl    story-emp      that

'That is my marrying story.'

3.7 Epistolary Discourse. The Epistolary Discourse is used to express written messages. It usually contains short messages with short paragraphs. The linkage within a paragraph is predominately juxtaposition or connectives. No recapitulation has been observed.

Any tense or person can be used. New paragraphs often start with a pronoun or vocative, but the main basis for new paragraphs is new subject matter.

The Salutation is a simple exclamation such as duave 'good' or e 'hey' with the name of the person to whom the letter is being addressed. The Greeting is usually a sentence or several sentences asking how the person is. Then there are a series of short Messages telling some news and usually making a request for something. One to six messages were observed in the letters analyzed. The Closure usually contains some good wishes for the person and often a request for a returned letter. The Signature contains the name of the person writing the letter. The letters analyzed were written by people who have attended school and have learned this format there.

#### Epistolary Discourse

+ Salutation	+Greeting	+(Message) <sup>n=1-6</sup>	+Closure	+Signature
Formulaic	Simple S	Contrast P	Sequence S	Formulaic
	Sequence S	Result P	Juxtaposed P	
	Quote S	Juxtaposed P		
	Juxtaposed P	Expository P		



Greetings can also occur throughout the letter to family members or friends of the person receiving the letter.

The following array shows four of the Epistolary Discourses analyzed with each of the tagmemes and their fillers. Each message is shown with its filler.

	Letter 1	Letter 2	Letter 3	Letter 4
Salutation	Formulaic	Formulaic	Formulaic	Formulaic
Greeting	Quote S	Simple S	Sequence S	Juxtaposed P
Message <sub>1</sub>	Juxtaposed P	Expository P	Result P	Expository P
Message <sub>2</sub>	Expository P	Contrast P		Contrast P
Message <sub>3</sub>	Parallel P*	Expository P		Result P
Message <sub>4</sub>	Juxtaposed P	Contrast P		Simultaneous S
Message <sub>5</sub>	Result P	Expository P		
Message <sub>6</sub>		Contrast P		
Closure	Juxtaposed P	Sequence S	Juxtaposed P	Sequence S
Signature	Formulaic	Formulaic	Formulaic	Formulaic

\*A greeting to family members followed this Parallel Paragraph.

This Epistolary Discourse (Letter 2) contains a Salutation, a Greeting, six Messages, a Closure and the Signature.

Salutation: Duave, Ladia isi Su,  
good Roger and Sue

'Greetings, Roger and Sue,'

Greetings: A-na duave?  
you-qn good

'Are you well?'

Message<sub>1</sub>: Expository P

Text: Reason P

Action: Di vahaehoa-n-u.  
I happy-sing-past

Link: Kosealemo  
because

Reason: di levaleva male-mo  
I letter get-on (the basis of)

Exposition<sub>1</sub>: Di vani bahata huhua-i      lou-i      kosea,  
                   I    day every think-and.ss    say-and.ss qs  
 "Mesoho Ladia di leveleva ma-n-u.      Emena ma-holi-n-u."  
                   maybe Roger my letter get-sing past or get-neg-sing-past

Exposition<sub>2</sub>: Result P

Cause: Contrast P

Thesis: Di katea-i      huhua-mo.  
                   I like.that-and.ss think-on

Link: Isito  
                   but

Antithesis: di levaleva ma-ime      vahaehoa-n-u.  
                   I letter get-therefore happy-sing-past

Link: Isime  
                   therefore

Effect: lou-i      kosea, "Duave baluga."  
                   say-and.ss qs good big

'I am happy because I got my letter. I thought every day and said, "Maybe Roger got my letter. Or didn't get it." I thought like that. But I got my letter so I am happy. Therefore I said, "Very good."'

Message<sub>2</sub>: Contrast P

Thesis: Di lovi-holi-sito      u-unaha-ma vani bahata.  
                   I work-neg-but be-only-prog day every

Link: Isito  
                   but

Antithesis: ke-ta      duave.  
                   that-also good

'I am not working but do nothing every day. But that also is good.'

Message<sub>3</sub>: Expository P

Text: A-na      da-ho      bikisia hanavo-ge      da-na vahaehoa-i.  
                   you-qm me-for picture send-and.ds I-qm happy-fut

Exposition<sub>1</sub>: Ke-u duave.  
                   it-sm good

Exposition<sub>2</sub>: momolea-i hanovo-nela.  
 properly-and.ss send-sing.imp

Terminus: Di hoto-u ke-mo katea-i u-a.  
 my talk-sm that-on like.that-and.ss be-past

'If you send me a picture, I will be happy. That is good. Send it properly. My talk is like that.'

Message<sub>4</sub>: Contrast P

Thesis: A-na evi-n-u?  
 you-qm hear-sing-past

Link: Isito  
 but

Antithesis: Coordinate P

Statement : di isivi-ale da-ho inivalobu kose-ale  
 I want-and.ss me-for envelope like.this-past.N.Cl  
maoga hanavo-nela.  
 many send-sing.imp

Link: Ige  
 and.ds

Statement<sub>2</sub>: di avue-mo la-heho vani bahata di hoto-e  
 I it-on you-for day every my talk-mmm  
deiada lou-i hisalia-i hanovo-gei.  
 story say-and.ss write-and.ss send-fc

'Do you hear? But I want you to send me many envelopes like this. And I will write my story for you every day on them and send them.'

Message<sub>5</sub>: Expository P

Text: O kove Papua-ea-u inidibeni ma-ho va-ge  
 city here Papua-spm-sm independence get-for do-and.ds

Nuigini-u Papua-hi mole-ho lou-moaga-ma.  
 New Guinea-sm Papuans-with other-for talk-much-prog

Exposition<sub>1</sub>: Isivi-ale mole-mo tasalia-i.  
 want-and.ss other-on divide-fut

Exposition<sub>2</sub>: Ke-u toela-n-u.  
 that-sm bad-sing-past

'Here is this city, the Papuans have gotten independence and the New Guineans and Papuans argue a lot with each other. (They) want to divide from each other. It is bad.'

Message<sub>6</sub>: Contrast P

Thesis: O kove vani balugataho seleve-u halu-ma.  
city here day big really-sm shine-prog

Link: Isito  
but

Antithesis: vani igaeigae vani-u halu-ma.  
day one.by.one sun-sm shine-prog.

Link: Isito  
but

Antithesis: Duave, vani veni igaetooa-ma.  
good sun rain join-prog

'At this city a hot sun really shines. But the sun shines day by day. But it is good that the sun and rain both come.'

Closure: Nohovu. Di hoto-u ke-mo katea-i u-a.  
goodbye my talk-sm that-on like.that-and.ss be-past

'Goodbye. My talk here is like that.'

Signature: La uvu-e mo, N. Aba Auka.  
your inside-mmm boy N. Aba Auka

'Your dear son, N. Aba Auka.'