SOME MUHIANG GRAMMATICAL NOTES

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0   INTRODUCTION

This is a brief outline of some features of the grammar of the
Muhiang (Southern Arapesh) language of the Arapesh family in the
Torricelli Phylum. Muhiang is a language spoken in the Maprik and
Yangoru Sub-Provinces, East Sepik Province. It has three principal
dialects: Begetef (also called Supari or Northern dialect),
Central (Balif dialect), and Southern (also called Ilahita or
(Filifita). This study is based on the Central or Balif dialect.

Previous grammatical studies were made by S.J. Matthews and
others of the South Seas Evangelical Mission. Their type scripts in-
clude notes on pronouns, noun classes, morphology, a dictionary, and
a few notes on interclausal particles. The present study builds on
their work and adds a fuller description of the verb morphology and
the clause and sentence connectives.

Because of the elaborate noun concordance system, and because the
subject and object and indirect object affixes on the verb are keyed
into the noun concordance system, this study begins with nouns on the
word level and works up to phrase, clause, and sentence.

The phonemes of Muhiang are p, t, k, b, d, g, ' (glottal stop),
k^w, g^w, 'w (labialised glottal stop), f, s, h, m, n, l, w, i, e, a, é
(high to mid-high central vowel), and u.

The orthography used is the practical orthography for printing
vernacular materials.

0.1   Abbreviations and Symbols

adj	adjective
asp	aspect
benef	benefactive
C	sentence conjunction
cert	certainly
cl	noun class
dem	demonstrative
displ.ref	displaced reference
excl	exclusive
f	feminine
fut	future
habit	habitual
imper	imperative

ind.obj	indirect object
incl	inclusive
IO	indirect object tagmeme
jnr	junior
L	location tagmeme
m	masculine
mix	mixed gender (masculine and feminine)
neg	negative
O	object tagmeme
obj	object
pl	plural
poss	possessive
pred	predicate
p.t	past tense
Purp	purpose tagmeme
r	real aspect
sg	singular
T	temporal tagmeme
unr	unreal aspect
~	alternating with, or
( )	enclosed material is optional (when used with vernacular): implied information (if used with free English translation)
?	means interrogative intonation when occurring with vernacular
---	becomes (in morphophonemic rules and transformations)
. , .	final intonation (when used with vernacular): non-final intonation (when used with vernacular): used in morpheme by morpheme translations to join the meaning components of a single morpheme

1 WORD

The word level in Muhiang is an area of considerable complexity, due to the noun class system which is keyed into every adjective, verb, pronoun, and demonstrative in the language.

1.1 Nouns

Nouns in Muhiang are defined as a word class occurring with one
of a closed set of 17 suffixes, the majority of which are differen-
tiated for singular and plural. Nouns occur with possessive modifiers
and with possessive suffixes. Nouns also occur with other modifiers.
In nearly every case the modifiers have obligatory suffixes which
agree in number and class with the noun phrase concordance. Usually
these modifiers follow the noun.

There are 17 classes of count nouns, based on their occurrence
with 17 suffixes which in most classes are different for singular and
plural. Two other classes of nouns, proper names and place names, are
not included in this analysis. The suffixes are indicated in Noun
Class Matrix I which follows. Note that in this matrix many of the
noun suffixes and verb prefixes are identical and also that many of
the adjective suffixes can be formed by adding -i to the noun suffix.

The only noun classes with any systematic semantic features are
class 16 which includes all 'male' nouns, class 8 which includes all
female nouns and classes 5 and 6 which include nouns of unspecified or
unknown sex.

Class 17 applies to Pidgin loans ending in -s. There are a few
irregularities in many of the classes, but these will not be described
in this analysis.

Proper names and place names, the two unincluded classes of
nouns, will not be described here, except to note that place names can
undergo a nominalisation transformation as illustrated below: -e is
simply a transition vowel.

        Yangoru + -n + -e + i → Yangoru-n-ei
                                   Yangoru-3.m.sg-the.one.who
                                   'the man from Yangoru'

NOUN CLASS MATRIX I

Class no	English gloss	Example sg/pl	Singular			Plural		
			Noun suffix	Adj suffix	Verb prefix	Noun suffix	Adj suffix	Verb prefix
1	pig	bol bongof	-l	-li	l-	-ngof	-ngufi	f-
2	name	éngél angof	-ngél	-ngili	g-	-ngof	-ngufi	f-
3	tooth	nalof nalelef	-f	-fi	f-	-lef	-lefi	f-
4	clothes	lowaf lu'ongof	-f	-fi	f-	-nguf	-fi	f-
5	child, baby	batéwin batéwis	-n	-ni	n-	-s	-si	s-
6	friend	alupini alupisi	-ni	-ni	n-	-si	-si	s-
7	dog	nombat nombangw	-t -ta	-tei	t-	-ngw	-ngwi	gw-
8	woman	nemata'w nematawa	-'w	-kwi	kw-	-wa	-wei	w-
9	eye	nam naep	-m	-mi	m-	-p	-pi	p-
10	tree	lawang lawah	-g -ga	-gwei	g-	-h	-ngéhi	h-
11	betel nut	bemb bembeh	-b	-mbi	b-	-h	-mbihi	h-
12	knife	nongwatop nongwatoh	-p	-pi	p-	-h	-hi	h-
13	village	wambel walemb	-mbel	-mbili	b-	-lemb	-lembi	b-
14	pigeon	mai'una ma'unamb	-a	-ni	n-	-amb	-mbi	b-
15	crested pigeon	usin usimb	-n	-ni	n-	-b	-mbi	b-
16	man	aman amam	-n	-nei	n-	-m	-mi	m-
17	course	kos kos	-s	-si	s-	-s	-si	s-

1.2 Verbs

Verbs in Muhiang are bound stems which occur with three types of person-number-gender affixes.

Type 1 verbs occur with all verb prefixes listed in Noun Class Matrix I, and also the following prefixes:

Person	Singular	Plural
First incl	e-(unreal aspect) a-	m-
excl		o-(unreal aspect) w-(real aspect)
Second	n-	p-
Third m	n-	m-
f	kw-	w-
mix or un-known	n-	s-

All type 1 verbs occur with a vowel prefix indicating real or un-real aspect. Real aspect denotes something that has really occurred, while unreal aspect denotes something that did not occur or has not yet occurred. Note that the aspect prefix can be fused with the person-number prefix, as in e-fe' 'I will go'. Time words are optional. Often the real aspect is accompanied by the past tense a' preceding the verb.

Unreal aspect e- ~ o-   Real aspect a-

Naman   ae' e-fe'.   *   Namboti'   ae' a-fe'.
tomorrow   I   1.sg.unr-go   yesterday I   1.sg.r-go

'I will go tomorrow.'   'I went yesterday.'

Iné'   n-e-fe'.   Iné'   n-a-fe'.
you.sg 2.sg-unr-go   you.sg 2.sg-r-go

'You (singular) will go.'   'You (singular) went.'

Énén   n-e-fe'.   Énén   n-a-fe'.
he   3.m.sg-unr-go   he   3.m.sg-r-go

'He will go.'   'He went.'

Éko'w kw-o-fe'.   Éko'w kw-a-fe'.
she   3.f.sg-unr-go   she   3.f.sg-r-go

'She will go.'   'She went.'

Afé'   bi-afa
we.excl two-we.excl

  o-fe'.
  1.pl.excl.unr-go

'We (exclusive) two will go.'

Apé'   m-o-fe'.
we.incl 1.pl.incl-unr-go

'We (inclusive) will go.'

Afé'   o-fe'.
we excl 1.pl.excl.unr-go

'We (exclusive) will go.'

Émom   m-o-fe'.
they.m.pl 3.m.pl-unr-go

'They (male) will go.'

Aowou   w-o-fe'.
they.f.pl 3.f.pl-unr-go

'They (female) will go.'

Ésis   s-o-fe'.
they.mix.pl 3.mix.pl-unr-go

'They (men and women) will go.'

Étét   t-o-fe'.
3.cl.7.sg 3.cl.7.sg-unr-go

'It (dog) will go.'

Afé'   bi-afa
we.excl two-we.excl

  w-a-fe'.
  1.pl.excl-r-go

'We (exclusive) two went.'

Apé'   m-a-fe'.
we.incl 1.pl.incl-r-go

'We (inclusive) went.'

Afé'   w-a-fe'.
we.excl 1.pl.excl-r-go

'We (exclusive) went.'

Émom   m-a-fe'.
they.m.pl 3.m.pl-r-go

'They (male) went.'

Aowou   w-a-fe'.
they.f.pl 3.f.pl-r-go

'They (female) went.'

Ésis   s-a-fe.'
they.mix.pl 3.mix.pl-r-go

'They (men and women) went.'

Étét   t-a-fe'.
3.cl.7.sg 3.cl.7.sg-r-go

'It (dog) went.'

Note that the forms for any singular class 7 noun will be the same as the last two examples.

Type 1 verbs are either transitive or intransitive. Either can occur with a benefactive suffix. The transitive verbs may occur with any object suffix, while the intransitive verbs never occur with an object suffix. Intransitive verbs of motion only occur with a different location suffix -o'o.

Transitive verbs occur with the following object suffixes:

Person	Singular	Plural
First incl	-e	-apa
excl		-afa
Second	-iné	-epa
Third m	-éné	-am
f	-a'w	-aw
mix or unknown	-an ~ -ane	-as

Examples:

Intransitive

Atési e-fo'o.
later 1.sg.unr-go.displ.ref

'Later I will go there (to a different place from where I am now).'

Transitive

Énén n-a-h-éné.
he   3.m.sg-r-hit-3.m.sg.obj

'He hit him.'

A-s-o-nga-we-f.
p.t.-3.mix.pl-r-habit-understand-cl.3.sg.obj(talk)

'They (men and women) really understood (God's talk) well.'

S-a-ipa-apa-ef.
3.mix.pl-r-tell-1.pl.incl.ind.obj-cl.3.sg(talk)

'They (men and women) told us (inclusive) the talk (God's talk).'

     The following idiomatic uses of the verb -h- 'to hit, get' illus-
trate the full range of the object suffixes:

(N)olom m-a-h-e.
hunger   cl.9.sg-r-hit-1.sg.obj

'I am hungry.'

Umbel m-a-h-iné.
fear   cl.9.sg-r-hit-2.sg.obj

'You are afraid.'

Nolom m-a-h-éné.
hunger cl.9.sg-r-hit-3.m.sg.obj

'He is hungry.'

Umbel   m-a-h-a'w.
fear   cl.9.sg-r-hit-3.f.sg.obj

'She is frightened.'

Nolom   m-a-h-epa.
hunger cl.9.sg-r-hit-2.pl.obj

'You (plural) are hungry.'

Umbel   m-a-h-apa.
fear   cl.9.sg-r-hit-1.pl.in.obj

'We (inclusive) are afraid.'

Nolom   m-a-h-am.
hunger cl.9.sg-r-hit-3.m.pl.obj

'They (male) are hungry.'

Umbel   m-a-h-awa.
fear   cl.9.sg-r-hit-3.f.pl.obj

'They (female) are afraid.'

Nolom   m-a-h-as.
hunger cl.9.sg-r-3.mix.pl.obj

'They are hungry.'

Ekep   p-a-h-ana.
pains   cl.9.pl-r-hit-3.m.sg.obj

'He is in pain.'

   Type 1 verbs also occur with the benefactive suffix -m ~ -ma and
with the habitual prefix nga-.

Intransitive:

A-lutu-ma   bas.
1.sg.r-stand.up-benef bus

'I stood up (waited) for the bus.'

W-a-nga-péni.
1.pl.ex-r-habit-be.those

'We (exclusive) customarily stayed there.'

Transitive:

N-a-nda'-m-e   ae'-alifi.
3.m.sg-r-do-benef-1.sg.obj   I-cl.3.pl.(teeth)

'He did (fixed) my teeth for me.'

S-a-nga-nda   gwé'isi-ma   stof   awési-na.
3.mix.pl-r-habit-do   food-place   stove   bad-cl.5.sg.

'The place where they habitually cook food, the stove, was no good.'

Type 2 verbs are a very small set and occur with the same object
suffixes as in Chart 3 above, except that first singular is -wi and
the initial vowel of all the other suffixes in Chart 3 is omitted.

The only known members of class 2 so far are alihi- 'to be full'
and owahipi- 'to be sorry'.

Examples:

Ae'   alihi-wi.   Afa'   alihi-fa.
I   full-1.sg   we.excl   full-1.pl.excl

'I am full.'   'We (exclusive) are full.'

Ina'   alihi-né.   Apa'   alihi-pa.
you.sg full-2.sg   we.incl   full-1.pl.incl

'You are full.'   'We (inclusive) are full.'

Anan alihi-né.   Atét   alihi-ta.
he   full-3.m.sg   it(dog)   full-cl.7.sg

'He is full.'   'The dog is full.'

Ako'w dihi-'w.   Owahipi-wi.
she   full-3.f.sg   be.sorry-1.sg

'She is full.'   'I was sorry.'

Type 3 verbs are a very small set and occur with the same object
suffixes as in Chart 3 above, except that 2nd singular is -né instead
of iné. Type 3 verbs contrast with type 1 and type 2 in that they re-
quire a referent marker -m 'about' followed by a referent suffix. The
referent suffix is either another of the object suffixes from Chart 3
or a noun suffix from Noun Class Matrix I, with a morphophonemic vowel
following the -m. The -m is lost if the first object suffix ends in
a consonant (see the third example below). Also the morphonemic rule
a + a → a applies. A free pronoun subject occurs when the subject is
emphasised.

Examples:

Sonah-e-m-ef.
be.happy-1.sg-about-cl.3.sg

'I am happy about the talk.'

Sonaha-né-m-ef.
be.happy-2.sg-about-cl.3.sg

'You (singular) are happy about the talk.'

Sonaha-as-ef.
be.happy-3.mix.pl-cl.3.sg

'They are happy about the talk.'

Sonaha-afa-m-ef.
be.happy-1.pl.excl.-about-cl.3.sg

'We (exclusive) are happy about the talk.'

Sonaha-am-angof.
be.happy-3.m.pl-cl.2.pl

'The men are happy about the pigs.'

Ae'   sonaha-e-m-éné.
I   be.happy-1.sg-about-3.m.sg

'I am happy about him.'

The verb in these examples is the only known verb so far in Class 3.

1.3   Pronouns and Demonstratives

      Pronouns in Muhiang are used to substitute for nouns or noun
phrases in clauses. The following are used when the referent is
nearby:

Person		Singular	Dual	Plural
First		ae'		
	incl		ae' iné'	apé' (hipéi)
	excl		afé' biafa	afé' (hiéfei)
Second		iné'	ipé' bipa	ipé' (hipei)
Third m		énén	émom biém	émom (hiémi)
	f	éko'w	aowou biawa	aowou (hiéwei)
	mix or unknown	énin	ésis biés	ésis (hiési)

Note that dual pronouns usually use the form bi- 'two'.

The other third person pronouns are as follows:

Non-Personal Pronouns

Noun Class	Singular	Plural
1	élal	afof
2	éngal	afof
3	ofof	ofef
4	aféf	efif
5	énin	ésis
6	énin	ésis
7	étét	angongw
8	éko'w	awou
9	énom	énip
10	angéng	ahéh
11	énemb	énémbeh
12	énop	énoh
13	énémbel	énélemb
14	énin	énemb
15	énim	énemb
16	énén	émom
17	ésis	ésis

The demonstrative pronouns (i.e. this, that, these, those) are displayed in Demonstrative Pronoun Class Matrix I which will follow on pages 102 and 103

1.4 Locatives

The following locative roots have been identified:

'where?'	enima ~ ésima ~ éni ~ éti
'here'	na'a
'there'	gani ~ ganimba
'over there (on the other side)'	gani wa'él
'outside'	andé'
'inside'	nomon

'middle'	la'afen
'behind'	bale'ang
'underneath'	lafel ~ owin
'down below'	owin
'close'	fele
'very close'	felefele'
'distant'	laongoma, laongini
'deep'	laonguma
'above'	ilif
'a place, another place'	énip ~ étap ~ wa'él

1.5 Adjectives

The following bound adjective stems have been identified (in each case the form for the third person masculine singular is given):

'hot'	nifiné
'white'	efitinei
'black'	alinei ~ alialinei
'red'	akwéhinei ~ okokohinei
'yellow'	batefunei
'blue'	kulukuwéinei
'bad'	aona
'cold'	pihisim ~ pihisina
'bitter'	nubutina
'dead'	afina
'full up'	si'ina
'smelly'	hi'épina ~ hikepina
'new: raw food'	namunei
'heavy'	nimanina
'sweet'	usihina
'watery'	ambalina
'good'	bo'ona ~ fasifasinei
'strong'	sisihina
'sick'	awésinei
'light-weight'	kofalina

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN CLASS MATRIX I

Class no	English gloss	Example sg/pl	Singular			Plural		Distant	
			Near speaker	Near hearer	Distant	Near speaker	Near hearer	Near speaker	Near hearer
1	pig	bol / bongof	ala'e	alamba	lali	angwafe'e	afamba	fafi	fafumba
2	mouth	maléngél / malongof	angale	angalemba	géngali	angwafe'e	angwafamba	gwangwafi	fafumba
3	vine	mandof / mandelef	afa'e	afalemba	fafi	afale'e	afalemba	fafeli	fafelimba
4	tree	lowaf / lowénguf	afa'e	ifimba	fafi	ifi'i	ifimba	fafi	fafimba
5	child	batéwin / batéwis	ini'i	inimba	nani	isi'i	isimba	sasi	sasimba
6	friend	alupini / alupisi	ini'i	inimba	nani	isi'i	isimba	sasi	sasimba
7	dog	nombat / nombangw	ata'e	atamba	tati	ongwa'e	ongwomba	gwangwi	gwangumba
8	woman	nemata'w / nematawa	akwai	akwamba	kwa'wi	awa'e	owamba	wawi	waumba
9	cane	wasom / wésip	ama'e	amamba	mami	ipi'i	ipimba	papi	papimba
10	cloth	lawang / lawah	anga'e	angamba	gangi	aha'e	angahemba	gangahi	gangahimba
11	egg	kofemb / kofembeh	amba'e	ambamba	bambi	ambahe'e	ambahemba	bambehi	bambahemba

12	leaf	sop / soh	apa'e	apamba	papi	aha'e	ahamba	hahi	hahimba
13	fence	indambel / indalelemb	ambale'e	bambélimba	bambeli	ambale'e	ambalémba	bambeli	bambelimba
14	dove	mai'una / mai'unamb	ini'i	nanimba	nani	amba'e	ambémba	bambi	bambimba
15	pigeon	usin / usimb	ini'i	nanimba	nani	amba'e	ambémba	bambi	bambimba
16	man	amaen / amam	ana'e / ana'e	anémba ~ nanumba	nani	ama'e	amémba	mami	mamumba
17	box	kes / kes	isi'i	isimba	sasi	isi'i	isimba	sasi	saimba

1.6 Numerals

Numerals are a class of bound stems which occur with the noun suffixes listed in Noun Class Matrix I.

Examples:

amam   bi-ém
men   two-cl.16.pl

'two men'

nimatawa   wan-owa
women   three-cl.8.pl

'three women'

nimatawa   bi-owa-i   bi-owa
women   two-cl.8.pl-and   two-cl.8.pl

'four women'

amam   wan-om   bi-ém
men   three-cl.16.pl   two-cl.16.pl

'five men'

bongof   wan-éngof   wan-éngof
pigs   three-cl.1.pl   three-cl.1.pl

'six pigs'

amam   wa'angél   si'i-ngil   wa'angél   bi-ém
men   hand   full-cl.2.sg   hand   two-cl.16.pl

'seven men'

bongof   wa'angél   si'i-ngil   wa'angél   wan-éngof
pigs   hand   full-cl.2.sg   hand   three-cl.1.pl

'eight pigs'

nimatawa   wa'angél   si'i-ngil   wa'angél   bi-owa-i
women   hand   full-cl.2.sg   hand   two-cl.8.pl-and

    bi-owa
    two-cl.8.pl

    'nine women'

bongof   ilifuname-inguf
pigs   above-cl.1.pl

'ten pigs'

1.7   Responses

Responses are uninflected free stems:

ahé'   'yes, all right'

owa'   'no'

owa' étin   'not at all'

ata owa'   'not yet, more'

2   STEM

Nouns derived from adjectives: nouns are derived from adjectives by the addition of noun endings from the Noun Class Matrix I plus i or ei.

Examples:

ama-n   dembe-ni   →   dembi-n-ei
man-cl.16.sg   important-cl.16.sg   important-cl.16.sg-the.one.who

'important man'   'important man'

ama-n   so'u-ni   →   so'u-n-ei
man-cl.16.sg   small-cl.16.sg   →   small-cl.16.sg-the.one.who

'small man or boy'   'small man or boy'

3   ORDER OF ELEMENTS IN PHRASES, CLAUSES, AND SENTENCES

3.1   Phrases

3.1.1 Noun phrases

In Muhiang noun phrases have phrase concordance. That is, each modifier has an affix which matches the suffix on the nouns showing which of the 17 noun classes is indicated.

3.1.1.1 In ordinary noun phrases, modifiers and demonstratives follow the noun and the numerals follow demonstratives.

Examples:

di-nga   apé'-i-ngei
language-cl.10.sg   1.pl.incl-poss-cl.10.sg

'our language'

```
maola-n          i-ni-mba
work-cl.5.sg     this-cl.5.sg-this
```

'this work'

```
base-f           bu'we-fi
talk-cl.3.sg     good-cl.3.sg
```

'good talk'

3.1.1.2 Articles (showing new or old information) precede the noun.

Examples:

```
én-in      miti-n            lu'wa-ni        afé'-i-ni
a-cl.5.sg  meeting-cl.5.sg   big-cl.5.sg     1.pl.excl-poss-cl.5.sg
```

'a big meeting of ours' or 'our big meeting'

```
wiki-fah        a-ngahe-mba          bi-angah
weeks-cl.10.pl  these-cl.10.pl-these two-cl.10.pl
```

'these two weeks'

```
én-ef          nema-f
a-cl.4.sg      day-cl.4.sg
```

'one day' or 'a certain day'

3.1.1.3 In noun phrases containing ama ~ ma 'of, about, in, concern-
ing, at, from', the ama follows the head noun.

Examples:

```
én-éné       hetma-n             ama    sios-i
a-cl.16.sg   leader-cl.16.sg     of▸    church-the.one.who
```

'the one who is a leader of the church'

```
base-f         God-i      ama   di-nga              apé'-i-ngei
talk-cl.3.sg   God-poss   in    language-cl.10.sg   1.pl.incl-poss-cl.10.sg

   base-f          ofange-fa
   talk-cl.3.sg    meaning-cl.3.sg
```

   'the meaning of God's talk in our own language'

3.1.2 Verb phrases

3.1.2.1 In verb phrases containing the verb -nda 'to do, to work',
this verb occurs first in the phrase. The second verb is often a
Pidgin loan, either a verb or a noun.

Examples:

w-a-nda'   statim
1.pl.excl-r-do   start

'we (exclusive) started'

p-e-nda'   raitima
2.pl-unr-do   write

'you (plural) will write'

A-nda'   sosowale
1.sg.r-do   trial

'I tried'

3.1.2.2 In verb phrases with the verb -'i 'to say' used to mean
'want', or 'desire', this verb occurs first and the second verb occurs
in unreal aspect.

Examples:

Ipé'   p-a-'i   p-e-nda'   taipraita?
you.pl   2.pl-r-want   2.pl-unr-do   typewriter

'Do you (plural) want to do typing?'

Ae'   a-'i   i-'i ...
I   1.sg.r-want   1.sg.unr-say

'I want to say...'

Afé'   w-a-'i   w-u-fi'i
we.excl   1.pl.excl-r-want   1.pl.excl-unr-come

'We (exclusive) wanted to come.'

3.1.2.3 Verb phrases with a- or a'-: certain verb phrases, particu-
larly those involving verbs of motion, are marked with a prefix
a- ~ a'-, which can occur only once in the phrase. When occurring
with real aspect on the verb, this prefix means certainty or completed
action. When occurring with unreal aspect it means future or unreal-
ised action which is likely to occur.

Examples:

a'-k-o-tanima   kw-a-fi'i.
p.t-3.f.sg-r-return   3.f.sg-r-come

'...she (certainly) returned and came.'

O-tanima   a'-w-a-fe'.
1.pl.excl.r-return p.t-1.pl.excl-r-go

'We (exclusive) returned and went.'

A'-o-tanima   w-a-fe'.
p.t-1.excl.pl.r-return 1.pl.excl-r-go

'We (exclusive) (certainly) returned and went.'

A'-w-a-la   o-laoma ...
p.t-1.pl.excl-r-work 1.pl.excl.unr-find

'We worked (certainly) to find...'

Ama   a-n-o-nga-fe'   wambel   tesi wambomota.
so   fut-3.m.sg-unr-habit-go village now   afternoon.

'So he will go to the village now, this afternoon.'

3.1.2.4 Motion verb phrase: if the motion verb phrase contains the
verb of accompaniment -loma 'with', then the motion verb occurs first.

N-a-fe'   n-a-loma ...
3.m.sg-r-go   3.m.sg-r-with

'He went with...'

     If a motion verb contains two verbs for which the chronological
and logical order is important, the chronological order is preserved.

Examples:

A-fe'   a-péni ...
1.sg.r-go 1.sg.r-stay

'I went and stayed...'

W-a-fe'   w-a-tanga ...
1.pl.excl-r-go   1.pl.excl-r-arrive

'We (exclusive) went and arrived...'

i-safel   a'-fi'i ...
1.sg.r-get.up 1.sg.r-come

'I got up and came...'

3.1.2.5 If a nominalised clause modifies a noun, the nominalised
clause occurs following the noun.

Examples:

én-is	ama-m	nemata-wa
some-cl.5.pl	man-cl.16.pl	woman-cl.8.pl

s-o-ngo-loloma	tok	pisin-i
3.mix.pl-r-habit-not.understand	language	Pidgin-those.who

'some men and women who do not understand Pidgin English well'

pepa	i-ni-mba	o	tok save	i-ni-mba
paper	this-cl.5.sg-this	or	information	this-cl.5.sg-this

s-a-nga-sa'-afa-'én-i
3.mix.pl-r-habit-give-1.pl.excl.ind.obj-cl.5.sg.obj-that.which

'this paper or information which they gave to us...'

3.1.3   Temporal phrases

3.1.3.1   In temporal phrases using fowa 'before', fowa occurs first.

Examples:

fowa	démbéndémbé
before	first

'the first (or, base) time'

fowa	gani
before	there

'a long time ago'

3.1.3.2   In temporal phrases using ingil 'year', ingil occurs last.

Examples:

déké	ingil
that	year

'last year'

namboti'	ingil
yesterday	year

'a few years ago'

némbéwa'	ingil
few.days.ago	year

'quite a few years ago'

wanimhewa'   ingil
four.days.ago   year

'four years ago'

3.1.3.3 In temporal phrases involving time units, wig 'week', aun 'month', or nemaf 'day', those units occur first.

Examples:

au-n   namboti-nei
moon-cl.5.sg   yesterday-cl.5.sg

'a few months ago'

nema-f   dei'-ifi
day-cl.4.sg   today-cl.4.sg

'today'

wi-g   naman-i-ngei
week-cl.10.sg   tomorrow-poss.cl.12.sg

'next week'

3.1.4 Interrogative phrases

    In Interrogative phrases with no noun, the interrogative émi occurs first. When a noun occurs, it will occur first.

Examples:

émi éngélin?   'who (singular)?'
émi éngélis?   'who (plural)?'
émi éngélipa?   'who are you (plural)?'
ama méin ~ bola méin ~ dei' méin?   'why?'
méin dé'im?   'what is that?'

bo-l   émi-li?
pig-cl.1.sg   who-cl.1.sg

'Whose pig?'

3.2 Clauses

3.2.1 Clauses with object (O) present

    In clauses with an object present, the subject precedes the verb and the object (O) follows it.

					O
Mis	Eleen	kw-a-nda'	raitima	én-in	pepa.
Miss	Eileen	3.f.sg-r-do	write	a-cl.5.sg	paper

'Miss Eileen wrote a paper.'

If location (L) also occurs, it occurs following the object (O).

			O	
Basef	God-i	f-a-topalopa	amam	nematawa
talk	God-poss	cl.3.sg-r-help	men	women

L		
ma	itap	hi-angoma.
on	ground	all-places

'God's talk helps men and women in every place on earth.'

If direct object (O) and indirect object (IO) both occur, and if
the indirect object is not marked in the verb, the indirect object
occurs first, following the verb. If the indirect object is marked
in the verb, then the direct object occurs first. The purpose (Purp)
occurs following the object and/or indirect object when it (Purp) is
not marked with -ma in the verb. If the purposive marker -ma occurs
in the verb, then the purpose occurs immediately following the verb.

Examples:

		IO	O
Jon	n-a-sa'a	Joshua	bongof.
John	3.m.sg-r-give	Joshua	pigs

'John gave pigs to Joshua.'

	IO	O	
N-a-'ipa	apé'	basef	God-i.
3.m.sg-r-tell	we.pl.incl	talk	God-poss

'He told us God's talk.'

				O	IO
wambomota	Bob	n-a-sé'-éné		nainti	toea	Mak
afternoon	Bob	3.m.sg-r-give-3.m.sg.ind-obj	ninety	toea	Mark

Purp		
ama	n-o-ngo-wandoma	PMV.
purposive	3.m.sg-unr-fut-find	public.motor.vehicle

'...in the afternoon Bob gave Mark 90 toea for the purpose of
finding a public motor vehicle.'

		O		Purp
W-a-nda'	statim	kos	i-si-mba	ama
1.pl.excl-r-do	start	course	this-cl.17.sg-this	purpose

	o-nda	basef.
s-i-timba-'m-afa	o-nda	basef.
3.mix.pl-unr-show-benef-1.pl.excl.obj	1.pl.-excl.unr-do	talk

'We (exclusive) started this course for the purpose of showing us how to do (translate) talk.'

	Purp	O	
N-a-nda-'ma	apé'	skul	ét-in.
3.m.sg-r-do-benef	we.pl.incl	school	only-cl.5.sg

'He taught school only for us.'

If the direct object (O) is not marked in the verb, then the object occurs following the verb and the instrument (I) occurs following the object.

		O	I
Jon	n-a-ha	Joshua	tamiok.
John	3.m.sg-r-hit	Joshua	axe

'John hit Joshua with an axe.'

3.2.2 Clauses with no object present

In clauses with no object present, time (T) usually occurs last in the clause, following the subject and the verb in that order.

		T		
Énén	n-u-tanga	aféngél	a	1950.
he	3.m.sg-r-come.up	year	of	1950

'He came up in the year 1950.'

Location (L) usually follows the verb.

Sios	Ilahita	a	Walahuta	a	apé'	Balif
church	Ilahita	and	Walahuta	and	we.pl	Balif

m-a-ndakolas-i	m-a-nda	mitin	Balif.
1.pl.incl-r-gather-come	1.pl.incl-r-do	meeting	Balif

'(The leaders of) the Ilahita Church and Walahuta and we at Balif (Church) gathered together and came and had a meeting at Balif.'

If both time (T) and location (L) occur, they occur following the verb in either order depending on the verb.

Examples:

	T	L
m-o-safel	twol-oklok	Wayembange·
1.pl.incl-r-get.up(leave)	12-o'clock	Wayembange

'...we (inclusive) left Wayembange at 12 o'clock.'

		L	T	
m-a-fe'	m-a-tanga	Wewak	a	tri-oklok
1.pl.incl-r-go	1.pl.incl-r-arrive	Wewak	of	3-o'clock

'...we (inclusive) went and arrived in Wewak at 3 o'clock...'

3.3   Sentences

3.3.1   Sentence continuation

The first item in a sentence is an optional sentence conjunction (C) which indicates the relationship of the sentence to the preceding sentence.

Examples:

C					
Amba	amam	mematawa	hi-ési	ina	s-o-ngo-ngawa
but	men	women	many-3.mix.pl	neg	3.mix.pl-r-habit-understand

tok	pisin-ia	ésis	ina	s-o-ngawa
language	Pidgin-those.who	they.mix.pl	neg	3.mix.pl-r-understand

basef	God-i	andeande'.
talk	God-poss	well

'But the many men and women who do not understand Pidgin English well, they don't understand God's talk well.'

C						
Na'amba	a	amam	nematawa	hi-ési	s-a-ndangala	ama
therefore	and	men	women	many-3.mix.pl	3.mix.pl-r-happy	about

basef	God-i	ama	tok ples
talk	God-poss	in	language.vernacular

ésés-i-s.
they.mix.pl-poss-cl.17.sg

'And therefore many men and women are happy about (having) God's talk in their own language.'

3.3.2   Sentence topic

Although the normal word order is sentence conjunction-subject-verb-object-time, it is possible to highlight any element in the sen-

tence (except subject) by moving it to the subject position--that is, immediately following sentence conjunction.

Examples:

Direct object (O) as sentence topic:

O						
Mak	a-o'wa-nei	ma	n-o-nda'	raitima	basef	a
Mark	1.sg.r-bring-3.m.sg.obj	to	3.m.sg-unr-do	write	talk	with

taipraita.
typewriter

'As for Mark, I brought him in order to (learn to) write talk on the typewriter.'

Subject of a following clause as sentence topic (note that sentence conjunction amba' 'but' still occurs first):

	Subject				
Amba'	ae'	masta	Bob	n-a-'i	a
but	I	Mr.	Bob	3.m.sg-r-say	about

i-lim-éné	i-liana	Wewak	ama
1.sg.unr-with-m.sg.obj	1.sg.unr-go.down	Wewak	purpose

o-fe'	u-ti	dokta	ama	malelef.
1.dual.excl.unr-go	1.dual.excl.unr-see	dentist	about	teeth

'But as for me, Mr. Bob said that I will go down to Wewak with him for the purpose of our (exclusive) seeing the dentist about our teeth.'

Time (T) as sentence topic:

T			
Démbéndémbé	én-éné	misinari	n-a-nga-f-o'o
first.time	a-3.m.sg	missionary	3.m.sg-r-habit-go-displ.ref

angél-i-na-ma	masta	Finga.
name-poss-3.m.sg-of	Mr.	Finger

'The very first time a missionary (male) went there (a different place from where the narrator was when he told the story), his name was Mr. Finger.

3.3.3 Temporal clause in a sentence

A temporal clause usually occurs sentence initial.

Temporal Clause

A-fa-mba	n-a-nda'-m-apa	skul
this-cl.4.sg(day)-this	3.m.sg-r-do-benef-1.pl.incl.obj	school

apé'	m-a-tanga	kuhumbita	m-a-safela	skul,
we.incl	1.pl.incl-r-arrive	morning	1.pl.incl-r-start	school

ea'	n-e-hemba'-m-apa	waf	a
finished	3.m.sg-r-show-benef-1.pl.incl.obj	custom	of

m-o-nda'	beten.
1.pl.incl-r-do	pray

'When we had school for us, we arrived in the morning and we
started school; when it was finished, he showed us the custom of
praying.'

3.3.4 Nominalised clause in a sentence

A nominalised clause often occurs sentence final, but it can be
fronted if it is the sentence topic.

Nominalised Clause

I-ni-mba
this-cl.5.sg-this

Nominalised Clause

s-a-nga-sa'-afé'-én-i
3.mix.pl-r-habit-give-1.pl.excl.ind.obj-cl.5.sg.obj.that.which

s-a-nda'	angof	ésis-i-ngufi	wapéni	ama	pepa
3.mix.pl-r-do	names	they.mix.pl-poss-cl.2.pl	also	or	paper

i-ni-mba	afé'	w-a-nda'-én-i.
this.cl.5.sg-this	we.pl.excl	1.pl.excl-r-work-cl.5.sg-that.which

'Concerning this paper which they gave to us (exclusive), they
signed their names also on this paper for which we (exclusive)
worked.'

4 RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN CLAUSES

4.1 Conditional: i'i ~ a'a and -ima ~ -ma ~ -a

The first clause is marked by a'a or i'i at the beginning and a
or -ma or -ima at the end. Both clauses are in unreal aspect. With
this type of conditional, the condition is uncertain: it may occur
or it may not.

Examples:

A'a   naman   n-i-nga-fi-'i   ma, ae'
if   tomorrow   3.m. sg-unr-habit-come   if   I

   i-si'-éné   otamba.
   1.sg.unr-give-3.m.sg.obj   money

   'If he comes tomorrow (but I don't know if he will), I will give
   him money.'

I'i   naman   a'ésuf-a,   ae' a'-i-péni.
if   tomorrow   rain-if   I   certainly-1.sg.unr-stay

'If it rains tomorrow, I certainly will stay (where I am).'

I'i   naman   ésaf   f-i-nga-kei-ma,   ae'
if   tomorrow   rain   cl.3.sg-unr-habit-rain-if   I

   a-i-péni.
   certainly-1.sg.unr-stay

   'If it rains tomorrow, I certainly will stay (where I am).'

    There is another type of conditional in which the condition is
certain to occur. In this case the first clause is marked by non-
final intonation only and both clauses are in unreal aspect.

Naman   a'-n-i-fi'i   i-si'-éné   otomba.
tomorrow   certainly-3.m.sg-unr-come   1.sg.unr-give-3.m.obj   money

'When he comes tomorrow, I will give him money.'

4.2   Contrary to fact conditional: ei

    The first clause is marked with ei 'contrary to fact conditional'
and both clauses are in unreal aspect. Also there is often a negative
marker at the end of the sentence to indicate that both the condition
and result are untrue.

Examples:

Kar   ae'-i-nei   foa wil   m-u-pona,   ei
car   1.sg-poss-cl.6.sg   four.wheel   cl.9.sg-unr-have   if

   ina   sisihi-na   n-i-tawa   ufia'w. Owa' owa' étin.
   not   stuck-cl.5.sg   cl.5.sg-unr-be   road   no   no

   'If my car had 4-wheel drive, it would not have been stuck on the
   road. But it doesn't.'

Ae'	i-wanda'-ma	kar	ama	a	owa'	ét-in
I	1.sg.unr-find-benef	car	and	certainly	no	only-cl.5.sg

ei,	ae'	i-péni	Balif.
if	I	1.sg.unr-stay	Balif

'I tried to find a car and if there hadn't been any, I would still
be at Balif.'

However, ei can also be used for a real condition (i.e. not con-
trary to fact), if i'i or a'a also occur.

Examples:

Naman	ésis	i'i,	a-s-i-fi'i	ei	ama
tomorrow	they.mix.pl	if	cert-3.mix.pl-unr-come	if	and

ésis	s-o-ha	bol	ei,	dei'	ea
they.mix.pl	3.mix.pl-unr-kill	pig	if	fut	and

m-i-tili	ésis.
we.pl.incl-unr.see	they.mix.pl

'Tomorrow if they come and they will kill a pig, we will see them
(do it).'

A'a	ésis	s-i-fi'i	ima	i'i	a'a,	owamb	a
if	they.mix.pl	3.mix.pl-unr-come	if	if	if	night	certainly

ei	ea'	m-o-péni.
if	and	1.pl.incl-unr-stay

'If they come, and whatever happens, if it's night, we will stay
there (and sleep).'

4.3 Alternative: a'a

The alternative a'a 'or' occurs at the end of the first clause to
mark an alternative 'or not'. It is often followed by owa' 'not'.

Examples:

I-i	Jon	a'a?
1.sg.unr-say	John	or

'Is it John or not?'

Amba'	ae'	ina	a'		i-ngawa		dokta,	Bob
but	I	neg	pred.marker		1.sg.unr-understand		doctor	Bob

én-in		maolan	ma	énén		n-o-nda'-an	
some-cl.5.sg		work	for	he(doctor)		3.m.sg-unr-do-cl.5.sg	

a'a	owa'.
or	not

'But I don't know about the doctor, whether Bob has some work for him to do or not.'

Ipé'	p-a-'i	p-enda'	taipraita	a'a	owa'?
you.pl	2.pl-r-want	2.pl-unr-do	typewriter	or	not

'Do you (plural) want to do a typing course or not?'

4.4 Conjunction: a ～ a'

The joining of two classes by a ～ a' 'and' is very common. This is not to be confused with the many other uses of a ～ a'. It can mean 'certainly' when occurring with unreal aspect, or 'past tense completed action' when occurring with real aspect. In some cases with unreal aspect, a ～ a' means nothing more than the Pidgin predicate marker i.

4.4.1 a' ～ a meaning 'and', conjoining clauses

Examples:

Ae'	wapéni	a-me		basef	God-i	fasi-f ·		a
I	also	1.sg.r-hear		talk	God-poss	good-cl.4.sg		and

f-a-topalop-e		basef	God-i	f-a-se'-e	
cl.4.sg-r-help-1.sg.obj		talk.	God-poss	cl.4.sg-r-give-1.sg.obj	

a	f-a-se'-e		dangala.	
and	cl.4.sg-r-give-1.sg.obj		happiness	

'I also heard God's talk and it is good and helps me and gives me knowledge and happiness.'

Note in this next example the first a means past tense and the last three mean 'and'.

Ea'	dei'	basef	God-i	a-f-a-tanga	f-a-fe'
and.then	now	talk	God-poss	p.t-cl.3.sg-r-appear	cl.3.sg-r-go

wambel	ae'-émbil-i	a	amam	nematawa	hi-ési
village	I-cl.13.sg-poss	and	men	women	many-cl.5.pl

s-a-me'-ef	a	s-a-mboma	opalef,
3.mix.pl-r-hear-cl.3.sg.obj	and	3.mix.pl-r-turn	stomachs

a	s-a-'i	ahe'	ma	basef	God-i	ea'
and	3.mix.pl-r-say	all.right	to	talk	God-poss	and.then

s-a-tanga	Kristen.
3.mix.pl-r-come.up	Christians

'And then (at that time) God's talk went to my village (i.e. people at my village heard it) and many men and women heard it and repented and said it was all right and they became Christians.'

4.4.2 a' ~ a in its other uses

Examples:

Meaning 'certainly' with unreal aspect:

ama	a-n-o-nga-fe'	wambel	tési	wambomota.
to	certainly-3.m.sg-unr-fut-go	village	now	afternoon

'...for him to go to the village now, this afternoon.'

Naman	a'-m-u-pan.
tomorrow	certainly-1.pl.incl-unr-stay

'Tomorrow we will stay.'

Meaning 'past tense':

Dei'	a'-m-a-pan.
now	p.t-1.pl.incl-r-stay

'Now we stayed.'

Meaning 'predicate marker':

Amba'	ae'	ina	a'-i-ngawa	dokta,
but	I	neg	pred.marker-1.sg.unr-understand	doctor

'But I don't know about the doctor,...'

5 RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SENTENCES

5.1 Sentence conjunction na'amba 'therefore'

Na'amba 'therefore' (typically) encodes the result of an immedi-ately preceding reason. It occurs sentence initial when functioning

in this manner.

Examples:

Apa'   en-is   amam   nematawa   s-o-ngo-lolama
but   some-3.mix.pl men   women   3.mix.pl-r-habit-not.understand

   tok   pisin-i   ina   s-a-me'-ef
   language Pidgin-those.who   neg   3.mix.pl-r-hear-cl.3.sg.obj

   andeande'.   Na'amba   esis   s-a-hali'   apa'
   well   therefore   they.mix.pl   3.mix.pl-r-ask   we.pl.incl

   yet   m-a-mbom-ef   dinga
   ourselves   1.pl.incl-r-translate-cl.3.sg.obj   language

   apa-i-ngei   ama   amam   nematawa
   we.pl.incl-poss-cl.5.sg   so.that   men   women

   s-a-me'-ef.
   3.pl.mix-r-hear-cl.3.sg.obj

   'But some men and women who don't understand Pidgin English well,
   didn't understand (God's) talk well. Therefore, they asked us
   (inclusive) ourselves to translate it into our language so that
   the men and women will hear it and obey it.'

Dei'   apé'   a'-m-o-ngawa   éno'w   ufia'w   ma
now   we.incl p.t-1.pl.incl-r-understand   one-cl.8.sg   road   for

   amam   nematawa   s-o-nga-me'   basef   God-i   ma
   men   women   3.mix.pl-r-habit-hear   talk   God-poss   by

   s-o-ngo-ngaw-ef   andeandé' ma   dinga
   3.mix.pl-r-habit-understand-cl.3.sg   well   in   language

   apé'-i-ngei.   Na'amba   afé'   sios   ofisas
   we.incl-poss-cl.10.sg   therefore   we.excl   church   officers

   a-w-a-ndatamei   Balef   Walahuta   Ilahita
   p.t-pl.excl-r-come   Balef   Walahuta   Ilahita

   o-nduwa'ani-ma   a-w-a-nda'   miting.
   1.pl.excl.r.gather-for   p.t-1.pl.excl-r-do   meeting

   'Now (at present) we (inclusive) really understand a way for men
   and women to hear and obey God's talk well by habitually under-
   standing it well in our own language. Therefore, we (exclusive)
   church leaders came from Balif and Walahuta and Ilahita and
   gathered for a meeting.'

5.2 Sentence conjunction dei' 'now, so, therefore'

   The function of sentence conjunction dei' is very similar to
na'amba 'therefore', except that it has the additional meaning compo-
nent of 'now'.

Examples:

Ea'-a	s-a-nda'	makima	Jon	Alungum	i	ae'
and.then	3.mix.pl-r-do	designate	John	Alungum	and	I

s-a-nda'	dep-afa		ama	o-nda'
3.mix.pl-r-do	designate-1.dual.excl.obj		for	1.dual.unr-do

maolan	i-ni-mba.	s-a-hali'-afa		ama
work	this-cl.5.sg-this	3.mix.pl-r-ask-1.dual.excl.obj		about

nomonas	afé'-i-si	afé'	wapéni
thoughts	1.dual.excl-poss-cl.5.pl	1.dual.excl	again

w-a-i	aho'.	Dei',	Masta	Bob
1.dual.excl-r-say	yes	now.therefore	Mr.	Bob

a-n-a-'ip-afa	ama	kos
p.t-3.m.sg-r-tell-1.dual.excl.obj	about	course

i-si-mba	s-o-nga-tanga	afangél	1976.
this-cl.17.sg-this	cl.17.sg-unr-fut-appear	year	1976

'And then they designated John Alungum and me, they designated us
two (exclusive) for doing this work (in the future). They asked
us two (exclusive) about our thoughts and we (exclusive) again
said, "Yes" (agreed). Now, therefore, Mr. Bob told us (exclusive)
about this course (for National Translators) which will run in the
future, in the year 1976.'

Basef	God-i	s-a-ipa'-apa-ef
talk	God-poss	3.mix.pl-r-tell-1.pl.incl.ind.obj-cl.3.sg.obj

tok	pisin	bola'	apé'
language	Pidgin	and.later	we.pl.incl

m-a-mbem-ef	dinga
1.pl.incl-r-translate-cl.3.sg.obj	language

apé'-i-ngei.	Dei'	hié-si	a-s-a-me'
we.pl.incl-poss-cl.10.sg	now	many-cl.5.pl	p.t-3.mix.pl-r-hear

basef	God-i	a	ésis	s-a-nda'	skul	tok
talk	God-poss	and	they.mix.pl	3.mix.pl-r-do	school	language

pisin	a	s-a-nda'	ritim-if
Pidgin	and	3.mix.pl-r-do	read-cl.3.sg

a-s-o-ngaw-ef	andeandé'.
p.t-3.mix.pl-r-understand-cl.3.sg.obj	well

'They told us (inclusive) God's talk in Pidgin English and later we
(inclusive) translated it into our language. Now, (at that time),
therefore, many people certainly heard God's talk (and obeyed it)
and they went to school in Pidgin English and they read the talk
and understood it well.'

5.3. Sentence conjunction owa' 'but'

The particle owa' is used infrequently to contrast two sentences in a paragraph.

Banambas	n-a-la	n-o-laoma	ufia'w	n-a-fi'i
Barnabas	3.m.sg-r-work	3.m.sg-unr-find	road	3.m.sg-r-come

n-a-loma	Masta	Bob	n-a-hali'-éné	ama
3.m.sg-r-with	Mr.	Bob	3.m.sg-r-ask-3.m.sg.obj	about

n-o-nda'	helmbim-apa	ma	ufia'w	a-kwa-mba
3.m.sg-unr-do	help-1.pl.incl.obj	with	road	this-cl.8.sg-this

a'a	owa'	étin?	Owa'	Masta	Bob	n-a-'i	ahé'
or	not	only	but	Mr.	Bob	3.m.sg-r-say	yes

n-a-'i	owi.
3.m.sg-r-say	all.right

'Barnabas worked to find a road (a way) (and) he came and was with Mr. Bob and asked him about whether he would help us with this road (translation project), or not at all. But Mr. Bob said, "Yes", he said, "all right".'

5.4. Sentence conjunction dei' méin 'why'

Infrequently reason and result is encoded by stating the result in the first sentence, followed by dei' méin 'why' and then the reason in the second sentence.

Ae'	wapéni	a-me'	basef	God-i
I	also	1.sg.r-hear	talk	God-poss

a-sonah-e-m-ef	éndil-isi.	Dei' méin?	ae'
p.t.-happy-1.sg-about-cl.3.sg.	true-cl.5.pl	why	I

a-ti	basef	God-i	f-a-topalop-e	a	ae'
1.sg.r-see	talk	God-poss	cl.3.sg-r-help-1.sg.obj	and	I

wapéni	a-ndangala-m-ef.
also	1.sg.r-happy-benef-cl.3.sg.obj

'I also heard (and obeyed) God's talk and am very happy about it. Why? Because I saw (experienced) God's talk helped me and I also am happy about it.'

5.5 Combination of particles meaning 'later'

Our data shows one example each of four different combinations of particles meaning 'later':

a'i owa'   'a week or a month or so later'

a'i owa' méin 'a few weeks or months later'

ea' a   'and then later (same day)'

ea' méin   'a few days later'

Examples:

Illustration of a'i owa':

Owa'	Masta	Bob	n-a-'i	ahé'	n-a-'i	owi.
but	Mr.	Bob	3.m.sg-r-say	yes	3.m.sg-r-say	all.right

A'i owa'	mitin	i-ni-mba
later	meeting	this-cl.5.sg-this

n-a-wal-apa		basef	n-a-'i	basef
3.m.sg-r-disclose-1.pl.incl.obj		talk	3.m.sg-r-say	talk

i-fi-mba	ma	sios	ofisa.
this-cl.3-this	to	church	leaders

'But Mr. Bob said, "Yes", he said, "all right". Later (a week or maybe a month) at this meeting he disclosed this talk and told us (inclusive) church leaders.'

Illustration of a'i owa' méin:

Ama	m-a-nda'	skul	ea'	n-a-'ip-ape
later	1.pl.incl-r-do	school	finish	3.m.sg-r-tell-1.pl.incl.obj

dei'	ipéi	naep	p-e-sé'-epa
now	you.pl	eyes	cl.9.pl-imper-close-2.pl.obj

n-a-nda'-m-apa	beten	a'i owa' méin
3.m.sg-r-do-benef-1.pl.incl.obj	pray	a.few.weeks.or.months.later

n-a-'ip-ape	basef	God-i	ama	amam
3.m.sg-r-tell-1.pl.incl.obj	talk	God-poss	so.that	men

nematawa	hi-ési	s-a-me'-ef	ea'
women	many-cl.5.pl	3.mix.pl-r-hear.obey-cl.3.sg.obj	and

sonah-as-ef	éndil-isi.
be.happy-3.mix.pl.obj-cl.3.sg	true-cl.5.pl

'A little while later we finished school and he told us, "Now you close your eyes," and he prayed for us: a few weeks or months later, he told us and taught us (inclusive) God's talk so that many men and women heard and obeyed it and were very happy about it.'

Illustration of <u>ea' a</u>:

Ea'   ésis   s-a-me'a   basef   i-fi-mba
and.then   they.mix.pl   3.mix.pl-r-hear   talk   this-cl.3.sg-this

    s-a-'i   ahé'-m-ef   a   s-a-nda'
    3.mix.pl-r-say   yes-about-cl.3.sg.obj   and   3.mix.pl-r-do

    makima   én-om   amam   m-o-nga-nda'   maolan
    designate   some-cl.16.pl   men   3.m.pl-unr-fut-do   work

    i-ni-mbé-i   ama   m-o-nga-mboma
    this-cl.5.sg-this-that.which   of   3.m.pl-unr-fut-translate

    basef   buk   Baibel.   Ea'a   s-a-nda'   makim
    talk   book   Bible   and.then(same day)   3.mix.pl-r-do   designate

    Jon   Alungum   i   ae'   s-a-nda'   dep-afa
    John   Alungum   and   I   3.mix.pl-r-do   designate-1.dual.excl.obj

    ama   o-nda'   maolan   i-ni-mba.
    for   1.dual.excl.unr-do   work   this-cl.5.sg-this

> 'And then they heard this report and they said "Yes" about it
> (they agreed) and they designated some men to do the work of
> translating the talk in the Bible book in the future. And then,
> (the same day) they designated John Alungum and me, they desig-
> nated us two (exclusive) for doing this work in the future.'

Illustration of <u>ea' méin</u>:

S-a-pe   s-o-nifa   ufia'w   a-kwa-mba   ma
3.mix.pl-r-be   3.mix.pl-r-talk   road   this-cl.8.sg-this   about

    s-o-nga-nda'   Baibel   n-e-nga-fe'   dinga
    3.mix.pl-unr-fut-do   Bible   cl.5.sg(Bible)-unr-fut-go   language

    apé'-i-ngei.   Ea méin   én-éné
    we.pl.incl-poss-cl.10.sg   later(different day)   a-cl.16.sg

    hetman   ama   sios-i   Banambas   Ke'en,   énén
    leader   of   church-the.one.who   Barnabas   Ke'en   3.m.sg

    n-a-fe'   n-a-loma   én-is   misin   SIL
    3.m.sg-r-go   3.m.sg-r-with   some-cl.5.pl   mission   SIL

    n-a-'i   ama   s-o-nga-topalopa-apa   ama
    3.m.sg-r-want   for   3.mix.pl-unr-fut-help-1.pl.incl.obj   to

    s-o-nga-mbema   basef   buk   Baibel   f-e-nga-fe'
    3.mix.pl-unr-fut-translate   talk   book   Bible   cl.3.sg-unr-fut-go

    dinga   apé'-i-ngei.
    language   we.incl.pl-poss-cl.10.sg

> 'They continued to discuss this matter concerning that they will
> translate the Bible and in the future it will go into our own
> language. Later, (a different day), a leader of the church,

Barnabas Ke'en, went with some missionaries called S.I.L. and he
wanted them to help us (inclusive) in the future to translate the
message in the Bible book and it will go into our (inclusive)
language.'

6   RELATIONSHIPS INVOLVING BOTH CLAUSE AND SENTENCE

There are three particles which function both in joining clauses
together and in joining sentences together. Therefore, they are des-
cribed in a separate section, showing both clauses and sentences as
examples.

These three particles are: ea' 'and, and then, finished', ama
'so that, later, for that purpose, when, now, in order to, and then,
in, with, about', and amba' 'but'.

6.1 Particle ea'
When used to join clauses, ea' is followed by non-final intona-
tion.

6.1.1 Clause examples

Note that this first example illustrates the use of both ea'
'finished' and ama 'later':

Ama	m-a-nda'	skul	ea',
later.not.long.time	1.pl.incl-r-do	school	finished

n-a-'ip-ape	dei'	ipé'	naip
3.m.sg-r-tell-1.pl.incl.obj	now	you.pl	eyes

p-e-sé'-epa	n-a-nda-m-ape
cl.9.pl-imper-close-2.pl.obj	3.m.sg-r-do-benef-1.pl.incl.obj

beten.
pray

'A little while later we finished school and he told us (inclusive)
"Now close your eyes," and he prayed for us (inclusive).'

This next example illustrates ea' 'and' and ama 'so that':

A'i owa' méin,	n-a-'ip-ape	basef
a.few.weeks.or.months.later	3.m.sg-r-tell-1.pl.incl.obj	talk

God-i	ama	amam	nematawa	hi-ési
God-poss	so.that	men	women	many-cl.5.pl

s-a-me'-ef	ea'
3.mix.pl-r-hear.obey-cl.3.sg.obj	and

sonah-as-ef	éndil-isi.
be.happy-3.mix.pl-cl.3.sg.obj	true-cl.5.sg

'A few weeks or months later he told us God's talk and taught us
God's talk so that many men and women heard it and obeyed it and
were very happy about it.'

6.1.2 Sentence example

This example is an illustration of ea' 'and then' and three uses
of ama 'in order to', 'and then', 'in':

N-o-fa	afé'	w-a-fi'i,	w-a-fi'i,
3.m.sg-r-get	1.dual.excl	1.dual.excl-r-come	1.dual.excl-r-come

w-a-fi'i	usi'ifa	a	Wayembange.	Ea'
1.dual.excl-r-come	without.detouring	to	Wayembange	and.then

w-a-nda'	statim	kos	i-si-mba	ama
1.pl.excl-r-do	start	course	this-cl.17.sg-this	in.order.to

s-i-himba'-m-afa	o-nda'	basef	a
3.mix.pl-unr-show-benef-1.pl.excl.obj	1.pl.excl.unr-do	talk	and

f-e-nga-ngi'ma	dinga	apé'-i-ngei
cl.3.sg-unr-fut-follow	language	we.incl-poss-cl.10.sg

ét-éngé	ama	amam	nematawa	apé'-isi
only-cl.10.sg	and.then	men	women	we.incl-poss-cl.5.pl

s-o-ngo-ngawa	basef	God-i	ama	dinga
3.mix.pl-unr-fut-understand	talk	God-poss	in	language

apé'-i-ngei	basef	ofange-fa.
we.incl-poss-cl.10.sg	talk	meaning-cl.3.sg

'He got us two (exclusive) and we came, we came directly to Wayem-
bange without any detours. And then we (exclusive) started this
course in order to show us (exclusive) how to translate God's talk
in the future and follow our language exactly and then our (in-
clusive) men and women will understand the meaning of God's talk
in our (inclusive) own language.'

6.2 Particle ama ~ ma 'so that, later, for that purpose, when, now, in order to, and then, in, with, about'

6.2.1 Clause examples

For an illustration of ama 'so that', refer back to 6.1.1, second
example, and see 6.1.2 for illustrations of ama 'in order to', 'and
then', and 'in'.

Illustration of ama ~ ma 'about, with':

Banambas	n-a-la	n-o-laoma	ufia'w	n-a-fi'i
Barnabas	3.m.sg-r-work	3.m.sg-unr-find	road	3.m.sg-r-come

n-a-loma	Masta	Bob	n-a-hali'-éné	ama
3.m.sg-r-with	Mr.	Bob	3.m.sg-r-ask-3.m.sg.obj	about

n-o-nda'	helimbim-apa	ma	ufia'w	a-kwa-mba
3.m.sg-unr-do	help-1.pl.incl.obj	with	road	this-cl.8.sg-this

a'a	owa'	ét-in?
or	not	only-cl.5.sg

'Barnabas worked to find a road (way)--(and) he came and was with
Mr. Bob and asked him about whether he would help us with this
road (translation project) or not at all.'

6.2.2 Sentence examples

For an illustration of ama 'later', see Paragraph 6.1.1, first
example.

Illustration of ama ~ ma 'and, for, now':

Ae'	a-loma-s	a'ihi	Mapao	Sarare	owamb,	ma
I	1.sg.r-with-3.mix.pl	there	Mapao	Saturday	night	and

kuhimbita	Sande	a-sa'of	i-safel	a-fi'i
morning	Sunday	1.sg.r-wash	1.sg.r-get.up.go	1.sg.r-come

a-lutu	ma	bas,	ana'e	a	AOG
1.sg.r-stand.up	for	bus,	here	and	AOG

s-a-nga-po-ma.	Ama	bas	s-a-fi'i	a-nda'
3.mix.pl-r-habit-be-where	now	bus	cl.17.sg-r-come	1.sg.r-do

pasim-as	a-fi-méi	lotu	Kriel	Wewak
flag.down-cl.17.sg	1.sg.r-come-to	worship	Kreer	Wewak

Kristen	Felosip.
Christian	Fellowship

'I stayed with them there at Mapao Saturday night, and Sunday
morning I washed and got up and came and stood up and waited for
the bus, here where the Assembly of God Mission personnel live.
Now the bus came and I flagged it down and came to worship at
Kreer, Wewak Christian Fellowship.'

Illustration of ama 'until , for':

Ea'   w-a-pan   a   wikifah   a-ngahe-mba
and.then   1.pl.excl-r-be.remain   for   weeks   this-cl.10.pl-this

    wan-ongah   wan-ongah   ama   hi'al-angah
    three-cl.10.pl   three-cl.10.pl   until   finish-cl.10.pl

    w-a-nda'   pinis   a-w-a-fe'   wambel   owa'a   Masta
    1.pl.excl-r-do   finish   p.t-1.pl.excl-r-go   village   but   Mr.

    Bob   n-a-hali'-afa   n-a-'i   ipé'   p-a-'i
    Bob   3.m.sg-r-ask-1.pl.excl.obj 3.m.sg-r-say   you.pl   2.pl-r-want

    p-e-nda'   taipraita   a'a   owa'?   Ama   p-e-nda'   raitima
    2.pl-unr-do   typewriter   or   not   for   2.pl-unr-do   write

    basef   God-i   a   masin.
    talk   God-poss   by   machine

'And then we (exclusive) remained for these six weeks until they
(the weeks) finished and we (exclusive) finished (the course) and
went to the village, but Mr. Bob asked us (exclusive) and he said,
"Do you (plural) want to do a typing course or not? ... For
writing God's word by machine."'

Illustration of ama 'in (the time of)':

A-loma   Luk-iam-i   w-a-'éh
1.sg-and   Luke-his.family-those.who   1.pl.excl-r-sleep

    Kwanumbi.   Ama   lala   kuhimbita   a-fi'i   a-loma
    name.of.ground   in   daylight   morning   1.sg.r-come   1.sg.r-with

    Bun   w-a-fi'i   n-a-hapen-e   Maprik   a
    Bun   1.pl.excl-r-come   3.m.sg-r-bring-1.sg.obj   Maprik   and

    a-fi'i   na'a.
    1.sg.r-come   here

'I and Luke and those of his family, we (exclusive) slept at the
place named Kwanumbi. In the morning at daylight I came with Bun.
We (two) came and he brought me to Maprik and I came here
(Wayembange).'

6.3 Particle amba' 'but'

Contrast is usually marked by amba' 'but' and/or by sentences
with different actors or different goals.

6.3.1 Clause examples

```
N-a-f-o'o                    n-a-nda'-m-apa                       skul
3.m.sg-r-go-displ.ref  3.m.sg-r-do-benef-1.pl.incl.obj  school
```

```
    ét-in           n-a-lik,              amba'  basef  God-i      ina
    only-cl.5.sg  cl.5.sg-r-be.first  but    talk   God-poss   neg
```

```
    dei'   n-a-'ipa-pa-ef                          ama
    now    3.m.sg-r-tell-1.pl.incl.obj-cl.3.sg  so.that
```

```
    f-a-tanga            lu-'uf.
    cl.3.sg-r-come.up  big-cl.3.sg
```

'He went there (a different place from where the narrator was when
he told the story), and he taught us school only at first, but he
didn't tell us God's talk so that it would come up big (many hear
and obey).'

```
Joshua   a'-n-a-fi'i         amba'  éko'w  kw-a-péni       wambel.
Joshua   p.t-3.m.sg-r-come  but    she    3.f.sg-r-stay  village
```

'Joshua came, but his wife stayed in the village.'

```
Joshua   n-a-nda'        maol  ea'     amba'  Jon    ata   owa'
Joshua   3.m.sg-r-do   work  finish  but    John   yet   not
```

```
    ét-in.
    only-cl.5.sg
```

'Joshua finished his work, but John didn't finish yet.'

Note however, that if the actors and goals are both the same, as
in the following example, amba' cannot occur. It is replaced by
owa' ea'.

```
Joshua   ina   n-a-nda'       maol  ahi'al-an          owa'   ea'   fele-fele'
Joshua   neg   3.m.sg-r-do   work  finish-cl.5.sg   not    and   nearly
```

```
    ma   ahi-nga-la-n.
    to   finish-habit-finish-cl.5.sg
```

'Joshua didn't finish the work (yet) but he is nearly finished.

6.3.2   Sentence examples

Ea'	ésis	a-s-a-nda'	~	skul
and.then	they.mix.pl	p.t-3.mix.pl-r-do		school

s-o-ngawa	ma	a-s-a-nda'	rit	a	pisin
3.mix.pl-r-understand	about	p.t-3.mix.pl-r-do	read	in	Pidgin

ama	a-s-o-ngo-ngawa	basef	God-i	a
and	p.t-3.mix.pl-r-habit-understand	talk	God-poss	in

tok ples	a	tok	pisin.	Amba'	amam	nematawa
vernacular	and	language	Pidgin	but	men	women

hi-ési	ina	s-o-ngo-ngawa	tok
many-3.mix.pl	neg	3.mix.pl-r-habit-understand	language

pisin-ia	ésis	ina	s-o-ngawa	basef
Pidgin-those.who	they.mix.pl	neg	3.mix.pl-r-understand	talk

God-i	andeandé'.
God-poss	well

'And then they really did (went to) school and they understood
about reading in Pidgin English and they habitually understood
God's talk in the vernacular and in Pidgin English. But the many
men and women who do not understand Pidgin English well, they
don't understand God's talk well.'

Afé'	w-a-'i	w-u-fi'i	o-pan
we.excl	1.pl.excl-r-want	1.pl.excl-unr-come	1.p.t.excl.unr-be.stay

na'a	ea'	wig	si'i-ngei	do'wéni-ngei	a'-ng-a-fe'
here	and	week	full-cl.10.sg	part-cl.10.sg	p.t-cl.10.sg-r-go

ma	Fonde	a'-o-tanima	a'-o-ndowasa'.
and	Thursday	p.t-1.pl.excl.unr-return	p.t-1.pl.excl.unr-go.up

Amba'	ae'	ina	a'	i-ngawa	dokta,	Bob
but	I	neg	pred.marker	1.sg.unr-understand	doctor	Bob

én-in	maolan	ma	énén	n-o-nda'-an
some-cl.5.sg	work	for	him(doctor)	3.m.sg-unr-do-cl.5.sg

a'a	owa'.
or	not

'We (exclusive) wanted to come and stay here (Wewak) for a week and
a half (until a week and a half had finished), and return and go
up to a higher elevation (Maprik) on Thursday. But I don't know
about the doctor, whether Bob has some work for him to do, or
not.'