

Nii Grammar Sketch

NII GRAMMAR

From Morpheme to Discourse

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Ma 499.1265
NII
1976

August 1976

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Abbreviations

Act. Amp.	action amplification
Act. Seq.	action sequence
adj	adjective
adv	adverb
altern.	alternative
antith.	antithetical
app.	apposition
BQ	beginning quote clause
C	consonant
CtoF	Contrary-to-Fact
Cir.	circumstance
Cl.	clause
Com.	comparative
Comp.	completive
Compd.	compound
Cond.	conditional
Conj.	conjunction
Cont.	continutive
Contrary Re.	contrary result
Coord.	coordinate
CQ	closing quote
Des.	desiderative marker
emp.	emphatic
eqcl	equational clause
Exhort.	exhortation
frust.	frustrative

FComp.	far completive
H	head
Imp.	imperative
IFut.	Immediate Future
Inc.Cl	Included Clause
Ind.Obj	Indirect Object
Intens.	Intensifier
Instru.	Instrument
Jus,	Jussive
Loc/L	Locative
Man	manner
mod.	modifier
n	noun
neg	negative
NF	Non-final verb
Obj.	object
P.	paragraph
Phr.	phrase
pl	plural
Pres.	present
pro	pronoun
Proced.	Procedure
pur	purpose
QM	Question marker
refl.	reflexive
res.	Restrictor
Rhet. Ques.	Rhetorical Question

Rhet. State.	Rhetorical Statement
S.	Singular
Sent./S.	sentence
seq.	sequence
simp.	simple
SS	same subject
subj.	subject
Sub.Seq,S	substitution
Sum.	summary
Temp.	time, temporal
1S	1st Person singular
2S	2nd " "
3S	3rd " "
1D/D1.	1st Person Dual
2D/D1.	2nd " "
3D/D1.	3rd " "
1P	1st Person Plural
2P	2nd " "
3P	3rd " "

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

This paper describes the grammatical hierarchy from Word to Discourse of the Ek Nii language. The Nii language belongs to the Hagen language family of the Wahgi Valley of the Western Highlands, of Papua New Guinea. There are approximately 8,500 speakers of the Nii language occupying an area of about 15 miles, starting at Kudjip on the East and including the whole of the Wahgi Valley west up to the Tuman River. There are several dialects of Ek Nii on the South side of the Wahgi River and at least one more on the North side. We are quite centrally located on the South side of the valley.

The data for the Sentence - Discourse was collected over a period of about 17 months from 1968 -1970 while living in the village of Kiam. More recently, a lot more work was done with added data. Most of the Informants have been from the Tungei dialect. This research was undertaken under the auspices of the Summer Institute of Linguistics..

During the research, considerable use was made of the concordance of text in Nii made on the IBM 1410 Computer at the University of Oklahoma by the Linguistic Information Retrieval Project of the Summer Institute of Linguistics and the University of Oklahoma Research Institute, and sponsored by Grant GS-270 of the National Science Foundation.

We are grateful for the help given by Elizebeth Murane and Ann Cochrane in the analysis and preparation of this paper.

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WORDS

2.0. Introduction

Words are units of speech which are isolatable and which cannot be further divided into free forms. Words occur in the hierarchical order above stems, as in kinship terms and verbs and below phrases. Word Classes are distinguished from each other by the different tagmemes with which they occur on the phrase and clause levels.

2.1. Verbs

2.1.1. Introduction

Verbs are words that are the minimal exponents of the predicate slot and as such are the only obligatory items in a clause. All verbs except those marked by Medial Different Subject, Medial Same Subject, and Contrary to Fact affixation may occur as exponents of simple sentences. These three occur as clause exponents in sentences, where they are dependent on the presence of another clause.

2.1.2. Classification of Verbs

Verbs are classified according to the affixation of the first person singular Completive and the singular and plural Continuative tense-subject-aspects.

2.1.3. Verb Stems and Allomorphic Variations

The basic verb stem is defined as the stem that occurs with \emptyset zero affixation which is the Imperative singular in Class

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I, II, and III, and the first person singular of the Continuative aspect of Class IV verbs. These verb stems stand alone as meaningful words.

The following sets out the morphonemic rules for determining Nii verb allostems.

CLASS I VERB STEMS

The basic stem vowel o → u in the Near Completive, Completive and Future aspects.

Examples:

no-nd
eat-1S.Cont

'I am eating'

nu-r
eat-1S.NComp

'I ate' (a week ago)

ngo-nd
give-1S.Cont

'I am giving'

ngu-nj
give-1S.Comp

'I gave' (just completed)

The basic stem vowel o where this constitutes the complete stem, it is replaced by w when followed by stem initial a in the Immediate Future and Medial Different Subject.

Example:

o-amb →
come-1S.IFut.

wamb
'I'm ready to come'

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The basic stem final vowel o is lost preceding suffix initial a in the Immediate Future and Medial Different Subject aspects.

Examples:

no-amb → namb
eat-1S.IFut 'I'm ready to eat'

to-amb → tamb
hit-1S.IFut 'I'm ready to hit/beat'

The stem vowel a e in the Near Completive, Future, and Completive aspects.

Examples:

kan-nd
see-1S.Cont

'I am seeing'

keni
see-1S.Comp

'I saw'

ak-nim
dig-3S.Cont.

'He is digging'

ek-rim
dig-3S.NComp

'He dug' (a week ago)

Class I verb stems with Negative suffixes.

The stem vowel e i with first order Negative suffixes.

pend-nd
put-1S.Cont
'I am putting'

pind-na-nd
put-neg-1S.Cont.
'I am not putting'

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meng-nd
carry-1S.Cont

'I am carrying'

ming-na-nd
carry-neg-Cont.

'I am not carrying'

The stem vowel a → i with Negative suffixes except when a is word initial, then a → e.

Examples:

ka-nd
see-1S.Cont

'I am seeing'

ki-na-nd
see-neg-1S.Cont.

'I am not seeing'

tang-nd
pick-1S.Cont

'I am picking'

ting-ne-nj
pick-neg-1S.Comp

'I didn't pick'

ak-nd
dig-1S.Cont

'I am digging'

ek-na-nd
dig-neg-1S.Cont

'I am not digging'

The Class I verb stem pu- 'to go', has a zero allotem occurring with first and third person singular subject and first dual and first plural Future affixes.

pu-nd
go-1S.Cont

'I am going'

∅-bii
go-1S.Fut

'I will go'

∅-ba
go-3S Fut.

'He will go'

∅-bii
go-1Dl.Fut

'We (2) will go'

∅-bin
go-1Pl.Fut

'We will go'

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Class I Verb stem er 'to do, make, effect' loses stem final consonant -r with negatives and Continuative, Distant Completive, Completive, Contrary to Fact and second person singular of Future aspects.

Examples:

er-nd → end
do-1S.Cont 'I am doing'

er-njii → enjii
do-2S.Fut 'You will do'

er-lamb → elamb
do-1S.CttoF 'I would do...'

CLASS II VERB STEMS

The stem vowel o u in the Near Completive, Future, Completive, Immediate Future, Contrary to Fact and Medial Different Subject aspects.

pol-t
write-1S.Cont
'I am writing'

pul-t
write-1S.Comp
'I wrote' (a week ago)

tol-t
tear down-1S.Cont
'I am tearing down'

tul-s
tear down-1S.Comp
'I tore down'

The stem vowel a → e in the Future and Completive aspects.

Examples:

kal-t
cook-1S.Cont
'I am cooking'

kel-s
cook-1S.Comp
'I cooked'

tal-t
plant-1S.Cont
'I am planting'

tei-mbii
plant-1S.Fut
'I will plant'

The stem vowel a → i in the Contrary to Fact, Immediate Future, Medial Different Subject, and Medial Same Subject aspects.

Examples:

kal-t
cook-1S.Cont
'I am cooking'

ki-i-amb
cook-1S.CtF
'I would have cooked'

tal-t
plant-1S.Cont
'I am planting'

ti-amb
plant-1S.IFut
'I am ready to plant'

The consonant stem final ɛ → i when preceded by dentals and velar stops in the Completive, Future, Near Completive, Medial Same Subject and the Negatives.

Examples:

poi-∅
write-2S.Imp
'you write!'

pul-s
write-1S.Comp
'I wrote'

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taɪ-∅
plant-2S.Imp

'You plant!'

tel-r
plant-3Pl.NComp

'They planted' (before)

The consonant stem final i → lt in the singular Near
Completive, and Completive.

Examples:

kaɪ-∅
cook-2S.Imp

'You plant!'

kal-tum
cook-3S.NComp

'They planted' (before)

tuɪ-∅
weave mat-2S.Imp

'You weave mat!'

tul-tun
weave mat-2S.Cont

'You are weaving mat'

CLASS III VERB STEMS

The stem vowel e → i in the Near Completive, Future,
Completive, Contrary to Fact, and Imperative Negative.

Examples:

or.pe-∅
sleep-2S.Imp
'You sleep!'

or.pi-r
sleep-1S.NComp
'I slept' (before)

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or.pe-i
sleep-1S.Cont
'I am sleeping'

or.pi-mbi
sleep-1S.Fut
'I will sleep'

CLASS IV VERB STEMS

The stem vowel o → u in the Near Completive, Future, Completive, Immediate Future, Contrary to Fact, and Imperative.

mo-i-Ø
be/stay-1S.Cont
'I am staying'

mul-ur
be/stay-1S.NComp
'I stayed'(before)

mo-i-up
be/stay-1S.NF
'I staying'

mul-mbi
be/stay-1S.Fut
'I will stay'

The stem consonant ɬ → l when preceded by dentals and velar stops in the Near Completive, Future, Completive, and Negatives.

Examples:

mul-puɬ
be/stay-2d1.NComp
'We two stayed'

mul-kut
be/stay-3d1.NComp
'They two stayed'

mul-um
be/stay-3S.Comp
'He stayed'

mul-njung
be/stay-3Pl.Comp
'They stayed'

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The stem consonant velar lateral ɮ → l alveolar lateral in the singular Near Completive when the alloguffixes t, tun, tum occur.

Examples:

mul-ur
be/stay-1S.NComp
'I stayed' (before)

mul-t
be/stay-1S.NComp
'I stayed' (before)

mul-rum
be/stay-3S.NComp
'He stayed' (before)

mul-tum
be/stay-3S.NComp
'He stayed' (before)

2.1.4. Verb Affixation

There are four orders of affixes on the verb stems: negative, tense-subject-aspect, mode and greeting.

2.1.4.1. The Negative:

The first order negative affix <-ner> is morphologically determined according to the Tense-Subject-Aspect affix which marks the verb and is phonologically determined according to the syllable structure of the stem and with certain tense-subject-aspect suffixes according to the initial consonant of the suffix.

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1ST ORDER NEGATIVE SUFFIXES

	Cont	DComp	Comp	CtoF	NComp	Fut	MeDS	IFut	MeSS	IMP
Class I	-na	-ma	-ne	-ne	-ner	-ner	-ner	-ner	-nar	-nar
Class II	-a	-a	-e	-e	-er	-er	-er	-er	-ar	-ar
Class III	-na	-na	-ne	-ne	-ner	-ner	-ner	-ner	-nar	-nar
Class IV	-a	-a	-e	-e	-er	-er	-er	-er	-ar	-ar

MORPHOLOGICALLY DETERMINED ALLOMORPHS

The Class I and III suffixes are morphologically determined allomorphs.

The negative suffix -nene freely alternates with -ne in the Contrary to Fact condition aspect of Class I and III verb stems.

Example:

nu-ne-iaŋ
eat-neg-3S.CtoF

'He would eat'

nu-nene-iaŋ
eat-neg-3S.CtoF

'He would eat'

PHONOLOGICALLY DETERMINED ALLOMORPHS

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The Class II and IV suffixes are allomorphs appearing without initial -n following a stem final consonant.

Examples:

pul-er-amb
write-neg-1S.IFut

'I am not ready to write'

mul-a-i
be/stay-neg-1S.NComp

'I didn't stay' (before)

2.1.4.2. Tense-Subject-Aspect

The tense-subject-aspect is the second order affix. This includes the person and number of the subject as well as tense or aspect concepts. These are grouped together as one suffix for the reason that they seem to be inseparable. This suffix is optionally affixed to the verb stem.

Example:

no-na-nd
eat-neg-1S.Cont.

'I am not eating'

A sub-class of Class I verbs have a alternating Future First Person Singular Tense-Subject-Aspect suffix.

	SINGULAR			DUAL			PLURAL	
	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd & 3rd	1st	2nd & 3rd	
IMP.		I II, IV -i III -∅			I -i II, IV -ei III -i		I -i II, IV -ei III -i	
COMP.	-nj	-n	-m	-njpvɛ	-njVngVɛ	-njpvɛ	-njVng	
NCOMP.	-r	-rVn	-rVm	-pVɛ	-kVɛ	-pVn	-k	
DCOMP.	-i	-iVn	=iVm	-iVmbVɛ	-iVmbVɛ	-iVmVn	-iVmVn	
CONT.	I -nd II, IV -∅ III -ɛ	I -n II, IV -n III -iVn	I -nVm II, IV -Vm III -iVm	I -nVmbVɛ II, III, IV -VmbVɛ	I -nVmbVɛ II, IV, IV -VmbVɛ	I -nVmVn II, IV -VmVn III -iVmVn	I -nVmVn II, IV -VmVn III -iVmVn	
IFUT.	-amb	-an	-angli	-ambiɛ	-angiɛ	-amin	-angin	
FUT.	I -mbui II, III, IV -mbii	-njli	-mba	-mbVɛ	-ngVɛ	-mVn	-ngli	
MeSS	-p	-kVn	-pV	-pVɛ	-kVɛ	-pVn	-k	
MeDS	-amb	-an	-ang	-ambiɛ	-angiɛ	-amin	-angin	
CtoF	-Vamb	-Vian	-Viang	-Viambiɛ	-Viangiɛ	-Viamin	-Viangin	

Examples:

pol+t → pol-t
 stem-lS.Cont.
 'I am writing'

kal+t → kal-t
 stem-lS.Cont
 'I am cooking'

RULE 3

Then the consonant final stem is followed by a consonant or consonant cluster suffix (other than those in Rules 1 and 2), a vowel is prefixed to the affix according to the following phonological rules.

a. Following front and central stem vowels prefix -i- to the affix.

meng+nd → mengind
 carry-lS.Cont
 'I am carrying'

ang+p → angip
 stand-lS.MeSS
 'I standing...'

b. Following back stem vowels, prefix -u- to the affix

Examples:

tuk+nd → tukund
 chop-lS.Cont
 'I am chopping'

moi+p → moip
 stay-lS.MeSS
 'I standing...'

RULE 4

When the stem is followed by a consonant initial affix, the affix vowels are determined according to the following phonological rules.

a. Following the front and central stem vowels, suffix high vowel \longrightarrow -i.

Examples:

meng-pVn \longrightarrow mengpin
 carry-1Pl.MeSS

'We carrying....'

or.pe-~~i~~VimVn \longrightarrow or pa*i*lmin
 sleep-1Pl.DComp

'We always slept' (before)

b. Following back stem vowels suffix high vowels -u.

Examples:

tuk-njVng \longrightarrow tuknjung
 chop-3pl.Comp

'We chopped'

mo*i*-pVn \longrightarrow mo*u*pun
 stay-1Pl.MeSS

'We staying....'

RULE 5

When the first vowel of a suffix is a central vowel the final vowel becomes -i.

Examples:

or.pe-ɪangVn → or.piɪangin
 sleep-3Pl.CtOf
 'They would be sleeping...'

poi-amVn → puɪamin
 write-1Pl.MeDs
 'We being ready to write...'

po-amin-wa → paminwa
 go-1Pl.IFut.Hort
 'We can go'

2.15 MODE

Mode is the third order of suffix.

2.15.1 Jussive

Jussive is similar to the Imperative but less emphatic and is rather a polite form of Imperative. The suffix -i co-occurs with the zero Imperative. If the Imperative affix is -ii, the Jussive mode will be zero.

Examples:

mul-er-∅-ii → mulerii
 stay-neg-2S.Imp.Jus
 'You must not stay!'

o-ner-∅-ii → onerii
 come-neg-2S.Imp.Jus
 'You must not come!'

mul-∅-ii → mulii
 stay-2S.Imp.Jus
 'You must stay'

2.1.6. Hortative

The Hortative Mode expresses a wish to be obeyed. The Hortative suffix -wa follows the Tense-Subject-Aspect suffix and is subdivided into two modes: Request and Confirmatory.

a. Hortative Request

The Hortative Request mode requests an action to be undertaken or be confirmed occurring only with the Immediate Future aspect.

Examples:

no-amb-wa → nambwa
eat-1S-IFut-Hort
'May I eat/ Let me eat'

po-amin-wa → paminwa
go-1Pl-IFut.Hort
'May we go /Let us go'

b. Hortative Confirmatory - The Hortative Confirmatory expresses a polite reply to the request made and occurs with the Imperative aspect.

Examples:

no-~~o~~-wa → nowa
eat-2S-Imp.Hort
'Alright you eat!'

p-ei-wa → peiwa
go-3Pl-Imp.Hort
'Alright, you all go!'

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2.2. Non-Verbs

Non-Verbs are words further classified as nouns, pronouns, descriptives, locative, adverbs, and connectives. The word is above stem and below phrase and clause levels.

2.2.1. Nouns

Nouns are a distinct category of non-verbs that may be modified and fill the head slot of the different kinds of Noun Phrases and Locative Phrases. Number is not indicated in nouns. Nouns also function as minimal fillers of the subject, object, instrument, indirect object complement, time and locative positions in a clause. These may be sub categorized into the following: Obligatory Possessed Nouns, Optionally Possessed Nouns and Non-Possessed Nouns.

1. Obligatory Possessed Nouns	kinship terms body parts	body parts
2. Optionally Possessed Nouns	animals liquids	concretes
3. Non-possessed nouns	personal nouns Generic human	place names

Obligatory Possessed Nouns fall into two categories: Kinship terms and Body parts. They occur in the Head tagmeme of kinship

Noun Phrases, Personal Name Phrase and Possessor tagmeme of Possessive Phrases. Kinship terms consist of stems inflected by the following affixes. Note that the plural possessive affixes are the same as the completive aspect of verbs.

Person Number	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st	-nan	-njpiɿ	-njpin
2nd	-nim	-njingiɿ	-njing
3rd	-m	-njingiɿ	-njing

Rules:

1. amb 'wife' and wu 'husband' may optionally stand alone uninflected which then means 'woman' and 'man' respectively.
2. Direct speech, kinship terms wusa 'papa' and ama 'mama' are uninflected.
3. The morphophonemic change a → e in the dual and plural.

Examples:

1. ma-nan 'my mother'
2. ar-nim 'your father'
3. ang-im 'his brother'
4. me-njpiɿ 'our 2 mother'

5. er-njingii 'your 2 father'
6. ei-njingii 'your 2 sisters'
7. me-njpin 'our mother'
8. eng-njing 'your all mother'
9. ei-njing 'your all sisters'

Body parts are possessed by free personal pronoun forms showing possession.

1. na kumb 'my nose'
I nose
2. nim kumb 'your nose'
you nose
3. eim angii 'his hand'
he hand

Optionally Possessed Animate Nouns when possessed are possessed by free forms.

Examples:

1. owu moium 'It is a dog'
dog it is (to be)
2. na owu 'My dog'
I dog
3. eim kung 'His pig'
he pig

Inanimate Concrete Optional Possessed Nouns filling the Head slot of General Noun Phrase or Coordinate Noun Phrase.

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Examples:

- 1. Ond endi 'a tree'
tree one/a
- 2. s Ngii eɬ 'that house'
house this/that

Non-Possessed Noun Inanimate Names and humans which fill head tagmemes in Personal Name Phrase, and the Referent tagmeme of Possessive Phrase.

Examples:

- 1. Sorom wumb 'the people of Sodom'
Sodom people
- 2. Kiam konu 'the place Kiam'
Kiam place
- 3. Sifang wumb 'the Sifang (clan) people'
Sifang people

Non-Possessed Animate Personal names occur filling Head tagmeme of Personal Name Phrase and Humans filling the Head tagmeme of General Noun Phrase.

Examples:

- 1. Golu mo-ɬum 'Golu is (here)'
Golu be-3S.Cont
- 2. ambiɬ pei 'the girls'
girl pl.
- 3. wu mo-ɬum 'a man is (here)'
man be-3S.Cont.

2.2.2. Pronouns

Pronouns comprise a category of non-verbs on the word level. Pronouns are never modified or possessed, but can substitute for noun phrases and are fillers of subject, object and possessive slots on the clause level. Pronouns are further divided into personal, demonstrative, interrogative and indefinite.

Personal Pronouns do not show distinction between subject, object, and possessive. Their function is determined by the slot they fill in a clause.

Singular	Dual	Excl.	Plural	Excl.
	Incl.		Incl.	
<u>na</u> 'I'	<u>siip</u> 'we 2'	<u>sil</u> 'we 2'	<u>sinim</u> 'We pl'	<u>sin</u> 'we pl'
<u>nim</u> 'you'	<u>eip</u> 'you 2'	<u>ei eip</u> 'you 2'	<u>enim</u> 'you all'	<u>enim</u> 'you pl'
<u>ei</u> 'he'	<u>eip tai</u> 'they 2'	<u>ei eip</u> 'they 2'	<u>enim pei</u> 'you all'	<u>enim</u> 'they all'

Demonstrative Pronouns

This set of pronouns function as Topic of Equation Clauses and Demonstrative in General Noun Phrases.

Examples:

<u>ei</u>	'that/this'
<u>eie</u>	'this/these'
<u>ni</u>	'this' subject marker

Interrogative Pronouns

These are words which fill the interrogative slot on clause level. They have no expansion.

Examples:

<u>nii</u>	'who'	<u>nenj</u>	'when'
<u>nipe</u>	'what'	<u>jili</u>	'where'
<u>nimbi</u> <u>erang</u>	'why'	<u>nimberii</u>	'how many'

Possessive Pronouns

The possessive marker nge follows the personal pronoun in the Possessive Pronoun Phrase indicating personal possession.

Examples:

<u>nam</u> <u>nge</u>	'mine'	<u>siiip</u> <u>nge</u>	'ours'
<u>ninim</u> <u>nge</u>	'yours'	<u>eiiip</u> <u>nge</u>	'yours'
<u>eim</u> <u>nge</u>	'his'	<u>sin</u> <u>nge</u>	'ours' 2
		<u>enim</u> <u>nge</u>	'theirs'

Nii Grammar Sketch

Indefinite Pronouns

These are words which indicate an indefinite number slot in a clause. (Object or Indirect Object)

Examples:

endi 'one, the'

kombur 'some'

epi 'something'

pei 'plenty'

ei epi na nge 'you give this something tome'

2.2.3. Descriptives

A separate category of non-verbs which function as modifiers of the head slot of non-verb phrases. These words are not possessed and usually are free forms.

Adjectives

Adjectives are words which are free forms filling the head slot in adjective phrases and the qualifying slot of noun phrases. These forms do not take affixation.

Examples:

wi tukui 'old man'
man old

Nii Grammar Sketch

owu kuru 'white dog'
dog white

epi kis 'something bad'
something bad

Numerals

Numerals are words which fill the qualifying slot of a noun phrase occurring usually final in a phrase.

Definite numerals

endeim 'one'

taɪ 'two'

tekliki 'three'

angiɪ orung 'five'

angiɪ orung nga taɪ 'seven'

Temporals

Temporals are words which occur as modifiers of noun phrases, Temporal phrase, Complex Temporal phrase, Appositional Temporal phrase, Coordinate Temporal Phrase.

Definite Temporals

topuɪ 'tomorrow' kupiiring 'morning'

oltin 'yesterday' tinga 'noon'

akip 'today' pouneng 'afternoon'

emii 'night'

Indefinite Temporals

<u>pe</u>	'now'	<u>kumb ok</u>	'truelly before'
<u>ekii se</u>	'later'	<u>ok</u>	'before'
<u>kumna</u>	'first'		

Colors

Colors occur as fillers of the modifier tagmeme of General Noun Phrase.

<u>kundii</u>	'red'	<u>kuru</u>	'white'
<u>muɪ</u>	'blue'	<u>konj</u>	'green'
<u>ping</u>	'black'	<u>terim</u>	'yellow'
<u>maningiɪ</u>	'purple'	<u>baltma</u>	'brown'

2 2 4. Adverbs

Adverbs are free forms filling the Modifier slot in a Modified Verb Phrase and the Head slot of an Adverb phrase, Superlative Intensifier Phrase, Emphatic Intensifier Phrase, and General Noun Phrase. They do not take affixes. Reduplication shows intensified aspect.

Examples:

<u>sikir</u>	'quickly'	<u>ka wii</u>	'very good/very well'
<u>dinga</u>	'strongly'	<u>kapii</u>	'enough'
<u>am</u>	'really/completely'	<u>sikir sikir</u>	'quickly quickly/ very quickly'

2.2.5. Directionals

Directionals are forms which fill the direction slot in a Directional Phrase. This closed class of words/forms are sub divided into the following: general and semi general.

General directionals indicate a general direction or location.

Examples:

- wul 'West (along Wahgi valley)'
- ai 'East (along the Wahgi valley)'
- mer 'North down (from Wahgi valley)'
- ei 'South up (from Wahgi valley)'

Semi General directionals (Close-by) optionally take suffix -ing or -ung indicating not far away.

Examples:

- wult-ung 'West close by'
- alt-ing 'East close by'
- mer-ing 'South up from close by'
- e-ring 'North down from close by'

2.2.6. Locatives

Locatives are forms which fill the Head slot in Directional Phrase and the Relator Slot in the Axis Relator Locative Phrase. This is a closed class of words which may mark specific location or vague location.

Locatives may take optionally suffix -ring or -rung indicating 'close by'.

Specific

<u>nirik</u>	'inside'
<u>nirik-ring</u>	'inside close by'
<u>anda</u>	'outside'
<u>tuk</u>	'in middle'
<u>tuk-rung</u>	'inside close by'

Vague location indicates non-specific location.

Examples:

<u>mandi</u>	'close by' (when affixed by <u>-ring</u> , it takes the meaning, underneath)
<u>turii</u>	'far/long way' (this is uninflected)

2.2.7. Connectives

Connectives are words joining two or more prepositions, phrases or words, but do not take affixation nor modify words they join. Connectives may be subdivided into the following; co-ordinates, comparative, disjunctives and axis conjunctives.

Co-ordinates are words which join non-verbs and non-verb phrases.

Examples:

<u>kin</u>	'and/but'	<u>ni-</u>	'and'
<u>nin</u>	'and'		

Those which conjoin clauses and sentences

Examples:

- pe 'then'
- ekii 'later/after'
- nga 'again/then'

Comparatives are words which occur between clauses and phrases.

Some resemble the Relator Axis Phrase.

Examples:

miɪ 'like/as'

eim ar-im miɪ moɪ-un
he father like be-3S.Cont.

'He is like his father'

eim ek nim miɪ e-nɪɪɪ
he talk you like do-2S.Fut

'You must do as/like he said'

Disjunctives are words which occur joining any number of propositions.

Examples:

min 'or'

eim ba min mon? 'Will he go or not?'
he go-3S.Fut or not

kongun er-nɪɪɪ min kopii tel-ngii min?
work do-2S.Fut. or coffee plant-3P.Fut or
'Will they do other work or will they plant coffee or?'

Axis Conjunctions are words filling the Modifier Slots of a Modified Verb Phrase.

Examples:

ku

'also'

ouni

'together'

PHRASES

3.0. Introduction

Phrases are units of speech indicating modification, co-ordination, apposition, and preposition. Potentially, they consist of two or more words with nuclear and peripheral tagmemes. In the Nii grammatical hierarchy, phrases occur above the word level and below the clause level and fill slots on the phrase and clause levels.

Phrase types are separated because of different nuclear and peripheral tagmemes, different co-occurrence possibilities, different fillers of similar slots, and different slots they fill on the clause level.

Long phrases are not commonly used in Nii, e.g. Item and Apposition is the usual manifestation of Appositional Phrases. Only the nuclear items are preferred when a phrase expounds another phrase level tagmeme.

Phrases are divided into Non Verb and Verb Phrases. The bi-dimensional array given for each phrase type shows the possible expansion and the exponents of each tagmeme.

3.1. Non Verb Phrase

Non-Verb Phrases fill the non Predicate slots on the clause level.

Nii Grammar Sketch

3.1.1. Compound Noun Phrase

The Compound Noun Phrase consists of two obligatory Head tagmemes. Each Head tagmeme is filled by noun or proper name. This type Noun Phrase is a close knit construction differing from the Coordinate Noun Phrase.

+Head ₁	+Head ₂
Nouns Proper Names	Nouns

Rules:

1. Both Heads together can form an idiomatic term.
2. The Head₁ tagmeme can indicate that the Head₂ tagmeme is male or female.

Examples:

1. Welpii wu '(Clan name) Welpii man'
Welpii man
2. kung ngai 'year/Christmas'
pig house
3. ond puɪ 'tree trunk'
tree trunk/root
4. dup noi 'kerosene'
fire water

Nii Grammar Sketch

5. kar simb 'tire/wheel'
 car foot
6. Golii amb '(place name) Golii woman'
 Golii woman

3.1.2. General Noun Phrase

The General Noun Phrase consists of Subject, Object, Indirect Object, Topic and Comment tagmemes of clause level slots. All tagmemes are optional except the Head which obligatorily occurs in 1st position. Three tagmemes usually occur but the maximum found is six.

+Head	+ Modifier ⁴	+ Number	+ Demonstrative
Noun	Adjective	Numeral	Locative
Possessive Noun Phr.	Adjective Phrase	Numeral Phr.	
	Superlative Intens.Phr.		

Rules:

1. Modifiers can occur up to 4 in number but the usual number is two.
2. The ordering of modifiers is quite free except for color which follows the Head and the Number which come last.
3. The Demonstrative permutes to position preceding the Head occasionally.

Examples:

1. ngii eɪ 'this house'
house this
2. na kung kuru taɪ 'My two white pigs'
I pig white two
3. na owu ping kembis olt kis taɪ eɪe
I dog black small long bad two loc.
'My two long black small bad dogs over there....are staying'

3.1.3. Coordinate Noun Phrase

The Coordinate Noun Phrase consists of an obligatory head tagmeme manifested by the noun phrase and the coordinate tagmeme manifested by an optional conjunction which follows each noun or noun phrase.

+ Head	+ Conj.	+ (Head ₂ + Conj ³)	+ Summary
noun	<u>kin</u> 'and/ but/with'	noun <u>kin</u> 'and'	<u>teɪ</u> 'both'
noun phrase	<u>ni</u> 'and'	noun phrase <u>ni</u> 'and'	<u>pei</u> 'all/ plenty'
Possessive noun phr.	<u>nin</u> 'and'	Possessive noun phr.	

Rules:

1. Two different conjunctions can be used in same coordinate noun phrase.
2. A string of nouns can occur with conjunction on the end only.

Nii Grammar Sketch

3. If the summary slot occurs with conj. then it takes the place of final conjunction.

Examples:

1. Kupul Taina te
Kupul Taina both
'Both Kupul and Taina'
2. Pero ni eim wumb kin
Pharoah and his people and
'Pharoah and/with his people'
3. aka ni kinapi ni towu ni
sweetpotato and corn and bananas and
'Sweet potato and corn and bananas'
4. kang ambii
boy girl
'boys and girls'
5. kang kin ambii kin
boy and girl and
'boys and girls'
6. eim nge ambim kang ambii kin
his poss. wife son daughter and
'His wife and son and daughter'
7. aka nin towu nin kinapi nin pei
sweetpotato and banana and corn and plenty
'sweetpotato and bananas and corn and all of them'

Nii Grammar Sketch

3.1.4. Kinship Phrase

The Kinship Phrase consists of obligatory Head tagmeme preceded by optional Referent and Plural tagmemes following the Head tagmeme. The Kinship phrase manifests subject, object, and Indirect Object tagmemes on the clause level.

<u>±</u> Referent	+ Head	<u>±</u> Plural
Pronoun	Kinship term	<u>taɪ</u> 'two' dl.
Proper Noun		<u>noɪ</u> 'plural'

Rules:

1. Only kinship terms manifest the Head tagmeme.
2. When Referent is present, it must agree in number with the plural and with suffix of Head tagmeme.

Examples:

1. Onum ambi-am
Onum daughter-his
'Onum's daughter'
2. Sin er-injpin
IPl. father-our
3. Sin eng-injpin noɪ
IPl. brother-our pl.
'Our brothers'

Nii Grammar Sketch

- 4. Si me-nginjingi ta
 DI. mother- Our 2 two
 'We two (our) mother's two'
- 5. Na ar-nan
 IS father-my
 'My father'
- 6. Enim kup-enjing pei
 You all grandfather-pl. all
 'All your grandfathers'

3.1.5. Emphatic Noun Phrase

The Emphatic Noun Phrase consists of an obligatory Head tagmeme filled by Kinship Noun Phrase, Compound Noun Phrase, Coordinate Noun Phrase and Proper names. The obligatory Emphatic tagmeme is filled by Emphatic Pronoun Phrase.

+Head	+ Emphatic
Kinship Noun Phr. Compd N.P. Proper Name Coord N.P.	Emphatic Pronoun Phr.

Rules:

- 1. Both Head and Emphatic tagmemes obligatorily occur.
- 2. The Emphatic Phrase excludes other persons (only these people).
- 3. The Emphatic Phrase has a reflexive type meaning.

Nii Grammar Sketch

Examples:

1. Weɪpiɪ wu ei eim
 Weɪpiɪ man himself
 'The Weɪpiɪ man himself'
2. Silangi wumb en enim
 Silangi people they them
 'Silangi people themselves'
3. Golu ei eim
 Golu he him
 'Golu he himself'
4. Na Ar-nan ei eim
 My Father-my he him
 'My father he himself'
5. Kang ambi en enim
 boy girl they them
 'The children they themselves'

3.1.6. Appositional Phrases

The Apposition phrase consists of Obligatory Item and Apposition tagmemes and an Optional Summary tagmeme. There are three sub-types of Apposition Phrases: Noun, Temporal and Location.

Appositional Noun Phrase

The Apposition Noun Phrase expounds the clause level tagmemes of Subject, Object, Indirect Object, and consists of an obligatory Item tagmeme filled by Noun Phrase, Possessive Phrase, Apposition Phrase or Personal Noun Phrase. The Obligatory Apposition tagmeme is filled by Proper Noun, Apposition Phrase, General Noun Phrase or Coordinate Noun Phrase.

+ Item	+Apposition
Pronoun	Proper Noun
Noun Phrase	Apposition Noun Phr.
App.Noun Phr.	General Noun Phrase
Personal Name Phr.	Coordinate N. Phr.

Rules:

1. If the item is filled by an inclusive pronoun siɪ 'we dl.', the (name of the) speaker may be omitted from the phrase filling the Apposition.

1. Na kangi Kupul Taimi teɪ
 I boys Kupul Taimi both

'My two boys Taimi and Kupul'

2. Eiparam ambain Sera
 Abraham wife-his Sarah

'Abraham's wife Sarah'

3. Wu tukui Yesim
 Man old Yesim

'The old man Yesim'

4. Wu amb wumb tuk ei mul-a-jung
 Man woman people inside there to be-3Pl.Comp

wumb
 people

'The man and woman people, the people who stayed inside'

Nii Grammar Sketch

5. Sorom wumb ei wumb kis
 Sodom people the people bad
 'The Sodom people (were) bad people'
6. Sii Koru
 We dl. Koru
 'We two Koru (and I)'
7. Sii Singa Kisan
 We dl. Singa Kisan
 'We two Singa and Kisan'

Appositional Location Phrase

The Appositional Locative Phrase manifests the Location tagmeme on the clause level. The Item and Apposition tagmeme obligatorily occur, and both manifest the Locative, and Location Phrases. The Apposition tagmeme also is filled by positionals, place names and nouns.

+ Item	+ Apposition
Locatives	Place names
Appositional Location Phr.	Locatives
Location Phr.	Positionals
Direction Phr.	Noun Phrase
Noun Phrase	Location Phrase

Rules:

1. Both Item and Apposition tagmemes must occur.
2. The place names of the Apposition tagmeme may indicate the main directions.

Examples:

1. ei tonu komung ele
 up on top mountain loc.

'Upon this mountain there'

2. konu ei Sorom
 place this Sodom

'This place Sodom'

3. mer tuk mandi
 down inside near by

'inside down close by'

4. ya konu ele Kiam
 here place this Kiam

'This place here, Kiam'

5. ya mer mani Kowii
 here south down Kowii

'Down South here, Kowii'

Appositional Temporal Phrase

The Apposition Temporal Phrase manifests the Time tagmeme of the Clause level and consists of the Item and the Apposition tagmemes which are both filled by Temporal Phrases and Days and Months.

+ Item	+ Apposition
Temporal Phr. Days and Months	Temporal Phr. Days and Months

Rules:

1. Both Item and Apposition tagmemes must occur.
2. Both tagmeme slots are filled by Temporal Phrase and Days and months.
3. The order of Temporals is quite free, but usually akip 'now/today' or pe 'now/then' occurs initially.

Examples:

1. Akip oi Julai
Now moon July
'This (is) the month July'
2. Akip kunum ei
Now/today day this
'This day, today'
3. Sundei kor kunum
Sunday rest day
'Sunday, Sunday'
4. Topu Sararei kunum
Tomorrow Saturday day
'Tomorrow (is) Saturday'

5. Pe Sundei kor owundu kunum
 Now Sunday rest day big time/day
 'This Sunday is a big rest day (holiday time)'
6. Akip kunum ei Pondei kunum
 Now day/time this Thursday day/time
 'This day today is Thursday'

3.1.7. Temporal Phrase

The Temporal Phrase occurs in the Time Tagmeme, on the Clause level, and comprises of obligatory Head filled by Temporals and an optional Modifier tagmeme filled by numeral or temporal. On the phrase level this Temporal Phrase manifests both the Item and the Apposition tagmemes of the Appositional Temporal Phrase.

+Head	+ Modifier
Temporal <u>kumb</u> 'first' Days <u>akip</u> 'now'	Numeral Temporal <u>kunum</u> 'time/day'

Rules:

1. The Head tagmeme is the only obligatory tagmeme.
2. The word kunum 'time/day' may occur filling the Head or modifier tagmemes.

Nii Grammar Sketch

Examples:

1. topui kupiring
tomorrow morning

'tomorrow morning'

2. kunum endi
time/day one

'one day'

3. akip kunum
now time/day
'today'

4. Sandei epin
Sunday night

'Sunday night'

5. emi kunum
night time'

'S
night time'

6. topui tai
tomorrow two

'day after tomorrow'

7. kumb ok
first before

'truly before'

Nii Grammar Sketch

- 3. Mandei kunum endi kin kor owundu tei
 Monday day/time one and rest day/big both
 Sunday

'The holidays Sunday and Monday both'

- 4. Akip kunum kor kei kin kor owundu
 Now/today day Rest day small rest day big
 and

'Today, Saturday (small rest day) and Sunday (big rest day/
holiday)'

Complex Temporal Phrase

The Complex Temporal Phrase consists of obligatory Head and Extender tagmemes. Both tagmemes are filled by an optional occurrence of the Temporal Phrase.

+Head	+Extender
Temporal Phr. Compd.N.Phr.	<u>nga</u> 'more/again/later' Temp. Phr.

Rules:

- 1. Both tagmeme slots may be filled by Temporal Phrase
- 2. The Extender tagmeme nga 'more of' always follows a numeral of the Temporal Phrase.
- 3. The Temporal Phrase optionally occurs in teh Extender tagmeme

Rules:

1. It is permissible but unusual to omit the possessor when the referent occurs.
2. When Possessor is filled by a Pronoun the Possessive Marker is obligatorily absent when the Item tagmeme is present.
3. As a reply to the question 'Whose is it?' the Item is omitted and the pronoun or personal noun is followed by nge 'possession'.

Examples:

1. na ngii
I house

'my house'

2. ar-nan kung
father-my pig

'my father's pig'

3. Golu owu
Golu dog

'Golu's dog'

4. Lot enge amb-im
Lot poss. wife-his

'Lot's wife'

5. Golu nge ar-im ngii
Golu poss. father-his house

'Golu's father's house'

6. na nge
I poss.

'(It's mine/ It belongs to me'

Nii Grammar Sketch

Idiomatic Possessive Phrase

Two nuclear tagmemes, Item and Possessor comprise the Possessive phrase which is used in an idiomatic sense. It differs from the Possessive Phrase in that Item and Possessor tagmemes are reversed in the Possessive Phrase. Also only ar-im 'it's father' manifests the Possessor tagmeme in the Idiomatic Possessive Phrase.

+Item	+Possessor
Noun phr.	<u>ar-im</u> 'his father'

Rules:

1. Possessor occurs only in 3rd person singular.
2. Only 'ar-im' 'it's father' is used as the possessor.

Examples:

1. kung ar-im
pig father-it's
'owner of the pig'
2. ku monii ar-im
stone money father-its
'owner of money'

Nii Grammar Sketch

3. kar ar-im
 car father-its
 'owner of car'
4. mei ar-im
 ground father-its
 'owner of ground'

3.1.9 Numeral Phrase

Numeral Phrases consist of Numeral tagmemes which are based on the numbers one to ten plus counting on the fingers and toes. The counting to ten is also accompanied by a system of bending the fingers to the palm of the hand until the hand is closed, representing five on each hand. Both hands and feet representing twenty. The following numeral phrases are quickly becoming uncommon and English numerals are taking their place.

Examples:

<u>endeim</u>	'one'
<u>taɪ</u>	'two'
<u>tekliki</u>	'three'
<u>kapiɪ kapiɪ</u>	'four'
<u>angiɪ orung</u> hand one side	'five'
<u>angiɪ orung nga endeim</u> hand one side again one	'six'
<u>angiɪ orung nga taɪ</u>	'seven'

engki pemb taɪ mon
 ten fingers two not

'eight'

engki pemb orung mon
 ten fingers one side not

'nine'

engki

'ten'

engki nga aklamb endeim
 ten more toes one

'eleven'

engki nga aklamb taɪ

'twelve'

engki nga aklamb taɪ nga taɪ ei

'thirteen'

engki nga aklamb nga kapiɪ kapiɪ

'fourteen'

engki nga aklamb kapiɪ kapiɪ nga pemb ei

'fifteen'

engki nga angiɪ orung aklamb ei

'sixteen'

engki nga angiɪ orung nga tuɪ taɪ

'seventeen'

engki nga angiɪ orung tuɪ tekliki pemb taɪ mon

'eighteen'

engki taɪ angiɪ orung aklamb kapiɪ kapiɪ tuɪ orung

'nineteen'

engki taɪ nga pemb taɪ piɪ tonum

'twenty'

Nii Grammar Sketch

engki taɪ nga endeim
 ten two more one

'twenty-one'

engki tekliki
 'thirty'

engki kapiɪ kapi
 'forty'

engki angiɪ orung/ wil wil endeim
 bicycle one
 'figty'

3.1.10. Directional Phrase

The Directional Phrase consists of the obligatory Direction and Head tagmemes. The Direction Tagmeme is filled by the Directionals and the Head tagmeme is filled by place names and nouns. Both the Direction and Head tagmemes are a close-knit unit and indicate directions in relation to where the Nii people live.

+Direction	+Head
Directionals	Place Names Nouns Locatives

Rules:

1. The four basic directions are used in reference to place names.
2. The Directions are in relation to the Wahgi River and its flow.

Examples:

1. wul Komis
west Hagen
'West to Hagen'
2. al Minj
east Minj
'East to Minj'
3. ei Kumndii
south Kumndii
'South to Kumndii'
4. mer Banj
north Banj
'North to Banz'
5. ei tonu
up on top
south
'up south on top'
6. mer mani
north down
'down north'
7. wul tonu
west on top
'on top west'
8. al mani
east down
'down east'

3.1.11. Intensifier Phrase

There are two types of Intensifier phrases - Emphatic and Superlative.

Emphatic Intensifier Phrase

The Emphatic Intensifier Phrase consists of an optional Intensifier₁ tagmeme preceding the obligatory Head tagmeme and an optional Intensifier₂ tagmeme following the Head, which can occur several times in succession.

<u>+ Intens.₁</u>	<u>+Head</u>	<u>+ (Intens.₂)²</u>
<u>am</u> 'really'	adjective adverb verb verb phr.	<u>kis</u>

Rules:

1. Either Intens.₁ or Intens.₂ must occur.
2. The Intens.₂ can occur at least 2 times in the same phrase.

Examples:

1. am sikir
Intens.₁ quickly
 'very quickly'
2. am owii kis
Intens.₁ big Intens.₂
 'very very big'

3. am pu~~u~~u~~u~~
 Intens.₁ go-3S.Cont.
 'He is really going'
4. ka wii
 good Intens.₂
 'very good'
5. am ka
 Intens.₁ good
 'very good'
6. am pii-pi
 Intens.₁ think-NF
 'He is really thinking'
7. ka wii wii
 good Inten.₂ Intens.₂
 'very very good'
8. kembis wii wii
 small Intens.₂ Intens.₂
 'very very small'

Superlative Intensifier Phrase

The Superlative Intensifier Phrase consists of both obligatory Head and Intensifier tagmemes. Also the Intensifier₂ can optionally occur following the Head, preceding the obligatory Intensifier tagmemes.

+Head	+Intensifier ₂	+Intensifier
adjective	<u>kis</u> 'very'	<u>mendpii</u> 'truly'
adverb	<u>wii</u> 'very'	<u>minj</u> 'truly/only'
Emphatic Intens.Phr.		
Temporal Phr.		

N11 Grammar Sketch

Rules:

1. The Intensifier mendpiɪ is used more often than minj.
2. Intensifier₂ optionally occurs.

Examples:

1. kembis kis mendpiɪ
small Intens.₂ Intens.
'truly small/smallest'
2. sikir mendpiɪ
quickly truly
'truly fast/fastest'
3. owii mendpiɪ
big truly
'truly big/biggest'
4. kis minj
bad truly/only
'truly bad/worst'
5. kumb ok mendpiɪ
first before truly
'truly before'
6. ka wii mendpiɪ
good very truly
'truly good/best'

3.1.12. Emphatic Pronoun Phrase

The Emphatic Pronoun Phrase consists of an obligatory Emphasis tagmeme filled by reduced pronoun and an obligatory Head tagmeme filled by pronoun.

+Emphasis	+Head
Reduced pronoun	pronoun

Rules:

1. The partial reduplication of the pronoun operates similar to reflexiveness indicating emphasis.
2. Certain forms; sin, ei, and na are meaningful pronouns that stand alone, while others with partial reduplication indicate emphasis only.

Singular	Dual	Plural
<u>na</u> <u>nanim</u> 'myself'	<u>si</u> <u>silip</u> 'ourselves'	<u>sin</u> <u>sinim</u> 'ourselves'
<u>nim</u> <u>ninim</u> 'yourself'	<u>ei</u> <u>eip</u> 'yourselves'	<u>en</u> <u>enim</u> 'yourselves'
<u>ei</u> <u>eim</u> 'himself'	<u>ei</u> <u>eip</u> <u>taɪ</u> 'themselves'	<u>en</u> <u>enim</u> 'themselves'

Examples:

1. sin sinim
we pl. we pl.
'We pl. ourselves'

Nii Grammar Sketch

2. ei eim
 he/it him
 'himself'
3. en enim
 they
 'themselves'
4. si siã
 we dl.
 'we dl. ourselves'
5. ei eiip
 you dl.
 'you dl. yourselves'
6. na nanim
 I
 'myself'
7. ni ninim
 you
 'yourself'

3.1.13. Axis Relator Resemblance Phrase

The Resemblance Phrase consists of the obligatory Axis and Relator tagmemes. The Axis Tagmeme is filled by Noun, Pronoun, Noun Phrase, and Interrogative and the Relator tagmeme is filled by likeness indicating a relative likeness of a person or thing to something.

+ Axis	+Relator
noun	<u>miɪ</u> 'like'
noun phrase	<u>yi miɪ</u> 'like this/these'
interrogative	
pronoun	

Rules;

1. The Relator miɪ 'like' occurs more than yi miɪ.
2. The Relator yi miɪ 'like this/these' indicates a particular object or subject in reference being like something.

Examples:

1. kung simbiɪ miɪ
pig wild like
'like a wild pig'
2. kanjip yi miɪ
stars these like
'like these stars'
3. ep kusa miɪ
salt like
'like salt'
4. ond pini miɪ
tree trunk like
'like a tree trunk'
5. kom ku miɪ
stone like
'like a stone (hard)'

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6. nipe miɪ
 what like
 'like (what thing)?'

3.1.14 Axis Relator Location Phrase

The Axis Relator location phrase consists of an obligatory Axis tagmeme filled by Noun Phrase. It manifests the Locative slot on the Clause level. The obligatory Relator tagmeme is filled by Locatives and Locative Phrases and joins the Axis to the rest of the clause.

+ Axis	+Relator
noun phrase noun	locatives

Rules?

1. The Relator tagmeme locatives or locative phrase is a limited class of words on which the suffix <-ring> can occur.
2. The suffix <-ring> does not obligatorily occur.

Examples:

1. ngii nirik
 house inside
 'inside the house'
2. ond tond-rung
 tree/ on top of
 wood
 'Up in the tree'

3. kar mand-ring
car underneath
 'Underneath the car'
4. kung gui tor-rung
 fence out side
 'outside the fence'
5. noɪ orun-dung
water other side
 'on the other side of the river'
6. kar mandi
car near by
 'near the car'

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3.2. Verb Phrases

Verb Phrases fill the Predicate slot on the clause level.

3.2.1. Modified Verb Phrase

The Modified Verb Phrase consists of an optional Modifier tagmeme filled by adjectives or adverbs and an obligatory Head tagmeme filled by verbs or verb phrases.

<u>±</u> Modifier	+Head
Adjective	Verb
Adverb	Verb Phrase
Temporal Phrase	

Rules:

1. When the Negative of the Modified Verb Phrase occurs, it occurs as a suffix in the final verb.
2. The Verb occurring in the Head tagmeme is fully inflected.

Examples:

1. ka e-njii
good do-2S.Fut.
'You will do well'
2. sikir pu-ner-mba
quickly go-neg-3S.Fut.
'He will not run'

3. kunum kunum no-num
time time eat-3S.Cont.
 'He is eating all the time'
 (He is always eating)
4. dinga mu-ls
strong be-1S-Comp.
 'I stayed strong'
 (I was strong)
5. ouni nu-mun
together eat-3P.Fut
 'They will eat together'

3.2.2. Close Knit Verb Phrase

A Close Knit Verb Phrase consists of a obligatory Head, tagmeme filled by Verb stem and an obligatory Head₂ tagmeme filled by certain verbs.

+Head	+Head
Verb stem	Restricted class of Inflected verbs

Rules:

1. The Head₁ tagmeme always has only Verb stem.
2. The Head₂ tagmeme can have any inflection.
3. The meaning of the combined Head tagmemes often is not the same as the separate parts of this phrase type.

Examples:

1. si kind
take put Imp.
'throw (it) away!'
2. si kind-njing
take put-3P.Comp
'they threw (it) away/they left (it)'
3. kan si-nd
see get-1S.Cont.
'I am finding (it)'
4. kan ne-n
see speak-2S.Comp.
'You finding (him), tell (him)'
5. tu wu-m
get come-3S.Comp.
'He brought (it)'
6. kou wun-mun
carry come-3P.Cont.
'He carried it away'
7. kou si-njing
carry take-3P.Comp.
'He carried it away'

3.2.3. Motion Verb Phrase

The Motion Verb Phrase consists of an obligatory Head tagmeme filled by Verb or Verb Phrase type and obligatory Motion tagmeme filled by the final verbs pu- 'go' and o- 'come'.

+ Head	+ Motion
Verb	<u>pu-</u> 'go'
Close-Knit Verb Phr.	<u>o-</u> 'come'
Adjunct Verb Phr.	

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Rules:

- 1. The motion tagmeme filler is an inflected verb also able to be negated.
- 2. The Head tagmeme filler has restricted occurrence of a close knit type.

Examples:

- 1. si kind pu-ner-in
get put go-neg-3S. Comp.
'He leaving did not go'
- 2. si kind pu-m
get put go-3S. Comp.
'He leaving went'
- 3. si kind o-num
get put come-1S. Cont.
'He leaving is coming'
- 4. tu w-ang o-nd
bring come-NF come-1S. Cont.
- 5. si meng-ip pu-nd
get carry-NF go-1S. Cont.
'I (female) taking (it) am going'
- 6. kou wu-pu pu-num
carry come-NF go-3S. Comp.
'He carrying is coming'

3.2.4. Idiomatic Verb Phrase

The Idiomatic Verb Phrase consists of an idiomatic combination of obligatory Augment tagmeme filled by nouns or Intensifier Phrase and obligatory Head tagmeme filled by Verb or Verb phrase. Certain nouns or words combine with verbs to make up these idiomatic phrases. The meaning of the sum total of these phrase parts is not equal to its combined idiomatic meaning.

+Augment	+Head
Noun Intensifier Phr.	Restricted class of Inflected Verbs

Rules:

1. These idiomatic phrases are close knit combinations.
2. Only a certain class of words can occur.

Examples:

1. noman embin e-nim
inner being heavy do-3S.Cont.
'He is sad/discouraged'
2. kom ngo-num
ear give-3S.Cont.
'He forgot'
3. ka ka pii-nim
good good think-3S.Cont.
'He is very happy'
4. kumb kan-im
nose see-3S.Comp
'He recognized (him)'
5. kan to-num
rope strike-3S.Cont.
'commit suicide'

3.2.5. Adjunct Verb Phrase

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The Adjunct Verb Phrase consists of an obligatory Head tagmeme filled by a closed class of non-inflected verbs and an obligatory Adjunct tagmeme filled by a restricted class of inflected verbs. This phrase type is a close knit type and often idiomatic.

+Head	+Adjunct
Closed class of Non inflected Verbs	Restricted class of Inflected Verbs

Rules:

1. The Head tagmeme is filled by non-inflected closed class of verbs.
2. The Adjunct tagmeme is filled by a inflected restricted class of verbs.
3. These are of a close knit type and are often idiomatic phrases.

Examples:

1. ke ni-nim
cry speak-3S.Cont.
'He is crying'
2. bok to-num
fall strike-3S.Cont.
'He is falling'
3. tokul e-nim
laugh do-3S.Cont.
'He is laugh~~ing~~'

4. paki t-um
 help strike-3S.Comp.
 'He helped'
5. waning n-um
 steal eat-3S.Comp
 'He stold'

3.2.6. Greeting Verb Phrase

The Greeting Verb Phrase consists of an obligatory Head tagmeme filled by a restricted class of verbs and an obligatory Auxiliary tagmeme filled by o- 'come' or pu- 'go' inflected verbs. These phrases are usually idiomatic greetings most often used.

+Head	+Auxiliary
Restricted class of Verbs	<u>o-</u> 'come' <u>pu-</u> 'go'

Rules:

1. The Head tagmeme is filled by Future aspect inflected verbs.
2. The Auxiliary tagmeme is filled by inflected verbs to come 'o' or pu- 'go'

Examples:

1. o-njii pu-n
 come-2S.Fut. go-2S.Comp.
 'You^{are} going to come'

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- 2. bii o-nd
 go-1S.Fut come-1S.Cont.
 'I'll be going, goodbye!'

- 3. ba o-num
 go-3S.Fut. come-3S.Cont.
 'He's going, so long!'

- 4. o-njii pu-nmun
 come-3P.Fut. go-3P.Cont.
 'they're going, goodbye all)'

- 5. e-njii pu-n
 do-2S.Fut. go-2S.Comp.
 'You're going to do it'

3.2.7. Emphatic Negated Verb Phrase

The Emphatic Negated Verb Phrase consists of an obligatory Head tagmeme filled by an inflected verb and the obligatory Negation tagmeme filled by Negative which indicates emphasis on the action negated by the Head tagmeme.

+Head	+Negation	+ Emphasis
any Verb	mon 'no/not'	<u>pe/pa</u> 'definitely' <u>mendpii</u> 'truly/ only

Rules:

- 1. The Head tagmeme must be negated and can have any inflection.

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- 2. The Negation tagmeme must have mon 'not'
- 3. The items occuring with negation pe and mendpi? showing added emphasis, optionally occur.

Examples:

- 1. ni-ner-mbii mon mendpi?
 go-neg-1S.Fut. not truly
 'I will not go truly not'
- 2. ni-ner-mba mon pa
 speak-neg-3S.Fut. not
 'He definitely will not talk/say'
- 3. e-ne-njing mon
 do-neg-3P.Comp not
 'They did not do (it), no!'
- 4. no-na-min mon pe
 eat-neg-1P.Cond. not
 'We are not eating certainly not!'
- 5. kind-ne-njii mon
 put-neg-2S.Fut. not
 'You must not put (it) no!'

3.2.8. Durative Verb Phrase

The Repetitive Verb Phrase consists of an obligatory Repetitive tagmeme filled by a stem or non-final verb and an obligatory Head tagmeme filled by a final verb or Completive verb phrase. This phrase type indicates an action that occurs over an extended period of time.

+(Repetition) ²⁻⁵	+Head
Verb Stem Non final Verb	Verb Verb Phrase

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Rules:

- 1. The Verb stem or non-final Verb is usually repeated 3 times and followed by a final verb.
- 2. The Verb stem or non-final Verb is known to be repeated as few as 2 times and as many as 5 times but usually 3 times.
- 3. When the Repetitive Verb Phrase embeds in the Completive Aspect Verb Phrase, the final Verb is omitted.

Examples:

- 1. o-pu o-pu o-pu o-num
 come-NF come-NF come-NF come-3S.Cont.
 'Coming....he is coming'
- 2. pu pu pu pu-m
 go go go go-3S.Comp.
 'Going....he went'
- 3. and and and o-nj
 walk walkt walk come-1S.Comp
 'Walking...I came'
- 4. no no no no no nu-nj
 eat eat eat eat eat eat-1S.Comp
 'Eating....I ate'
- 5. pu-p pu-p pu-p pu-nd
 go-NF go-NF go-NF go-1S.Cont.
 'I going..am going'

3.2.9. Continuous Aspect Verb Phrase

The Continuous Aspect Verb Phrase consists of an obligatory Head₁ tagmeme filled by any verb stem and a Continuous tagmeme filled by er- 'to do' and the obligatory tagmeme Head₂ is filled by the verb mo- 'to be'. An alternate form of the Continuous

Aspect Verb Phrase is the Continuous suffix on the verbs.

(See section). When the negative occurs, the Negative suffix $\langle -na- \rangle$ occurs on Head₁ tagmeme. (See example 6)

+Head ₁	+Continuous	+Head ₂
Any Verb stem	<u>er-</u> 'do'	<u>mo-</u> 'to be'

Rules:

1. Head₁ can be non final verb or verb stem.
2. Head₂ can be either non-final or final
3. Continuous has no inflection
4. The Head₁ and Continuous tagmemes optionally permute
5. When er- 'do' manifest the Head₁ tagmeme, it is portmanteau with the Continuous tagmeme (See example 5).

Examples:

1. pii-pi er mo-lum
know-NF Cont. be-3S.Cont.
'He is thinking'
2. er and mo-lum
Cont. walk be-3S.Cont.
'He is walking'
3. and-pi er mo-lang....
walk-3NF Cont. be-3S.NF
'While he is walking...'

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- 4. er Cont. no-p mo-~~ip~~.....
 do eat-1S.NF be-1S.NF
 'While I am eating'
- 5. er-ip mu-1s
 do-Cont.1S.NF be-1S.Comp
 'I kept doing/I was doing'
- 6. e-nar-ip mu-1s
 do-neg-Cont.1S.NF be-1S.Comp.
 'zI did not keep doing/I was not doing'

3.2.10 Restricted Adjunct Verb Phrase

The Restricted Adjunct Verb Phrase consists of an obligatory Head tagmeme filled by a restricted class of Verbs plus an obligatory Restrictor filled by a closed class of restrictor items. The Adjunct tagmeme is obligatory and filled by restricted class of inflected verb forms.

+Head	+Restrictor	+Adjunct
<u>pii-</u> 'know/ hear'	<u>poi</u>	<u>to-</u> 'strike'
<u>ambi</u> 'hold/ grasp'	<u>gii</u>	<u>ni-</u> 'speak'
<u>kan</u> 'see'	<u>kun</u>	<u>er-</u> 'do'

Rules:

1. The Head tagmeme is non-inflected closed class of verbs.
2. The Restrictor tagmeme has no definite meaning by itself.
3. The Adjunct tagmeme has inflected forms.

Examples:

1. pii poi tu-na-nd 'I do not know/
hear/know Res. strike-neg-1S.Cont. understand'
2. pii poi tu-na-nd
hear/know Res. strike-3S.Cont. 'He is understanding'
3. kan poi to-num
see Res. strike-3S.Cont. 'I do not know/understand'
4. kan kun e-na-nd
see Res. do-neg.-1S. Cont 'I do not comprehend'
5. pii gii n-im
know/hear Res. speak-3S.Comp. 'He believed'
6. angii gii ni-mba
hold Res. speak-3S.Fut. 'He will hold on tightly'
7. pii kun e-nd
hear/know Res. do-1S.Cont. 'I am quite sure'

3.2.11 Desiderative Verb Phrase

The Desiderative Verb Phrase consists of a obligatory Head₁ tagmeme filled by any verb form and an obligatory Desiderative Marker tagmeme followed by a second obligatory Head₂ tagmeme followed by the verb pii- 'to know/hear'. The verb phrase type

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indicates a desire to do something. Both Head tagmemes are fully inflected forms.

+Head	+Desiderative Marker	+Head ₂
Any verb form	<u>ni</u> 'desiderative'	<u>pii-</u> 'know/hear'

Rules:

1. The Head₁ tagmeme must always be 1st person future.
2. The Head₂ tagmeme can be any person.
3. Head₁ and Head₂ tagmeme must agree in number.

Examples:

1. bii ni pii-nd
go-1S.Fut. Des. know-1S.Cont.
'I want to go'
2. bin ni pii-nmin
go-1P.Fut. Des. know-3P.Cont.
'They want to go'
3. bii ni pii-nim
go-1S.Fut.Des. know-3S.Cont.
'He wants to go'
4. nu-ner-mbii ni pii-nd
eat-neg-1S.Fut. Des. know.1S.Comp.
'I did not want to eat'
5. pii-mbii ni pii-m
know-1S.Fut. Des. know-3S.Comp.
'He wanted to know'

3.2.12. Completed Action Verb Phrase

The Completive Aspect Verb Phrase consists of an obligatory Head tagmeme filled by any verb and some phrase types and the Obligatory Completive tagmeme filled by poru 'finish' plus ni- 'to speak' with one of the following inflections; continuous, future or completed aspects.

+Head	+Completive
Any Verb Adjunct Verb Phr. Repetitive Verb Phr.	<u>poru ni-</u> 'to finish'

Rules:

1. In Completive tagmemes ni- 'to say' is inflected.
2. The poru 'finish' of the Completive tagmeme is a non-inflected item combining to the verb ni- to complete the action.

Examples:

1. ek ni-pi poru n-im
talk speak-3S.NF. finish speak-3S.Comp.
'He finished talking'
2. ngc-p ngc-p ngc-p poru ni-nd
give-NF give-NF give-NF finish speak-1S.Cont.
'I giving, finished'

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3. no no no poru ni-m
 eat eat eat finish speak-3S.Comp.
 'Eating, he finished'
4. konu to-pu poru ni-mba
 rain strike-3.NF finish speak-3S.Fut.
 'It raining, will finish'

3.2.13 Anticipatory Verb Phrase

The Anticipatory Verb Phrase consists of an obligatory Head tagmeme filled by any verb and a obligatory Auxiliary tagmeme filled by the verb er- 'do'

+Head	+Auxiliary
Any verb	<u>er-</u> 'do'

Rules:

1. The Head tagmeme must be inflected by a Future. Any person number is permitted.
2. The er- 'do' can occur with any inflection.
3. When the negative occurs, it is a suffix of the Auxiliary tagmeme.
4. There must be agreement between Head and Auxiliary tagmemes to person number.

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Examples:

1. si-mba e-ner-im
take-3S.Fut. do-neg-3Comp.
'He is not about to take (it).'
2. ba er-im
go-3.S.Fut. do-3S.Comp.
'He is ready to go/He is about to go'
3. si-mbii e-nd
take-1S.Fut. do-1S.Cont.
'I am about to receive'
4. nu-mba er-im
eat-3S.Fut. do-3S.Comp.
'He is about to eat'
5. pu-ngii en-min
go-3P.Fut. do-3P.Cont.
'They are about to go'
6. tu wu-njii e-n
get come-2S.Fut. do-2S.Comp.
'You are about to bring (it)'

3.2.14 Meteorological Verb Phrase

The Meteorological Verb Phrase consists of a obligatory Meteorological tagmeme, and Head tagmeme. The Locative tagmeme optionally occurs filled by specific location.

+Meteorological	+Locatives	+Head
<u>eni</u> 'sun'	<u>tonu</u> 'up'	<u>o-</u> 'come'
<u>konu kump</u> 'rain'	<u>mani</u> 'down'	<u>pu-</u> 'go'
<u>pop</u> 'wind'		<u>to-</u> 'strike'
<u>kopu</u> 'quake'		

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Rules:

- 1. The Head tagmeme has a restricted class of verbs always in third person singular.
- 2. The Meteorological tagmeme is filled by restricted words to do with weather.

Examples:

- 1. eni tonu o-mba
sun top come-3S.Fut.
'The sun will rise'
- 2. eni mani Ø-ba
sun down go-3S.Fut.
'The sun will set'
- 3. konu kumb tu-mba
rain strike-3S.Fut.
'It will rain'
- 4. eni to-num
sun strike-3S.Cont.
'Sun is shining'
- 5. pop to-num
wind strike-3S.Cont.
'Wind is blowing'
- 6. konu kopu tu-m
place quake strike-3S.Comp.
'earthquake'

CLAUSES

4.0. Introduction

Clauses are units of speech on the level of hierarchy above the phrase and below the sentence. The clause in Nii is defined as a string of speech with only one predicate or predicate like tagmeme. This predicate is defined as one non-final or final verb or verb phrase. The clause manifests tagmemes on the sentence, clause, or phrase levels.

All clauses are either non verbal, or verbal clauses. Non verbal are equative clauses and have different nuclear tagmemes in the clauses. The only significant difference between transitive and intransitive clauses is the presence of an object and indirect object depend on the verb filling the Predicate. Thus this distinction is not important for our consideration. Also there is no structural difference between non-final and final clauses.

4.1. Non Verbal Clause

4.1.1. Equation Clause

The Equation clause is the only type of non-verbal clause and it differs from other clause types in that there is no predicate tagmeme present. There are obligatory topic and comment tagmemes.

+ TOPIC	+ COMMENT
pronoun	adjective
noun	adverb
noun phrase	proper noun
<u>ei</u> 'this/that'	Appos. Noun Phrase
	Intensifier Phrase
	Kinship Phrase

Equation Clause Rules:

1. The Comment tagmeme functions as a predicate like tagmeme and is filled by words or phrases usually not inflected.
2. A verb may occur between the obligatory tagmemes in which case it is the verb 'to be' sa- or mo- na-.

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Examples:

- 1. ei kapii 'that's o.k./that's alright'
that/this alright/enough
- 2. ei ka 'that's good'
that/this good
- 3. wu ka wii '(He's) a very good man''
man good int.
- 4. ei amb kis 'She is a bad woman'
3S woman bad
- 5. Ei Taima ar-im 'He is Taima's father'
3S Taima father-3S
- 6. Eim ka 'He (is a) good (person)'
3S good

Optional Verb occurrence:

- 7. wu endi kopii nendii sa-iiim ei
Man one coffee plenty be-3S.Cont this
- wu embe Asip
man name Asip

'The name of the man who has lots of coffee (is) Asip'

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4.2. Verbal Clause

Verbal clauses in Nii consist of any unit of speech occurring with only one predicate tagmeme and filling a slot on the sentence level. The Predicate tagmeme is the only obligatory tagmeme in Dependent or Independent clauses. All other tagmemes of this clause level optionally occur. Time, Subject, Object, Instrument, Indirect Object, Locative and Manner. The maximum tagmemes observed with the predicate is seven. The preferred number of tagmemes is three or four. The following is preferred order but some tagmemes such as Locative and Manner tagmemes can occur anywhere preceding the predicate.

<u>±</u> Time	<u>±</u> Subj.	<u>±</u> Obj.	<u>±</u> Ind.Obj.	<u>±</u> Loc.	<u>±</u> Man.	<u>±</u> Instr.	<u>±</u> Pred.
Temporal	Noun	Noun	Noun	<u>ə</u> 'at/ to/by'	Adj.	<u>kin</u> 'with'	Verb Phr.
Temporal phr.	Pronoun	Pronoun	Pronoun	loc.	Adv		
	Noun Phr.	Noun Phr.		L.phr. Inc Cl			

Examples:

1. Oltin wu endi kung simbi a mani
Yesterday man one pig wild east down

kepi tu-m.
stick strike-3S.Comp.

'Yesterday the man killed a wild pig (with a) stick down below'

Examples:

2. Nim kom ku nii ngu-njii.
 You money who give-2S.F

'To whom will you give the money?'

3. Sin sikir ngii konu pu-nmun.
 We quickly house place go-1P.Cont.

'We are quickly going home'.

4. Kumb ok sin kupenjin no# ei tonu
 Truly before our ancestors plural sup on top

Kemblii tui kunjun to#-mun.
 Kemblii axe stone strike-3P.F.Comp.

'Long ago our forefathers made stone axes up on the mountain Kembli.'

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4.3. Quote Clauses

There are two formal Quote Clauses. One fills the Beginning Quote tagmeme of the Direct Quote Sentence and the other one fills the Closing Quote tagmeme. The Beginning Quote Clause may occur in the middle of a Direct Quote Sentence indicating embedded quotation.

4.3.1. The Beginning Quote Clause

The Predicate is the only obligatory tagmeme of the Beginning Quote Clause. One other obligatory tagmeme is chosen from the optional Time, Subject, Object, Addressee and Manner tagmemes.

+ Time	+ Subject	+ Object	+ Addressee	+ Manner	+ Predicate
<u>pe</u> 'now/ then'	Proper noun	<u>ek</u> 'talk'	Proper noun	<u>yi mi:</u> 'like this'	<u>ni</u> 'speak'
<u>nga</u> 'later/ again'	Pronoun	<u>yi</u> 'this'			<u>pii</u> 'know/ hear'
					<u>kii se</u> 'ask'

RULES:

1. The Predicate of the Beginning Quote is optional only when there is a Closing Quote Clause.

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2. The Indirect Quotation optionally occurs.
3. An interrupted quotation is quite common in Nii.

Examples:

1. Ngo-pu yi ni-m
Give-3S.NF this speak-3S.Comp.
'Answering, he said....'
2. Pe Taima ek yi miɬ ni-m....
Now Taima talk this like speak-3S.Comp.
'Then Taima said this....'
3. Golu ek ni orung kind-pi yi ni-m ...
Golu talk speak back put-S.NF this speak-3S.Comp.
'Golu answering said,....'
4. Yesim Tunj ek ni-pi yi ni-m...
Yesim Tunj talk speak-S.NF this speak-3S.Comp.
'Yesim talking to Tunj, said....'
5. Barim kii si-pi yi ni-m....
Barim asking-S.NF this speak-3S.Comp.
'Barim asking said.....'
6. Nga Gos Eiparam ek ngo-pu yi ni-m...
Again God Abraham talkgive-S.NF this speak-3S.Comp.
'Again God said to Abraham....'

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7. Amb ek yi ni-pi orung kind-pi
Woman talk this speak-S.NF back put-S.NF

ni-m, "Gos siŋ ond mong tuk
speak-3S,Comp God DI. tree fruit in middle

aka pin moŋ-um ond mong ei pei
garden be-3S.Cont. tree fruit this all

neŋ!" ni-m. Be ond endeim
eat-dl-imp speak-3S-Comp. But tree one

mendpiŋ tuk aka pin ang-ŋim ei
truly/only middle garden stand-3S-Cont.this

Gos ek yi ni-m, 'Siŋ ond ei mong
God talk this speak-3S.Comp DI tree this fruit

nu-ner-eŋ mon!" ni-rim.
eat-neg-dl.imp no speak-3S.F Comp.

'The woman answering said, "God said, 'You two eat fruit from all the trees in the garden,' he said. 'But from the very tree standing in the middle of the garden, God said you two must not eat fruit, certainly not!' he said."

8. Nga wembii ek yi ni-rim, "Mon eiŋp
Again snake talk this speak-3.S No dl
FComp

kul-er-ŋgiŋ Gos eim pii-m, 'pe eiŋp
die-neg-dl-fut. God He think-3S.Comp now dl

ond mong ei nu-njngul kin Gos eim miŋ muŋ-ŋgul,
tree fruit this eat-dl-fut. then God He like be-dl-fut

ni yi pii-pi kin eiŋp ond mong ei nu-ner-ŋgiŋ
this think-S.NF and dl. tree fruit this eat-neg-dl-fu

mon!" ni-m.
no speak-3S-Comp.

'Again the snake said, "No, you two will not die! God thinking this, 'Now if you two eat of the fruit of the tree, then you two will be like God is,' and so you two must not eat the fruit of this tree, certainly not!" he said.'

Nii Grammar Sketch

9. Ne-ng ambii "Kapii bi," ni-p pai-nd
 Speak-NF girl Alright go.dl speak-NF think-1S, Con

"ba na nge wu ar-im ei wu ks
 but I poss. man father-my he man bad

na tui tu-mba, ni pai-nd ku"
 I axe strike-3S-fut speak think-1S-cont. also

ka ni-m.
 QM speak-3S, Comp.

"The girl said, "Alright/O.K. let's go," I am thinking
 "but my father is a bad man and he will cut, chop me with
 an axe," I'm really undecided about this," she said.

Nii Grammar Sketch

4.3.2. Closing Quote Clause

The Closing Quote Clause consists of an optional Quote Marker tagmeme and an optional Predicate tagmeme filled by fully inflected verbs ni- 'speak' and p*i*i- 'know/think'

<u>±</u> Quote Marker	<u>±</u> Predicate
<u>pa</u> 'quote'	<u>ni-</u> 'speak'
<u>ka</u> 'quote' Deside	<u>p<i>i</i>i-</u> 'think/know'
<u>yi</u> 'this'	

Rules:

1. The Predicate tagmeme is filled by fully inflected verbs.
2. One Tagmeme must obligatorily occur, usually both do occur.

Examples:

1. ... ni-m 'He said'
speak-3S.Comp.
2. pa ni-m. 'He said'
QM speak-3S.Comp
3. a ni-m 'He asking said'
QM speak-3S.Comp
4. ni p*i*i-njing 'they thought'
speak think/know 3P.Comp
5. yi p*i*i-m 'He thought this'
this/that think/know-3S.Comp
6. pa '(Indefinite) said'
QM

4.4. Dependent vs Independent and Included Clauses

The distinction between non-final and final clauses is more important on the sentence level than is the transitive and intransitive difference. Dependent clauses do not occur in the final base of a grammatical sentence. Dependent clauses have non final verb forms indicating same subject or different subject to follow in the next clause. The dependent clause can not occur in isolation.

The criterion for distinguishing between dependent and independent clauses is the verb morphology. The Independent clause has a final verb with a different set of suffixes than does the dependent clause. The Independent clauses are complete in themselves and can occur in isolation or usually occur following a dependent clause, and are followed by a pause. The independent clause is also recognized by the modal affixes on the final verb in the predicate slot.

An included clause is marked by an included clause marker especially when it is not clear who the subject or object of the clause is. This marker usually follows the final verb of the included clause which has the same grammatical structure as an independent clause occurring with a final verb.

Examples:

Dependent Clauses

- 1. wu owu kep*i* to-num
man dog stick hit-3S.Cont.

'The man is beating/hitting the dog'

2. wu endi and pu-pu 'One/the man going
 man one walk go-3NF walking...'

Independent Clauses

3. Kangi endi ngii konu and-pi pu-m
 boy one house place walk-3S-NF go-3S-Comp.

'The boy went home.'

4. Eim ond mong si-pi na ng-ang.....
 He tree fruit get-3S.NF I give-3S-NF

'He having gotten the fruit and giving to me.....'

Independent Clause with Included Clause

5. Eim tui ei top ngii paim er-im ei,
 He axe this store buy do-3S.Comp this,
 ond tu-m.
 tree strike-3S.Comp

6. Na wumb kui tu-njung konu ele pu-nj.
 I people bury strike-3S.NF place this go-1S.Comp.

5. 'He chopped the tree with the axe that he bought at the store.'

6. 'I went to the place where they buried people.'

5.0. SENTENCES

6.0. PARAGRAPHS

(See 'Ek Nii Sentences and Paragraphs' paper by Al and Dellene Stucky, September 1970).

DISCOURSE

7.0. Introduction

Discourse in Nii has been defined as a unit of speech in the grammatical hierarchy above the paragraph level. Paragraphs manifest discourse-level tagmemes, but sentence, phrase, and word may also manifest certain discourse-level tagmemes.

In Nii four contrastive types of discourse have been distinguished: Narrative, Procedural, Expository, and Hortatory. The following chart shows points which distinguish these discourse types.

POINTS OF DISTINCTION

of DISCOURSE Types

	NARRATIVE	PROCEDURE	EXPOSITORY	HORTATORY
TIME RELATED	Past	Present-Future	Continous Time not in Focus	Future Projected Time is in focus
PERSON	1 or 3 Singular or Plural	1Plural or 3Sing. or Plural	Subject matter orientated	2 Singular Dual Plural
Intent of CONTENT	Relate: -legends -stories -history	Describe: -How to make things -Things	Expound: a Subject	Exhort: -How to live -Give Instruction -Change one's conduct
Order of EVENTS	Chronological sequence of events	Chronological sequences of procedure	Very little if any chronological sequence of events	No particular order of events.

7.1. Narrative Discourse

In Narrative Discourse, there is an optional Setting tagmeme, an obligatory Episode tagmeme, and an obligatory Closure tagmeme. As many as 14 Episode tagmemes have been observed and about 7 are average occurring in the Narrative Discourse.

± Setting	+ Episode	+ Closure
Act. Seq. P. Simple Sent. Seq. Sent.	Act. Seq. P. Frustr. P. Simple Sent. Coord. Sent. Seq. Sent. (2) Imp. Sent. Reply Sent. (2) Antithet. Sent.	Finis Sent.

Rules:

1. At least one Episode must occur in Episode Tagmeme.
2. The Finis Sentence of Closure tagmeme is usually a simple sentence.

Narrative Discourse

The Boy and His Horse.

This Narrative Discourse consists of a SETTING, 7 EPISODES, and FINIS.

P S

1 SETTING: Action Sequence Paragraph

1 SETTING: Simple Sent. Kangi kaimp topu om.
Boy liver fight he came.

2. BUILD-UP₁: Sequence S. Opu kung os
He coming pig horse

gupu topu nopu erim.
mouth hit ate he did.

3. BUILD-UP₂: Sequence S. Erang, pe kangi
He doing now boy

kupiiring okrii anda opu epi
morning early outside coming something

onguŋ kilip topu ngopu ngopu elim.
leaf broke fight gave gave he did.

'The happy boy came. He coming kissed (his) horse on the mouth. Doing this now, early in the morning he went outside to cut a kind of leaf for his horse.'

2 4 EPISODE₁: ACTION SEQUENCE PARAGRAPH

SETTING: Coordinate S. Pilam endi arim
Time one father

nirim, "Siŋip ei ond pin pupuŋ
he said, we (2) up bush we (2) going

ond tukabuŋ."
tree we (2) will cut.

Nii Grammar Sketch

P S

5 BUILD-UP₁: Sequence S. Neng, kangi "owa"
He saying boy yes

nim.
he said.

6 BUILD-UP₂: Sequence S. Neng, punjngul.
He saying, we (2) went.

'One time the father said, "We two will go up to the bush and cut wood," The boy said "yes". We (2) went.

3

EPISODE₂: ACTION SEQUENCE PARAGRAPH

7 SETTING: Coordinate S. Fukul, tui mame
We (2) going knife axe

siki punjngul.
we (2) getting we (2) went.

8 BUILD-UP₁: Sequence S. Fukul kenjngit.
We (2) going we (2) saw.

9 BUILD-UP₂: Sequence S. Na ond endi
My tree one

kolup engim.
is dry standing.

10 BUILD-UP₃: Sequence S. Angang, kankit
It standing, we (2) saw

tui tunjngul.
axe we (2) hit.

11 BUILD-UP₄: Sequence S. Tokul, ond mani
Hitting, tree down

opu arim tum.
coming father it hit.

3.1

EPISODE₂: FRUSTRATION PARAGRAPH

12 PROPOSAL: Simple S. Tang, kangi erpi,
It hitting boy doing,

on his horse. Getting on his horse, he hit the horse and went. Father said, "You go on top, not down below." Now the boy on his horse went.'

P S

4

EPISODE₃: ACTION SEQUENCE PARAGRAPH

18 SETTING: Sequence S. pup pup andiam tukrung
Going going road middle

eie pum.
this he went.

19 BUILD-UP₁: Simple S. Pe kar endi om.
Now car one came.

20 BUILD-UP₂: Sequence S. Opu enim, "Nim
Coming it did, You

jili pun on, a nim?"
where you going are coming, he said?"

21 BUILD-UP₃: Reply S. "Na arnan ond topu
My father tree hitting

peng, na pup doksa nimbii
is there, I going Doctor I will talk

ond," yi nim.
am coming like this he said.

22 BUILD -UP₄: Sequence S. Nip. pum.
I saying he went.

'Going, he went in the middle of the road. N/ came. It coming, the (person in the car) are you going?" he asked, "My father was I'm going to tell the doctor I'm coming he went.'

P S

5

EPISODE₄: ACTION SEQUENCE PARAGRAPH

- 23 SETTING: Simple S. Kar seksii endi om.
Car Taxi one came.
- 24 BUILD-UP₁: Sequence S. Opu, yi nim,
It coming like this said,
"Nim jili punjii, on," yi nim?"
You where will you go, are coming, like said?
this
25. BUILD-UP₂: Sequence S. "Na arnan ond tang,
My father tree it fighting,
doksa wumb ninbii, ond."
doctor people I will talk, am coming."
- 26 BUILD-UP₃: Imperative S. Pe ninim, "Nim
Now he saying, You
andiam tondrung pui!" nim.
road up go! he said.
"Mandring punerim!"
down you don't go!"
- 27 BUILD-UP₄: Sequence S. Neng, kangi ei
He saying, boy up
kung os ep top, si mengip mandring
horse back fighting, getting carrying down
at pum.
east he went.

6

EPISODE₅: FRUSTRATION PARAGRAPH

- 28 PROPOSAL: Simple S. Pum, ni, noi endi
He going, but, water one
pim.
was there.
- 29 FRUSTRATION₁: Antithetical S. Peng, kung os
Being there horse

P S

35 FRUSTRATION₂: Sequence S. Eim tungli
He will fight

enjing.
they did.

36 , SEQUENCE RESULT: Sequence S. Erangin, kangi
They doing, boy

alting opu ei pum.
other side coming up he went.

'One taxi car came. It coming (the driver) asked, "Where will you go that you've come?" He (answered), "My father was hit by a tree; I'm going to tell the doctor." Now he said, "You go on the upper road, not on the lower road." After saying this, the boy on his horse went down east.'

'He wanted to go but a river was there. It being there, he wanted to cross the river but the horse wouldn't go. It not going, (the horse), the boy hit his horse with a stick. Hitting the horse, it tried to jump across but went into the water. Going (into the water), the boy jumped across and held onto a tree. Holding (onto the tree) he went up.

He was going up but some people were there. They wanted to hit him (they couldn't). They trying (to hit him) the boy came across and went up.'

P S

7 EPISODE₆: ACTION SEQUENCE PARAGRAPH

- 37 SETTING: Sequence S. Pang, ei doksa wumb
He going, up Doctor people
muljung konu tor pum.
they stayed place outside he went.
- 38 BUILD-UP₁: Sequence S. Pang, doksa wumb
He going, Doctor people
onjung.
they came.
- 39 BUILD-UP₂: Sequence S. Ok, ond ambii sinjing.
Coming, tree hold they got.
- 40 BUILD-UP₃: Sequence S. Sik, wu-- ni tor sinjing.
Getting yelling out they got.
- 41 BUILD-UP₄: Sequence S. Si menak, eim ngii
Getting him house
carrying,
konu si pinjing.
place get they slept.
- 42 BUILD-UP₅: Sequence S. Si pangin, nirikring
Placing him inside
pepi mozum.
sleeping he was.

'He going up, went outside to the place where the doctor and nurses were. He going (there), the doctor and nurse came. They coming, took hold of the tree. Getting hold and yelling, got the tree off (father). Getting and carrying him to the house, they put him. They putting him inside, he slept there.'

Nii Grammar Sketch

P S

8 EPISODE₇: FRUSTRATION PARAGRAPH

43 PROPOSAL: Coordinate S. Molang, arim andi
He staying father outside

opu kenim ni kung os mulerim.
coming looked but horse wasn't there.

44 FRUSTRATION₁: Simple S. "Molatin" arim
"He isn't here" father

vi ninim.
like said.
"this

45 FRUSTRATION₂: Simple S. "Nga nim kung os
Later you horse

endi ain ngunembii," pe vi nim.
one buy I won't give," now like this he said.

46 FRUSTRATION₃: Simple S. "Nim kung os sipi
Your horse getting

no? kindin," vi nirim.
water you put," like this he said.

47 CLOSURE: Finis S. Poru ninim.
Finish he talked.

'He staying, Father coming outside looked, but the horse wasn't there. Father said, "He's not there." Father said, "Later/again, I won't buy you another horse." He said, "You put your horse into the water." He finished talking.

Nii Grammar Sketch

7.2. Exposition Discourse

This Exposition Discourse consists of obligatory Theme tagmeme and an obligatory EXPOSITION tagmeme and an optional THEME RECAPITULATION and an obligatory CONCLUSION tagmeme.

+Theme	+Exposition	+ Theme Recap.	+Conclusion
Cir. P. Act.Amp. P. Coord.S. Simple S. CtoF S. Sub.Seq.S	Act.Seq. P. Cir. P. Act.Amp.P. Contr.P. Temp.Contr. P. Coord. S. Simple S. Cond. S. Seq.S. Seq.Result S. Antithet.S.	Cir. P. Simple S. C to F S.	Finis Sent. Simple S.

Rules:

1. The Exposition tagmeme is manifested by Illustration which is an optional occurrence.
2. The Conclusion tagmeme is filled by Finis which is usually a simple sentence.
3. The Simple Sentence fills each tagmeme slot.

EXPOSITION DISCOURSE

My Children Aren't Christians!

This EXPOSITORY DISCOURSE consists of THEME, EXPOSITION, and CONCLUSION.

P S

1 THEME: ACTION AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH

1.1 THEME: ACTION SEQUENCE PARAGRAPH

1 SETTING: Simple S. Ei wu teɪ aɪ
 These men both east
nambis pu endkiɪ.
 coast going walked.

2 BUILD-UP₁: Sequence S. Pe tomu okuɪ.
 Now on top they (2)
 came.

3 BUILD-UP₂: Coordinate S. Ei ya kenerkiɪ
 This here they (2) didn't
 see
kin na noɪ pep erir.
 when I water wash did.

1.2 AMPLIFICATION₁: ACTION SEQUENCE PARAGRAPH

SETTING: ACTION AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH

4 THEME: Simple S. Aɪ mani pukuɪ;
 East down they (2) went;
ei kani!
 this you see!

5 AMPLIFICATION₁: Coordinate S. Kisan Singa
 Kisan Singa
teɪ aɪ nambis pu endkiɪ.
 both east coast going (2) walked.

Nii Grammar Sketch

P S

6 BUILD-UP₁: Simple S. Pe tonu oku?.
Now on top they (2) came.

'These two men went down to the coast and walked around.
Now they two came back (up to the highlands). I was
baptized and they two didn't see this.'

'They two went down east (to the coast) you see (know)
Kisan Singa both went down to the coast and walked
around. Now they came back up (to the highlands).'

2 EXPOSITION: CIRCUMSTANCE PARAGRAPH

TEXT: Coordinate S. Mer nirik puku?;
Down inside they (2) went;

gupu kouku? ninmbi?
mouth follow (2) are saying.

2.1 CIRCUMSTANCE₁: TEMPORAL CONTRAST PARAGRAPH

8 STATEMENT: Coordinate S. Nim moiun;
You are staying;

konu wultung o moiambu?.
place close by come they (2) are staying.

2.2 TEMPORAL CONTRAST: ACTION AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH

9 THEME: Antithetical S. Mo?mbu? ya
They (2) here
staying

ya mulerki?.
here they (2) didn't stay

10 AMPLIFICATION₁: Coordinate S. Ok a?
Before east

mani puku? ei kani?.
down they (2) went; this you see.

N11 Grammar Sketch

P S

11 CIRCUMSTANCE₂: Sequence S. Kangi ei si mengip
 Boy this get carry

tuk pur.
 inside I went.

2.3 CIRCUMSTANCE₃: ACTION SEQUENCE SETTING

12 SETTING: Quote S. Ambil ombu "tuk
 Girls some inside

pamin, "nir.
 let's go, I said.

13 BUILD-UP₁: Quote S. "Ei mon," nik.
 "This no ," they said.

2.4 BUILD-UP₂: CONTRAST PARAGRAPH

14 STATEMENT: Simple S. Nik, tor mołmun.
 They saying outside they are staying/

2.5 CONTRAST: ACTION AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH

15 THEME: Simple S. Na tuk moł.
 I inside am staying.

16 AMPLIFICATION₁: Quote S. Ete "tuk
 These inside

wei!" a nir.
 you all come!" I said.

2.6 AMPLIFICATION₂: ACTION AMPLIFICATION PAR.

17 THEME: Coordinate S. Ei tuk
 These inside

onerik; ei kani.
 they didn't come; this you see.

18 AMPLIFICATION: Simple S. Torong en
 Outside they

enim dal er mołmun.
 themselves heathen doing are staying.

Nii Grammar Sketch

P S

19 CONCLUSION: Finis Sentence. Ei minj nind.
 This only I'm saying.

'They two went down (Church is down the village) inside; they listened only (didn't really believe).'

'They two are staying (living) close by the place where you (live) stay. They two are living here but before they two didn't stay (live) here. They (two) went down (to the coast) vefore; you (know) see this.'

'This boy, I took and went inside (to Church). I said to the girls, "Let's go inside," but they said "no". They said and are staying outside (not going to Church). I'm going (to Church)". They all didn't come inside, you (know) see. They all keep staying heathen. That's all I'm saying.'

Nii Grammar Sketch

EXPOSITION DISCOURSE

When Christ will come!

This EXPOSITORY DISCOURSE consists of a THEME ILLUSTRATION, THEME RECAPITULATION and CONCLUSION.

P S

1 THEME: CIRCUMSTANCE PARAGRAPH

1 TEXT: Coordinate S. Ei da na kopur
 This I think I some
piip po! tunand; ku omba
 I hearing really am not fighting; too/when He will
 come
nindii!
 I'm saying! (Emp)

2 CIRCUMSTANCE₁: Simple S. Piini, nim jep
 You know, you light/under
 standing
salim.
 there is.

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCE₂: ACTION AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH

3 THEME: Contrary to Fact S. Ei nge na
 If this kind I
ti!ang erang kinilamb kin
 light doing I would see then
o pe kunum eie mo!pu
 coming now time this He staying
omba.
 He will come.

4. AMPL.: Sub. Sequence S. Nip na
 Saying I

P S

8 BUILD-UP₃: Sequence S. Neng, kenki
He saying, they (2) saw

gung ningi eie misik topu
ink eyes this holding fighting

kamb ngurum.
put he gave.

9 BUILD-UP₄: Sequence Result S. Tang, oku
He hitting, they (2)
came

mei eie piki.
ground this they sleep.

3 THEME RECAPITULATION: CIRCUMSTANCE PARAGRAPH

10 TEXT: Simple S. Ei mi ningi ei emi
This like eyes this dark

erpi, erang mo.
doing, doing I am staying.

11 CIRCUMSTANCE₁: Ei nim ya tiang
This you here light

erang, buk eie kan.
He made, book this you see.

12 CIRCUMSTANCE₂: Contrary to Fact S. Ei mi
This like

keniamb kin o kunum eie
I would see coming time this

olang, eie olang, na keniamb.
He would this He would come, I would see.
come,

13 SUMMARY COMMENT: Simple S. Ei piini.
This you know.

4. CONCLUSION: Finis S. Ei minj nind.
This only I am saying.

Nii Grammar Sketch

'He (God) put the fruit of the tree (good and evil) and forbid Adam and Eve (to eat of it).'

'This sin came from the forbidden fruit He (God) put. They two ate (the fruit) then their (understanding) eyes were opened. He (God) saying, they two looked up and their eyes (understanding) were darkened. (Sending them out of the garden), they two came and lived on this ground. My eyes were made dim like their eyes (understanding) were.'

'Your eyes (understanding) is clear; you have this book (Bible). I would see (understand) like this and the time when He would come I would see (know) (if I had your book Bible). You know! That's all I'm saying.'

7.3. Procedure Discourse

The Procedure Discourse consists of an optional Introduction tagmeme, an obligatory Procedure tagmeme, and an optional Closure tagmeme. Up to 9 Procedure tagmemes have been observed and 4 or 5 Procedure tagmemes are an average in this type of Discourse.

+ Introduction	+ Procedure ^N	+ Closure
Simple Sent.	Proced. P. Act. Amp. P. Amp. P. Contrast P Tem. Contrast P. Act. Seq. P. Seq. Sent. Simp. Sent. Coord. Sent. Seq. Result Sent.	Finis Sent.

Rules:

1. Introduction tagmeme is often manifested by a simple Sentence.
2. Introduction indicates the theme or topic for discussion.

Nii Grammar Sketch

PROCEDURE DISCOURSE

House Building

This Procedural Discourse consists of 4 PROCEDURES and CLOSURE, and INTRODUCTION.

P S

1 INTRODUCTION

1 SETTING: Simple S. Ei ngii ek ei
This house talk this

nemb.
let me talk.

2 PROCEDURE 1: PROCEDURE PARAGRAPH

2 STEP 1: Sequence S. Pe dui poɬup pok
Now posts I planting around
(going)

pok erip erip poru nip,
around doing doing finishing,

3 STEP 2: Sequence S. Bel ond kun ei nge
Rafter wood straight this kind

bel yi erip orong orong
rafter like this doing other side other side

ngo ond kindip
put wood putting

2.1 STEP 3: ACTION AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH

4 THEME: Simple S. Tonu pakipos poɬ
On top big post I plant.

5 AMPLIFICATION₁: Sequence S. Mondup tonu
Putting on top

ouyi mend wand pendip,
ridge poll parallel east west putting,

P S

6 AMPLIFICATION₂: Simple S. Ele orung orung
 This other side other
 side

bel ngo tonu tonu erip
 rafter put on top on top doing

erip poru nip.
 doing finish

7 STEP₄: Coordinate S. Engimb dufup; engimb
 Kunai pulling; kunai

koip, poru nip,
 putting, finishing,

8 STEP₅: Coordinate S. Mani kuipikamb erip;
 Down grass doing;

mei ele kuipikamb erip, er ka.
 ground this grass doing, do good.

'Let me tell about house building. First I dig holes and plant posts all around (the house). I get straight wood for rafters, putting these on both sides (of the house).'

'Putting these, I put posts up for (carrying) ridge poles. Putting these, I put the ridge pole parallel east and west. On this I put the rafters on each side.

'After finishing this, I pull grass (Kunai) and put it on top finishing this. Down below (inside) I put Kuipikamb (grass) and make it nice on this ground (floor).'

P S

3 PROCEDURE 2: PROCEDURAL PARAGRAPH

9 SETTING: Sequence S. Erangin dup sik
 They doing/ fire place
 making
ei nge er ka er sep.
 this kind doing good doing put

10 STEP₁: Sequence S. Mei ei tukpu sip
 Ground this hole get
er ka er sep
 doing good doing put

11 STEP₂: Simple S. Dup kalip,

3.1 STEP₃: ACTION AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH

12 THEME: Simple S. Ei tuku ni er sei!
 This room doing put.

13 AMPLIFICATION: Simple S. Eie no pe!
 This sleep

'They make a fire place, making this nice. I make a hole in this ground making it nice. I start a fire.'

'The inside room is for sleeping. I usually sleep in this (room).'

4 PROCEDURE 4: PROCEDURAL PARAGRAPH

14 SETTING: Simple S. Pinaɬmin,
 We don't sleep there yet.

STEP₁: ACTION AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH

15 THEME: Simple S. Ei tonu beɬ kin
 Up on top rafters and

P S

21 STATEMENT: Coordinate S. Ei pup to
 This blow fight
kiŕamin, ku tiŕang erang
 it usually light too/ light making
 then
kaniŕmin.
 we usually see.

22 CONTRAST: Simple S. Wii emi etiŕ.
 Nothing dark usually
 was.

4.6 STEP₂: ACTION AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH

23 THEME: Simple S. Memb ei nirik
 At this this inside
 time
opun, ond orong orong
 we coming, wood other side other side
moŕum.
 there is.

24 AMPLIFICATION: Simple S. Ei kumb
 This nose
ningiŕ ete gaŕ toŕum.
 eyes this break usually hits.

25 STEP₃: SEQUENCE RESULT S. Dup kiŕamin
 Fire it usually
 lights
tiŕang erang ku nirik oŕmun.
 light making too/then inside we usually
 come.

'We don't sleep in this yet! On the rafters we put plenty of something (leaves, grass, etc.) When we put these things on, it gets dark (inside).

Nii Grammar Sketch

P S

30 BUILD-UP₃: Simple S. Ke₂ topun topun.
Sharpen hitting hitting.

31 BUILD-UP₃: Simple S. A₁ ngii ondupu_t
East house door (bridge)
ngo enj kindpin.
fasten I did putting.

32 TEMPORAL CONTRAST: Coordinate S. Pe enim
Now you all
epi sa kin ond plang kin ka
something saw and wood boards and good
tu wuk enminii!
bring making!(Emp).

5.3 STEP₂: TEMPORAL CONTRAST PARAGRAPH

STATEMENT: Sequence S. Pe takpin dua
Now we building door
erpin, lok tonminii!
making, lock fighting! (Emp).

5.4 TEMPORAL CONTRAST: ACTION AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH

34 THEME: Simple S. Ok wii orung
Before nothing other side
orung kan topun.
other side rope fighting.

35 AMPLIFICATION₁: Coordinate S. Ngii ondu
House door
yi er ngo pendimin.
like this doing fasten we usually put.

36 AMPLIFICATION₂: Simple S. Ond ke₂ top
Wood sharpen fight
ngii ondu ngo pendik.
house door fasten put.

Nii Grammar Sketch

P S

6 CLOSURE: Finis S. Ei minj nind.
 This only I'm talking.

'We make the door on the west side (of house). We smooth the wood first; we chop with the axe; we make it like this. We sharpen it by chopping. We fasten the door on the east side.'

'Now you bring saw and boards and make it nice. Now we make the door and fasten the lock. Before we just fastened the door with rope from one side to the other. We usually fasten the door to the house like this. We sharpen the wood of the door (fit the door) and put it.'

'Thats all I'm saying.'

Nii Grammar Sketch

HORTITORY DISCOURSE

Exhortation to Young Men

This Hortatory Discourse consists of an INTRODUCTION,
7 POINTS, and CONCLUSION.

P S

1 INTRODUCTION: CIRCUMSTANCE PARAGRAPH

1 STATEMENT: Simple S. Ani ninmbii torung
Brother we (2) are outside
talking

2 CIRCUMSTANCE₁: Rhetorical Statement Ei nga
This again

si siip mer kirim enj pa'im.
get we (2) down stomach refuse it is.

3 CIRCUMSTANCE₂: Rhetorical Statement Ei ya
This here

taɪ nopuɪ biɪ piini.
two we (2) eating will go you know

4 CIRCUMSTANCE₃: Simple S. En enim nga
They themselves again

mering ninjpil.
down we (2) talked.

5 SUMMARY COMMENT: Simple S. Ek piinanminii!
Talk they aren't
hearing!

2 POINT₁: ACTION SEQUENCE PARAGRAPH

6 SETTING: Simple S. Nga ani si kindmbii
Later brother we (2) will leave.

7 BUILD-UP₁: Simple S. Kor nipil.
Long time we (2) talked.

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8 BUILD-UP₂: Sequence S. Opul opul opul
 Coming coming coming
 amb sipil ngunjpu
 woman we (2) getting, we (2) gave.

2.1 BUILD-UP₃: EXHORTATION PARAGRAPH

9 STATEMENT: Imperative S. Nipil opul
 We talking, coming
 opul kongun yi mi yi mi
 coming work like this; like this
 es tei!
 you watch

10 EXHORTATION₁: Imperative S. On tui yi
 Wood axe like
 mi tei!
 this chop!

11 EXHORTATION₂: Imperative S. Ngii yi mi
 House like this
 tekei!
 you all build!

12 EXHORTATION₃: Imperative S. Kung yi mi
 Pig like this
 es trei!
 you all watch!

'Brother, we two are talking and it (our talk) is going outside (they aren't hearing). This understanding that (we have) we two must work (because) we like to eat. We two like this will keep eating; you know. We told them all many times. They aren't listening to our (advice) talk.'

P S

'Again brother, we two are leaving them and warning
(them); we two keep coming and buying wives for them.
We keep coming giving advice; you all work like (we do)
this! You all chop wood like this! You all build
houses like this! You all watch your pigs like this!'

2.2 POINT₂

EVALUATION: EXHORTATION PARAGRAPH

- 13 STATEMENT: Coordinate S. Ei ninjpi?
This we (2) said
ek piinanmin.
talk they aren't hearing.
- 14 EXHORTATION₁: Rhetorical Question Ani nipe
Brother what
ek nimbi?
talk we (2) will talk?
- 15 EXHORTATION₂: Rhetorical Question Ei nipe
This what
ek nimbi?
talk we will talk
- 16 EXHORTATION₃: Rhetorical Statement Mering
Down
kirim enj pep mandi onum.
stomach refuse sleeping close to it came.
- 17 EXHORTATION₄: Rhetorical Question Ei
This
nipe ek nimbi?
what talk we (2) will talk?

P . S

- 18 EXPLANATION: Simple S. En enim kongun
 You yourselves work
erik andinmin.
 doing are walking.

'We two gave advice and you're not listening.

Brother what will we two say? What will we two say?

I'm getting tired of talking to them. What will we two say? You only are working walking around.'

3 POINT₃: FRUSTRATION PARAGRAPH

- 19 PROPOSAL: Coordinate S. Ani, pe nga
 Brother, now again
popul sipit pepit topu₁ ta₁
 angry we (2) getting staying tomorrow two
kopur nembit.
 some we (2) will talk.
- 20 FRUSTRATION₁: Coordinate S. Nembit
 We (2) will talk
piiyangin ie yi erik andinmin.
 they hearing instead like this doing are walking.
- 21 FRUSTRATION₂: Coordinate S. Ombu andik
 Mischief walking
nik ninjing kin yi nga silit
 talking, talked like this again we (2)
ninjipi₁ ninga andinmin.
 we (2) talked again they are walking.

P S 'Brother, now again we two are getting angry (with them) and tomorrow we'll give them some advice. We'll tell them but instead of listening, they keep walking around.'

4 POINT₄: CONTRAST PARAGRAPH

22 STATEMENT: Coordinate S. Ei en enim kongun
This they themselves work
enmin, amb si ngunjpu!
are doing, woman getting we (2) gave.

23 CONTRAST: Contrast S. Nga kombur amb si
Again some woman getting
ngonanmbil kombur amb si ngonmbu!
we (2) aren't some woman getting we are
giving giving.

'They themselves are working; we two gave them wives. Later some (of them) wives we two won't give and some we will give.'

5 POINT₅: CONTRAST PARAGRAPH

24 STATEMENT: Conditional S. Ei nga piipi!
This again we hearing,
nembi! kin yi erik endinging
will talk then like this doing walked
kin en enim puk lus pungii.
then they themselves going die will go.

25 CONTRAST: Simple S. Siip lus punermbil.
We (2) die we (2) will not
go.

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6 POINT₆: ACTION SEQUENCE PARAGRAPH

26 SETTING: Simple S. En enim puk kiiap
They themselves going Kiap
andinmin.
are walking.

27 BUILD-UP₁: Simple S. Konu puk,
Place going,

28 BUILD-UP₂: Simple S. Kuni no? nok,
Food water eating,

29 BUILD-UP₃: Simple S. En enim kongun enmin.
They themselves work doing.

'This again we two knowing will tell them and if they keep doing (just walking around) this then they will go hungry (die). We two won't go hungry (die).'

'They only are going walking like (Patrol Officers) Kiaps; going (other) places; food and water eating; doing (other) work.'

7 POINT₇: ALTERNATIVE PARAGRAPH

30 STATEMENT: Coordinate S. Ei amb monduk
This woman putting
si kindik punjung kin nga siiip
leaving went and/then again we (2)
kuimi konj peng nga ngumbul
pay new head again we will give
ei mon ei piini.
on contrary this you know.

Nii Grammar Sketch

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31 ALTERNATIVE₁: Rhetorical S. Nga kangi amb
 Again boy woman
konj peng simbi ei piini,
 new head we will get this you know

32 ALTERNATIVE₂: Rhetorical S. min amb kuimi
 or woman pay
konj peng ngumbut ni piini!
 new head we'll give you know

7.1 ALTERNATIVE₃: ACTION SEQUENCE PARAGRAPH

33 SETTING: Result S. Min ei mon en
 Or on contrary they
enim kung es tok,
 themselves pig watching,

34 BUILD-UP₁: Simple S. Amb put wumb
 Woman people
kuimi ngok,
 pay giving,

35 BUILD-UP₂: Simple S. Kuni nok,
 Food eating,

36 BUILD-UP₃: Simple S. Wumb kuni erik,
 People food doing,

37 BUILD-UP₄: Simple S. Wumb kanik,
 People seeing,

7.2 BUILD-UP₅: FRUSTRATION PARAGRAPH

38 PROPOSAL: Result S. Yi erangin nimbi
 Like this doing we will

39 FRUSTRATION₁: Antithetical S. Ei nga
 This again
nimbi ei nga bik et enmin.
 we will talk this again big head are
 doing.

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FRUSTRATION₂: Antithetical S. Ei nga
This again

ei sipinjpi ni sip ei sip
this we (2) got getting up get

mondpu nga ya mer tor onmun.
we (2) put again here down outside they
are coming.

41

FRUSTRATION₃: Antithetical S. Ei pamin
Up lets go

ninmbi nga si ek sakim enmin.
we are again we (2) talk they are
talking ignoring doing.

42

SEQUENCE RESULT: Coordinate S. Ei piipi
This we hearing

akip ngo kopur nembii je
now giving some we will talk instead

akip nembii, yi erip nim
now we will talk, like doing he saying
this

kin si kindmbii kan wiik tambii
and we leaving look nothing we (2)
letting.

endngii.
they will walk.

'If they left their wives and went, then we two would buy them new bride, on the contrary, you realize this.'

'Again we two will buy the (young men) boys new wives, you realize! Or a new bride price we would give, you realize! Or neither (of these);

P S

they themselves will watch their pigs; eat food; give bride prices (to brides people); see bride's people. We'll tell them and they will do these things.'

'Again we'll tell them (but) they (won't listen) are big heads. Again we two get them up (at their places) and leaving them but they are coming back here. Again we'll tell them "Let's go up the mountain" but again they aren't listening to us.'

'We two knowing this, again we are giving (them) some advice instead; now we are talking again and if they keep doing this, then we'll let them go walking around.'

8 CONCLUSION: ALTERNATIVE PARAGRAPH

43 STATEMENT: Rhetorical Quest. Nga silip
Again we (2)

nimbil ermbil.
will talk we will do

44 ALTERNATIVE₁: Condition S. Min silip akip
Or we (2) now

kiap onenim, silip wu
patrol officer he's not we (2) man
coming,

endi tumba.
one he will hit.

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45 ALTERNATIVE₂: Contrary Result S. Ei mon.
This no.

46 FINIS: Finis S. Ei mandi nind.
This close to I'm saying.

'We two will talk (to them) and do what? Or if the
Kiap patrol officer doesn't come now, then one
man will fight us. Not this! That's all I'm saying.'

7.4. Hortitory Discourse

The Hortitory Discourse consists of an obligatory INTRODUCTION tagmeme and an obligatory POINT tagmeme and an obligatory CONCLUSION. Up to 15 Points have been observed and 7 Points is an average occurrence.

+ Introduction	+Point ^N	+Conclusion
Cir. P. Simple S. Rhet. State.S.	Act.Seq. P. Exhort. P. Frustr. P. Contr. P. Altern. P. Simple S. Rhet.Ques.S. Cond. S. Contrary Re. S. Coord. Sent. Antithet.S. Result S. Contr. S. Rhet.State.S. Imp. S. Seq. S.	Altern. P. Simple S. Rhet.Ques. S. Contrary Result S.

Rules:

1. Introduction tagmeme is often manifested by Simple Sentence.
2. Introduction tagmeme presents the Theme of the Discourse.
3. Conclusion is often manifested by Finis Sentence.

Nii Grammar Sketch

HORTATORY DISCOURSE

Advice to Young Men

This HORTATORY DISCOURSE consists of an INTRODUCTION,
9 POINTS and CONCLUSION.

P S

1 INTRODUCTION: ACTION AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH

1 THEME: Simple S. Pe ya wu kangi wu
 Now here men boys men
 enim kongun enarik;
 you all work not doing;

2 AMPLIFICATION₁: Simple S. Tii Kopii tilarik,
 Tea Coffee not planting,

3 AMPLIFICATION₂: Simple S. Yi erik andinmin.
 Like this doing walking.

'Now here young men you aren't working; planting tea
and coffee, you're just walking around.'

2 POINT₁: CIRCUMSTANCE PARAGRAPH

4 STATEMENT: Simple S. Amb si ngunipun,
 Woman get we gave

5 CIRCUMSTANCE₁: Sequence S. Akip Gapman wang,
 Now Government coming,
 bisnis tonu onum.
 business on top it came.

2.1 CIRCUMSTANCE₂: EXHORTATION PARAGRAPH

6 STATEMENT: Sequence S. Eie piik, tii
 This you hearing, tea
 kopii epi talk nonmun.
 coffee something planting you are eating.

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7 EXHORTATION: Conditional S. Eie piik
 This you hearing
dinga erik moiangin kongun er
 strong doing staying work do
bin.
 we will go.

8 EVALUATION: Simple S. Ei kapli ermba.
 This enough it will be
 doing.

'We bought women for you. Now the government has come and business has come here. You think (hear) about this; you plant tea and coffeee and (live) eat! You hear this (good) strong and the work will go good! This will be enough.'

3 POINT₂: EXHORTATION PARAGRAPH

9 STATEMENT: Simple S. Enim tuku taun erik;
 You all inside around doing;

10 EXHORTATION₁: Simple S. Plei kas erik;
 Play cards doing

11 EXHORTATION₂: Simple S. Ombuk erik,
 Mischief doing;

12 EXHORTATION₃: Simple S. Yi erik andinmin;
 Like this doing walking;

13 EVALUATION: Simple S. Ei kapli enanin.
 This enough isn't doing.

'You all are just walking around! You're playing cards! You're just doing mischief! You're just walking around like this. This isn't enough.'

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P S

4 POINT₃: EXHORTATION PARAGRAPH

14 STATEMENT: Substitution Sequence S. Ei kapli
This enough

enanim, mon pa, nipin kiipung
not doing, on the contrary, we talking advice
ngonmun.
we are giving.

15 EXHORTATION: Alternative S. Eie piik kongun
This hearing work

erngli min bisnis erik, kopii
they will do or business they doing, coffee
teingli min?
they will plant or?

4.1 EVALUATION: ACTION AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH

16 THEME: Condition S. Ei erangin sinim
This you doing we

kapli er bin.
enough doing will go.

AMPLIFICATION: Simple S. Ei kapli
This enough

kongun ka kanjmin.
work good we'll find.

'This isn't enough, on the contrary, we're giving you advise. Will you hear this and work, or will you do business, or will you plant coffee? If you do this, we will (do) work together. We'll find (this, will be then) a good work.'

5 POINT₄: EXHORTATION PARAGRAPH

17 STATEMENT: Simple S. Enim kongun enarik.
You all work not doing.

P S

18 EXHORTATION: Coordinate S. Tuku wii taun
 Inside nothing around
erik endnjing kin ei ermin.
 doing walked and this you are doing.

19 EVALUATION: Simple S. Ei kapii enermba.
 This enough it will not be.

'You all aren't working. You just walked around and are doing this. This won't be enough (good).

6 POINT₅: EXHORTATION PARAGRAPH

20 STATEMENT: Coordinate S. Piik kongun ka
 Hearing work good
erngii (kipung ngok ninmin).
 you will do (advice giving we are talking).

21 EXHORTATION: Cond. S. Ei piik
 This you hearing
piik dinga erik endnjing kin
 hearing strong doing walked then
kapii ermba.
 enough it will be.

'We are giving advice; you hear this and work good. If you hear this good and work, then it will be (good) enough.'

7 POINT₆: EXHORTATION PARAGRAPH

22 STATEMENT: Simple S. Ea nge enim kangi
 This you all boys
wu piinarik.
 man not hearing.

P S

- 23 EXHORTATION₁: Simple S. Tuku enim wii
 Inside you all nothing
taun erik.
 around you doing.
- 24 EXHORTATION₂: Simple S. Tuku plei kas erik
 Inside play cards you doing.
- 25 EXHORTATION₃: Simple S. Tuku not was erik.
 Inside water washing you doing.
- 26 EXHORTATION₄: Simple S. Wii taun erik
 Nothing around you doing
andinmin.
 are walking.
- 27 EVALUATION: Simple S. Ei kapli enanin.
 This enough it isn't doing.

'You young men aren't listening. You are just walking around. You're (just) playing cards. You're (just) washing yourselves. You are just walking around. This isn't (good) enough.'

8

POINT₇: EXHORTATION PARAGRAPH

- 28 STATEMENT: Coordinate S. Yi nipiŋ kin
 Like we said
 this
siŋ kiipung erpiŋ yi ninpiŋ.
 we (2) advice we (2) did like this we (2) said.
- 29 EXHORTATION: Condition S. Eŋe kiipung enpiŋ,
 This advice we (2) made/
 did,
eŋe piik endnŋii, kapli.
 this hearing will walk, enough.

Nii Grammar Sketch

'We two talked to you and are giving you advice.
We gave you advice; if you hear this and (will do),
then it will be (good) enough.'

P S

9 POINT₈: EXHORTATION PARAGRAPH

30 STATEMENT: Simple S. Nga piinarik.
Again they not hearing.

31 EXHORTATION: Simple S. Tuku taun erik
Inside around doing
andinmin.
walking.

32 EVALUATION: Simple S. Ei kap*i* enanim.
This enough it isn't doing.

'You're not listening again! You're just walking around.
This isn't (good) enough.'

10 POINT₉: EXHORTATION PARAGRAPH

33 STATEMENT: Sub.Seq. S. E*i* nge mendpi*i* nind
This truly I'm saying,
ei mon wu biiming siiip ouni
this not man pig stomach we (2) together
nembii .

34 EXHORTATION: Simple S. Piik, erngii.
They hearing they will do.

35 EVALUATION: Simple S. Kap*i*.
Enough.

11 CONCLUSION: AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH

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P S

36 THEME: Simple S. Pe na mandi nind.
Now I close to I'm saying.

37 AMPLIFICATION: Simple S. Nip poru tond.
Saying finishing.

'That (What) I'm saying is really true, on the contrary, we (brothers) together tell you (this). If you hear (this) and will do this, then it will be enough (good).'

'Now I'm nearly finished talking. I'm finishing (talking).'