ESSENTIALS FOR TRANSLATION
PART I
GRAMMAR OF SANIO
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1. Stems. There are two types of stems in Sanio-Hiowe:

Derived stems and compound stems.

1.1 Derived stems are generally stems which are changed

from one part of speech to another; eg. an adjective is changed

to become a noun. As a noun, it would be the minimal unit in

the noun class.

1.1.1. Verbalized adjectives.

taweiru	'afraid'
taweiye	'to fear'
fariariaqi	'false'
fariariye	'to lie'

1.1.2. Nominalized adjectives.

taweiru	'afraid'
taweiruete	'fear'

1.1.3. Verbalized nouns.

pasi	'night'
pasiyeye	'night came'

1.1.4. Adjectized Nouns.

pasi	'night'
pasiaqi	'nightly'

1.2. Compound stems are stems which take the basic semantic

unit of two different roots and form a new stem.

<u>rowe</u>   'leg'

<u>uporo</u>   'joint'

<u>roquporo</u> 'knee'

<u>me</u>   'tree'

<u>so</u>   'seed'

<u>meiso</u>   'seed of tree'

Other compounds are formed by finding the cultural equivalent

to an introduced idea and preceed it with the term <u>ipari</u> 'foreign'

or 'spirit'.

<u>ipari</u> <u>menege</u> 'foreign bamboo knife'

<u>ipari tahe</u> 'foreign skin' or 'cloth'

compounds and derivitives are used very frequently both in oral

conversation and narrative texts.

2. Words. Word classes in Sanio-Hiowe are nouns, pronouns, adjectives,

adverbs, directionals, numerals, exclamations, limiter, conjunction,

negatives/affirmatives, demonstratives, particles, relators, and verbs.

These classes are separated from each other by the slots they fill

on the phrase or clause level. They differ by the afixes which occur

on the word classes and by the capability of being possessed or possessing.

2.1. Nouns are free forms filling the head slots in noun and locative

phrases and the sixes in relator-axis phrases. There are three sub classes

of nouns: nouns, proper nouns and temporal nouns.

Nouns occur in the head slots of all phrases except the verb, temporal, Locative Relator-axis, numeral, adjective phrases. All nouns can be possessed and modified. However, there are a few limits in what can occur where.

me 'tree'

saqi 'water'

meniro 'the man's'

taunemo 'women'

Proper nouns consit of the names of persons and places. They can neither be possessed or modified, but can possess and be possessed or modified, but can possess and be pluralized. They fill the head slot of possessive phrases, Coordinate Noun phrases, Intensifier phrases, Accompaniment phrases, and appositional phrases.

Amiro   'Ami's'

Amimo   'Ami's family'

Wourei   'village name'

Woureimo   'those of Wourei'

Temporal nouns rarely if ever have modifiers and can only fill the subject slot or time slots on the clause.

pasi 'night'

teimitaiyeiye 'slept till dawn'

Plurality on a noun is expressed by the suffix -mo, but is
not obligatory when plurality is intended. Possession is ex-
pressed by the suffix -ro on the noun which possesses.

2.2 Pronouns are distinct from other classes of words in that
they are a closed class and they can never fill the head slot of
temporal, locative, or modified noun phrases. Pronouns are
divided into sub classes as to their function within a clause.

2.2.1. Personal pronouns are free forms filling the subject,
object, and indirect object slots of the clause. There is no
change in form across these slots.

	singular	dual	plural
1st	ane	noto	nomo
		notosi	
2nd	ne	fenesi	fene
3rd	rei	rowesi	rowe

2.2.2. Possessor Pronouns   See Chart 6.2.3.

2.2.3. Interrogative pronouns are free forms used in eliciting
information. They fill the interrogative slot on the clause
level. They may or may not be accompaned by the question marker

awere finally in a clause. Interrogatives are also a closed

class.

   piye 'what'

   eiwero 'which'

   piyene 'why', 'what prupose'

   awaru 'where'

   eiworai 'who'

   eiweroaqine 'how'

2.3 Adjectives are a class of words which modify or describe a

noun. Up to three occur following the noun they modify in a free

ordered sequence. Nouns may be adjectized by adding the suffix

-aqi the adjective marker. Reduplication of an adjective froms

a type of super superalitive.

   warimeiaqi 'yellow'

   osoaqi 'small'

   pasiaqi 'darkness'

   omo arasi 'big mountain'

   osoqosoaqi 'very small'

2.4 Adverbs are a class of words which fill the initial manner

slots of the verb phrase.

teqi fi 'already gone'

taqitaqiaqi nonetinau 'give it out one by one'

A second class of adverbs fill the medial position of a verb

phrase. These include noeinoei 'properly', aiwawe 'enough'.

fu noeinoeirowo 'He put it properly'.

2.5. Directional are a class of words which manifest the

directional tagmeme of a general verb phrase and the direction

slot of the clause. Directionals are distinct from directions

in that they are two distinct classes and that the directions

only fill a slot of the verb phrase. Directionals on the other

hand fill a slot of the clause.

soro 'upward'

fau 'downward'

hi 'down below'

hito 'directly underneath'

unahi 'underneath at a distance'

hure 'above'

2.6. Directions can also be verb roots. Fu 'put' as a

directional means away from the speaker. This is homophonous

with the imperative auxiliary fu. Ani 'get' as a

directional means toward the speaker, au 'give' as a direction

means toward something else. These directions must occur before
another verb.

    fu asi ye (ffom speaker load past) 'load the canoe'

    ani taqo we (toward speaker break off past) 'break off'

    ani heqei ye (toward speaker fasten past) 'close the door'

    au koko tei ye (toward speaker split perfect past)

    'split the wood'

2.7. Numerals. The counting system in Sanio-Hiowe is basically
the "round the body" copnting, which begins with the left thumb
and goes across the fingers, up the arm, across the face, down
the rivht arm to the right thumb. The system consists of
twenty-seven body parts. Another system which exists among the
Sanio-Hiowe is a system on the two base concept. In this system
the numbers; one, two, two-one, two-two, two-two-one, etc. This
system is limited to very small numbers. A variation of this
system is to follow the above system to four; then five would be
one-hand, six would be one-hand-one, etc. to two-hands-two-feet
or one-man. For larger numerals, they count the number of men--
two men would be 40. These systems are all numeral phrases.

Numeral systems.

taqi   'one'   taqi   'one'

hesi   'two'   hesi   'two'

hesi heta   'three'   hesi heta   'three'

hesio hesio   'four'   hesio hesio   'four'

hesio hesio hetaiyo   'five'   ereti feni   'five'   'one hand'

hesio hesio hesio   'six'   feni taqi   'six'

etc.   .

                                                .

                                                .

                                                fenio fenio   'ten'

                                                .

                                                .

                                                .

                                                meni werese   'twenty'   'whole

                                                           man'

neme   'left thumb' 'one'

nemeroru   'index finger' 'two'

faforu   'middle finger 'three'

oroqoru   'ring finger' 'four'

erenawe   'little finger' 'five'

moruwene 'wrist' 'six'

.

.

.

alpahe 'left ear' 'twelve'

nihe 'eye' thirteen'

ereme 'nose' 'fourteen'

feni nihe 'right eye' fifteen'

.

.

.

feni faforu 'right middle finger' 'twenty-five'

feni nemeroru 'right index finger' 'twenty-six'

feni neme 'right thumb' 'twenty-seven'

2.8. Exclamations are a class of words which fill the exclama-
tory slot on the clause level. Exclamations function as aclimactic
marker of a narrative discourse. Also they are used as a vocal
pause to fill in while the speaker is catching his breath or
thinking of what he would say next. The third function of an
exclamation is to indicate surprise. Exclamations usually occur
initially in the sentence.

mane (used in climactic events)

aiye (used as a vocal pause)

wa (used for excitement or correction of a vocal mistake).

ahowa 'no' (used as a vocal pause or conjunction

between two thoughts).

sawi amou (used for extreme excitement or surprise).

sosu 'then' (used as a vocal pause or conjunction).

2.9. Conjunctions are used to connect sequencial events. All
except su and asu occur in the final slot of the dependent verb
phrase. Another conjunction links the conditional part of the
conditional sentence. Conditional conjunctions occur finally in
the dependent clause.

sosu 'then'

sosu aqi pe 'just then'

sosu moqo aqi pe 'then just afterward'

moqo aqi pe 'just afterward'

su 'if'

asu 'when'

2.10. Negatives/affirmatives are used very frequently in every
day speech. Except for the negative used in the berb phrase or
stative/equative clause they fill a slot of the clause.

Affirmatives are of two types: those used in response to a yes/no
interrogative and in general agreement, and those in response to a
call.

> ahowa 'negative answer'
>
> taqama taqame taqamo 'negative in verb phrase'
>
> tane 'negative in stative/equative'
>
> opiye 'negative introducer'
>
> piyete 'all gone', 'not any left'
>
> ke 'yes' (used in response to yes/no question)
>
> uwa 'yes' (used in answer to a call)

2.11. Demonstratives are a closed class of words which demon-
strate or point out any modifiable noun. The demonstrative occurs
in the final slot of the modified noun phrase.

> eite 'this here'
>
> ape apo 'this over here'
>
> eire 'that way over there'

Plurity on the demonstrative is marked by the suffix -mo.

> eitemo 'these here'
>
> apemo apomo 'these over there'
>
> eiremo 'those way over there'

2.12. Particles are individual word classes which fill various
slots on the phrase or clause. Many of them are grammatical

elements which are not definable or at this time the meaning is
uncertain.

   taqu   (meaning is uncertain but it is used in relation to

          any pronoun or proper noun, possibly a type of

          relative.)

   ate   (meaning is uncertain)

The particle aqi 'limiter' is a single word class which occurs
in the word and phrase levels. It limits subject, object, in-
direct object, adjective, temporal, accompaniment, instrumental,
or verb.

   ne aqi 'just you'

   osoaqi 'just amall'

The particle rai 'intensifier' is used to intensify a noun, pro-
noun, or proper noun. It is also used to indicate a particular
noun in focus.

   Ami rai 'Ami himself'

   nomo rai 'we ourselves'

2.13. Relators are a class of words which fill the relator slot
of the locative relator axis phrase. They follow the axis in the
phrase.

maqe   'at'   hire   'on top of'

sahe   'in'   unahi 'underneath'

se   'with, by, in'   atahe 'near'

papu   'inside'   nowe   'outside'

2.14. Verbs. (see 3. for description)

3. Verbs. The verb in Sanio-Hiowe is the general focus of a

clause. Everything in the clause revolves around the verb.

Tense is not as critical as other suffixes. Tense may be

changed within a paragraph. However, when tense is not marked it is

carried from the previous verb. Past tense is by far the most

frequent tense used. Depending upon the position of the vowel

preceding it, past tense is -ye -we; present is -ya -wa; and

future is -yei -wei. There is no inflectional difference in

person or number.

Indicative mood is not marked on the verb. Imperative is

marked by the suffix -re on the verb root, or by the prefix -fu

'second person imperative'; -fa 'jussive' and -o 'prohibitive'.

The interrogative mood is marked by either one of the question

wordes and/or the question marker awere.

The aspect system indicates type of action and aspectual
motion required by the verb. Completed action is indicated by
the suffix -nati. Present progressive is marked by -siya.
Action which is in the past with results continuing to the pre-
sent is marked by the suffix -tiye. The suffix -sawi indicates
that the object of the verb or verb Phrase is the subject of the
aspectual motion. -roawe indicates that the action has been
repeated. Continuous action is indicated by the suffix -nau.
Sequencial 'come' and 'go' is formed by the prefix -r on the
root of come or go -r-ai and -r-i. This combination is then the
marker for the sequencial action with come and go. The same sort
of combination on come or go with the prefix -t indicates
simultaneous action on coming or going aspect. Free objects
optionally occur on transitive and ditransitive verbs. There is
no object affix on the verb as much but plural object is marked
by -te and human object is marked by -hene.

> atute nawe (fight-plural-continuative) '(He) fought them'
>
> meni heneaeiseriye (man human marker-get-past)
>
>   'He got the man'
>
> uweiye (walk-past) "He waled'
>
> fahoweiye (jussive-sleep-past) 'Let him sleep'

arunati (leave-perfect) '(He) left (it) and it remained'

uweisiya (walk-progressive) 'He is walking'

inau (go-continuous) '(He) continually goes'

aiserai (come-sequencial-come) 'Come and get'

none-ti-nau (give-sing-go-cont) 'He comesgiving'

4. Other affixes which have been identified are:

-nami which indicates that either the subject or the object

is acted upon in whole or entirely. one anami

(banana eat-entirely) 'Ate all the banana'

-reme indictaed desirative.

ane one anireme (I banana get-desire) 'I would like to get

a banana.'

-mowe indicated that the clause is dependent.

pasiyemowe, tewate (night-depend sleep)

'(When) night (comes), (we) sleep.'

-sawa indicated a very strong prohibitive.

perisawa (talk-prohibit) 'Be quiet'

-roata indicated inability to do something.

hare aniroata (fish get-inability) 'Not abld to $\overset{g}{\cancel{b}}$et fish'

-rowo indicated that something is being demonstrated.

It is generally used in procedural discourse.

eri ape herirowo (trap this hang-proc.) 'Hang this trap'

-tene indicates the emphatic to express excitement or surprise.

wawerotene (lie-emphatic) 'That's a lie)

-ne is used as a ststive/equative marker.

faraqune 'that's enough'

-tane -taqama -taqame taqamo. -tane occurs with stative/

equative clauses. -taqama, -taqame, or -taqamo occurs in the

other types of verb phrases, the form depends upon vowel harmony.

    fusawi-taqama

    (throw-negative)

    'does not throw'

-wo -yo is used as a final suffix for distant communication. I

have labled this the vocative. It is also used for direct

quotations in narratives.

    ai-yo (come-vocative) 'come'

-te indicates that the object is plural.

    atu-te-nawe (fight-plural-continuative-past)

    'he was fighting everybody'

ne- is the purpose marker.

    nau ne-fi (sago purpose-went) 'Went to work sago'

-se is used to nominalize a verb.

ani nehi t-ai-se   (get find simultaneous-come-nominalizer)

'The coming and finding'

> -awere is the question marker.

>> piye ne-fi-awere   (why prupose-went-question marker)

>> 'Why are you going'

> hene- is the human object marker.

>> 'meni hene-aiseri   (man object/marker-get)

>> 'go get the man'

5. Sanio-Hiowe has five distinctive verb phrases:

1) adverbial verb phrase, 2) Coordinate Verb Phrase, 3) General

Verb Phrase, 4) Repetitive Verb Phrase, and 5) Reduplicated Verb

Phrase.

5.1. The Adverbial Verb Phrases consists of two obligatory

components. The head slot of the adverbial Verb Phrase is filled

with any verb stem or a number of verb stems. The modifier slot

is filled by a limited class of adverbs$_2$. The modifier has a

specific relationship with the preceding verb stem, and this unit

forms the adverbial verb Phrase which fills the Head of the

coordinate Verb Phrase and the General Verb Phrase. When it fills the head slot of the General Verb Phrase, the adverb takes the inflection.

5.1.1. Adverbial Verb Phrase

+ Head	+Modifier
any verb stem	$adverb_2$

5.1.2. <u>wesi</u> <u>taqane</u> <u>noeinoei-rowo</u>

(house build properly-procedural)

'Build the house properly.'

<u>hare</u> <u>ape</u> <u>none</u> <u>aiwawe-rowo</u>

(fish this give enough-procedural)

'Give (them) enough fish'.

5.2. The coordinate Verb Phrase consists of up to four verb stems which have a coordinate relationship with each other. This coordinate Verb Phrase, which fills the Verb cluster slot of the General Verb Phrase, expresses the composit meaning of the individual verb stems.

5.2.1. Coordinate Verb Phrase

+ Head	$\pm$ (Head)$^{1-3}$
verb stem	verb Stem
Adverb V.P.*	Adverb V.P.*

5.2.2.   ani asi aiwawiyei-ye

(get load enough-past)

'Get and load (it) sufficiently.'

ipari niye ape isau wagare heri-nati

(foreign bag this pickup straighten hang-perfect)

'(He) picked up, straightened and hung the sack up'

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*Note: Although the adverbial Verb Phrase optionally manifests

any of the heads, only one adverbial Verb Phrase is

permitted in any coordinate Verb Phrase.

5.3.   The General Verb Phrase consists of following elements:
adverb$_1$, limiter, imperatives, directionals, clusters of verb
stems, verb, negatives and the question marker, of which on the
verb is obligatory.

5.3.1.   The General Verb Phrase.

± manner	± limiter	± directional	± verb Stem Cluster	± Head
adverb$_1$	aqi	directionals	Coordinate V.P.	any in-flected verb. Adverb P.*

5.3.2. <u>taqi</u> <u>taqi</u> <u>aqi</u> <u>none</u> <u>aiwawerowo</u>

(one one just give enough-procedural)

'give one by one until sufficient'

5.4. A fourth type of verb phrase is the repetitive Verb Phrase.
This type of phrase is used frequently in most types of dis-
course to express the duration of continuation of an action. As
many as seven repetitions may occur in this type of Verb Phrase,
but three is the usual number. In form the repetitive Verv
Phrase is generally repeated in its entirety. However, the re-
petition may be abbreviated in the medial repetitions. The series
of repetition may terminate at the end of any repetition or it may
have a special terminator stem to terminate the series.

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*Note: When the Adverbial Phrase fills the Head slot, the in-
         flection occurs on the adverb.

5.4.1. Repetitive Verb Phrase.

+ Head   ± terminator Head   ± (Head)$^{1-6}$

| any verb in-
cluding af-
fixes | repitition of
identical or
abbreviated
verb. | terminator stem |

5.4.2.   ta̱qi̱ ta̱qi̱ a̱qi̱ toti-nau toti-nau toti-nau tapagasi-rowo

(one one just roll-continuative finish-procedural)

'Just one by one roll (the sago) until finished.'

i-na-we i-na-we i-na-we i-na-we

(go-continuative-past....)

'He was going and going'

5.5.   The fifth type of verb Phrase is the reduplicated Verb

Phrase.   In this type the Verb is repeated with a variation in the

motion aspect.   This Phrase may be embedded in the larger re-

petitive Verb Phrase.

5.5.1.   The Reduplicated Verb Phrase.

+ Head$_1$	+ Head$_2$
any verb with motion aspect	same verb with dif- ferent motion aspect.

5.5.1. none-ti-nau none-tai-nau none-ti-nau none-tai-nau

none-tapaqasi-ye.

(give-go-continuative- give-come-continuative ... give-

finish-past)

'Give it as you are going; give it as you are coming

until it is finished'

yause-ti-na-we yause-tai-na-we

(circle went-continuative-past circle-come-continuative-past)

'It circled this way and circled that way'

Pharases

6. In Sanio-Hiowe there are twelve different Phrase types. They are

distinct from each other in that they fill different slots on the

clause level and that the slots in the phrase are filled by different

classes of words.

6.1. The directional phrase consists of a head and a direction

tagmeme optionally separated by position tagmeme. It may fill any

locative slot on the clause and is distinctive from the locative relator-axis

relator-axis phrase in that the direcgional tagmeme is a different

class than the relator tagmeme, and that the directional tagmeme

preceeds the head.

6.1.1. The Directional Phrase.

+ Directional	+ Position	+ Head
fau 'down wayward' soro 'up wayward' hi 'down' sato 'here' saro 'here some distant' yaro 'over there'	ahe 'here'	any noun Phrase or Locative Relator/axis Phrase.

6.1.2. fau wesi arasi

(down/wayward house big)

'The big house down wayward'

hi wesi unahi

'underneath the house down below'

6.2. The possessive Phrase consists of a possessor, possessor marker, possessive clitic, and head slots. It occurs in the same slots on the clause which a Noun Phrase fills and in the head of the modified Noun Phrase.

6.2.1. The Possessive Phrase.

+ Possessor	± Possessor Marker	+ Plssessive Clitic	+ Head
Proper Nouns	topo 'belong'	-ro	any noun or Noun Phrase which can be possessed.
Coordinate Noun Phrase	towafi 'belong'		
Pronouns*			
Nouns			

6.2.2. <u>Ami-ro</u> <u>fei</u>

   (Ami-Possessive/clitic pig)

   'Ami's pig'

   <u>Ami</u> <u>topo-ro</u> <u>fei</u>

   (Ami belong-possessive/clitic pig)

   'The pig belongs to Ami.'

6.2.3. The following chart shows the possessor pronouns.

singular	dual	plural
<u>ano</u> <u>anano</u>	<u>notosiro</u>	<u>nomoro</u>
<u>no</u> <u>nono</u>	<u>ffenesiro</u>	<u>fenero</u>
<u>aporo</u>	<u>rowesiro</u>	<u>rowero</u>

*Note: When both possessor pronouns and the possessor marker are used together the pronoun follows the marker. Otherwise it follows the order of the formula.

6.3. The modified Noun Phrase in Sanio-Hiowe consists of a noun head and its modifiers. There seems to be no specific order in the possitioning of the modifiers. The Noun Phrase fills the submect, object, locative, time instrumental, and accompanient tagmemes. The Modified Noun Phrase does not have more than three modifiers, and any more than two is rare.

6.3.1. The Modified Noun Phrase.

+ (+ Head	+ (modifiers)$^{1-3}$	+ Demonstrative)
any noun	any modifier Phrase	Demonstratives
Possessive Phrase	Numeral Phrase	
Appositional Phrase		
Intensifier Phrase		
Directional Phrase		
Locative Relator/ axis Phrase		
Coordinate Noun Phrase		

6.3.2.   meni iwise arasi ape

(man black big this)

'This big black man'

wesi eiarei yo'orei arasi ape

(house square old big this)

'This big old square house'

wesi ano ape

(house my this)

'This house of mine'

6.4. The temporal phrase fills the temporal slot on the clause. It

consists of up to two heads, a limiter and a temporal slot marker.

6.4.1. The Temporal Phrase.

+ Head$_1$	+ Head$_2$	± limiter	± temporal slot marker
any temporal noun	sosu* 'then'	a'i 'just'	pe
	mo'o 'after'		peya
any temporal Phrase			
sosu 'then'			
mo'o 'after'			

6.4.2. sipe fai su a'i pe

        (ship came when just tem./marker)

        'Just when the ship came'

*Note: sosu 'then' occurs in the Head$_2$ slot only when Head$_1$ is

filled with any temporal noun or temporal Phrase.

<u>sosu</u> <u>a'i</u> <u>pe</u>

(then just temporal/marker)

'just then'

'<u>sosu mo'o</u> <u>a'i</u> <u>pe</u>

(then after just emporal/marker)

'then just afterward'

6.5. The Locative Relator-Axis Phrase consists of a head and a Locative relator. The locative Relator-Axis Phrase fills the locative tagmeme in the clause.

6.5.1. The Locative Relator-Axis Phrase.

+ Axis	+ locative relator
locative Relator-	<u>ma'e</u>* 'at'
Axis Phrase*	<u>sahe</u> 'in'
any noun Phrase	<u>se</u> 'with, by, in'
any directional Phrase	<u>papu</u> 'inside'
	<u>hire</u> 'on top of'
	<u>unahi</u> 'underneath'
	<u>atahe</u> 'near'
	<u>nowe</u> 'outside'

6.5.2. uwahu se (basket in) 'in the basket'

awei sahe (garden in) 'in the garden'

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*Note: When Locative Relator-Axis phrase is used in the Axis slot,

only ma'e 'at' occurs in the Relator. axis:L.R.A.P. relator: ma'e.

wesi sahe ma'e (house in at) 'at the house inside'

6.6. The Coordinate Noun Phrase consists of two or more heads. The

coordinate Noun Phrase fills any slot of the clause in which general

nouns or proper nouns occur.

6.6.1.   + Head   + (Head)$^{1-8}$

any noun Phrase	any Noun Phrase
any Proper Noun	Any Proper Noun
any pronoun	any Pronoun

6.6.2. meni arasi ape menitani osoa'i

(big man this women small this)

'this big man and this small woman'

ami wewetowe te'i fi

(Ami Wewetowe already went)

'Ami and Wewegowe had already gone'

6.7.   The intensifier Phrase consists of a Head and an intensifier

optionally separated by the limiter.   The intensifier Phrase can

occur in any slot in which a noun or pronoun occurs.

6.7.1.   The Intensifier Phrase.

+ Head	± limiter	+ intensifier
Pronoun	a'i	rai
Noun Phrase		
Proper Noun		

6.7.2.   nomo a'i rai

    (we just ourselves)

    'Just we ourselves'

    ami a'i rai

    (Ami Just himself)

    'just Ami himself'

    ane rai

    'I myself'

    fei arasi ape rai

    (pig big this itself)

    'this big pig itself'

6.8. The Modifier Phrase consists of an obligatory head and optional

qualifier and limiter tagmemes. The qualifier optionally is repeated.

The modifier Phrase fills the modifier slot of the Noun Phrase. The

head may also be reduplicated to express a superlative comparision.

6.8.1. The Modifier Phrase.

+ Head	$\pm$ (qualifier) $^{1\text{-}2}$	$\pm$ limiter
any adjective	any adjective Numeral Phrase	a'i 'just'

6.8.2. keieri arasi   oso oso a'i

        (long/way big)   (small small just)

        'very far away'   'just very small'

6.9. The Accompaniment Phrase consists of a head filled by any

animate noun Phrase, Possessive Phrase, Appositional Phrase,

intensifier Phrase or Coordinate Noun Phrase, and the accompanient

slot filled by either mase or aiwawe 'with'. The Accompaniment

Phrase fills the Accompaniment slot on the clause.

6.9.1. The Accompaniment Phrase.

+ Accompaniment	± limiter	+ Head

mase
        'with'
aiwawe
	a'i 'just'	Noun Phrase
		
		proper Noun
		
		pronoun
		
		Coordinate Noun
		    Phrase
		
		Possessive Phrase
		
		Intensifier Phrase

6.9.2. ane me'iyene mase

(I behind with)

'I (came) afterward with (them)'

mase a'i weiname

(with just widow)

'just with the widow'

6.10. The Appositional Phrase generally consists of a generic term
followed by the specific name of the thing in question or a further
description. Longer more involved appositions are expressed by an
embedded clause within a clause.

6.10.1. The Appositional Phrase.

+ Head$_1$	+ Head$_2$
any generic noun	Any specific Noun
Noun Phrase	Noun Phrase
Possessive Phrase	

6.10.2.   <u>mei</u> <u>wano</u>   <u>irowe</u> <u>seiyano</u>

(tree <u>wano</u>)   (bird <u>seiyano</u>)

'Ironwood tree'   'hornbill'

<u>ano</u> <u>tai</u> <u>ami</u>   <u>Ami</u> <u>meni</u> <u>arasi</u> <u>ape</u>

(my father Ami)   (ami man big this)

'My father Ami'   'Ami, this big man'

6.11. The Numeral Phrase consists of combinations of the basic numerals to form higher numerals. The Numeral Phrase fills the modified slot of the modified Noun Phrase, the qualifier slot of the modifier Phrase.

6.11.1. The Numeral Phrase.

+ Head$_1$	$\pm$ Head$_2$ ... $\pm$ Head$_n$
filled by the basic numerals.	

6.11.2. hesio hesio hesio hetaiyo

(two two two one)

'seven'

ereti feni ereti feni

(hand side hand side)

'ten'

feni nihe

(side eye)

'Fifteen'

7. Possession is expressed by the bound affix -ro on any noun or
pronoun which can possess. For detail description see Possessive
Phrase 6.2.

8. Adjectives and numerals also occur as head in a phrase. When
something is previously mentioned it may be referred to as 'this'
or 'this big one'. Such constructions are fairly rare. The most
common is to include the referent as the head of the phrase.

8.1. hesi arasi aiwa

(two big came)

'two big (men) are coming'

9. Like is suffix on the noun. See relator-axis phrase.

    meni yowo itrowi

    (man dog as run

    man ran like a dog

10. With the exception of the verb phrase most phrases are considered short. Their position in a clause is not altered because of length but rather by focus.

11. To determine whether a sequence of verbs is a verb phrase or a series of clauses, one can usually tell by the position of its affixes. A string of verbs without suffixes compose a verb phrase whereas a string of verbs with individual suffixes would be two or more clauses.

11.1. hi ani re tapa'asirowo

    (down get light finish-procedure)

    'Get and set a (fire) underneath until finished'

The series of verbs ani re tapa'asi has only one set of endings -rowo to cover the whole phrase, making the veries one verb Phrase.

    hariyo tahei fu noeinoeirowo arurowo

    (vine pullup put properly-procedure stop-procedure)

    'Pull up the vine properly and stop.'

The verb phrase <u>tahei</u> <u>fu</u> <u>noeinoeirowo</u> ends with the procedure

ending -<u>rowo</u>. A second clause is formed by the terminator <u>aru</u>

with -<u>rowo</u> as a separate ending from the first clause.

11.2. Embedding of a clause is rare and only occurs in paranthetic

information of a descourse and in relative clause types. The

clause or clauses in the parenthetic material is preceded and

followed by an indentical marker. This marker may be a word,

phrase or clause. The repetition of the marker returns the dis-

course to the maiñ line of thought. #5

11.2.1. <u>ru</u> <u>ta'uwerowo</u> <u>taune</u> <u>so'oru</u> <u>ta'ama</u> <u>taune</u> <u>ta</u>

        (men gather together women know not. women themselves

        <u>amou</u>. <u>taune</u> <u>so'oru</u> <u>su</u>, <u>hare</u> <u>aniroata</u>. <u>ru</u> <u>ta'uwerowo</u>....

        taboo. women know if, fish get-notable. men gather together.

        'The men gather together. The women do not understand. It is

        taboo for women. If some women should understand, (we) would

        not be able to get fish,

        The men having gathered together....'

11.3. In relative type relationships, a caluse is embedded into

another clause to discribe, explain or qualify the referent.

11.3.1. **ami meni arasi ape aiwa wai ta'anetiye**

   (ami man big this come canoe worked)

   'Ami, the big man who comes made the canoe.'

12. The criteria for distinguishing an independent clause from

dependent clause are intonation and in the conditional dependent

clause, coupled with the intonation, a conditional marker. The

intonation of a dependent clause is level or rising pitch

whereas in the independent or final clause the intonation

drops and fades. In conditional clauses, the marker **su** 'if' or

asu 'when' terminates the dependent clause. The intonation is

the same as other types of dependent clauses.

12.1. Conditional dependent.

   taune so'oru su hare aniroata

   (women know if fksh get not able)

   'If the women should know, (we) would not be able to get fish.'

12.2. The temporal dependent in which a temporal word which has been

verbalized and level or rising pitch is used.

12.3. **temitai-ye arowe hariyo ape ainenawe**

   (dawn-verbalizer stop vine this fight continuously)

   'After sleeping till dawn, (we) fought the vine.'

12.4. All other dependent clauses are marked by the initials position
in the sentence and by rising or level pitch.

12.5. Mowe seems to mark dependent clause relationship but need more
work on this.

13. The basic clause types are transitive, intransitive,
ditransitive and stative/equative. Each of these clause types may
tale the following modes: Indicative, imperative, question, and yes/no
interrogative. The transitive clause is distinct from the other types
of clauses in that it has a distinct class of predicate fillers and
has an optional direct object tagmeme. The intransitive has a
distinct class of predicate fillers and an obligatory absence of
direct object. The ditransitive is distinct from transitive by a
different class of predicate fillers and an optional presence of an
indirect object. The stative/equative clause is distinct from the
others in that it has no predicate and comment is obligatory.

	Indicative	Imperative	question	Yes/No Interr.
Transitive	ane tapiye fusawiyei 'I will throw the stone'	tapiye fusawire 'throw the stone!'	ne tapiye piyene fusawi 'Why did you throw a stone	ane tapiye fusawiawere 'did I throw a stone'
Intransitive	ane uweiyei 'I will walk'	uweire 'walk!'	ne piyene uweitiye 'why did you walk'	ne uweiawere 'did you walk'
Ditransitive	ane ne eine auwei 'I give you sago pudding'	ane eine aure 'give me sago pudding'	ne eine ane piyene auwe 'Why did you give me sago'	ne ane eine auweawere 'did you give me sago'
stative/equative	tapiye ro'ua'i 'the stone is red'	kairefire 'be strong'	piyene kairefiyeiye 'why are you strong'	kairefiawere 'are you strong'

14. Transitive--Only the predicate is obligatory and it is filled by an intransitive verb or verb phrase.

In transitive--Only the predicate is obligatory and is filled by an intransitive verb or verb phrase.

Ditransitive--Only the predicate is obligatory and is filled by ditransitive verb or verb phrase.

Stative/ Equative--Only the complement is obligatory. It is filled by

any noun, pronoun, possessive phrase, appositional phrase, intensifier phrase,

and coordinate noun phrase or modifier phrase.

15. The optional slots in the transitive clause are subject filled by a noun

phrase, possessive phrase, appositional phrase, pronoun, intensifier phrase,

coordinate noun phrase, proper noun, and interrogative pronoun. The object

is filled by any noun phrase, coordinate phrase, and pronoun, proper noun

and interrogative pronoun. The direction slot is filled by a directional

phrase. The locative slot is filled by a locative phrase. It encodes both

locative and instrumental areas of meaning. The temporal slot is filled by

a temporal phrase. The accompaniment slot is filled by an accompaniment

phrase.

15.2. The optional slots of the intransitive clause type are subject filled

by a noun, noun phrase, possessive phrase, appositional phrase, pronoun,

intensifier phrase, coordinate noun phrase, and proper noun.

The directional slot is filled by a directional phrase.

The locative slot is filled by a locative phrase. The instrumental slot is

filled by a temporal phrase. The associative slot is filled by an associative

phrase. The interrogative slot is filled by an interrogative pronoun.

15.3. The optional slots of the ditransitive clause type are filled by the

same as above. The object is filled by the same as the transitive clause.

The indirect object slot is filled by a noun, noun phrase, pronoun, posses-

sive phrase, appositional phrase, intensifier phrase, coordinate noun phrase,

and proper nouns. The direction slot is filled by a directional phrase.

The locative slot is filled by the locative phrase. The instrumental slot is filled by the instrumental phrase. The temporal slot is filled by the temporal phrase. The associative slot is filled by the associative phrase. The interrogative slot is filled by the interrogative pronoun.

15.4. The optional slots of the Stative/ Equative clause types are subject filled by the same as all the subjects of the other clause types.

The locative slot is filled by the locative Phrase.

The temporal slot is filled by a temporal Phrase.

The Interrogative slot is filled by the interrogative pronouns.

15.5. Other slots on the clause which are optional are exclamations filled by an exclamatory marker and the introducer filled by introduction marker.

16. Up to four additional slots can be filled in a single clause. But normally only one or two additional slots are filled. The only factor which determines any order is focus. If the focus centers on one of the additional tagmemes the tagmeme comes initially in the clause. After thoughts usually put the tagmeme finally. The normal order is time, subject, object locative, instrumental, associative and predicate. There is no strict ordering among adjacent non-nuclear tagmemes.

Relatively short clauses normally occur. However clause level slots are usually filled with phrases which tend to make them longer.

17. Clauses filling clause level slots are rare. The cases found are clauses filling the temporal slot of a clause. The modifying clause directly after the noun it modifies as with regular adjectives without a

relator.

17.1.   meni ape ane siyeiye irowe neiye

(man this I saw bird shot)

'This man (whom) I saw shot a bird.'

18.   Compound subjects and objects are expressed adjacent to each other without any connectives.

18.1.   ami luluai rowesi fi

(Ami Luluai they-two went)

'Ami and the Luluai went'

einei inapi

(spear bow)

'bow and arrow'

18.2.   Series of objects are listed without any connectives.   In a series of objects the verb may be repeated after each object.

'ane raise aiye one aiye haiye aiye

(I rice ate banana ate greens ate)

'I ate rice bananas and greesn.

ane raise one haiye aiye

(I rice banana greens ate)

'I ate rice bananas and greens.'

19. Sentences boundaries are determined by intonation. A sentence

terminates with falling and fading pitch. Dependent clauses, which occur

initially in a sentence, end in rising or level pitch. In interrogative

sentences the intonation is the same as declarative plus an interrogative

marker.

The features which distinguish narrative from conversation are no

different. However in distant communication and direct quotations there

are two features which occur that make them distinct from other types of

communication. In a phrase there is an -o suffix added to the word in

focus or final position. This -o is lengthened three or four times to

help carry the message.

20. Independent clauses are joined together into sentences simply by

juxtaposition and occasionally by the conjunction sosu 'then' in a

sequencial construction. Juxtaposition is by far the most frequent means

of joining clauses into sentences. Conjunctions are the least frequent.

21. There are two types of conditional sentences: Sentences of probable

future and uncertain future conditional. Each type is expressed by the

suffix -yei 'probable future' and the conditional marker -asu 'when' in

the independent clause and the dependent clause respectively. The

uncertain future conditional is marked by -su in the dependent clause and

-rowa in the independent clause. All future expressed in the language has

some element of uncertainty.

21.2. Contrary to fact is a frequently used construction which would be

best translated 'not able to'. It is formed by adding the suffix

-roata to the verb stem.

> hare aniroata
>
> (fish get-not-able-to)
>
> 'not able to get fish'

22. Almost any number of clauses can occur together in a sentence. But

the most common is either one or two clauses to the sentence. Occasionally

four or five are strung together. The conjunctions are more apt to occur

between a sentence with two clauses. Generally, clauses are strung without

connectives except in an ordered sequence where the connective soso 'then'

comes between the two clauses. No more than three sequencial clauses occur with

the conjunction sosu 'then'. In the case of more than three clauses in

sequence, separate sentences are formed. There seems to be no distinction

in the use of clauses in various discourse types. Short sentences can be

formed from longer sentences by pausing and dropping the pitch on the main

inflected verb.

23. When several clauses are joined together in one sentence, the relation-

ship is usually coordinate as in a sequence.

23.1. ta'i ta'i ta yo eirese iyo, ta yo ape se iyo,

      (one one some trail secretly go, some trail this on go,

      ta yo eire se iyo.

      some trail that on go)

      'One by one (they) went secretly by road, some went by this road,

      some went by that road.'

24. There are three types of interrogatives. Those which require a
'yes/no' response; those which require an explanatory answer; and those
which require no answer or rhetorical questions.

    Any declarative sentence can be made interrogative by the addition of
the interrogative clitic marker -awere. This usually requires a 'yes/no'
response. The explanatory question differs from the 'yes/no' question only
by the presence of an interrogative word and optionally the interrogative
marker. In response to a question 'when is he coming,' the most common
response is in the rhetorical question, 'It he coming tomorrow? or is he
coming the next day? or the next?'

24.1. tapiye eite arasiawere

      (stone this big-question-marker)

      'Is this stone large?'

      eite piyeawere

      (this waht-question-marker)

      'What is this?'

eiwerosu meni eite aiyerowaawere

(when man this come-future-question)

'When is this man coming?'

aperiawere oweiyeawere neriteawere

(tomorrow-question secondday-question thirdday-question)

'Is he coming tommorow? or the next day? or the next?'

25. Quotations are generally direct, introduced by some form of the

verb to say. The intonation has a greater range in the quoted material

than in the narrative. The same endings occur on the cocussed words of

the quotation as they do in the distant communication.

25.1. sosu apo erowa fara'une hariyo owaine fau hare

(then he say-might enough vine don't fight downbelow fish)

rai siye po'utowa

(themselves see finish)

'Then he might say, 'that's enough, don't beat the vine any more.

I have seen the fish down here already.'

The quotation is generally closed by a change in the time setting and a

return to the narrative intonation. Usually the author is identified at

the beginning of the quotation, as 'then he said,"....

26. A sequence of clauses is predominantly in the chronological order
of the events narrated. Occasionally in a narrative the speaker may
forget a particular event. Upon recalling the event, he may return to the
point in the narrative, relate the deleted event and proceed with the
narrative at that point.

27. There seems to be no same subject/different subject markers. The
speaker is identified by name or description and referred to by the
appropriate pronoun. When the subject changes, it is again identified by
name or description.

28. Logical connections are for the most part sequences of simple
sentences. Linking with in a paragraph identifies coordinate and
subordinate information. The link itself becomes a clue for coordinate
information; The lack of linkage indicates information subordinate to
the last stated term of coordination. Coordinate information is of equal
weitht or parallel to each other; subordinate information is supplementary
to the most recently uttered clause that was linked. <u>sosu</u> 'then' within
a paragraph may also be used to mark coordination in the same way in which
linkage does, by returning from supplementary information to the main
train of thought.

28. tu ru ta'uwerowo

     (first men gather together)

     ru ta'uweroewo

     (men gather together)

     taune so'oru ta'ama, taune ta amou

     (women know not, women themselves taboo)

     taune so'orusu, hare aniroata

     (women know-if, fish get-not-able-to)

     ru ta'uwerowo

     (men gather together)

     erese'ene mitaru ai' rai hariyo taheirowo

     (secretaly men just themselves vine pullup)

     hariyo tahei fu noeinoeirowo

     'first the men gather together; The men gather together,

     the women do not understand, it is a woman taboo. If the woman

     should understand the men would not be able to get fish.

     The men gather together. Secretly just the men themselves pull

     up the vine. They pull up the vine properly.

Parallel sentences in this example indicate coordinate information and

idented sentences indicate subordinate information.

29. A paragraph in most types of discourse is marked by a time setting

change initially and a sequence terminator paragraph finally. Time

settings maybe some form of sosu a'i pe 'just then' or more specifically

temitaiyerowo 'in the morning'. Paragraph closures are usually a one word

sentence meaning 'then end.' We have three types of these closures. The

most frequent is tapa'asiye 'finish' terminating a process or procedure in

which the patient is being affected. po'ute 'finish' on the other hand

terminates actions in which the agent is aciing. Aru 'stop' seems to

terminate both processes and actions. Aru is much more emphatic than either

tapa'asi or po'ute.

29.1. ...taune apomo nonetinau nonetainau tapa'asirowo

        (women these give-go-cont give-come-cont. fishni-proc.)

        'They gave these to the women one by one until finished'

        ...hariyo tahei fu noeinoeirowo arurowo

        (vine pullup put properly-procedure stop-procedure)

        'They pulled up the vine properly and stopped.'

30. We have several types of discourse closures and it is at the option

of the speaker as to how he will close the discourse. The most frequebt

is fara'u 'that's enough'. Others include pape pa ape ta'u (end this

itself) 'this itself is the end'; pate pape ra 'that's all'; and ape

pate pa tapa'asiye 'this end is finished'.

31. As of yet, we have a few affixes which we have not been able to

identify. Also we need more work on the distinction between aspects.

We have a very common adverb which has not been identified and several

grammatical particles which have not been identified. We have some work

to do on the ordering of the Verbel Suffixes.

32. a. Cause--not observed yet.

  b. Result--not observed yet.

  c. Contrary result. This is expressed by two clauses juxtaposition;

      one prohibitive the other probable future result.

      sa'i mai owaperi, sa'i haru ne aniyei

      (river prohibit-go-in, corcodile will get you'

  d. Imperative is expressed by the suffix -re on the verb stem, or

      the prefix fu- 'second imperative' -fa 'jussive', and -o

      'rohibitive'.

      ire 'go!'

      fu aniyei 'get it!'

      fa howeiri 'let him go sleep'

      oani 'don't get'

  e. The yes/no interrogative is generally expressed by the addition

      of the question marker clitic -awere to the declarative statement.

      ne iyeiawere

      (you go-will-question)

      'Will you go?'

f. The eliciting interrogative is expressed by the appropriate

interrogative and optionally the question marker.

eiweraiawere

(who-intensitive-question)

'Who is that'

g. Didactic interrogative--not observed yet.

Rhetorical questions see 24.

h. Negation is expressed by the negative marker -ta'ama on the verb.

For other forms of negative see 2.10.

ane so'oru ta'ama

(I know not)

'I do not know'

i. Resemblancd is expressed by the verb hawesiye; also in the form of

an adjective hawesia'i.

meni eme ape aite hawesiyeye

(man child this uncle resembled)

'This child resembled his uncle.'

j. The verbal simile is expressed by the suffix -wo on the appropriate

noun.'

meni ape yauwo itrowi

(man this dog-simile run)

'This man runs like a dog'.

k. Comparisons are expressed by two clauses stating the difference

in comparison or by the comparative degree of the modifier.

meni pitase a'i ape, ane te'e a'i

(man tall just this, I short just)

'This man is tall, I am short'

meni arasi oso a'i ape

(man big small just this)

'This man is just medium sized'

l. Benefaction is expressed by the prefix au- on the verb stem.

ane wesi no auta'aneye

(I house your bene.-built)

'I build your house for you.'

m. Causative--not observed yet.

n. Verbal comparision may be expressed by two clauses showing

degrees of comparison.

me ipari howe se momotaiye ote

(tree foregn ax with easy cut)

me howe a'i se witanisawa ote

(tree adze just with not fast cut)

'It is faster to cut a tree with an ax than with a stone adze.'

o. Alternatives are expressed by the question marker on two

alternative items. As of yet we have not discovered an

alternative conjunction. It always seems to be expressed by a

question.

i. meni tapiye sahe onuweiawere, awei sahe

(man stone on sit-future-question, ground on

onuweiawere

(sit-future-question)

'The man will either sit on the stone or on the ground.

p. No passive.

q. temeniyete   'death'

nine'iyete   'joy'

aute   'gift'

wiseriete   'goodness'

tote   'thought'

taweruete   'fear'

pere'ete   'weakness'

r. Implied speech is usually expressed by direct quotation.

ane emane peri eiye, ipari mene'e oani

(I child talk said, foreign bamboo prohib-get)

'I said to the child, "Don't get the knife."'

s.i. simile--Suffix -wo on the noun.

ami tapiyewo a'i

(Ami stone-simile just)

'Ami is just like a stone'

ii. metaphor--metaphors are expressed as simple equative statement.

pare awiyene

(Pare rat-equative)

'Pare is a rat' (he is no good)

iii. Euphemisim 'he died' fisiye toasiye

'buried him'

iv. hyperbole--hyperbole frequently occurs by using the term for all.

ii. meni tapiye sahe onuwei, awei sahe onuweita'ama

(man stone on sit-future, ground on sit-fut.-neg.)

'The man will sit on the stone, (He) will not sit on the ground.'

iii. tapiye sahe onuweiawere; awei sahe onuweiawere

(stone on sit-fut-question; ground on sit-future-question)

'Will (he) sit on the stone or on the ground?'

iv. meni aiyeiawere; howeiawere

(man eat-fut-question; sleep-question)

'The man will either eat or sleep'

v. aiyeiawere; howeiawere

eat-fut-question; sleep fut-question)

'Will (he) eat or sleep'

p. Passive seems to be expressed by the ordering of the subject and

object. If the focus is on the recipient, the statement is passive;

when both the subject and the object are mentioned.

nomo masta eimawiye prantesin

(we european sent plantation)

'We wre sent by the master to the plantation.'

q.   Abstract terms may be derived from the adjective or verb by taking
     the root of the adjective or verb and adding the suffix -te.

meni werese aiwa

(man all come)

'Every body comes.'

v.   metonymy is expressed by a village name or other collective noun.

     yaputawi aiwa

     (yaputawi comes)

     'The people from Yaputawi come.'

vi.   Apostrophe--not observed yet.

vii. Personification of inaminate objects can be expressed and are
      usually found in their stories.

      omo itrowe

      (mountain ran)

      'The mountain ran.'

viii. Irony--not observed yet.

ix.   It is possible to say 'my heart was glad' but is more common to
      use 'I am glad'.

maripi ano nine'iye

(heart my rejoices)

'My heart rejoices.'

t. Foreign articles are easily adapted into the language by the word

ipari 'foreign' before the closest cultural equilivant.

ipari mene'e

(foreign bamboo)

'knife'

ipari tahe

(foreign skin)

'clothes'

u. Ellipsis is very common in oral speech, where the subject is left

out and the objects are expressed.

ane tu one aiye, me'iye sawi aiye

(I first banana ate, afterward sweet potato ate)

'I first ate the banana and then ate the sweet potato.'

v. Cause and effect is expressed by the conjunction serai 'therefore'

between two clauses.

ane ne ainiye su, tahe u serai uriye

(I you fight-past if, skin sick theerfore is)

'If I hit you, the skin would therefore become sick.'

v. The people use the round the body system of counting. This expresses

the numbers from 1-27. After this numbre everything else is
expressed by many. The other system is based on the hand-foot
system: 1-10 for the hands; 11-20 for the feet. <u>meni</u> <u>werese</u>
(man all) 'Twenty'

33. Idioms identified mostly have to do with the body parts.

<u>ereme</u> <u>arasi</u> (nose big) 'curious'

<u>ereme</u> <u>oso</u> (nose small) 'not interested'

<u>meni</u> <u>fei</u> <u>wo</u> <u>asiye</u>
(man pig as eats) 'man eats nosily'

<u>meni</u> <u>iroworu</u> wo asiye (man cassawary as eats)
'man eats a lot'

<u>rire</u> <u>wawe</u> <u>kairefiye</u> (stomach liver strong) 'stubborn'