SUENA GRAMMAR

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1.   INTRODUCTION

     The Suena language is spoken by approximately
1,600 people living along the coast near the Morobe
Patrol Post in the Morobe District of New Guinea.   The
Suena language is the northern-most member of the
Binandere language family which extends from Tufi in
the Northern District northward to the Mai-ama river
in the Morobe District.   Data for this paper were compiled
over a seven year period, since September, 1964, while
the author was living in the village of Bosadi.   Many
informants were used in collecting the data.   The
Concordance Project has been helpful in checking the
analysis.

     For suggestions in analysis and for much terminology
I am indebted to the following papers:

     Phyllis Healey, LEVELS AND CHAINING IN TELEFOL SENTENCES.

     A. Capell, THE STRUCTURE OF THE BINANDERE VERB.

     A. Healey, PRELIMINARY NOTES ON OROKAIVA GRAMMAR.

     K. Mailander, DIE ZIA-SPRACHE, translated by K.Grebe, SIL.

     H.&N.Weimer, REDUPLICATION IN YAREBA.

     Certain sections of this paper are taken in toto
from my unpublished paper, Grammar Section of Essentials
for Translation, August, 1966.

2. ABBREVIATIONS

Ad. ------------ Adverb

Ap. ----------- Apposition

Cont. --------- Continuative

CTF ----------- Contrary to Fact

DCG ----------- Dependent Clause Group

dl. ----------- Dual number

excl. --------- Exclusive

FD ------------ Finite Dependent

FI ------------ Finite Independent

Fut. ---------- Future tense

Hab. ---------- Habitual aspect

ICG ----------- Independent Clause Group

Imp. ---------- Imperative

incl. --------- Inclusive

ind. ---------- Indicative Mood

inst. --------- Instrument

Interr. ------- Interrogative Mood

I.O. ---------- Indirect Object

It. ----------- Item

Mod. ---------- Modifier

N ------------- Noun Phrase

NFD ----------- Non-Finite Dependent

NNu ----------- Non-Nuclear

NR ------------ Non-Reduplicating

Nu --------------- Nuclear

Obj. ------------ Direct Object

P --------------- Predicate

pers. ----------- person

pl. ------------- plural

Pres. ----------- Present tense

pro. ------------ Pronoun

Pt. ------------- Past Tense

Punct. ---------- Punctiliar aspect

Q --------------- Question Mood

R --------------- Reduplicating

Rec. ------------ Reciprocal

Rl. ------------- Relator

Rt. ------------- Remote Tense

Seq. ------------ Sequence aspect

sg. ------------- Singular number

Sim. ------------ Simultaneous

SM -------------- Sentence Marker

Subj. ----------- Subject

T --------------- Today Tense

Y --------------- Yesterday Tense

3. PHONOLOGY

The phonemes of Suena are not at all complicated.
In the practical orthography only one symbol has two
allophones; i.e., w represents both (w) and (ʙ).
The symbol z represents the alveolar affricate /dz/.
Other than that the practical orthography is phonemic
and also phonetic.

Suena Phonemes:

Consonants

	Labial	Dental & Alveolar	Alveo-Palatal	Velar
Obstruents				
vl.	p	t	s	k
vd.	b	d	dz	g
flapped		r		
Resonants	w		y	
Nasals	m	n		

Vowels

	Front	Central	Back
High	i		u
Low	e	a	o

Syllables. A Suena syllable is composed of one vowel, with
optional consonant onset. There are only two syllable
patterns, V and CV, though a few speakers have a prenasalized

stop in certain words.

Examples:

ma bua	mambua	'taro garden'
nebu	nembu	'neighbor'
nabai	nambai	'to lie side by side'

Stress and Tone.   Stress and Tone have not been fully
analyzed as yet.   Tone carries a low functional load.
To date 47 pairs of words identical except for tone
have been discovered.   See the list in Section 14.2.
Intonational patterns.   There are at least five types of
intonation.

1.   Falling intonation throughout a pause group signals
finality, as in the Indicative, Question, Hortative,
Quoting Hortative, and Dubitative Moods, and in the
Imperative.

Indicative:	ni bayamunosa awa	'You will go.'
Question:	ni nago susawesi?	'Where are you going?'
Hortative:	Ago bayanekai	'Let us go there.'
Quot. Hort.:	saineba, maise	'Maski, let him come'
Dubitative:	opi tosua	'Perhaps you are lying.'
Imperative:	anisemu	'Turn it around!'

2.   Level intonation signals non-finality or incompleteness,
and is characteristic of Dependent Clauses.

ni bayasa na bayamunona awa.   'When you go, then I'll go.'

na bua inona pu mutaya.   'While I was working the pig
                                                     came.'

3.   Final rise and fall intonation converts an Indicative
Mood into what might be called a Declaration of the Obvious.
It signals that a Yes response is anticipated.

bayamunosa   'So you will go, will you?'

Maki, itesa   'So you are here, are you, Mark?'

4.   Level or slightly descending intonation with a final low
fall occurs in Interrogative clauses, and signals that a
Yes-No response is anticipated.

bayamunosita   'Will you go?'

ago wisita   'Did he do that?'

5.   A mid rise and final fall signals a conditional sentence.

ni bayamunosa awa, na ni gamunona awa.

'If you go, I will see you.'

Ni na damunosa awa, na ni ina damunona awa.

'If you hit me, I will hit you back.'

4. ROOT AND STEM LEVEL

4.1 Derived nouns are formed by adding the nominalizing
suffix -ai to the verb root. The resultant form functions
in all ways like a noun. It may be either Active or Passive,
(see Section 4.3).

Verb (Abrupt Imp. Sg.)		Derived Noun	
sumu	'run!'	sumai	'speed'
kotumu	'think!'	kotumai	'thought'
nuase	'live!'	nuai	'life'
arumu	'sit!'	arumai	'chair'

Although derived nouns function as nouns, they may sometimes
correspond in meaning to an English infinitive.

    nu bayai te   kaka   wamu   'He is not able to go.'
    he go able   not   to do

Note: The nominalizing suffix -ai should not be confused
with the homophonous 3rd person singular Finite Dependent
Future:

    nu bayai amire   bayamunona.   'When he has gone,
    he go FD then   will-go-I   then I will go.'

4.2 Derived adjectives are of two types:

    a) those formed like derived nouns:

Verb		Derived Adjective	
witi	'go up!'	witai	'many' (piled high?)
se	'say!'	saisai	'many' (to say,to say)
inagaginoya	'It gets dirty'	inagayai	'dirty, black'

Derived adjectives in -ai may also function as nouns:

    kapawai   'white' or 'the white one'

   b) Non-Finite Dependent verbs used in an adjectival sense.

   <u>Verb</u>   <u>As Adjective</u>

   dainiro 'avoiding'   dainiro 'many' (avoiding count)

   sero   'saying'   sero   'all' (saying everyone)

4.3 Compound nouns.

   a) Derived forms in <u>-ai</u>

   In order to establish whether a derived noun is Active

or passive, it is necessary to make it a Compound noun.

   soyai 'the saved one'   soyai ema   'the saving man'

   pu unai 'a fed pig'   pu unai bama 'a pig feeding woman'

   wo tata puro wai 'made of   bua wai mai   'a worker'
                    animal skins'

   In certain contexts where there is.no likelihood of ambiguity

the Compound may be omitted.

    pu   gayai   'a hunter, or pig spearing man'
    pig   spear

    pu   gamai   'a person bitten by a pig'
    pig   bite

   b) other Compound nouns.

      ami mu
      breast juice   'milk'

      bama   diri   'girl'
      woman   young

      mata   diri   'boy'
      male   young

      mai   mata   'boy'
      child male

4.4   Verb Stems and Roots.   See Section 5.13, Verb Morphology.

5.   WORD LEVEL

        There are eleven word classes in Suena: Pronouns,

Nouns, Modifiers, Time Words, Question Words, Relators,

Adverbs, Affirmation-Negation Words, Introducers,

Conjunctions, and Verbs. Each of these is taken up in

order on the following pages.

5.1   PRONOUNS

        Definition: Pronouns are a class of words which

substitute for a noun phrase in certain slots.

        Criteria: a) fills subject, object, or indirect

object slots in clauses, or possessor pronoun slot of a

noun phrase; b) Inflected for person and number, grammatical

function (class), and degree of emphasis (degree).

        Classes: There are four classes of pronouns on the

basis of: a) form: the obligatory affixes; b) function:

grammatical use in the clause or phrase.

        Degrees: There are four degrees of emphasis.

Pronouns occur as free forms and are marked for person and

number as follows:

        Number: singular, dual, and plural

        Persons: first, second, and third

In the dual and plural number they are marked for first

person inclusive and exclusive, bringing the total of

personal pronouns to eleven.

Chart #1.   SUBJECT/OBJECT PRONOUNS

	Sing.	Dual	Plural
1st pers. incl.		nage	nakai
excl.	na	nato	nakare
2nd pers.	ni	nito	nikare
3rd pers.	nu	nuto	nukare

Chart #2.   FIRST PERSON SINGULAR PRONOUNS, showing the
FOUR CLASSES AND FOUR DEGREES.

Classes					
		Sub./Obj.	I.O.	Possessive	Reflexive
d	non-emphatic	na	namore	naso	natope
e	emphatic	nane		nanaso	
g	hyper-emph.	naka nane	naka namore	naka naso	naka natope
r	respectful	nama		nama	
e					
e					
s					

Note: The emphatic nane is Subject only, not Object.

For respectful see Sec. 15.2 Honorifics.

All persons in each class may be considered to be
formed by adding to the Subject/Object pronoun the
following affixes:

    -so   possessive

    -more Indirect Object

    -tope Reflexive

	Possessive	I.O.	Reflexive
Sing.	naso	namore	natope
	niso	nimore	nitope
	nuso	numore	nutope
Dual	nasoto	namoreto	natopeto
	nisoto	nimoreto	nitopeto
	nusoto	numoreto	nutopeto
Plural	nasokare	namorekare	natopekare
	nisokare	nimorekare	nitopekare
	nusokare	numorekare	nutopekare
dl. Incl.	nasoge	namorege	natopege
pl. Incl.	nasokai	namorekai	natopekai

Chart #3. INTERROGATIVES OF PERSON PRONOUNS

	Subject	Object	Possessive	Ind. Object
Active	ai egai/agai/ ogai ewai/awai/ owai	eware aware oware are		ei are are ou are
Stative	awe		ei ara ara ou ara	

Examples:

    ai meni weti   'Who did it?'
    who Sub. did-he

```
ou      awe     ni          'Who is that? (Stative)
that    who     Q

aware gamu      mesi        'Whom have you come to see?'
whom to see came-you

suna    ara     ni          'Whose dog is it? (Stative)
 dog   whose    Q

ni    are       tosi        'To whom are you speaking?
you  to whom    speak-you
```

5.2   NOUNS

Definition: Nouns are a class of words which manifest
the head slot in a noun phrase.

Criteria: a) fills head slot in a noun phrase;
b) can be modified by Modifiers; c) can be affixed to show
possession, endearment, definiteness, coordination, Indirect
Object, and Location.   Examples of affixation:

```
Possession:    ema 'man'     emara suna   'man's dog'
                             man's dog

Endearment:    mia 'mother'    miaka     'dear mother'

Definiteness:  ema 'man'     emawa     'definitely a man'

Coordination:  ara 'wife'    ema arere  'a man and his wife'
                             man wife-and

Ind. Object :  ema 'man'     emare      'to the man'

Location:      so  'house'   sora     'in the house'
```

Classes: There are three noun classes: Common nouns,
Names, and Verbal nouns.

5.2.1   Common Nouns.   Common nouns differ from Names in that
Common nouns take the locative suffix -ra but Names do not.
They differ from Verbal nouns in that they are not made up of

a verb root plus -ai. It is possible to make two sub-classes
of Common nouns on the basis of optional plural affixes, as
follows.

The norm is for a noun to function as both singular and
plural, depending on context.

    ni   'tree' or 'trees'

    ema   'man' or 'men'

    suna   'dog' or 'dogs'

However, in words showing social relationships, there are
several types of plurals. See Section 15.3 Reduplication
for a complete treatment.

    imo 'uncle'   imo mai   'uncles'

    apie 'grandchild'   apipie 'grandchildren'

    nami 'brother'   namisini 'brothers'

    bama 'woman/wife' babumana   'women/wives'

5.2.2 Names.

Names have two sub-classes: Personal names and Place
names. Personal names can never occur in the locative slot,
nor can Place names take the possessive suffix -ra or the
Ind. Object suffix -re.

    a) Personal names.

    Zaipora suna pu gamia   'Zaipo's dog bit a pig.'
    Zaipo's dog pig bit-it

    Na Zaipo goisena   'I saw Zaipo.'
      I Zaipo saw-I

    Zaipore poti   'Give it to Zaipo.'
    Zaipo-to give

Only Personal names may take the vocative.

    o Sagia   'Oh Sagia'

b) Place names.

    na <u>Morobe</u> bayamunona   'I am going <u>to Morobe.</u>'
    I Morobe will-go-I

    nu Lae itia   'He is <u>in Lae.</u>'
    he Lae is-he

5.2.3   Verbal Nouns.

For Verbal nouns (Derived Nouns) see Sections 4.1 and

4.2.   The plurals of Verbal nouns are formed by Reduplication,

(Section 15.3), but there are various sorts of Reduplication.

    kimenai   'the hung up thing'
    kikimenai 'the hung up things'

    ikonai   'the hung up thing'
    ikokonai 'the hung up things'

    betai   'the dead one'
    bebetenai 'the dead ones'

    inagayai 'the black one'
    inagagaenai 'the black ones'

    kapawai   'the white one'
    kapawewenai 'the white ones'

This reduplication also applies to Derived Modifiers (Sec. 5.3).

Verbal nouns (and Modifiers) may be either Punctiliar

or Continuative in their aspect.

    Punct. : opi sai ema   'a liar'
              lie say man

    Cont. : opi tuai ema   'a perpetual liar'
              lie say man

    Punct. : bua wai mai   'a workman'
              work do   man

    Cont. : bua inuai mai   'a perpetual workman'
              work do   man

The Continuative aspect is not as common as the Punctiliar.

5.3 MODIFIERS.

  Definition: Modifiers are a class of words which fill
the modifier slots in noun phrases.

    Criteria: a) fill modifier slots in noun phrases;

        ema <u>bamubake</u> tupia   'a <u>big</u> man is coming'
        man big   comes-he

b) can be made emphatic.

    bamu 'big'   bamubake 'very big'

    seka 'young'   sekasaka 'very young'

    iboi 'tall'   iboitatana 'very tall'

c) can be inflected for plural (see also 5.2 for Verbal nouns).

    bamu 'big'   babezinoma 'big' (plural)

    kiake 'small' kikinaka   'small' (plural)

    iboi 'tall'   iboboi   'tall' (plural)

    apunu 'short' apupunu   'short' (plural)

d) can be negated by the suffix <u>-ko</u>.

    bamu 'big'   bamu<u>ko</u> '<u>not</u> big'

e) not inflected for person.

    Classes: Sub-classes could be established on the basis
of the modifier slot of the noun phrase which they fill.

    1. Quantitative modifier:

       a) Numerals. Note: Not all 5 criteria above fit
          numerals.

          ema <u>etn</u> tuperato   '<u>two</u> men are coming.'
          men two come-they-2

       b) Other.

          ema <u>eni</u> tupera   '<u>some</u> men are coming'
          men some come-they

2. Age modifier

      ema <u>zai</u> tupia   'an <u>old</u> man is coming'
      man <u>old</u> comes-he

3. Color modifier

      ati   <u>izai</u>   pumuyo 'please bring the <u>red</u> bilum'
      bilum   <u>red</u> bring-polite

4. Size modifier

      ema <u>bamu</u> tupia   'a <u>big</u> man is coming'
      man <u>big</u> comes-he

5.4 TIME WORDS

Definition: Time words are a class of words which fill the Time slot of a clause.

Criteria: a) different filler class; b) different external distribution (i.e., in Time slot).

Classes: The following classes of Time words are noted:

1. Time words which take <u>-re</u>/<u>-e</u>.

    Kirisimasire   'at Christmas'

    tuwe   'at evening'

    pire   'at night'

    waikore   'in the daytime'

2. Idiomatic Verb phrases using AWAI 'to sleep' which have become Time Words:

    a) without <u>-re</u>

        auma (NFD Future)   'the next day'

        awi   (Pres-past)   'the next day'

        awinu/aunu (Remote)   'the next day'

    b) with <u>-re</u>

        awenakai agore   'Yesterday' (lit: we slept, then)

awitanakai agore   'day before yesterday'

awisenakai agore   '3 days ago'

3. Without -re.   Note: It is difficult to separate these
from Adverbs for two reasons: a) free fluctuation of slots
within a clause; b)   rarely do both Time and Manner slots
occur in the same clause.

emoko   'already'

ama   'later'

zeme   'now', 'today'

pina   'morning', 'dawn'

gita   'before'

mena   'at first'

Plus the seven days of the week, which fall here.
Note: There is a combination of the above with gamu 'to see'
to indicate early.

pina gamu   'early morning' (to see the dawn)

auma pina gamu   'early tomorrow morning'

5.5 QUESTION WORDS

Definition: Question words are words other than
interrogative pronouns (see 5.1) which fill the Question
slot in Question clauses.

Criteria: a) different filler class; b) different
external distribution (i.e., in Question slot)

Examples:

Actor/Subject

nami   'who','what'

```
nami ni gaeti        'What thing speared you? Show me.'
what you speared-it
```

Object:

```
nogo    'what' (action)

ne      'what' (thing)

nogo  toi    'what is he saying?'
what says-he

ne    inosi  'what are you doing?'
what  do-you
```

Locative: (See also 6.1.8.2 Locative Relators)

```
nago     'to where'

nana ena 'from where'

nani      'where is'

   ni nago  susawesi    'Where are you going?'
   you where  go-you

   ni  nana  ena  tupesi 'Where are you coming from?'
   you where from  come-you

   ota  nani         'Where is the axe?'
   axe  where is
```

Instrument:

```
nemi   'what thing' (tell me)

  nami 'what thing' (show me) (See Actor/Subject above.)

   nena nemi ni gaisi    'Tell me what thing speared you.'
   thing what you speared-it
```

Time:

```
nere   'when'

nazi   'when'

be nere bayamunosi       'When will you go?'
time when will-go-you

be nazi  musesi        'When did you come?'
time when  came-you
```

Adverb:

    nogoro   'why' (lit.: what-ing)

    nera   'why' (lit.: of what)

    ne emo   'for what' (thing)

    ni   nogoro mai   doinosi   'why are you hitting the child?'
    you   why child hit-you

    ni   nera   tupesi   'why/because of what are you
    you what-of come-you   coming?'

    ne   emo   di tosi   'What are you crying for?'
    what for   cry-you

Modifier:

    nazo   'how many'

        mai   ni   nazo   ni   'How many children do you have?'
      children you how-many Q

5.6   RELATORS

5.6.1   Relators: an Overview

    Definition: Relators are the bound and free morphemes

which serve to relate one phrase or clause to another in a

meaningful way.   They   summarize the preceding phrase or

clause and show its relationship to the rest of the clause

or sentence.

    Criteria: a) different filler class; b) different

distribution (between phrases or clauses and the rest of the

clause or sentence).

All relators are postpositionals.

Relators listed, per form.

-re Possession: Zaipora suna 'Zaipo's dog'
                   Zaipo's dog

     Location: sora   itia 'He is in the house'
              house-In   is-he

     Coordination: Zaipora Borira Sagiara 'Zaipo and Bori,
                 Zaipo-& Bori-& Sagia-&   and Sagia'

     Basis, Reason: Waiko bamu amira   di toya   'He is cry-
                 sun   big this-of cry says-he ing because
                                             the sun is
                                             hot.'

-re Indirect Object: Zaipore poti   'give it to Zaipo'
                   Zaipo-to give

     Time: 1942 amire wo kei awenua 'In 1942 the war began'
         1942 Rl-Time war began-it

     Coordination: wore   mare   bizare 'Fish and taro and
                 fish-& taro-& banana-&   bananas'

     Possession: nu ema waure   'He is a man with wealth.'
               he man wealth-with

     Sympathetic: 'o Sagiare   'Oh, poor Sagia!'
              oh Sagia-poor

-e Locative: nata 'village'   nate   'to the village'

-re dai Accompaniment:

         na Zaipore dai   bayamunona 'I will go with
         I Zaipo-& with will-go-I   Zaipo.'

emo Benefactive:

         na ni emo zo inoya 'I feel sorry for you.'
         I you for sorry-do-I

meni Subject: mai suna meni gamia   'The dog bit the child.'
           child dog Subj. bit-it

     Instrument:

         Zaipo pu ota meni doisia   'Zaipo hit the pig with
         Zaipo pig axe Inst. hit-he   an axe.'

nana Locative: Zaipo nana itia 'It is at Zaipo's place.'
             Zaipo place is-it

5.6.2 Demonstratives.

Demonstratives are basically Relators.

emi, ami, omi	Subject, Instrument
ewa, awa, owa	Object
ena, ana, ona	Location 'at' or 'from'
ego, ago, ogo	Location 'at' or 'toward'; Object 'this'
ei, e, ou	Physically demonstrating, 'this,' 'that', 'that'

The first vowel of the Demonstratives indicates the
relative distance from the speaker: e- = very near, or
touchable; a- = close, or nearer the hearer; o- = distant
from both the speaker and the hearer. This three vowel
system for degree of nearness only pertains to physically
demonstrable things, and in the realm of the strictly
grammatical relationships the middle set, namely ami, awa,
ana, and ago are used. ' In this usage they resemble the
English relative pronouns who, whom, whence, and that.
There is a further distinction in the locatives:
ena = 'to', 'at', 'from' when used with a place name.

> Lae ena   nowia 'He lives in Lae.'
> Lae at   lives-he

ana = 'from that place previously referred to'

> Ago aumite ana eriro bamuwa   'Having slept there, they
> there slept whence rising went-   got up from there and
>   they   went.'

The Demonstratives (Relators) emi, ami, omi, but usually
just ami, functioning like English Relative Pronouns, combine
with the Relators -ra and -re to show Possession, Location,

Indirect Object, Time, and Coordination. They no longer
indicate Subject when combined with these suffixes.

ema wana toumai <u>amira</u> suna <u>meni</u> mua mai naso <u>awa</u> gamia.
man hand broken RI-of dog RI-S. eldest child my RI-O. bit-it

'The dog of the man with the broken hand bit my eldest child.'
In this example <u>amira</u> is functioning like a Relative Pronoun
showing possession and relating the Noun Phrase 'the man with
the broken hand' to 'dog'. The free form Relator <u>meni</u>
indicates that the dog is the Subject of the sentence, and the
Relator <u>awa</u> is functioning like a Relative Pronoun showing the
Noun Phrase 'my eldest child' to be the Object of the verb.

        The Demonstratives <u>ana</u> and <u>ago</u> occur most frequently in
the Introducer slot of sentences in Narrative Discourse and
summarize the Location   or Object slots of the previous
sentence, according to typical Highland language chaining.

        ema zo <u>meni</u> suna naso <u>gutura</u> <u>ena</u> doisia awa.   Ago wero
        man a RI-S dog my   isle-on RI hit-he SM that doing

        <u>ana</u> eriro   <u>nate</u> bamusia awa.
        RI-loc. rising village-to went-he SM

'A man hit my dog on the island. Having done that he got up
from there and went to the village.'

        In this example there are six Relators: <u>meni</u>, though
untranslatable, indicates Subject; <u>-ra</u> forms the locative of
'isle''; <u>ena</u> further relates 'isle' as the Location of the
action; <u>ago</u> relates the previous action to the following
sentence; <u>ana</u> relates the scene of the previous action to
the 'rising' of the following verb; and the vowel change
(nat<u>a</u> to nat<u>e</u>) of 'village' indicates the Location of the

Finite Independent verb 'went'.

The Relators _ami_ and _awa_ combine to form the meaning
'those on the one hand...those on the other hand.'   Thus
in John 5:29:

   Ago niniro nuai ewanana noisowa   _ami awa_   eriro nuai
   that hearing life good   lived-they these   rising life

   tamamunora. o   nuai waya noisowa   _ami awa_   eriro koto
   will-find-they and life bad lived-they   these   rising court

   wero   kotora   ena   duwemunora awa.
   doing court-in   Rl   will-fall-down-they SM

'Hearing that (call), those on the one hand who lived good
lives will rise and find life, but those on the other hand
who lived bad lives will rise and go to court and will be
found guilty in court.'

5.6.3 Relators (including Demonstratives) listed per function:

Subject: meni --- used only with nouns or short noun phrases.

           ami --- used with longer noun phrases or clauses,

                    or as a demonstrative to point out.

Object: awa

Instrument: meni --- (same as for Subject)

             ami --- ("   "   "   "   )

Indirect Object: -re

Possession: -ra --- Used in most cases where emphasis is on

                      possession.

              -re --- Used occasionally in the sense of

                      accompaniment. (nu ema waure
                                      he man wealth-with)

Benefactive: emo

Accompaniment: -re dai

Locative: -ra --- Used with certain nouns

          -e --- Used with nouns not taking -ra

       nana --- Used with Names and possessive pronouns

      ago --- Used to refer to a previously mentioned
                            place
           when the meaning is 'to' or 'at'.

      ana --- Used to refer to a previously mentioned
                            place
           when the meaning is 'from'.

Coordination: -ra --- Used in lists of people's names.

             -re --- Used in lists of items.

Time: -re --- Used with nouns.

   amire --- Used with long noun phrases and clauses

Vocative: -re --- Term of endearment or sympathy, used with

                Names.

Reason: -ra

5.6.4 Locative words which function similarly to Relators:

A.   Those which are postpositional to nouns:

      atune   --- 'behind'

      tame   --- 'on top of'

      amena   --- 'behind'

      tura   --- 'beneath the surface'

      mokara --- 'inside'

      du   --- 'inside (a house)'

      duru   --- 'under (a house)'

B.   Those which normally stand alone

      zorage --- 'near'

      aike   --- 'far apart'

damu	---	'in the open'
ike	---	'above'
zorazarako	---	'far away'
bage	---	'down'
gana	---	'upstream area'
bate	---	'downstream area'

5.7   ADVERBS

Definition: Adverbs are words which fill the Manner slot in a clause.

Criteria: a) different filler class; b) different function (fill the Manner slot).

There are few actual adverbs, but there are many verb phrases which function as adverbs (See Section 6.2.1).

Adverbs listed:

upene	---	'unseen'
eya	---	'quickly'
kiakara	---	'slowly'
eroma	---	'together'
moniko	---	'still in progress'
eyaya	---	'frequently'
gita	---	'first'
emoko	---	'already'
sogo	---	'almost', 'nearly'
kapo	---	'almost', 'nearly'

gita 'first' / emoko 'already' } Time Words 5.4.3

5.8 AFFIRMATION - NEGATION

Definition: Affirmation-negation words fill slots of
dependent sentences in response to an interrogative clause,
or negate the verb of a clause, or negate a noun phrase.

Criteria: a) different filler class; b) different
external distribution.

Classes: There are three sub-classes on the basis of
external distribution:

A. Affirmation-Negation response. Found in Dependent sentences.

    io   'yes'

    tepo 'no'

    tepo awa 'definitely not'

    tepowa   'none'

B. Negation of clauses.

    kaka -- occurs in Negative Past Homopersonal clauses.

             See Section 7.2.1.2.

    tepo --- Occurs in Stative clauses. See 7.3.2.4.

    -ko   ---   "   "   "   "   "   "

    oko aewa -- "   "   "   "   "   "

    oko   --- Occurs with the Indicative, Hortative, Quoting

             Hortative, and Imperative. See 7.3.1.7.

C. Negation of Noun Phrases.

    -ko   --- Negates a Modifier   bamuko   'not big'
                                    big-not
              Negates Indecision Verb Phrase type 3, see 6.2.5.3.

    kota --- Adversative Conjunction 'not.....but.....'

             Used with Noun Phrase: see 6.1.12.

5.9   INTRODUCERS

Definition: Introducers are a class of words which fill
the Introducer slot on the sentence level.   Their main
function is to attract attention to what is about to be said.

Criteria: a) different filler class; b) different
external distribution (Introducer slot).

Examples:

agoro	'well then'
si	'hey, quit it'
o	'Oh yes, and ...'
e	'eh, I beg your pardon but...'
ota	'oh alright'
ye	'wow, you don't mean it'
ai͞	'oh no, not that ' (cf. Engl. whaaat?)
ai͞	'hey, look at that'(cf. Engl. heeey)

5.10   CONJUNCTIONS

Definition: Conjunctions are prepositional words which
connect two Independent Sentences into a Compound Sentence.
(See Section 9.3.2)

Criteria: a) connect two Independent Sentences;
b) different filler class from other word classes.

Examples: (See 9.3.2.2 for a complete list)

are   'therefore', 'so'

ata   'but'

nera kota 'because'

Note: Certain NFD verbs function much like English conjunctions:

example: ago weti   <u>giro</u>   na nu detena.   '<u>Seeing</u> he did that,
          that did-he seeing   I   him hit-I   I hit him.'

5.11   VERBS: A GENERAL OVERVIEW

The purpose of this section is to give a general
overview of Suena verbs.   Details will be found in Sections
5.12 and 5.13.   The verb in Suena is the one obligatory item
in a clause or sentence.

Definition: Verbs are a class of words which manifest
the predicate tagmeme in an Active clause.   Every verb is
a clause.

Criteria: a) fill the predicate slot in an Active clause;
b) may take affixes for Tense, Aspect, Person, Mood, and Number.

Verbs may be variously categorized.   The following
categories are productive.

5.11.1   Normal and Impersonal.

Normal usage, as the name suggests, covers 99% of the
occurrences of verbs.   It indicates that the subject suffix
on the verb agrees with the free subject of the clause.

```
na   ni   gosino-na      'I see you'
 I   you    see-  I
```

Impersonal or Idiomatic usage is that in which the
subject suffix of the verb is 3rd person singular regardless
of what the free subject of the clause may be.   This usage
seems to be limited to ideas of emotions or ability.   The
younger generation sometimes conjugate these verbs to agree
with the free subject of the clause.

```
na   ni   zo    ino-ya     'I love you'
 I  you love  does-it

na   wo   uza    ino-ya   'I am hungry for fish'
 I  fish hunger  does-it

na   aitawai   te    ino-ya  'I am able to walk'
 I   to walk   able  does-it
```

5.11.2 Simple versus Compound Verbs

All verbs are either simple or compound. Simple verbs contain only one root. Compound verbs are composed of a noun-like word plus an auxiliary verb. The noun-like words can never occur alone. A. Healey says, "An uninflectable word or adjunct ... has no meaning or usage apart from this combination " (PRELIMINARY NOTES..., p. 35).

There are five simple verbs which may also function as auxiliaries. They are:

SIMPLE		AS AUXILIARY	
wai	'do'	gitawa wai	'to sleep'
sai	'say'	asio sai	'to sneeze'
mai	'come'	sore mai	'to help'
awai	'rest'	oni awai	'to burp'
nai	'arrive'	duba nai	'to sorrow'

awai is also used as a type of auxiliary in an idiomatic verb phrase to show intensity or duration. See Section 6.2.3.

Compound verbs function the same as simple verbs, except that the speaker has the option of putting the negative word (e.g. kaka or oko) between the two parts of the verb.

Either:

        nu gitawa kaka wamu
        he sleep   not Aux.

or: 'He didn't sleep'

    nu kaka gitawa wamu
    he not   sleep Aux.

The first is probably the more frequent.

5.11.3   Three classes.

All Suena verbs can be divided into one of three
classes on the basis of the stem vowel in the Imperative
(and other usages based on Form 4).   The three vowels which
mark the classes are   i, u, and e.

	u class		i class		e class
mu	'come'	zi	'hold'	se	'say'
pumu	'take'	gi	'see'	we	'do'
bamu	'go'	di	'tie'	de	'hit'

These three classes are important to the analysis of Verb
Morphology, Sec. 5.13.4.   A list of verbs in each class is
to be found in Section 14.1.

5.11.4   Four Types of Morphology.

The distinction between Regular, Irregular, Semi-regular,
and Exceptional verbs is based on verb morphology and
greatly simplifies the description of verb morphology.   These
four TYPES are described in detail in Section 5.13.

There are very few verbs which are not regular; i.e.,
there are few which have more than one root or whose roots
are irregular, perhaps only 15 or 20, but they are some
of the most frequently used verbs in the language, such as
stay/be, live, see, eat, come, go, hold, tie, fall, leave,
do/make, say, hit/kill, spear, save.

5.11.5 The Four Grammatical Types of the Verb.

5.11.5.1 Finite Independent Verbs.

This might also be called Sentence Final, as it is
obligatory in every sentence. In the Finite Independent (FI)
there are 6 moods, 2 aspects, 6 tenses, and 11 persons,
making a theoretically possible total of 792 forms, though
only 572 actually occur. In addition, 12 forms of the 2nd
person Imperative occur, plus 66 forms of Propriety verbs,
bringing the total number of Finite Independent forms to
650. (See also Sec. 5.12.1)

5.11.5.2 Finite Dependent Verbs.

This might also be called Sentence Medial verbs with
change of subject, or Sentence Medial Different Subject,
as others have called this Highland language phenomena.
It is <u>finite</u> in that it is marked for tense in
agreement with the Sentence final verb. It is <u>dependent</u>
in that it occurs only sentence medially, never sentence
finally, although in certain forms it is homophonous with
certain sentence final forms. For example:

      na <u>sesena</u>   'I <u>spoke</u> (today)' (Sentence final form)
      I   spoke-I

      na <u>sesena</u> bamusia   '<u>When I spoke</u>, he went.' (Sentence
      I   spoke-I went-he   medial)

The Finite Dependent verb is the only obligatory item in a
Dependent Clause Group, signaling a change of subject for
the following Clause Group.

There are 55 forms which are peculiar to the Finite
Dependent (FD), plus another 33 forms which are homophonous
with Finite Independent forms, bringing the total to 88 forms

for the Finite Dependent.   See Section 5.12.2 for further
analysis of FD forms.

5.11.5.3   Non-Finite Dependent Verbs.

This has been called by others Sentence Medial Same
Subject (SMSS).   It is <u>non-finite</u> in that it is not marked for
tense (except that in the continuous aspect there is a Past
versus Future distinction).   It is <u>dependent</u> in that it is not
marked for subject person, and is dependent on a following
finite verb for its subject.

There are 7 non-conjugated forms of the Non-Finite
Dependent (NFD) plus 11 forms of the Indecision/Inability,
bringing the number of forms for NFD to 18.   See Section 5.12.3
for further analysis of NFD verbs.

5.11.5.4   Contrary to Fact Verbs.

Contrary to Fact (CTF) verbs differ from all other
verb types in two ways:

   a) they have a different verb morphology (5.13.3, Form III)

   b) they have a different distribution, being found only
      in Contrary to Fact clauses (See 7.4) and in
      Contrary to Fact sentences (See 9.4).

5.11.6   Transitive versus Intransitive.

A transitive/intransitive distinction can be established
only on the basis of semantics.   The distinction is not
pertinent and is therefore not included in this analysis.

5.11.7   Active/Passive/ Stative.

All verbs are Active, never Passive or Stative, although
Stative clauses exist without verbs.   For a passive meaning

in nominalized verb forms, see Section 4.3.

5.11.8   Intensification and Pluralization of Verbs.

Verbs may be intensified and/or pluralized in several ways,--by reduplication, by synonyms, etc. As this is a major feature of Suena and other Binandere languages it is treated at length in Section 15.3, Excursus on Reduplication.

5.12   VERBS: GRAMMATICAL FUNCTIONS

5.12.1   Finite Independent Verbs

a) Subject person. Like all finite verbs, FI verbs must be marked with a subject suffix.

        bayamuno-y-a   'He will go'
        will-go -he-Indic.

b) Mood. Finite Independent verbs are marked for any one of six moods. The mood indicated by the mood suffix applies not only to the Independent verb to which it is attached, but may also refer back to a previous Finite Dependent verb.

    ni   nago   itesa   na   ni zawa siseni? 'Where were you
    you where are-you I   you call said-I-Q when I called you?'
In this case the Mood suffix i is interrogative and would, to an English speaker, seem to refer back to the previous clause, 'where were you.' The Mood suffix could be considered to function on the Sentence level, rather than on the clause level.

The six moods are distinguished as follows:

1.   Indicative.   Statement of fact.

        na ge   me   tona   'I speak the truth.'
        I   talk true say-I-Indic.

2. Dubitative. Some doubt involved.

> opi tos-ua   'Perhaps you're lying.'
> lie say-you-Dubit.

Also used for an indirect request:

> na medisini pamu tupe-n-ua. 'Perhaps I've come for
> I medicine to get come-I-Dub. medicine', or 'Please,
>   I've come for medicine.'

3. Interrogative. Asks for a Yes-No response.

> me to-s-ita   'Do you speak truly?'
> true say-you-Interr.

4. Question. Asks for information.

> nogo   to-i   'What is he saying?'
> what says-he-Q

5. Hortative. Requests action.

> nena   na-s-e   'Eat food', or 'Let you eat food'
> food eat-you-Hort.

6. Quoting Hortative. Quotes a command or wish.

> nena   na-s-ise   to-na   'I say, let you eat.'
> food eat-you-Q.H. say-I

c) Tense. Finite Independent verbs are marked for tense according to the actual time setting of the story, not to show aspect, as is true with Dependent verbs. They may take any one of the six tenses.

The six tenses are distinguished as follows:

Future-- an action later than the present.

Present-- an action which is currently in progress.

Today -- an action which happened before the present moment, but since dawn of this day.

Yesterday-- an action which happened any time between dawn yesterday and dawn today.

Past -- an action which happened before dawn yesterday, but

within the last few years.

Remote -- an action which happened years ago. It may

be used idiomatically to stress previousness of an

action.

d) Distribution. Finite Independent verbs are found in

two places: in the Nucleus slot of an Independent Clause

Group (see 8.3), i.e., Sentence final; and in included

clauses.

ema zo tupia 'a man is coming'   (Indep. Clause Group)
man a comes-he

<u>ema tupia   ami</u>   suna naso detia   (Included clause)
man comes-he Rl   dog my   hit-he

'<u>The man who is coming</u> hit my dog.'

e) Aspect. Aspect in Finite Independent verbs has to do

with the time duration or time lapse, and is called Durative

Aspect.   There are two kinds of Durative Aspect, Punctiliar

and Continuative.   The Continuative is further divided into

Short Duration, Long Duration, and Very Long Duration.

Punctiliar: ma uri-wa   'they planted taro (once)'
              taro planted-they

Short Durat.: ma   uri-noso-wa   'they planted taro often'
              taro planted-Cont.-they

Long Duration: ma   uri susau-wa 'They planted taro for
                taro plant went-they   a long time.'

Very Long Duratôon: ma   uri susaw-iso-wa   'They used to
                      taro plant went-Cont.-   continually
                                        they   plant taro for
                                               a long time.'
diga meni mai dero   ninoise i tupe-we-ra
heathen Rl men kill   eating   do come-Cont.-they

'The heathen used to cannibalize people and they continue to

do so up to the present time.' (Very long duration)

f) Propriety Verbs.

There is a verb stem which may take either the
Indicative, Interrogative, or Question Mood suffix, and
which has to do with the rightness or propriety of a
future action. It functions as a Finite Independent
clause (see 7.3.1.9). There are three moods, two aspects,
and eleven persons, making a total of 66 forms of Propriety
verbs.

The Indicative fills the nucleus of a Contrary Wish
sentence.

       duwano-s-a   'It is not good/right/proper that you
    proper.-fall-you- fall ' or 'Don't fall'
               Indic.

The Interrogative and Question moods function as
Propriety Requests.

       mau-nikareta   'Is it good/right/proper that we come?'
    proper.come-we-Interr.   or, 'Shall we come?'

The following sample of a conjugation is given because the
stems are irregular:

	INDICATIVE	INTERROGATIVE	QUESTION	
	potauna	potaunita	potauni	1st sg.
PUNCT	potanosa	potanosita	potanosi	2nd sg.
	potanoya	potanoita	potanoi	3rd sg.
CONT	potiti nuauna	potiti nuaunita	potiti nuauni	1st sg.
	potiti nuanosa	potiti nuanosita	potiti nuanosi	2nd sg.
	potiti nuanoya	potiti nuanoita	potiti nuanoi	3rd sg.

5.12.2 Finite Dependent Verbs.

a) Subject Person. Finite Dependent verbs fill the
obligatory predicate slot in Dependent Clause Groups (see
8.2) and indicate a change of subject between their Clause
Group and the following Clause Group. The subject suffixes
are the same as for Finite Independent verbs. They may be
found charted in Chart #8, Section 5.13.

b) Mood. The Finite Dependent verb always has the vowel
a̲ of the Indicative Mood, except in the 3rd person singular,
where the a̲ drops.

    ago sese-n-a̲   bamusia   'When I said that, he went.'
    that said-I-Ind. went-he

    ago ses-i-#   bamusia. 'When he said that, he went.'
    that said-he-   went-he

In this example the # indicates the absence of the mood
suffix.

    The mood of the sentence is marked by the Finite
Independent verb, even though the mood's emphasis may
seemingly be focused on the Finite Dependent (medial) verb,
as described earlier in 5.12.1.b. A further example:

    ni   ne   ino-s-a   na bua wete-n-i   'What were you doing
    you what do-you-Ind. I work did-I-Q   while I did the work?'

c) Tense. Finite Dependent verbs appear to have three tenses
which are the same as the tenses of Finite Independent verbs,
but in reality the tense morphemes of FD verbs are used to
indicate Aspect.

    na ge ses-e-n-a   bamu-s-i-a 'When I spoke, he left.'
    I talk say-T-I-Ind. went-Pt-he-Ind.

In this example the verb 'I spoke' is simply the Today tense
Indicative Mood of the verb 'to speak', whereas the verb 'he left'

is the Past tense Indicative Mood of the verb 'to leave.'
To analyze the first verb according to its overt tense would
be to read, "I spoke today and he left three days ago," an
erroneous reading. Therefore the Tense morpheme is no
longer indicating Tense, but Aspect; in this case Punctiliar
Sequence Aspect. Tense is involved in Finite Dependent
verbs only to the extent that the Tense morphemes used to
denote Aspect must agree with the tense of the following
Finite Independent verb within the limits of Future,
Present-Past, or Remote. These are the three major time
divisions, and Present-Past encompasses the Present, Today,
Yesterday, and Past tenses of the Finite Independent verbs.
That is, a Punctiliar Sequence action is expressed by the
Today tense morpheme of the Finite Dependent verb regardless
of whether the Finite Independent verb is in the Present,
Today, Yesterday, or Past tense. It is expressed by a
Future tense morpheme when the FI verb is future, and by a
Remote tense morpheme when the FI verb is in the Remote tense.

d) Aspect.

     There are two types of Aspect found in FD verbs.
1.   The Time Aspect consists of sequence aspect, simultaneous
aspect, and habitual aspect as regards the relation of the
FD verb to the FI verb.

     In Sequence Aspect the action of the FD verb precedes
the action of the FI verb and is completed before the action
of the FI verb begins.

gi   pum- e- na   bam-ia   'When I got my spear he left.'
spear get-T- I go-T-he

In <u>Simultaneous Aspect</u> the action of the FD verb continues

during the action of the FI verb.

gi   pupi-no-na   pu bam-ia 'While I was getting my spear,
spear get-Pres.-I pig go-T-it   the pig went away.'

In <u>Habitual Aspect</u> the actions of both the FD verb and

the FI verb are repeated, and hence the simultaneous/sequence

distinction is not applicable.

moni pota-we-na   pupi-nowi-ia *I keep giving money
money give-Hab-I take-Hab- he   and he keeps taking it.'

2. The Durative Aspect consists of a punctiliar aspect

versus continuative aspect, and has to do with the duration

of the action of the FD verb. There must be agreement between

the Durative Aspect of the FD verb and the Durative Aspect

of the following FI verb.

Thus a <u>FD verb in Sequence aspect</u> may be followed by

either a FI Punctiliar or FI Continuative.

moni   pot-e-na pum-ia 'I gave him money and he took it.'
money give-T-I take-T-he   (FD Punct. + FI Punct.)

moni   pot-e-na ite-w-ia 'I put the money there and it has
money put-T-I is-Cont.-itbeen there for some time.'
                          (FD Punct. + FI Cont.)

A <u>FD verb in Simultaneous aspect</u> may be followed only by

a FI Punctiliar.

gi   pupi-no-na pu bam-ia 'While I was getting my
spear get-Pres-I pig go-T-it   spear the pig went away.'
                              (FD Cont. + FI Punct.)

A <u>FD verb in Habitual Aspect</u> may be followed only   by a

FI Continuative.

```
moni    pota-we-na    pupi-now-ia   *I keep giving money and he
money   give-Hab.-I   take-Hab.-he   keeps taking it. (FD Cont.+
                                          FI Cont.)
```

The continuative aspect is further sub-divided into actions

of short duration and long duration. The short duration

could almost be   considered punctiliar (and was so

described in my Essentials, and in the Grammar Highlights

paper) except that the verb morphology is definitely

continuative. Logically the short duration is limited to

the length of time needed for the completion of the following

FI action.

```
gi     pupi-no-na   pu bam-ia   'While I was getting my spear,
spear  get-Pres-I  pig go-T-it   the pig went away.'
```

In this example the action of getting the spear lasted just

long enough to allow the pig to escape. This is Short Duration.

In contrast, actions of long duration can extend over

several hours or days, perhaps over years.

```
ago  i  susawi-a-sa  bue  tepo wamuno-ya
that do  go -Fut.-you work end will-do-it
```

'When you continue to do that for a long time, the work
will end.'

```
ago si  susawe-na    nukare   ge kaka ninamu.
that say go-Cont.-I  they    talk  not  hear
```

'I have been telling them that for a long time, but
they don't listen.'

e) Charts.

Chart #4 shows the verb potai 'to put' in all its

possible forms when used as a Finite Dependent verb. It

is shown in the first person singular only.

Chart #5 summarizes the information in Chart #4 to

show the relation of Aspect to Verb Morphology.

CHART # 4.   DURATIVE ASPECT

	PUNCTILIAR			CONTINUATIVE					
	Fut.	Pr-Pt	Remote	SHORT DURATION			LONG DURATION		
				Fut.	Pres-Past	Remote	Fut.	Pres-Past	Remote
SIMULTANEOUS	***			potiti nuana	potiti nona	potiti noina	poti susawiana	poti susawena	poti susauna
SEQUENCE	potana	potena	potina	potiti noma duana	potiti noe dotena	potiti noe dona	poti susauma duana	poti tupie dotena	poti tupie dona
HABITUAL	***			All Fut.	Past & Present (Incomplete)		All Past (Complete)		
				potiti-nuana	potawena		potasena		

Note: *** means that no form exists. These are explained as follows:
Habitual action is by nature Continuative, never Punctiliar. And in
Simultaneous action the Focus is not on the inception or completion
of the FD action, but on the fact that it is in progress when another
action takes place, hence it is always Continuative, continuing during
the 2nd action.

CHART # 5

A SUMMARY OF CHART # 4 SHOWING THE RELATION OF ASPECT TO MORPHOLOGY

	PUNCTILIAR	CONTINUATIVE	
		SHORT DURATION	LONG DURATION
SIMULTANEOUS	***	Verb Morphology	Verb Phrase
SEQUENCE	Verb Morphology	Verb Phrase	Verb Phrase
HABITUAL	***	Verb Morphology	

Note: For the verb phrases involved in the continuative, see 6.2.2, Durative Verb Phrases.

f). Examples of aspect.

1. Sequence Punctiliar

Fut. pot-a-na bayamuno-ya   'When I give it he will go'

Pres. pot-e-na susaw-ia   'I gave it and he is going.'

Today pot-e-na bam-ia   'When I gave it he went (today).'

Yest. pot-e-na bamu-ta-ya   'When I gave it he went (yesterday).'

Past pot-e-na bamu-s-ia   'When I gave it he went (past).'

Remote pot-i-na bamu-nua   'When I gave it he went (remote).'

2. Habitual

All Future: potitinuamuno-na   pupinuamuno-ya

               'I will keep giving and he will keep taking.'

Past but continuing into the Present (incompleted action):

        pota-we-na   pupino-w-ia 'I keep giving and he keeps
                                                          taking.'
All Past (completed action):

    Yesterday: pota-sa-na pupino-ya-ya 'I kept giving and he
                                           kept taking.'

    Past: pota-sa-na pupinoi-s-ia 'I kept giving and he
                                           kept taking.'

    Remote: pota-sa-na pupino-so-nua 'I kept giving and he
                                           kept taking.'

3. Simultaneous Short Duration

Fut. gi   pupinuana   pu bayamunoya. 'While I will be get-
      spear   will-get-I   pig will-go-it   ting my spear the
                                             pig will go away.'

Present: ***

Today: gi pupinona pu bamia. 'While I was getting my spear
                                  the pig went.'

Yest.: gi pupinona pu bamutaya   (ditto)

Past: gi pupinona pu bamusia   (ditto)

Remote: gi pupinoina pu bamunua   (ditto)

4.   Simultaneous Long Duration

Fut.:   ago   i   susawi-a-sa   wa   mamunoya
        that do go   -F-you   ship will-come-it

        'When you have been doing that for a long time and are
        still doing it, the ship will come.'

Past: ago   i   susaw-e-na   wa   mu-s-ia
        that do go-Pres.-I ship come-Pt.-it

        'When I had been doing that for a long time, the ship
                                                          came.'
Remote: ago   i   susa-u-na   wa   mu-nua
          that do go-Rt.-I   ship come-Rt.-it

          'When I had been doing that for a long time, the
          ship came (years ago).'

5.   Sequence Short Duration

Fut.:   ago   inoma   du-a-sa   na   mamuno-na
         that doing   leave-F-you I will-come-I

         'When you do that for a while and then quit, then
         I will come.'

Past: ago   inoe   dot-e-na   mu-ta-ya
         that doing   leave-T-I   come-Y-it

         'When I had done that for a while and quit, it came.'

Remote: ago   inoe dowa   iwo kei awe-wa
          that doing left-they   enemy arrived-they

          'When they had done that for a while and quit,
          the enemy came.'

6.   Sequence Long Duration

Fut.: ago   i   susauma du-a-sa   na   mamuno-na
       that do going   leave- F-you I will-come-I

       'When you have done that for a long time and have quit,
       then I will come.'

Past: mai   doi   tupie   dot-e-rato   betet-ia
       child hit   coming   leave-T-they died-it

       'They beat the child for a long time and then quit, and
       it died.'

Remote: Korosao meni uge di tupie bete-nu Mai di tupe-w-ia
          Korosao Subj. s tell come died-he Mai tell comes-he

   'Korosao used to be the story-teller for years, and then
   he died, and now Mai (his son) continues to tell them.'

5.12.3   Non-Finite Dependent Verbs (NFD)

a)   Subject person and number.

      NFD verbs are not marked for subject   person, but are

dependent on a following FD or FI verb for the subject person.

NFD verbs show change of number when the shift is from

plural or dual to singular, but not the reverse, when the

subject of the Finite verb is a participant in the action of

the NFD verb.   The change is signaled by the addition of   .

a number suffix to the NFD verb.

   nakare susau-mite-kare   na   duwe-na 'As we were going
     we   go -ing-pl.ex.   I   fell-I   along I fell down.'

The shift here is from 1st person plural exclusive to 1st

person singular.

Note the contrast in   these two utterances.

   1.   nato   gitawa   ino-mite-to   nu   beti-s-ia
        we-2   sleep   do-ing- dual   he   die-Pt-he

        'While we two were sleeping, he (my companion) died.'

   2.   nato   gitawa   ino-nato   nu   beti-s-ia
        we-2   sleep   do-we-2   he   die-Pt.-he

        'While we two were sleeping, he (another person) died.'

In the first example there is a NFD verb marked only for change

of number (from dual to singular), whereas in the second

example it is a FD verb and indicates a complete change of

subject person from the following FI verb.

b) Mood

The NFD verb is mood-less in its morphology. Its mood

(if it actually has any) depends on the mood of the following

FI verb.

nu nena niro baya-ise   'Let him eat and then go' or
he food eating go-let-   'When he has eaten, let him go'
                    him   (Quoting Hortative Mood)

nu nena niro bam-ia   'When he had eaten, he went.'
he food eating go-T-he   (Indicative Mood)

In order to focus the Mood on a particular action it is

necessary to make that verb the Finite Independent verb

in the sentence, or to give an alternative question.

nu nena niro bam-i-ta   'Did he eat and then go?'
he food eating go-T-he-Interr.   (Question focuses on
                                     his going.)

nu nena n-ita   'Did he eat?'
he food eat-he-Interr.   (Question focuses on eating)

nu nena niro bam-ita tepo bami
he food eating go-T-he-or nothing went-he

     'Did he eat and then go, or did he go "nothing"?'
        (Alternative Question to focus on eating)

c) Tense

     There is no tense in NFD verbs, except that in the

Sequence Continuative aspect -mite and -e are limited to

past actions, and -ma to future or habitual actions.

d) Aspect

     Aspect is the most important part of NFD verbs. There

are two types of Aspect, just as in FD verbs (see 5.12.2.d).

They are: 1) Time aspect, subdivided into Sequence,

Simultaneous, and Habitual Aspects; 2) Durative Aspect,
sub-divided into Punctiliar and Continuative Aspects.
There are 5 separate morphemes involved, which are
best seen in the following two displays.

e) Chart of NFD verb Aspect.

NFD verb Aspect listed per form:

Form	Meaning
-ro	Sequence punctiliar
-mite	Sequence continuative short duration past
-e	Sequence continuative long duration past
-ma	Sequence continuative future; habitual
-ise	Simultaneous

Chart #6

	Durative Aspect		
	Punctiliar	Continuative	
		Future	Present-Remote
Simultaneous	***	-ise	
Habitual	***	-ma	
Sequence	-ro	-ma	-mite (short duration)
			-e (long duration)

Note: Because of semantic limitations not all verbs are
found with all the endings. Nuai 'to live' and itai 'to
stay/be' are always continuative, never punctiliar, hence
they can never occur with the -ro ending. Also awai 'to
rest,remain' takes the punctiliar ending -ro only with

a special meaning: awai + -ro = auro 'having slept the sleep

that follows the insomnia of illness'

    nu auro   kokopai wamunoya 'He, having slept after
    he sleeping well   will-be-he illness, will recover.'

Awai 'to rest,remain' further divides Sequence action into

Perfect and Imperfect:

    awino-mite   eri-ta-na   'I was awakened before I had
    sleep-ing   rise-Y-I   finished my sleep.'

    au-mite   eri-ta-na   'I got my full rest and awoke.'
sleep-ing   rise-Y- I

The difference here is based on a difference of stem, rather

than on the suffix.

A further note: The suffix -ro, though indicating Sequence

Aspect, is often used in an adverbial sense which English

speakers might consider to be Simultaneous action.

(See Section 6.2.1, Verb phrases, Adverbial).

        witiro mu   'ascending come'   or   'come up'

        osero bamu 'descending go'   or   ' go down'

        puro bamu' 'taking go'   or   'bring'

f) Examples of NFD Aspect.

    nena niro   bam-ia   'he ate and then went'
    food eating   go-T-he

    nena nino-ise bam-ia   'he ate as he went.'
    food eat-ing   go-T-he

    nena nino-mite bam-ia   'he ate for a little while and then
    food eat-ing   go-T-he   went.'

    nena nino-ma bayamuno-ya 'he will eat for a while and then
    food eat-ing will-go- he   go.'

Contrast between -mite and -e, short vs. long duration:

    ago ino-mite   doro   bamu-wa   'They did that for a few
    that do-ing   left   went-they days and left and went.'

```
   ago ino-e     doro  bamu-wa  'They did that for many years
   that do-ing    left  went-they and quit and went away.'
```

Use of -ma as Gnomic or Universal Truth:

```
   bama mai       pamuno-ma    yaya tapino-we-ra
   women child    bear-ing     pain find-Cont.-they
```

   'When women are having babies they experience pain.'

Use of -ma to cover an extended period in the future:

```
   o bono,     di   pupino-ma   tao  zo namore    potiyo.
   oh skink teeth   get-ting    big  one to me    give
```

   'Oh skink, as you are getting your new teeth, give me one
of your big ones.' (a superstitious ritual used to dispose
of a child's milk teeth)

g) Appearance.

     Another type of NFD verb is marked by the suffix

-go and indicates appearance or imitation.

```
   oneki gutura  baya-go    wetia      'Oneki appeared to go to
   Oneki isle-to go-appear did-he .  the island.'
```

```
   na suna meni sa-go  wena           'I imitated a dog barking.'
   I  dog Subj. say-appear did-I
```

   Note: the verb wai 'to do' is obligatory in the following

clause, forming an Appearance Verb Phrase (see 6.2.6).

h) Purpose

     Another type of NFD verb consists of the future stem

of the verb and indicates purpose. Its suffix morpheme

is -mu.

```
   na wo    gayamu    bamu-se-na      'I went to shoot fish.'
   I fish to shoot go-Pt.-I
```

```
   na moni  pumamu    to-na           'I want to get money.'
   I money  to get    say-I
```

i) Inability (Indecision)

There is one type of NFD verb which is marked for
person subject (and hence would be a FD) but it does not
in fact change subject, nor is it marked for tense.   Hence
it is still a NFD verb.   It is found in a type of verb
phrase (see 6.2.5) and in a Sentence type (see 9.6) and
indicates inability, indecision, confusion, or hesitation
on the part of the subject.

```
na  ne  se-n-i    wero  dot-e-na  'Not knowing what to
I   what say-I-Q  doing quit-T-I   say I gave up' or,
                                   'Being unable to reply,
                                          I gave up.'

ni  ne  se-s-i    wero   dot-e-sa 'You, not knowing what to
You what say-you-Q doing quit-T-you say, gave up.'

nu  ne  se-i      wero   dot-ia   'He, not knowing what to
he what say-he    doing  quit-he   say, gave up.'
```

5.12.4 Contrary to Fact Verbs

For reasons of symmetry in this paper reference is
made here to the other sections in which these verbs are
dealt with in detail.   Criteria: Sec. 5.11.5.4; Morphology:
5.13.4,Form III; Occurrence in Contrary to Fact Clauses:
Sec. 7.4; Occurrence in Contrary to Fact Conditional
Sentences: Sections 9.4.2 and 9.4.3.

5.13 VERB MORPHOLOGY

The following pages describe the morphology of
every form of the verb. To date I have found 725 forms
to every verb. The breakdown is as follows:

Finite Independent

   11 persons x 4 moods x 6 tenses x 2 aspects = 528

Propriety verbs

   11 persons x 3 moods x 2 aspects   =   66

Imperative

   3 persons x 2 degrees x 2 aspects =   12

Hortative and Quoting Hortative

   11 persons x 2 moods x 2 aspects   _____44_____

                     Total Independent   = 650

Finite Dependent   55

Non-Finite Dependent   18

Reciprocal   1

Durative root   _____1_____

                     Total Dependent   =   75

In order to discuss the morphology of Suena verbs
we must divide them into 4 TYPES, as it is impossible to
combine all 4 TYPES into one chart or analysis. To do so
would be to make the exceptions outnumber the rules. The
scheme of the verb, then, is this:

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CHART # 7

THE SCHEME OF THE SUENA VERB

TYPES:

CLASSES:

SUB-CLASS 1:

SUB-CLASS 2:
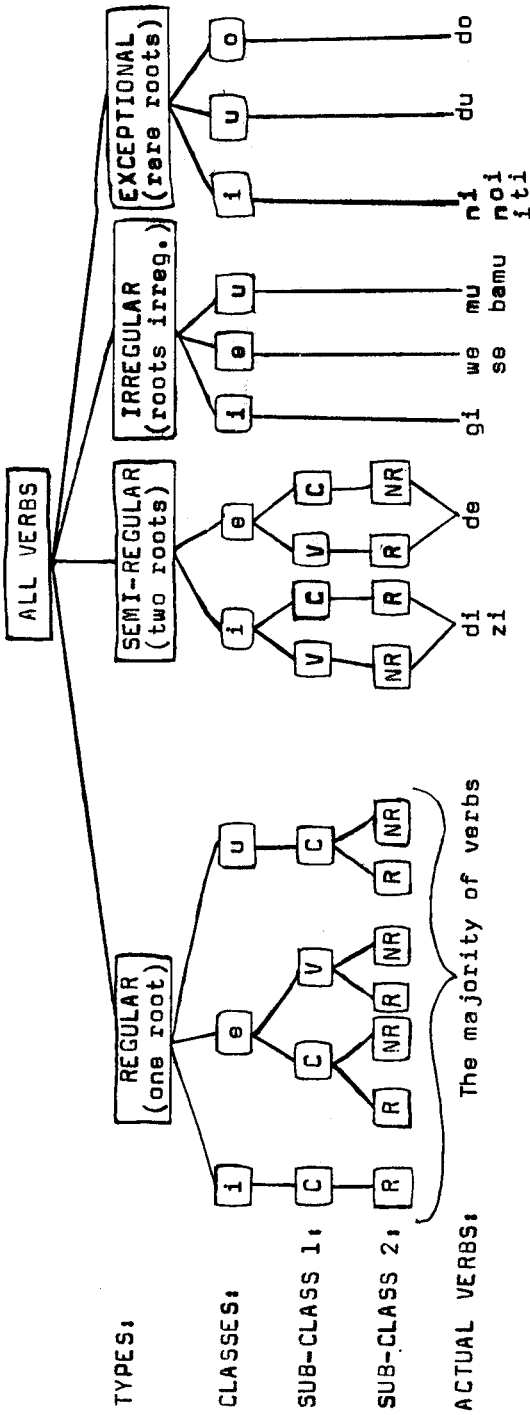
ACTUAL VERBS:

Note: Symbols used above:

R = Reduplicating
NR = Non-Reduplicating
C = Consonant added for reduplication
V = Vowel added for reduplication

Although the actual number of Semi-Regular, Irregular, and Exceptional verbs is very small, they are among the highest in frequency of occurrence. (e.g., do, say, see, come, go, eat, live, be.)

In order to present the material in as short a space as possible I am using charts based on the tagmemic slots involved. Verbs are composed of up to six tagmemes. In order they are: Root, Vowel, Grammatical Function, Person, Mood, Number. Root and Vowel combine to form Stem. Stems fall into 4 Forms according to their shape and their grammatical function. VOWEL may include a reduplication as it does in FORM I, e class, and in FORM II. I am treating GRAMMATICAL FUNCTION as one tagmeme, even though there are at times several morphemes involved.

In order to simplify the following charts, I present first the PERSON, MOOD, and NUMBER tagmemes, as these are perfectly regular, the same for all 4 TYPES of verbs, and applicable to FORMS I, II, and III. They are always the last three slots on the verb.

5.13.1   PERSON, MOOD, and NUMBER Suffixes

Although it is possible to separate each of these suffixes and to describe them individually, they are more neatly handled by joining the PERSON and NUMBER suffixes into one PERSON AND NUMBER SIMULFIX, even though they are not contiguous.

a) PERSON and NUMBER simulfixes charted.

In this chart an asterisk /*/ replaces the Mood tagmeme.

Chart #8: Person and Number Simulfixes

		Sing.	Dual	Plural
1st	incl.		-n*ge	-n*kai
	excl.	-n*	-n*to	-n*kare
2nd		-s*	-w*to	-w*
3rd	Fut-Past	-y* /-i*	-r*to	-r*
	Remote	-nu*	-w*to	-w*

Note: The 3rd person singular ending in Future, Present, Today, Yesterday, and Past tenses has two morphophonemic alternates: -y* following a vowel, and   -i* following a consonant. The 3rd person has a separate set of endings for the Remote tense, identical with the 2nd person in the Dual and Plural.

b) Mood suffixes.

All six mood suffixes can occur only on Independent Verbs. In Dependent verbs only the Indicative and Quoting Hortative moods are found. In FD verbs the mood vowel -a is dropped in the 3rd person singular.

ses-i-a   'he said' (Finite Independent)
say-he-Indic.

ses-i___ giro bae-n-a   'Seeing he said that, I went.'
say-he-# seeing go- I-Ind. (Finite Dependent)

Chart #9: Mood suffixes

Primary	Secondary
-a Indicative	-ua Dubitative
-i/# Interrogative	-i/#..ta Question
-e Hortative	-ise Quoting Hortative

The above are labeled Primary and Secondary on the basis

of form, not grammatical function nor frequency of

occurrence.   The Secondary Moods consist of a Primary

Mood suffix plus an additional prefix or suffix.   i.e.,

    Dubitative =   u + the Indicative mood suffix -a

    Question   = -ta + the Interrogative suffix i/#

    Quot.Hort. = -is-   + the Hortative suffix -e

The Mood tagmeme could be considered to consist of three

slots, as seen in chart #10.

Chart #10: Mood suffixes recharted

1	2	3	4
-u- Dubitative	-a Indicative		
-is- Quot.Hortative	-e Hortative		
	-i/# Interrogative	...	-ta Question

Note: Slot #3 indicates the position of the NUMBER morpheme

which is non-contiguous with the PERSON morpheme in that

Simulfix.

bayamuno-n-i-kare-ta   'Will we go?'
will-go-1st-Int.-pl.ex-u

However, slots 1 and 4, which form Secondary Moods, cannot

occur with just any member of slot 2. They may occur as

read horizontally only. For this reason the Mood Chart #9

above seems more precise. An alternative analysis would

be to treat the Question suffix -ta on the clause level,

since it is mutually exclusive with Question Words.

Notes: 1. Morphophonemics. In the Dubitative Mood

the /-u/ becomes /-w/ intervocallically.

 tupe-n-u̱-a   'Perhaps I am coming.'
 come-I-Dub-Indic.

 tupe-s-u̱-a   'Perhaps you are coming.'
 come-you-Dub-Indic.

 tup- i- w̱- a 'Perhaps he is coming.'
 come-he-Dub-Indic.

    2. Remote tense. The -i suffix of the

Interrogative and Question Moods drops out in the Remote

tense of the 3rd person singular and in the 2nd and 3rd

persons dual and plural.

  se- nu- a   'he said' (Remote, Indicative)
  say he Indic.

  se- nu- ta 'did he say?' (Remote, Interrogative)
  say he # Q

  toi- so -w -a 'they used to say.' (Remote, Indic.)
  say Cont. they Indic.

  ne toi- so u 'what did they used to say?'
  what say Cont. they #   (Remote, Question)

5.13.2   VERB ROOTS

Although it is possible to find the root of a verb,
the root is not usually helpful in constructing any given
verb form.   The stems are much more important in verb
morphology.

Two procedures for finding a verb root:

Procedure #1:   Remove the -ai suffix from the Derived Noun.

kotumai 'thought' = kotum (root of 'to think')

This root, however, will not reveal the class of the verb.

Procedure #2:   Remove the -ro suffix from the NFD verb form.

kotumuro	'thinking'	=	kotumu	(stem of 'to think')
potiro	'putting'	=	poti	(stem of 'to put')
sero	'saying'	=	se	(stem of 'to say')

or alternatively, just take the Abrupt Imperative Singular,
which is the same as the stem.

kotumu	'think!'	(u Class)
poti	'put!'	(i Class)
se	'say!'	(e Class)

This stem form reveals the class of the verb, since verb
classes are based on the final vowel of this stem.
Removing the Class vowel then produces the same root as
found in procedure #1.

Roots may end in either a Consonant or a Vowel.   These
root endings help to determine the classes of verbs.   All
three Classes (u, i, e) may be consonant final, but only
e Class may be vowel final.

The number of roots and their distribution in the
Forms determines whether a verb is Regular, Semi-Regular,
Irregular, or Exceptional.

Regular verbs: Regular verbs are so called because they
have only one root which is constant or "regular"
throughout all Forms of the verb. The vast majority of
Suena verbs are Regular.

Semi-Regular verbs: Semi-Regular verbs have two basic
types of roots. Verbs of the e Class have a basic or
non-reduplicated consonant-final root to which a vowel is
added to form a secondary or reduplicated root with a
CV ending. Verbs of the i Class have a basic or non-
reduplicated vowel-final root which reduplicates the
consonant to get a VC final root.

e Class	Basic (NR) root	Secondary (R) root
dai 'to hit'	d	do
i Class		
diai 'to tie'	di	did
ziai 'to hold'	zi	ziz

The usages of the Basic (NR) and Secondary (R) roots are
shown by charts in the following pages.

Irregular verbs: There are five Irregular verbs which have
2 or 3 roots each. In four of the five verbs the Form II
root is from the suppletive.

wai	'to do'	has roots	w	and	i
sai	'to say'	has roots	s	and	t
mai	'to come'	has roots	m	and	tup
bayai	'to go'	has roots	ba	and	susaw

Exceptional verbs: There are five verbs which do not fit
any pattern, and hence I have called them Exceptional.
Three show some degree of regularity (nai, duwai, duai),
but two (itai and nuai) are completely unpredictable.

5.13.3 THE FOUR FORMS

Verb Morphology divides naturally into four parts
called Forms, based largely on the shape of the stem.
These four Forms are then used to generate all manifestations
of the verb, both Independent and Dependent. The following
list shows which manifestations (i.e., actual verb forms)
result from each Form.

Form	Usages	Example
I	All Finite Punctiliars except Fut.Punct.	potitana
II	All Continuatives except FD Habitual	potitinona
III	Fin. Indep. Future Punctiliar	potamunona
	Fin. Dep. Future Punctiliar	potana
	Contrary to Fact Past	potamena
	Fin. Dep. Habitual	potawena
	Hortative	potane
	Quoting Hortative	potanise
	Fin. Indep. Propriety	potauna
	NFD Purpose	potamu
	NFD Appearance	potago
	NFD Reciprocal	pota
IV	All Imperatives	poti
	NFD Punctiliar Sequence	potiro
	NFD Inability	potini

Note: Forms I and IV share the same stem in several

manifestations, especially in the Remote tense, but Form I

verbs take different Person, Mood, and Number suffixes from

Form IV.

5.13.4 CHARTS OF VERB MORPHOLOGY

In the following pages Charts #11 through #17 present

the morphology of all four Types of verbs and of all four

Forms of each Type. Charts #11 through 14 contain more

detail, which is then only briefly referred to in the

remaining charts.

Chart #11: REGULAR VERBS: FORM I

TYPE	CLASS	SUB 1'	SUB 2	ROOT	VOWEL	GRAMMATICAL FUNCTION
Regular	i	C	NR	***	***	Tense morphemes
			R	pot	# Today i Yest,Pt,Remote	E Today
	u	C	NR	puM	# Today i Yest,Past	ta Yesterday
			R	aruM	u Remote	sE Past
	e	C	NR	gut	et Today i Yest, Past	# Remote
			R	ap	e Remote	
		V	NR	mo		
			R	***		

Notes: 1. Capital letters in suffixes indicate morphophonemics. m → p before i,
　　　　E= e → # before 3rd sg. suffix in Today and Past, but it is still felt, as it
　　　　prevents further morphophonemics e.g. pumena, pumesa, pumia (not pumia)
　　2. *** = no such form.
　　3. Although the R/NR distinction is not pertinent in Form I, it has been kept on
　　　　the chart to permit cross-reference to Form II.
　　4. Since in the Remote tense all verbs revert to their own class vowel, Remote
　　　　tense could be put under Form IV just as well.

Chart #12. REGULAR VERBS: FORM II

TYPE	CLASS	SUB 1	SUB 2	ROOT	VOWEL	REDUPLICATION (applies to R only)	GRAMMATICAL FUNCTION
Regular	i	C	NR	***			
			R	pot			
	u	C	NR	puM	i	Ti	(see next page)
			R	aruM			
	e	C	NR	gut			
			R	ap			
		V	NR	mo			
			R	***			

Notes: 1. Ti represents ti varying with consonant harmony in certain verbs.
e.g.: arupitinoya, osisinoya

2. u class of 3 syllables or more always reduplicate in Form II. Two syllables
or less never do.
e class reduplication is unpredictable. Most are NR. Only 2 are R (ape, ose).
i class always reduplicate in Form II.

GRAMMATICAL FUNCTION TAGMEME   (Continued from page 67)

Finite Independent: Tense morpheme

    nuamuno   Future
    no   Present
    nowE   Today
    noya   Yesterday
    noisE   Past
    noiso   Remote

Non-Finite Dependent: Aspect/Tense

    noise   Simultaneous
    nomite   Sequence short duration past
    noe   Sequence long duration past
    noma   Sequence duration,Future; Habitual

Finite   Dependent: Tense morpheme

    nua   Future
    noi   Remote

Imperative (see Chart #14 for Imperative person endings)

    noi

Notes: The Grammatical Function Tagmeme is filled by forms of the verb nual 'to live,' 'to walk about'. Hence Form II could be analyzed as a type of verb phrase consisting of a stem plus the verb nual.

In the Today tense there are a few speakers who use only e instead of we as the mark of the continuous aspect. e.g.
        inona   Present Continuous   'I am doing it.'
        inowena Today Continuous   'I have been doing it.'
        inoena Today Continuous   (idiolect difference)

Chart #13. REGULAR VERBS, FORM III

TYPE	CLASS	SUB 1	SUB 2	ROOT	VOWEL
	i	C	NR	***	a
			R	pot	
	u	C	NR	puM	
Regular			R	aruM	
	a	C	NR	gut	
			R	ap	
		V	NR	mo	
			R	***	

GRAMMATICAL FUNCTION

#	reciprocal	-- pota
#	hortative	-- pota-n-a
#	Quot. Hort.	-- pota-n-ise
go	NFD appearance	-- pota-go
mu	NFD purpose	-- pota-mu
wE	FD Pres. Habitual	-- pota-we-n-a
sa	FD Past Habitual	-- pota-sa-n-a
muno	FI Fut. Punct.	-- pota-muno-n-a
mE	FI Past CTF	-- pota-me-n-a
u/no	FI Propriety	-- pota-u-n-a / pota-no-s-a

Note: Roots ending in a vowel add /y/ before the Vowel.

mo-y-a-n-a   'when I have cooked'

Chart #14. REGULAR VERBS: FORM IV

TYPE	CLASS	SUB 1	SUB 2	ROOT	VOWEL	GRAMMATICAL FUNCTION
	1	C	NR	***	i	Imperatives: 1 2 3 4 Sing. 0 polite to dual kai pl.incl. non-sing. # sing. ge dl. incl. # u
	1	C	R	pot		
	u	C	NR	puM		
Regular	u	C	R	aruM	u	Inability: #
	e	C	NR	gut		
	e	C	R	ap	e	Durative root (for Durative Verb Phrase): #
	e	V	NR	mo		
	e	V	R	***		Non-Finite Dependent Sequence Punctiliar: -ro

Notes: See next page.

Notes on Chart #14.

Read Imperatives as:

+ root + vowel + 1 = Abrupt imperative, sing. and plural

	Sg.	Pl.	
	poti	potiu	'put'
	pumu	pumuu	'take'
	ape	apeu	'throw'

+ root + vowel + 1 + 3 = Abrupt imperative dual excl.

potiuto   'put'
pumuuto   'take'
apeuto   'throw'

+ root + vowel + 1 +2 = Polite imperative sing. and plural

poti + o = potiyo
pumu + o = pumuyo   (all sing.)
ape + o = apeyo

potiu + o = potiwo
pumuu + o = pumuwo   (all plural)
apeu + o = apewo

+ root + vowel +1 +2 +3 = Polite imper. dual excl.

poti + u + o + to = potiwoto
pumu + u + o + to = pumuwoto
ape + u + o + to = apewoto

+ root + vowel +1 +3 +4 = Inclusive imperatives   mu + u + to + kai = muutokai 'let us come,
                                                                            you two and I'

mu + # + # + # + ge = muge 'let us two, you
                             and I, come.'

There is a morphophonemic rule which applies in the Polite Imperative:
1. When a vowel is added to a stem ending in a vowel, a /y/ is added. bamu + o = bamuyo
2. When a vowel is added to a stem which ends in a double u, the second u becomes w.
    bamuu + o = bamugo.

Regular verb stems: a summary.

The preceding four charts may be summarized as follows.
Regular verb stems fall into four Forms which are constructed
by the addition of a vowel plus or minus reduplication to
the root. Only one small morphophonemic change occurs: in
the u class, root-final /m/ becomes /p/ when the Vowel
tagmeme /i/ is added to form the stem   (i.e., rule applies
only to Forms I and II). But, root-final /m/ does not become
/p/ before the /i/ of the 3rd person singular suffix.
Reduplication occurs in Form II and can be summarized as:

   1. In u class, only when root is 3 or more syllables.

   2. In i class, always.

   3. In e class, almost never.

The stem formation in each Form can be summarized as:

Form I -- root + #/i/et/class vowel   Examples:
                                    #   pot-#-e-n-a   potena

                                    i   pot-i-ta-n-a   potitana

                                    et   ap-et-e-n-a   apetena

                                    cl.v. pot-i-n-a   potina

Form II -- root + i (for Sub 2:NR) mo + i = moi   moinowena

         root + i + redup. (for Sub 2:R)

                           pot-i-ti = potiti   potitinowena

Form III -- root + a   pot + a = pota   potamunona

Form IV -- root + class vowel   pot+ i = poti

                                      pum + u = pumu

                                      ap + e = ape

Chart #15. SEMI-REGULAR VERBS: FORMS I, II, III, AND IV.

TYPE	CLASS	SUB 1	SUB 2	ACTUAL ROOTS	USED IN FORMS	VOWEL (per Forms)	VOWEL (per vowels)	GRAMMATICAL FUNCTION

Semi-regular	e	C dai	NR	d	I T,R
					III all
					IV all
						I et Today
						  i Y, Pt
						  e R
						II i
						III a
						IV e
							a III
							et I T
							i I Y,Pt,II
							e I R; IV
								same as
								for Regular
								verbs

		V	R	do	I Y,Pt II all			
	i	V diai	NR	di	I T,R III all IV all	I # T, R i Y,Pt II i III a IV #	a III i I Y,Pt; II # I T,R; IV	
		C	R	did	I Y,Pt II all			
		V ziai	NR	zi	I T,R III all IV all			
		C	R	ziz	I Y,Pt II all			

Notes: In i class, diai and ziai could be combined by a rule of Consonant Harmony in the Sub 2 Reduplicating form, as their usages and vowels are identical. Further, classes i and e could be combined, as regards the Vowel tagmeme, with the simple rule that a root in -C must add the class vowel (plus linking consonant /t/ in Today tense), whereas a root in -V utilizes the root vowel as the Vowel tagmeme (or, the root vowel i contracts with the Vowel tagmeme i).

Chart #16. IRREGULAR VERBS: FORMS I, II, III, AND IV.

TYPE	CLASS	ACTUAL VERBS	ROOTS — Actual root	ROOTS — Used in Forms	VOWEL (per Forms)	VOWEL (per vowels)	GRAMMATICAL FUNCTION
Irreg-ular	i	gai	gos	II	I # T i Y,Pt,R II i III a IV i	a I III i I Y,Pt,R; II; III # I T	same as for Regular verbs
			go	I Y,Pt			
			g	I T,R; IV;III			

	e	wei	w	I; III; IV	I eT T
					  a Y
					  i Pt
					  e R
					II a
					III a
					IV e
						a I Y; III
						i I Pt
						eT I T
						e I R;IV
						# II
							same, except: I Y = sa (not ta) II – Initial /n/ drops

			i	II			
		sei	s	I;III;IV			
			t	II			

	u	mai	m	I; III; IV	I # T
					 u Y,Pt,R
					  #/i
					II
					III a
					IV u
						a III
						# I T; II FD
						  II FI
						u I Y, Pt,R; IV
						i II NFD
							same in I,III, IV. In II, all are different.

			tup	II			
		bayai	ba	I T; III			
			susaW	II			
			bam	I T 3sg; Y, Pt,R; IV			

Notes: See next page.

Notes on Chart #16, IRREGULAR VERBS.

1. In e class, the VOWEL in I T is eT, which symbolizes eT varying with consonant harmony:
   e.g. wetena = w-et-e-n-a   'I did it'
        sesena = s-es-e-n-a   'I said it'

2. In u class, VOWEL in II is either # or i; # occurs in the Finite Dependent and Finite Independent, but i occurs in Non-Finite Dependent; e.g. tup-i-mite 'after coming a while'

3. The present stem of mai 'to come' is tup-. This is the only remnant of a lost first syllable, as can be reconstructed through Binandere.

   Binandere = gumbari 'to come' gumbari⟨
       gumbari→gumai→mai→ → m-   =Root for I,III,IV
       gupari→tupari→tupai→tup-   =Root for II

4. The morphophonemic rule that when two a's come together a /y/ is inserted applies on this chart to the u class, verb bayai, in Form III; e.g. ba + a = baya

5. A few old men use an /a/ rather than /i/ in Fin. Indep. gai 'to see', Form IV
   e.g.   gisi/gasi   ne nago   noi-na   g-a-s-i   'Where was I when you saw me?'
                      I where   live- I see-R-you-Q   (Normal is gisi, not gasi)

Likewise a few speakers use an /a/ rather than /e/ in the Fin. Dependent, Form IV, of sai 'to say':
   e.g.   ago   s-a-s-a   we-w-a   'when you said that they did it.'
          that   say-R-you-Ind do-they-indic.   (Normal is sese, not sasa)

Chart #17. EXCEPTIONAL VERBS: FORMS I, II, III, AND IV.

TYPE	CLASS	ACTUAL VERB	ROOT – Actual root	ROOT – Used in Forms	VOWEL (per Forms)	VOWEL (Per Vowels)	REASON IT IS EXCEPTIONAL
Excep- tional	i	nai	n	all	I # T i Y,Pt,R III a IV i	a III # I T i II, I Y, Pt,R; IV	only i class verb without reduplication in Present Continuative
		nuai	nu	III	I i Y,Pt,R III a IV i	a III i I Y,Pt,R; IV	Consonant change in Y; No Form I T; no Form II (serves as the aux. for other verbs in Form II)
			no	I; IV			
		itai	it	all	I # T a Y i Pt, R III a IV i	a III; I Y i I Pt,R; IV # I T	Vowel and Consonant change in Y (ititana→ itayana); Very irregular in Form II
	u	duwai	duw	I; II; III	I # T,R i Y,Pt III a IV #	a III i II; I Y,Pt # I T,R; IV	The only u class verb not conditioned by a preceding /m/.
			du	IV			
	o	dual	du	III			The only o class verb in Suena
			dot	II; I T,Y, Pt.			
			do	I R; IV			

6. PHRASE LEVEL

6.1 Noun Phrases

6.1.1 An Overview.

Definition: Noun Phrase (N) consists of an obligatory
noun Head slot filled by a noun, plus optional noun
modifier slots. The Head slot is normally filled by a
Common Noun (see 5.2.1). However, Names and Derived Nouns
also occur in the Head slot, but with fewer optional
modifier slots because of semantic restrictions.

Formula: N = ± (Possessor: Possessive Noun Phrase type 1)
+ (Head: n) ± (Possessor pronoun: possessive pronoun)
± (Age Modifier: modifier) ± (Color Modifier: modifier)
± (Size Modifier: modifier) ± (Quantitative Modifier:
quantitative modifier) ± (Limiter: limiter word).

Notes: 1. Not all of the slots occur in any one
utterance, hence it is not possible to be certain of the
slot order. 2. Possessor and Possessor pronoun slots are
mutually exclusive. 3. "Size" and "Color" perhaps
need broader terms. 4. Occasionally the Head is absent
but understood from context, in which case a Modifier
appears to stand as the Head, e.g.,

```
boroko   zo    poti    'give me a medium sized one (whatever
medium   one   give     the larger context indicates is the
                        object under discussion).'
```

Types of Noun Phrases.

     Noun Phrase slots are numbered for easy reference

in the following sections:

N = Poss.   Head   poss.pr   Age   Color   Size   Number
      1   2   3   4   5   6   7

6.1.2   Subject Noun Phrase.

   Sub. N = N + word order (When only one or two slots are
                           involved. Prefer to add meni
                           to avoid ambiguity).
      mama   pu   gaetia   'father speared a pig.'
      father pig   speared-he   (word order S O P)

   Sub. N = N + meni   (When from one to three slots are
                         involved.) meni is obligatory when
                         the Subject is non-human and the
                         Object is human, because the word
                         order is then reversed to (O S P).

      Zaipora   mai   eto   meni   bua   wete-rato.
      Zaipo's children two   Subject work   did-they-two
         'Zaipo's two children did the work.'

      mama   naso   ugama   zo   meni   gamu-nua.
      father   my   crocodile   a   Sub.   ate-it

         'A crocodile ate my father.' (order is O S P)

   Sub. N = N/FI cl. + ami   (When any number of slots are
                               involved. ami is obligatory
                               with included clauses.)

      ema suna naso gaetia   ami   tup-ia
      man dog my speared-he Sub. comes-he

         'The man who speared my dog is coming.'

6.1.3   Direct Object Noun Phrase.

   D.O.N = N + word order   (When one or two slots only are
                             involved)

      mama   pu   gaet-i-a   'Father speared a pig.'
      father pig speared-he-indic.   (Order is S O P)

D.O. N = N/FI cl. + <u>awa</u>   (Any number of slots. <u>awa</u>
                                  is obligatory with included
                                  clauses)

<u>ema suna naso detia   awa</u>   damunona
man dog   my   hit-he   Obj.   will-hit-I

   'I will hit <u>the man who hit my dog</u>.'

6.1.4   Indirect Object Noun Phrase.

  I.O. N = N   +   <u>-re</u>   (When one or two slots involved)

   <u>suna nisore</u>   poti   'Give it <u>to your dog</u>.'
   dog your-to   give

  I.O. N =   (When several slots are involved)
                           <u>amire</u> is obligatory with included
  N/FI cl + <u>amire</u>   clauses.

    <u>suna niso bamubake amire</u>   poti   'give it <u>to your</u>
    dog your big   I.O.   give   <u>big dog</u>.'

    <u>ema suna niso doisia amire</u>   poti   'give it <u>to the man</u>
    man dog your hit-he I.O.   give   <u>who hit your dog</u>.'

6.1.5   Instrument Noun Phrase.

  Inst. N = N + <u>meni</u>

   mama pu <u>qi   meni</u>   gaetia   'Father speared a pig
   father pig spear Inst. speared   <u>with a spear</u>.'

  Inst. N = N/FI cl. + <u>ami</u>

   <u>qi   matu sora   itewia   ami</u>   gaetia
   spear old house-in remains-it Inst. speared-he

    'He speared it <u>with an old spear that is always
    in the house</u>.'

6.1.6   Time Noun Phrase (see also Sec. 5.4 Time Words)

  Time N = N/FI cl. + <u>amire</u>/<u>be amire</u>

   <u>inua August amire</u>   '<u>in the month of August</u>'
   moon August Time

   <u>April 9 amire</u>   '<u>on April 9th</u>'
   April 9 Time

saturday July 24 be amire   'on Saturday July 24th'
Saturday July 24 time Time

ni nakare doro bamusesa be amire   'At the time when
you   us left went-you time Time   you left us and
                                          went...'

6.1.7 Possessive Noun Phrases.

6.1.7.1 Possessive Noun Phrase type 1.

N + -ra   (when only one or two slots are involved)

bama   zaira suna   'the old woman's dog'
woman old-s dog

N/FI cl. + amira   (When more than two slots are involved,
                   or when there is a possessive -ra
                   embedded in the Noun Phrase)

ema suna naso detia   amira   mai tupia
man dog my hit-he   poss.   child comes-he

'The child of the man who hit my dog is coming.'

Note: two -ra's are not permitted in a series if both are

possessive, i.e., Suena cannot, like English, say:

Zaipo's son's dog (Zaipora maira suna = non-permitted)

Either of two alternatives must be taken in this case:

1. Zaipora mai   amira   suna   'Zaipo's son's dog.'
    Zaipo's child poss   dog

2. Zaipo   mai   nusora   suna   'Zaipo's son's dog.'
    Zaipo   child his's   dog

In this latter example the name Zaipo serves as a referent,

and might be translated: "regarding Zaipo, his son's dog."

This construction is found in the expression for Kingdom of God:

Anutu zawitimaira   be   nuso   'The time of God's ruling.'
God   ruling's time his

Note, however, that two -ra's may occur when the second is

locative, not possessive. Thus:

nu Zaipora sora   itia   'he is in Zaipo's house.'
he Zaipo's house-in is-he

Anutura benaura   itia   'it is before God's face.'
  God's face-at   is-it

Tuara bera   ge toisowa 'they spoke in the Lord's name'
Lord's mouth-in talk said-they

6.1.7.2 Possessive Noun Phrase type 2:

N + possessed item + -re

na   gi-re   'I have a spear.'
 I   spear-with

nukare   ema   wau-re   'they are men with wealth.'
  they   men wealth-with

6.1.8 Locative Noun Phrases.

6.1.8.1 Relator-axis types (R-A)

Relator-axis locative phrases are of four types, shown below.

Each formula is for the locative meaning 'to', 'at', 'toward',

or 'on'. To form the meaning 'from' the Relator ena is added

to the entire locative phrase, regardless of type.

  sora   itia   'he is in the house.'
house-in   is-he

  sora   ena   tupia   'he is coming from the house.'
house-in from   comes-he

Locative relator-axis type 1 consists of an obligatory

Locative relator-axis Head 1 filled by a Noun Phrase or in-

cluded clause, plus an obligatory locative relator 1 filled by

-ra or amira. Personal Names may not occur in the Noun Phrase.

Loc. R-A Type 1 = + L R-A Head 1: FI cl/N + loc.rel.1: -ra/amira

  ou-ra   bamia   'he went to the river.'
river-to went-he

so   bamu   zo kakame itia   amira   susawia.
house big   a middle is-it   Loc.   goes-he

    'He is going toward the big house that is in the middle
    of the village.'

        <u>sora</u>   itia   'he is <u>in the house</u>.'
    house-in is-he

      <u>sora</u>   <u>ena</u>   tupia   'he is coming <u>from the house</u>.'
    house-in from   comes-he

Locative relator-axis type 2 consists of an obligatory

Locative relator-axis Head 2 filled by either a personal

name or a possessive pronoun, plus an obligatory locative

relator 2 filled by <u>nana</u> 'area,' 'place', 'domain', 'aura'.

Loc. R-A type 2 = + L R-A H 2: personal name/poss. pronoun

+ loc. rel. 2: <u>nana</u>

    <u>Binandere nana</u>   '<u>in the Binandere tribe's area</u>'
    Binandere area

    <u>Zaipo nana</u>   '<u>at Zaipo's domain, place</u>.'
    Zaipo place

    <u>nuso nana</u> itia   'he is <u>at his own place</u>'
    his place is-he   (cf. French <u>chez lui</u>)

    bisi <u>Binandere nana ena</u> tupia 'the wind is coming <u>from</u>
    wind Binandere area from comes-it   <u>the Binandere area</u>.'

Locative relator-axis type 3 consists of a noun whose final

vowel is replaced by the locative relator vowel <u>e</u> or <u>ene</u>,

or another consonant plus <u>e</u>.

    a) Those in which <u>a</u> becomes <u>e</u>:

wara   'jungle'   ware   'in the jungle'

nata   'village'   nate   'to the village'

eba   'road'   ebe   'on the road'

wana   'hand'   wane   'in the hand'

wa papa 'bed of   wa pape 'on the canoe bed'
          canoe'
soena   'house peak' soene 'on the house peak'

ebata   'path'   ebete' 'on the path' (note both <u>a</u>'s change)

b) Those in which <u>a</u> becomes <u>ene</u>:

awa   'buttocks'   awene   'on the buttocks'

mewa 'forehead'   mewene   'on the forehead'

c) Those in which there is no <u>a</u>, but -<u>ne</u> is added:

giti   'head'   gitine   'on the head'

d) Those in which another consonant is added, plus <u>e</u>:

opo   'Cheek'   opowe   'on the cheek'

bua   'garden'   buye   'to the garden'

Locative relator-axis type 4 consists of Place names.

nu <u>Lae</u> itia   'he is <u>in/at Lae</u>'
he Lae is-he

nu <u>Lae</u> bamia   'he went <u>to Lae</u>'
he Lae went-he

nu <u>Lae ena</u> tupia 'he is coming <u>from Lae</u>'
he Lae from comes-be

na <u>Amerika</u> bayamunona   'I am going <u>to America</u>'
 I America   will-go-I

Note: ibu 'men's house' functions as a Place name.

nu <u>ibu</u> itia   'he is <u>in the men's house</u>'
he m.house is-he

6.1.8.2 Locative Relators

       The locative relators are of two types: those having

the meaning 'to,at,on,toward'; and those having the meaning

'from'. They are charted as follows:

Chart #18. Locative Relators

	ACTIVE to, at, on toward	STATIVE at	ACTIVE ONLY from
Question Words	nago	nani	nana ena
All other moods	ego/ago/ogo	ewa/awa/ owa	ena/ana/ona

Examples of Question mood:

Stative: ni   nani   'where are you?'
              you   where

Active--'to' ni nago susawesi?   'Where are you going?'
              you where   go-you

Active--'from' ni nana ena tupesi 'Where are you coming from?'
              you where from come-you

Examples of other moods:

Stative Indic.   ewa   'here it is'
                  here

Active Imper.   ego   poti   'put it here'
                  here put

Active Indic.   ago   itia 'it is there'
                  there is-it

Active Interrog. ogo   bayamunosita?   'Will you go there?'
                  there will-go-you-?

Active Indic.   ana   eriro   musenakare   'Getting up from
              from there rising came-we   there we came.'

6.1.9   Benefactive Noun Phrase

  Bene.N = + N + emo   (When few slots are involved)

              + FI cl./N + ami emo   (when several slots involved,
                                       or when there is an included
                                       clause)

  na   mai   naso   emo   nuai   naso   duamunona.
  I   child my   for   life   my   will-lose-I

     'I will give up my life for my child.'

  Bama   eto na ou gutewato   ami emo   mama   naso
  women two me washed-they-2 Benefact. father my

  pu   gayamu   osenua.
  pig to spear went-down-he

     'My father went down to shoot a pig for the benefit of the
     two women who bathed me (when I was born).'

6.1.10 Coordinate Noun Phrases.

Definition: Coordinate Noun Phrase consists of
two or more obligatory coordinate noun Heads filled by
a noun plus connector (C). The connectors are sometimes
Relators (-re, -ra), sometimes conjunctions (ata), sometimes
the dual exclusive suffix (-to), and sometimes a noun (mai).
Below are examples of 12 types of coordinate phrases, but
they need further analysis before a formula can be given.

1.   + N + -to + N + -re

     ema zaito bama sekare   'an old man and a young woman'
     man old C woman young C

2.   + N + -re + N + -re

     ema-re bame-re   'men and women'
     men-C   women-C

3.   + N + N + -re

     ema   are-re   'a man and his wife'
     man   wife-C

     Zaipo are-re   'Zaipo and his wife'
     Zaipo wife-C

4.   + N + ata + N + -re

     ema zai ata mai seka-re
     man old C   boy young-C   'an old man and a boy'

5.   + pronoun + ata + Name + ata + Name + ata

     na ata Dero   ata   Saka   ata   'I and Darryl and Saka'
      I C Darryl   C   Saka   C

6.   + N + ata + N + N + -re

      biza izai ata   ma   wo bamu-re
     banana ripe C taro fish big-C   'a ripe banana, taro, and
                                        a big fish'

7.   + Name + -ra + Name + -ra + Name + -ra

    Zaipora Durira Derora bayamunora   'Zaipo, Duri, and Darryl
    Zaipo-C Duri-C Darryl-C will-go   will go.'

8.   +noun   + -re + noun + -re + noun + -re

      wo-re   ma-re   biza-re   zou-re   'Fish, taro, bananas, and
    fish-C   taro-C   banana-C   sugar-C   sugarcane.'

      or, omitting the -re's;   + n + n + n + n

    ma   we   biza we   zou   we dai   pumuwa
    taro shoots banana shoots sugar shoots too   took-they
          'They took taro shoots, banana suckers, and sugar cane
          shoots.'

9.   + Name + mai + Name + mai + Name + mai

    Dero   mai   Leo   mai   Saka   mai   'Darryl, Lael, and Saka.'
    Darryl   C   Lael   C   Saka   C

10.   Idiomatic usage

      ema   bama   pu   suna-re   'Everybody'
      men women   pigs   dogs-C

11.   + Name + ata + Name + Name + ata (possibly incorrect)

      Dero   ata   Leo   mai Maki   ata
      Darryl   C   Lael   child Mark C

            'Darryl and Lael and baby Mark'

12.   Adversative Conjunction

        Zaipo   daba   kota   Dero   dai   baerato
        Zaipo   only not-but Darryl too went-they-two

          'Not only Zaipo, but Darryl too went.'

6.1.11 Appositional Noun Phrase.

     An Appositional Noun Phrase consists of an obligatory

Item slot filled by a Noun Phrase, plus an optional

Appositional relator phrase filled by <u>zazo</u> 'name' plus

possessive pronoun, plus an obligatory Apposition slot

filled by a Name.

  App. N = + It: N ± Ap.Rl: (zazo + Poss. Pronoun) + Ap: Name

   nami   nuso zewai Atose   'his older brother Atose'
   brother   his older Atose   (+ Item + Apposition)

   ema eto zazo nusoto Yanai o Yawiri 'two men named Yanai and
   men two name their Yanai & Yawiri   Yawiri.'
    + Item   + Ap. Rl   + Names

6.1.12 Limiter of Noun Phrase.

     Noun Phrases of all types, 6.1.2 through 6.1.8, except

Possessive Noun Phrase type 1, may be limited by the addition

of <u>gege</u> 'only' or <u>daba</u> 'only'.

   Sub. N   <u>Zaipo gege</u> mutaya   'Only Zaipo came.'
             Zaipo only came-he

   Obj. N   na <u>pu daimata gege</u> gaetena   'I speared
             I pig   one   only speared   <u>only one pig</u>.'

   Ind.O.N   na <u>nimore gege</u> potamunona   'I will give it <u>to you</u>
             I   to you only will-give-I   <u>only</u>.'

   Inst.N   na <u>wana meni daba</u> wetena   'I did it <u>only with my</u>
             I hand Inst. only did-I   <u>hands</u>.'

   Time N   na <u>be eto gege</u> itamunona   'I will stay <u>only 2 days</u>.'
             I day two only will-stay-I

   Poss.N 2 na <u>otare   gege</u>   'I have <u>only an axe</u>.'
             I axe-with   only

   Loc. N   na <u>so   omira gege</u> awamunona 'I will sleep <u>only</u>
             I house that-in only will-rest-I   <u>in that house</u>.'

Note: daba and gege may also function on the clause level.

    nu kiakara gege   nowia   'He only walks slowly.'
    he slowly only   walks-he

    na gametena   gege   'I only pulled it up (but I
     I pulled-up-I   only   didn't bring/eat/steal,etc. it).'
                                     (rare usage)

6.1.13 Adversative Conjunction plus Noun Phrase.

     The adversative conjunction kota meaning 'not... but...'
may occur with the following types of Noun Phrases.

Sub.N   Zaipo kota   Oneki meni wetia 'Not Zaipo but rather
         Zaipo not-but Oneki Sub. did-he   Oneki did it.'

D.O.N   Yapua kota   pususu gaetesa 'You speared not a shark,
         shark not-but porpose speared- but a porpose.'
                              you

I.O.N   Na nimore kota   numore potitinona. 'I am giving it
         I to you   not-but to him give-I   not te you but
                                                  to him.'

Inst.N   na utu   meni kota   wana meni detena
         I stick   Inst. not-but hand Inst. hit-I
              'I hit it not with a stick but with my hand.'

Time N   Na zeme   kota   awenakai agore mutana.
         I today not-but   yesterday came-I
              'I came not today but yesterday.'

Poss.N 2 na gire   kota   otare 'I don't have a spear, but
          I spear-with not-but axe-   an axe.'
                                   with

Loc. N   Nu Lae kota   Moresby bamusia 'He went not to Lae but
         he Lae not-but Moresby went-he to Moresby.'

Bene. N Na Zia   emo kota   Suena   emo   musena.
         I Zias   for not-but Suenas for   came-I

            'I did not come for the benefit of the Zia tribe,
            but for the benefit of the Suena tribe.'

6.2   VERB PHRASES

Definition: A verb phrase consists of two or more
verbs that share a common subject and allow no intervening
modifiers.   There are eight types of verb phrases:
1. Adverbial; 2. Durative; 3. Intensive; 4. Reciprocal;
5. Indecision/Inability; 6. Appearance; 7. Missed Opportunity;
8. Eternal.

6.2.1   Adverbial Verb Phrase.

Adverbial verb phrases are composed of a NFD Punctiliar
Sequence verb plus a Finite Indep. verb.   As described in
Section 5.12.3.e these NFD verbs seem to fill the function
of adverbs.

    witiro   mu   'coming up come'   or   'come up'

    osero bamia 'descending he went'   'he went down'

    doro auyo   'leaving remain'   or   'stop it completely'

6.2.2   Durative Verb Phrase

There are two verb phrases which are used to stress
the length of duration of an action or actions in a Finite
Dependent clause (see 5.12.2.d & e).

    Sequence Short Duration = Stem + -noma/-noe + duai/betai

    Sequence Long Duration = Root + i + tupi-/susaw- + -ma/-e
                                                    + duai/betai

Examples of Sequence Short Duration:

    Future: ago   inoma   duasa   'When you have done that for a while
              that   doing leava-   and then quit, ...'
                            you

    Past: ago   inoe   dotera   'When they had done that for a
              that doing quit-they   while and quit, ...'

/

Remote: ago inoe dowa   'When they had done that for a
        that doing quit-   while and quit, ...'
                     they

Examples of Sequence Long Duration:

    Future: ago i susauma duasa   'When you have done that for
             that do going   quit-you   a very long time and then
                                          quit, ...'

    Past: ago i tupie dotera   'When they had done that for
             that do coming quit-they   a very long time and then
                                          quit, ...'

    Remote: ago i tupie dowa   'When they had done that for
             that do coming quit-they   a very long time and then
                                          quit, ...'

             Korosao meni uge   di   tupie   betenu   Mai   meni
             Korosao Sub. story tell coming   died-he Mai   Sub

             di   tupewia.
             tell comes-he-always

             'Korosao was the story-teller for many years, and then
              he died, and now Mai (his son) continues to tell them.'

The above formulas and examples concern Sequence actions.

Simultaneous actions may also be of short or long duration, but

only the long duration involves a verb phrase.

    Simultaneous Short Duration = verb morphology (see 5.12.2.d & e)

    Simultaneous Long Duration = root + i + bayai/mai

Examples of Sim. Long Duration:

    Future: ago i susawiasa   na   mamunona.
             that do will-go-you   I   will-come-I
                 'When you have been doing that for a long time and
                  are still doing it, I will come.'

    Past: ago i susawesa   na   musena
             that do go-you   I   came-I
                 'When you had been doing that for a long time
                  and were still doing it, I came.'

    Remote: ago i susauwa   woa kei awenua.
             that do go-they   war came-up-it

                 'When they had been doing that for a long time, the
                  war began.'

6.2.3   Intensive Verb Phrase

     An Intensive verb phrase is one in which two verbs

having similar meaning are combined to form an intensive

action.   See also Sec. 15.3 Excursus on Reduplication.

There are two types of Intensive verb phrase.

     Intensive Verb Phrase, Type 1. = + (v.1 + -ise) + (v. 2 + -ise)

+ awai.   There are two sub-types, depending on the tense of

awai.   Sub-type 1 has awai 'to rest,remain' in the Present

Continuous.   Sub-type 2 has awai in the Today Continuous which

has a Habitual sense.

Examples of Type 1, sub-type 1:

    ma   urise   gowise   awinora   'they are really working
    taro planting   burying   remain-they   at taro.'

    ma   sawise   ziwise   awinora   'they are really cooking
    taro cooking   boiling   remain-they up the taro.'

Examples of Type 1, sub-type 2:

    ma   urise   nise   awinowera   'they are living on taro.'
    taro planting eating   remain-they-always

    mai doise   gaise   awinosowa   'they used to continually
    men   hitting   spearing remained-   kill people.'
                                    they-always

     Intensive Verb Phrase, Type 2 = +(v.1 + -amu) + (v.2 + -amu)

+ Finite verb.

Example:

    ma   uramu   gowamu   baera   'they went for the purpose
    taro to plant   to bury   went-they   of working hard at taro
                                                planting.'

6.2.4 Reciprocal Verb Phrase.

Actions which are performed by two or more actors

to each other at the same time are expressed by:

+ ina + NFD Recip. verb + <u>wai</u> 'to do' with appropriate pl.
                                                            suffix
    ge   ina   sa   wewato   'they exchanged words'
    talk   recip. say did-they-2

    ina   da   wewato   'they hit/killed each other'
    recip. hit   did-they-2

    benau ina   ga   wanekai   'Let us see each other's face'
    face   recip. see let-us-do

    ina   pota   inora   'they are exchanging'
    recip.   give   do-they

Compare this simultaneous exchange with a later repayment such

as revenge:

    ina   damunora   'they will kill them in return'
    recip.   will-kill-they

    ina   potiwato   'they two repayed'
    recip.   gave-they-2

    ina   damu   wewa   'they tried to hit back'
    recip.   to hit did-they

6.2.5 Indecision/Inability Verb Phrases.

There are three types of Indecision/Inability verb phrases:

Type 1: + Indecision verb + Indecision verb + <u>awai</u> 'to remain'

    na ge senita   duweni   awinoni 'I don't know whether to
    I   talk say-I-or leave-I-or remain-I   speak or give up.'

    ni ge sesita   duwesi   awinosi 'You don't know whether
    you talk say-you-or leave-you remain-   to speak or give up.'
                                   you

    nikare baewita   duwewi   awinowi 'You don't know whether
    you pl. go-you-or leave-you remain-   to go or not.'
                                  you

Type 2: + Indecision verb + <u>wero</u> 'doing' + <u>duai</u> 'to leave'

| na | ne | seni | wero | dotena | 'I, not knowing what to |
| I | what | say-I | doing | left-I | say, left it.' |

| ni | ne | sesi | wero | dotesa | 'You, not knowing what to |
| you | what | say-you | doing | left-you | say, left it.' |

| nu | ne | sei | wero | dotia | 'He, not knowing what to |
| he | what | say-he | doing | left-he | say, left it.' |

Type 3: + Indecision verb + <u>-ko</u> (Found in Inability sentences, see 9.6).

| na | ne | seni-ko | are | dotena | 'I didn't know what to |
| I | what | say-I-not | so | left-I | say, therefore I quit.' |

nu	ou gutei-ko	are	itewia	'He doesn't have the
he	bathe-he-not	so	is-he-always	ability to bathe, so
				he's always there.'

nakare   nogo   wero   ou gutenikare-ko are   itewenakare.
we pl.ex. what   doing   bathe-we-not   so   are-we-always

'Being unable to bathe, we are always here.'   or,

'Being without the means to bathe, we are always here.'

6.2.6 Appearance Verb Phrase.

Type 1: + N/ Neg. Past Homopersonal Cl. + <u>meni</u> + NFD +
              -<u>go</u> + wai 'to do'

na suna meni sa-go   wena   'I appeared to bark like a dog',
I dog Inst. say-App. did-I   or 'I imitated the bark of
                                                    a dog.'
nu dota meni   wa-go   inoya 'He appears to work like a
he doctor Inst. do-App. does-   doctor', or 'He is imitating a
                          he   doctor's work.'

<u>kaka gamamu</u>   meni <u>itago</u> <u>wenua</u> awa 'He appeared to have
Neg Past Homo Cl   NFD+go wai   never been bitten.'

Type 2: + NFD +-<u>go</u>   + <u>wai</u> 'to do'

   nakare bomotu   duma-go wenakare 'We did it like we were
   we whitebait   dip-App. did-we   dipping up whitebait.'

   Bonara potiwa   awa   wa boruza   osa-go   wenua.
   arrows sent-they that rain heavy   fell-App. did-it

      'The arrows fell like a torrential rain.'

6.2.7   Missed Opportunity Verb Phrase.

This verb phrase is rare and needs further analysis.

Type 1:   + M.Op. verb + -ko + wai 'to do'

    potani-ko   weteni   'I should have given it, (but I didn't).'
    give-I-not   did-I

    potani-kai-ko   wetenikai 'We should have given it, (but now
    give-we-not   did-we   it's too late).'

Type 2:   + Derived noun + awa + wai

    potai   awa   weteni   'I should have given it, (but I
    to give   SM   did-I   didn't)'

    potai-kai   awa   'We should have given it, (but we
    to give-we SM   didn't)'

In John 12:5   Judas said:

    ou zamare   ami $300   puro   ema   bogamasare   potai-kai awa?
    water smell-with this $300 taking men   poor-to to give-we   SM

    'We missed our chance to get $300 by means of the perfume and
    give it to the poor.'

Since the FI verbs in the above examples are in the Question

Mood, perhaps the examples should be translated as Rhetorical

Questions.
        ie.   'I should have given it, shouldn't I, (but now it is
              too late.')

Thus Judas' statement could be translated:

        'Shouldn't we have gotten $300 by means of the perfume

        and given it to the poor people?' (and now it is too late).

6.2.8   Eternal Verb Phrase.

There is a verb phrase which is composed of two or three

FI verbs having the same subject and without intervening

modifiers.   It is used to cover an action whose beginning

is lost to memory and which continues over two or more

of the basic time divisions of Remote, Present-Past, Future.

Hence the term 'eternal'. It fills the predicate slot of

an Active Finite Independent Indicative Clause (see 7.3.1).

   Examples:

   nakare   ego   noisonakare   nowenakare.
   we ex.pl. here lived-we-Remote live-we-always (now)

       'We have always lived here.'

   Anutu   iti-so-nua   ite-w-ia   ita-muno-ya
    God   was-always-he is-always-he will-be-he

       'God is eternal.'

7. CLAUSE LEVEL

7.1 Clauses: An Overview.

7.1.1 Types of Clauses.

There are two basic clause types: Active and Stative.
Definition of Active Clause: An Active Clause consists of
or includes one and only one predicate tagmeme, and fills
slots on the Clause Group Level. Every verb is a separate
clause.

Definition of Stative Clause: A Stative Clause contains
no predicate tagmeme. It consists of the parataxis of two
items to indicate an equation. It is always Independent.

Active clauses further divide into Independent and
Dependent clauses. Dependent Clauses are of two types:
Homopersonal (Non-Finite Dependent) and Heteropersonal
(Finite Dependent). The Homopersonal (NFD) have no Subject
person marked, but have the same subject as the following
Finite verb. Heteropersonal (FD) are marked for Subject
person. This subject suffix is a portmanteau morpheme
signaling both the subject of the verb to which it is
attached (plus all preceding Homopersonal verbs) and that
the following verb will have a different subject from this
verb.

    nu ota puro   baro suna deti   betisia
    he axe took   went dog   hit-he   died-it

'He took an axe and went and hit a dog and it died.'

In this example he is the Subject, axe is the object of
the verb took, went is an intransitive verb, dog is
the object of he hit, he hit is a heteropersonal verb
signaling a change of subject in the following verb,
it died is a Finite Independent verb completing the
sentence.

7.1.2   Non-Verbal Tagmemes.

     An Active clause may be expanded to include several
but not all of these tagmemes; (i.e., any of them may occur,
but seldom if ever do all occur in one clause):   Subject,
Time, Location, Direct Object, Indirect Object, Instrument,
Manner, Limiter.

     Optional clause slots and their fillers:
Subject: sub. pronoun (5.1)/ Sub. Noun Phrase (6.1.2)
Time: time word (5.4)/ Time Noun Phrase (6.1.6)
Location: Loc. Rel.-Axis phrase (6.1.8.1)/ Loc. Relator (6.1.8.2)
Ind. Object: i.o.pronoun (5.1)/ Ind.Obj.Noun Phrase (6.1.4)
Object: obj.pronoun (511)/ D.O. Noun Phrase (6.1.3)
Instrument: Instrument Noun Phrase (6.1.5)
Manner: adverb (5.7)/ Adverbial verb phrase (6.2.1)
Limiter: limiter word (6.1.11)

     Maximum tagmemes in one clause:
All tagmemes may occur, though usually only in a hypothetical
statement.   Normal amount of tagmemes per clause: Usually
only three or four slots are used, including Subject.

Word order within the clause:

The word order within the clause is not fixed beyond S....P.

That is, Subject is almost always first (see Note below),

Predicate is always last, with optional items in between.

The typical order is Subject, Time, Location, Direct Object,

Indirect Object, Instrument, Manner, Limiter, Predicate.

Because sentences normally consist of several short

medial clauses, long clauses involving many slots are

not frequent. Note re Word Order: The Object precedes the

Subject when the Object is human and the Subject is non-human.

```
mama naso  zo  ugama      meni   gamunua  'A crocodile ate
father my  one crocodile  Sub.   ate-it    one of my fathers'

mai    waya meni  gaetia      'A wire speared the child.'
child  wire Sub.  speared-it
```

7.2 DEPENDENT CLAUSES.

7.2.1 Homopersonal Clauses. (NFD; Medial Verb Same Subject)

7.2.1.0. Chaining and Non-verbal tagmemes.

Chaining: Like Telefol (P. Healey, Levels and Chaining in

Telefol Sentences) and other Highlands languages, Suena

has a chaining phenomenon which operates on several levels.

Unlike Telefol, the Suena Non-Finite Dependent Clauses when

chained do not form a separate clause Group.

My reason for treating these Non-Finite Dependent clauses

as a sequence of clauses and not as a single compound clause

is the same as that   given by P. Healey (ibid., p.24), i.e.,

Suena "does not have the repetition of any clause-level"

tagmeme. Rather, each verb may take its own clause-level

tagmemes. Quoting   further from P. Healey, pp. 4-6:

"While most of the Clauses...are minimal, that is, composed
of a Predicate only, non-predicate clause-level Units may also
occur within them. Of these clause-level Units (or Tagmemes),
Object of a Transitive Clause and (Location) of a Motion
Clause are the most common. The Subject (tagmeme), if
present, occurs only in the first Clause of the Chain."
(Brackets are mine.)

7.2.1.1   Normal Homopersonal Clause.

There are seven separate morphemes involved here, but only
one clause type.

  Formula: Nor. Homop.Cl.= $\pm$ S $\pm$ T $\pm$ L $\pm$ O $\pm$ I.O. $\pm$ I $\pm$ M
+ P; NFD verb

The morphemes involved are: -ro Sequence Punctiliar;
-ise Simultaneous Continuative; -mite Sequence Short Duration;
-e Sequence long duration; -ma Future Sequence Continuative/
Habitual; -go Appearance; -mu Purpose. See Sec. 5.12.3.

7.2.1.2   Negative Past Homopersonal Clause.

        There is one Homopersonal clause type which may also
function as a Finite Independent Clause (see 7.3.1.1). It
is treated here as a Homopersonal clause because it may take
a Finite Independent verb after it to form a complete sentence,
and it must be followed by a Finite Dependent clause when it
is used sentence medially.

  Formula: + S:N/pron. + Neg.: kaka + P: NFD Purpose

Examples:

   NFD functioning as a Fin. Independent:

            na   kaka   gamu   'I don't know'
            I   not   to see

            nu   kaka   mamu   'he didn't come'
            he   not   to come

   NFD plus Finite Dependent:

            nu kaka mamu   wet-i   giro   kau inonakare
            he not to come did-he seeing hunt-we

               'Seeing he didn't come, we are hunting for him.'

   NFD plus Finite Independent:

            na kaka gamu   ino-na   'I don't know'
            I not to see   do-I

7.2.1.3 Use of Number suffixes in Homopersonal Clauses.

      The four number suffixes are:

     -kare   plural   exclusive

     -kai   plural   inclusive

     -ge   dual   inclusive

     -to   dual   exclusive

These may be added to NFD verbs under the following conditions:

(Note: The two inclusive morphemes, -ge and -kai, can also

occur with Finite Independent Imperatives. See 5.13.3, Chart

#14, Regular Verbs: Form IV, Inclusive Imperatives.)

A. When there is a shift from plural to singular within a

clause group.

      nakare susau-mite-kare   na   duw-e-na 'As we were going
      we ex. go -ing- we   I   fell-T-I   along I fell down.'

      nakai   wamu-kai   to-na 'I want us to do it.'
      we incl. to do-we   say-I

   Note: The Quoting Hortative is not possible here when the

speaker is to be included in the action of the verb .

```
nuto    witi-ro-to   kiaka meni   se-nua awa
they-2 ascend-ing-2 little Sub. said-he :
```

   'When they two had gone up, the little one said...'

8.   When followed by a Noun Phrase or Relator (especially

in Runaway Narrative Sentences).

   Before a Time Relator:

```
nakai   isa  se-ro-kai  amire   mai kau wamunonakai awa.
we incl. pray say-ing-we then child hunt-for-will-we SM
```

   'When we have prayed, then we will hunt for the child.'

   Before a Locative Relator:

```
Nakare    ose     garawi-ra    ni-ro-kare  ago  awisenakare.
we excl. descend plain-to arrive-ing-we there slept-we
```

      'We went down to the plain and slept there.'

   Before an Object Noun Phrase:

```
nakare ba-ro    kei awe-ro-kare    ara maire  ge-nakare.
we excl. go-ing came-ing-we        wife child-& saw-we
```

      'We went and arrived and saw the wife and children.'

   Before an Instrument Noun Phrase:

```
nakare   osero    bamuro    ewa bera   ba-ro-kare  dynamite
we excl. descending going sea edge-at go-ing-we   dynamite
```

```
meni  wo  dero  ninoise    iti-se-nakare
Inst. fish kill eating     were-Pt-we
```

   'We went down to the edge of the sea and killed fish with
   dynamite and stayed there eating them.'

   Before a Subject Noun Phrase (of a following included clause):

```
nakare    ena  we-ro-kare    ema eto ena-ra   witi-wato  puro
we exc. raft mak-ing-we       men two raft-on went-they-2 took
                                                          on
mu-nakare. (data shortened from original)
came-we
```

      'We made a raft and two men (from among us) got on
      the raft and we brought it.'
      (Note the subtle distinctions: the two men who got
      on the raft were part of the first action of making
      the raft, but after they got on they were not part of
      the action of bringing the raft, hence "getting on"
      is expressed as a FD verb, not NFD plus number suffix).

Before a Possessive Noun Phrase (or Object N):

nakai Anutu-ra moka amira   toi-ro-kai Yesu Mesia-ra dubu
we incl. God's inside this-in enter-ing-we Jesus Christ's clan

gege wero   nowenakai awa
only becoming live-we-always SM

'We have all entered into God's inside/camp and we all
 have become only Jesus Christ's clan/group and we live.'

C. When followed immediately by another verb: (primarily in

Runaway Narrative Sentences):

    Before a NFD verb:

    nena eni ana pumu-ro-<u>kare   au-mite-kare</u>   ana
    food some there take-ing-we sleep-ing-we   from there

    muro   ou semuro mu-nakare awa.
    coming river crossing came-we- SM

      'We took some food from there and we slept and came
       from there and crossed a river and we came.'

    nato mena mu-ro-<u>to   awamu</u> sero   inonato   amire
    we-2 first cam-ing-2 to sleep wanting do-we-2   then

    ema zo   so   be doisia.
    man a   house door hit-he

        'When we first came we   were about to sleep when
         a man came and hit the door of the house.'

    Before a FI verb:

    arumuro iti-nakare   miamai nena puro muwa
    sitting were-we   mothers food taking came-they

    ni-ro-<u>kare   au-nakare</u> awa.
    eat-ing-we slept-we   SM

    Before a FD verb:

    nakare bamu war-e   ni-ro-<u>kare iti-nakare</u> balusi
    we exc. went bush-to com-ing-we were-we   airplane

    baro so bomb apero doro bamunua.
    went place bomb threw left went-it

      'We went to the jungle and while we were there a (war)plane
       went and dropped a bomb on the place and went away.'

D. When used with   a Missed Opportunity Clause (5.12.3.1)

    potai-kai   awa   'We should have given/sent it (but
    to give-we   SM   we missed our chance)'

    potai-ge   awa   'We two should have sent it.'
    to give-2   SM

    potai-kare   awa dotia   'We should have given it, but
    to give-we   SM   left-he we missed our chance and he
                        left it.'

7.2.2 Heteropersonal clauses. (FD; Sent. Medial, Diff. Subject)

There is only one type of Finite Dependent or

Heteropersonal clause. It fills slots on the Dependent

Clause Group level.

  Formula: $\pm$S $\pm$T $\pm$L $\pm$O $\pm$I.O. $\pm$ I $\pm$ M $\pm$ P; FD verb

For a discussion of the FD verb, see Section 5.12.2.

  Examples:

<u>na gi pupinuana</u>   pu bayamunoya   '<u>While I am getting my
                                            spear</u> the pig will run
I spear will-get-I pig will-go-it   away.'

<u>na nena potena</u>   pupisia   '<u>When I gave food</u> he took it.'
I food gave-I   took-he

<u>na nena potawena</u>   pupinowia   '<u>I keep giving food</u> and he
I food give-I-always   takes-he   keeps taking it.
                         always

7.3   INDEPENDENT CLAUSES

7.3.1   Finite Independent Active Clauses.

Active clauses differ from Stative clauses in that an
Active clause always has a verb in it, and a Stative never
does.

Active clauses might be divided into Transitive and
Intransitive on the basis of 1) different filler classes
of predicate slot, and 2) occurrence of optional slots such
as Object, Indirect Object, Instrument . However, since the
filler classes would be established on the basis of the
occurrence of optional slots, this is felt to be circular
reasoning and not sufficient evidence for establishing
Transitive and Intransitive as sub-classes.   The optional
slots of Object, Indirect Object, and Instrument may occur only
with verbs whose semantic limitations permit it.   The
Suena semantic range closely parallels the English.
e.g.   toumai 'to break' can be either Transitive or
Intransitive, as in English.

            na utu   toupitinona   'I break the stick'
            I   stick break-I

            nu nutope toupitinoya 'It breaks by itself'
            it itself   breaks-it

The following paragraph describes the Active Finite
Independent Indicative clause in detail.   The subsequent
paragraphs point out how the other Independent clause types
differ from the Indicative.

1.   ACTIVE FINITE INDEPENDENT INDICATIVE CLAUSE consists of

optional Subject, Time, Location, Object, Indirect Object,

Instrument, and Manner slots (for fillers see Section 7.1.2),

plus an obligatory Predicate slot filled by a Finite

Independent Indicative verb, an Eternal verb phrase (see 6.2.8),

a Finite Independent Dubitative verb, or a Negative Past

Homopersonal Clause (see 7.2.1.2).   The word order is not

fixed, except that the Predicate is always last.   *The above*

listing reflects the usual word order, but rarely do all

the slots occur.   An Indicative clause calls for no hearer

response.

    Predicate filled by   FI Indicative:

na ni gosino-n-a   'I see you'
 I you see - I-Indic.

    Predicate filled by Eternal Verb Phrase:

Nakare ego noi-so-nakare no-we-nakare.
  we   here live-Con.-we live-Cont.-we
                    Remote   Present
         'We have always lived here.'

    Predicate filled by a Finite Indep. Dubitative

opi to-s-ua   'Perhaps you are lying'
lie say-you-Dubit.

    Predicate filled by Negative Past Homopersonal Clause:

wet-e-n-a   te   kaka   wamu   'I did it but it wasn't
do-T- I-indic ⌐ not   to do   sufficient.'
             sufficient

2.   ACTIVE FINITE INDEPENDENT INTERROGATIVE CLAUSE.

Same as #1 (Indicative, see above) except that the Predicate

slot is   filled by an interrogative verb. An

Interrogative clause calls for a Yes-No answer.

     ni   Morobe bayamuno-s-ita   'Will you go to Morobe?'
     you Morobe will-go-you-Interr.

     nu mai   niso doi-e-ita   'Did he hit your child?'
     he child your hit-Pt-he-Interr.

3.   ACTIVE FINITE INDEPENDENT QUESTION CLAUSE.

Same as #1 above, except that an obligatory Question slot

filled by a Question word (see 5.5) or Interrogative

pronoun (see 5.1) replaces one of the optional slots, and

the Predicate slot is filled by a Question verb.   A

Question clause calls for an oral response other than

Yes-No.

     ni   nago bayamuno-s-i   'Where will you go?'
     you where will-go-you-Q

     nu   are   poti-s-i   'To whom did he give it?'
     he to whom gave-Pt-he-Q

4.   ACTIVE FINITE INDEPENDENT HORTATIVE CLAUSE.

Same as #1 above, except that the Predicate is filled by

a Hortative verb. A Hortative clause calls for an action

response.

     na   Morobe baya-n-e   'let me go to Morobe'
     I   Morobe go-I-Hort.

     ego sa-s-e   'Say this', or 'let you say this'
     this say-you-Hort.

5. ACTIVE FINITE INDEPENDENT QUOTING HORTATIVE CLAUSE.

The Quoting Hortative is probably not a true Independent

clause, since there is the implied information that someone

said this, and this information is at times supplied by a

following FI verb, which then makes the Quoting Hortative

clause a FD clause. However, the Quoting Hortative frequently

stands Sentence final, especially in 3rd person, with the

speaker left implied. In this case it is like #1 above,

except that the Predicate is filled by a Quoting Hortative verb.

```
sa-n-a      ga-s-ise        'Let me tell you (implied: I say)'
say-I-ind.  see-you-Q.H.

ota    ma-ise               'Let the axe come (implied: I say)'
axe  come-it-Q.H.               or freely translated:
                               'Give me the axe'

baya-n-ise-ge               'Let the two of us go (implied:
go-let-Q.H.-dl.incl.         are you saying?)'
```

6. ACTIVE FINITE INDEPENDENT IMPERATIVE CLAUSE.

The same as #1 except that the Predicate slot is filled by

an Imperative verb. The Imperative clause calls for an

action response.

```
mu          'come!'
come-Imp.

nena ogo it-ia  awa   puro  bamu    'take the food which
food there is-it that taking go-Imp is over there and go.'
```

7. ACTIVE FINITE INDEPENDENT NEGATIVE PREDICATE CLAUSE.

This clause type encompasses several clause types previously

described, but with the addition of the negative. It is the

same as #1 except that there is the obligatory Negative slot

filled by oko, plus the Predicate slot filled by either a

Finite Independent Future Indicative, a Hortative, a Quoting

Hortative, or an Imperative verb.

Predicate filled by FI Future Indicative:

  na oko bayamunona   'I will not go'
  I not will-go-I

Predicate filled by Hortative:

  ago oko sa-s-e   'Don't say that' or, 'let you not say
  that not say-you-Hort.   that'

Predicate filled by Quoting Hortative:

  ou-ra   oko baya-s-ise   'Don't go in the water' (Rare)
  water-in not go-you-Q.H.

Predicate filled by an Imperative:

  oko mu   'Don't come' (a very rare form. Prefer
  not come-Imp.   Negative Hortative)

8. ACTIVE FINITE INDEPENDENT NEGATIVE ITEM CLAUSE.

This clause type differs from #1 in that there are three
obligatory slots and few or no optional slots. The
obligatory slots are: Item slot filled by one of the fillers
of optional slots listed in #1; Negative slot filled by
oko; and Predicate filled by any Finite Independent Indicative,
Hortative, or Quoting Hortative verb, but usually by the
Indicative. Examples:

Negative Time: na zeme oko mena 'I did not come today
                  I today not came-I (implied: I came
                                            earlier)'

Negative Obj.:   nu bua eto oko wataya 'he didn't do two
                  he work two not did-he   works (Litotes: =
                                            he did much work)'

Negative I.O.:   na nimore oko potena 'I didn't give it to
                  I to you not gave-I you' (implied: I gave
                                            it to someone else)

Negative Inst.:   na ota meni oko detena 'I didn't hit him
                  I axe Inst. not hit-I   with an axe'(I hit
                                            him with something
                                                  else)

Negative Location: na <u>Madang</u> oko bamusena   'I didn't go to
                 I   Madang not went-I   <u>Madang</u> (I went
                                              elsewhere)'

Negative NFD Cl: na ni <u>damu</u> oko mena 'I have not come <u>to</u>
                 I you to hIt not came-I <u>hit you</u>.'

Negative Subj.:
                   <u>nane</u> oko wetena   '<u>I</u> didn't do it.'
                   I-emph. not did-I

Negative Manner: nu <u>kiakara</u> oko susawia 'He doesn't go
                  he <u>slowly</u> not goes-he <u>slowly</u>'

The above usages are normal, but not frequent. Of somewhat

higher frequency is the negative adversative construction

which spells out the implied information. Examples:

Neg. Subj.: <u>nane   kota   nine   wisesa</u>   'Not I but you
            I-emp not-but you-emp did-you   did it.'

Neg. Loc.:   na <u>Madang kota   Lae</u> bamusena
             I Madang not-but Lae   went-I

           'I did<u>n't</u> go <u>to Madang but to Lae</u>.'

9. ACTIVE FINITE INDEPENDENT PROPRIETY CLAUSES.

Propriety clauses are the same as #1 above, except that

the predicate is filled by a Propriety verb. The Indicative

expects an action response, and the Interrogative expects an

oral response containing instructions. They fill slots on the

sentence level in Propriety sentences (see 9.3.1.1.6).

    Pred. filled by Propriety Indicative:

        duwa-u-nage   awa   'It is not proper/right that we two
        fall-Pro.-we-2 SM   fall down.' (Implied: so let's act
                        in such a way as not to fall)
        ni na   dua-no-s-a awa   'Don't leave me' (implied: stay
        you me leave-Pr.-you-   with me)
                Ind.-SM

    Pred. filled by Propriety Interrogative:

        ma-u-nikare-ta   'Is it right/proper that we come?'
        come-Pr.-we-Interr.   (implied: give us instructions as to
                     what we should do)

7.3.2 FINITE INDEPENDENT STATIVE CLAUSES.

There are nine types of Stative clauses: Indicative ,

Interrogative, Question, Negative, Resemblance, Introducer,

with Embedded Active clause, Alternative, & Conditional. The

Stative is marked by the absence of any verb.

1. STATIVE INDEPENDENT INDICATIVE CLAUSE.

This consists of an obligatory Subject slot, optional Time

and Locative slots, and an obligatory Equational (or Stative)

slot filled by a Noun Phrase or a modifier. It expects

no hearer response. It fills slots on the Stative Sentence

level (see 9.3.1.2) and may function as an included clause

filling the time slot of another clause.

```
nu    ema   bamu      'he is a big man'
he    man   big
```

```
bama  owa   mia   naso zo  'that woman over there is one
woman there mother my  one  of my aunts.'
```

```
nu awa       'that is he'
he that
```

```
suna naso awa   'that is my dog'
dog  my   that
```

```
suna nuso awa suna waya    'His dog is a bad one'
dog  his that dog  bad
```

<u>na mai</u>   <u>morua</u> <u>amire</u> ewa be ego itisia
<u>I child</u>   small   then sea edge here was-it
     '<u>When I was a child</u> the sea edge was here.'

<u>pina</u> <u>qamu</u>   are tarau aweti duwena   pu   meni na
<u>morning early</u>   so foot-slipped fell-I pig Sub. me

gapisia   '<u>It was early morning</u>, so I slipped and fell
bit-it   and the pig bit me.'
Note: The subject in this last example seems to be

elliptical. If it were supplied, it would probably be

<u>be awa</u> 'that time', and would read, 'the time was early

morning ...'

2. STATIVE INDEPENDENT INTERROGATIVE CLAUSE.

Same as #1 except for an additional Interrogative slot

filled by ni. It expects a Yes-No response.

```
suna  owa  suna niso ni      'Is that dog over there yours?'
dog there  dog  your Q

nu   mia   niso ni           'Is she your mother?'
she mother your Q
```

3. STATIVE INDEPENDENT QUESTION CLAUSE.

This consists of an obligatory Subject slot plus an

obligatory Question slot filled by a Question word, plus

an obligatory Interrogative slot filled by ni. It expects

an oral response other than Yes-No.

```
nu   awe  ni  'Who is he?'
he  who   Q

nena  awa  nena  ne  ni  'What is that thing?'
thing that thing what Q
```

Note: The Question word nani 'where is' incorporates

the ni Interrogative morpheme in it.

```
ota  nani   'Where is the axe?'
axe where-is
```

4. STATIVE INDEPENDENT NEGATIVE CLAUSE.

Same as Stative Independent Indicative except for an additional

Negative slot filled by tepo, -ko, or oko aewa. It contradicts

a previous statement, and is usually followed by a correcting

statement.

```
awa suna tepo    'that is not a dog'
that dog  not

awa   suna-ko    'that is not a dog'
that  dog-not
```

awa   suna oko aewa   'that is not a dog'
that dog   not

suna awa   suna niso oko aewa   'that dog is not your dog.'
dog that   dog your   not

nu ema bamu oko aewa   'he is not a big man'
he man big   not

nu ema bamu-ko   'he is not a big man'
he man big-not

so   awa   so kiaka tepo 'that is not a little house'
house that house little not   (Litotes:= that is a big
                                                 house)

5.   STATIVE INDEPENDENT RESEMBLANCE CLAUSE.

Same as #1 except for the addition of the word _ine_ 'like'

in the Indicative, and _ine ni_ in the Interrogative and

Question moods.

wa   niso awa   wa   naso   ine 'your canoe is like my
canoe your that canoe my   like   canoe'

wa   niso awa   wa   naso ine ni 'is your canoe like
canoe your that canoe my like Q   my canoe?'

wa   niso awa   nogo ine ni   'what is your canoe like?'
canoe your that   what like Q

nukare   awa   gaya   ine   'they resembled frogs'
they   that frogs   like

6.   Stative Clauses which fill Introducer slot.

The following Stative clauses typically occur at the beginning

of a personal letter, or at the beginning of a conversation

in which the speaker wishes to ask for a favor. (It would be

interesting to know if they are a universal trait in New Guinea.)

ge tepo / na ge tepo / na ge tepo ata / ge ne kota
talk none   I talk none   I talk none but talk what
                                                  not-but
   'There's nothing important to say, but....'

7. Stative Clause with Embedded Active Clause.

This construction occurs in both Past and Future tenses,

with a variation of meaning.

a) In Past tense = affirmation of a truth.

    me-s-a   awa   ni   'Is it that you've come?' or,
  came-you- SM   Q   'So you've really come, have you?'
      indic.

    me-n-a   eia   'It is that I've come', or,
  came-I-ind. certainly 'It's true, I've really come.'

b) In Future tense = Permission request (see 9.3.1.1.3)

  na bayamunona   eia?   'Is it that I will go?' or,
  I will-go-I certain 'Is it certain that I will go?'

  (Note: never occurs in 2nd person, since it is a
  permission request)

  nu   bayamuno-ita? nu   bayamuno-ya   eia
  he   will-go-he-Q   he will-go- he   certainly

  'Will he go? He will certainly go!'

8. Alternative: Ni ema awata   zo   ni 'Are you that man
                you men that-or another Q or someone else?'

9. Conditional Stative Clause: <u>Suna niso sia awa</u> tune bayae
                     dog your if SM chase let it go
           'If that is your dog, chase it away!'

7.4 CONTRARY TO FACT CLAUSES.

Contrary to Fact (CTF) clauses are in one sense Dependent

in that they are usually followed by another clause or clause

group (though the result may be left implied), but they are

not the same as Finite Dependent clauses because they may be

either Homopersonal or Heteropersonal. In the following

examples the CTF clauses are underlined. The conditional

aspect of these sentences results from the parataxis of two

Finite clauses (or Clause Groups), not from the verb

morphology. See Section 9.4 for Conditional sentences.

Examples of Contrary to Fact Clauses:

1. In Past CTF Conditional Sentences:

    a) Active Homopersonal:

        na bayamena   awa,   na ego   oko   itamena.
        I go-I-CTF   if   I here   not   be-I

          'If I had gone, I would not be here.'

    b) Active Heteropersonal:

        na bayamena   awa,   ni   na oko gamesa.
        I go-I-CTF   if   you me not see-you-CTF

          'If I had gone, you would not have seen me.'

    c) Stative Homopersonal:

        na yaya tepo sia awa,   na dota   nana oko bayamena
        I sick none CTF   if   I doctor place not go-I-CTF

          'If I were not sick, I would not go to the doctor .'

    d) Stative Heteropersonal:

        tepo sia awa,   na   be amire   mamena
        not CTF if   I   time then   come-I-CTF

          'If things had not been such, I would have come then.'

2. In Future CTF Conditional Sentences:

    The Stative does not seem to occur in the Future.

    a) Active Homopersonal:

        duwamesa   mu   'Lest you fall, come'
        fall-you-CTF   come

    b) Active Heteropersonal:

        duwamesa   pumane   'Lest you fall let me take you.'
        fall-you-CTF take-I-Hort.

8.   CLAUSE GROUP LEVEL

8.1   Overview.

Why is there a need for yet another level? For two reasons:

1.   When optional Homopersonal (NFD) clauses occur, they are always followed by a Finite Clause.

2.   The resultant Clause Group functions as a single unit on the Sentence level.

Clause Groups are formed only by Active clauses, not Stative.

How many types of Clause Groups? I have experimented with various numbers of Clause Groups, but only two of the many tried seem to work well in describing the Sentence Level. Although I have chosen to use #1 below, I present both for reader consideration.

<u>Analysis #1:</u>

clause = any verb

Dependent Cl.Group = $\pm$ Homop Cl.^{n} + Fin. Dep. Cl.

Independent Cl.Gr. = $\pm$ Homop Cl.^{n} + Fin. Indep. Cl.

Simple Sentence = $\pm$ Introducer $\pm$ DCG^n + ICG $\pm$ SM

<u>Analysis #2:</u> (embedding a DCG in an ICG to simplify the
                    Sentence Level)

clause   = any verb (same as #1)

DCG = $\pm$ Homop Cl.^{n} + FD Cl. (same as #1)

ICG = $\pm$ DCG^n $\pm$ Homop Cl.^{n} + Fin. Indep. Cl. (embed-
                                                ded DCG)

Simple Sent.= $\pm$ Introd. + Ind. Cl. Gr. $\pm$ SM
                              (one less slot than #1)

In #1 the DCG and the ICG are potentially equal in size, but in #2 each of the four levels is of potentially increased size.

8.2 DEPENDENT CLAUSE GROUP

Definition: A Dependent Clause Group (DCG) consists of
an optional non-nuclear tagmeme filled by one or more (symbol
n) Homopersonal (NFD) clauses, plus one nuclear tagmeme
filled by one Heteropersonal (FD) clause. All clauses in
a Dependent Clause Group have the same subject. The DCG
fills a non-nuclear slot on the Sentence level.

Formula: DCG = $\pm$ NNu: NFD^n + Nu: Fin. Dep. Clause
Examples:

<pre>
na eri-ro   gi pu-ro   pu gaet-e-n-a   beti-s-i-a
 I ris-ing spear tak-ing pig spear-T-I-ind. die-Pt-it-indic.
Sub. NFD   D.O.--NFD   D.O.---FD   FI
</pre>

In this sentence, 'I got up and took a spear and speared the
pig and it died,' the underlined portion constitutes a
Dependent Clause Group. It consists of two NFD clauses
'rising' and 'taking a spear', plus a FD verb 'I speared'.
This DCG fills the non-nuclear slot in this sentence, the
grammatical nucleus being the Finite Independent Clause,
'it died.' (Note: The lexical nucleus is probably the
clause 'I speared a pig.' The fact that 'it died' is
somewhat anti-climactic, lexically speaking.)

8.3 INDEPENDENT CLAUSE GROUP

Definition: An Independent Clause Group (ICG) consists
of an optional non-nuclear tagmeme filled by one or more
Homopersonal (NFD) clauses, plus a nuclear tagmeme filled by
any one Finite Independent Clause. All clauses in an ICG
have the same subject. The ICG fills the nuclear slot on
the Sentence level.

Formula: ICG = ± NNu: NFD^n + Nu: any one Fin.   Indep. Cl.

Examples:

```
na wana    pu-ro     wa    ise-ro      dawe-ro Morobe   bamuse-n-a.
 I paddle tak-ing canoe launch-ing row-ing Morobe   went-I-Indic.
Sub. D.O.---NFD     D.O. ---NFD          NFD    Loc. ---Fin. Indep.
```

In this example the entire sentence consists of a single

ICG, 'I took a paddle and launched the canoe and rowed and

went to Morobe.'

```
na  gi pu-ro     pu   gaet-e-n-a      du-ro     beti-s-i-a
 I spear tak-ing pig speared-I-indic. fall-ing died-Pt-it-indic.
Sub. D.O.---NFD  D.O.---FD              NFD       Fin. Indep.
```

'I took a spear and speared a pig and it fell and died.'

In this example the underlined portion, 'it fell and died',

constitutes an ICG. All preceding items are part of the

Dependent Clause Group, the Sentence being composed in this

case of one DCG plus one ICG.

8.4   COMMAND CLAUSE GROUPS

Command clause groups are necessary because two

Imperatives may never occur together. When a command is

given which includes two or more actions in sequence, no

two of the verbs involved may be in the same Mood.

These close-knit verb sequences are not verb phrases

because 1) they usually involve more than one subject, and

2) the actions are in a definite sequence, rather than any

adverbial (simultaneous) aspect.

8.4.1   Two commands in a clause group: Imperative plus Hortative.

Same Subject:

```
    ose        pa-s-e  'go down and get it.'
 descend-Imp. take-you-Hort.
```

```
    bamu         puma-s-e        'go and get it.'
    go-Imp.      take-you-Hort.
```

Different Subject:

```
    poti         puma-n-e     'give it and let me take it'  or,
    give-Imp. take-I-Hort.     'give it to me'
```

```
    mu           ga-n-e       'come and let me see you'
    come-Imp. see-I-Hort.
```

```
    se           ga-e         'say it and let him see', or
    say-Imp.     see-he-Hort.                      tell him'
```

8.4.2   Three commands in a clause group:

Imperative plus FD Future plus Hortative

```
    poti         mai         ga-n-e      'give it to me',  (lit.:
    give-Imp.    come-it-FD see-I-Hort.'give it and when it has
                                          come, let me see it.'
```

8.4.3   Three verbs, two of command, in a clause group:

FD Future   plus Quoting Hortative   plus Finite Independent

```
    sa-n-a       ga-s-ise       ses-i-a    'he told me to tell you'
    say-I-indic. see-you-Q.H. say-he-    (lit.: when I have spoken,
      FD Fut.      Q.H.                indic.  "let you see", he said)
                                    FI
```

```
    wa-s-a     ga-r-ise    to-n-a       'I want you to do it and
    do-you-  see-they-Q.H. say-I-       show them' (or, 'When you
    FD Fut.    Q.H.             FI indic. have done it, "let them
                                          see", I say)'
```

9. SENTENCE LEVEL

9.1 Overview of Sentence Level.

Definition: Sentence is a level in the grammatical
hierarchy above the Clause Group level and below the
Discourse level. Sentences are meaningful utterances
which can be spoken in isolation. Sentences are distinguished
by certain morphemes and junctural features.

The analysis of the Sentence level is not complete.
For much of the following I am indebted to Phyllis Healey's
Levels and Chaining in Telefol Sentences, pp. 40-52.

Chaining. Like Telefol, Suena sentences chain together
by an Introducer, which in narrative discourse is almost
always a repetition of the final verb of the preceding
sentence. Suena sentences, like Telefol, are usually
terminated by one or more of these features: 1) a deeply
falling intonation, 2) a pause, 3) a Sentence Marker (SM) tagmeme.

Introducer Tagmeme. The following is a quotation from
P. Healey, p.42. "The Sentence Types which begin a Discourse
do not usually contain a Discourse Linkage (i.e. Introducer
tagmeme). Similarly, many of the Sentence Types that begin
utterances (little Discourses) in Conversation do not
contain an (Introducer tagmeme). These sentences are complete
in themselves, and are termed Independent Sentences. One
such sentence, if it also has the discourse-closing features
described above, manifests the minimal Discourse; it may even
be a single word."

The Introducer tagmeme in Suena can almost serve to distinguish the Discourse type. e.g.

1. Narrative Discourse: Introducer slot filled by chaining, the finite Independent verb of the previous sentence being repeated in a Dependent form.

2. Conversation Discourse: Introducer slot filled by Introducer word (see 5.9), Vocative Name (see 5.2.2) or by zero.

Sentence Closure. In addition to the two phonological features of closure (falling intonation and pause) there may also occur a Sentence Marker tagmeme. The filler of the Sentence Marker (SM) tagmeme serves to separate the Active Simple Independent Sentences into five types, see 9.3.1.1.

9.2 Dependent sentences.

Dependent sentences are non-clausal sentences which are dependent on a larger context. The analysis of Dependent sentences is incomplete. Two types noted are the Vocative and the Response.

1. Vocative Dependent Sentence: Used to call someone's attention, or to initiate a conversation.

 o Zaipo 'Hey Zaipo'

 o mama 'Oh daddy'

 o nabori 'hey brother-in-law'

2. Response Dependent Sentence: Used to answer a direct question, a summons, or to correct a previous statement by someone else.

 io 'yes' tepo 'no' eto gege 'only two'

9.3 INDEPENDENT SENTENCES

9.3.1 Simple Independent Sentences.

Simple Independent sentences are of two types, Active and
Stative.

9.3.1.1 Active Simple Independent Sentences.

There are five types of Active Simple Sentences,
distinguished by the morphemes filling the Sentence Marker slot.

1. INDICATIVE

An Active Simple Independent Indicative sentence
consists of an optional Introducer slot filled by either an
Introducer word (usually in Conversation Discourse) or
chaining of a previous clause (usually in Narrative Discourse);
a non-nuclear slot filled by one or more Dependent Clause
Groups; plus an obligatory nuclear slot filled
by an Independent Clause Group; plus an optional Sentence
Marker slot filled by awa. The Sentence Marker slot is
usually found in Narrative Discourse and in long sentences.

Formula: $\pm$ Introducer: Intro. word/chaining $\pm$ NNu: DCG^n

$+$ Nucleus: ICG $\pm$ SM: awa

Bam-i   gi-ro   na eri-ro   ma uri-se-n-a awa.
went-he see-ing I   ris-ing   taro plant-Pt-I-indic. SM

'Seeing he had gone, I got up and planted the taro.'
In this example the breakdown is as follows: Introducer slot
is filled by chaining (he went); the nucleus is filled by
the ICG (seeing, I got up and planted taro); and the Sentence
Marker   slot is filled by awa.

2. NON-INDICATIVE/NORMAL CONVERSATIONAL

This second type is difficult to label, seeing it
encompasses a variety of clause types. They are:
Interrogative, Question, Hortative, Quoting Hortative,
Imperative, Negative Past, Negative Future, Negative Item,
and Dubitative. They are mostly found in Conversational
Discourse. Their characteristic is that there is no
Sentence Marker tagmeme. Thus the formula is:

$\pm$ Intro: Intro. word $\pm$ NNu: DCG^n + Nu: ICG

The absence of a Sentence Marker tagmeme may be an
indication that the Mood morphemes, though bound to the
verb, are functioning on the Sentence level, rather than
the clause level.

Examples:

Interrogative: agoro   ni   Morobe bayamunosita
              well   you   Morobe will-you-go-interr.

            'Well then, will you go to Morobe?'

Question: ai   ne   inosi   'Hey, what are you doing?'
          hey   what do -you-Q

Hortative: saineba,   nane   baya-n-e   'Maski, let me go'
          maski   I-emph.   go-I-Hort.

Quot.Hort: ota   baya-s-ise   tona   'Oh alright, you go, I say'
          alright go-you-Q.H. say-I

Imperative: si   pasi   wamu   do   'hey, stop making noise!'
          hey   noise to-do   stop-Imp.

Neg. Past: na   kaka   bayamu   'I didn't go'
          I   not   to go

Neg. Future: agoro   na   oko   bayamunona   'Well then, I won't
          well   I   not   will-go-I   go'

Neg. Item: e, nu ego oko itia   'Oh, to the contrary, he is
       to-the- he here not is-he   not <u>here</u>.'
       contrary

Dubitative: ye, opi to-s-ua   'wow, perhaps you're lying!'
              wow lie say-you-Dub.

3. PERMISSION REQUEST SENTENCE TYPE

The permission request type is marked by the Future

Indicative in the ICG, plus the Sentence Marker slot filled

by <u>eia</u> (see 7.3.2.7).

   Formula: ± Intro: Intro.word + Nu: ICG Fut. + SM: <u>eia</u>

No examples containing a non-nuclear slot are available.

     ota na bayamunona   eia 'well, is it okay if I go?' or,
     well I will-go-I   certain   'well, is it definite that I
                                              will go?'

4. HEARSAY SENTENCE TYPE

This is similar to the Dubitative, except that the reason

for the uncertainty is that the speaker has only heard of

what he is reporting, rather than having witnessed it first

hand.

   Formula: ± Intro: Intro word ± NNu: DCG + Nu: ICG + SM: sia

Examples: Speaker #1: Dero   ego iti-ta 'Is Darryl here?'
                        Darryl here is-he-interr.

           Speaker #2: e,   nu bam-i   sia
                        contrary he went-he hearsay

           'Oh, to the contrary, he went away, it seems'

     ego   sise-s-a   sia 'You reportedly said this.'
     this said-you-indic hearsay

Note: <u>sia</u> is not used with the 1st person, except in a quotation:

   na bayamunona sia   agai ses-i 'Who told you I will go?'
   I will-go-I hearsay who said-he

5. ADVERSATIVE SENTENCE TYPE

This is very similar to a Negative Stative Clause, except
that the negation applies to a Finite Independent Clause.
The Sentence Marker slot is filled by a negative adversative.

Formula: ± Intro: Intro.word + Nu: ICG + SM: oko aewa/ tepo

    Speaker #1:   Zaipo awenakai agore mu-ta-y-a
                  Zaipo   yesterday came-Y-he-indic.
                  'Zaipo came yesterday'

    Speaker #2:   e, mu-ta-y-a   oko aewa. Zeme m-i-a
                  contrary came-Y-he   not   today came-he-T-indic.
            'Oh, to the contrary, he didn't come yesterday. He
            came today.' (Here the verb morphology includes the
            tenses of yesterday and today.)

6. PROPRIETY SENTENCE TYPE

There are three types of Propriety sentences:

Indicative. Declares the impropriety of a future action.

    Formula: + Nu: Indic. Propriety cl. + SM: awa

    o Anutu, ni na dua-no-sa   awa
    Oh God you me leave-Prop.-you SM
      'Oh God, it is not good/right/proper that you leave me'
      or, 'Oh God, don't leave me!'

    ge gunasa   mai   era-no-ya   awa
    talk shout-you child rise-Prop.-he SM
      'It is not good/right/proper that you shout and the
      baby should wake up.', or 'Don't shout and wake up
      the baby.'

Interrogative. Inquires as to the properness of a future action.

    Formula: + Nu: Interrogative Propriety Cl.

      ma-u-n-i-kare-ta   'Is it proper that we come?'
    come-Pro-1st-pl.-Interr.

Question. Inquires as to the conditions under which a future
           action will be proper.

    pota-na   ma-no-i   'Is my sending it the right thing to
    send-I-FD   come-Prop.-it   do?'

9.3.1.2   Stative Independent Sentences.

It seems that there is only one type of Stative

sentence, which is the same as Stative Clause. Whether or

not every Stative Clause type manifests a separate Stative

Sentence type is not clear, but it seems that all Stative

Clause types can be combined into one Stative Sentence type.

It should be noted that a Stative Sentence may be

fully expressed, or the first slot, the Subject, may be

elliptical and be dependent on the larger context.

FULL FORM   CONTEXTUALLY DEPENDENT

Indicative: 'That is your dog'

 suna awa suna niso awa   suna niso awa
 dog that dog your   SM   dog your that

Interrogative: 'Is that your dog?'

 suna awa suna niso ni   suna niso ni
 dog that dog your Q   dog your Q

Question: 'What is that thing?'

 nena awa nena ne ni   nena   ne   ni
 thing that thing what Q   thing what   Q

Negative: 'That is not your dog.'

 suna awa suna niso oko aewa   suna niso oko aewa
 dog that dog your   not   dog your   not

Resemblance: 'It's like my dog.'

 suna awa suna naso ine   suna naso ine
 dog that dog my   like   dog my   like

Further examples of Stative Sentences, all taken from

a text re the Second World War:

```
noko   na diga   awa      'And yet I was a stranger to it.'
again  I stranger SM
```

```
wa   awa  gi-na  awa  wa  ine  tepo   'The ship which I saw
ship that saw-I that ship like  not   was not like a ship.'
```

```
Amerikara   submarine gi-na  awa  Amerikara   submarine  ine tepo
America's   submarines saw-I that America's   submarines like not
```

   'It was not like the American submarines I had seen.'

```
awa  ena   ou  siwamu  sero   inowenakai  ago  ine   awa
that raft river to swim saying make-we    that like   SM
```

   'It was like a raft that we make to cross a river.'

```
tama   aiso   nuso ago  ine  awa   'It's skin was like that.'
skin   skin   its that  like SM
```

```
awa   nena  zo  ine           'It was like something else.'
that thing another like
```

```
kateres  awa   maki   nuso  awa  wo  zamuara  ine
cartridge that measure its   that fish seacow  like
```

   'As to the length of the torpedo, it was like a sea cow.'

From the above examples it may be concluded that Stative

Sentences occur frequently in descriptive passages.

9.3.2   Compound Sentences

9.3.2.1   Conjunctions used.   (see also 5.10)

        The following conjunctions serve to unite two Independent

Sentences (Active or Stative) into a Compound Sentence.

        o 'and';   ata 'but'; noko 'yet'; are 'therefore';

        nera kota 'because' (Lit.: 'not of what but'); -ya

        'nevertheless'

Although o serves as a weak 'and', there is no one word which

can be said to be truly 'and'. Coordination is frequently by

parataxis only.

        ni   bua zo wamunosa, na bua zo wamunona
        you work one will-do-you I work one will-do-I

        'You will do one job and I'll do another.'

It is possible that the conjunctions are actually filling

the Introducer slot of the second simple sentence, and that

there is really no Compound sentences, but merely Simple

sentences linked by these Introducers.

    Punctuated as conjunctions:

        ni   itamunosa, ata na baymunona 'You will stay, but I
        you will-stay but I will-go   will go.'

    Punctuated as Introducer:

        ni   itamunosa. Ata na bayamunona 'You will stay. But I
        you will-stay   But I will-go   will go.'

9.3.2.2 Examples of Compound sentences.

<u>noko</u> 'and yet'

Active: nakare mai ewa mai, ata noko osero   ewa giro
         we   people sea people but yet descending sea seeing

         azu wenakare   'We were people of the sea, and yet,
         fear did-we   descending and seeing the sea we were
                           afraid.'

Stative: nu ema   neine noko   nu ema waya 'He is a good man, and
          he man good and yet he man bad   yet he's bad, too.'

<u>ata</u> 'but'

Active: nu bayamunoya ata   na itamunona   'He will go but I
         he will-go-he but   I will-stay-I will stay.'

Stative: awa   suna   awa   ata ei   pu ewa 'That is a dog
          that   dog SM there but this pig SM/ there, but this
                                          here is a pig here.'

<u>are</u> 'therefore,' 'so'

Active: na bayamunona   are ni bua naso we 'I am going, so you
         I will-go-I   so you work my do   do my work.'

Stative: mama   mia   nuso betai   are   nu   mai   ppiwo
            father mother his   dead   so   he child orphan

            'His father and mother are dead, so he's an orphan'

nera kota   'because'

Active: na bayamunona   nera kota   kiapi meni na zawa sesia.
           I will-go-I   because   kiap Sub. me called-he
           'I will go because the kiap has called me.'

Stative: nu   mai   poiwo   nera kota   mama   mia   nuso   betai
            he child   orphan   because   father mother his   dead

            'He is an orphan because his mother and father are
                                                              dead.'
o   'and'   (weak: indicates more 'oh, I forgot to mention')

Active: Dubu   zo   Morobe garawi-ra   kauwero   sauwawa,   o   dubu
           group one Morobe plain-on   hunting   went-they, and group

           zo   meni   zaumuro   kora   bamuwa.
           one   Sub. split-off beach went-they

           'One group wenting hunting on the Morobe river plain,
           and another group split off from them and went along
           the beach.'

Stative: no examples

-ya   'nevertheless'

Active only, as it is a verb affix.

    to-n-a-ya   mu   ga-s-e   'That's what I say, but neverthe-
    say-I-indic.-   come see-   less come and see for yourself.'
         but   you-Hort.

    to-s-a-ya   mu   ga-s-e   'That's what you say, but
    say-you-   come see-you-   nevertheless come and see.'
      indic.-but   Hort.

    wi-se-n-a-ya   mu   ga-s-e   'I have done it, but neverthe-
    do-Pt-I-ind.-but come see-   less come and see it.'
                        you-Hort

    na bayamuno-n-a-ya   mai   ewa   'I am going to go, but
    I will-go-I-ind.-but child here   the children are staying
                                        here.'

9.4   CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

Conditional sentences are concerned with what might

be or what might have been.   All three Conditional sentence

types are the parataxis of two Independent Clause groups.

1.   FUTURE SIMPLE CONDITIONAL SENTENCE.

A Future Simple Conditional sentence consists of a Nucleus 1

filled by an Independent Clause Group in the Future tense,

plus a Sentence Marker slot filled by awa, plus a non-falling

intonation, plus a Nucleus 2 filled by an Independent Clause

Group in the Future tense or Imperative Mood, followed by an

optional Sentence Marker slot filled by awa.   They may be

either Homopersonal or Heteropersonal.

Formula: + Nu.1: ICG Fut. + SM: awa + Intonation:non-falling

          + Nu.2: ICG Fut./Imp. $\pm$ SM: awa

Examples:

   Homopersonal:

   na ni gamunona   awa,   na ni moni potamunona (awa).
   I you will-see-I   SM   I you money will-give-I

      'If I see you, I will give you money.'

   Heteropersonal:

   ni   ego mamunosa awa,   na ni damunona (awa)
   you here will-come-you   I you will-hit-I
                      SM
                'If you come here, I'll hit you.'

   pu kiaka gege mamunoya   awa, saineba   de
   pig little only will come-it SM   nevertheless shoot
           'If even a small pig comes, shoot it.'

There is also another way of expressing the Future Simple

Condition.   That is by means of a FD Fut. clause in the
                                                  Nucleus 1.
   zia-s-a   waya wamunoya 'If you take hold of it, it
   hold-you-ind. bad   will-do-it will break.' (lit.: when
   FD Fut.   FI Fut.   you take hold of it, it will
                                               break)

2. PAST CONTRARY TO FACT CONDITIONAL SENTENCE

A Past CTF Conditional sentence consists of Nucleus 1 filled

by a CTF clause, plus a Sentence Marker slot filled by awa,

plus Intonation slot filled by non-falling Intonation, plus

a Nucleus 2 filled by a CTF clause. They can be either

Homopersonal or Heteropersonal.

     Formula: + Nu.1: CTF cl. + SM:awa + Intonation: non-
                                                          falling
                     + Nu.2: CTF cl.

Example of Homopersonal:

     na bayamena   awa,   na   ego oko itamena
     I go-I-CTF   SM   I   here not be-I-CTF
       'If I had gone, I would not be here'

Example of Heteropersonal:

     na bayamena   awa,   nu na damia
     I go-I-CTF   SM   he me hit-he-CTF
       'If I had gone, he would have hit me'

3. FUTURE CONTRARY TO FACT CONDITIONAL SENTENCE

A Future CTF Conditional sentence consists of a nucleus   1

filled by a CTF clause, plus a Nucleus 2 filled by an

imperative or hortative clause.

     Formula: + Nu.1: CTF cl + Nu.2: Imperative/Hortative cl.

Example of Homopersonal:

     duwame-sa   mu   'Lest you fall, come.'
     fall-CTF-you   come-Imp.

Example of Heteropersonal:

     duwame-sa   na ni   puma-n-e 'Lest you fall let me take you.'
     fall-CTF-you I you take-I-Hort

     nu   waya wam-ia   pumu   'Lest he get hurt, take him.'
     he   bad do-CTF-he take-Imp

9.5   QUOTATIVE SENTENCES

9.5.1   Indirect Quotations.

Indirect Quotations are possible using the Quoting

Hortative, though they are limited to quotations of commands

and wishes.

Quoting a command:

    baya-n-ise   sese-ra gi-ro   susawe-na 'Seeing they said,
    go-I-Q.H.   said-they see-ing go-I   'let you go", I am
                                              going.' or,
        'Seeing they told me to go I am going.'

    ma-n-ise   sese-sa   sia   'You reportedly said, "let
                                        him come" ' or,
        'I hear that you wanted me to come.'

Quoting a wish:

    nu bama zo   atai etorobara wa-ise   ago inoiso-nua.
    he woman another to marry three be-it-Q.H. that did-he
                                                       -Cont.
        'Wishing to have 3 wives, he always kept trying to
        marry another woman.'

    uge awa ga-w-ise   didino-na awa 'I, wanting you to
    story that see-you-Q.H.   tell-I   SM   know that story, am
                                            telling it.'
    Anutu nikare dia wa-ise.
     God   you look-after-he-Q.H.   'I want God to watch over
                                                  you'
        'May God watch over you.'

Indirect quotations are always concerned with someone other than

the speaker. If the speaker wishes to quote himself he may

either use the direct quotation, or a purpose construction.

    Purpose construction:

        ma-mu   sese-na   'I said to come', or 'I wanted to
    come-Purp.   said-I   come'

        wa-mu-kai   sise-na 'I said for us to do it,' or,
    do-Purp.-we   said-I   'I wanted us to do it'

9.5.2   Direct Quotations with <u>SAI</u> 'to say'

Direct quotations using SAI involve a series of three

sentences, as in this example:

   #1. Kiapi   nasokare meni ago senua awa.
       kiap   our   Sub. this said-he SM

       'Our kiap said this:'

   #2. "Dowo.   Nane da-n-e."
       Stop   I-emp. hit-I-Hort.

       'Stop shooting. Let me shoot them'

   #3. Ago se-nu   gi-ro   do-nakare.
       that said-he see-ing quit-we

       'Seeing he said that, we quit shooting.'

In this example the three parts are: 1. A Quote Introducer

sentence (Our kiap said this:). 2. The Quotation, (Stop

shooting. Let me shoot them). 3. A Quote Closer sentence or

a Quote Closing clause filling the Introducer slot of the

following sentence (Seeing he said that, we quit shooting).

A Quote Introducer Sentence consists of:

     + ago + SAI + awa

A Quotation Sentence consists of:

     the exact words being quoted

A Quote Closing Sentence or Clause consists of:

     + ago + SAI

Examples of Quote Closing Sentences and Clauses which might

follow the Quotation given above:

   Quote Closing Sentence:

       ago   se-nua awa.   'He said that'
       that said-he   SM

Quote Closing Heteropersonal Clause:

Ago   se-nu   gi-ro   do-nakare.   'Seeing he said that,
that said-he see-ing quit-we   we quit.'

Quote Closing Homopersonal Clause:

ago   se-ro   ema   awa   de-nua   awa.
that say-ing men those hit-he   SM

'Having said that, he shot those men.'

Ellipsis. In rapid speech certain items are frequently

omitted from the above formulae. In the Quote Introducer

Sentence the demonstrative Relator <u>ago</u> 'this' may be omitted.

Also the Sentence Marker <u>awa</u> is sometimes omitted, especially

in the present tense.

Omission of <u>ago</u>:

gipai ema nasokare meni se-nua awa.   'Our teacher said
show   man   our   Sub. said-he SM   this:'

Omission of <u>awa</u>:

ego   to-y-a   'he is saying this:'
this says-he-indic.

Further, the Quote Closing Clause/Sentence may be omitted

utterance final.

Ego   to-y-a.   "Ni   na da-s-a   na ni ina damuno-n-a".
this says-he-ind. you me hit-you- I you Recip. will-hit
                         indic.   -I-indic.

'He says this: "If you hit me, I'll hit you."'

9.5.3 Direct Quotations with ASAI 'to say.'

The predicate of the Quote Closing Sentence/Clause described

above may alternately be filled by ASAI 'to say', 'to call'.

This   word almost looks like a contraction of AGO + SAI,

and historically it may have been such, but it is conjugated

differently today. It occurs in rapid speech and in narrative

discourse where there is a rapid change of speakers, as in

the reporting of an argument or discussion. The distribution

of ago SAI and ASAI are similar but different.

   Distribution of ASAI:

1. Although ago + SAI may take an expressed Subject,

Asai never does.

   Example with SAI:

   Zaipo ago se-nu gi-ro   nukare azu we-wa.
   Zaipo that said-he see-ing they fear did-they

      'When Zaipo said that, they became afraid.'

   Example with ASAI:

   Asenu gi-ro nukare azu we-wa.
   said-he see-ing they fear- did-they

      'When he said that, they became afraid.'

2. ASAI is used with place names:

   nakare izimite   mu-ro   so zazo Samusamu   asino-so-wa
   we   descending com-ing place name Samusamu called-Cont.
                                                                -they
      ago au-mite-kare masa   nakare do-nua.
      there sleep-ing-we master   us   left-he

   'We came down stream to a place they called Samusamu and
   when we had   slept there our master left us.'

3. ASAI is used with one and two word quotes without a

Quote Introducer Sentence:

   Suena ema zo meni eri-ro ga-mu we-nu   zo meni
   Suena man a Sub. ris-ing see-to did-he   one Sub.

   si ase-nua.   Si, si ase-nu Tabe zo meni ego to-ya.
   hey said-he hey, hey said-he Tabe one Sub. this says-he

   "Ana 'si'   asa-go   ino-r-ual" Ase-ro   poti-ro
   there hey   say-App. do-they-Dub. say-ing threw-ing

   Suena-ra beri ami-ra   gais-i-a.
   Suena's shield this-in   speared-he-indic.

   'A Suena man rose up and tried to see, and another man
   said, "Hey, cut it out!" When he said, "Hey, Hey," a
   Tabe man says this: "It appears that from over there they
   are saying 'hey' ". Saying that he threw his spear and
   it struck the Suena's shield.'

4.   ASAI is used to indicate a thought, whether uttered or

unexpressed.

    ema Kipu-ra ami   ge opi ses-i   <u>awa me-ta ase-ro</u>
    man Kipu-of this   talk lie said-he <u>that true-or say-ing</u>

    kiapi-re sese-na.
    kiap-to   spoke-I

       'The Kipu man told a lie and I, <u>thinking, "is it true?"</u>
       spoke to the kiap.'

    <u>ema zo ba-ro</u>   nito tamu-ro dai itewi-ta ase-ro
    <u>man a go-ing</u>   you-2 find-ing with is-he-or say-ing

    atata ino-na.
    ask   do-I

       '<u>Wondering if another man went and found you two and</u>
       <u>is with you,</u> I am asking you.'

9.6   INABILITY SENTENCE TYPE

In Section 5.12.3.1 can be found the description of the

morphology of a Non-Finite Dependent verb which has a meaning

of Inability or Indecision.   In Section 6.2.5 this verb is

described in three types of Inability Verb Phrases.   The

examples in 6.2.5, part 3 are repeated here to illustrate

the Inability Sentence type.

   Formula: Inability Sentence consists of:

       + Indecision verb phrase 3   + <u>are</u>   + ICG

In Section 9.3.2 <u>are</u> was treated as a conjunction serving

to link two sentences into a Compound Sentence.   In that case

the Inability Sentence is a Compound Sentence.

    na   ne se-n-i-ko   are   dot-e-n-a   'I didn't know what to
    I what say-I-Q-not   so   quit-T-I-   say, so I quit.'
                                  indic.

    nu   ou gute-i-ko   are ite-w-i-a   'He doesn't have the
    he bathe -he-not   so is-Cont.-he- ability to bathe, so
                                  indic. he always stays here.'

```
nakare    nogo    we-ro   ou gute-n-i-kare-ko      are
we-excl.  what    do-ing  bathe-we-Q- pl-not       so

ite-we-nakare.
are-Cont.-we
```

> 'We do not have the where-with-all to bathe, so we
> remain here always.'

If, as stated above, the Inability Sentence is a Compound

Sentence, then the first part, the Inability Verb Phrase,

constitutes a Simple Sentence. This need not mean, however,

that the Inability verb is a Finite Independent, since there

is another case in which a Non-Finite Dependent verb may

fill the Predicate of a Simple Sentence -- that of the

Negative Past Homopersonal Clause, see 7.2.1.2.

10. PARAGRAPH LEVEL

In the present analysis Suena has no overtly marked
paragraph level. However, Longacre has challenged the
analysis of Finite Independent verbs as a mark of the
Sentence. (See "Paragraph and Sentence Structure in
New Guinea Highlands Languages," KIVUNG, Vol. 3, No. 3,
December 1970.) Since Suena is one of the "chaining
variety" of Highland languages dealt with by Longacre,
it would be possible to follow his suggestions and analyze
Suena as follows, creating a Paragraph level by omitting
what is now called Clause Group Level.

Alternative analysis:

Clause level: Every verb whether finite or non-finite
                manifests a clause. (Same analysis as at
                present)

Clause Group Level: (omit)

Sentence Level: Every finite verb whether Dependent or
                Independent manifests a sentence (instead
                of a Clause Group). Further, a Homopersonal
                clause may manifest a sentence when
                suffixed by the Number suffixes described
                in 7.2.1.3. It then marks "two consecutive
                sentences with the same subject." (Longacre,
                p. 155). "This means that we consider
                sentence to be normally the domain of the
                same subject." (Ibid, p. 155).

Paragraph Level: Every Finite Independent verb manifests a
                paragraph (instead of a sentence, as at present).

Advantages of this alternative analysis:

1. Sentences are much shorter.

2. Paragraphs are short, except in Runaway Narrative sentences.

3. The Number suffixes play a greater role in Syntax,
    serving to mark sentences.

Disadvantages of this analysis:

1. Same number of levels, but just renamed.

2. Compound sentences and Conditional Sentences become
    compound paragraphs, unless exceptions be made.

3. Sentences lack aperture and closure tagmemes.

4. The occurrence of the Number suffixes seems to be a
    matter of Discourse type or even of idiolect, and their
    use in marking sentence boundaries would be limited to
    Runaway Narrative Discourse, and would result in
    sentence lengths which vary according to the whim or
    idiolect of a speaker.

11. TEXT

The following text, though quite brief, contains
illustrations of much material discussed in this paper.
The entire text consists of 2 Simple Sentences, which
contain 2 Independent Clause Groups, 3 Dependent Clause
Groups (2 of which are included clauses functioning as
Objects of verbs), and 27 clauses (i.e., verbs). The
entire text is in the Remote tense. Had the speaker wished,
the entire text could easily have been one sentence simply
by omitting the Final Independent verb <u>saniwato</u> and the
Sentence Marker <u>awa</u> from the first sentence. The text
closes with the typical Discourse Closing Stative Clause:
<u>ge</u> <u>kaka</u> <u>awa</u> 'That is a part of the story.'

```
      ema eto zazo nusoto  Yanai o Yawiri   ami Binandere nana
      men two name their-2 Yanai & Yawiri   these Binandere area

Yawiri-ra   mai     puma-mu     susau-mite      ugama       ewa     soe
Yawiri's    child   get-to       go-ing     crocodile     ocean     mid

pisi-ro     susau-nu     gi-ro     ete  ena  dagimu-ro
drift-ing   goes-it    see-ing    land  from  div-ing

wena dumu   meni  daba  pisi-ro     susau-mite     zorago zorago
nose point  Inst. only drift-ing     go-ing         close   close

we-ro       gi-ro      ana        me    ipu-re      dago dagimu-ro
do-ing    see-ing   from there  body  trunk-with   all    div-ing

ewa   tura susau-mite    iri     ike   ni-ro      ugama
sea under   go-ing     glance    up   do-ing   crocodile

zazana koakoa      inoi-nu   gi-ro    witi-ro       mu-ro
chest shining      does-it  see-ing ascend-ing   com-ing

zo  giti zo  ara  sani-w-a-   to     awa.    Sani-ro    pu-ro
one head one tail held-they-ind.-2   SM     hold-ing tak-ing

bamu-ro   ete    ena   beni-ro  pu-ro    bamu  Binandere nana
 go-ing  land    on    ty-ing tak-ing    went  Binandere area
```

ni-w--a- to   aze-ro   ni-w- a   awa.   Ge kaka   awa.
came-they-ind.-2 butcher-ing ate-they-ind. SM   talk piece   that

Free translation:

Two men named Yanai and Yawiri were going to the

Binandere area to get Yawiri's child when they saw a

crocodile drifting in mid ocean. They dived in from the

bank and drifted with only the point of their noses

sticking out. Seeing they were getting closer, they

"jackknifed" under the water and went along. went along.

Glancing up they saw the crocodile's chest shining, so

they went up and one held the head and one held the

tail. They held it and took it and went to shore and

tied it up and took it to the Binandere area and they all

butchered it and ate it. That is a part of the story.

12.   SAMPLE CONJUGATION: <u>POTAI</u>

Conjugation of the Finite Independent forms of the Regular verb <u>potai</u> 'to put','to give', in the first person singular for all six moods, both aspects, and all six tenses.

	PUNCTILIAR	CONTINUATIVE
INDICATIVE MOOD		
Future	potamunona	potitinuamunona
Present	***	potitinona
Today	potena	potitinowena
Yesterday	potitana	potitinoyana
Past	potisena	potitinoisena
Remote	potina	potitinoisona
DUBITATIVE MOOD		
Future	potamunonua	potitinuamunonua
Present	***	potitinonua
Today	potenua	potitinowenua
Yesterday	potitanua	potitinoyanua
Past	potisenua	potitinoisenua
Remote	potinua	potitinoisonua

	PUNCTILIAR	CONTINUATIVE
INTERROGATIVE MOOD		
Future	potamunonita	potitinuamunonita
Present	***	potitinonita
Today	potenita	potitinowenita
Yesterday	potitanita	potitinoyanita
Past	potisenita	potitinoisenita
Remote	potinita	potitinoisonita
QUESTION MOOD		
Future	potamunoni	potitinuamunoni
Present	***	potitinoni
Today	poteni	potitinoweni
Yesterday	potitani	potitinoyani
Past	potiseni	potitinoiseni
Remote	potini	potitinoisoni
HORTATIVE MOOD		
(tenseless)	potane	potitinuane
QUOTING HORTATIVE MOOD		
(tenseless)	potanise	potitinuanise

	PUNCTILIAR	CONTINUATIVE
INTERROGATIVE MOOD		
Future	potamunonita	potitinuamunonita
Present	***	potitinonita
Today	potenita	potitinowenita
Yesterday	potitanita	potitinoyanita
Past	potisenita	potitinoisenita
Remote	potinita	potitinoisonita
QUESTION MOOD		
Future	potamunoni	potitinuamunoni
Present	***	potitinoni
Today	poteni	potitinoweni
Yesterday	potitani	potitinoyani
Past	potiseni	potitinoiseni
Remote	potini	potitinoisoni
HORTATIVE MOOD		
(tenseless)	potane	potitinuane
QUOTING HORTATIVE MOOD		
(tenseless)	potanise	potitinuanise

IMPERATIVES

12 forms of the 2nd person Imperative:

	Singular	Dual	Plural
Punctiliar Abrupt	poti	potiuto	potiu
Punctiliar Polite	potiyo	potiwoto	potiwo
Continuative Abrupt	potitinoi	potitinoiuto	potitinoiu
Continuative Polite	potitinoiyo	potitinoiwoto	potitinoiwo

The 12 forms of the Imperative for verbs of e and u class:

e Class:

	Singular	Dual	Plural
Punctiliar Abrupt	ose	oseuto	oseu
Punctiliar Polite	oseyo	osewoto	osewo
Continuative Abrupt	osisinoi	osisinoiuto	osisinoiu
Continuative Polite	osisinoiyo	osisinoiwoto	osisinoiwo

u Class:

	Singular	Dual	Plural
Punctiliar Abrupt	kotumu	kotumuuto	kotumuu
Punctiliar Polite	kotumuyo	kotumuwoto	kotumuwo
Continuative Abrupt	kotupitinoi	kotupitinoiuto	kotupitinoiu
Continuative Polite	kotupitinoiyo	kotupitinoiwoto	kotupitinoiwo

Note that there is a double /u/ in the u class dual and plural abrupt.

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of this paper:

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14.   NOTES

14. 1   Verb Classes

The following lists are not exhaustive but only a sample
of verbs found in each of the three classes.

u Class

Sub-class I: Reduplicate for Present Continuative (3 or more
               syllables):

count	azimu	azipitinona
shame	isimu	isipitinona
return	ewesemu	ewesepitinona
think	kotumu	kotupitinona
pinch	wekimu	wekipitinona
coax	uzumu	uzupitinona
sit	arumu	arupitinona

Sub-class II: No reduplication for Present Continuative: (2
              syllables):

turn	ani semu	ani sepinona
smell	imu	ipinona
fly	umu	upinona
crossover	semu	sepinona
find	tamu	tapinona
dig	wamu	wapinona
run	sumu	supinona
fill	dumu	dupinona
take	pumu	pupinona

Sub-class III: Irregular verbs

come	mu	tupena
go	bamu	susawena

i Class

Sub-class I: Reduplicate for Present Continuative:

tie	di	didinona
arrive	ni	nitinona
hold	zi	zizinona
marry	ati	atitinona
rise	eri	eritinona
tie	beni	benitinona
fill	peni	penitinona
welcome	arugi	arugitinona
complete	baiti	baititinona
avoid	daiti	daititinona
avoid	daini	dainitinona
enter	toi	toitinona
hear	nini	ninitinona
ascend	witi	wititinona
put	poti	potitinona

Sub-class II: Irregular verbs

see	gi	gosinona
stay	iti	itena
live	noi	nona
eat	ni	ninona

e Class

Sub-class I: Reduplication for Present Continuative:

throw	ape	apitinona
descend	ose	osisinona

Sub-class II: No reduplication in Present Continuative:

rest	awe	awinona
file	wie	wiinona
butcher	aze	azinona
lower	ise	isinona
cock(ear)	epe	epinona
plant	ure	urinona
feed	une	uninona
start	zaawe	zaawinona
hide	beze	bezinona
fold	boze	bozinona
cut	buse	businona
row	dawe	dawinona
erase	dise	disinona

cook	moe	moinona
plow	due	duinona
bathe	gute	gutinona
open	pie	piinona
shake	zipe	zipinona
rebuke	sene	seninona
pull out	soke	sokinona
cough	ute	utinona
prod	uze	uzinona
sweep	waze	wazinona
chew	wase	wasinona

Sub-class III: Irregular Verbs

say	se	tona
hit	de	doinona
do	we	inona
spear	gae	gainona/gaginona

14.2 Tone pairs

To date I have found 43 pairs of words which differ

only in tone. The breakdown according to number of syllables

is: 1 syllable words ------ 4

2 syllable words ------28

3 syllable words ------ 8

4 or more syllab.------ 3

One syllable words:

bé   'time'

bè   'mouth'

té   'sufficient'

tè   'leg,foot'

zá   'betelnut'

zà   'mushroom'

má   'taro'

mà   'var. of tree'

Two syllable tone words:

ámì	'breast'	āmì	'club'
árà	'whose	ārà	'wife'
átà	'bottom'	ātà	'but'
átù	'backside'	ātù	'shovel'
áwà	'buttocks'	āwà	'there'
bánà	'red tree and'	bānà	'torch'
bóà	'shelter'	bōà	'Job's tears'
bónà	'feast'	bōnà	'tree limb'
bónò	'var. of tree	bōnò	'skink, lizard'
bótò	'dibble stick'	bōtò	'nakedness'
bôù	'reef'	bōù	'endearing term for child'
búà	'work, garden'	būà	'var. of tree'
búrà	'shrimp'	būrà	'timid'
dâì	'to hit'	dāì	'too, also, with'
égì	'wooden needle'	ēgì	'sheath'
éwà	'ocean, sea'	ēwà	'here'
îwì	'bamboo knife'	īwì	'sago processing tank'
ítì	'stick for hulling coconut	ītì	'wait!'
kápè	'shoulder blades	kāpè	'cut it!'
káyò	'sorcery'	kāyò	'flying squirrel'
métà	'nephew'	mētà	'armband'
námì	'brother'	nāmì	'who?'
ógù	'charcoal'	ōgù	'squid'
ópà	'fishing pole'	ōpà	'platform near house'
ótà	'axe	ōtà	'alright'
pútà	'pig net'	pūtà	'fish trap'

túà { 'var. of tree,'   tūà { 'ray fish',
     { 'afternoon   { 'leader, Lord'

yéwà   'mango'   yēwà 'bird of paradise'

Three syllable tone words:

aménà   'backside'   āménà   'parrot'

atīmà   'thigh'   atīmà   'var. of taro'

atárà   'stony ground'   atārà   'waves, ripples'

ázài   'to cut'   āzái   'plugged up'

bé gītì   'every day'   bēgítì   'lips'

gāmíà   'he bit'   gámīà   'he pulled up, gathered'

sā wái   'to cover'   sáwài   'to cook'

sīmáì   'elder, deacon'   símāì   'to decorate'

Four or more syllable tone words:

gāpínoyà   'he bites'   gāpínoyà   'he pulls up, gathers'

tápīnoyà   'he finds'   tāpínoyà   'it pinches off like a
                                              tournequet'

zīamunoyà   'he will take   zíamunoyà   'he will curse'
               hold of'

15.   EXCURSUS

15.1   EXPRESSIONS OF UNCERTAINTY.

The Suena language has several devices to protect
the speaker from the charge of lying. The speaker can
indicate his uncertainty in several ways, and may even use
two devices in the same sentence.

1.   Non-Finite Dependent Appearance Clause:

    Oneki gutu-ra baya-go   wet-i-a
    Oneki isle-to go-appear   did-he-indic.

       "Oneki appeared to go to the island, (but did he?)"

2.   Finite Independent Dubitative Mood:

    Oneki gutu-ra bam-i-wa
    Oneki isle-to went-he-Dubit.

       "Perhaps Oneki went to the island."

3.   Hearsay:

    Oneki gutu-ra bam-i   sia.
    Oneki isle-to went-he hearsay

       "Oneki reportedly went to the island, (but I
       can't be sure)."

4.   Personal opinion:

    Oneki gutu-ra bam-i   tanita.
    Oneki isle-to went-he think-I

       "I think Oneki went to the island."

    Note: The word tanita functions as a verb but it is
            not conjugated, occuring only in 1st person
            singular. It has the Interrogative Mood suffix.

5.   Expression of Contrary Possibility:

    It is possible to end a sentence with the word ata "but",

    and this seems to imply doubt about the previous statement.

Oneki gutu-ra   bam-i-a   <u>ata</u>
Oneki isle-to went-he-indic. but

  'Oneki went to the island, <u>but</u>.'

This expression is found most frequently with the

Future tense:

   mamuno-n-a   <u>ata</u>
   will come-I-ind. but

    'I will come, <u>but</u> (maybe not right away).'

Use of two expressions of uncertainty in one sentence:

   Saka   so-ra <u>tanite</u>   <u>iti-w-a</u>
   Saka house-in <u>think-I</u> is-she-Dubit.

    '<u>I think</u> <u>maybe</u> Saka is in the house.'

15.2 HONORIFICS

   The Honorifics are not extensive in Suena, but the

following have been noted.

1. Honorific Pronouns:

	Sing.	Dual	Plural
1st	nama	namato	namakare
2nd	nima	nimato	nimakare
3rd	numa	numato	numakare
Incl.		namage	namakai

2. Honorific Vocatives:

   The word <u>ma</u> (meaning either 'taro' or 'black palm tree',

depending on the tone, which is not yet clear), is used as a

type of honorific vocative as follows:

        o ma waya   'Oh you' (singular)
        oh taro bad

        o   ma   eto   'Oh you two' (Dual)
        oh taro two

        o   ma   waya ka   waya   'Oh you all' (plural)
        oh taro bad very   bad

     Note: this latter is usually contracted to:

            o   ma   kaya   'Oh you all'

A Vocative may also be softened by the suffix -ka, which

produces a type of "baby talk":

     Maki-ka,   pasi   do-ka   'Mark dear, please stop the
     Mark-dear   noise stop-please   noise.'

3.   Substitute names for Tambu words:

        Because the culture forbids a person to say the names

of his in-laws the following serve as substitute/honorific

names:

     enawa   (singular)   'enawa   zo   tup-ia
                             tambu one comes-he

                   'Here comes an honored person.'

     wosewa   Same as enawa, except limited to a man's male

              relatives.

     gagara   Same as enawa, except limited to a woman's female

              relatives.

     yarata   'friends'   (Used as a greeting)

     otao   'friend'   (plural is otao mamai)

     nebu   'friend'   (of a woman) (pl. is nenebu)

     mai awiso 'children'   Extended to mean more than offspring.

4. Honorific Verbs:

The "baby talk" suffix -ka, mentioned under # 2 above,
may also occur with commands, to soften them.

a)   With Imperatives:

Polite

    mu-yo-ka   'Please come, please' (singular)
    come-Polite-please

    mu-wo-ka   'Please come, please' (plural)
    come-Pol.-please

    mu-yo-ge-ka   'Please come with me, please'
    come-Pol-Dl-please   (Dual Incl.)

Abrupt

    gi-u-to-ka   'You two understand, please'
    see-pl.-dl-please   (Dual excl.)

    do-ka   'Quit, please '   (Singular)
    stop-please

b)   With Quoting Hortative:

    ma-ise-ka   'Let him come, please (I say)'
    come-Q.H.-please

15.3   REDUPLICATION

In writing on Reduplication in Suena it is tempting
to take entire sections from the Weimers' paper,
Reduplication in Yareba, as the two languages have so much
in common in this regard.   Although Dutton (Languages of
South-East Papua, 1971) has assigned the Yareba to another
family, I feel that it is quite likely that Yareba is a
member of the Binandere family, along with Suena.   I find
many cognates in the examples given in the Weimers' paper,
as well as a high degree of correlation between the Yareba
grammar and other Binanderean languages known to me,
especially Zia and Orokaiva.

It would be quite possible to outline this discussion
as the Weimers have done, using as a basis the two main
types of reduplication (Complete and Partial).   However,
for Suena I feel that a discussion based on the grammatical
categories of Noun, Modifier, and Verb is more helpful.

Reference has been made earlier in this paper to
reduplication of nouns (5.2.1), derived nouns (5.2.3), and
modifiers (5.3.c).

Function of Reduplication:

Reduplication has two   functions: pluralization, and
intensification.   The latter is a broad term which covers all
non-pluralization occurrences in Suena.   Suena does not seem
to have sub-types of intensification as described for Yareba.

Types of Reduplication:

As with Yareba, there are two main types of
reduplication in Suena: complete word reduplication, and
partial reduplication which adds just one   CV syllable
to a word.   Partial reduplication indicates plurality.
Complete reduplication indicates intensification.

Poetic Rhyme:

One type of complete reduplication which is common
to both Yareba and Suena is the replacement of one or more
vowels of the reduplicated form by /a/. So strong is this
pattern that certain "adjustments" are used to achieve it.

Normal Poetic Rhyme:

borere   'long time'   borere ba̲rere 'very long time'

Adjusted Forms:

1. Condition where Modifier vowel is already /a/--add ka̲:

wa̲ya 'bad'   waya ka̲ waya 'very bad'

da̲-imata 'one'   da-imata ka̲-mata 'one alone'

2. Condition where Verb vowel is already /a/--Reverse

words: kap̲ai 'to cut'   kip̲una kap̲una wai 'to
                                  cut and cut'

NOUNS

1. Pluralization by partial reduplication.

A. Reduplication of first CV.

There are only two syllable patterns in Suena: V and CV.
Words with initial CV reduplicate this CV. Words with initial
V reduplicate the following CV.

1). Normal

   CV initial:

      poiwo 'orphan'   popoiwo   'orphans'

      zebu 'ground'   zezebu   'grounds'

   V initial:

      opi   'lie'   opipi   'lies, fairy tales'

      ita   'crumb'   itata   'crumbs'

2). Derived Nouns.

   Derived nouns reduplicate the first CV (except colors,
   see below) and also adjust the ending according to
   the following rules:

      -ai becomes   -enai (Yareba and Zia -ari →-egari)

      -wai becomes   -wewenai

      -nai remains   -nai

Examples of these rules for derived noun pluralization:

   -ai becomes -enai

      betai 'dead one'   bebetenai 'dead ones'

      bezai 'hidden one' bebezenai 'hidden ones'

      Exception: keyai 'torn one' kekeyemai 'torn ones'

   -wai becomes -wewenai

      keziawai 'crippled one'   kekeziawewenai 'crippled ones'

   -nai remains -nai

      kimenai 'the hanging one'   kikimenai 'the hanging ones'

      ikonai 'the hanging one'   ikokonai   'the hanging ones'

Exceptions to these rules:

   Colors do not reduplicate the first CV, but do adjust the

   ending. kapawai 'white'   kapawewenai 'white ones'
                        one

nozawai 'yellow'   nozawewenai 'yellow ones'
        one

uwiwai 'blue one'   uwiwewenai   'blue ones'

The word 'black' or 'dirty' is irregular, being a

compound derivation from ina 'reciprocal' and gayai 'to
                                                  spear'

    inagayai 'black, dirty'   inagagaenai 'black ones'

3). Kinship terms

  Very few kinship terms have CV reduplication.

      apie 'grandparent'   apipie 'grandparents'

      dikai 'relative'   didikai 'relatives'

B. Affixation

  1) Non-kinship terms

      tani 'fun'   tani bu tani 'various fun'

      yaya 'sick'   yaya bu yaya 'various illnesses'

  2) Kinship terms

      Most kinship terms are pluralized by enclitics, of

    which there are several.

+mai   imo 'mother's brother'   imo mai 'mother's brothers'

         meta 'nephew'   meta mai 'nephews'

         mia 'mother'   mia mai 'mothers'

+ mamai
         otao 'friend'   otao mamai 'friends'

         mai 'child'   mai mamai 'children'

+ misini
         nami 'man's brother'   namisini 'man's brothers'

         numata 'woman's brother' numisini 'woman's brothers'
+ mana
         zawa 'woman's sister'   zaumana 'woman's sisters'

         mama 'father'   mamana   'fathers'

         bama 'woman'   babumana 'women'

+ bana

     nama 'tambu relative'   nabana 'tambu relatives'

     iu 'husband'   ibana 'husbands'

Note that it is not merely a matter of adding the pluralizing

enclitic, but a change is usually called for in the root as

well.

2.   Intensification of Nouns by Complete Reduplication.

    An intensified noun differs from a pluralized noun

only in degree, the intensive being a "hyper-plural."

It is formed by parataxis of synonyms, though only a few

of these words   ever occur alone.

ema 'man' + erama 'human'   = ema erama 'many people'

au 'pot' + tewa 'dish' =   au tewa   'many utensils'

so 'house + mara 'women's house' = so mara 'many domestic
                                                       houses'
ibu 'men's house' + opa 'platform' = ibu opa 'many men's
                                                       houses'
ou 'water' + wama 'flood' = ou wama 'much water'

uso 'coconut' + zawia '?' = uso zawia 'many coconuts'

pigi 'betel   + pitoto '?' = pigi pitoto 'much betel
    pepper'   pepper'
sia 'greens' + sewa '?' = sia sewa 'many greens'

za 'betelnut' + zaima '?' = zazaima 'much betelnut'

ewa 'sea' + warabu '?' = ewa warabu 'much sea'

oze 'sand' + koisa '?' = oze koisa   'much sand'

wa 'rain' + warasa '?' = wa warasa   'much rain'

waiko 'day' + seiko '?' = waiko seiko 'many days'

ewowo 'ancestor' + kawowo '?' = ewowo kawowo 'many ancestors'

3. Exact Reduplication.

    Exact reduplication indicates a distributive plural.

    da 'one'   da da 'one by one'

    eto 'two'   eto eto 'two by two'

    taka taka   'many items grouped together with each one close
                  to its neighbor'

    aike aike   'many items separated, each one far from its
                  neighbor.'

    (Cf. aike kaike 'two items very far apart')

MODIFIERS

1. Pluralization by Partial Reduplication

    A. Derived Modifiers.

         The rules for derived modifiers are the same as for
derived nouns, see 1.A.2 above.

         bet<u>ai</u>   'dead'   <u>bebetenai</u> 'dead' (plural)

         zew<u>ai</u> 'strong'   <u>zezewenai</u> 'strong' (plural)

         iko<u>nai</u> 'hanging'   <u>ikokonai</u>   'hanging' (plural)

    B. Other Modifiers.

        1). Those which reduplicate the first CV only.

             CV   initial:

                 boroko 'middle sized' boboroko 'middle sized'
                                                        (pl)
                 morua 'small'   momorua 'small' (pl.)

             V initial:

                 iboi 'long'   ibobo<u>b</u> 'long' (pl)

                 apunu 'short'   apupunu   'short (pl)

2). Those which reduplicate the first CV plus

adjusting the ending and/or the root.

kiaka 'small'   kikinaka   'small' (pl)

bamu 'big'   babezinoma 'big' (pl)
                          (Note: this form resembles
                          a NFD verb form)

3). Those which form plurals by additions.

ewe 'different'   ewe pape 'different' (pl)

                        eure taure 'different' (pl)

ewanana 'good'   ewagaewa   'good' (pl)

2. Intensification by Complete Reduplication

A. By Poetic Rhyme.

1). Normal.

The norm is for the vowel (whether e, i, o, or u)
to change to a.

zewai 'strong'   zewai zawai   'very strong'

bibiri 'slick'   bibiri babiri 'very slick'

borere 'long'   borere barere 'very long (time)'

tumou 'thick'   tumou tamou   'very thick'

2). Adjusted.

When the vowel of the un-intensified form is
already /a/, ka is added. It contracts with another /a/.

ayamu 'stranger'   ayamu kayamu 'complete stranger'

aike''far'   aike kaike   'very far'

waya 'bad'   waya kawaya   'very bad'

saramai'clean'   sara kasaramai 'very clean'

imata 'only'   imata kamata   'really only'

3). Irregular.

        In one case the shift is from the normal
    vowel to o, not to a. This form does not
    occur in the singular.

            kitio kotio   'uneven (surfaces)'

    Others which only occur in the reduplicated form:

        mena mana   'hot'

        pena pana   'excessive'

        nina nina   'hot'   (No poetic rhyme, --suspect)

        biza baza   'blurry'

B. By additions.

    There seems to be no distinct pattern to the following:

        bamu 'big'   bamubake   'very big'

        apunu 'short' apunu kakana 'very short', 'too short'

        iboi 'long' iboi tatana 'very long', 'too long'

        me   'true'   me memeka   'truly true'

C. By using me 'true, truly'

        aso   'old'   aso me aso   'really old'

        bamu 'big'   bamu me bamu 'really big'

        kiaka 'little' kiaka me kiaka 'really little'

        pima 'skinny' pima me pima 'really skinny'

        bibiri 'slick'   bibiri me bibiri 'really slick'

            Note that several in this usage may also occur
            with other types of reduplication.

                e.g.   bamu   'big'

                        bamubake 'very big'

                        bamu me bamu 'really big'

VERBS

1. Pluralization by Partial Reduplication.

Verbs are pluralized by reduplication of the first CV
to show either a plural object or a plural subject.
Lexical considerations of transitive/intransitive determine
whether it is the object or the subject which is
pluralized. Thus a reduplicated transitive verb indicates
plural objects, and a reduplicated intransitive verb
indicates plural subjects. Some verbs such as ikonai
'to hang up' may be both transitive and intransitive. Thus:

```
na   nena   zo   ikone-na    'I hung up one thing.'
I    thing one   hung-I

na   nena   eni   ikokone-na ikokone-ra  'I hung up some
I    things some   pl-hung-I pl-hung-they things and they
                                         hung there.'
```

Examples of plural objects of transitive verbs:

  Type 1: -nai remains -nai

    kimenai 'to tie up'

    kimenitino-nakare   'we are tying up one thing'
        tie   - we

    kikimenitinonakare 'we are tying up many things'
    pl- tie   - we

    ikonai   'to hang up'

    ikone-na 'I hung up one thing'
     hung-I

    ikokone-na 'I hung up many things'
     pl-hung-I

  Type 2: -ai becomes -enai

    gatai 'to split'

    gate-nua 'he split one log'
    split-he

    gate-wa   'they split one log'
    split-they

        ga-gateni-nua   'he split many logs'
        pl-split - he

        ga-gateni-wa   'they split many logs'
        pl-split-they

    Type 3: <u>-wai</u> becomes <u>-wewenai</u>

    ewai   'to break in two'

    ma   e-we-nua   'he broke the taro in two'
    taro broke- he

    ma   e- weweni-nua 'he broke the taro into many pieces,
    taro broke- pl- he   by dividing and sub-dividing it.'

Note: From this last example it would seem that in forms

with CV reduplication the root is the first syllable and

the reduplication is the second one. In which case the

above examples are wrongly divided, though the meaning is

the same in either case.   e.g.

        ga-gateni-wa   'they split many logs'
        pl-split-they

                or

        ga-ga-teni-wa   'they split many logs'
        split-pl- they

Examples of plural subjects of intransitive verbs:

    zaumai 'to split into two'

    zaupitinoya 'it is splitting in two'

    <u>za</u>zaupitinora 'they are splitting into groups'

    ikonai   'to hang'

    ikonitinoya   'it is hanging'

    i<u>ko</u>konitinora 'they are hanging individually'

Note: Since these intransitive verbs are in a sense reflexive,

it might well be argued that they are examples of plural <u>objects</u>,

not plural subjects, and that in fact there is no reduplication

for plural <u>subjects</u>.

2.   Intensification by Complete Reduplication.

    A.   Intensification by Poetic Rhyme.

The Poetic Rhyme phenonomena in the verbs is beautiful but

highly irregular. It seemingly consists of the first CVC

of a verb root, plus the class vowel (though not always),

plus a CV ending the most common of which is -na. Those

less common forms are listed at the end of this section.

There are two types of Poetic Rhyme: Normal, and Adjusted.

    1)   Normal Poetic Rhyme:

         nukunai 'to swallow'

         nukena nakena wai 'to swallow much' or 'to gulp food'

             e.g. nena nukena nakena   inosa   duba   gininoya
                   food swallow swallow   do-you neck   blocks-up-it

                   'You keep gulping your food and your neck gets
                   blocked up!'

         siwai 'to swim'

         siwena sawena wai 'to really swim'

         disai 'to rub out'

         disena dasena wai 'to really rub out'

    2)   Adjusted Poetic Rhyme: (reversed order)

         kapai 'to cut'

         kipuna kapuna wai 'to cut profusely'

         kapetenai   'to turn around'

         kipeta kapeta wai   'to turn this way and that'

    3)   Compound verbs.

         Reduplication in Compound Verbs takes place in the

         adjunct, not in the auxiliary verb.

             opi   sai   'to lie'
             lie   to say

```
             opi api  sai   'to tell a big lie'
             lie lie to say

             tepo    wai    'to finish'
             nothing to make

             tepo   tapo   wai  'to make an utter end of'
             nothing nothing to do
```

B. Intensification by Synonyms.

   1) Using two verbs which are synonyms in an

      Intensive Verb Phrase. (See 6.2.3, p. 95)

    Type 1 a:

```
       ma    urise  gowise   awinoya  'he is really
       taro plant  bury   remains-he  planting taro'
```

    Type 1 b:

```
       mai    doise  gaise    awinosdwa
       people hit   spear    remained-they-always
```

       'They used to continually kill people.'

    Type 2:

```
       ma    uramu  gowamu    baera
       taro plant  bury     went-they
```

      'They went for the purpose of working hard at
        planting taro.'

   2) Using two nouns which are synonyms, plus <u>wai</u> 'to do'

```
       bina-re  bowi-re   wai   'to really praise'
       praise-& praise-&  to do

       di-re    bua-re   wai    'to really cry hard'
       cry-&   work-&    to do
```

C. Intensification by both Poetic Rhyme and Synonyms:

    dimai 'to hook on'

    gamai 'to bite on'

    dimuna gamuna wai 'to hook and catch on every-
                             thing'

D. Intensification in Oral Style:

Like Yareba and   Pidgin, Suena can repeat a

Dependent clause or verb several times for emphasis.

Compare the oral Pidgin style:

   mi mekim mekim mekim mekim na tudak

      'I did it until dusk'

    igo igo igo igo igo olgeta

      'He went completely'

Thus Suena:

   iti-nato iti-nato iti-nato tua   zi-nua.
   were-we-2 were-we-2 were-we-2 dusk came-it

      'We stayed there and stayed there till dark'

E. Exact Reduplication means Repeated Action:

   akaru wai   'to be winded'

   akaru akaru wai   'to gasp and gasp'

   basai   'to fall down of own accord'

   basaru basaru wai   'to drip'

   boro boro wai   'to shiver and shake'

   keita keita wai   'to limp'

   kekeri kekeri wai   'to hop'

   koa koa wai   'to sparkle'

   kupi kupi wai   'to bubble up'

   darata darata wai   'to jiggle up and down'

Summary of Verb Reduplication.

Complete reduplication in verbs is of two types: Exact, and

Poetic Rhyme. Each has a separate meaning as can be seen by

these examples:

```
        giti     sikimai    'to close one's eyes'
        head     to shut

        sikimu sikimu wai   'to blink', 'to open and close re-
                                                        peatedly'
        kotumai   'to think'

        kotumu kotumu wai  'to think and think' (about same thing)

        kotumu katumu wai  'to worry' (to think various thoughts)

        zipe zipe wai     'to shake repeatedly'

        zipe zape wai     'to shake intensely'
```

From these examples the meanings are seen as:

    Exact reduplication---- repeated action

    Poetic Rhyme   -------- intensification or distributive
                                                    action

There is one example of partial reduplication plus exact

reduplication:

```
        sapai  'to squeeze in the hand'

        gi sapinoya  'he is hefting a spear'
        spear hefts-he

        gi sasapi sasapi inoya  'he repeatedly hefts several
        spears heft pl-heft does-he  spears'
```

The following is a list of Poetic Rhyme forms of verbs

which are highly irregular. They are included here for

those who may wish to have reference to them for comparative

studies.

-na ...-na type

```
beina baina    'to insist'        sumuna samuna 'to run'
nukena nakena 'to swallow'        zuana zawana    'to scatter'
siwena sawena 'to swim'
disena dasena 'to rub out'
bouna bauna    'to pound (surf)'
gina gana       'to look around'
kesina kasina 'to struggle'
```

-na...-na Adjusted:

    apena kapena 'throw'
    auna kauna   'struggle'
    awina dawina 'sort'
    sisina kapina 'scatter'
    sisina kakana 'scatter'
    kipuna kapuna 'cut'

-ta...-ta type:

    ginita ganita 'itch'
    ginata ganata 'shine'
    kiwota kawota 'shake head'
    kipete kapete 'turn & twist'

-wa...-wa type:

    derewa darewa   'roll'
    diriwa darawa   'mix'

Completely irregular type:

    kotumu katumu   'worry'
    zipe zape   'shake'
    usi besi   'scatter'
    weso waso   'struggle'
    awio ditio   'daily'
    bereku bareku   'spill'
    siaku petaku   'ripple'
    gera gaira   'mangle'
    gousa gausa   'cloud up'
    inini anini   'cloud up'
    derewa mameta   'writhe'
    kiko kako   'rattle'
    ziriwi zorowe   'turn & twist'
    kitoto katoto   'rattle'
    pipai papai   'snap'
    sisai sasai   'scatter'

-mu...-mu type: Modifiers:

    biramu baramu   'uneven'
    kurumu karumu   'staggered'
    arumu karumu   'seated'
    asumu karumu   'loaded down'
    ayamu kayamu   'stranger'

Completely irregular Modifiers:

    amo sisimo   'unprepared'   busegi basegi   'spotted'
    amua zemua   'exhausted'   bugou bagou   'noisy'
    kitio kotio 'unlevel'   tumou tamou   'thick'
    birigi barigi 'angry'   gopu gapu   'covered'
                                   pepera papera   *broad*