

1.1 Nouns

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOUN CLASS MATRIX I

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

1.2 Verbs

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

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

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

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

Unreal aspect e- ~ o-

Naman ae' e-fe'.  
tomorrow I 1.sg.unr-go

'I will go tomorrow.'

Iné' n-e-fe'.  
you.sg 2.sg.unr-go

'You (singular) will go.'

Énén n-e-fe'.  
he 3.m.sg.unr-go

'He will go.'

Éko'w kw-o-fe'.  
she 3.f.sg.unr-go

'She will go.'

Real aspect a-

Namboti' ae' a-fe'.  
yesterday I 1.sg.r-go

'I went yesterday.'

Iné' n-a-fe'.  
you.sg 2.sg.r-go

'You.(singular) went.'

Énén n-a-fe'.  
he 3.m.sg.r-go

'He went.'

Éko'w kw-a-fe'.  
she 3.f.sg.r-go

'She went.'

Afé'      bi-afa  
we.excl two-we.excl

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

'We (exclusive) two will go.'

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

'We (inclusive) will go.'

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

'We (exclusive) will go.'

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

'They (male) will go.'

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

'They (female) will go.'

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

'They (men and women) will go.'

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

'It (dog) will go.'

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

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

Afé'      bi-afa  
we.excl two-we.excl

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

'We (exclusive) two went.'

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

'We (inclusive) went.'

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

'We (exclusive) went.'

Émom      m-a-fe'.  
they.m.pl 3.m.pl-r-go

'They (male) went.'

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

'They (female) went.'

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

'They (men and women) went.'

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

'It (dog) went.'

Transitive verbs occur with the following object suffixes:

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

Examples:

Intransitive

Atési e-fo'o.

later 1.sg.unr-go.displ.ref

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

Transitive

Énén n-a-h-éné.

he 3.m.sg-r-hit-3.m.sg.obj

'He hit him.'

A-s-o-nga-we-f.

p.t.-3.mix.pl-r-habit-understand-cl.3.sg.obj(talk)

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

S-a-ipa-apa-ef.

3.mix.pl-r-tell-1.pl.incl.ind.obj-cl.3.sg(talk)

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

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

(N)olom m-a-h-e.

hunger cl.9.sg-r-hit-1.sg.obj

'I am hungry.'

Umbel m-a-h-iné.

fear cl.9.sg-r-hit-2.sg.obj

'You are afraid.'

Nolom m-a-h-éné.

hunger cl.9.sg-r-hit-3.m.sg.obj

'He is hungry.'

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

'She is frightened.'

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

'You (plural) are hungry.'

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

'We (inclusive) are afraid.'

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

'They (male) are hungry.'

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

'They (female) are afraid.'

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

'They are hungry.'

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

'He is in pain.'

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

Intransitive:

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

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

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

'We (exclusive) customarily stayed there.'

Transitive:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Examples:

Ae'    alihi-wi.  
 I        full-1.sg

'I am full.'

Afa'            alihi-fa.  
 we.excl    full-1.pl.excl

'We (exclusive) are full.'

Ina'            alihi-né.  
 you.sg    full-2.sg

'You are full.'

Apa'            alihi-pa.  
 we.incl    full-1.pl.incl

'We (inclusive) are full.'

Anan            alihi-né.  
 he        full-3.m.sg

'He is full.'

Atét            alihi-ta.  
 it(dog)    full-cl.7.sg

'The dog is full.'

Ako'w            dih-i-'w.  
 she        full-3.f.sg

'She is full.'

Owahipi-wi.  
 be.sorry-1.sg

'I was sorry.'

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

Examples:

Sonah-e-m-ef.

be.happy-1.sg-about-cl.3.sg

'I am happy about the talk.'

Sonaha-né-m-ef.

be.happy-2.sg-about-cl.3.sg

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

Sonaha-as-ef.

be.happy-3.mix.pl-cl.3.sg

'They are happy about the talk.'

Sonaha-afa-m-ef.

be.happy-1.pl.excl.-about-cl.3.sg

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

Sonaha-am-angof.

be.happy-3.m.pl-cl.2.pl

'The men are happy about the pigs.'

Ae' sonaha-e-m-éné.

I be.happy-1.sg-about-3.m.sg

'I am happy about him.'

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

### 1.3 Pronouns and Demonstratives

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

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

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

The other third person pronouns are as follows:

Non-Personal Pronouns

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

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

#### 1.4 Locatives

The following locative roots have been identified:

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

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

### 1.5 Adjectives

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

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

## DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN CLASS MATRIX I

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

# MUHIANG GRAMMATICAL NOTES

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

1.6 Numerals

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

Examples:

amam bi-ém  
men two-cl.16.pl  
'two men'

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 1.7 Responses

Responses are uninflected free stems:

ahé' 'yes, all right'

owa' 'no'

owa' étin 'not at all'

ata owa' 'not yet, more'

## 2 STEM

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

Examples:

<u>ama-n</u>	<u>dembe-ni</u>	→	<u>dembi-n-ei</u>
man-cl.16.sg	important-cl.16.sg		important-cl.16.sg-the.one.who
'important man'			'important man'

<u>ama-n</u>	<u>so'u-ni</u>	→	<u>so'u-n-ei</u>
man-cl.16.sg	small-cl.16.sg	→	small-cl.16.sg-the.one.who
'small man or boy'			'small man or boy'

## 3 ORDER OF ELEMENTS IN PHRASES, CLAUSES, AND SENTENCES

### 3.1 Phrases

#### 3.1.1 Noun phrases

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

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

Examples:

<u>di-nga</u>	<u>apé'-i-ngei</u>
language-cl.10.sg	1.pl.incl-poss-cl.10.sg
'our language'	

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

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

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

Examples:

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

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

én-ef      nema-f  
 a-cl.4.sg    day-cl.4.sg  
 'one day' or 'a certain day'

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

Examples:

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

base-f      God-i      ama      di-nga      apé'-i-ngei  
 talk-cl.3.sg    God-poss    in    language-cl.10.sg    1.pl.incl-poss-cl.10.sg  
base-f      ofange-fa  
 talk-cl.3.sg    meaning-cl.3.sg  
 'the meaning of God's talk in our own language'

3.1.2 Verb phrases

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

Examples:

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

'we (exclusive) started'

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

'you (plural) will write'

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

'I tried'

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

Examples:

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

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

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

'I want to say...'

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

'We (exclusive) wanted to come.'

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

Examples:

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

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

O-tanima                    a'-w-a-fe'.  
 1.pl.excl.r-return    p.t-1.pl.excl-r-go  
 'We (exclusive) returned and went.'

A'-o-tanima                    w-a-fe'.  
 p.t-1.excl.pl.r-return    1.pl.excl-r-go  
 'We (exclusive) (certainly) returned and went.'

A'-w-a-la                    o-laoma ...  
 p.t-1.pl.excl-r-work    1.pl.excl.unr-find  
 'We worked (certainly) to find...'

Ama    a-n-o-nga-fe'                    wambel    tesi    wambomota.  
 so    fut-3.m.sg-unr-habit-go    village    now    afternoon.  
 'So he will go to the village now, this afternoon.'

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

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

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

Examples:

A-fe'                    a-péni ...  
 1.sg.r-go    1.sg.r-stay  
 'I went and stayed...'

W-a-fe'                    w-a-tanga ...  
 1.pl.excl-r-go    1.pl.excl-r-arrive  
 'We (exclusive) went and arrived...'

i-safel                    a'-fi'i ...  
 1.sg.r-get.up    1.sg.r-come  
 'I got up and came...'

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

Examples:

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 3.1.3 Temporal phrases

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

Examples:

fowa    démbéndémbé  
 before    first

'the first (or, base) time'

fowa    gani  
 before    there

'a long time ago'

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

Examples:

déké    ingil  
 that    year

'last year'

namboti'    ingil  
 yesterday    year

'a few years ago'

némbéwa'    ingil  
 few.days.ago    year

'quite a few years ago'

vanimhewa'      ingil  
four.days.ago    year

'four years ago'

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

Examples:

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

'a few months ago'

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

'today'

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

'next week'

### 3.1.4 Interrogative phrases

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

Examples:

émi éngélin?                      'who (singular)?'

émi éngélis?                      'who (plural)?'

émi éngélipa?                      'who are you (plural)?'

ama méin ~ bola méin ~ dei' méin?    'why?'

méin dé'im?                      'what is that?'

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

'Whose pig?'

## 3.2 Clauses

### 3.2.1 Clauses with object (O) present

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

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

'Miss Eileen wrote a paper.'

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

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

<u>L</u>	<u>ma</u>	<u>itap</u>	<u>hi-angoma.</u>	
	on	ground	all-places	

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

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

Examples:

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

'John gave pigs to Joshua.'

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

'He told us God's talk.'

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

Purp

<u>ama</u>	<u>n-o-ngo-wandoma</u>	<u>PMV.</u>	
purposive	3.m.sg-unr-fut-find	public.motor.vehicle	

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

<u>W-a-nda'</u>	<u>statim</u>	<u>O</u> <u>kos</u>	<u>i-si-mba</u>	<u>Purp</u> <u>ama</u>
1.pl.excl-r-do	start	course	this-cl.17.sg-this	purpose
<u>s-i-timba-'m-afa</u>			<u>o-nda</u>	<u>basef.</u>
3.mix.pl-unr-show-benef-1.pl.excl.obj			1.pl.-excl.unr-do	talk

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

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

'He taught school only for us.'

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

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

'John hit Joshua with an axe.'

### 3.2.2 Clauses with no object present

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

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

'He came up in the year 1950.'

Location (L) usually follows the verb.

<u>Sios</u>	<u>Ilahita</u>	<u>a</u>	<u>Walahuta</u>	<u>a</u>	<u>apé'</u>	<u>Balif</u>
church	Ilahita	and	Walahuta	and	we.pl	Balif

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

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

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

Examples:

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

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

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

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

### 3.3 Sentences

#### 3.3.1 Sentence continuation

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

Examples:

C					
<u>Amba</u>	<u>amam</u>	<u>mematawa</u>	<u>hi-ési</u>	<u>ina</u>	<u>s-o-ngo-ngawa</u>
but	men	women	many-3.mix.pl	neg	3.mix.pl-r-habit-understand
<u>tok</u>	<u>pisin-ia</u>		<u>ésis</u>	<u>ina</u>	<u>s-o-ngawa</u>
language	Pidgin-those.who		they.mix.pl	neg	3.mix.pl-r-understand
<u>basef</u>	<u>God-i</u>	<u>andeande'</u>			
talk	God-poss	well			

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

C					
<u>Na'amba</u>	<u>a</u>	<u>amam</u>	<u>nematawa</u>	<u>hi-ési</u>	<u>s-a-ndangala</u>
therefore	and	men	women	many-3.mix.pl	3.mix.pl-r-happy
<u>basef</u>	<u>God-i</u>	<u>ama</u>	<u>tok ples</u>		
talk	God-poss	in	language.vernacular		
<u>ésés-i-s.</u>					
they.mix.pl-poss-cl.17.sg					

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

#### 3.3.2 Sentence topic

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

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

Examples:

Direct object (O) as sentence topic:

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

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

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

Subject  
Amba' ae' masta Bob n-a-'i a  
 but I Mr. Bob 3.m.sg-r-say about  
i-lim-éné i-liana Wewak ama  
 1.sg.unr-with-m.sg.obj 1.sg.unr-go.down Wewak purpose  
o-fe' u-ti dokta ama malelef.  
 1.dual.excl.unr-go 1.dual.excl.unr-see dentist about teeth

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

Time (T) as sentence topic:

T  
Démbéndémbé én-éné misinari n-a-nga-f-o'o  
 first.time a-3.m.sg missionary 3.m.sg-r-habit-go-displ.ref  
angél-i-na-ma masta Finga.  
 name-poss-3.m.sg-of Mr. Finger

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

### 3.3.3 Temporal clause in a sentence

A temporal clause usually occurs sentence initial.

Temporal Clause

<u>A-fa-mba</u>	<u>n-a-nda'-m-apa</u>	<u>skul</u>		
this-cl.4.sg(day)-this	3.m.sg-r-do-benef-1.pl.incl.obj	school		
<u>apé'</u>	<u>m-a-tanga</u>	<u>kuhumbita</u>	<u>m-a-safela</u>	<u>skul,</u>
we.incl	1.pl.incl-r-arrive	morning	1.pl.incl-r-start	school
<u>ea'</u>	<u>n-e-hemba'-m-apa</u>	<u>waf</u>	<u>a</u>	
finished	3.m.sg-r-show-benef-1.pl.incl.obj	custom	of	
<u>m-o-nda'</u>	<u>beten.</u>			
1.pl.incl-r-do	pray			

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

3.3.4 Nominalised clause in a sentence

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

Nominalised Clause

<u>I-ni-mba</u>				
this-cl.5.sg-this				
<u>Nominalised Clause</u>				
<u>s-a-nga-sa'-afé'-én-i</u>				
3.mix.pl-r-habit-give-1.pl.excl.ind.obj-cl.5.sg.obj.that.which				
<u>s-a-nda'</u>	<u>angof</u>	<u>ésis-i-ngufi</u>	<u>wapéni</u>	<u>ama</u> <u>pepa</u>
3.mix.pl-r-do	names	they.mix.pl-poss-cl.2.pl	also	or paper
<u>i-ni-mba</u>	<u>afé'</u>	<u>w-a-nda'-én-i.</u>		
this.cl.5.sg-this	we.pl.excl	1.pl.excl-r-work-cl.5.sg-that.which		

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

4 RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN CLAUSES

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

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

Examples:

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

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

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

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

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

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

a-i-péni.  
certainly-1.sg.unr-stay

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

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

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

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

#### 4.2 Contrary to fact conditional: ei

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

Examples:

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

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

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

Ae' i-wanda'-ma kar ama a owa' ét-in  
I 1.sg.unr-find-benef car and certainly no only-cl.5.sg  
ei, ae' i-péni Balif.  
if I 1.sg.unr-stay Balif

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

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

Examples:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### 4.3 Alternative: a'a

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

Examples:

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

'Is it John or not?'

Amba' ae' ina a' i-ngawa dokta, Bob  
 but I neg pred.marker l.sg.unr-understand doctor Bob  
én-in maolan ma énén n-o-nda'-an  
 some-cl.5.sg work for he(doctor) 3.m.sg-unr-do-cl.5.sg  
a'a owa'.  
 or not

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

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

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

#### 4.4 Conjunction: a ~ a'

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

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

Examples:

Ae' wapéni a-me basef God-i fasi-f a  
 I also l.sg.r-hear talk God-poss good-cl.4.sg and  
f-a-topalop-e basef God-i f-a-se'-e  
 cl.4.sg-r-help-1.sg.obj talk God-poss cl.4.sg-r-give-1.sg.obj  
a f-a-se'-e dangala.  
 and cl.4.sg-r-give-1.sg.obj happiness

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.4.2 a' ~ a in its other uses

Examples:

Meaning 'certainly' with unreal aspect:

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

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

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

'Tomorrow we will stay.'

Meaning 'past tense':

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

'Now we stayed.'

Meaning 'predicate marker':

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

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

5 RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SENTENCES

5.1 Sentence conjunction na'amba 'therefore'

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

in this manner.

Examples:

Apa' en-is amam nematawa s-o-ngo-lolama  
 but some-3.mix.pl men women 3.mix.pl-r-habit-not.understand  
tok pisin-i ina s-a-me'-ef  
 language Pidgin-those.who neg 3.mix.pl-r-hear-cl.3.sg.obj  
andeande'. Na'amba esis s-a-hali' apa'  
 well therefore they.mix.pl 3.mix.pl-r-ask we.pl.incl  
yet m-a-mbom-ef dinga  
 ourselves 1.pl.incl-r-translate-cl.3.sg.obj language  
apa-i-ngei ama amam nematawa  
 we.pl.incl-poss-cl.5.sg so.that men women  
s-a-me'-ef.  
 3.pl.mix-r-hear-cl.3.sg.obj

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

Dei' apé' a'-m-o-ngawa éno'w ufia'w ma  
 now we.incl p.t-l.pl.incl-r-understand one-cl.&sg road for  
amam nematawa s-o-nga-me' basef God-i ma  
 men women 3.mix.pl-r-habit-hear talk God-poss by  
s-o-ngo-ngaw-ef andeandé' ma dinga  
 3.mix.pl-r-habit-understand-cl.3.sg well in language  
apé'-i-ngei. Na'amba afé' sios ofisas  
 we.incl-poss-cl.10.sg therefore we.excl church officers  
a-w-a-ndatamei Balef Walahuta Ilahita  
 p.t-pl.excl-r-come Balef Walahuta Ilahita  
o-nduwa'ani-ma a-w-a-nda' miting.  
 1.pl.excl.r.gather-for p.t-l.pl.excl-r-do meeting

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

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

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

Examples:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.3. Sentence conjunction owa' 'but'

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

<u>Banambas</u>	<u>n-a-la</u>		<u>n-o-laoma</u>		<u>ufia'w</u>	<u>n-a-fi'i</u>
Barnabas	3.m.sg-r-work		3.m.sg-unr-find		road	3.m.sg-r-come
<u>n-a-loma</u>	<u>Masta</u>	<u>Bob</u>	<u>n-a-hali'-éné</u>		<u>ama</u>	
3.m.sg-r-with	Mr.	Bob	3.m.sg-r-ask-3.m.sg.obj		about	
<u>n-o-nda'</u>	<u>helmbim-apa</u>		<u>ma</u>	<u>ufia'w</u>	<u>a-kwa-mba</u>	
3.m.sg-unr-do	help-1.pl.incl.obj		with	road	this-cl.8.sg-this	
<u>a'a</u>	<u>owa'</u>	<u>étin?</u>	<u>Owa'</u>	<u>Masta</u>	<u>Bob</u>	<u>n-a-'i</u>
or	not	only	but	Mr.	Bob	3.m.sg-r-say
						<u>ahé'</u>
						yes
<u>n-a-'i</u>	<u>owi.</u>					
3.m.sg-r-say	all.right					

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

5.4. Sentence conjunction dei' méin 'why'

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

<u>Ae'</u>	<u>wapéni</u>	<u>a-me'</u>	<u>basef</u>	<u>God-i</u>		
I	also	1.sg.r-hear	talk	God-poss		
<u>a-sonah-e-m-ef</u>			<u>éndil-isi.</u>	<u>Dei' méin?</u>	<u>ae'</u>	
p.t.-happy-1.sg.-about-cl.3.sg			true-cl.5.pl	why	I	
<u>a-ti</u>	<u>basef</u>	<u>God-i</u>	<u>f-a-topalop-e</u>	<u>a</u>	<u>ae'</u>	
1.sg.r-see	talk	God-poss	cl.3.sg-r-help-1.sg.obj	and	I	
<u>wapéni</u>	<u>a-ndangala-m-ef.</u>					
also	1.sg.r.-happy-benef-cl.3.sg.obj					

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

5.5. Combination of particles meaning 'later'

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

<u>a'i owa'</u>	'a week or a month or so later'
<u>a'i owa' méin</u>	'a few weeks or months later'
<u>ea' a</u>	'and then later (same day)'
<u>ea' méin</u>	'a few days later'

Examples:

Illustration of a'i owa':

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

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

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

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

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

Illustration of a'i owa' méin:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Illustration of ea' a:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Illustration of ea' méin:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6 RELATIONSHIPS INVOLVING BOTH CLAUSE AND SENTENCE

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

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

6.1 Particle ea'

When used to join clauses, ea' is followed by non-final intonation.

6.1.1 Clause examples

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

<u>Ama</u>	<u>m-a-nda'</u>	<u>skul</u>	<u>ea'</u> ,
later.not.long.time	1.pl.incl-r-do	school	finished
<u>n-a-'ip-ape</u>	<u>dei'</u>	<u>ipé'</u>	<u>naip</u>
3.m.sg-r-tell-1.pl.incl.obj	now	you.pl	eyes
<u>p-e-sé'-epa</u>	<u>n-a-nda-m-ape</u>		
cl.9.pl-imper-close-2.pl.obj	3.m.sg-r-do-benef-1.pl.incl.obj		
<u>beten.</u>			
pray			

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

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

<u>A'i owa' méin,</u>	<u>n-a-'ip-ape</u>	<u>basef</u>		
a.few.weeks.or.months.later	3.m.sg-r-tell-1.pl.incl.obj	talk		
<u>God-i</u>	<u>ama</u>	<u>amam</u>	<u>nematawa</u>	<u>hi-ési</u>
God-poss	so.that	men	women	many-cl.5.pl
<u>s-a-me'-ef</u>	<u>ea'</u>			
3.mix.pl-r-hear.obey-cl.3.sg.obj	and			
<u>sonah-as-ef</u>	<u>éndil-isi.</u>			
be.happy-3.mix.pl-cl.3.sg.obj	true-cl.5.sg			

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

### 6.1.2 Sentence example

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

<u>N-o-fa</u> 3.m.sg-r-get	<u>afé'</u> 1.dual.excl	<u>w-a-fi'i,</u> 1.dual.excl-r-come	<u>w-a-fi'i,</u> 1.dual.excl-r-come
<u>w-a-fi'i</u> 1.dual.excl-r-come	<u>usi'ifa</u> without.detouring	<u>a</u> to	<u>Wayembange.</u> Wayembange
<u>w-a-nda'</u> 1.pl.excl-r-do	<u>statim</u> start	<u>kos</u> course	<u>i-si-mba</u> this-cl.17.sg-this
<u>s-i-himba'-m-afa</u> 3.mix.pl-unr-show-benef-1.pl.excl.obj	<u>o-nda'</u> 1.pl.excl.unr-do	<u>basef</u> talk	<u>a</u> and
<u>f-e-nga-ngi'ma</u> cl.3.sg-unr-fut-follow	<u>dinga</u> language	<u>apé'-i-ngei</u> we.incl-poss-cl.10.sg	
<u>ét-éngé</u> only-cl.10.sg	<u>ama</u> and.then	<u>amam</u> men	<u>nematawa</u> women
<u>s-o-ngo-ngawa</u> 3.mix.pl-unr-fut-understand	<u>basef</u> talk	<u>God-i</u> God-poss	<u>ama</u> in
<u>apé'-i-ngei</u> we.incl-poss-cl.10.sg	<u>basef</u> talk	<u>ofange-fa.</u> meaning-cl.3.sg	<u>dinga</u> language

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

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

#### 6.2.1 Clause examples

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

Illustration of ama ~ ma 'about, with':

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

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

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

a'a owa' ét-in?  
or not only-cl.5.sg

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

6.2.2 Sentence examples

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Kristen Felosip.  
Christian Fellowship

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

Illustration of ama 'until , for':

<u>Ea'</u>	<u>w-a-pan</u>	<u>a</u>	<u>wikifah</u>	<u>a-ngahe-mba</u>
and.then	1.pl.excl-r-be.remain	for	weeks	this-cl.10.pl-this
<u>wan-ongah</u>	<u>wan-ongah</u>	<u>ama</u>	<u>hi'al-angah</u>	
three-cl.10.pl	three-cl.10.pl	until	finish-cl.10.pl	
<u>w-a-nda'</u>	<u>pinis</u>	<u>a-w-a-fe'</u>	<u>wambel</u>	<u>owa'a</u> <u>Masta</u>
1.pl.excl-r-do	finish	p.t-1.pl.excl-r-go	village	but Mr.
<u>Bob</u>	<u>n-a-hali'-afa</u>	<u>n-a-'i</u>	<u>ipé'</u>	<u>p-a-'i</u>
Bob	3.m.sg-r-ask-1.pl.excl.obj	3.m.sg-r-say	you.pl	2.pl-r-want
<u>p-e-nda'</u>	<u>taipraitā</u>	<u>a'a</u>	<u>owa'?</u>	<u>Ama</u> <u>p-e-nda'</u> <u>raitima</u>
2.pl-unr-do	typewriter	or	not	for 2.pl-unr-do write
<u>basef</u>	<u>God-i</u>	<u>a</u>	<u>masin.</u>	
talk	God-poss	by	machine	

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

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

<u>A-loma</u>	<u>Luk-iam-i</u>	<u>w-a-'éh</u>			
1.sg-and	Luke-his.family-those.who	1.pl.excl-r-sleep			
<u>Kwanumbi.</u>	<u>Ama</u>	<u>lala</u>	<u>kuhimbita</u>	<u>a-fi'i</u>	<u>a-loma</u>
name.of.ground	in	daylight	morning	1.sg.r-come	1.sg.r-with
<u>Bun</u>	<u>w-a-fi'i</u>	<u>n-a-hapen-e</u>	<u>Maprik</u>	<u>a</u>	
Bun	1.pl.excl-r-come	3.m.sg-r-bring-1.sg.obj	Maprik	and	
<u>a-fi'i</u>	<u>na'a.</u>				
1.sg.r-come	here				

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

### 6.3 Particle amba' 'but'

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

#### 6.3.1 Clause examples

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ét-in.  
 only-cl.5.sg

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

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

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

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

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

## 6.3.2 Sentence examples

Ea'      ésis      a-s-a-nda'      skul  
 and.then they.mix.pl p.t-3.mix.pl-r-do school  
  
s-o-ngawa      ma      a-s-a-nda'      rit      a      pisin  
 3.mix.pl-r-understand about p.t-3.mix.pl-r-do read in Pidgin  
  
ama      a-s-o-ngo-ngawa      basef      God-i      a  
 and p.t-3.mix.pl-r-habit-understand talk God-poss in  
  
tok ples      a      tok      pisin.      Amba'      amam      nematawa  
 vernacular and language Pidgin but men women  
  
hi-ési      ina      s-o-ngo-ngawa      tok  
 many-3.mix.pl neg 3.mix.pl-r-habit-understand language  
  
pisin-ia      ésis      ina      s-o-ngawa      basef  
 Pidgin-those.who they.mix.pl neg 3.mix.pl-r-understand talk  
  
God-i      andeandé'.  
 God-poss well

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

Afé'      w-a-'i      w-u-fi'i      o-pan  
 we.excl 1.pl.excl-r-want 1.pl.excl-unr-come 1.p.t.excl.unr-be.stay  
  
na'a      ea'      wig      si'i-ngei      do'wéni-ngei      a'-ng-a-fe'  
 here and week full-cl.10.sg part-cl.10.sg p.t-cl.10.sg-r-go  
  
ma      Fonde      a'-o-tanima      a'-o-ndowasa'.  
 and Thursday p.t-1.pl.excl.unr-return p.t-1.pl.excl.unr-go.up  
  
Amba'      ae'      ina      a'      i-ngawa      dokta,      Bob  
 but I neg pred.marker 1.sg.unr-understand doctor Bob  
  
én-in      maolan      ma      énén      n-o-nda'-an  
 some-cl.5.sg work for him(doctor) 3.m.sg-unr-do-cl.5.sg  
  
a'a      owa'.  
 or not

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

Workpapers in Papua New Guinea Languages  
Volume 25

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS  
ON DOBU AND ARAPESH

Summer Institute of Linguistics  
Ukarumpa, Papua New Guinea

Published 1978

National Library of Australia  
Card Number and ISBN 0 7263 0634 7