

## 11.1. INTRODUCTION

Four levels of Awa grammatical structure, the clause, sentence, phrase, and word, are described in this sketch. Previous papers have described the noun suffixes, noun prefixes, independent verb affixes, and dependent verb affixes. This sketch is intended to complete the grammar outline of the Awa language describing the four grammatical levels mentioned, including their interrelationships.

## 11.2. CLAUSE STRUCTURES

Awa clauses are grammatical units with one and only one predicate tagmeme, manifested by verbs and verb phrases, and filling slots on the sentence, clause, and phrase levels. Awa clauses are either transitive, intransitive, stative, or quotative; and either independent, dependent, or included. Though included clauses as defined in this sketch are in some sense dependent because they never occur in isolation, they are formally different from both independent and dependent clauses and thus treated as a distinct clause type.

### 11.2.1. Independent, Dependent, and Included Clause Distinctions

On the basis of their internal structure and their distribution in a larger grammatical unit, that is, the sentence, Awa clauses are either independent or dependent.

11.2.1.1. An independent clause occurs either last in a sequence of two or more clauses or alone as the filler of an independent sentence slot. The predicate tagmeme in an independent clause is manifested by a verb construction with suffixes indicating the person and number of the subject. Such constructions also optionally occur with overt mode suffixes.

11.2.1.2. A dependent clause occurs preceding one or more clauses in an independent sentence. The predicate tagmeme of a dependent clause is manifested by a verb construction with one or more of the following dependent markers: (a) anticipatory subject markers,<sup>1</sup> (b) simultaneous or sequential markers,<sup>2</sup> and (c) conditional, contrary to fact, focus, or dependent imperative mode markers. Motion verbs occurring without person, number, and tense markers also manifest the predicate tagmeme of dependent clauses.

11.2.1.3. Included clauses occur as manifestations of a nonpredicate tagmeme, that is, as the fillers of the modifier slot in head-modifier phrases and as the fillers of the axis slot in axis-relator phrases. The predicate tagmeme in an included clause is manifested by a verb construction with suffixes indicating the person and number of the subject. Such constructions, however, occur only in the conditional and the declarative modes and never occur with unfused mode morphemes.

11.2.1.4. Independent and dependent clauses thus differ from included clauses in the following respects: (a) different external distribution, that is, occurrence in tagmemes on different levels and (b) different potentialities for verbal suffixation. Independent and dependent clauses

differ from each other in the following respects: (a) different external distribution within the sentence and (b) different verbal suffix requirements.

### 11.2.2. Transitive, Intransitive, Stative, and Quotative Clause Distinctions

Awa clauses are also transitive, intransitive, stative, or quotative on the basis of the occurrence in them of different classes of verb stems and different optional and/or obligatory tagmemes.

11.2.2.1. In transitive clauses the obligatory predicate tagmeme is manifested by a verb construction, the nucleus being a transitive verb stem. Transitive clauses occur with the following optional clause level peripheral tagmemes: subject, indirect object, object, referent, time, location, and instrument.

11.2.2.2. In intransitive clauses the obligatory predicate tagmeme is manifested by a verb construction, the nucleus being an intransitive verb stem. These stems are never associated with direct or indirect objects. Intransitive clauses occur with the following optional clause level peripheral tagmemes: subject, referent, time, location, and purpose.

11.2.2.3. In stative clauses the obligatory predicate tagmeme is manifested by a verb construction, the nucleus in this case being a stative verb stem. The stative verb stems indicate existence in reference to something or someone. This class includes the three stems *k- is* (inanimate); *m- is* (animate); and *up- becomes, changes into*. Stative clauses occur with the following optional clause level peripheral tagmemes: referent, time, location, subject, and complement. The complement tagmeme occurs only with stative clauses.

11.2.2.4. In quotative clauses the obligatory predicate tagmeme is manifested by the quotative verb signaled by the absence of any overt verb stem leaving only the person, number, and tense marker. The quotation, obligatory in quotative clauses, is manifested by either sentences, clauses, phrases, or words. Quotative clauses have not been observed to occur with optional clause level peripheral tagmemes.

11.2.2.5. Transitive, intransitive, stative, and quotative clauses contrast (a) by a different class of verb stems manifesting the nucleus of the predicate tagmeme in each case and (b) by different optional

clause level tagmemes. In addition transitive clauses differ from each of the other three clause types by verbal affixation, and quotative clauses differ from each of the other three types by the occurrence of a second obligatory tagmeme.

### 11.2.3. Peripheral Tagmemes in Clauses

Optional (peripheral) tagmemes in Awa clauses are the same regardless of their distribution within various clause types. Relators in these tagmemes are either obligatory, optional, or always absent.

11.2.3.1. The object, indirect object, and complement peripheral tagmemes never occur with relators. An object (O) tagmeme functions as the goal of the predicate (P) of a transitive verb. An indirect object (IO) tagmeme functions as the recipient of the goal of the action of a transitive verb. Both of these peripheral tagmemes occur in transitive clauses and are manifested by nouns, noun phrases, or pronouns.

Examples: náino (IO) póéráhq ayahqno (O) áwúge (P) (*my-mother pig head I-gave-her*) *I gave my mother a pig's head.* péhe éhwéh (O) né (IO) teniq (P) (*lying talk me he-told-me*) *He told lying talk to me.*

A complement (C) tagmeme functions as part of the comment in stative clauses, usually in apposition to other nouns, or noun phrases.

Examples: mahbi (S) omenahwé (C) ukina (P) (*young-man groom he-will-become*) *The young man will become a groom.* íre áhnte (C) kéhre (P) (*not much there-is*) *There isn't much.*

11.2.3.2. The subject and time peripheral tagmemes occur with optional relators in transitive, intransitive, and stative clauses.

The subject (S) tagmeme functions as either the performer of an action or as the subject of a stative verb. It is manifested by nouns, noun phrases, pronouns, or actor axis-relator phrases.

Examples: weh (S) poki q (P) (*man he-went*) *The man went.* meg-in-ka (S) pitegire (P) (*drop-it-actor it-broke*) *Dropping broke it.*

The time (T) tagmeme indicates either a point in time or a unit of time and is manifested by either temporals or temporal axis-relator phrases.

Examples: ahbiah (T) pokinie (P) (*tomorrow I-am-going*) *Tomorrow I am going.* tag-eh-taq (T) poki q (P) (*see-he-temporal he-went*) *When he saw it, he went.*

11.2.3.3. The referent, location, instrument, and purpose tagmemes occur with obligatory relators and are manifested by axis-relator phrases. The referent and location tagmemes occur with transitive, intransitive, and

stative clauses; the instrument tagmeme occurs only with transitive clauses; and the purpose tagmeme occurs only with intransitive clauses.

The referent (R) tagmeme usually occurs clause initially and is manifested by referential, causal, or reason axis-relator phrases: *ian-sabé (R) kabaruge (P) (dog-referential I-search) I'm looking for the dog.* *póéráh-púwa-na<sup>3</sup> (R) nehre (P) (pig-causal-and-he he-ate) Because he's a pig he ate it.* *tag-ani-boq (R) ko weo (P) (see-I-will-reason go you-bring-it!) So I can see it, go and bring it!*

The location (L) tagmeme indicates the location or direction of an action, person, thing, or event and is manifested by either locatives or location axis-relator phrases. The various location tagmeme markers will be covered in greater detail under the discussion of phrase level structures: *anehě (L) siq (P) (behind he-comes) He is coming behind.* *unah-pipeq (L) tagáhno (P) (string-bag-inside-of you look!) Look inside the string bag!* *tag-eh-rabeq (L) kabaruge (P) (see-he-place I-searched) I searched at the place where he saw it.*

The instrument (I) tagmeme indicates the means by which an action is executed and is manifested by instrument axis-relator phrases: *sah-tate (I) nubiq (P) (club-instrumental he-hit-me) He hit me with a club.*

The purpose (Pu) tagmeme indicates the purpose for the action expressed by the intransitive verb stem and is manifested by purposive axis-relator phrases. No difference in meaning has been noted between the purpose relators *-sahq* and *-sabatahq*: *wene anŷn-sahq (Pu) siq (P) (his child-purposive he-came) He came for his child.* *wi-sabatáhq (Pu) pokiq (P) (urine-purposive he-went) He went to urinate.*

11.2.3.4. Rarely three and usually no more than two optional tagmemes have been noted to occur in a clause in Awa text materials. Tagmemes which are manifested by axis-relator phrases occur initially in a clause and the instrument and purposive tagmemes tend to occur immediately preceding the predicate tagmeme. The remaining tagmemes are quite flexible in order of occurrence, although the subject, time, and location tagmemes usually precede the indirect object and object tagmemes. Even so, relators or the context must often be relied upon to identify peripheral tagmemes in clauses.

#### 11.2.4. Focus in Clauses

Clause level tagmemes in Awa may be put into focus, that is, become the focus of attention in the clause, by the addition to the tagmeme of the focus enclitic *-we* phonologically alternating with *-me*. The focus enclitic may occur with the predicate tagmeme or with any of the peripheral tagmemes except the purpose tagmeme. There are no other

restrictions on its distribution within a clause. The tagmeme which occurs with the focus enclitic (f) is also set off from what follows by definite features of intonation and pause. The gloss of the focused items in the following examples of tagmemes in focus is underlined: né-ga-we (Sf) tagoq (P) (*I-actor-focus I-see*) I see it. ki tag-o-me (Pf) íre mféhre (P) (*moving-uphill see-I-focus negative he-is*) I want uphill to look and he wasn't there. The focus mode enclitic never occurs with more than one clause level tagmeme in any one clause. However, several focus enclitics may occur within the single clause level tagmeme. Although the items in a list are usually connected by conjunctions, they may occur with focus enclitics instead: ahkí-mé ahnko-wé tópah-me (Of) meo (P) (*yams-focus taro-focus sweet-potato-focus you-take!*) Take the yams, taro, and sweet potato! are-we né-wé (Sf) aiq tagaróbye (P) (*you-focus I-focus completely we-two-know*) You and I really understand.

#### 11.2.5. Summary and Examples of Clause Types

There are twelve clause types based on the kind of predicate (transitive, intransitive, stative, or quotative) and the clause structure (independent, dependent, or included). These clauses may be charted as follows:

	Transitive	Intransitive	Stative	Quotative
Independent	Ind-Trans	Ind-Int	Ind-St	Ind-Quo
Dependent	Dep-Trans	Dep-Int	Dep-St	Dep-Quo
Included	Inc-Trans	Inc-Int	Inc-St	Inc-Quo

The peripheral tagmemes permitted in each clause type are dependent upon the verb class (transitive, intransitive, etc.) and have been stated in Section 11.2.3. The minimal form of the clause is a single predicate and the observed maximal form is a predicate and three peripheral tagmemes. The following are examples of each clause type.

a) Independent-transitive clause. keki-nu-éhq (P) (*burn-mine-he*) *He burned mine.* wega (S) néne so (O) kekinuéhq (P) (*he my garden he-burned-mine*) *He burned over my garden.* wéhékáh (T) marapeq (L) kekinuéhq (P) (*noon downhill he-burned-mine*) *At noon he burned mine down there.*

b) Independent-intransitive clause. pok-iq (P) (*go-he*) *He went.* metaq (T) sehekáhpeq (L) pokiq (P) (*a-little-while-ago forest-place he-went*) *A little while ago he went to the forest.* wehbuwana (R) irasabatáhq (Pu) pokiq (P) (*because-he's-a-man to-get-firewood he-went*) *Because he's a man, he went in order to get firewood.*

- c) Independent-stative clause. k-éhr-e (P) (inanimate-is-it-augmentative) *There are.* we (S) unahpipéq (L) áhnte (C) kéhre (P) (*he inside-the-string-bag many nuts there-are*) *He has plenty of nuts inside the string bag.* wepuwana (R) amahnága (T) áhnte (C) kéhre (P) (*because-it's-he now many there-are*) *Because it's he, he now has plenty.*
- d) Independent-quotative clause. pokúno (Q) iq (P) (*you-go! he (said)*) *He said, "You go!"*. The augmentative mode marker -e optionally follows the quotative verb and obligatorily follows all quotations which end in nouns, noun phrases, or declarative mode verb constructions: póéráhr-e (Q) ir-e (P) (*pig-augmentative he-(said)-augmentative*) *"A pig," he said.* néne nahtapeq tagáhno unahpipéq kéhre (Q) ire (P) (*my at-the-house you-look! inside-the-string-bag there-are he-said*) *"Look inside my house! It's inside the string bag," he said.*
- e) Dependent-transitive clause. keki-nu-éhra-na (P) (*burn-mine-he-and I*) *He burned mine, and I...* néne so (O) wega (S) kekinuéhrana (P) (*my garden he he-burned-mine-and-I*) *He burned off my garden, and I...*
- f) Dependent-intransitive clause. pok-ira-na (P) (*go-he-and-I*) *He went, and I...* metáq (T) irasabatáhq (Pu) pokirana (P) (*a-little-while-ago to-get-firewood he-went-and-I*) *A little while ago he went to get firewood, and I...*
- g) Dependent-stative clause. k-éhra-na (P) (inanimate-is-it-and-I) *There are, and I...* we (S) unahpipéq (L) áhnte (C) kéhrana (P) (*he in-the-string-bag many there-are-and-I*) *He has plenty in his string bag, and I...*
- h) Dependent-quotative clause. pokúno (Q) ira-na (P) (*you-go! he-(said)-and-I*) *"You go!" he said, and I...* néne nahtapeq kéhre; ko tagáhno; peheráh ko weo (Q) ira-na (P) (*my at-the-house there-are; go you-look! quickly go you-bring! he-(said)-and I*) *"It's inside the house. Go and look! Quickly go bring it!" he said, and I...*
- i) Included-transitive clause. The morphemes or words between solidi in each of the following examples are not part of the included clauses but are rather either relators or fillers of the head tagmeme in modifier-head noun phrases: kek-i/taq/ (P) (*burn-he-/temporal/*) *when he burned;* we (S) néne sotapéq (L) keki/taq/ (P) (*he my garden-place /when/-he-burned*) *when he burned off my garden;* wéhékáh (T) néne sotapéq (L) keki (P) /ání/ (*noon my garden-place he-burned /one/*) *the one who burned off my garden at noon.*
- j) Included-intransitive clause. pok-i/rabeq/ (P) (*go-he/general-place-marker/*) *where he went;* we (S) metáq (T) poki/rabeq/ (L) (*he a-little-while-ago/where/-he-went*) *where he went a little while ago;* irasabatáhq

(Pu) pokl /aní/ (to-get-firewood he-went /one/) the one who went to get firewood.

k) Included-stative clause. k-éhn-/sábé/ (R) (inanimate-is-it-/referential/) concerning there being; áhnte segarú (C) kéh /márákóráq/ (L) (many mud-holes is /ground at/) the ground where there are many mud holes; fre kaweq marákó kéh-rabete (L) (not good ground is-/from/) from where the poor ground is.

l) Included-quotative clause. pokúno (Q) i-/taq/ (you go! he-(said)-/temporal/) when he said, "You go!"; menio (Q) in/sabe/ (R) (you-give-me! he-(said)-/referential/) concerning his saying, "You give it to me!"; ehiya mfahno (Q) i /aní/ (quiet you-be! he-(said) /one/) the one who said, "You be quiet!".

#### SUMMARY OF CLAUSE STRUCTURE

Clause	{	<table style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">V trans</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">V intrans</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">V stative</td></tr> </table>	V trans	V intrans	V stative	± subject ±	<table style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">IO</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">∅</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">∅</td></tr> </table>	IO	∅	∅	±	<table style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">DO</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">∅</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">∅</td></tr> </table>	DO	∅	∅	± Ref ± Time ± Loc ±	<table style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Instrument</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Purposive</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Complement</td></tr> </table>	Instrument	Purposive	Complement	}
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### 11.3. SENTENCE STRUCTURES

Awa sentences are the minimal units which can occur as complete utterances. These range in length from a single word to a complex sequence of many clauses. An independent clause occurring alone in a response situation is a dependent sentence. Thus, at some points in grammatical analysis, clause and sentence structures coincide. However, sentences differ from clauses in their manner of expansion and also in that sentences may: (a) be less than a clause, that is, contain no predicate tagmeme, and (b) be more than a clause, that is, contain more than one predicate tagmeme.

#### 11.3.1. Basic Sentence Types

On the basis of their relationship to the linguistic or nonlinguistic context Awa sentences are either independent or dependent, and on the basis of internal structure they are either clause or nonclause sentences. The four major sentence types intersect in a two-dimensional matrix which has as its axis independent versus dependent and clause versus nonclause sentence types. Numbers refer to sections of this chapter in which the various sentence types are described.



		Clause	Nonclause
Independent	11.3.2.	11.3.2.1.	11.3.2.2.
Dependent	11.3.3.	11.3.3.1.	11.3.3.2.

### 11.3.2. Independent Sentences

Sentences which are not dependent on the linguistic or nonlinguistic context and can therefore occur alone as complete utterances without ambiguity are independent sentences. These are further divided on the basis of their internal structure into clause and nonclause sentences.

11.3.2.1. Independent sentences with clause constituents comprise the vast majority of sentences analyzed in Awa text materials. Determined by the occurrence and/or type of dependent clause constituents, independent sentences are either simple, compound, or complex. Included clauses may occur in each of these three sentence types.

11.3.2.1.1. Simple independent sentences contain only one independent clause, which in turn optionally has included clauses manifesting peripheral tagmemes. The minimal form of this sentence type is one independent clause and the maximal form is one independent (Ind) and two included (Inc) clauses: *poki q (Ind) He went. abiahnsai (Inc) aní tagehtaq (Inc) poki q (Ind) (he-frowns one when-he-saw he-went) When he saw the angry one he left.*

11.3.2.1.2. Compound independent sentences contain an obligatory dependent final clause which includes either (a) dependent imperative or (b) contrary to fact mode markers. The minimal form of this sentence type is two dependent clauses and the maximal form is one included (Inc) and two dependent (Dep) clauses.

a) A dependent imperative sentence contains a dependent imperative final clause preceded by a dependent clause containing a fused conditional mode person number marker: *pokinana (Dep) mahtaq m'áhnno (Dep) (if-he-goes-I here I-must-be) If he goes, I must stay here. abiahnsai (Inc) aní sinana (Dep) pokono (Dep) (he-frowns one if-he-comes-I I-must-go!) If the angry one comes, I must go!*

b) A contrary to fact independent sentence contains a dependent final clause with *-irino* result contrary to fact marker. The condition contrary to fact marker *-rahirí* immediately precedes this final clause and is itself preceded by a dependent clause: *meehnanarahirí (Dep) teawúirino (Dep) (if-he-had-taken-it-(but he didn't)-I I-would-have-told-you) If he had taken it, I would have told you. pukina (Inc) póéráhq sinanarahirí*

(Dep) tagoirino (Dep) (*he-will-die pig if-he-had-come-(but he didn't)-I I-would-have-seen*) *If the dying pig had come, I would have seen it.*

11.3.2.1.3. Complex independent sentences contain a sentence-final independent clause preceded by one or more dependent clauses. Both dependent and independent clauses optionally occur with included clauses filling slots in peripheral tagmemes. The minimal form for this sentence type is one dependent and one independent clause. The maximal form is one independent (Ind), with multiple dependent (Dep) and included (Inc) clauses.

Examples: tagehrana (Dep) pokuq (Ind) (*he-saw-me-and-I I-went*) *He saw me and I left.* taqnobagi (Inc) kokóre tagéna (Dep) parabehrana (Dep) mónanínká tagehnsabé (Inc) sahtaté subiqmarena (Dep) áyó sosúéhřana (Dep) wene ahrega tíwe (Dep) narúéhře (Ind) (*it-is-lost chicken seeing-I (with an arrow)-missed-and-he someone-else concerning-his-seeing with-a-club killing-it feathers he-pulled-out-and-she his wife cooking she-ate*) *After seeing the chicken that had been lost, I missed it (with an arrow), and someone else saw it, killed it with a club, pulled out its feathers, and his wife cooked and ate it.*

11.3.2.2. Independent sentences with nonclause constituents are interrogative, interrogative word, exclamatory, and vocative.

a) Interrogative nonclause sentences consist of a word or phrase with the interrogative mode marker -po: póéráh-po (*pig-interrogative*) *A pig?* metáq-po (*a-while-ago-interrogative*) *A while ago?*

b) Interrogative word nonclause sentences consist of an interrogative word occurring optionally with the following markers: (a) the referential or actor relator and (b) the interrogative mode marker. When it occurs, the interrogative mode marker is sentence final. Examples: aněq-sabebo (*what-referential-interrogative*) *Why?* aněq-sabe (*what-referential*) *Why?* aně-po (*what-interrogative*) *What is it?*

c) Exclamatory sentences consist of exclamatory words: ehneh *Oh!* uwoibo *Whew!* oyaq *Well!*

d) Vocative sentences consist of words or phrases obligatorily occurring with the vocative suffix -o: ahkahmpu anín-o (*deaf one-vocative*) *Oh, deaf one!* kehřani-o (*Karen-vocative*) *Oh, Karen!*

### 11.3.3. Dependent Sentences

Sentences which are dependent on the linguistic or nonlinguistic context and cannot therefore occur alone as complete utterances without

ambiguity are dependent sentences. They are further divided on the basis of their internal structure into clause and nonclause sentences. All dependent sentences with clause constituents occur only as responses in a linguistic or nonlinguistic context.

11.3.3.1. Response clause sentences consist of (a) axis-relator phrases with their axis slot filled by included clauses, (b) dependent clauses with anticipatory subject markers, or (c) either (a) or (b) with the contrary to fact condition and/or focus mode marker.

11.3.3.1.1. Any peripheral clause tagmeme which is manifested by an axis-relator phrase with its axis slot filled by an included clause and which is dependent on a preceding interrogative or understood clause may manifest a response clause dependent sentence. Specifically, these axis-relator phrase response sentence types are: referential, causative, reason, temporal, locative, and actor. In the examples which follow the material within parentheses is a free English translation of a question which could easily have precipitated the response being illustrated.

a) Referential response. (Why is she sad?) wene ani íre wahto pogínsabé (*her child not short concerning-his-going*) *Concerning her child going a long distance away.*

b) Causative response. (Why is she beating him?) ahbabáq ani míéhpúwana (*bad child because-he-is*) *Because he is a bad child.*

c) Reason response. (Why should I bring it?) taganiboq *So I can see it.*

d) Temporal response. (When did you see him?) pokitaq *When he went.*

e) Locative response. (Where did you lose it?) pokorapeq *The place where I went.*

f) Actor response. (What broke it?) meginka *Dropping did.*

11.3.3.1.2. Any dependent clause with anticipatory subject markers which is dependent on a preceding interrogative or understood clause may manifest a response clause dependent sentence. Specifically, these dependent clause response sentence types are sequential, declarative, conditional, avolitional, and certitudative.

a) Sequential response. (Are you coming?) néna *After eating.* tagéna *After looking.*

b) Declarative response. (When will you bring it?) taganiena *After I see it.* siniena *After I come.*

c) Conditional response. (When are you coming?) parabaginana *When it's finished.* patahinana *When the sun shines.*

d) Abolitional response. (Why is he leaving?) tagehnehoéna *Since he shouldn't look.* subinéhoena *Since it's not good that he be killed.*

e) Certitative response. (Why will he get them?) pokinawireéna *After he certainly goes.* taganawireéna *After he certainly sees them.*

11.3.3.1.3. The temporal, sequential, and conditional response dependent sentences optionally occur with a condition contrary to fact mode marker and/or a focus mode marker. When both markers occur, the focus mode marker is sentence final. The following examples illustrate the occurrence of these mode markers with a temporal response sentence: tagotaqahirí *If I had seen it (but I didn't).* tagotaqmé *While I was watching.* tagotaqahirímé *If I had seen it (but I didn't).*

11.3.3.2. Dependent sentences with nonclause constituents consist of words or phrases in either a response or clarifying afterthought context.<sup>4</sup>

11.3.3.2.1. Response nonclause sentences contain relators, mode markers, both, or neither.

11.3.3.2.1.1. Response nonclause sentences containing relators are: referential, causative, temporal, locative, actor, instrumental, and purposive.

a) Referential nonclause. (Why are you fixing that?) póéráhsabe *Concerning the pig.* wánínsabe *Concerning the water.*

b) Causative nonclause. (Why can't the bird get out of the spider's web?) págegepuwana *Because it's so strong.* pehgáripuwana *Because he's so very small.*

c) Locative nonclause. (Where did he come from?) sehekáhpete *From the forest.* nahtapeté *From the house.*

d) Temporal nonclause. (When are you going?) mótaq *In a little while.* amahnága *Right now.*

e) Actor nonclause. (What messed that up?) póéráhka *The pig did.* arene aninká *Your child did.*

f) Instrument nonclause. (How did you cut yourself?) sogitaté *With a knife.* kabahrataté *With bamboo.*

g) Purposive nonclause. (Why did he go?) irasabatáhq *To get firewood.* wisabatahq *To urinate.*

11.3.3.2.1.2. Response nonclause sentences containing mode markers are dubitative, rhetorical, augmentative, and certitulative.

a) Dubitative response. (What's that moving over there?) kabarapomo *A bird, maybe.* póéráhpomo *A pig, maybe.*

b) Rhetorical response. (What's that moving over there?) kabaramino *A bird, isn't it?* póéráhqmino *A pig, isn't it?*

c) Augmentative response. (What's that moving over there?) kabarane *A bird.* póéráhre *A pig.*

d) Certitulative response. (What's that moving over there?) kabaramire *Most certainly a bird.* póéráhqmíre *Most certainly a pig.*

11.3.3.2.1.3. The dubitative and rhetorical mode markers may also occur with any of the response nonclause sentences containing relators. Examples of these will be given with the purposive relator: (Why did he go?) írasabatáhpómo *To get firewood, maybe.* írasabatáhqmino *To get firewood, didn't he?*

11.3.3.2.1.4. Response nonclause sentences which contain neither relators nor mode markers are content information response, and yes or no response.

a) Content information response. (Who's there?) né *Me.* arenaboe *Your father.*

b) Yes or no response. (Have you seen it?) kowe *Yes.* írakaumo *No.*

11.3.3.2.2. A clarifying afterthought nonclause sentence is always independent on the sentence or sentences which precede it. Quite often an Awa speaker will add an afterthought which clarifies a point in the preceding linguistic context. (*He grabbed the baby chicken and ran away.*) íanká *The dog did.* mi karíq ání *That little child.* (*After I hit him he ran away crying.*) néne nokah *My brother-in-law.* maqínsega *What's-his-name did.*

#### SUMMARY OF SENTENCE TYPES

	Clause	Nonclause
Independent	Simple Compound Complex	Interrogative Exclamatory Vocative
Dependent	Axis-relator ASM marked Contrary to fact	Axis-relator Modal Yes-No

## 11.4. PHRASE STRUCTURES

Awa phrases consist of either a word plus an enclitic or two or more words, and fill slots on the phrase, clause, and sentence level. Verb phrases manifest clause level predicate tagmemes and thus may also be clauses and sometimes sentences as well. Phrases occurring in isolation are always sentences. However, phrases differ from clauses and sentences in their manner of expansion and also in that the majority of phrases neither contain verbs nor occur alone. Awa phrases include the following five types: axis-relator, modifier-head, coordinate, double-centered, and appositional.

### 11.4.1. Axis-Relator Phrases

An axis slot filled by a word, modifier-head phrase, or included clause, and a relator slot filled by a focus, actor, or peripheral tagmeme relator enclitic constitutes an axis-relator phrase. In clauses the referent, location, instrument, and purpose tagmemes are obligatorily manifested and the subject and time tagmemes are optionally manifested by axis-relator phrases.

11.4.1.1. Referential axis-relator phrases consist of an axis slot filled by an included clause, modified noun phrase, noun, or pronoun and a relator slot filled by the referential enclitic *-abe*, following vowels, alternating with *-sabe*, following consonants.<sup>5</sup> A referential axis-relator phrase obligatorily manifests either the referent tagmeme in clauses or referential response clause and nonclause sentences: *pokin-sabé* (*he-went-referential*) *concerning his going*; *anõtah poeráhq-sábé* (*big pig-referential*) *regarding the big pig*; *wen-sabé* (*him-referential*) *concerning him*.

11.4.1.2. Causal axis-relator phrases consist of an axis slot filled by an included clause, modified noun phrase, noun, or pronoun and a relator slot filled by the causal enclitic *-puwa-*. A causal axis-relator phrase obligatorily manifests either the referent tagmeme in clauses or causal response clause and nonclause sentences: *poki-puwa-na* (included clause) (*he-went-causal-he*) *because he went*; *anõtah poeráh-púwa-na* (modified noun phrase) (*big pig-causal-he*) *because it's a big pig*; *wepuwa-na* (pronoun) (*him-causal-he*) *because it's he*.

11.4.1.3. Reason axis-relator phrases consist of an axis slot filled by an included clause and a relator slot filled by the reason enclitic *-boq*. A reason axis-relator phrase obligatorily manifests either the

referent tagmeme in clauses or reason response clause sentences. The included clause filling the axis slot always contains either future tense or avolitional mode markers: pokini-boq (*I-will-go-reason*) *so I can go*; pokoneh-boq (*I-should-not-go-reason*) *since I shouldn't go*; meehneh-boq (*he-shouldn't-take-it-reason*) *since he shouldn't take it*.

11.4.1.4. Location axis-relator phrases consist of an axis slot filled by an included clause, modifier-head phrase, noun, pronoun, or locations, and a relator slot filled by one of the following locative enclitics: -peq *place*; -taq *on, at*; -pete *from*; -pi *at (specific)*; -pa *with, at (animate)*; -so *on top of*; -pipeq *within*; taba *over, across*; and -tabeq general place marker occurring with included clauses. A location axis-relator phrase obligatorily manifests the location tagmeme in clauses, location response clause and nonclause sentences, and the locative modifier slot in modifier-head noun phrases.

Examples: sehekáh-pete (*forest-from*) *from the forest*; poki-rabeq (*he-went-place*) *the place where he went*; anowa-bá (*mother-with*) *with his mother*.

11.4.1.5. Instrument axis-relator phrases consist of an axis slot filled by a noun or modifier-head noun phrase and a relator slot filled by the instrumental enclitic -tate. An instrument relator axis phrase obligatorily manifests the instrument tagmeme in clauses and instrument response nonclause sentences: sah-taté (*club-instrument*) *with a club*; sozi-taté (*knife-instrument*) *with a knife*.

11.4.1.6. Purposive axis-relator phrases consist of an axis slot filled by a noun or modifier-head phrase and a relator slot filled by the purposive enclitic -sahq freely alternating with -sabatáhq. A purposive axis-relator phrase obligatorily manifests the purpose tagmeme in clauses and purpose response nonclause sentences: áhnte ahkín-sahq (*many yams-purposive*) *to get a lot of yams*; wi-sabatáhq (*urine-purposive*) *to urinate*.

11.4.1.7. Actor axis-relator phrases consist of an axis slot filled by an included clause, modifier-head phrase, noun, or pronoun, and a relator slot filled by the actor enclitic -ka. An actor axis-relator phrase manifests the subject tagmeme in clauses and actor response clause and nonclause sentences: megin-ka (*it-dropped-actor*) *Dropping did*; anótah poeráh-ká (*big pig-actor*) *The big pig did*; we-ga (*he-actor*) *He did*.

11.4.1.8. Temporal axis-relator phrases consist of an axis slot filled by an included clause or by a bound temporal stem and a relator slot

filled by the temporal enclitics *-taq* general temporal or *-gake* specific temporal. A temporal axis-relator phrase manifests the time tagmeme in clauses and temporal response clause and nonclause sentences: *tago-taq* (*I-saw-temporal*) *when I saw it*; *me-taq* (*while-ago-temporal*) *a little while ago*; *sína-gake* (*he will-come-specific temporal*) *when he will come*.

11.4.1.9. Focus axis-relator phrases consist of an axis slot filled by an axis-relator phrase, modifier-head phrase, noun, pronoun, or predicate tagmeme, and a relator slot filled by the focus mode enclitic *-we* phonologically alternating with *-me*. A focus axis-relator phrase may manifest any clause level tagmeme except the purpose tagmeme; *póéráhka-we* (*pig-actor-focus*) *The pig did*; *are-we* (*you-focus*) *you*; *tago-me* (*I-looked-focus*) *I looked*.

#### 11.4.2. Modifier-Head Phrases

One or more preceding modifier tagmemes and a head tagmeme constitute a modifier-head phrase. Occasionally as many as three modifiers occur preceding a head tagmeme but usually no more than two. Modifier tagmemes are manifested by either a modifier word or by a modified modifier phrase. Modifier-head phrases are divided into three subtypes determined by whether the head tagmeme is manifested by a noun, verb, or modifier.

11.4.2.1. Modified noun phrases manifest the axis tagmeme in axis-relator phrases, and the subject, object, complement, indirect object, and quotation tagmemes in clauses. Modifiers may be grouped dependent upon their occurrence related to the head. Although no more than three orders occur in a given modified noun phrase, orders of modifiers are fixed relevant both to the base and to each other. One may say *a black female pig*, but not *a female black pig*. In the following paragraphs, the modifiers are grouped by orders counting out from the head, but the stated order only means that relative to preceding orders, the higher number occurs farthest from the base. At no time are there twelve possible orders in a given phrase.

11.4.2.1.1. First-order modifiers are the specifier, locative, and type modifiers.

a) The specifier is an included clause occurring as a modifier (see 11.2.1.3.). When occurring as a specifier, included clauses are in the declarative or conditional mode: *metáq poki* (M) *aní* (H) (*awhile-ago he-went one*) *the one who went awhile ago*; *sína* (M) *ahrári* (H) (*she-is-coming girl*) *the girl who is coming*.



b) Locative modifiers consist of a locative axis-relator phrase in which the relator slot is filled only by the locative suffix *-pete from*: *sehekáhq-pete ká* (*forest-from animal*) *an animal from the forest*; *ire-bete aní* (*up-over-there-from one*) *the one from up over there*.

c) Type modifiers are *awehq wild* and *mahq here*: *awehq poeráhq* (*wild pig*) *a wild pig*; *máhq ka* (*here animal*) *a tame pig*.

11.4.2.1.2. Second-order modifiers are the genders *awehq male* and *anehě female*: *anehě poeráhq* (*female pig*) *a female pig*; *anehě máhq ka* (*female here animal*) *a tame female pig*.

11.4.2.1.3. Third-order modifiers consist of color words: *pabusă poeráhq* (*black pig*) *a black pig*; *ega anehě poeráhq* (*roan female pig*) *a female roan pig*.

11.4.2.1.4. Fourth-order modifiers are size words: *káriq small*, *ákáhtaq medium*, and *anótah large*. Size may be redundantly indicated by suffixation of the head element when these size modifiers occur in a phrase: *káriq poeráhq* (*small pig*) *a small pig*; *anótah poeráhr-aba* (*large pig-big*) *a great big pig*; *káriq egá póeráhq* (*small roan pig*) *a small roan pig*. Occasionally size modifiers occur with the head tagmeme understood: *káriq menio* (*small you-give me!*) *Give me a small one!*

11.4.2.1.5. Fifth-order quality modifiers indicate something about the condition of the manifesting element of the head tagmeme: *íroke poeráhq* (*worthless pig*) *a no-good pig*; *kaweq káriq póeráhq* (*good small pig*) *a good small pig*.

11.4.2.1.6. Sixth-order modifiers are the conjunctive and attributivized modifiers.

a) The conjunctive modifier consists of a noun or modifier-head noun phrase with the conjunctive suffix *-kakaq* meaning *with* or *has* in this context: *áráhq-kakaq poeráhq* (*offspring-with pig*) *pig with an offspring*; *naon-kakaq íroke poeráhq* (*sore-with worthless pig*) *worthless pig with a sore*.

b) An attributivized modifier consists of a verb stem with the attributivizer *-a*: *tir-a ahkí* (*cook-attributive yam*) *cooked yam*; *tira kaweq poeráhq* (*cooked good pig*) *tasty cooked pork*. Occasionally these attributive modifiers occur with the head tagmeme understood: *tira menio* (*cooked you give me!*) *Give me a cooked one!*

11.4.2.1.7. Seventh-order similitive modifiers consist of a noun or modifier-head noun phrase with the similitive suffix *-rahnsa*: *kokóre-rahnsá kábárá* (*chicken-like bird*) *a bird the size of a chicken*; *ebahrahnsá tírá áhkí* (*like-a-stone cooked yam*) *hard as a rock cooked yam*.

11.4.2.1.8. Eight-order quantity modifiers indicate something about the quantity of the manifesting element of the head tagmeme: *moberíáh kábárá* (*five bird*) *five birds*; *áhnte kokóre-rahnsa kábárá* (*many like-a-chicken bird*) *many birds the size of chickens*. Occasionally these quantity modifiers occur with the head tagmeme understood: *áhnte menio* (*many you-give-me!*) *Give me many of them!*

11.4.2.1.9. Ninth-order modifiers are the possessive and demonstrative modifiers.

a) Possessive modifiers indicate the possessor of the manifesting element of the head tagmeme and consist of a noun, modifier-head noun phrase, or pronoun with the possessive suffix *-ne*: *póéráhq-ne tópah* (*pig-possessive food*) *pig's food*; *wene áhnte poeráhq* (*he-possessive many pig*) *his many pigs*.

b) Demonstrative modifiers indicate the distance and/or elevation of the manifesting element of the head tagmeme from the speaker: *inse póéráhq* (*that-down-over-there pig*) *that pig down over there*; *mi ahnté póéráhq* (*that many pig*) *those many pigs*.

11.4.2.1.10. The negative modifier *íre* *not* modifies only the immediately following element. Thus, although it occurs in tenth order, the negative modifier only modifies the noun when it contiguously precedes it:<sup>6</sup> *íre póéráhq* (*negative pig*) *not a pig*; *íre iă* (*negative dog*) *not a dog*.

11.4.2.1.11. The limiter modifier *peh* *just, only* modifies only the immediately following element. Thus, although it occurs in eleventh order, the limiter modifier only modifies the head noun when it contiguously precedes it: *peh póéráhq* (*just pig*) *just a pig*; *peh iă* (*just dog*) *just a dog*.

11.4.2.2. Modified verb phrases manifest the predicate tagmeme in clauses. The four modifiers in verb phrases are described in their order of occurrence preceding the head tagmeme.

11.4.2.2.1. First-order intensive modifiers include two items already described under modified noun phrases. However, when the size modifier

anõtah *large* and the quantity modifier áhnte *many* occur preceding verbs they take on an intensive meaning instead of size and quantity meanings: anõtah nleriq (*very it-hurts-me*) *It hurts me very much.* áhnte peheráhníq (*very he-runs*) *He runs very fast.*

11.4.2.2.2. Second-order similitive modifiers consist of a noun, pronoun, modifier-head noun phrase, or actor axis-relator phrase with the similitive suffix -tahnsa: kabaranka-rahnsa peheráhníq (*cassowary-does-like he-runs*) *He runs like a cassowary does.* aretahnsá anõtah peheráhníq (*like-you very he-runs*) *Like you he runs very fast.*

11.4.2.2.3. The negative íre *not* modifies only the immediately following element. Thus, although it occurs in third order, the negative modifier only modifies the verb head when it contiguously precedes it: íre pokíq (*negative he went*) *He didn't go.* íre teníq (*negative he tells me*) *He hasn't told me.*

11.4.2.2.4. The limiter modifier peh *only, just* modifies only the immediately following element. Thus, although it occurs in fourth order, the limiter modifier only modifies the verb head when it contiguously precedes it: peh tagoq (*just I-see*) *I just looked.* peh áhnte peheráhníq (*just very he-runs*) *He just really runs.*

11.4.2.3. Modified modifier phrases manifest the modifier tagmeme in both modified noun and modified verb phrases. The three modifiers in modifier phrases are described in their order of occurrence preceding the head tagmeme.

11.4.2.3.1. The first-order intensive modifier functions as described under Section 11.4.2.2.1. when preceding condition modifier heads: anõtah kaweq (*very good*) *very good*; áhnte kawéq (*very good*) *very good.*

11.4.2.3.2. The second-order negative modifier functions as described under Section 11.4.2.2.3. when preceding any modifier head: íre kaweq (*negative good*) *not good*; íre wahto (*negative short*) *long.*

11.4.2.3.3. The third-order limiter modifier functions as described under Section 11.4.2.2.4. when preceding any modifier head: peh pabusá (*just black*) *just black*; peh tira (*just cooked*) *just cooked.*

### 11.4.3. Coordinate Phrases

Two or more head tagmemes with a coordinate relationship between them indicated by conjunctive suffixes following each head tagmeme constitute coordinate phrases. These phrases consist of pronouns, nouns, or noun phrases with conjunctive suffixes and manifest the subject, object, indirect object, referent, and location tagmemes in clauses. They also fill the possessive modifier slot in phrases. Coordinate phrases are either personal or nonpersonal depending on the head tagmemes and the conjunctive suffixes with which they occur.

11.4.3.1. Personal coordinate phrases are used whenever more than one person is indicated in a coordinate phrase.

11.4.3.1.1. When a maximum of two singular personal nouns or pronouns are connected, the suffix *-req*, following vowels, alternating with *-seq*, following consonants, occurs with each of the two head tagmemes: *we-req né-req* (*he-and I-and*) *he and I*; *are-req né-req-ka* (*you-and I-and-actor*) *You and I did*. Note that the actor marker need only occur once following the final conjunctive marker to apply to both head tagmemes. This is also true of each of the other markers which occur following conjunctive suffixes. Personal and nonpersonal conjunctives never occur together in the same coordinate phrase. Only one of the head tagmemes need be a personal noun or pronoun for the personal conjunctive to occur with both head tagmemes: *we-req wene ian-seq* (*he-and his dog-and*) *he and his dog*.

11.4.3.1.2. When more than two personal nouns or pronouns occur in a coordinate phrase, the suffix *-reh* (plural personal conjunctive) occurs with each of the head tagmemes: *náino-réh nánibo-reh náníyo-réh* (*my-mother-and-my-father-and my-brother-and*) *my mother, father, and brother*. Whenever a plural pronoun is connected to only one other pronoun or noun, the plural personal conjunctive occurs with each of the head tagmemes: *ite-reh we-reh* (*we-and he-and*) *we and he*.

11.4.3.2. Nonpersonal coordinate phrases are used whenever two or more nonpersonal items are to be connected in a coordinate phrase. The nonpersonal conjunctive is *-agaq*, following vowels, alternating with *-kakaq*, following consonants. Examples: *ahkín-kakaq tobaru-akáq sah-kakaq* (*yam-and tuber-and sugar-cane-and*) *yams, tubers, and sugar cane*; *kokóre-akáq póéráhq-kakaq* (*chicken-and pig-and*) *chicken and pig*.

#### 11.4.4. Double-centered Phrases

A verbal auxiliary preceding a main verb constitutes a double-centered verb phrase. These phrases manifest the predicate tagmeme in clauses: *ki tagehq (going-up he-saw) He went up and looked. ko weo (going-level you-bring!) Go and bring it!*

Occasionally a peripheral clause level tagmeme occurs between the verbal auxiliary and the main verb: *ki yáoya subitaire (going-uphill drum he-beat) Going uphill he beat the drum.*

#### 11.4.5. Appositional Phrases

Words or phrases which have the same referent stand in an appositional relationship and constitute an appositional phrase: *mi karíq ánf néne nokah (that little child my brother-in-law) that little child, my brother-in-law; we mi karíq ánf (he that little child) he, that little child.*

The constituents of appositional phrases are usually contiguous as illustrated. They may, however, be separated by the predicate tagmeme when the speaker amplifies some preceding peripheral clause tagmeme after having formally completed the clause: *we (O) subiq (P) náníbáq (O) (him he-beat-him my-younger-brother) He beat him, my younger brother. we (S) subiq (P) náníbáqka (S) (he he-beat-him my-younger-brother-did) He beat him, my younger brother did.*

Appositional phrases and clarifying afterthoughts have the same characteristic intonation. These may or may not be identical depending on whether an already present tagmeme is enlarged upon by the clarifying afterthought. Examples in which they are the same have already been illustrated. In the following example the clarifying afterthought is not an appositional phrase because it introduces a tagmeme not previously present in the clause: *we (O) subiq (P) náníbáqka (S) (him he-beat-him my-younger-brother-did) He beat him, my younger brother did.*

#### 11.4.6. Summary of Phrases

The following outlines the phrases described for the readers' convenience.

- a) **Axis-relator:** referential, causal, reason, locative, instrumental, purposive, actor, temporal, and focus.
- b) **Modifier-head:** modified NP, modified VP, and modified modifier.
- c) **Coordinate:** personal and nonpersonal.
- d) **Double-centered.**
- e) **Appositional.**

## 11.5. WORD STRUCTURES

Awa words are grammatical units consisting of a single morpheme or a stem with derivational or inflectional affixes and filling slots on the phrase, clause, and sentence level. On the word level, only verbs and nouns have any complexity of internal structure, and these have been described in previous chapters.<sup>7</sup> Therefore membership in word classes as outlined here is based primarily on distribution in various slots rather than differences in internal structure.

## 11.5.1. Verbs

Awa verbs are words which occur as the head of modifier-head verb phrases and as head of clause level predicate tagmemes. Verbs are either inflected or uninflected.

11.5.1.1. Inflected verbs occur as the head of most dependent and of all independent and included clause level predicate tagmemes. Except when occurring with simultaneous and sequential markers, inflected verbs obligatorily contain markers indicating the person and number of the subject of the verb. Inflected verbs are either simple, complex, or optionally complex.

11.5.1.1.1. Simple inflected verbs never occur with nonsubject person morphemes. They manifest the predicate tagmeme in intransitive, stative, and quotative clauses. Examples: *pok-iq (go-he) He went.* *k-éhq (inanimate-is-it) There are.*

11.5.1.1.2. Complex inflected verbs occur with either a direct or indirect object morpheme and manifest the predicate tagmeme in transitive clauses: *nu-b-iq (me-hit-he) He hit me.* *te-aw-íq (tall-him-he) He told it to him.*

11.5.1.1.3. Optionally complex inflected verbs occur with an optional clause level object or indirect object tagmeme in transitive clauses. Although these verbs never occur with obligatory nonsubject person morphemes, they do optionally occur with (a) possessed direct object morphemes and (b) indirect object morphemes which obligatorily precede the benefactive morpheme *-t*.

Examples: *keki-nu-éhq (burn-mine-he) He burned mine.* *keki-nin-t-éhq (burn-me-benefactive-he) He burned it for me.*

11.5.1.2. Uninflected verbs occur as the head of dependent clause level tagmemes and are either verbal auxiliaries or motion verbs.

11.5.1.2.1. Verbal auxiliaries occur in the first part of double-centered verb phrases. This class consists of the following members: *ko going level*; *ki moving uphill*; *tu moving downhill*; *se coming level*; *máru carrying downhill*; and *mo carrying uphill or level*.

11.5.1.2.2. Motion verbs manifest the predicate tagmeme only in intransitive clauses and indicate the direction, elevation, or speed of the subject of the clause. This class consists of the following members: *tunse moving downhill*; *peheráh moving quickly, running*; *kire moving uphill*; *kure or pokue moving away from*; and *sure moving toward*.

## 11.5.2. Nouns

Awa nouns are words which optionally occur with suffixes indicating number or size. Nouns manifest the subject, indirect object, complement, object, and quotation tagmemes in clauses, occur as the head tagmeme in modifier-head noun phrases, occur obligatorily suffixed as the modifier tagmeme in similitive and possessive noun phrases, and fill the axis slot of axis-relator phrases. Nouns are either: (1) never owned, (2) inalienable, or (3) alienable.

11.5.2.1. Never-owned nouns include personal names, place names, and the names of certain objects and phenomena.

11.5.2.1.1. Personal names are not only never owned, but are never modified except by the negative modifier. They may, however, with the appropriate suffixes manifest the modifier tagmeme in possessive and similitive noun phrases. When manifesting the locative tagmeme, personal names occur only with the enclitic *ba at, with* (animate): *órétaħ-ba (Aretta-with) with Aretta*.

Personal names occurring with the vocative suffix *-o* manifest vocative sentences: *órétaħ-o (Aretta-vocative) Oh, Aretta!*

11.5.2.1.2. Place names like personal names are neither possessed nor modified except by the negative modifier. Unlike personal names, however, place names occur with neither the vocative suffix nor the possessive suffix. They may occur unsuffixed as modifiers: *mobutáh wéh (Mobuta man) a man from Mobuta*.

Place names usually occur with locative markers - though never with *-ba at, with* (animate) - manifesting the location tagmeme in clauses: *mobutáh-pété (Mobuta-from) from Mobuta*.

11.5.2.1.3. The names of certain objects and phenomena are nonpossessed.

These may occur as the head tagmeme in modifier-head noun phrases. Unlike personal names and place names, however, they never occur in the modifier slot in phrases: *téhreh light*; *ibo rain*; *io moon*.

11.5.2.2. Inalienable nouns occur with prefixes indicating one of six categories of possession. These categories include first, second, third, and nonspecified third person singular; third person plural; and non-third person plural. Inalienable nouns include kin terms, most body parts, and several other miscellaneous nouns.

11.5.2.2.1. Only kin terms may occur with the kin indicator *-kawa* alternating with *-wa*: *si-bowá (their-father) their father*; *wena-wehqkawa (her-husband) her husband*.

11.5.2.2.2. Most body parts are inalienable: *i-ru (our-insides) our insides*; *aren-ahsa (your-jawbone) your jawbone*.

11.5.2.2.3. Miscellaneous nouns consist of the following members: *-wi name*, *-wa spirit*, *-wahpeq village*, and *-wahrah relatives*. Examples: *itef-wíq (our-name) our name*; *nanu-wahpeq (my-village) my village*.

11.5.2.3. A few nouns may occur with the possessive prefixes indicated above or in a possessive noun phrase.

11.5.2.3.1. Nouns which optionally occur with possessive prefixes are *ani child*, *ehweh talk*, and *ahre wife*: *nén-ani (my-child) my child*; *wen-ehweh (his-talk) his talk*.

11.5.2.3.2. Most nouns in Awa are alienable and occur without possessive prefixes but are optionally possessed in a possessive noun phrase: *is dog*; *wene iă his dog*.

### 11.5.3. Pronouns

Awa pronouns are words which may either substitute for nouns or occur in apposition to nouns or noun phrases in an appositional phrase. Pronouns manifest the subject, indirect object, complement, object, and quotation tagmemes in clauses and with the appropriate suffixes they occur as the modifier in similative and possessive noun phrases. Subject to semantic limitations, most of the suffixes which occur with nouns also occur with pronouns. Pronouns, however, never occur as the head of head-modifier noun phrases. Pronouns are either personal or demonstrative.



11.5.3.1. Personal pronouns are either simple or intensive. In both sets there is a distinction between first, second, and third person singular, and between third and nonthird plural.

11.5.3.1.1. Simple personal pronouns are the only words which may occur with the suffixes *-tiahriah alone, by one's self* and *-bataq only, alone*. The five pronouns are listed below.

	1st	2nd	3rd
Sing	né	are	we
Pl	ite		se

11.5.3.1.2. Intensive personal pronouns never occur with the two suffixes listed in Section 11.5.3.1.1. Intensive personal pronouns have more force and emphasis than do simple personal pronouns. They are formed by reduplication of all or some of the phonemes of the simple personal pronouns. This is illustrated by a comparison of the simple personal pronouns with the intensive personal pronouns below.

	1st	2nd	3rd
Sing	néne	arere	wewe
Pl	iteite		seye

11.5.3.2. Demonstrative pronouns always occur with the pronominalizer *-na* and indicate information concerning the distance and elevation of the referent relative to the speaker. Demonstrative pronouns are either simple or intensive.

11.5.3.2.1. Simple demonstrative pronouns consist of the five following words: *mina that*; *mahna this*; *insena that down over there*; *irena that up over there*; and *isena that level over there*.

11.5.3.2.2. Intensive demonstrative pronouns are formed by a reduplication of the demonstrative pronoun stem (but not the pronominalizer) and consist of the following three words: *inseinsena that way down over there*; *ireirena that way up over there*; and *iseisena that level way over there*.

#### 11.5.4. Minor Word Classes

Modifiers, temporals, interrogatives, exclamatory words, hesitation words, response words, and locatives constitute minor word classes in Awa.

11.5.4.1. Modifiers are a class of words which manifest the modifying tagmemes in noun, verb, and modifier modifier-head phrases. Modifiers are either restricted or unrestricted. Restricted modifiers occur only in noun modifier-head phrases. These modifiers occur not only with noun phrases but also with verbs and modifiers manifesting the head tagmeme in modifier-head phrases. These include the intensives (anótaḥ, áhnte), the negative (íre), and the limiter (peh).

11.5.4.2. Temporals manifest the time tagmeme in clauses: ahrina *the day after tomorrow*; metáq *a little while ago*.

11.5.4.3. Interrogatives occur with or without the interrogative marker -bo as fillers of independent sentences which have nonclause constituents, and without the interrogative marker as fillers of peripheral clause level slots in sentences which have clause constituents: árahi *how*; aněq *what*.

11.5.4.4. Exclamatory words occur as fillers of independent nonclause exclamatory sentences: éhneh *Oh!*; uwolbo *Whew!*

11.5.4.5. Hesitation words occur in appositional phrases: maq *er*; aaa *uh*.

11.5.4.6. Response words occur as nonclause response sentences. Any word may occur in this slot and the following words occur only there and as fillers of the quotation tagmeme in clauses: kowe *Yes*; ee *Yes*; írekaumo *No*; aqa *No*; árahinabomo *Who knows?*; anetaníbo or anetanínkahnaq *Forget it!*

11.5.4.7. Locatives manifest the location tagmeme in clauses: anehě *behind*; awenahpeq *beneath*.

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