MUYUW PHRASES

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Contents

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0. List of Abbreviations used in this Paper:

N	noun
P	pronoun
N.P.	noun phrase
P.G.	phrase of genuineness
D.T.P.	descriptive temporal phrase
H.N.	head temporal noun
T	temporal noun
mod.	modifier
n	any number of multiples
assn.	association
inter. pos.	intermediate possession
int. pos.	intimate possession
i.c.	linkage of immediate constituents
c.	continuous
co.	companion
ex.	exclusive
in.	inclusive
u.	unreal aspect
r.	real aspect
I	first person
2	second person
3	third person
s.	singular
pl.	plural
A.T.P.	association temporal phrase
IPA	intransitive phrase of activity
TPA	transitive phrase of activity
tr.	transitive
intr.	intransitive
v.r.mod.	verbal root modifier

I. NOUN PHRASES

I.I. Phrase of birth-place

In these phrases the place-name follows the word gum, ~~nan~~ nen, ~~ximxalinx~~ mina, gimgelin or gimgilis . The word order with the last two words may option-ally be reversed. These words are illustrated in phrases as follows:

gum Kilivil	a man of Kiriwina
nen Muyuw	a woman of Muyuw (Woodlark)
mina Wamwan	people of Wamwan
gimgelin Gudnap	a person of Goodenough
Niwgin gimgilis	people of New Guinea

I.2. Phrase of activity

This phrase consists of a verb stem which is nominalised ~~x~~ by the addition of an actor prefix, either ta-   the man who

or   na-   the woman who

It can take the plural suffix -s.

If the verb stem is transitive it takes a first-order suffix -n, which indicates third person singular object, to which second order suffix -s (plural subject) may be added; and this may be followed by a free-form object.

Formulae: ~~Intransitive~~

I.P.A. = +ta/na + ~~xxrxxtx~~ intr. verb stem ±s

T.P.A. = +ta/na + tr. verb stem + n ±s   ± object

Examples:

i-gidukis	he-is greedy/selfish
ta-gidukis	the man who-is greedy/selfish
na-gidukis	the woman who-is greedy/selfish
ta-v-valam	the man who-c.-cries (the mourner)
ta-v-valam-s	the man who-c.-cries-pl. (the mourners)

ta-wtelei-n wag   the man who-works-it canoe (the canoe-maker)

ta-wteleian-s wag   the man who-works-it-pl. canoe (the canoe-makers)

I.3. Appositional noun phrase

A noun phrase in apposition to any noun, pronoun or pronominal affix consists of any narrative clause.[I]

Examples; with oblique slash-lines marking the borders between noun phrases:

(a)   towen / si-mey / gimgelin ven / to[2] na-ka-n

      that one/ co.-our(ex.)/person of village/ that one   r.-we(ex.)-went

     that man with us, being a person of the village we were visiting.

       The rest of the clause is   mo i-toke-m

                        then he-led-us(ex.)

towen (that one) is the free-form subject of the clause.

simey (our companion) is a stative clause, manifested by predicate only, in apposition to towen.

gimgelin ven (person of village) is a phrase of birth-place, which is a stative clause manifested by predicate only, and is in apposition to simey.

to nakan (we went to that one) is a transitive (Direct Object) clause in apposition to ven (village), which is the preceding word.

(b)q   i-we-ke-y   n-i-ses   wa-ked

     he-went nearby-met him-there   r.-he-stayed there   at-road

     he went a short distance to meet him who was by the road

The first verb iwekey is the nuclear clause.

nises waked (he stayed at the road) is a noun phrase in apposition to "him"(zero morpheme), and manifested by a verbal narrative clause

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I. Narrative clauses, as defined in Muyuw Clause Types and Structure include transitive, intransitive, and stative clause-types.

2. to is a shortened form of towen (that one).

(c) ~~nag~~ nag ta-kakin   tut   n-i-mi-meim

not we(in.)-know it ~~time~~   ~~r-it-c-comes~~ here

we don't know (about) ~~the future~~ time

tut nimimeim (the time, ~~it is coming~~) ~~is a noun phrase~~ in apposition to the zero

morpheme which is the third person singular object of kakin (know it). This

phrase is also manifested by a verbal narrative clause.

I.4. Enumerative noun phrase

An enumerative noun- phrase is a list of nouns or pronouns in apposition

to a single noun or pronoun, completely or partially enumerating its constit-

uent members.

Examples:

(a) ka-touw   ama-tei-toun,   Deibid, Tulal, Tomim

  we(ex.)-embarked ~~surfaxr)xthraamex~~
                        our(ex.)-men-three, David, Tulal, Tomim

The nuclear clause is katouw amateitoun (we embarked, we three men), followed by

the enumerative noun phrase Deibid, Tulal, Tomim in apposition to amateitoun

(we three men), and enumerating its constituent members - David, Tulal and

Tomim.

(b) sinebad   si-ne-y   nitu-n   i-siwa-s

  white woman co.-her-pl. offspring(pl.)-her   3-stay there-pl.

  the white woman with her children, they stayed there

The subject of siwa (stayed there) is i-____-s (they), which has in apposition

to it the enumerative noun phrase sinebad siney (the white woman, her companions).

nitun (her children) is a stative clause manifested by predicate only, in

apposition to siney (her companions).

(c)   ka-ne-ke-s mwasanin gamag, Gudnap gingilis, as-tei-y, Stiben so-n na-kway

we(ex.)-went
     there -met-them some people,Goodenough people of, their-men-two, Stephen
                                                            co.-his his-wife

we went there and met some people of Goodenough, two of them, Stephen and his wife

The noun phrase mwasanin gamag (some people) is the free form object of the verb
kanekes (we went there and met them).

In apposition to gamag (people) is Gudnap gimgilis (people of Goodenough) which
is a phrase of birth-place, and also asteiy (those two men) which is a stative
clause manifested by predicate only, and also Stiben son (Stephen, his companion)
which is an enumerative noun phrase.

nakway (his wife) is a stative clause manifested by predicate only in apposition
to so- (companion).

   If part of an enumerative noun phrase can be omitted without ambiguity,
this is usually done.

e.g. nag kadilok bi-ta-muloul-s bwein   si-gwe-y   yakamiy
   not sufficiency u.-we(in.)-greet-pl. well co.-my-pl. you(pl.)
   we were not able to greet properly, myself with all of you

nag kadilok (not sufficiency) is a negated subject of the verbal stative clause
of which the predicate is the intransitive clause bitamulouls bwein sigwey
yakamiy (we may greet properly, myself with all of you).

The enumerative noun phrase in apposition to ta- (we (in.)) if fully manifested
would be yey sigwey (I, my companions), followed by yakamiy (you (pl.)) which
is in apposition to sigwey (my companions).

   Lists of nouns in an enumerative noun phrase, if stated emphatically,
have a transitional -a following each noun, and this is functionally equivalent
to a comma.

e.g. nuy-a bwaloud-a yabiy-a   kan-a[3] babaw
   coconut, pig, sago,   food plenty

/   3. The -a following kan has a different function which will be described
in Section 6.

In this example the first three nouns are an enumerative noun phrase in apposition to kan (food).

The conjunction o (and/or) is now found between nouns in enumerative phrases. This is a recent addition to the language from Tubetube in the Engineer Islands, or from English, or from both. It is not found in the noun phrase in traditional text material, and is still rejected by some speakers.

2. DESCRIPTIVE TEMPORAL PHRASES

2.I. Head-word tut

Phrases of this type consist of tut (time) plus at least one modifier. Modifiers af are of two types which are designated modI and mod2, and occur as illustrated in the formula:

$$\text{tut phrase} = \pm\ \text{nag} + \left(\boxed{\text{tut}} + \left(\pm\ \text{modI}\right) \pm\ \text{mod2}\right)$$

The optional negative nag is phrase-initial.

Modifiers of the optional modI group usually follow tut but may precede it.

Modifiers of the optional mod2 group occur phrase-finally.

At least one modifier must be present in the phrase.

ModI group includes descriptives, such as babaw (many), and kweitan kwei-tan which is a pronoun of which the morphemes mean literally (thing-one), but it often has the meaning of "another one". Thus the meaning of kweitanxtut tut kweitan is "another time", while kweitan tut is well translated "once".

Mod2 group includes

towen	that thing
wa-n-kuyeim	at-its-rear (behind)
wa-na-koug/wanakougwaw	at-its-front (ahead)
verbal clause	

Examples: nag kwei-tan tut

not thing-one time = not one time = not once

<u>tut kalbaleb towen</u>

time bad   that thing X =   that bad time

<u>tut bi-ta-nitoug   meisa-n   bi-ta-ban</u>

time u.-we(in.)-ask   payment-its u.-we(in.)-find it

the time when we ~~reqest~~request its payment we will get it

The nuclear element of the clause is the transitive verb <u>bitaban</u> (we will find it).

The time slot is filled by the descriptive time phrase <u>tut bitanitoug meisan</u>

(the time when we request its payment), in which mod2 is a verbal clause.

<u>tuta-n i-bus</u>

time-its he-descended = the time when he descended

2.2. Head-word other than <u>tut</u>

In this sub-group the head word is a temporal noun, in apposition to

which are one or more nouns which may be equivalent, or which may define the

time more precisely. The formula is:

non-<u>tut</u> phrase = +H.N. $\pm(T)^n$

Examples: <u>nagoin Sabat</u>

today Sunday

<u>Wensdey gaboug</u>

Wednesday morning

<u>nagein yam Sadad gaboug</u>

today day Saturday morning

2.3. Locative-type temporals

The head noun in these phrases has the prefix <u>wa-</u> ("at"/"in")

e.g. <u>wa-dayam</u>   = in-daylight   = during the day

<u>wa-tapwa-n boug</u>

at-back-its night = at the centre of the night = at midnight

The locative-type temporals listed in section 2.I. are able to stand alone

apart from <u>tut</u>, in which case they are classified with these examples under 2.3.

2.4. Combinations

A descriptive temporal phrase may consist of a combination of the three phrase-types above (2.I., 2.2. and 2.3.).

e.g.

<u>nagein</u>   <u>tut towen</u>
today(2.2.) time   this this thing(2.I.)
today at this time

   <u>wa-n-kuyeim</u>   <u>boug nain-oklak</u>
   at-its-rear(2.3.) night nine o'clock(2.2.)
   later on at night at nine oclock

2.5. Association-type temporal phrases

These are divided into two types

(a) Any descriptive temporal phrase as described in this section followed by <u>waseg</u> (assn.)

      ATP type(a) = DTP + waseg

e.g. <u>tut babaw waseg</u>
time many assn.-s. = often/always

<u>tut towen</u>   <u>nagein waseg</u>
time this thing today assn.-s. = today at this time

(b) Intermediate possession prefix with <u>tut</u>,[4] followed by <u>waseg</u> (assn.)
      ATP type(b) = inter.pos. + <u>tut</u> + waseg
e.g. <u>ana-tut waseg</u>
its-time assn.-s. = at the time for it

3. LOCATIVE PHRASES AND CLITICS

3.I. <u>wa-</u> phrase

The meaning of <u>wa-</u> centres round the concept of "at". Always written <u>wa-</u> in practical orthography, and in this grammar sketch, it has allomorphs <u>wa-</u>, wʌ-, w- and o-, which are phonetically conditioned. Examples are as follows:

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4. The intimate possession prefix with <u>tut</u> is restricted to section 2.I., and is illustrated in the final example.

wá-wag	in-canoe
~~wawawa~~ wʌ-núwann	at-inside-its = inside it
w-vɛ̰n	at-village = in the village
o-gwã̰di-gw	at-infant-my = in my infancy

wa- prefixes nouns, and such nouns may be possessed. If the possession
is a prefix,
affix, wa- precedes the prefix. A noun, pronoun or noun phrase may ~~prmxx~~ be in
apposition to the possession affix, either preceding or following the head noun.
The phrase is negated by nag in the phrase-final position.

In the examples which follow, apposition is indicated by arrows.

plein wa-si-bunatum
plane at-their-house = at the hangar

wa-koukwed nag
at-door not = not at the door

wa-kunuéds yakids
at-head-our(in.) we(in.) = on our heads

bwan towen wa-nuwa-n
house that thing at-inside-its = inside that house

3.2. Locative plus association

A locative phrase of the wa- type can become associative by the addition
of phrase-final waseg (assn.)

wa-wag waseg
at-canoe assn-s. = in the canoe

Muyuw wa-nuwa-n waseg
Muyuw at-inside-its ~~xxxxx~~ assn.-s. = inside Muyuw land

3.3. Locational clitics

Three post-clitics specify location. They attach to nouns, pronouns or
verbs. They will be illustrated with towen (that thing), which is often used in
a locative sense, namely "that place"/"there".

na-seis towen	his-knife (is) there
towen-o[5]	far away over there!
towen-one	there at medium distance!
~~taxmaxx~~ towen-an	here, nearby!
i-wotet-o	he-works-far away over there!
wa-ven-o	on-land-far away over there!
igaw-o	still-far distant (time) = long ago!
ku-#in-one	you-see it-there at middle distance
ku-sin-an	you-sit-here.

he addition of these clitics merely adds a semantic locational element to the
rd to which it attaches. Verbs with obligatory locational or directional
articles were described under <u>A Note on Muyuw Verbs</u>, section 3.

4. <u>Location word yay</u>

yay was described as a post-positional modifier under xxxx 5.9.4. It
ans "its place" or "at this place".

6. <u>m-ei-yum   yay</u>

r.-it-returned at this place = it has returned to this place

yey yay!

I at this place = I am here!

. <u>ASSOCIATION PHRASE</u>

This is described under <u>Muyuw Clause Structure</u> (Section 5.6.). Implicit
r explicit is the word <u>wa-seg</u> (at-association-s.) or its plural form <u>wa-sigei-s</u>
at-assn.-pl.). Structurally this word is the locative predicate of a stative
lause, of which the subject is a noun, pronoun or noun phrase. In an association
hrase as described in the following formula, at least one slot is explicit:

sn. Phrase= ± N/P/NP +waseg/wasigeis ± N/P/NP

5. The higher the pitch of the voice for -o, the greater is the distance indicated.

hen both slots are filled they may be in any order.

he phrase may be negated by nag which precedes waseg/wasigeis.

~~In sections 2.5. and 8.2. temporal and locative-type association phrases~~
~~have been described~~

Examples:
   wasigei-s gamag tasiyas
   assn.-pl. people those = with those people

   tasiyas palopit wasigei-s
   those prophets assn.-pl. = with those prophets

   waseg yakoum
   assn.-s. you(s.) = with you

   youd kalbaleb waseg
   thing bad assn.-s. = associated with a bad thing

   siyas nag wasigei-s
   those not assn.-pl. = not associated with them

Temporal and locative-type association phrases have been described in
sections 2.5. and 3.2.

5. PHRASE OF GENUINENESS

This phrase includes the stem tone- or tatone- ("self") with an intimate
possession suffix, optionally preceded by a noun, noun phrase or modifier verbal-
root modifier, and optionally negated by initial nag.

Formula: P.G. = ± nag ± N/NP/v.r.mod. + tone-/tatone- + int.pos.
Occasionally the second slot when filled by a noun may follow tone-/tatone-
with its appropriate suffix, as in the second example.

Examples:
   nag avakain tatone-n
   not big self-its = not really big

   tatonei-g agu-sinap
   self-my my-wisdom = my own wisdom

   wag tone-n
   canoe self-its = a real canoe = a native canoe

tone-n

self-his = himself!

6. TRANSITIONAL -A

Within the phrase and at higher levels a transitional -a has been observed
in the following circumstances:

a) Close-knit grammatical sequences which are immediate constituents

e.g.   (i) singay-a bwein
            very-i.c. good

        (ii) kakit-a b-i-yag
             little-i.c. u.-he-do it ~~he will soon do it~~ = he will soon do it

        (iii) i-lan-a "Ku-yag" ~~he said, Do it!~~
              he-said it-i.c. "You-do it"   = he said, "Do it!"

        (iv) youd-a babaw
             thing-i.c. many = many things

(b)   After each item in a list of the constituent members of an enumerative
noun phrase, as illustrated by the first three nouns in the following example:

        bwaloud-a   yabiy-a   kuv-a   kan-a babaw
        pigs,   sago,   yams,   food-i.c. plenty

(c) Isolated words, uttered emphatically, have an added final vowel. This is
usually -a, but other vowels are found in this situation, usually the same vowel
for a particular word, but different vowels have been found with the same word.

e.g.   (i) singay-a
                    superlative = very much!

                (ii) ku-mei-s-e
                     you-come-pl. = you all come!