

AU LANGUAGE
WORD, PHRASE, CLAUSE

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<u>acc np</u>	accompaniment noun phrase
adj	adjective
<u>adv p</u>	adverb phrase
adv	adverb
<u>alt np</u>	alternate noun phrase
(b)	benefactive
cont	continuous
<u>coord np</u>	coordinate noun phrase
ditr v	ditransitive verb
dto	ditransitive contingent
dt p	ditransitive purpose
dt r	ditransitive result
dt sm	ditransitive simultaneous
E	Equative
ER	Equative Result
ES	Equative Span/Duration
Fem	Feminine
fut	future
<u>gnp</u>	general noun phrase
hab	habitual
(I)	instrument
(IO)	indirect object
<u>inst p</u>	instrument phrase
<u>inst np</u>	instrument noun phrase
inst n	instrument noun
<u>inten tem p</u>	intensified temporal phrase
<u>inst p</u>	instrument phrase
ITrC	Intransitive Contingent
ITrP	Intransitive Purpose
ITrR	Intransitive Result
ITrS	Intransitive Span
ITrSm	Intransitive Simultaneous
ITr v	Intransitive verb
<u>interrog np</u>	interrogative noun phrase

<u>kin coord np</u>	kinship coordinate phrase (noun)
loc	locational
<u>loc n</u>	location noun
(l)	location
maso	masculine
n	noun
neut	neuter
noun j	the nouns are the same
<u>nu p</u>	numeral phrase
(o)	object
(p)	Predicate
per	person
pl	plural
<u>prn/p</u>	pronoun phrase
prn	pronoun
<u>prn mod p</u>	pronoun modified phrase
<u>poss p (loc)</u>	possessive phrase (location)
<u>poss r-a p</u>	possessive relator axis phrase
<u>ref name p</u>	referential name phrase
<u>redup np</u>	reduplicated noun phrase
(s)	Subject
<u>Sen</u>	Sentence
SC	Stative Contingent
sing	singular
SR	Stative Result
SS	Stative Span
SSm	Stative Simultaneous
St v	Stative verb
(T)	Time
Tr	Transitive
Tr v	Transitive verb
TrC	Transitive Contingent
TrP	Transitive Purpose
TrR	Transitive Result
TrSm	Transitive Simultaneous

v	verb
vIDDo	verbal Independent Ditransitive Declarative
vIDIg	verbal Independent Ditransitive Interrogative
VIDIp	verbal Independent Ditransitive Imperative
viEDo	verbal Independent Equative Declarative
viEIg	verbal Independent Equative Interrogative
viIDo	verbal Independent Intransitive Declarative
vIIIg	verbal Independent Intransitive Interrogative
vIIIp	verbal Independent Intransitive Imperative
viSDo	verbal Independent Stative Declarative
viSIg	verbal Independent Stative Interrogative
viSIp	verbal Independent Stative Imperative
viTDo	verbal Independent Transitive Declarative
viTIg	verbal Independent Transitive Interrogative
viTIp	verbal Independent Transitive Imperative
	(all the above are found in chart L)

SYMBOLIZATION

+	obligatory occurrence of specified item/items
±	optional occurrence of specified item/items
+ ()	at least one item within brackets is obligatory
	but both may occur; one or the other must be present
()₃	items with parenthesis can occur the specified number of times
n (superscript)	item repeated more than once
n (subscript)	final item
n=	item repeated specified number of times
j....j	manifestations of tagmemes are the same
j....k	manifestations differ from one another
± ()	items within parentheses are optional but may occur as a unit
1st	first
2nd	second
3rd	third

ERRATA (add following omissions)

<u>acc</u> p	accompaniment phrase
<u>def temp</u> p	definite temporal phrase
<u>np</u> p	noun phrase phrase
rel-ax	relator-axis
temp / tem	temporal (both alternate spellings)

TYPOGRAPHICAL CONVENTIONS

1. All capitals and underlining indicate tagmemes on the DISCOURSE level.
2. All capital without underlining indicates tagmemes on the PARAGRAPH Level.
3. Capitalization of the initial letter with underlining indicates tagmemes on the Sentence level.
4. Capitalization of the initial letter without underlining indicates tagmemes on the Clause level.
5. No capitalization of any letter but with underlining indicates tagmemes on the phrase level.
6. No typographical devises indicates tagmemes on the word leve.

INTRODUCTION

The Au language is spoken by 4100 people living in the East-West Wapei Council area East of Lumi, the Subdistrict headquarters of the West Sepik Province in Papua New Guinea. There are three dialects. The Eastern dialect is spoken by the majority of the people living in 8 villages. The Western dialect is spoken by 600 people in three villages. The central dialect, upon which this analysis is based, is spoken by 1200 people living in 8 villages.

Au is a member of the Wapei-Palei phylum of languages spoken along the Torrecelli Mountains (see D.C.Laycock 1968; Languages of the Lumi Subdistrict (West Sepik) New Guinea; Oceanic Linguistics, Vol.VII No. 1). There are nine languages in the language family, all within 12 miles of the Au language borders and there are many grammatical features shared by these languages.

My wife and I began our language study in 1968 under the auspices of the Summer Institute of Linguistics. During the first years of our residence, we used numerous people as language helpers, obtaining various texts and making an initial dictionary. Mr. Joseph Yamene has been our main language helper in the past four years and has been helpful in correcting and reworking errors in the texts. These varied texts have been the basic source material for the analysis which has been presented in this paper.

The analysis presented here covers word, phrase and clause levels. The other levels (sentence paragraph and discourse) are included under separate cover. A fairly detailed description is given for all three levels. An adapted form of the tagmemic model based on the theory set forth by Kenneth L Pike in his book, Language in Relation to a Unified Theory of the Structure of Human Behavior , is used to present the analysis.

In comparison to many New Guinea languages, especially those found in the highlands, the word level of Au is quite simple with little complexity. Clause level is also simple, having very little embedding. The phrase and sentence levels are very complex by comparison. They are very prolific in the contrastive types within the level. The paragraph level is also complex and all three levels are very interesting because of the vast amount of embedding which occurs. The higher up the construction within the hierarchy, the more complex becomes the structure with all the layering. The paragraph level contains the important linking devices which comprise part of the contrastive features of that level. Paragraph level has many features parallel to sentence level constructions and often occurs in preference over a sentence construction.

Several other features which are of interest are the agreement system (discussed in 1.3 in Section 1 theory of grammar) and the formation of idioms using body parts. Possibly, the term idiom may not be appropriate in the final analysis of language, as many of the terms reflect world view rather than the lack of semantic correspondence with the forms. When the Au talk about "forgetting", they say, "My heart has died." Heart is the seat of the emotions and also the center of thought, and using a term as the above seems to reflect what they feel takes place which causes forgetfulness. (idioms are discussed in Section 3 point 2 Idioms).

- For an explanation of Au phonemes, see either the paper PARAGRAPH and DISCOURSE in AU (manuscript) or SENTENCE STRUCTURES OF THE AU LANGUAGE presented in Papua New Guinea Workpapers Vol. 1 .

1 THEORY OF GRAMMAR

1.1 FORMAT

The analysis is presented using the following format for phrase, clause, (sentence, paragraph and discourse) levels: a bi-dimensional array of the internal structure of the construction under consideration, a prose elaboration of the bi-dimensional array, external distribution of the construction, and examples.

The bi-dimensional array for phrase level includes only the tagmemes and their preferred or normal orderings. Names of the tagmemes are given, showing whether their presence is obligatory or optional, and the fillers which have been observed in the data for each tagmeme are given. For the clause (and sentence, paragraph and discourse) levels, in addition to the items appearing in phrase, the bi-dimensional array presents the deep structure relationship where possible, the contrastive features of tense and subject, and reading rules. As noted above, the preferred orderings of the tagmemes is presented in the bi-dimensional array; however, if there are alternate orderings of the tagmemes, these are presented in the reading rules. The type of linkage device used is also given for paragraph and discourse. When pertinent, discourse bi-dimensional arrays also list fillers which never occur in certain slots. The bi-dimensional array, then, forms a succinct description of the grammar for each type.

Bi-Dimensional Array

Tagmemes - Slots

- Fillers

Deep Structure

Tense

Subject

Reading Rules

DS:		
Tn:		
S:		
RR:		

A commentary and illustrative material accompany the bi-dimensional array and rules, elaborating and clarifying them. In some of the examples, double underlining of the vernacular serves to bring into focus the distinguishing features of the type of construction under consideration. The majority of examples given are drawn from Au text material which are included in Chapter 8 TEXT; some material was gathered later and incorporated into the analysis although the texts do not always appear.

1.2 CONTRASTIVE FEATURES

Contrastive features are those features which distinguish the various types of constructions within a level. The general rule which has been followed is that there must be at least two contrastive features in order to distinguish different types and levels. Contrastive features which distinguish distinctive types of constructions on all levels above the word level are: (1) different kinds of tagmemes (slot and its manifestations) (2) number of obligatory slots and their potential expansion (3) number of optional slots and their potential expansion (4) tense/aspect restrictions (5) subject restrictions (6) linkage between tagmemes. These all are related to the internal structure of the construction. External distribution is also important and is the primary criteria of formation of word classes. Chart A summarizes the contrastive features used within each level.

1.2.1 DIFFERENT KINDS OF TAGMEMES AND THEIR INTER-RELATIONSHIPS

The kinds of tagmemes and their relationship to each other is a very significant contrast feature helping to distinguish types of constructions on each level. The names of tagmemes reflect as much as possible the function and relationship that exists between tagmemes in a given construction type so that this feature is more easily seen (ie. phrase types- description, quantity, action; Clause types- Subject, Object, Location; Sentence types- Evaluation Base, Amplification Base, Command Base; Paragraph types- BUILDUP, THESIS*ANTITHESIS, RESULT; Discourse types- EPISODES, POINT, PROCEDURE, etc..) .

1.2.2 NUMBER AND POTENTIAL EXPANSION OF OBLIGATORY TAGMEMES

The number and potential expansion of obligatory tagmemes is significant in that some types of constructions have more obligatory tagmemes than others. Most types on each level have at least two obligatory tagmemes. Also, in some types, the obligatory tagmemes have optional expansion possibilities (ie. POINT in HORTATORY PARAGRAPH may

occur any number of times, whereas CLIMAX of NARRATIVE PARAGRAPH may occur only once. PARALLEL of PARALLEL PARAGRAPH may occur any number of times, but AMPLIFICATION of AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH occurs only once.) .

Chart A
Contrastive Features

Contrastive Features	Phrase	Clause	Sentence	Paragraph	Discourse
Kinds of tagmemes	X	X	X	X	X
Number of obligatory tagmemes	X	X	X	X	X
Number of optional tagmemes	X	X	X	X	X
Tense restrictions			X	X	X
Subject restrictions			X	X	X
Linking devices			X	X	X

1.2.3 NUMBER OF OPTIONAL TAGMEMES AND POTENTIAL EXPANSION

The number of optional tagmemes and their potential expansion is significant in that some types have no optional tagmemes, while others do. In some constructions the optional tagmemes are potentially able to occur more than once, while in others they occur only one time. (ie. general noun phrase has optional tagmemes while amplified noun phrase has none. In serial noun phrase, head may occur several times but in name phrase, head occurs only once.)

1.2.4 TENSE/ASPECT RESTRICTIONS

Restrictions are significant in sentence and paragraph constructions in the way that the tagmemes relate to each other. In Command Sentence, the Command Base is in the past/present tense/aspect, while the Desist Command Base must be in the imperative. In Simultaneous Sentence, the Simultaneous Base must be in continuous aspect, while the Action Base must be in the past/present. HORTATORY PARAGRAPH always uses the imperative, while NARRATIVE PARAGRAPH uses the past/present.

1.2.5 CHANGE OF SUBJECT-LACK OF CHANGE

In distinguishing some sentence and paragraph types, the change of subject or lack of change and lack of subject marker being present in a new sentence is significant. For example, almost all new subjects (patient) are introduced on the sentence level; they rarely occur on paragraph level. COORDINATE PARAGRAPH uses lack of subject marker on the COORDINATE BASE as one of the distinguishing features. All Amplification Sentences and PARAGRAPHS obligatorily have the same subject in each base.

On discourse level, subject is also significant in distinguishing types. HORTATORY DISCOURSE always focuses on second person; NARRATIVE DISCOURSE may be in any person except second person.

1.2.6 LINKAGE DEVICES

There are four types of linking devices-recapitulation, juxtaposition, conjunction and intonation. Chart B shows the types of linkage used within each level.

Chart B
Types of Linkage Devices

Linkage	Phrase	Clause	Sentence	Paragraph	Discourse
Recapitulation					
(a) Tail-Head			X	X	X
(b) <apai au>			X	X	X
Juxtaposition	X	X	X	X	X
Intonation			X	X	
Conjunctions			X	X	

1.2.6.1 RECAPITULATION

Recapitulation (or Tail-Head) is chaining that links sentences within a paragraph (especially in NARRATIVE and PROCEDURAL PARAGRAPHS). Within a paragraph, the final verb of the final clause (and sometimes 2-3 final clauses) is repeated in the first clause of the next sentence. Lack of these connecting features signals a special type of co-ordinate relationship between sentences. Other clause level tagmemes occur along with Predicate, including Subject if it occurs in the final clause or string of clauses following a non-final intonation.

In the AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPHS and occasionally in NARRATIVE PARAGRAPH recapitulation linkage may carry new information which is directly related to the action mentioned in the final clause of the previous sentence. This is always used to clarify old information which may not be directly in the thread of discourse. SPEECH QUOTE PARAGRAPH is often used to highlight a paragraph, but remains only as background information, not part of the thread of discourse.

1.2.6.2 JUXTAPOSITION

Juxtaposition is a linking devise used on all levels, with special significance on sentence level. Clauses are usually chained together by juxtaposition, omitting the pronominal subject markers which obligatorily occur in the first clause of a ~~sentence~~ as part of that clause.

1.2.6.3 CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions occur only on Sentence level, linking two clauses or two strings of juxtaposed clauses. This is the only level where these are utilized and they are free forms, some of which inflect for tense/aspect, person, gender and number, and some which are particles (non-inflecting).

1.2.6.4 INTONATION

Intonation is another linking devise used in sentences and in paragraphs. Non-falling or rising intonation mark clauses and sentences embedded within other sentences. Final intonation marks boundaries between bases of paragraphs and marks the end of sentences.

1.3 AU AGREEMENT SYSTEM

A system of agreement between tagmemes occurs at all levels beginning with phrase and going up the hierarchy. On phrase level, all modifiers of head tagmeme must manifest person (where appropriate) gender and number of noun and pronoun phrases (ie. adjectives must show person gender and number of the noun it modifies). On the clause level, the Predicate carries the primary load, taking affixes to show person, gender and number of the subject (patient), and the Object. Other non-diagnostic tagmemes which occur (manner, location) must also manifest the Subject (and occasionally Object) by inflecting for the appropriate tense/aspect of predicate, and person, number and gender of Subject (patient). When clauses backloop, filling apposition of apposition phrase, the clause must agree with the person, gender and number of its head.

The agreement system is basically oriented around the patient as actor. Au is an S.V.O. (subject followed by predicate followed by object) language and as such allows no reversal of nuclear tagmemes above the phrase level. Sentence and paragraph also follow the same pattern as clause in the agreement system. The following examples will serve to illustrate a functional model of the agreement system on various levels.

a) phrase:

1. máták enu-k 'evil man'
man bad.3rd sing.masc.
- máte enu-# 'evil woman'
woman bad.3rd sing.fem.
2. níkan k-iutáp 'one son'
son 3rd.sing.masc. one
- náki p-iutáp 'one daughter'
daughter 3rd.sing.fem. one
3. máták hak kere-k e-k '(just)another man'
man a.3rd.sing.masc. only.3rd sing.masc.
- máte hap kere-p e-p '(Just)another woman'
woman a.3rd sing.fem. only.3rd sing.fem.

b) Clause

1. hírak kírír 'He ran away'
he he.fled
2. hir n-enep sak k-irak n-eriuwe henmik
they they.shot pig it.his they.with bamboo arrow
' They shot his pig with bamboo arrows.'

c) Sentence

1. nápaa máták hírak k-en hír tuwaan
before man he he.went he.saw breadfruit tree
 perpere m-aa-k
flying foxes they.ate.it

' Before, a man went and saw a breadfruit tree off of which flying foxes had eaten (the nuts).'

1.4 MORPHOPHONEMICS

1.4.1 REDUCTION

Two types of reduction take place in Au when a suffix is added to a verb, or two words are juxtaposed, the first which ends in a vowel and the following word which begins with a vowel.

1.4.1.1 The final vowel is lost when a suffix is attached to the verb.

k-atán
he.cuts

k-etn-uwek
he.cuts.it

'He cuts it'

k-ínkatán
he.looks for

k-ínketn-uwek
he.looks for. it

'He looks for it'

1.4.1.2 The final vowel of the initial word is dropped when two vowels of two different words occur juxtaposed.

píke
again

pík# ano
again (I).fut.go

'(I) will return'

1.4.1.3 When two like consonants occur together in two juxtaposed words, the initial like consonant is lost.

hárak
he

hára# k-ak-no
he he.fut.go

'He will go'

hárakít
they.du.masc

hárak# t-at-no
they.du.masc they(du).fut.go

'they(two) will go'

(in actual text material in this paper, the consonants and vowels have been retained for clarity when reduction occurs, except for 1.4.1.1 where it remains lost.)

1.4.2 ALTERATION

Initial verb stem vowel a becomes e when followed by p/pí (continuous aspect marker), or when pronoun object is suffixed to the verb. Initial verb stem vowel u becomes lost or alters to i when preceded by í/p/p .

k-atáp
he.talks

k-e-p-táp
he.cont.talks

'He keeps on talking'

k-uwaai
he.sleeps

k-íp-waai
he.cont.sleeps

'He keeps on sleeping'

k-ak-no
he.fut.goes

k-e-p-no
he.cont.goes

'He keeps on going'

k-atán
he.cuts

k-etn-uwek
he.cuts.it

'He cuts it'

1.5 STRESS

Stress normally occurs on the first syllable of a word which has up to three or four syllables. Some exceptions are:

- a) i is never stressed unless the only other vowels in the word are e or other barred i .
- b) e is never stressed unless the only other vowels in the word are i or other e .

<u>míták</u>	man	<u>k-ewát</u>	'he.gives'
<u>míte</u>	woman	<u>k-átáp</u>	'he.talks'
<u>népere</u>	dog	<u>k-ekintáp</u>	'he.steals'
<u>pérpere</u>	flying fox	<u>k-érér</u>	'he.runs away'
<u>háne</u>	bow	<u>k-ásawén</u>	'he.hides'
<u>teínák</u>	fallen wood	<u>k-ewát-uwek-em</u>	'he.gives.tohim.them'
<u>túkán</u>	slit gong		(he gives them to him)
<u>háhí</u>	ironwood		

2 WORD

0 INTRODUCTION

An Au word is a construction in the grammatical hierarchy between stem level and phrase level. The word is composed of a single morpheme and also a limited number of affixes showing plurality on kinship nouns.

Most Au words are not inflected, but on the phrase level they take modifiers which must manifest the person, gender and number of the head tagmeme. Words manifest phrase level (the most common distribution), clause level and sentence level constructions.

1 STEMS

Most words in Au are uninflected free forms which are complete morphological units in themselves. There are, however, a few reduplicated stems which occur. There are only a small number and they are listed below.

1.1 REDUPLICATED STEMS

Complete reduplication of roots to form words occurs with verbs, nouns, adjectives and adverbs.

1.1.1 ADJECTIVES

<u>yainyain</u>	'lazy'
<u>weivei</u>	'soft'
<u>mutmut</u>	'spotted'

1.1.2 ADVERBS

<u>mainmain</u>	'slowly, quietly'
<u>waswas</u>	'quickly'

1.1.3 NOUNS

<u>kukarkukar</u>	'noise (of footsteps) '
<u>kerker</u>	'noise (of pounding something) '
<u>hnhnhn</u>	'arrow(design) '
<u>tapintapin</u>	'gooseflesh bumps '

1.1.4 VERBS

<u>hanhan</u>	'desire'
<u>(e)hinhin</u>	'be startled'
<u>(e)perper</u>	'shake with fear'
<u>(e)taritari</u>	'insensible; crazy; drunk '

2 WORD CLASSES

2.1 WORD CLASSES WITH LIMITED INFLECTION

Word classes are distinguished on the basis of their external distribution in phrase, clause or sentence level tagmemes and by their internal structure within a particular word class. Some words are grouped into sub-classes on the basis of distribution and internal structure (ie. inflection versus non-inflection).

2.1.1 NOUNS

Nouns are divided into two classes: 1) inflecting and 2) non-inflecting. Nouns are a class of free forms which manifest head of general noun phrase, as well as tagmemes in all other noun phrases, temporal phrase, location phrase, interrogative phrase, numeral phrase and relator-axis phrases.

2.1.1.1 INFLECTING NOUNS

Inflecting nouns include only human and kinship nouns. These all inflect for number.

a) General Personal Noun

General personal nouns change their basic form to show number distinction only. They manifest tagmemes in all noun phrases except qualified noun phrase and reduplicated noun phrase.
examples:

<u>mɛtɛk</u>	'man'	<u>mɛte</u>	'woman'
<u>mɛtɛkɛt</u>	'two men'	-----	
<u>mɛt</u>	'men'	<u>miyepɛr</u>	'women'

b) KINSHIP PERSONAL NOUN

Kinship personal nouns change their basic forms to show number distinction, or they take a pluralizing affix. Kinship personal nouns manifest all tagmemes manifested by general personal noun and have the same restrictions (do not manifest qualified noun and reduplicated noun phrase). Some words (like boy, girl, grandchild) lose gender distinction in the plural, but this is restored by modifiers on the phrase level (see Section 3-3.1.1.4)

examples:

<u>nɛkan</u>	'son; boy'	<u>maam</u>	'ancestor'
<u>nɛkerek</u>	'children'	<u>maamrer</u>	'ancestors'

<u>naki</u>	'daughter'	<u>nepenyek</u>	'grandson'
<u>nakerek</u>	'children'	<u>nepenyerer</u>	'grandchildren'
<u>haai</u>	'father'	<u>miye</u>	'mother'
<u>haairer</u>	'fathers'	<u>miyerer</u>	'mothers'

2.1.1.2 NON-INFLECTING NOUNS

Non-inflecting nouns include animate and inanimate nouns.

Inanimate nouns are sub-divided into classes on the basis of distribution in phrases and clauses.

a) ANIMATE NOUNS

Animate nouns manifest tagmemes in all noun phrase types except qualified noun phrase and reduplicated noun phrase.

examples:

<u>nepere</u>	'dog'	<u>hore</u>	'bird'
<u>suware</u>	'chicken'	<u>maneiket</u>	'lizard'
<u>sak</u>	'pig'	<u>manpen</u>	'snake'
<u>wenkene</u>	'cassowary'	<u>waas</u>	'rhinoceros beetle'
<u>miyak</u>	'marsupial; animal'	<u>panike</u>	'worm'

b) INANIMATE NOUNS

Inanimate nouns are sub-divided into the following categories:

1) Temporal Nouns

Temporal nouns manifest tagmemes of temporal phrase and tagmemes on clause.

examples:

<u>wepni</u>	'sun;daylight'	<u>wepni yaaik</u>	'dry season'
<u>wataan</u>	'night'	<u>hauwi hatan</u>	'wet season'
<u>wenke</u>	'moon;month'		

2) General Inanimate

General inanimate nouns manifest tagmemes of locative phrase and tagmemes of possessive relator-axis phrase and various noun phrases. These generally include most inanimate nouns when no collocational restrictions occur.

examples:

<u>niu</u>	'sago'	<u>weisaak</u>	'forest house'
<u>wɪntak</u>	'house'	<u>mani</u>	'river'
<u>nu</u>	'tree'	<u>hɛtɛk</u>	'stream'
<u>witeik</u>	'village'	<u>han</u>	'waterhole'
<u>yaank</u>	'forest'	<u>miniu</u>	'mountain'
<u>yeno</u>	'bed'	<u>ni</u>	'garden'

2.1.2 PRONOUNS

Pronouns are a closed class which substitute for nouns and are a means of intensifying nouns or giving gender and number to them. Pronouns manifest Subject and Object and Topic tagmemes of clause, and various phrase level tagmemes. There are five sub-classes of pronouns which are distinguished on the basis of their distribution.

2.1.2.1 FREE PRONOUNS

There are four classes of free pronouns which are divided on the basis of their distribution.

a) General Pronoun

General pronoun manifests tagmemes on clause and head tagmeme in qualified pronoun phrase and head in intensive pronoun phrase.

See Chart C.

Chart C
General (Subject) Pronouns

	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Person	<u>hi</u>	<u>hawɛr</u>	<u>haiu</u>
2nd Person	<u>ti</u>	<u>yi</u>	<u>yi</u>
3rd Person			
male	<u>hɛrak</u>	<u>hɛrakɛt</u>	<u>hɛr</u>
female	<u>hɛre</u>	<u>hɛr</u>	
neuter	<u>hɛrak</u>	<u>hɛrem</u>	<u>hɛrem</u>

b) Reflexive Pronoun

Reflexive pronoun exclusively manifests intensifier tagmeme of intensive pronoun phrase. See Chart D.

Chart D
Reflexive Pronouns

	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Person	<u>hārakes</u>	<u>hārakses</u>	<u>hāras</u>
2nd Person	<u>hārakes</u>	<u>hāras</u>	<u>hāras</u>
3rd Person			
male	<u>hārakes</u>	<u>hārakses</u>	<u>hāras</u>
female	<u>hārahes</u>	<u>hāras</u>	
neuter	<u>hārakes</u>	<u>hārames</u>	<u>hārames</u>

c) Demonstrative Pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns manifest Object tagmeme and Comment tagmeme on clause, and qualifier tagmeme in general noun phrase. See Chart E .

Chart E
Demonstrative Pronouns

	Singular	Dual	Plural
'this'	<u>ik</u>	<u>it</u>	<u>im</u>
'that'	<u>eik</u>	<u>eit</u>	<u>eim</u>

d) Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns manifest possessive tagmeme of general noun phrase. The initial consonant shows the gender and number of the item possessed, and the remaining part shows the person, gender and number of the possessor. The horizontal parameter of Chart F manifests the item possessed, while the vertical parameter manifests possessor. See Chart F .

Chart F
Possessive Pronouns

	Masc-Neut Singular	Feminine Singular	Masculine Dual	Masc-Fem Plural	Neuter Plural
1st Sing	<u>k-ai</u>	<u>p-ai</u>	<u>t-ai</u>	<u>n-ai</u>	<u>m-ai</u>
2nd Sing	<u>k-it</u>	<u>p-it</u>	<u>t-it</u>	<u>n-it</u>	<u>m-it</u>
3rd Sing					
masc	<u>k-arak</u>	<u>p-arak</u>	<u>t-arak</u>	<u>n-arak</u>	<u>m-arak</u>
fem	<u>k-are</u>	<u>p-are</u>	<u>t-are</u>	<u>n-are</u>	<u>m-are</u>
neuter	<u>k-arak</u>	<u>p-arak</u>	<u>t-arak</u>	<u>n-arak</u>	<u>m-arak</u>
1st Dual	<u>k-awar</u>	<u>p-awar</u>	<u>t-awar</u>	<u>n-awar</u>	<u>m-awar</u>
2nd Dual	<u>k-i</u>	<u>p-i</u>	<u>t-i</u>	<u>n-i</u>	<u>m-i</u>
3rd Dual					
masc	<u>k-arakat</u>	<u>p-arakat</u>	<u>t-arakat</u>	<u>n-arakat</u>	<u>m-arakat</u>
fem	<u>k-ar</u>	<u>p-ar</u>	<u>t-ar</u>	<u>n-ar</u>	<u>m-ar</u>
neuter	<u>k-arem</u>	<u>p-arem</u>	<u>t-arem</u>	<u>n-arem</u>	<u>m-arem</u>
1st Pl	<u>k-aiu</u>	<u>p-aiu</u>	<u>t-aiu</u>	<u>n-aiu</u>	<u>m-aiu</u>
2nd Pl	<u>k-i</u>	<u>p-i</u>	<u>t-i</u>	<u>n-i</u>	<u>m-i</u>
3rd Pl					
masc	<u>k-ar</u>	<u>p-ar</u>	<u>t-ar</u>	<u>n-ar</u>	<u>m-ar</u>
fem	<u>k-ar</u>	<u>p-ar</u>	<u>t-ar</u>	<u>n-ar</u>	<u>m-ar</u>
neuter	<u>k-arem</u>	<u>p-arem</u>	<u>t-arem</u>	<u>n-arem</u>	<u>m-arem</u>

2.1.2.2 BOUND PRONOUNS

There are two sub-classes of bound pronouns which are divided on the basis of distribution.

a) Benefactive Pronouns

Benefactive pronouns manifest benefactive suffix on transitive verbs and take the place of nouns which normally follow the Predicate of a clause. See Chart I under 2.3.1.4.3

b) OBJECTIVE PRONOUNS

Objective pronouns are bound forms manifesting Object suffix on transitive verbs. They take the place of nouns which normally

follow the Predicate of a clause. Objective pronouns occur immediately following benefactive pronouns bound to transitive verbs. See Chart J under 2.3.1.4.3 of this section for a complete description.

2.1.3 ADJECTIVES

Adjectives manifest descriptive of general noun phrase, modifier tagmeme in general locative phrase, and head tagmeme of intensified adjective phrase and qualified adjective phrase. Adjectives are subdivided by their distribution in various phrases.

- a) Class 1 adjectives manifest descriptive tagmeme of general noun phrase and Comment tagmeme of Equative Clause.

examples:

<u>nəniuk</u>	'male animal'	<u>petop</u>	'soft;new'
<u>henpetə</u>	'female animal'	<u>yinak</u>	'short'
<u>hənpə</u>	'male human'	<u>nokik</u>	'long'
<u>pauwə</u>	'female human'	<u>yaaik</u>	'good'
<u>weinək</u>	'empty'	<u>enuk</u>	'evil'
<u>tokik</u>	'old;strong'		

- b) Class 2 adjectives manifest modifier tagmeme of general locative phrase.

examples:

<u>kike</u>	'little'
<u>iuwe</u>	'big'
<u>enum</u>	'very'

- c) Class 3 adjectives manifest relator tagmeme of possessive relator-axis phrase.

examples:

<u>yinamən</u>	'blue,green'	<u>hike</u>	'white'
<u>ɣəwir</u>	'red'	<u>nəpək</u>	'black'
<u>kono</u>	'yellow'	<u>wənip</u>	'orange'

- d) Class 4 adjectives manifest head tagmeme in intensified adjective phrase and head 1 of qualified adjective phrase.

examples:

<u>enum</u>	'bad'	<u>tokik</u>	'old;strong'
<u>yaaik</u>	'good'	<u>kike</u>	'small'

<u>iuwe</u>	'large'	<u>yinak</u>	'short'
<u>nokik</u>	'long'	<u>petep</u>	'soft'

- e) Class 5 adjectives manifest modifier tagmeme in intensified adjective phrase and head 2 in qualified adjective phrase examples:

<u>enum</u>	'very'	<u>kike</u>	'slightly'
<u>wetpen</u>	'very'	<u>iuwe</u>	'very;big'

2.1.4 NUMERALS

Numerals manifest tagmemes in numeral phrases, quantity tagmeme in general noun phrase, which in turn embeds in qualified pronoun phrase manifesting qualifier tagmeme. Numerals are sub-divided on the basis of their distribution in numeral phrases.

- a) Class 1 numeral manifests general numeral phrase and quantity in general noun phrase.
example:

<u>wikes</u>	<u>wikes</u>	'four'
two	two	

- b) Class 2 numerals manifest distributive numeral phrase.
examples:

<u>kiutáp</u>	<u>kiutáp</u>	'everyone, each one'
one	one	
<u>wik</u>	<u>wik</u>	
two	two	'two each; two apiece'

- c) Class 3 numerals manifest counter tagme in secondary numeral phrase.
examples:

<u>his-pinak</u>	'five'
hand.side	
<u>his-wiyen</u>	'ten'
hand.two sides	

Adverbs manifest Manner tagmeme of Clause and head 1 and head 2 of intensified adverb phrase. Adverbs are classified on their distribution in clauses and phrases.

- a) Class 1 locatives manifest locational tagmeme of general locative phrase.

examples:

<u>menep</u>	'near'	<u>kesiyen</u>	'down below'
<u>yānānān</u>	'far'	<u>kārapāt</u>	'adjoining'
<u>kānāk</u>	'underneath'	<u>kāriu</u>	'against'
<u>kentar</u>	'on'	<u>nāmāniuwe</u>	'inside;middle'
<u>kentār</u>	'up'	<u>kekre</u>	'inside'

- b) Class 2 locatives manifest modifier tagmeme of general locative phrase.

examples:

<u>in</u>	'here'
<u>ein</u>	'there'
<u>iuwe</u>	'middle'

- c) Class 3 locatives manifest locational tagmeme of positional locative phrase. These are verbs which function as locationals, and only these three occur.

examples:

<u>keit</u>			'it.at,in'
<u>k-au</u>			'it.on '
<u>k-uwaai</u>			'it.on '
<u>k-eit</u>	<u>yinak</u>	<u>ei-k</u>	'at that end'
it.at	side.it	that.it	
<u>k-au</u>	<u>niu</u>	<u>ein</u>	'up high there'
it.on	high	there	
<u>k-uwaai</u>	<u>pāna-k</u>	<u>i-k</u>	'on this side'
it.on	side.it	this.it	
<u>k-eit</u>	<u>ein</u>		' over there'
it.at	there		

2.1.6 INTERROGATIVES

Interrogatives are a closed class of words which manifest Interrogative tagmeme of Interrogative Clause, and tagmemes on phrase. Interrogatives may occur as Subject or Object in Clause, and various tagmemes on phrase, with few cooccurrence restrictions.

- a) Class 1 interrogatives manifest tagmemes on clause level.
examples:

<u>k-uwaai meruri</u>	'it.when'	<u>kenmak</u>	'it.why'
<u>k-erkeik</u>	'it.how;where'	<u>k-eimān</u>	'who!it'
<u>mekā-k</u>	'what.it'	<u>k-eiyān</u>	'it.who'
<u>neiyān</u>	'where'	<u>marmenu-m</u>	'how many.them'

- b) Class 2 interrogatives manifest axis of possessive relator-axis phrase and alternate 2 of alternate noun phrase.
examples:

<u>mekā-k</u>	'what.it'	<u>k-eimān</u>	'it,who'
<u>neiyān</u>	'where'	<u>k-eiyān</u>	'it.who'

- c) Class 3 interrogatives manifest axis of analogic relator-axis phrase.
examples:

<u>mekā-k</u>	'what.it'
<u>k-eimān</u>	'it.who'
<u>k-eiyin</u>	'he.who'

2.1.7 CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions manifest conjoining tagmeme in phrase, sentence and paragraph.

examples:

<u>o</u>	'or' (manifests conjoining tagmeme of <u>alternate noun phrase</u> and <u>Alternate Sentence</u> .)
<u>ere</u>	'until' (manifests conjoining tagmeme of <u>temporal span phrase</u> and <u>Span Sentence</u> .)
<u>kentar</u>	'because; on account of' (manifests conjoining tagmeme of Resultant Dependent Clause and <u>Causative Sentence</u> .)
<u>te</u>	'but, if, therefore, lest' (manifests conjoining tagmeme of <u>Condition Sentence</u> and RESULT PARAGRAPH.)
<u>au</u>	'but' (manifests conjoining tagmeme of <u>Contrast Sentence</u> and ANTI-THETICAL PARAGRAPH.)

2.2 WORDS WITH NO INFLECTION (PARTICLES)

2.2.1 RESPONSE WORDS

Response words manifest Response tagmeme of Outer Periphery on Sentence.

examples:

<u>o</u>	'yes'
<u>werek</u>	'okay; that is fine'
<u>au</u>	'no'

2.2.2 EXCLAMATIONS

Exclamations manifest Exclamation tagmeme of Outer Periphery of Sentence.

examples:

<u>ko</u>	'surprise'
<u>heiyo</u>	'surprise; fear; pleasure'

2.2.3 INTERJECTIONS

Interjections manifest phrase and sentence level tagmemes.

examples:

<u>ke</u>	'hey' (manifests attention tagmeme of attention phrase.)
<u>werek</u>	'enough' (manifests Comment tagmeme of Equative Clause.)

2.2.4 NEGATIVES

Negatives are sub-divided into two classes. Class 1 manifests (negative) aspect of general verb phrase. Class 2 manifests Negative tagmeme of Sentence and Comment tagmeme of Equative Clause.

a) Class 1 negatives:

<u>ap</u>	'not'
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b) Class 2 negatives:

<u>au</u>	'not'
<u>auviye</u>	'not' (emphatic)
<u>taau</u>	'not; not possible'
<u>taauwiye</u>	'impossible' (emphatic)

2.2.5 ADVERBS

Adverbs manifest Manner tagmeme of Clause and head 1 and head 2 of intensified adverb phrase. Adverbs are classified on their distribution in clauses and phrases.

- a) Class 1 adverbs manifest aspect tagmeme of general verb phrase.

<u>pike</u>	'again'
<u>wen</u>	'still; yet'

- b) Class 2 adverbs manifest head tagmemes of intensified adverb phrase.

<u>mainmain</u>	'slowly'	<u>waswas</u>	'quickly; fast'
<u>werek werék</u>	'well'	<u>hisiuwe</u>	'loudly; strongly'

2.2.6 TEMPORALS

Temporals manifest tagmemes of temporal phrases and Time tagmeme of Clause. Temporals are sub-divided into three classes on the basis of their distribution in temporal phrases.

- a) Class 1 temporals manifest head tagmeme in definite temporal phrase and head tagmemes of intensified temporal phrase and temporal span phrase.

<u>ekrit</u>	'morning'	<u>wenewik</u>	'dawn'
<u>hankiuwe</u>	'afternoon'	<u>witaan</u>	'night'

(also English days of the week as used in tok pisin)

- b) Class 2 temporals manifest definite time tagmeme of definite time phrase and head tagmemes of temporal span phrase.

<u>teipmen</u>	'tomorrow'	<u>nepup</u>	'yesterday'
<u>tapun</u>	'day after tomorrow'	<u>patepin</u>	'today'
<u>teiyunip</u>	'two days after tomorrow'	<u>tanip</u>	'three days after tomorrow'

- c) Class 3 temporals manifest head tagmeme of indefinite temporal phrase and head tagmeme of intensified temporal phrase.

<u>nipaa</u>	'before'	<u>nipaa</u> (seik)	'before' (two days ago)
<u>maain</u>	'later' (close)	<u>nipaa</u> (ein)	'before' (one week)
<u>maisiu</u>	'in a while' (same day)	<u>nipaa</u> (pai)	'before' (4-5 days)

<u>tipmain</u>	'later' (distant)	<u>nəpaa</u> (<u>enum eik</u>)	'before' (remote past)
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<u>tipmain</u> (<u>enum eik</u>)	'later' (distant fut)
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2.3 MULTIPLE INFLECTED WORDS- VERBS

Verbs in Au have the following characteristics: 1) they manifest Predicate tagmeme of Clause 2) they have unique affixation as described in 2.3.1.4 below.

2.3.1 VERB CLASSES

Verbs are divided into three classes on the basis of their distribution in various clause types; these are Transitive, Di-transitive and Intransitive Clauses. A fourth class, stative verb, has very few occurrences and does not follow normal formation rules.

2.3.1.1 TRANSITIVE VERBS

Transitive verbs manifest the Predicate tagmeme of Transitive Clause. There are seven sub-types of transitive verbs distinguished by the various affixes which they may or may not take.

- a) Class 1 transitive verbs may take either a bound pronoun object or a free noun. See Charts I and J for an explanation of bound pronoun objects.

examples:

<u>k-ār-ek</u> he.sees.it	'he.sees.it'	<u>k-ār sak</u> he.see pig	'hesees a pig'
<u>k-ewār-ek</u> he.throw.s.it	'he throws it'	<u>k-ewār nan</u> he.throw.s stone	'he throws a stone.'
<u>k-et-uwek</u> he.gets.it	'he gets it'	<u>k-eit kauke</u> he.gets bread- fruit	'he gets the bread- fruit'

- b) Class 2 transitive verbs may only take free noun objects.

examples:

<u>k-ārāk</u> he.beats	'he beats'	<u>k-ārāk tukān</u> he.beats slit gong	'he beats the slit gong'
<u>k-enep</u> he.hits	'he hits'	<u>k-enep sak</u> he.hits pig	'he shoots the pig'
<u>k-emān</u>	'he dips'	<u>k-emān tāpar</u>	'he dips water ' (with bamboo)

- o) Class 3 transitive verbs take obligatory bound object marking pronouns as part of the verb stem. These operate following the agreement system explained in Section 1. Also see Chart J.

examples:

<u>k-erekir</u> he.cuts.it	'he cuts it'	<u>k-erekir</u> nu he.cuts.it tree	'he cuts the tree'
<u>k-aak</u> he.eats.it	'he eats it'	<u>k-aak</u> hore he.eats.it bird	'he eats a bird'
<u>k-akap</u> he.hits.him	'he hits him'	<u>k-akap</u> haai he.hits.him father	'he hits his father'

- d) Class 4 transitive verbs take optional infixes. When the pronoun object suffixes occur, they are infixed in the verb stem. Free nouns do not infix in verb stems.

examples:

<u>k-itehi</u> he.asks	'he asks'	<u>k-it-uwek-hi</u> he.asks.him	'he asks him'
<u>k-ewenhi</u> he.likes	'he likes'	<u>k-ewen-uwek-hi</u> he.likes.him	'he likes him'
<u>k-emipān</u> he.lies	'he lies'	<u>k-emi-tuwek-pān</u> he.lies. to him	'he lies to him'

- e) Class 5 transitive verbs take no subject marking or aspect prefixes. These are body part (noun + verb) idioms.

examples:

<u>han</u> <u>k-aa</u> heart it.dies	'forget'	<u>hāre</u> <u>han</u> <u>kaa</u> <u>tanik</u> <u>kāre</u> . she heart it.dies string it.hers bag	'She forgot her string bag.'
<u>han</u> <u>towenān</u> heart bends.pl	'mourn for'	<u>hārak</u> <u>han</u> <u>towenān</u> <u>nākan</u> <u>k-irak</u> . he mourns for son he.his	'He mourns for his son.'

- f) Class 6 transitive verbs have discontinuous morphemes as their stems. The infixed bound pronoun refers to the subject rather than the object.

examples:

k-in-k-atən 'hunts for'
he.hunts.he.for

k-in-k-atən sak
he.hunts.he.for pig
'He hunts for pigs'

w-in-w-atən 'hunts for'
she.hunts.she.for

w-in-w-atən sak
she.hunts.she.for pig
'she hunts for the pig'

- g) Class 7 transitive verbs are irregular. The verb and the object are indistinguishable in the stem, and they change for each person. See Chart G.

examples:

m-eiyewo 'hurts'
neut.pl.hurt me

nanemur meiyewo 'my eyes hurt'
eyes neut.pl.hurt me

k-eiyep 'hits'
he.hit me

mātāk keiyep 'a man hit me'
man he.hit me

m-eiyo 'hungers'
neut.pl.I hunger

nānpā meiyo 'I am hungry'
insides neut.pl.I hunger

Chart G

Irregular Transitive Verb eiye 'hit'.

	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Person	<u>k- eiye</u> he.struck.me	<u>k- ewepār</u> he.struck.us(two)	<u>k- ewep</u> he.struck.us (pl)
2nd Person	<u>k- itep</u> he.struck.you	<u>k- iyep</u> he.struck.you(two)	<u>k- iyep</u> he.struck.you (pl)
3rd Person maso	<u>k- akāp</u> he.struck.him	<u>k- aksāp</u> he.struck.them(two)	<u>k- anāp</u> he.struck.them (pl)
fem	<u>k- aap</u> he.struck.her	<u>k- anip</u> he.struck.them.(two)	<u>k- anāp</u> he.struck.them. (pl)
neuter	<u>k- akāp</u> he.struck.it	<u>k- amāp</u> he.struck.them(two)	<u>k- amāp</u> he.struck.them (pl)

* k (masculine singular) 'he' has been used as the subject all the way through the chart for illustrative clarity.

2.3.1.2 DI-TRANSITIVE VERBS

Di-transitive verbs manifest Predicate tagmeme of Di-transitive Clause.

examples:

<u>k-atip</u> he.speaks	'he speaks; crows	<u>kenane</u> he.calls	'he calls'
<u>k-akit</u>	'he crys'	<u>k-itehi</u>	'he asks'
<u>k-enuwes-ts</u> he.laughes.pl	'he laughs'	<u>k-ir</u> he.sees	'he sees'

2.3.1.3 INTRANSITIVE VERBS

Intransitive verbs manifest Predicate tagmeme of Intransitive Clause. There are two sub-classes of intransitive verbs, divided on the formation of their future forms.

- a) Class 1 intransitive verbs are regular verbs whose stems do not change upon forming the future tense/aspect mode.

examples:

<u>k-ekir</u> he.washes	'he washes'	<u>k-ak-akir</u> he.fut.wash	'he will wash'
<u>k-irire</u> he.dances	'he dances'	<u>k-ak-rare</u> he.fut.dance	'he will dance'
<u>k-esiuknen</u> he.runs	'he runs'	<u>k-ak-siuknen</u> he.fut.run	'he will run'

- b) Class 2 intransitive verbs are irregular verbs, whose stems become irregular upon forming the future tense/aspect mode.

examples:

<u>k-en</u> he.goes	'he goes'	<u>k-ak-no</u> he.fut.go	'he will go'
<u>k-an</u> he.comes	'he comes'	<u>k-ak-nen</u> he.fut.come	'he will come'
<u>h-en</u> I.go	'I am going'	<u>ano</u> I.fut.go	'I will go'
<u>h-an</u> I.come	'I am coming'	<u>anen</u> I.fut.come	'I will come'

2) Continuous Aspect

Continuous aspect is formed by adding p (alternating with ap and pa) following the initial vowel of the verb. There are three forms which p may take and these are phonologically determined.

examples:

<u>k-atap</u> he.talks	'he talks'	<u>k-e-p-tap</u> he.cont.talks	'he continues to talk'
<u>k-au</u> he.sits down	'he sits down'	<u>k-e-p-u</u> he.cont.sits down	'he continues sitting down'
<u>k-uwaai</u> he.sleeps	'he sleeps'	<u>k-ap-waai</u> he.cont.sleeps	'he continues sleeping'

When future tense/aspect marker a comes together with p, they form the past habitual/ customary aspect. Again, phonologically determined variants occur.

examples:

<u>k-en</u> he.goes	'he goes'	<u>k-ak-p-ino</u> he.fut.cont.goes	1)'He used to go' 2)'He usually goes'
<u>k-atap</u> he.talks	'he talks'	<u>k-ak-pa-tap</u> he.fut.cont.talks	1)'He used to talk' 2)'He usually talks.'
<u>k-au</u>	'he sits'	<u>k-ak-p-au</u>	1)'He used to sit (here)' 2)'He usually sits (here)'

2.3.1.4.2 INFIXES

There are two classes of infixes: 1) infixes which form part of the verb stem 2) pronoun objects which are optionally infixed into the verb stem.

- a) Class 1 infixes are part of the verb stem and refer to the object which is to follow. Depending on the class of the transitive verb, the object may appear following the predicate or it may be omitted. If it is omitted, there must be a (referrent) noun object preceding this verb in a previous clause.

examples:

<u>k-erekir</u> he.cut.it	'he cut it'	<u>k-akap</u> he.hit.him	'he hit him'
<u>k-eremir</u> he.cut.them	'he cut them'	<u>k-aak</u> he.ate.it	'he ate it'

<u>k-erenir</u>	'he cut them'	<u>k-aam</u>	'he ate them'
he.cut.them (maso/fem pl)		he.ate.them (neuter pl)	

<u>h̄arak</u>	<u>kerekir</u>	<u>nu</u>		'He cut the tree!
he	he.out.it	tree		

<u>h̄arak</u>	<u>k̄ar</u>	<u>m̄it̄ak</u>	<u>h̄arak</u>	<u>kak̄ap</u>		'He saw a man and he hit him.'
he	he.saw	man	he	he.hit.him		

<u>h̄arak</u>	<u>kenep</u>	<u>sak</u>	<u>h̄arak</u>	<u>kaak</u>		'He shot a pig and ate it.'
he	he.hit	pig	he	he.ate.it		

- b) Class 2 infixes are bound pronoun objects which have been placed in the middle of a verb stem. This stem by its inherent makeup requires the object before the end of the verb stem. There seems to be no formal rules which dictate which stem may do this and which may not. See Chart I for these pronouns.

examples:

<u>k-itehi</u>	'he asks'	<u>k-it-uwek-hi</u>	'he asks him'
he.asks		he.asks.him	
<u>k-imen̄p̄an</u>	'he flatters'	<u>k-im-uwek-n̄p̄an</u>	'he flatters him'
he.flatters		he.flatters.him	
<u>k-emip̄an</u>	'he lies'	<u>k-em̄i-tuwek-p̄an</u>	'he lies to him.'
he.lies		he.lies.to him	

2.3.1;4.3 SUFFIXES

There are four classes of suffixes: 1) resultative (first order)
2) benefactive (second order) 3) objective (third order) 4) reciprocal action. Reciprocal action is mutually exclusive with benefactive and objective, but occurs occasionally following resultative. More often, it appear alone.

- a) Class 1 resultative suffix duplicates the final consonant occurring in final position of the verb stem and adds a vowel to separate them (usually i or e). Resultative suffix refines the basic semantic content of the verb and may also change its meaning. Resultative suffix never occurs when an infixed object appears as final consonant of the verb stem.

examples:

<u>k-erekir</u>	'he cut it'	<u>k-erekir-ir</u>	'he cut it into pieces'
he.out.it		he.out.it.pl	
<u>k-enep</u>	'he hit	(hauw̄)k-enep-ep	'rain is pouring down'
it.hits		(rain) it.hits.pl	

k-ewep
he.breaks

'he breaks'

k-ewep-ep
he.breaks.pl

'he breaks into
pieces'

- b) Class 2 benefactive suffix occurs affixed to the stems of only transitive and di-transitive verbs. See Chart I .

Chart I

Benefactive Suffixes

	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Person	<u>-o/ -au</u>	<u>-awár</u>	<u>-ai/aiu</u>
2nd Person	<u>-ut/ -it</u>	<u>-i</u>	<u>-i</u>
3rd Person			
maso	<u>-uwek/ -tuwek</u>	<u>-uwekát</u>	<u>-or/ -ár</u>
fem	<u>-uwe</u>	<u>-or/ -ár</u>	
neuter	<u>-uwek</u>	<u>-árem</u>	<u>-árem</u>

- c) Class 3 objective (direct object) suffixes follow class 2 suffix (in order) when they co-occur. Objective suffixes only occur with transitive and di-transitive verbs. Suffixes of 3rd person singular and dual have several variations which are phonologically determined. See Chart J .

Chart J

Objective Suffixes

	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Person	<u>-á/ -aa</u>	<u>-awár</u>	<u>-ai/aiu</u>
2nd Person	<u>-it</u>	<u>-i</u>	<u>-i</u>
3rd Person			
maso	<u>-ek/ik/ -ák/ -aak</u>	<u>-et/ -es/ -ákát/ -aakát</u>	<u>-i</u>
Fem	<u>-ep/ -ip/ -ie/ -aa</u>	<u>-i</u>	
neuter	<u>-ek/ -ik/ -ák/ -aak</u>	<u>-em</u>	<u>-em</u>

- d) Class 4 reciprocal action suffix occurs as the final syllable in a small class of verbs whose collocational sense allows its occurrence. The allomorphic occurrences of reciprocal suffix are phonologically determined; (-an/ -wan/ -han).

examples:

<u>n-atáp</u> they.talk	'they talk'	<u>n-atáp-an</u> they.talk.recip	'they talk together'
<u>n-enep</u> they.hit	'they hit'	<u>n-enep-an</u> they.hit.recip	'they fight'
<u>n-ene</u> they.scold	'they scold'	<u>n-ene-han</u> they.scold.recip	'they argue'
<u>n-enwo</u> they.rape	'they rape'	<u>n-enwo-wan</u> they.rape.recip	'they have sexual intercourse'
<u>n-irir</u> they.flee	'they flee'	<u>n-irir-an</u> they.flee.recip	'they elope; have pre-marital sex'

The suffix an may not occur contiguous with vowels of the verb stem. Therefore, y occurs following back vowels, h occurs following central vowels, and -an by itself occurs elsewhere.

3 PHRASE

0 INTRODUCTION

An Au phrase has been defined as a construction in the grammatical hierarchy between word and clause level which is potentially composed of two or more words: a nuclear item or items (head) which are obligatory to the phrase, and various optional peripheral items which expand and modify the nuclear items.

Phrase constructions generally manifest tagmemes at the clause level, although there is a lot of recursion or embedding of phrases at phrase level.

1 REDUPLICATION

Reduplication is a common feature in au phrase occurring with nouns, temporals, locationals, adjectives and adverbs. In Au, there is complete reduplication of the first word of the phrase. Various semantic relationships are handled by complete reduplication.

1.1 DISTRIBUTION

The reduplication of some numerals indicate distribution. Plurality is usually implicit in the phrase.

examples:

<u>wik</u>	'two'	<u>wik wik</u>	'two apiece'
<u>kiutap</u>	'one'	<u>kiutap kiutap</u>	'every one; each one'

1.2 DIVERSITY

Reduplication of nouns indicates diversity of the action of the verb. Plurality is also implicit in these phrases.

examples:

<u>ein</u>	'there'	<u>ein ein</u>	'all over; everywhere'
<u>wit</u>	'village'	<u>wit wit</u>	'every village; all places'

1.3 INTENSIFICATION

Reduplication of adjectives, temporal nouns and adverbs indicates intensification or increased quantity.

examples:

adverbs

<u>yapruwe</u>	'many'	<u>yapruwe yapruwe</u>	'very many'
<u>karek</u>	'like that'	<u>karek karek</u>	'did it that way many times'

temporal nouns

<u>ekrit</u>	'morning'	<u>ekrit ekrit</u>	'daily; everyday'
<u>wataa</u>	'night'	<u>wataa wataa</u>	'every night'

adjectives

<u>enum</u>	'bad'	<u>enum enum</u>	'very bad'
<u>hisiuwe</u>	'big'	<u>hisiuwe hisiuwe</u>	'very big'

2 IDIOMS

Idioms are controversial items in Papua New Guinea languages, as some linguists feel they are just compound forms which reflect world view, not idioms as we understand them in English. I have chosen to describe these phenomena which occur in Au on the phrase level. Compound words which form one new meaning are also included in this section because they are formed in a manner similar, although they lack the one distinctive characteristic of the others: a body part.

2.1 NOUN-VERB

A noun-verb idiom manifests predicate tagmeme on clause. When this form occurs, it is considered stative because it never inflects for the subject (agent) of the clause in which it manifests the Predicate. The verb usually inflects to show tense/aspect, person, number and gender. Noun-verb idiom only inflects for the person and number of the noun which manifests head tagmeme.

examples:

<u>han</u> heart	+	<u>k-aa</u> it.dies	'forget'
<u>han</u> heart	+	<u>towen-an</u> bends.pl	'likes; feels affection for'
<u>han</u> heart	+	<u>k-ekrit</u> it.stands	'excite; be surprised'
<u>hemkre</u> heart	+	<u>m-enep-am</u> neut pl.hits.recip	'desire; covet'

2.2 NOUN-NOUN

Two nouns may occur together forming a word. These are infrequent but they do occur.

examples:

<u>h̥t</u> leg	+	<u>par</u> joint	'ankle'
<u>han</u> heart	+	<u>han</u> heart	'desire; want'
<u>his</u> hand	+	<u>h̥t</u> leg	'body'
<u>hore</u> bird	+	<u>h̥m</u> mouth	'eagle; hawk'

2.3 NOUN-ADJECTIVE

A noun-adjective combination occur together forming a word whose semantic content may be described as "a state of being or condition".

examples:

<u>h̥t</u> leg	+	<u>nokim</u> long	'far away'
<u>han</u> heart	+	<u>enu-k</u> bad.it	'angry'
<u>han</u> heart	+	<u>ʔaai-k</u> good-it	'happy'
<u>naan</u> eye	+	<u>toto</u> dark	'blind'
<u>n̥k̥p</u> ear	+	<u>toto</u> dark	'deaf'
<u>tu</u> stomach	+	<u>enu-k</u> bad.it	'upset stomach'
<u>y̥nk</u> skin	+	<u>sisi</u> hot	'fever'
<u>y̥nk</u> skin	+	<u>enu-m</u> bad.neut pl	'embarrassed'
<u>h̥t</u> leg	+	<u>enu-m</u> bad.neut pl	'crippled'
<u>teruk</u> throat	+	<u>enu-k</u> bad.it	'sore throat'

2.4 VERB-NOUN

A verb-noun combination may occur together forming a new word. The verb always inflects for tense/aspect, person, gender and number of the clause it manifests.

examples:

<u>k-eket</u> he.digs out	+	<u>han</u> heart	'he remembers'
<u>k-even</u> he.bends	+	<u>naan</u> eye	'he secretly watches;spys'
<u>k-akaam</u> he.lifts up	+	<u>naan</u> eye	'he looks up'
<u>k-ewar</u> he.throwes	+	<u>his</u> hand	'he punches'
<u>k-uwaai</u> he.lays down	+	<u>hāt</u> leg	' he kicks'
<u>k-uwaai</u> he.lays down	+	<u>naan</u> eye	'he looks around'
<u>k-ewers</u> he.twists off	+	<u>hāt</u> leg	'he twists(his) ankle' (usual use is 'to pick corn')

2.5 VERB-VERB

A verb-verb combination may occur together forming a new word. Both verbs must inflect for tense/aspect, person, number and gender of the clause in which they occur. A verb-verb combination manifests Predicate on Clause.

examples:

<u>k-enke</u> he.falls	+	<u>k-ari</u> he.pulls	'he hangs upside down'
<u>k-atap</u> he.talks	+	<u>k-ises</u> he.follows	'he gossips about'
<u>k-ewarnak</u> he.throwes.it	+	<u>k-eitet</u> he.follows	'he warns against'

3 PHRASE TYPES

The Au phrase types have been classified on the basis of word classes which manifest nuclear tagmemes in conjunction with tagmemes on phrase or clause level which they manifest. For example, verb phrases have verbs manifesting nuclear tagmemes and usually manifest Predicate tagmeme of Clause. Each phrase has been classified as to its primary manifestation; this is to simplify the charting of phrase types because several phrase types manifest more than one phrase or clause tagmeme.

There are ten major phrase types as shown in Chart K .

Chart K
Phrase Types

Phrase Type	Nuclear Tagmeme Manifestation	Clause/Phrase level Tagmemes Manifested by the Phrase
<u>noun</u>	noun	Subject, Object - Clause Level
<u>pronoun</u>	pronoun	Subject - Clause level
<u>temporal</u>	temporal	Time - Clause level
<u>locative</u>	locative	Location - Clause level
<u>interrogative</u>	interrogative	Interrogative - Clause level
<u>adverb</u>	adverb	Manner - Clause level
<u>adjective</u>	adjective	<u>general noun phrase tagmemes</u>
<u>numeral</u>	numeral	<u>general noun phrase tagmemes</u>
<u>relator-axis</u>	locative/possessive/ instrument	
<u>verb</u>	verb	Predicate - Clause level

3.1 NOUN PHRASES

Noun phrases primarily manifest Subject and Object tagmemes of clause, but they may also manifest Location and Time tagmemes. There is a great deal of embedding of phrases into noun phrase. Other phrase types have relatively little embedding.

Noun phrases are divided into two major types: 1) head-head relationship and head-modification relationship. There are various contrastive types within each of these groups, distinguished on the basis of number of tagmemes, kinds of tagmemes, manifesting classes of tagmemes and manifestation in other constructions.

3.1.1 HEAD-MODIFYING NOUN PHRASES

There are five contrastive head-modifying type noun phrases and some of these have sub-variants.

3.1.1.1 QUALIFIED NOUN PHRASE

+ <u>Qualifier</u>	+ <u>Head</u>
noun	noun
<u>onp</u>	

Both tagmemes are obligatory. Head tagmeme is manifested by a noun

that is different from the noun of qualifier tagmeme. Qualifier tagmeme is manifested by noun or qualified noun phrase. Qualified noun phrase embeds in other phrases as well as manifesting clause level tagmemes.

The co-occurrence variants are as follows:

- a) QUALIFIED NOUN PHRASE- LOCATION primarily manifests location tagmeme of clause. Head tagmeme is manifested by a location noun and qualifier tagmeme is manifested by a place name noun which is a sub-set of location noun.

examples:

<u>mani</u>	<u>opan</u>	'Oban river'	<u>wit</u>	<u>amts</u>	'Nut Tree village'
river	Opan		village	nut tree	

<u>yaank</u>	<u>Puko</u>	'Puko forest'	<u>wit</u>	<u>tuwaan</u>	'Breadfruit tree village'
forest	Puko		village	bread-fruit	

<u>hatik</u>	<u>tank</u>	'Tank stream'	<u>ya</u>	<u>tarwe</u>	'Tupip Tree road'
stream	Tank		road	Tulip Tree	

<u>ya</u>	<u>wit</u>	<u>enuk</u>	'Bad Place road'
road	place	bad	

- b) QUALIFIED NOUN PHRASE- PERSON has head tagmeme manifested by person noun or a kinship noun. Qualifier tagmeme is manifested also by person noun or a kinship noun.

examples:

<u>maam</u>	<u>nipu</u>	'great grandparent; lineage head'
ancestor	remote	

<u>niki</u>	<u>suware</u>	'man's sister's daughter; niece'
daughter	chicken	

<u>nikan</u>	<u>suware</u>	'man's sister's son; nephew'
son	chicken	

<u>meni</u>	<u>nikan</u>	'tumbuan(figure) son'
tumbuan	son	

- c) QUALIFIED NOUN PHRASE- GENERAL has head tagmeme manifested by general inanimate noun or (generic) animate noun. Qualifier tagmeme is manifested by general inanimate noun, general personal animate noun, and non-inflecting animate noun.

examples:

<u>wa</u> coconut	<u>pnake</u> branch	'coconut branch'
<u>hāt</u> leg	<u>nāpu</u> large appendage	'big toe'
<u>suware</u> chicken	<u>nākim</u> offspring	'baby chicks'
<u>suware</u> chicken	<u>yānu</u> genitals; eggs	'chicken eggs'
<u>hore</u> bird	<u>hām</u> mouth	'eagle; hawk'
<u>manpen</u> snake	<u>mewenekān</u> constrictor	'boa constrictor' (snake)

3.1.1.2 REFERENTIAL NAME PHRASE

+ <u>Name</u>	+ <u>Head</u>
personal name	kinship noun

Name tagmeme is obligatory and is manifested by personal name noun.

Head tagmeme is obligatory and is manifested by a kinship noun. Referential name phrase manifests a clause level tagmeme (Subject or Object).

examples:

Yinen-ai 'Yinen's father' (these are terms of address)
Yinen-father

Kiwi-ai 'Kiwi's father'
Kiwi-father

wanu-miye 'Wanu's mother'
Wanu-mother

Saine-miye 'Saine's mother'
Saine-mother

3.1.1.3 GENERAL NOUN PHRASE

+ <u>Head</u>	+ (± <u>Poss</u>	± <u>Descriptive</u>	± <u>Quantity</u>	± <u>Qualifier</u>)
prn	possessive	adjective	numeral	<u>kerekek</u>
noun	pronoun		nu p	'only'
<u>qnp</u>	<u>poss r-a p</u>			<u>ik</u>
<u>acc p</u>	<u>qnp</u>			'this'
<u>coord n p</u>				
<u>kin coord n p</u>				
<u>interrog n p</u>				

Head tagmeme is obligatory and at least one other tagmeme must occur. Head tagmeme is manifested by the items listed in the bi-dimensional array. No example has been found in which all four examples occur; the usual number is two or three. The order is fixed and tagmemes occur as displayed in the array. General noun phrase embeds in other noun phrases and also in qualified pronoun phrase, and manifests clause level tagmemes. A variant of general noun phrase includes body part nouns manifesting head tagmeme and adjectives of quality manifesting descriptive. This variant is formed as described in Section 2(IDIOMS).

a) General Noun Phrase

examples:

<u>nikan</u> son	<u>k-arak</u> he.his	<u>kiutap</u> he.one	<u>kereke-k</u> only.he	'his only son'
<u>mit</u> men	<u>han</u> some.they	<u>n-e</u> they.from	<u>tumentonik</u> Tumentonik	'some men from Tumentonik'
<u>nikan</u> son	<u>karak</u> he.his	<u>kereke-k</u> only.he		'just his son'
<u>miyepir</u> women	<u>naiu</u> they.our	<u>yaai-n</u> good.they		'our lovely women'
<u>mitik</u> man	<u>ha-k</u> another.he			'another man'
<u>hawir</u> we.du	<u>keriyen</u> only.pl			'just us'
<u>menmen</u> something	<u>enu-m</u> bad.neut pl			'something bad'

b) General Noun Phrase- Variant

Head is manifested by a body part noun, and descriptive is manifested by an adjective. This variant manifests Comment of Equative clause. These have been considered under 2.3 of IDIOMS and the examples are given there in full.

examples:

<u>han</u> heart	+	<u>enu-k</u> bad.it	'angry'
<u>naan</u> eye	+	<u>toto</u> dark	'blind'
<u>tu</u> stomach	+	<u>enu-k</u> bad.it	'upset stomach'
<u>hat</u> legs	+	<u>enu-m</u> bad.neut pl	'crippled'

3.1.1.4 AMPLIFIED NOUN PHRASE

+ <u>Head</u>	+ <u>Specifier</u>
pronoun	pronoun
<u>prn mod p</u>	person n
<u>gnp</u>	loc n
	<u>gnp</u>
	<u>gnp</u>
	<u>poss r-a p</u>
	<u>poss p- loc</u>
	<u>coord n p</u>
	<u>serial n p</u>

Head and specifier tagmemes are both obligatory. Specifier tagmeme is either an after thought or a purposeful amplification of head tagmeme. Amplified noun phrase manifests clause level tagmemes.

examples:

1. nu nu k-e wi 'wood, wood for a gateway'
wood wood it.for gateway
2. haiu mát hi yinenai ' we men, I and Yinen's father,
we.pl men I Yinen-father Harwe and Meire'
Harwe Meire
Harwe Meire
3. haiu nákerek m-e Witne ' we children from Witne'
we.pl children we.from Witne
4. nákerek hárakát 'male children'
children male
5. haiu hi ekite Tilwi ' we, I and Tilwi and my betelnut
we.pl I I.and Tilwi brother' (blood brother)
 matan kai
 betel brother he.mine
6. his his yaai-m m-ai 'Shand, my right hand'
hand hand good.neut pl them.my
7. nákim hárem 'female offspring'
children female

3.1.1.5 APPositional NOUN PHRASE

+ <u>Head</u>	+ <u>Apposition</u>
noun	verbal clause
<u>gnp</u>	<u>Sequence sen</u>

Both tagmemes are obligatory. The head tagmeme is manifested only by noun or qualified noun phrase. Apposition tagmeme is manifested only by verbal clauses and by Sequence Sentence. Appositional noun phrase which in English manifests relative clause, embeds in all clause level tagmemes except Predicate and Manner. Although various types of nouns (ie. location, temporal) have co-occurrence restrictions, I have grouped all fillers of head tagmeme together.

examples:

1. tuwaan perpere m-aa-k
breadfruit tree flying fox they.ate.it
'..the breadfruit tree on which the flying foxes were eating'
2. tuwaan kerek nempei ein perpere
breadfruit which before there flying fox
menan-ek ke-p-w-ik
they.carry.him he.cont.sat.it
'..the breadfruit tree from which the flying foxes
previously carried him as he sat on it.'
3. wanaak matik k-imaak-k
house man he.builds.it
'the house which the man built..'
4. heit wit kerek hore k-enke k-uwaai ti (location)
he.at place where bird it.fell it.lay ground
'...at the place where the bird fell to the ground.'
5. heriwe hane hi napaa hewet-uwek-em (instrument)
he.with bow I before I.gave.to him.them
6. harak k-etike Markus k-e Yemnu wit (accompaniment)
he he.and Markus he.from Yemnu village
'..he and Marcus from Yemnu village..'
7. we wa haiu m-en wititai
we.on day we.pl we.go Wititai
'...on the day that we went to Wititai..'

3.1.2 HEAD-HEAD NOUN PHRASES

There are five contrastive head-head noun phrases.

3.1.2.1 ACCOMPANIMENT NOUN PHRASE

+ <u>Head 1</u>	+ <u>Conjunction</u>	+ <u>Head 2</u>
noun <u>gnp</u>	<u>-ekite</u> 'with, and'	noun <u>gnp</u> prn

All three tagmemes are obligatory. Head 2 tagmeme may appear affixed to conjoining tagmeme when head 2 tagmeme is manifested by a pronoun. Accompaniment noun phrase manifests various noun phrase tagmemes (ie. appositional, amplified, etc..) and also Subject and Object tagmemes of clause.

examples:

1. Yinene k-ekite haai k-irak ten yaank
Yinen he.and father he.his they.du.go forest
'Yinen and his father (went to the forest).'
2. hi hekite masta
I I.and expatriate
'I and the white man'
3. nepere kerepe-p w-ekite haai miye
dog only.she she.and father mother
'just a female dog and her owners'
4. Nowiyân k-ekite Weisu
Nowiyân he. and Weisu
'Nowiyân and Weisu'
5. hîrak k-ekite haai k-îrak t-e Puank
he he.and father he.his they.du.of Puonk
'he and his father (both) from Puonk village'
6. haiu m-ekiteri men
we.pl we pl. and.they we pl.went
'we all along with them went..'

3.1.2.2 ALTERNATIVE NOUN PHRASE

+ <u>Alternate 1</u>	+ <u>Conjunction</u>	+ <u>Alternate 2</u>
pronoun noun <u>gnp</u> <u>poss n p</u>	<u>0</u> 'or'	pronoun noun <u>gnp</u> <u>poss n p</u> interrog prn

All tagmemes are obligatory. Both alternate tagmemes are manifested by the same fillers or class of fillers, but the manifestations between the bases are different. One exception is that alternate 2 may take an interrogative pronoun, but alternate 1 may not. Conjoining tagmeme is manifested by O 'or'. Alternative noun phrase manifests Subject, Object and Location tagmemes of clause.

examples:

1. (hāre w-ine) nākan o nāki?
 she she.bore son or daughter
 'Did she bear a boy or a girl?'
2. (hārak apai k-en) Yemnu o Wit toni-nuk?
 he complete he.went Yemnu or place mud.bad
 'Has he gone to Yemnu or The Village of Mud?'
3. Hārak o haai kārak
 he or father he.his
 'he or his father..'
4. (hāre wen weit) wik o wikak
 she she.went she.got two or three
 'she went and got two or three..'

3.1.2.3 KINSHIP COORDINATE NOUN PHRASE

+ <u>Head 1</u>	+ <u>Head 2</u>
kinship noun	kinship noun

Both head tagmemes are obligatory and each is manifested by a kinship noun. The combinations are fixed and indicate a kinship relationship. Kinship co-ordinate noun phrase embeds in accompaniment noun phrase and also manifests Subject and Object of clause. One variant miye haai 'mother father' also manifests Sentence Periphery and is an expression of surprise, amazement or fear.

examples:

1. nākan nāki 'son and daughter'
 son daughter
2. miye haai 'mother and father'
 mother father
3. yenten yenten 'brother and sister'
 opposite sex siblings
4. (meni) haai nākan '(tumbuan figure(father and son'
 tumbuan father son

3.1.2.4 REDUPLICATED NOUN PHRASE

+ <u>Head 1</u>	+ <u>Head 2</u>
noun j <u>gnp</u>	noun j <u>gnp</u>

Both head tagmemes are obligatory and are manifested by identical items. The deep structure relationship between the two tagmemes is primarily that of plurality or diversity. Reduplicated noun phrase is manifested by locational, manner, numeral and temporal nouns, and also general noun phrase.

examples:

<u>wit</u> place	<u>wit</u> place	'every village'
<u>wá</u> days	<u>ham</u> some	'sometimes'
<u>ekrit</u> morning	<u>ekrit</u> morning	'everyday'
<u>tipmain</u> later	<u>tipmain</u> later	'forever; a long time'
<u>yain</u> clear	<u>yain</u> clear	'lazy'
<u>n-iutáp</u> they.one	<u>n-iutáp</u> they.one	'everyone'

3.1.2.5 SERIAL NOUN PHRASE

+ <u>Head 1</u>	+ <u>Head 2</u>	+ <u>Head n</u>
pronoun noun <u>gnp</u> <u>kin np</u> <u>coord np</u>	pronoun noun <u>gnp</u> <u>kin np</u> <u>coord np</u>	noun <u>gnp</u> <u>kin np</u> <u>coord np</u>

Head 1 and head 2 tagmemes are obligatory. Head n is optional, but may occur any number of times; in present data it has been observed three times. Serial noun phrase manifests Subject, Object and location tagmemes of clause.

3.2 PRONOUN PHRASES

There are two contrasting pronoun phrases which have pronouns manifesting head tagmeme. Pronoun phrases manifest Subject and Object tagmemes of clause.

3.2.1 QUALIFIED PRONOUN PHRASE

+ <u>Head</u>	+ <u>Qualifier</u>
pronoun	<u>general noun phrase</u>

Head and qualifier tagmemes are both obligatory. Head tagmeme is manifested only by pronouns. Qualifier is manifested by general noun phrase. Head tagmeme of general noun phrase is optional when embedded in qualified pronoun phrase. Qualified pronoun phrase manifests Subject and Object tagmemes of clause.

examples:

hi kereke-k 'just me'
I only.3rd masc

haiu yapruwe 'all of us'
we pl all

hare kerepe-p 'just her'
she only.3rd fem

hirak haai kirak 'his father'
he father he.his

haiu keriye-n 'just us '
we pl only.3rd masc pl

hare piutap kerepe-p 'she alone'
she she.one only.she

hirakit kerete-t 'just them'
they.du only.they.du

hirak henmok kereke-k 'just (his)
he brother- only.he brother-in-law'
in law

3.2.2 INTENSIVE PRONOUN PHRASE

+ <u>Head</u>	+ <u>Intensifier</u>
pronoun	(<u>hirakas</u>) 'himself'

Head and intensifier tagmeme are both obligatory. Head tagmeme is manifested by pronoun and intensifier tagmeme is manifested by hirakas 'himself' representing its class which inflects for person, gender and number. Intensive pronoun phrase only manifests Subject tagmeme of clause.

Examples:

hirak hirakas 'he himself'
he himself

har haras 'they themselves'

hi hirakas 'I myself'
I myself

haiu haras 'we ourselves'
we pl ourselves

Head and delimiter tagmemes are obligatory. Intensifier tagmeme is optional and is used to denote remote past or distant future.

Indefinite temporal phrase manifests Time tagmeme on clause. The deep structure relationship is that of indefiniteness of time either past or future.

examples:

1. nɪpaa enu-m eik 'very long ago'
before very that
2. nɪpaas eik 'a few days ago'
before that
3. nɪpaa ein 'a week or two ago'
before there
4. maain enum eik 'a few days from now'
later very that
5. tipmain tipmain enum eik 'a long time from now; forever'

3.2.3 INTENSIFIED TEMPORAL PHRASE

+ <u>Head 1</u>	+ <u>Head 2</u>
temporals	temporals
temporal nouns	temporal nouns

Both tagmemes are obligatory and both are manifested by the same words. The deep structure relationship is that of intensification and distribution by means of reduplication.

examples:

1. ekrit ekrit 'everyday'
morning morning
2. tipmain tipmain 'in the future'
later later
3. wɪtaan wenewik wɪtaan wenewik 'each morning and evening'
night morning night morning

3.3.4 TEMPORAL SPAN PHRASE

+ <u>Head 1</u>	+ <u>Span</u>	+ <u>Head 2</u>
temporals	ere	temporals
tem nouns	'until'	tem nouns
<u>inten</u> <u>tem p</u>		<u>def</u> <u>tem p</u>
<u>def</u> <u>tem p</u>		

All tagmemes are obligatory. Initial head tagmeme is manifested by temporals, temporal nouns, intensified temporal phrase and definite temporal phrase. Head 2 is manifested by all items in Head 1 except for intensified temporal phrase which never occurs. Span tagmeme is manifested by ere 'until'. The deep structure relationship is one of duration of time.

examples:

1. napup ere patepān
yesterday until today
'from yesterday until today'
2. wītaan ere wenewik
night until morning
'from dusk until dawn'
3. nāpaa ere in
before until now
'from before until now'
4. ekrit ekrit ere in
morning morning until now
'daily until now'
5. nāpaa enum eik ere patepān
before very that until today
'from the remote past until now'
6. napup ekrit ere in
yesterday morning until now
'from yesterday morning until now'
7. meisu hinkiuwe ere teipmen
later afternoon until tomorrow

3.4 LOCATIVE PHRASE

Locative phrases manifest only Location tagmeme of Clause. Location nouns, verbs and locatives manifest tagmemes of locative phrases. There are two contrastive phrases, contrasting in classes of manifestation relationship of tagmemes, and contrasting in deep structure relationships.

3.4.1 POSITIONAL LOCATIVE PHRASE

+ <u>Locational</u>	+ <u>Head</u>	+ <u>Specifier</u>
verbs	inanimate nouns <u>gnp</u>	<u>eik</u> 'that'

Locational and head tagmemes are obligatory. Locational tagmeme is manifested by three verbs only: k-au 'he.sits'; keit 'he.at'; k-uwaai 'he.lays on'; these verbs function as locationals, but may also have a normal sense function (primary sense) as verbs in other contexts. Specifier tagmeme is optional and is manifested by demonstratives. Head tagmeme is manifested by inanimate nouns and by general noun phrase.

examples:

1. k-au niu
it.on sago
'up high'
2. k-au ta
it.on ground
'on the ground'
3. k-eit waniak eik
it.at house that
'at the house'
4. k-uwaai yayive
it.lays road
'on the road'
5. k-eit yinak eik
it.at side that
'over on that side'
6. k-eit kesiyen
it.at down below
'down below'

3.4.2 GENERAL LOCATIVE PHRASE

+ <u>Locational</u>	+(± <u>Head</u>	+ <u>Modifier</u>)
location noun	inanimate noun	<u>ein</u> 'there'
locatives	<u>gup</u>	<u>iuwe</u> 'big' <u>in</u> 'here'

Only location tagmeme is obligatory. Head and general modifier tagmemes are optional but at least one must always occur. Locational tagmeme is manifested by location nouns. Head tagmeme is manifested by location nouns only; locational tagmeme also has locatives. Modifier tagmeme is manifested by locatives which are locational by nature. Those locatives in locational tagmeme are positional; those which inflect must agree with examples: clause level tagmemes.

1. menep ein
near there
'near there'
2. yaniamin ein
far away there
'way over there'
3. k-irapit waniak
it.adjoining house
'next to the house'
4. yaniamin kike
far away small
'not very far away'
5. kaniak waniak
it.under house
'under the house'
6. k-entar yeno
it.on bed
'on the bed'
7. k-iriu nu
it.against tree
'against the tree'
8. namin iuwe
inside big
'middle'

3.5 INTERROGATIVE PHRASE

Interrogative phrase manifests Interrogative tagmeme of Clause

where it occurs in portmanteau relationship with Subject, Object and Comment tagmemes.

3.5.1 INTERROGATIVE NOUN PHRASE

+ <u>Head</u>	+ <u>Interrogative</u>
any noun	any interog prn

Both tagmemes are obligatory. Head tagmeme is manifested by any noun. Interrogative is manifested by interrogatives of all classes.

examples:

1. máte p-eimán
woman she.who
'what woman?'
2. pínak meka-k
side what.it
'which side?'
3. menmen meka-m
things what.them
'what things?'
4. wánáak meka-k
house what.it
'which house?'
5. miyepár n-eimán
women they.who
'which women?'
6. nu marmenum
tree how many.neut pl
'how many trees?'
7. háarak k-enmak
he he.why
'why him?'

3.6 ADVERB PHRASE

Adverb phrase manifests Manner tagmeme of clause. Adverbs manifest tagmemes of adverb phrase. There are two contrastive adverb phrases.

3.6.1 INTENSIFIED ADVERB PHRASE

+ <u>Head 1</u>	+ <u>Intensifier</u>	+ <u>Head 2</u>
adverb j	<u>enum</u> 'very'	adverb j

Both head tagmemes are obligatory and are manifested by identical adverbs. Intensifier tagmeme is manifested by enum 'very' which serves to emphasize the intensity of the action, or size of something.

examples:

1. mainmain enum mainmain 'very slowly'
slowly very slowly
2. waswas enum waswas 'very quickly'
quickly very quickly

(Adverbs which have reduplicated stems seem to be the only filler of this type of construction.)

3.6.2 REDUPLICATED ADVERB PHRASE

+ <u>Head 1</u>	+ <u>Head 2</u>
adverb j	adverb j

Both tagmemes are obligatory and have the same manifesting tagmemes. Reduplicated Adverb phrase is used to denote both intensification and repetition of action over a span of time, and manifests Manner tagmeme of clause.

examples:

1. werek werek 'very well'
well well
 2. hisiuwe hisiuwe 'very loudly'
loudly loudly
 3. karek karek 'it kept (happening) like that
like.that like.that over and over'
- (harak k-arak-em k-are-k k-are-k ere
he he.did.them he.like.that he.like.that until
wepni yaaik .)
sun good.it
(' He continued doing it like that until the dry season.')

3.7 ADJECTIVE PHRASE

Adjective phrases manifest modifying tagmemes in general noun phrase. Adjectives manifest adjective phrase tagmemes. The deep structure relationship is that of intensification of the state adjective. There are two variants of adjective phrase.

3.7.1 INTENSIFIED ADJECTIVE PHRASE

+ <u>Head</u>	+ <u>Modifier</u>
all adj	<u>enum</u> 'very' <u>wetpen</u> 'very'

Both tagmemes are obligatory. Head tagmeme is manifested by all classes of adjectives. Modifier tagmeme is manifested by enum 'very' and by wetpen 'very'.

examples:

1. enum enum
bad very
'very bad'
4. tokik enu-k
hard very.it
'very hard'

2. yaik wetpen
good very
'very good'

3. iuwe enu-m
big very+them
'very big'

5. kike enu-k
little very.it
'very little; too little'

6. yinak enu-k
short very.it
'very short'

3.7.2 QUALIFIED ADJECTIVE PHRASE

+ <u>Head 1</u>	+ <u>Head 2</u>
adjective	adjective

Both tagmemes are obligatory and may be manifested by the same adjective or adjectives within the same class. The order of tagmemes is fixed with the head to be qualified occurring in the primary position.

examples:

1. iuwe kike
big little
'fairly big'

2. nokik kike
long little
'fairly long'

3. tokik iuwe
hard big
'quite strong'

4. tokik kike
hard little
'fairly strong'

5. kike kike
little little
'very small; fairly small'

6. yinak kike
short little
'fairly short'

3.8 NUMERAL PHRASE

Numeral phrase manifests phrase and clause level tagmemes.

Numerals and certain clause types manifest numeral phrase tagmemes.

The Au people count from 1-10 by using the fingers on their hands. A doubled fist denotes five (5), and two doubled fists denote ten (10). The counting system operates in two ways. For the central dialect, only six basic numerals are used (denoting numbers 1-5 and 10). These used in combination can account for any number up to 100, using the fingers of both hands to keep track of units of ten. In the Eastern dialect, a digital clause is used for the numerals 1-5 and 10. Combinations of these numerals account for any number higher than five, excluding the number ten (10) which is also a basic numeral. There are three contrasting numeral phrase types.

3.8.1 GENERAL NUMERAL PHRASE

+ <u>Head 1</u>	+ <u>Head 2</u>
<u>wikes</u> 'two'	<u>wikes</u> 'two'

Both tagmemes are obligatory and are the same manifestation. Both heads are manifested by wikes 'two' which is the only manifesting class of general numeral phrase.

example:

wikes wikes 'four'
two two

3.8.2 SECONDARY NUMERAL PHRASE

+ (± Counter 1 ⁿ	± Counter 2)	± Quantity
<u>hiswiyen</u> 'ten'	<u>hispānak</u> 'five'	numeral 1 numeral 2 Digital 01

All of the tagmemes are optional but at least two tagmemes must occur. Counter 1 tagmeme is manifested by hiswiyen 'ten'. Counter 2 tagmeme is manifested by hispānak 'five'. Quantity tagmeme is manifested by numerals class 1 and 2. When counting from 6-9, only two tagmemes occur (ie. 5 + 1-4). Any numerals from eleven (11) upwards (except units of 5) require that all three tagmemes of secondary numeral clause be present. The counter 1 tagmeme hiswiyen 'ten' may occur up to ten (10) times.

examples:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. <u>hispānak</u> <u>k-iutāp</u>
five it.one
'six'</p> | <p>7. <u>hiswiyen</u> <u>hiswiyen</u> <u>hispānak</u>
ten ten five
'twenty five'</p> |
| <p>2. <u>hispānak</u> <u>wik</u>
five two
'seven'</p> | <p>8. <u>hiswiyen</u> <u>hispānak</u> <u>k-iutāp</u>
ten five it.one
'sixteen'</p> |
| <p>3. <u>hispānak</u> <u>wikak</u>
five three
'eight'</p> | <p>9. <u>hiswiyen</u> <u>hiswiyen</u> <u>k-iutāp</u>
ten ten it.one
'twenty one'</p> |
| <p>4. <u>hispānak</u> <u>tekyait</u>
five four
'nine'</p> | <p>10. <u>hiswiyen</u> <u>hiswiyen</u> <u>hiswiyen</u>
ten ten ten
'thirty'</p> |

5. hiswiyen k-iutɔp
 ten it.one
 'eleven'

6. hiswiyen hipɔnak
 ten five
 'fifteen'

11. nepu k-ewen wikes t-en pɔnak
 thumb it.bends two they.go side
 'seven' (Eastern dialect')

12. newɔri nepu k-ewen
 they.throw.them thumb it.bends
k-iutɔp k-en pɔnak
 it.one it.goes side
 'sixteen' (Eastern dialect)

3.8.3 DISTRIBUTIVE NUMERAL PHRASE

+ <u>Quantity 1</u>	+ <u>Quantity 2</u>
numeral j	numeral j

Both tagmemes are obligatory and are manifested by the same numerals.

The deep structure relationship is distributive. Distributive numeral phrase manifests quantity of general noun phrase, and Comment of clause.
 examples:

1. k-iutɔp k-iutɔp
 it.one it.one
 'everyone; each one '

2. wik wik
 two two
 'two apiece; two each '

(Although higher numbers occur, the practice now is to use tok pisin (Papua New Guinea pidgin English) in place of the distributive numeral phrase: ie. ol i kisim foa foa ' they all got four each'.)
 they get four four

3.9 RELATOR-AXIS PHRASE

3.9.1 POSSESSIVE RELATOR-AXIS PHRASE

The possessive phrases in Au divide into two categories: possessive phrase and possessive relator-axis phrase. They contrast on the basis of manifesting classes of tagmemes, number of tagmemes and the deep structure relationship.

3.9.1.1 POSSESSIVE PHRASE

Possessive phrase fills the first two slots in the general noun phrase and is described in 3.1.3

5.9.1.2 RELATOR AXIS POSSESSIVE PHRASE

+ <u>Relator</u>	+ <u>Axis</u>
<u>ke</u> 'from; belonging to	noun
	personal noun
	<u>gnp</u>
	<u>ref name p</u>
	<u>acc np</u>
	<u>alt np</u>
	<u>interrog np</u>
	<u>redup np</u>
	<u>kin coord np</u>

Both tagmemes are obligatory. Relator is manifested by ke 'from; belonging to' which inflects for person, gender, number and plurality. Plurality only occurs when relator-axis possessive phrase embeds in distributive noun phrases. Plurality is manifested by rer 'plural'. Axis is manifested by various nouns and phrase level constructions as shown in the bi-dimensional array. Relator-axis possessive phrase always manifests possessive tagmeme of general noun phrase.

examples:

1. k-e haai karak
it.of father he.his
'of his father'
2. (mitak) ke Wititai
man he.of Wititai
'(a man) from Wititai'
3. (hane) ke Yato
knife it.of Yato
'belonging to Yato'
4. (nepere) k-e k-eiman?
dog it.of he.who?
'(the dog) belonging to whom?'
5. menmen m-e mat n-e Puonk
things they.of men they.of Puonk
'(the things)'belonging to the men from Puonk'
6. (mat miyepar) ne-rer wit wit
men women they.of.pl place place
'(men and women) from everywhere'
7. (laplap) m-e yawir
cloth they.of red
'(cloth) of red'
8. (hat) m-e yinamin
hat they.of blue
'(the hat) of blue'

3.9.2 ANALOGIC RELATOR#AXIS PHRASE

+ <u>Relator</u>	+ <u>Axis</u>
<u>káre</u> 'like;as'	noun person noun pronoun <u>anp</u> <u>ref np</u> <u>acc np</u> <u>interrog p</u> <u>kin coord p</u> <u>alt np</u> any clause

Both tagmemes are obligatory. Relator tagmeme is manifested by káre 'like;as; in the same way' which inflects for person, gender and number. Axis tagmeme is manifested by various phrases and clauses. When axis is manifested by some clause level constructions, the clause may be ellided and contain only a bound pronoun affixed to the relator.
examples:

1. míták k-áre haai k-ai
man he.like father he.mine
' a man like my father'
2. káre yáwir
it.like red
I like deep red'
3. k-áre hi hárák-em
it.as I I.make.them
'(he does them) as I do them'
4. hárák k-ewár-em kar-ik
he he.throws.them he.like.this
' he throws them this way'
5. hárák k-áre kriup kiutáp kereke-k
he he.as golden crest it.one only.it
pigeon
' he is just like a golden crested pigeon'

3.9.3 INSTRUMENT RELATOR-AXIS PHRASE

+ <u>Relator</u>	+ <u>Axis</u>
<u>keriuwe</u>	pronoun (affixed) noun <u>gnp</u> <u>alt np</u> interrog adv <u>interrog np</u>

Both tagmemes are obligatory. Relator tagmeme is manifested by keriuwe '(he) with; by means of' which inflects for gender, person and number and tense/aspect. Axis tagmeme is manifested by various nouns and noun phrases. Axis tagmeme may also appear as a pronoun affixed to the relator tagmeme and when it does it usually functions as accompaniment, putting animate and inanimate noun together. Instrument relator-a-xis phrase manifests Manner tagmeme on clause.

examples:

1. k-eriuwe hane k-arak
he.with bow it.his
' (he shot it) by means of his bow'
2. (kakap) k-eriuwe henmik hak
he.shot he.with bamboo arrow a
' (he shot him) with a bamboo arrow'
3. hare w-eses niu veriuwe-arak
she she.chips sago she.with.it
'she chipped off sago pith by means of it (bamboo hammer)'
4. tapir k-irir keriuwe-rek
spirit he.fled he.with.it
' the spirit fled with it (stuck in his head)'

3.10 VERB PHRASE

Au verb phrases manifest Predicate tagmeme of clause and they may also embed in verb phrase tagmemes.

Verb phrase is a construction consisting of 1) two or more verbs, 2) a verb and a noun 3) and manner or completive aspect marker and a verb. These types of verb phrases contrast in the class of manifesting tagmemes, relationship of tagmemes and deep structure relationships. There are four types of verb phrases: 1) Sequence 2) reduplicated 3) idiomatic and 4) general.

3.10.1 SEQUENCE VERB PHRASE

+ <u>Action 1</u>	+ <u>Action 2</u>
motion v	motion v

Both tagmemes are obligatory. Action 1 tagmeme is manifested by either keiyak '(he) gets' or keri (he) pulls. Action 2 tagmeme may be manifested by any motion verb. Sequence verb phrase manifests Predicate tagmeme on clause.

examples:

1. h̄rak p̄ake k-eiyam k-an witeik
he again he.gets.them he.comes village
'He got them and returned to the village.'
2. h̄re w-etu-wem w-eiyi-m w-ekiwe mani
she she-took.them she.gets.them she.goes down river
'she took them and went down river..'
3. hi herektat teipe heiyl-k han
I I.trumline carry sago I.get.it I.come
'I came carrying sago jelly!.'
4. h̄rak k-eri k-en witeik
he he.pulls he.goes village
'He pulled them to the village'

3.10.2 REDUPLICATED VERB PHRASE

+ <u>Action 1</u>	+ <u>Action 2</u> ⁿ	+ <u>Action n</u>
verb j	verb j	verb j

Action 1 and action n tagmemes are obligatory. Action 2 ⁿ is optional and has been observed occurring up to three times. All manifestations of action tagmemes are the same. The deep structure relationship is one of continued action. Reduplicated verb phrase manifests predicate tagmeme of clause and may substitute for the link in Span Sentence. Only motion verbs may manifest action tagmemes.

examples:

1. h̄rak k-en k-en k-en (kipiun witeik)
he he.goes he.goes he.goes he arrives village
'He went and went until he reached the village.'

3. h̄rak k-iniu k-iniu kau niu ein
 he he.goes up he.goes up he.sits high there
 'he went up and up going very high...'

3.10.3 IDIOMATIC VERB PHRASE

There are two contrasting idiomatic verb phrase types: definitive verb phrase and compound verb phrase. Both verb phrases manifest Predicate tagmeme of clause.

3.10.3.1 DEFINITIVE VERB PHRASE

+ <u>Grammatical Head</u>	+ <u>Lexical Head</u>
definitive verb	body part noun

Both tagmemes are obligatory. Grammatical head is manifested by specific verbs which are by nature action verbs (bend, follow, lift up put down, shove, etc..). Lexical head is manifested by only body part nouns. The grammatical head carries the grammatical features (aspect, person, number and gender) for the construction and the lexical head carries the meaning (or focus) of the phrase.

examples:

1. k-eket han 'he remembers'
 he.digs out heart
2. k-ewen naan 'he watches in secret; spys on'
 he.bends eye
3. w-uwaai naan 'she looks around'
 she.lays eye
4. k-uwaai h̄t 'he kicks'
 he.lays leg
5. n-eket teruk 'they cough'
 they.dig out throat

3.10.3.2 COMPOUND VERB PHRASE

+ <u>Head 1</u>	+ <u>Head 2</u>
verb	verb

Both tagmemes are obligatory. Head 1 is manifested by a restricted class of verbs. Head 2 is manifested only by motion verbs. Compound verb phrase manifests Predicate tagmeme on clause. This type of phrase is rare, showing up only occasionally in all the data to hand.

examples:

1. n-enke n-ari-ei
they.fall they.pull.pl
' ..they hang upside down (on the tree)'
2. ap m-atip-an m-ises-an
not we.talk.recip we.follow.recip
'...(but) we do not gossip..'
3. k-ewir-nak k-eitet
he.throw.him he.follows
'.. he warns him (against something) '

3.10.4 GENERAL VERB PHRASE

<u>+ Aspect</u>	<u>+ Head</u>	<u>+ Accomplishment</u>
<u>ap</u>	any verb	<u>apai</u> <u>au</u>
<u>wen</u>	<u>idiom vp</u>	<u>wen</u> <u>au</u>
<u>apai</u>		<u>au</u> <u>werek</u>
<u>pake</u>		
<u>am±</u>		
<u>-are</u>		

Only head tagmeme is obligatory, and it may be manifested by any verb. Aspect tagmeme is manifested by ap 'not', wen 'yet', apai 'completive', pake 'again', am± 'intensive', and -are 'desiderative'. Accomplishment tagmeme is manifested by apai au 'completive', wen au 'non-completive', and by au werek 'until done(anticipated completive) '. General verb phrase manifests Predicate tagmeme on clause. Accomplishment tagmeme may be separated from the Predicate positionally when object and non-diagnostic tagmemes occur following the Predicate. Accomplishment tagmeme must always occur as the last item in the clause (when it occurs). At least one optional tagmeme must be present at all times.

examples:

1. ti ap ano witne
you not you.fut.go Witne
'you should not go to Witne..'
2. tanaa ap m-ent± au
mushrooms not they.grow but
'..but the mushrooms did not grow...'
3. ap te m-amap taau
not then they.kill.them not able
'..then they will not be able to kill them..'

4. h̄arak apai k-en Yenkok
 he compl he.went Yenkok
 '..he has already gone to Yenkok..'
5. h̄arak k-are k-ak-no Numi
 he he.desir he.fut.go Lumi
 '..he wants to go to Lumi.'
6. haiu nepei m-ak̄p m-ekinuwrek n̄inp̄ m-aa-m
 we.pl completive we.hit.him we.pull out.him insides we.eat.him
 '..we (would) already have taken out his intestines and eaten him.'
7. h̄ar p̄ake n-e-p̄i-krit-et
 they again they.cont.get up.pl
 '..they all began waking up again.'
8. m̄ineiket k-ewen hiyei m-̄arak au werek
 lizard it.peels skin them.its until done
 '..the lizard peeled his skin off completely..'
9. n-esip-aak apai au
 they.carved.it completive
 '..they already carved it..'
10. h̄arak k-eiȳm k-en wen au
 he he.gets.them he.goes non-completive
 '..he has not yet taken them away..'
11. h̄ar nesepep-in mekre si nepei au
 they they.roast.them they.in fire completive
 '..they have already roasted them in the fire..'
12. hi am̄ ak̄p
 I int̄entive i.fut.kill.him
 '...I intend to punish him.'

4 CLAUSE

0 INTRODUCTION

An Au clause has been defined as a construction which occurs in the hierarchy between phrase level and sentence level. The construction consists of or includes one predicate or predicate like tagmeme and various peripheral tagmemes. The clause construction usually manifests sentence level tagmemes. Morphemes and phrase level constructions usually manifest clause level tagmemes.

The clause requires one predicate tagmeme and it may be manifested by a phrase level construction which may be composed of two or more verbs; but these do not indicate two predicate tagmemes in the clause construction. The Predicate may also be manifested by any single verb.

Although embedding is not as extensive on clause level as it is on other levels (phrase, sentence paragraph), it does occur (see 4.5.1 Recursion). In cases of embedding, the Predicate tagmeme of the embedded clause is not included among the tagmemes of the clause construction under consideration.

The Equative Clause has an obligatory Comment tagmeme which is functionally equivalent to Predicate tagmeme, although it is not manifested by verbs or verb phrases. It is always manifested by noun, locative, adjective, phrases, etc.

Besides Predicate tagmeme which is obligatory in the clause construction, there are some optional tagmemes which include Subject, Object, Location, Complement and instrument/accompaniment. These optional tagmemes are diagnostic because they show contrast in clause types and therefore are distinguishing features of clause types.

Clauses are of two major types; Independent and Dependent. These contrast in the tagmemes manifesting clause level and in their distribution in sentence-level tagmemes.

1 INDEPENDENT CLAUSE

Independent clauses manifest all bases in non-link sentences, and all bases except Link in the link sentences. Independent Clauses consist of five basic types: 1) Transitive 2) Di-Transitive 3) Intransitive 4) Stative 5) and Equative. They are further distinguishable as to Declarative, Interrogative and Imperative Clauses. There is no Stative

or Equative Imperative Clause, which gives a total of thirteen (13) clause types as shown on Chart L. The clauses across the transitivity (horizontal) parameter of the chart are examined first, and then the clauses of the mode (vertical) parameter.

1.1 TRANSITIVITY PARAMETER

Across the Transitivity Parameter, the five clause types contrast in the manifesting class of the predicate tagmeme and in the optional diagnostic tagmemes which manifest each clause type.

1.1.1 Transitive Clause

± Subject	+ Predicate	± Object	± Instrument	± Location
noun	tr. verb	noun	inst. p	loc noun
pronoun	tr. verb p	pronoun		
<u>gnp</u>		<u>gnp</u>		

Predicate tagmeme is the only obligatory tagmeme and is manifested by transitive verb and verb phrase where tagmemes are manifested by transitive verb. Optional tagmemes are manifested by items displayed in the bi-dimensional array. Subject tagmeme always occurs as an independent form, but Object, which occurs following the Predicate, may occur as an independent form or may appear as a suffix attached to the Predicate. Subject may be animate or inanimate.

examples:

- (S, P, O, L)
1. hār n-ime wānon m-e pānak m-e pānak
they they.make tips they.of side they.of side
'They made tips at either end.'
 2. hār n-inap neriwe-rek
they they.shouted they.with.it
' They shouted with it (as they brought it).'
 3. hār n-ewis-ām m-au si
they they.put.them they.on fire
'They placed them on the fire.'
 4. h-enep-ik
I.installed.it
' I put it together.'
- (P, O)

Chart L
Independent Clauses

	Independent Transitive (IT)	Independent Ditransitive (ID)	Independent Intransitive (II)	Independent Stative (IS)	Independent Equative (IE)
Declarative (Do)	$\pm S + P \pm O$ vITrDo	$\pm S + P \pm IO \pm O$ vIDTrDo	$\pm S + P$ vIITrDo	$+ S + P + O$ vISDo	$+Tp + Cm$ (v)IEDo
Interrogative Information (Ig)	$+ Ig \pm S + P \pm O$ vITrIg	$+ Ig \pm S + P \pm IO \pm O$ vIDTrIg	$\pm S + P$ vIITrIg	$+ S + P + O$ vISIg	$+ Ig +Tp +Cm$ (v)IEIg
Imperative (Ip)	$\pm S + P \pm O$ vITrIp	$\pm S + P \pm IO \pm O$ vIDTrIp	$\pm S + P$ vIITrIp	$+S + P + O$ vISIp	

1.1.2 DITRANSITIVE CLAUSE

± Subject	+ Predicate	± Benefactive	± Object	± Instrument
noun	di tr verb	noun	noun	<u>inst np</u>
pronoun	<u>di tr. vp</u>	pronoun	pronoun	
<u>gnp</u>		<u>gnp</u>	<u>gnp</u>	

Predicate tagmeme is the only obligatory tagmeme and is manifested by a ditransitive verb or verb phrase. Optional diagnostic tagmemes are manifested by the items displayed in the multidimensional array above. Ditransitive Clause has the potential of having either Benefactive or (Direct) Object or both. These may occur also as suffixes attached to the Predicate, or independently as nouns or noun phrases. The Subject is always animate.

examples:

- (S, P)

1. h̄arak k-at̄p
he he.said
' he spoke..'
- (S, P, B)

2. h̄arak k-at̄p haai k-̄arak
he he.said father he.his
'He said to his father..'
- (S, P)

3. h̄arak k-ewet
he he.gives
' He gave...'
- (S, P, -B, -O)

4. h̄arak K-ewet-uwek-em
he he.gave.tohim.it
' He gave it to him...'
- (S-P-B, O)

5. k-ewet-or teipe
he.gave. to them sago jelly
'..He gave them sago jelly..'
- (S, P-O)

6. h̄are nepei w-̄r-em
she completive she.sees.them
' She has already seen them..'

1.1.3 INTRANSITIVE CLAUSE

<u>±</u> Subject	+ Predicate	<u>±</u> Location
noun	Intr verb	noun
pronoun	<u>Intr</u> <u>vp</u>	locative
<u>gnp</u>		<u>loc</u> <u>p</u>

Predicate tagmeme is the only obligatory tagmeme. Object and Benefactive are obligatorily absent. All other diagnostic tagmemes are optional and are listed above in the bidimensional array.

Examples:

(S, P)

1. wepni k-ir
sun it.shines

' The sun is shining..'

2. hare w-enkewin w-eit yaank Puko
she she.fell down she.at forest Puko

' She fell down in Puko forest.'

(P)

3. k-erp k-eit
he.stands he.is

' He is standing there'

(S, P)

4. harak k-enke
ho/it it/he.fell

' It fell over.'

(S, P, L)

5. hane k-ai k-inatin k-ekre hei
knife it.mine it.fell down it.inside hole

' My knife fell into a hole.'

(S, P, L)

6. manpen k-uwaai yayiwe
snake it.lies road

' A snake is lying on the road.'

A sub-type of Intransitive Clause occurs in counting... the Digital Counting Clause, which is used in the Au counting system to count numbers 6-9, 11-14, 16-19.

+ Subject	+ Predicate	+ Location
noun	Intr v	loc noun
<u>noun</u> <u>p</u>		

All tagmemes are obligatory. Subject is manifested by hiswiyen 'ten' hisp~~na~~nak 'five' or both of them in a phrase. Predicate tagmeme is manifested by an Intransitive verb. Location is manifested by a location noun p~~na~~nak 'side'. Digital Counting Clause manifests quantity in numeral phrase.

examples:

1. hisp~~na~~nak k-iut~~ap~~ k-en p~~na~~nak ' six'
five it.one it.goes side
2. hisp~~na~~nak wikes t-en p~~na~~nak ' seven'
five two they.du.go side
3. hisp~~na~~nak wikak ten p~~na~~nak 'eight'
five three they.du.go side
4. hisp~~na~~nak wikes wikes t-en p~~na~~nak ' Nine'
five two two they.du.go side
5. hiswiyen k-iut~~ap~~ k-en p~~na~~nak ' eleven'
ten it.one it.goes side
6. hiswiyen hisp~~na~~nak k-iut~~ap~~ k-en p~~na~~nak ' sixteen'
ten five it.one it.goes side

1.1.4 STATIVE CLAUSE

+ Subject	+ Predicate	+ Object
noun	st. verb	noun
pronoun		pronoun
<u>gnp</u>		<u>gnp</u>

All tagmemes are obligatory. Subject is manifested by various nouns and pronouns. The Predicate is manifested by a stative verb which is a closed class of fillers. The Object may appear as a free form manifested by nouns or general noun phrase, or it may appear affixed to the end of the verb.

examples:

1. (S, P, O)
si t-aa-k w~~an~~nak
fire they.ate.it house
'The house burned down (the fire ate the house).'
2. (S, P, O)
h~~ir~~ak si t-aa-k his
he fire they.ate.it hand
'He burned his hand (he fire ate the hand).'
3. (S, P, O)
si t-at-~~i~~knen-i
fire they.fut.eat.pl.you pl
'The fire will burn you.'

1.1.5 EQUATIVE CLAUSE

+ Topic	+ Comment
kinship	noun
noun	pronoun
pronoun	adjective
<u>gnp</u>	<u>gnp</u>
	<u>adj p</u>
	numeral
	interrog prn
	interrog adj

Equative Clause is a binary construction and thus differs from the other four types. It also has no Predicate tagmeme as the others do. The obligatory Comment functions as a Predicate tagmeme and is manifested by items displayed above in the bidimensional array. Manifestations of Topic and Comment tagmemes in a given construction are of different word classes.

examples:

1. im yapruwe 'There are many of these.'
these many
2. ik yaai-k ' This one is good.'
this good.it
3. h̄arak enu-k kike ' It is too small.'
it bad.it little
4. h̄arem werek ' 1) Those are okay.'
they well ' 2) that is enough.'
5. h̄are enu ' She is naughty.'
she bad#
6. im marmenu-m ' How many of these are there? '
these how many.neut pl
7. ti k-eim̄n ' Who are you? '
you he.who
8. hi k-ai ek ' It is mine.'
I it.mine it

1.2 MODE PARAMETER

The vertical mode parameter of Chart L contrasts in internal structure of the verb manifesting Predicate tagmeme. There is also

contrast in the other diagnostic tagmemes, and in the responses expected from the hearers in the situational context. The Declarative, Interrogative and Imperative clauses all manifest sentence level tagmemes.

1.2.1 DECLARATIVE CLAUSE

Declarative Clause is (as far as transitivity is concerned) manifested by 1/1.1-1.1.5 . Predicate tagmeme of Declarative Clause is manifested by declarative verb, with the exception of the Equative Clause which has the Comment tagmeme functioning as Predicate tagmeme.

Declarative Clause may evoke either a response to what was said or no response. Examples of Declarative Clause may be found in examples 1.1.1-5 .

1.2.2 INTERROGATIVE CLAUSE

Predicate tagmeme of Interrogative Clause is manifested by interrogative verb. Interrogative Clause has the obligatory presense of an interrogative tagmeme. The Interrogative tagmeme may be co@occurrent with one of the optional tagmemes, and may also be in portmanteau relationship with them (ie. Subject , Time, Object or Location) as it manifests Interrogative as well as Subject, Time, Object or Location. For example in Keimán kan (who has come?), 'who' manifests both the interrogative and the Subject tagmeme which is in portmanteau relationship with it. Interrogative tagmeme is manifested by interrogative pronoun, numeral, adverb and interrogative noun phrase.

Interrogative Clause evokes several responses. It may evoke an information response, a yes/no response or may be used rhetorically in irony with no response expected.

examples:

1. níkan o náki k-eimínak k-ewir hiyap im?
boy or girl he.who.him he.threw footprints these
' What boy or girl made these footprints?'
2. hírak k-ewir marmenu-m
he he.throws how many.them
' How many did he throw?'
3. háre w-enep p-eimín ?
she she.hit she.who
' Whom (female) did she hit?'

4. K-uwaai meruri hirak k-ir-ep
 he.when he he.saw.her
 ' When did he see her? '
5. ti h-enmak te ti han ?
 you you.why then you you.came
 ' Why have you come? '
6. hir n-en neiyan ?
 they they.went where
 ' Where did they go? '
7. hirakit t-eit nu meka-m ?
 they.du they.du.get wood what.neut pl
 ' What kind of wood did they get? '
8. k-eiman apai k-aa?
 he.who completive he.died
 ' Who has died? '

1.2.3 IMPERATIVE CLAUSE

Predicate tagmeme of Imperative Clause is manifested by imperative verb. Other diagnostic tagmemes are the same as for the Declarative Clause. Stative and not Equative takes an imperative verb; no Imperative Equative Clause occurs. Imperative Clause is used to evoke a response manifested in subsequent action on the part of the hearers.

examples:

1. yi eimtau him m-ai 3. amnep mte ip e
 you.pl you.hear word them.mine imper.hit woman this.fem
 ' You listen to my words! ' ' Let us kill this woman! '
2. epau in e
 you.sit here
 ' You stay here! '
4. maain ti ano mani
 later you fut.go river
awaai ein
 you.fut.go there
 ' Later on, you go to the
 river and sleep there! '

2 DEPENDENT CLAUSE

Dependent Clauses have the same transitivity parameter as Independent Clauses. They have the same contrast in the Predicate manifestation and in the diagnostic tagmemes. The Dependent Clauses distinguish between Contingent, Simultaneous, Purpose, Resultant and Duration Dependent Clauses down the vertical parameter. These Clauses contrast in their diagnostic tagmemes and in sentence level/phrase level distribution. See Chart H.

Chart M

Dependent Clauses

	Dependent Transitive	Dependent Ditransitive	Dependent Intransitive	Dependent Stative	Dependent Equative
Resultant (R)	+R \pm S +P \pm O DTrR	+R \pm S +P \pm IO \pm O DDTrR	+ R \pm S + P DITrR	+R \pm S +p \pm O DSR	+R +Tp +Cm DER
Duration (D)	+D \pm S +P \pm O DTrS	+D \pm S +P \pm IO \pm O DDTrS	+D \pm S +P DITrS	+D \pm S +P \pm O DSS	+D +Tp +Cm DES
Contingent (C)	+C \pm S +P \pm O DTrC	+C \pm S +P \pm IO \pm O DDTrC	+C \pm S +P DITrC	+C \pm S +P \pm O DSC	
Simultaneous (Sm)	\pm S +P \pm O DTrSm	\pm S +P \pm IO \pm O DDTrSm	\pm S +P DITrSm	\pm S +P \pm O DSSm	
Purpose (P)	+P \pm S +P \pm O DTrP	+P \pm S +P \pm IO \pm O DDTrP	+P \pm S +P DITrP		

2.1 RESULTANT DEPENDENT CLAUSE

Resultant Dependent Clause is manifested by the connective -entar 'because; on account of' which occurs as the initial tagmeme of the Clause. Resultant Dependent Clause manifests Base 2 of Result Sentence.

examples:

1. Harak k-inap k-esiuwemone k-entar yewenep
he he.sick he.dysentary he.because of flying fox
harak k-aa-k.
he he.ate.it

'He got sick with dysentary because of the flying fox which he ate.'

2. Hare w-irir w-entar hare yank enum
she she.fled she.because she skin bad

'She ran away because she was ashamed..'

3. hawar ap w-an w-ekit-ri w-irire w-entar
we.du not we.came we.with.them we.danced we.because
hawar w-inain .
we.du we.afraid

'We did not come and dance with them because we were afraid.'

2.2 DURATION DEPENDENT CLAUSE

Duration Dependent Clause is manifested by the particle ere 'until' which occurs as the initial tagmeme in the Clause. The particle may reduplicate the final syllable up to 3 times to intensify the duration of the action. Duration Dependent Clause manifests Base 2 of Span Sentence.

examples:

1. harak manpen k-epriuwet meinmein ere k-en
he snake he.shoved slowly until he.went
k-epikre tu k-irak.
he.cont.in intestines he.his

'The snake shoved slowly until he went into (the man's) belly.'

2. harak k-en erere kapiun witeik
he he.goes until he.cont.arrived village

'He went and kept going until he reached the village.'

3. harak k-epket tikaap k-epnep perpere
he he.cont.shot arrows he.cont.shot flying foxes
ere k-epnemtan .
until he.cont.finishes.them

'He kept shooting the arrows and hitting flying foxes until (the arrows) they were gone.'

2.3 CONTINGENT DEPENDENT CLAUSE

Contingent Dependent Clause is manifested by the particle maain 'later' and by -uwaai maruri 'when; whenever' which occur as the initial tagmeme of the Clause. Contingent Dependent Clause manifests Base 1 of Reason Sentence, Span Sentence, Contrast Sentence, Narrative Sentence and Non-Speech Quote Sentence.

examples:

1. maain ti ano awaai mani eik hi pake
later you you.fut.go you.fut.lie river that I again
awis-ut pauwiye
I.fut.give.you headdress

' Later when you go and sleep at the river, I will return your headdress.'

2. k-ak-wai maruri harak k-ak-nen hi towan h-arar
he.fut whenever he he.fut.comes I future I.flee

' Whenever he arrives, I am going to run away.'

3. maain wesiun o miyak menmen k-enektan wenmek
later rat or animal someting it.upsets trigger
harak wenmek k-anep k-akap .
he/it trigger it.trips it.kills.it

' Later when a rat or some animal bumps the trigger, it (trigger) will release and (the trap) will kill it.'

2.4 SIMULTANEOUS DEPENDENT CLAUSE

Predicate tagmeme of Simultaneous Dependent Clause is manifested by a continuous aspect verb, followed by a simple past verb in the Independent Clause. This clause manifests Base 1 of a Narrative Sentence.

examples:

1. harak kapwaai hi h-an h-en
he he.cont.sleeps I I.come I.go

' While he was sleeping, I came and went.'

2. harak k-ep-kap miyak harak k-akap
he he.cont.shots animal he he.shot.him

' While he was shooting at an animal, he (another man) shot him.'

2.5 PURPOSE DEPENDENT CLAUSE

Purpose Dependent Clause is manifested by the particle te 'then; but; lest; if; so; so that' which occurs as the initial tagmeme of the Clause.

Purpose Dependent Clause manifests Base 2 of Condition Sentence.

examples:

1. te h̄arak ak̄mtau hisiuwe ekiman̄k
lest he he.imper.hear loudly he.imper.do.it
' (but he did not do it loudly) lest he hear him doing it.'
2. hi ap aitep te ekiuwe anen
I not I.fut.strike so you.imper. you.imper.
come down come
' I am not going to hit you, so come down.'
3. h̄ir neiȳm n-an te h̄ir n-ank̄p n-an̄k
they they.got they.came so that they they.fut they.fut
kill.him eat.him
' They got these things and came so that they could kill
him and eat him.'

3 PERIPHERAL TAGMEMES

In addition to the contrastive diagnostic tagmemes, there are peripheral tagmemes which optionally occur in Dependent and Independent Clause constructions. There are time, manner, accompaniment and location. See Chart N .

Chart N

Peripheral Tagmemes

Time	Manner	Accompaniment	Location
temporal <u>temp np</u>	adverb <u>adv p</u> <u>instr-</u> <u>rel-ax p</u> <u>keteipim</u> 'again'	<u>acc np</u>	locative loc noun <u>loc p</u>

The ordering of the diagnostic and peripheral tagmemes for each of the clause types across the transitivity parameter of Chart L is given in Chart O .

The ordering given in Chart O is the most frequent ordering of the tagmemes. Although the chart reflects the most common order of tagmemes, there are times when the peripheral tagmemes may shift their order. This is done in order to give prominence to a particular tagmeme or highlight it in the construction. Time tagmeme may shift from its initial position to a position following the Subject to put prominence on the Subject.

The Object may also be brought to the front of the clause or sentence when it is to be highlighted; Subject then immediately follows the Object. When the Object shifts to initial position in the clause, an Object must again occur in the normal position; but, this time it must appear affixed to the Predicate. In an Interrogative Clause, the Subject may occur twice. The first time it occurs as the initial tagmeme, but the second time it occurs in its normal position immediately preceding the Predicate. The second time Subject appears, it must be manifested by a pronoun. No other shift of tagmemes has been observed.

No peripheral tagmemes are listed for Equative Clause because none have been found in the present data. Time or Interrogative tagmemes could possibly occur if elicited in isolation.

Chart 0

Relative Order of Clause Tagmemes

Transitive Clause	$\pm T$	$\pm S$	$+ P$	$\pm O$	$\pm M$	$\pm I$	$\pm L$
Ditransitive Clause	$\pm T$	$\pm S$	$+ P$	$\pm IO$ $\pm O$	$\pm M$	$\pm I$	$\pm L$
Intransitive Clause	$\pm T$	$\pm S$	$\pm P$	$\pm A$	$\pm M$		$\pm L$
Stative Clause	$\pm T$	$+ S$	$+ P$	$\pm O$		$\pm I$	$\pm L$
Equative Clause		$+ Tp$	$+ Cm$				

Down the vertical parameter, Declarative Clause follows the same ordering given for the transitivity parameter in Chart 0 shown above. Interrogative Clause has an obligatory Interrogative tagmeme which occurs initially if it is the Subject, and following Predicate if it is the Object (patient). It may also occur as the head tagmeme of a possessive relator-axis phrase. See Section 1.2.2 1-8 for examples of these orderings. Few peripheral tagmemes occur with Imperative Clause.

Theoretically, it is possible for all clause level tagmemes to occur in one construction, but this would be artificial as in the case of illicit material. In normal text, only one or two peripheral tagmemes occur, in addition to diagnostic tagmemes.

4 NEGATION

The negative counter parts for all formulas for Independent and Dependent Clauses can be obtained by multiplication of Independent and Dependent Clauses as follows: for the verb or verb phrase that manifests Predicate tagmeme, substitute general verb phrase (which includes an obligatory negative for negation); for Dependent Clause or Independent Clause final position, add an optional negative tagmeme manifested by au 'not' when the general verb phrase is absent. When both occur, au functions on Sentence level and means 'but'.

examples:

1. háre w-atáp a tánaa m-entá au
SHE SHE.said hey mushrooms they.grow not
' She said, ' Hey, those mushrooms have not sprouted.'
2. auwe k-árep pauwá k-auwiye au
but he.saw.her genitals it.on.her not
' But he saw that she had no genitals.'
3. páke t-átapuwakát au
again they.du.as one not
' They did not become hooked together again.'
4. háre w-en w-árek terwe ap k-entá au
she she.went she.saw.it tulip tree no it.grew but
' She went and looked at it, but the tulip tree had not grown.'

5 EMBEDDING

There are two types of Clausal embedding. There is clause embedded in clause (recursion) and clause embedded within phrase and word levels (backlooping).

5.1 RECURSION

Recursion occurs only with clauses manifesting Object tagmeme. The verb of the embedded clause is affixed for person, number and aspect. The embedded clause usually occurs with a minimum number of tagmemes and is juxtaposed to the Predicate of the main clause.

examples:

1. hi hanhan ahít menmen m-átrak
I desire I.imper.get things they.his
' I want to take his belongings.'
2. Hí h-enain h-enkewán miniú
I I.fear I.fall down mountain
' I am afraid of falling down the mountain.'

3. Harak k-är sak k-irak k-ärär
 he he.saw pig it.his it.flee

' He saw his pig run away.'

5.2 BACKLOOPING

Backlooping occurs quite often in text material. In Backlooping, clause manifests phrase level modifying tagmeme in Appositional noun phrase, and also manifests compound word on the word level when such clauses include body parts as the subject. Only Subject and Predicate may occur, and this type of clause is considered as an idiom. (See 4-7 of the examples.)

examples:

1. harak k-en k-är tuwaan perpere m-aa-k
 he he.went he.saw breadfruit flying foxes they.ate.it
 ' He went and looked at the breadfruit tree which the flying foxes had eaten.'
2. ..w-enke w-epri tuwaan kerek (ek) nempai ein
 she.fell she.oont.pull breadfruit which before.oont there
 perpere m-enan-ek k-ep-wik ek a
 flying foxes they.carry.him he.oont.sits.it that
 ' She hung upside down on the breadfruit tree from where the flying foxes before had carried him as he sat on it.'
3. hak k-enke k-äripe weisan menep en Wibai
 one.it it.fell it.landed taro near there Wibai
 haai k-ärak k-akär k-e kesiye
 father he.his he.planted it.of down below
 ' ..(and) one fell and landed nearby the taro which Wibai's father had planted below (the hill).'
4. han k-aa 'forget'
 heart it.dies
5. han k-ekrit 'be excited'
 heart it.stands
6. hemkre m-enep-am 'desire; covet'
 blood they.beat.recip
7. han towenän 'feel affection for;
 heart bends in pieces feel sorry for'