

Angaataha Phrases

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Angaatiha Phrases

0. Abbreviations

acc	accompaniment suffix
adj	adjective
comp	completive suffix
def	definitive
Dem	Demonstrative Tagmeme
dem	demonstrative
Desc	Descriptive Tagmeme
dim	diminutive
Dr	suffix that predicts a different referent
du	dual
eff	effective morpheme
eu	euphony: a phoneme or syllable used to make the speech sound better; also, a phoneme used to separate segments that are not allowed to occur contiguously
foc	focus
f.o	focal object clitic
fut	future tense
hu	human
imp	imperative mode
ind	indicative mode
irr	irrealis morpheme
loc	locative
n.cl	noun class suffix
nonfut	nonfuture
NP	Noun Phrase
P	Phrase
pl	plural
poss	possessive
pur	purposive suffix
ref	referential clitic
rel	relativizer suffix
s	singular

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Abbreviations cont.

SR	suffix that predicts the same referent
su	subordination: this suffix indicates that the verb is subordinate to another verb in the verb phrase
suf	suffix
t.m	transitional morpheme, connecting noun root or adjective root to the noun suffix
Ø	indicates that the morpheme, due to morphophonemic changes, is not represented by any phonemes
1	first person
2	second person
3	third person
:	filled by

1. Introduction

The phrase is a construction between the word level and the clause level. It consists potentially of two or more words. In Angaatiha, phrases are used to modify, co-ordinate, attribute, and, in the case of the verb phrase, subordinate.

Phrases usually fill slots on the clause level, but it is not at all uncommon for noun phrases to embed in other noun phrases.

There are four main types of phrases: head-modifier, serial, appositional and subordinate.

2. Head-modifier Phrases

A head-modifier phrase consists of a head and optional items that modify the head. In this analysis we are including possessives as a type of modifier. In Angaatiha there are four types of head-modifier phrases: Adjective Phrase, Modified Noun Phrase, Modified Temporal Phrase, and Modified Locative Phrase.

2.1 Adjective Phrase

Adjective Phrase consists of an optional Intensifier plus a Head. It fills the Descriptive slot in the Modified Noun Phrase and the Topic and Comment slots on the clause level.

Adjective Phrase

<u>+</u> Intensifier	+Head
adverb	adjective

(Throughout this paper, the phrases under consideration are underlined.)

Examples:

1. Intensifier: adverb Head: adjective

akitihihi
truly

awai-si-h-o
big-t.m-eu-n.cl

'truly big one'

2. Intensifier:adverb Head: adjective

ápápaahí

really

ńkaa-h-ó

good-eu-n.cl

'really good one'

2.2 Modified Noun Phrase

Modified Noun Phrase fills all the clause level slots except the Manner and Predicate.

Modified Noun Phrase

+ (± Possessive + clitic <u>-amí</u>)	+ Head	+Demonstrative	+ Descriptive	+ Quantity)
pronoun	noun	demonstrative	Adjective P	Addition P
Adjective P	pronoun		Relative Clause	
Modified N.P	Standard Serial P			
Standard Serial P	Nominalized Verb			
Appositional P	Relative Clause			
Nominalized Verb				
Relative Clause				

Comments:

1. All of the tagmemes are optional, but one must occur. The usual number of tagmemes that occur is two or three. The order of the tagmemes is quite unrestricted, but the above order is probably most common.
2. The first and second singular possessive pronouns do not use the possessive clitic -amí. They are nisií, 'my' and kinyí, 'your'.

Examples:

4. Head:noun Desc: Adj P Dem: dem
- ápwtí-h-irí ńkaa-h-irí s-irí 'this good bridge'
- bridge-eu-n.cl good-eu-ncl this-n.cl

5. Head: noun Dem:dem

sisi-h-á w-a 'a fire'
fire-eu-n.cl a-n.cl

6. Poss: pronoun Head: noun

nisi mēti-h-onya-āpi 'about my children'
my child-eu-dim.pl-about

7. Poss: Modified NP Head: noun Dem:dem

matāa-h-o-mi tirāusis-ih-ā w-a
master-eu-n.cl-poss trousers-eu-n.cl a-n.cl

'one of master's trousers'

8. Poss: Relative Clause

utāa-h-ó pwisipi vaip-atí apóti-h-iri yuti-h-iri
man-eu-n.cl clubs arrow-n.cl bark shirt bark cape-eu-n.cl
Head:noun
k-iy-atí mpim-i-si-h-o-mi stóri-h-anti
foc-do-3s.SR live-do-ind/rel-eu-n.cl-poss storry-eu-n.cl

'the-man-who-lives-and-makes-clubs-arrows-bark skirts-bark capes'
story'

The possessive suffix in the above example is functioning like the Greek genitive of reference. So a translation which shows the basic underlying meaning would be:

'(the) story about the man who lives and makes clubs, etc.'

9. Head: noun Desc: Adjective P

maasāpi-h-o āpipaahi āwai-si-h-ó 'a really big pig'
pig-eu-n.cl really big-t.m-eu-n.cl

10. Head:noun Quantity: Addition P

sū-h-iri māi-ri m-iri 'three dogs'
dog-eu-n.cl two-n.cl def-n.cl

The words for 'day,' 'week,' 'month' and 'year' are all suffixed by one of the noun class morphemes. So we consider them nouns, even though they indicate time. We base our analysis on the morphology, not on the semantic outcome of the English translation. Phrases developed from the nouns mentioned above are not considered time phrases, but noun phrases.

11. Head: noun Dem: dem
waati-h-ô w-o 'a month'
 moon-eu-n.cl a-n.cl
12. Head: noun Quantity: Addition P
asisi-h-â m-âiri-t-i-hî m-âiri-t-i-hî
 day-eu-n.cl def-two-be-3s.nonfut-DR def-two-be-3s.nonfut-DR
 'four days'
- When the Head of the phrase has been previously mentioned in the text, the other tagmemes except the Possessive can occur by themselves. This is made possible by the fact that the noun class suffix always occurs, thereby referring back to the noun that has that same noun class suffix.
13. Desc: Adj. P
âwai-rî-h-iri 'a big one'
 big-t.m-eu-n.cl
14. Dem: dem
k-ô 'that one' or 'he'
 that-n.cl

2.3 Modified Time Phrase

Modified Time Phrase consists of a Head filled by a time word that is not a noun or a Temporal Clause. The modifying slots are filled by words that are Suffixed by -ura, 'time'. Words suffixed by -ura can also occur in the head slot.

Modified Time Phrase fills the Time slot on the Clause level.

Modified Time Phrase

+ (± Head	+ Demonstrative	+ Descriptive)
time word	demonstrative	Adjective P Relative Clause

Examples:

15. Head: time word Dem:dem
wani ki-m-úra 'now, at this time' or 'at this pres-
now that-def-time ent time'
16. Head: time word Desc: Adj P
nsihi âimi-h-úra 'in the beginning'
first already-eu-time
17. Head: time word Desc: Relative Clause
nsih-úra asíha-t-i-s-ur-úra
first-time dark-be-do-ind-rel-time
'in the early time when it was (morally) dark'

2.4 Modified Locative Phrase

Modified Locative Phrase is a subtype of the Modified Noun Phrase. It has the same tagmemes. However the Head of the Modified Locative Phrase is always filled by a locative word or an item which is suffixed by a locative morpheme.

Modified Locative Phrase fills the Locative, Referential, Directional, Subject, Object, Topic and Comment slots of a clause.

Modified Locative Phrase

+ (+ Possessive + clitic -amí)	+ Head	+ Demonstrative	+ Descriptive	+ Quantity)
pronoun	locative word	demonstrative	Adjective P	Addition P
Adjective P	noun plus		Relative Clause	
Modified NP	locative suffix			
Standard Serial P				
Appositional P	verb plus			
Nominalized Verb	locative suffix, i.e.,			
Relative Clause	Relative Clause			

Comments:

All of the tagmemes are optional, but one must occur. The usual number of tagmemes that occur is two.

Examples:

18. Poss: Modified NP Head: locative word

anaan-amí
house-poss

otítihí
underneath

'the house's underneath' or 'underneath the house'

19. Head: noun plus loc suf Desc: Adj P

angi-pípihí
house-place

nahata-apihí 'at every home'
every-place

20. Head: Relative Clause

Dem: dem

ami-h-ó

angi-mat-i-m-pípihí

s-ápihí

my uncle-eu-n.cl house-build-ind-rel-place this-place

'this place where my uncle built a house'

21. Head: noun plus loc suf Desc: Relative Clause

íp-at-aatíhí
tree-n.cl-amongst

asípi-h-o

marsupial-eu-n.cl

mpi-m-i-m-pípihí

here-live-3s.nonfut-eu-
place

in the forest where the marsupials live

22. Poss: Relative Clause

Head: noun stem plus loc suf

sápi-pá tih-o-wí-h-íya-amí ang-et-êti
salt-n.cl cock-ind-rel-eu-human pl-poss house-on-on

the home area of the people who make salt

3. Serial Phrases

A serial phrase consists of two or more heads that are either juxtaposed or joined by conjunctions. In Angaatiha there are four types of serial phrases: Standard Serial Phrase, Co-ordinate Phrase, Addition Phrase and Accompaniment Phrase.

3.1 Standard Serial Phrase

Standard Serial Phrase consists of two or more heads that are situated together by juxtaposition only; conjunctions are not used.

This phrase type fills all the tagmemes on the clause level except the Predicate tagmeme.

Standard Serial Phrase

+ Head n= 2-4	± Summary
pronoun proper noun adverb Adjective P Modified NP Appositional P Modified Time P Modified Locative P Nominalized Verb Relative Clause	demonstrative

Comments

1. At least two heads must occur. Theoretically, any number of heads could occur, but the greatest number observed is four.

2. Although phrases can potentially fill the Head slots, the examples found in texts show that simple forms, usually nouns, fill the Head slots.

3. Regarding the summary slot:

Of all the noun class suffixes, only -apa, 'thing', can occur in this slot. The demonstrative roots kí-, 'that', and sí-, 'this', precede the suffix. The other two suffixes that fill this slot are -iya, 'human plural', and -aiwa, 'nonhuman plural', with kí- and sí- also preceding them (example 26). When the three above-mentioned suffixes are preceded by kí- and that whole demonstrative is repeated, the resultant meaning is, 'etcetera' or 'various things' (example 27).

Examples:

23. Head⁴: Mod NP

<u>kíti-h-á</u>	<u>otipip-á</u>	<u>naaporí-h-irí</u>	<u>nant-ápá</u>
grass-eu-n.cl	garden work-n.cl	fence-eu-n.cl	food-n.cl

mpiyatí kâihíhoái...
well he who does

'he who does well (his) grass, garden work, fences and food...'

Note in the next two examples that the clitic can occur in every Head or just in the last one.

24. Head⁴: Mod NP

<u>Nantápa</u>	<u>si-nasí-h-iyá-i</u>	<u>nk-aat-ísá-i</u>
food	your-sister-eu-hu.pl-f.o	your-older brother-hu.pl-f.o

<u>nk-ânn-ísá-i</u>	<u>nk-ap-íyá-i</u>	nunyê.
your-uncle-hu.pl-f.o	your-father-hu.pl-f.o	give them

'Give food to your sisters, your older brothers, your uncles and your fathers.'

25. Head²: Mod NP

usi-h-iyā āsi-h-iyā ŋkaa-h-iyā-i numwihī...
 men-eu-hu.pl women-eu-hu.pl good-eu-hu.pl-f.o he gave them

'he gave to the good men and women...'

26. Head²: Mod NP

Summary: dem

aunkwī-h-ā ik-ihī k-āiwa
 large pandanus nut-eu-n.cl net bag-n.cl that-things

'large pandanus nuts and net bags, those things'

27. Head²: Mod NP

Summary: dem

āupw-atī kaatī-h-ā k-āpa k-āpa
 yam-n.cl taro-eu-n.cl that-n.cl that-n.cl

'yams, taro, etc.'

28. Head: Appositional P

Head: Modified NP

aunkwī-h-ō Pītāa-h-ō k-ō-mī mwāa-h-ō
 old-eu-n.cl Peter-eu-n.cl that-n.cl-poss son-eu-n.cl

'(the) old man, Peter, (and) his son'

There is a morpheme couplet, -iyī and -iyā, 'dualizer', which is suffixed to two consecutive nouns to show that a party of two are involved in the action. This couplet is translated into English as 'and', but it differs from conjunctions in that: (1) it takes the place of the noun class suffix rather than being suffixed to it and (2) it can only be suffixed to a noun stem, not to the modifiers of a noun. So the following example is not allowed:

29. *utāa-hō ŋkaa-yī apōp-aatī māip-iyā
 man-eu-n.cl good-and woman-n.cl bad-and

'the good man and the bad woman'

For the above two reasons, we are including noun phrases which use this couplet in the Standard Serial Phrase rather than the Co-ordinate Phrase (see below).

30. Head²: proper noun

Nsêmis-iyí Nsôn-iyá nomâisê. 'James and John went.'
James-and John-and they two went down

31. Head²: Modified NP

nisi tirâusis-iyí singiris-iyá awetihí...
my trousers-and shirt-and they were gone

'my trousers and (my) shirt were gone...'

(In the example number 32, notice that i is lost when it follows a longer vowel and if there is high tone on the i, it moves over to the longer vowel: V. - i î.)

32. Head²: proper noun

Arâinso-ví Apapó-vá-i tiwawáayopô.
man's name-and boy's name-and-f.o they hit them

'They hit Arainso and Apapo.'

33. Head³: adverb

Ápípaahí aunkwo-h-antí asákâ-i-n-tí m̄aaritâtâayô.
really huge-eu-n.cl much-foc-do-eu-l.s.SR I am happy

'I am really, greatly, profusely happy.'

3.2 Co-ordinate Phrase

Co-ordinate Phrase consists of one or more Heads connected by obligatory conjunctions which are clitics. An optional summary slot follows the Heads. This phrase fills all the slots on the clause

level except the Adverb and Comment.

Co-ordinate Phrase

+ Head ⁿ + clitics <u>-uní</u> and <u>-sankí</u>	+ Summary
<p>pronoun</p> <p>proper noun</p> <p>Adjective P</p> <p>Modified NP</p> <p>Appositional P</p> <p>Modified Time P</p> <p>Modified Loc P</p> <p>all clauses except Equational and Topic- Comment</p>	<p>demonstrative</p>

Comments:

1. In phrases using -uní, the number of heads that can occur is theoretically infinite, but the maximum number observed is 6. In phrases using -sankí, the maximum number of heads is 2.

2. The Summary only occurs in a phrase that has -uní. It does not occur with one that has -sankí.

3. The clitic -uní must occur on all non-final heads, but its occurrence on the final head is optional.

4. Occasionally the conjunction ámí can also occur. It usually joins clauses and sentences, however.

5. The clitic -uní and the free form ámí semantically manifest addition. The clitic -sankí manifests alternation or addition.

6. When -uní and sankí are suffixed to clauses, the speaker is not stating something in the event line. The clitic -uní with verbs is used to connect a list of actions that the actor does or will do. The clitic sankí with verbs is used to show alternate actions that can happen. (See examples 41-44.)

Examples:

34. Head⁶: proper noun

...Pirīp-ih-o-ai-s-unī Pirokorāas-ih-o-ai-s-unī
 Phillip-eu-n.cl-f.o-eu-and Prochorus-eu-n.cl-f.o-eu-and

Naikināa-h-o-ai-s-unī Taimōn-ih-o-ai-s-unī
 Nicanor-eu-n.cl-f.o-eu-and Timon-eu-n.cl-f.o-eu-and

Pamenāas-ih-o-ai-s-unī Nikorāas-ih-o-ai-s-unī
 Parmenas-eu-n.cl-f.o-eu-and Nicholas-eu-n.cl-f.o-eu-and

Summary: dem

s-iva-apī ampīhitiwī kātawāatopō.
 this-hu.pl-ref they named they spoke

'...Phillip and Prochorus and Nicanor and Timon and Parmenas and Nicholas, these people, they nominated.'

35. Head²: Modified Locative P

Mākāam-ih-et-ap-unī kī-m-pih-apī nāasaintīhe.
 Markham-eu-on-from-and that-def-place-from it is one

'From the Markham and from here it is one (green note, i.e., two kina).'

The following examples uses āmi as well as -unī.

36. Head: proper noun

Head: Appositional P

Yūtāa-h-iva-unī āmi īsi-h-ivā usa
 Judah-eu-hu.pl-and and also people-eu-hu.pl other

Yūtāa-h-iva-am-ati-mé-tā-h-ivā Autsahaatī-h-o-pī
 Judah-eu-hu.pl-poss-n.cl-not-be-eu-hu.pl God-eu-n.cl-ref

aunihī-h-irī kā-t-i-wī nkaapūn-t-o-hiyī-h-iva-unī
 song-eu-n.cl foc-say-eu-2/3pl.SR pray-say-ind-rel-eu-hu.pl-and

'...Jews and also other people, non-Jews who sing songs and pray to God (i.e., proselytes).'

37. Head²: Modified NP

Nisí naio-h-ó ńkaa-h-o-ai-sankí k-ô-mí
 my friend-eu-n.cl good-eu-n.cl-f.o-or that-n.cl-poss

sa-inkí-h-o-ai-sankí n-u-m-i-t-ô.
 his-younger brother-eu-n.cl-f.o-or foc-him-give-irr-fut-ind

'I will give (it) to my good friend or to his younger brother.'

38. Head²: Modified NP

Nk-i-sankí k-ô-ai-sankí kâ-i-ø-tâ-i-sê.
 you-f.o-or that-n.cl-f.o-or foc-do-irr-fut-do-ind

'Either you or he will do (it).'

In the next example, only one head occurs and the other one is implied. By doing this, the idea of "probably" is brought out.

39. Head: Modified NP

Waati-h-ó ipoti-h-o-et-i-sankí na-p-i-tâ-i-sê.
 moon-eu-n.cl later-eu-n.cl-on-f.o-or foc-come-irr-fut-do-ind

'During next month or (another month) he will come.' or

'He probably will come next month.'

The following is an example of -sankí used to show addition in the sense of 'also.'

40. Head: Modified NP

...nva-mí-h-aiwa-i-sankí owê.
 we-poss-eu-things-f.o-also is none

'...our things, also, are missing.'

The following are examples of -uní and -sankí suffixed to clauses. It could be argued that these constructions should be discussed in a chapter on higher level grammar. This may be so. However, these two

clitics occur more often with nonverbal words and phrases than they do with verbal material, i.e. clauses. When the speaker attaches these clitics to clauses, he seems to be considering the actions as things, in a category similar to that of nouns such as "dog", "tree", etc. They can be listed.

41. Head²: Series Clause

isi-h-iva-i-si t-i-w-a-ma-t-uni
 people-eu-hu.pl-f.o-eu fight-them-propel-3s-comp-3s-and
na-po-w-uni...
 foc-die-2/3pl-and

'He kills people and they die and...'

In the above example, note that there is no different referent suffix (DR) in the first verb, even though the next action is done by someone else. This is another point in the argument that this is not normal verbal (predicative) material. The speaker is not giving a particular historical incident here. He is merely stating some things that happen when the chief of evil spirits goes to work.

42. Head : Series Clause Head: Series Clause

...yamwaa-t-uni timp-ai-wi n-epa-p-uni
 dig-3s-and sickness-do-2/3pl foc-get up-2/3pl-and

Head: Series Clause

timp-ai-wi na-po-w-uni...
 sickness-do-2/3pl foc-die-2/3pl-and

'...he buries (them) and they get sick (and) recover or they get sick and die and...'

43. Head: Purpose Clause

Nta-itaati-mi-sanki...
 path-go up-pur-2/3du-or

'Or when you two want to go walking...'

or

'When you two want to go walking, too,...'

In the sentence just before the previous example, the speaker says, "...sleep only with your wife." The words that follow the previous example are, "...take your wife with you." So he gives two situations, sleeping and walking, when the hearer should have his wife with him.

44. Head: Sequence Clause

...mpi-hi-ma-h-oni-hi-sanki... '...or when you are cold, too...'
 wind-you-eff-eu-l.nonfut-DR-or

3.3 Accompaniment Phrase

There are two phrase types which have verbal elements in their conjunctions. They are the Accompaniment Phrase and the Addition Phrase.

In the Accompaniment Phrase, the verbal element is the person-number suffix, which optionally follows the accompaniment suffix, -sa. The accompaniment suffix in turn follows the focal object clitic. These three suffixes comprise the clitic complex which functions as a conjunction, showing accompaniment or interaction.

The Accompaniment Phrase fills the Subject, Object and Topic tagmemes in clauses. It is filled by one or more Heads.

Accompaniment Phrase

+ Head n= 1-3 + acc clitic complex
pronoun Proper noun Adjective P Modified NP Standard Serial PL Appositional P Relative Clause

Comments:

1. The greatest number of Heads found in one phrase is three (example 46).
2. If there is only one Head, there is also an implied Head, and the context shows what or who it is (examples 47-49).
3. If there is only one Head, the accompaniment clitic complex must occur at the end of it. If there is more than one Head, the clitic complex must occur on at least one of them (examples 50,51).

Examples:

45. Head: proper noun

Head: Modified NP

Pahawāat-i-sa-mī

name of girl-f.o-acc-2.3du

sa-inkī-h-o-ai-sa-mī

her-younger brother-eu-n.cl-f.o-acc-2/3du

nanyatipasihī...
they two met us

'Pahawaatī with her younger brother, they two met us.'

46. Head³: Modified NP...ipipatip-at-i-sā

earthquake-n.cl-f.o-acc

wip-ātī

rain-n.cl

āwai-p-āt-i-sā

big-t.m-n.cl-f.o-acc

itipī-h-o-ai-sā

wind-eu-n.cl-f.o-acc

anaangi nuwatī...

house it opened

'...an earthquake, along with a big rain, along with wind (they) opened (the door of) the house...'

47. Head¹: Modified NP...k-āpa-i-sa-pī

that-n.cl-f.o-acc-2s

akōyapī...

you gather

'...you must gather these things along with...'

In the above example, the Accompaniment Phrase fills the Object slot of the clause. In the following example, 48, it fills the Topic slot of the clause. It is in turn filled by an Appositional Phrase.

48. Head¹: Appositional P

...náasaintihí m-ánt-i-sá yatiwe.
 one thing def-n.cl-f.o-acc it is two

'...along with one (more), this one, it equals two.'

49. Head¹: Modified NP

...kinyí-h-aat-i-sa-m-áahí naenô-pí-se.
 your-eu-n.cl-f.o-acc-2/3du-only loc-sleep-2/3du-ind
 your-wife-with-only sleep-you 2-must ,

'...you must sleep only with your wife.'

50. Head²: Modified NP

...ya-ins-aangí s-ô-ai-sa-hí mpimitihaawitô.
 two-femine-du that-n.cl-f.o-acc-1.du we must live, I say

'...I think we two women should live with him.'

51. Head: pronoun Head: Standard Serial P

k-âati sa-n-satí s-âpi-h-o-ai-sá nanôtâisê.
 that-n.cl her-mother-n.cl her-father-eu-n.cl-f.o-acc she sleeps

'She sleeps with her father and mother.'

3.4 Addition Phrase

We mentioned earlier that two phrase types have verbal elements in them. One is the Accompaniment Phrase, discussed in 3.3. The other one, which we will now discuss, is the Addition Phrase.

In the Addition Phrase, the verbal elements are the root of the verb 'be', -t-, plus the third singular primary medial suffix, either nonfuture or future. That is followed by the different referent suffix (DR). The verb root and the two suffixes makes up the clitic complex which functions as a conjunction, showing addition or co-ordination.

The Addition Phrase fills all the tagmemes in clauses except

Object, Focal Object, Manner and Predicate. There are two tagmemes in

the Addition Phrase. They are the Head and the Summary.

Addition Phrase

+ Head = n + addition clitic complex	+ Summary
pronoun Proper noun Adjective P Modified NP Standard Serial P Appositional P Modified Time P Modified Locative P Nominalized Verb Relative Clause	demonstrative adverb Modified NP

Comments:

1. The greatest number of heads found in one phrase in an unelicited, or voluntarily given, text is 3. But theoretically, any number could occur. In the second chapter of Acts, in the list of the people who were in Jerusalem at the time, there is a phrase consisting of 16 heads.

2.. The adverbs which occur in the Summary slot are medial forms of the verb 'do' and are translated as 'doing thus' or 'that much'.

Examples:

52. Head³: Modified NP

<u>Tiráuss-ih-antí</u>	<u>ki-m-ânti-t-i-hí</u>	<u>ki-m-ânti-t-i-hí</u>
trousers-eu-n.cl	that-def-n.cl-be-3s.nonfut-DR	that-def-n.cl-be-3s
		nonfut-DR

ki-m-ânti-t-i-hí...
that-def-n.cl-be-3s, nonfut-DR

'There is this trousers and this one and this one...' or
 'This trousers plus this one plus this one...'

53. Head³: Modified NP

...nisî naisô-h-uri yâ-h-uri-t-i-hî nîni-t-i-hî
 my friend-eu-du two-eu-du-be-3s.nonfut-DR I-be-3s.nonfut-Dr
mîsîs-ih-aati-t-i-hî
 white lady-eu-n.cl-be-3s.nonfut-DR

Summary: dem

s-îya-a-nîni nohâayô.
 this-hu.pl-eu-I we went down

'...my two friends plus I plus the white lady, we people went.'

54. Head¹⁶: Modified NP

Nyahi Patîyâa-h-ant-a-ah-apî-h-îya-a-nîni-t-i-hî... (13 heads omitted)..
 we Parthia-eu-n.cl-at-eu-from-eu-hu.pl-eu-I-be-3s.nonfut-DR

Kîrit-ih-ant-a-ah-apî-h-îya-a-nîni-t-i-hî
 Crete-eu-n.cl-at-eu-from-eu-hu.pl-eu-I-be-3s.nonfut-DR

Arepîvâa-h-anti
 Arabia-eu-n.cl

Summary: Modified NP

yâpip-atî s-âiwa-a-ra-ah-apî nasâahiyaanîne.
 ground-n.cl this-things-eu-in-eu-from we have come

'We people of Parthia plus... we people of Crete plus Arabia, from these countries we have come.'

The numbers in Angaatîha are part of the Addition Phrase. We are including the number phrases in the Addition Phrase because the main device used to join numbers is the addition clitic complex, -t-i-hî or -t-ani-hî. Also there are not enough differences between number phrases and the Addition Phrase to posit a separate phrase type.

The numbers 'one' and 'two' consist of only one word. The word for 'one' consists of a root nāas- ~ nāasai- plus the noun class suffix (or a modification of it) of the word which it is modifying. Following that, there is a suffix -hī, which may mean 'only'. It is not the DR suffix because there is no verbal suffix in these words. The following are examples of the number 'one' along with the noun it is modifying:

55. utāa-h-ō nāas-o-hī 'one man'
man-eu-n.cl one-n.cl-only
56. napāi-h-irī nāasai-ri-hī 'one sweet potato'
sweet potato-eu-n.cl one-n.cl-only
57. nawī-h-ā nāas-a-a-hī 'one stone'
stone-eu-n.cl one-n.cl-eu-only

The number 'two' is not as consistent as the number 'one' in matching up with the noun class suffix of the noun it modifies. So there are not as many forms of the number 'two'. The following is a list of most of the forms of 'two':

58. ya-h-wī, ya-h-urī, ya-t-imwī, ya-t-airī 'two'
two-eu-du two-eu-du two-eu-du two-eu-du

The number 'three' is really 'two (plus) one', but the words for 'two' in example 58 are not used per se. The word 'two' consists of the definitive morpheme m-, 'this particular...', and a morpheme meaning 'dual'. The word 'one' consists of the definitive morpheme m- and a noun class suffix.

59. arāi-h-ō m-ûrī m-ō 'three fish'
fish-eu-n.cl def-du def-n.cl
60. ip-atī m-âurī m-âti 'three trees'
tree-n.cl def-du def-n.cl

For the number 'four', the word consisting of the definitive and dual morphemes occurs twice, either with or without the clitic complex that functions as a conjunction.

61. waa-ti-h-ō m-ûrî m-ûrî 'four months'
 moon-t.m-eu-n.cl def-du def-du

62. Head²: Modified NP

...m-âuri-t-i-hî m-âuri-t-i-hî k-iy-ât-e
 def-du-be-3s.nonfut-DR def-du-be-3s.nonfut-Dr foc-do-3s.-it is
tirâusis-ih-a
 trousers-eu-n.cl

'...two plus two, that many - trousers (I mean).'

In the above example, the head of the Modified Noun Phrases is in right dislocation.

In Angaatihā, the number 5 and any multiples thereof use the word 'hand' or 'leg' or both. The fingers and toes are actually being counted, but they are not mentioned.

The number 5:

63. ikwi w-ihî-t-irî 'one side (of the two) hands'
 hand a-side-t.m-n.cl

The number 10:

64. ikwi m-aintimwî 'these two hands'
 hnad def-dual

The number 20:

65. ikw-âhwî m-aintimwî 'these two hands and legs'
 hand-leg def-dual

Other than the numbers 10 and 20, all numbers 6 and above are made up of an Addition Phrase in which -tihi, '...there was and...' or -tanihi, '...there will be and...' occurs at least once in the number. The heads of the phrases are filled by either hands or feet.

The number 6:

66. Head: Modified NP

Head: Modified NP

ikwi w-ihî-ti-ri-t-ani-hî w-ihî-n-ir-amî naas-o-hî
 hand a-side-t.m-n.cl-be-3s.fut-Dr a-side-n.cl-poss one-n.cl-only

'one side (of the two) hands plus one (finger) from the other side'

The number 19:

67. Head: Modified NP

Head: Modified NP

ikwi m-aintimwi-t-i-hi au-h-iri w-iri k-iri-nihi-t-i-hi
 hand def-dual-be-3s.nonfut-DR leg-eu-n.cl a-n.cl that-n.cl-all-be-
 3s.nonfut-DR

Head: Modified NP

w-ir-ami m-iri m-iri
 a-n.cl-poss def-du def-du

'these two hands plus all of one leg plus two (and) two of
 another leg' The number 25:

68. Head: Modified NP

Head: Modified NP

nisi ikw-ahwi m-aintimwi-t-ani-hi k-o-mi ikw-iri
 my hand-leg this-dual-be-3s.fut-DR that-n.cl-poss hand-n.cl
 /ikwaw-ihin-iri
 hand a-side-n.cl

'these two hands and legs of mine and his hand / one side
 (of the two) hands'

4. Appositional Phrase

The Appositional Phrase consists of two obligatory tagmemes, the
 Item and the Apposition.

The Appositional Phrase fills all the tagmemes of the clause except
 Manner and Predicate.

Appositional Phrase

+ Item	+Apposition
pronoun	pronoun
proper noun	proper noun
Adjective Phrase	Adjective Phrase
Modified Noun Phrase	Modified Noun Phrase
Standard Serial Phrase	Standard Serial Phrase
Modified Locative Phrase	Co-ordinate Phrase
Modified Time Phrase	Accompaniment Phrase
Nominalized Verb	Addition Phrase
Relative Clause	Modified Locative Phrase
	Modified Time Phrase
	Nominalized Verb
	Relative Clause

Comments:

1. The phrase kôní ampápatí, 'his name', optionally occurs before a proper noun in the Apposition Slot (example 72).

2. Besides appositions, speech strings which give added or more specific information about the material in the Item slot also occur in the Apposition slot (examples 78,79)

Examples:

69. Item: pronoun Apposition: pronoun

k-úsasi k-ínva 'the family, those three'
that-family that-3 to 5 people

70. Item: proper noun Apposition: Adjective Phrase

Nusesí-h-ó ápípaahí áwai-sí-h-o-pí
man's name-eu-n.cl really big-t.m-eu-n.cl-ref

'concerning Nusesíhó, the very big man'

- 71 Item: Modified NP Apposition: Modified NP

apóp-aatí w-aatí kusikūs-ih-aatí
 woman-n.cl a-n.cl secretary-eu-n.cl

'a woman, a secretary'

72. Item: Modified NP Apposition: proper noun

utāa-h-ō w-o k-ō-mí ampíp-atí Katōrí-h-ō
 man-eu-n.cl a-n.cl that-n.cl-poss name-n.cl man's name-eu-n.cl

'a man, his name (being) Katorihō'

73. Item: Modified NP Apposition: Standard Serial Phrase

k-íva-amí-h-apá aunkwí-h-á ik-ihí k-áíwa
 that-hu.pl-poss-eu-n.cl large pandanus nut-eu-n.cl net bag-n.cl that-
 things

'their cargo: large pandanus nuts, net bags-those things'

74. Item: Modified NP Apposition: Accompaniment Phrase

nisi naisó-h-urí Pitāa-h-o-ai-sa-mí Ngôn-ih-o-ai-sa-mí
 my friend-eu-du Peter-eu-n.cl-f.o-acc-2/3du John-eu-n.cl-f.o-acc-
 2/3du

'my two friends, Peter and John'

75. Item: Modified Locative P Apposition: proper noun

māhá-mwāang-apí Kūnaip-at-apí
 between-gap-from place name-n.cl-from

'from the gap between (two mountains), (that is), from Kunaipatí'

76. Item: Modified Time P Apposition: Modified Time P

āpatí-n-títihí māipí-h-urá 'in the night, a bad time'
 night-eu-inside bad-eu-time

77. Item: Modified Locative P Apposition: Relative Clause

mí-h-iní sitūwāa-h-antí āh-e-t-i-m-pípihí
 def-eu-edge store-eu-n.cl there-upright-be-3s.nonfct-
 eu-place

'at the edge, where the store is standing'

78. Item: Standard Serial Phrase Apposition: Relative Clause
kô-h-ô yotipî-h-ô ntâa-v-onî-h-apâ-i
 bird-eu-n.cl lizzard-eu-ncl path-go up-3s.fut-eu-n.cl-f.o

'birds, lizards, (in fact), whatever will be walking around'

79. Item: Modified NP Apposition: Modified NP
mâipî-h-ons-i métî-h-ons-i 'a very small one, a small
 bad-eu-dim-f.o child-eu-dim-f.o child'

5. Subordinate Verb Phrase

The Subordinate Verb Phrase consists of two tagmemes, the Subordinate and the Head. The action of the verb in the Subordinate tagmeme blends in with, or finds its fulfilment in, the verb of the Head tagmeme.. This is subordination in the lexical realm. There also is evidence of grammatical subordination by the fact that the suffix -sî ~ -î cannot be declined; it is the same for all persons and numbers. This suffix functions quite a lot like -ing in English. In spite of its subordinate characteristics, the verb in the Subordinate tagmeme is diagnostic as to whether the clause is transitive or intransitive. (See comment f) on page 11 of the clause chapter.)

The Subordinate Verb Phrase fills the Predicate tagmeme of the Transitive and Intransitive clauses. It can also fill the Predicate of a Relative Clause.

Subordinate Verb Phrase

+ Subordinate	+ Head
Verbs suffixed by <u>-sî ~ -î</u>	Any verb of motion

Comments:

1. Other tagmemes can occur between the Subordinate and the Head.
2. Out of 118 occurrences of verbs ending in -sî ~ -î, 114 of them

are followed by a verb of motion. In the other 4, motion is there in the context, either overtly or covertly.

Examples:

80. N-e-sí na-m-mê. 'Bring (it):'
foc-get-su foc-come-2s.imp
81. Kipw-i n-o-tí... 'She took (it) in the net bag...'
put in net bag-su foc-go down-3s.SR
82. ...na-nya-maa-sí ápatintítihí n-o-tí...
foc-us-get-su in the night foc-go down-3s.SR
'...he took us during the night...'
83. ...n-spa-sí n-o-waati... '...getting up, we went...'
foc-get up-su foc-go down-1.pl.SR
84. ...na-ni-maa-sí Kâarihantí n-iv-atí... 'He took me(in the)car...'
foc-me-get-su car foc-go up-3s.SR
85. Kimô tírâakihantí isi-sí n-iv-á-h-ó-re.
he truck hold-su foc-go up-3s.SR-eu-n.cl-he is
'He is the one who holding the truck, goes.' or 'He is the truck driver.'
86. ...wopí máarihó tún-tonáhí n-caipa-sí
for another one heart it will burn her foc-appear-su
na-maat-i-ta-i-sê.
for-marry-irr-fut-do-ind
'...she will fall for another man and she will (just) pop up and marry (him).'