MANAGALASI     VERBS

Jim and Judy Parlier and Alan Healey
Revised November, 1973

0. Introduction
1. Morphophonemics
2. Verb Stems
3. Prefixes
4. Inner Suffixes
5. Outer Suffixes

Footnotes
0. Introduction

Managalasi is a language of the Koiarian family, and is spoken by approximately 4,400 people in the Northern District of Papua. They live in an area southeast of Mt. Lamington and southwest of the Hydrographers Range, and extend as far south as the Birigi River. The materials for this paper were gathered in the village of Numba.

Managalasi verb stems may be affixed by any one of three prefixes and by up to six of a large number of suffixes. The suffixes are in two layers: an inner layer of two orders and an outer layer of up to four orders. There are several distinct systems of outer suffixes. One of these systems forms relative verbs, three of the systems form dependent verbs, and one system forms independent verbs. Verb stems are usually suffixed, but unsuffixed stems occur in certain closeknit sequences of clauses having the same subject. In this instance any stem-final consonant is lost.

1. Morphophonemics

(a) Suffix initial \( N \) is a homorganic nasal which replaces any bilabial or alveolar consonant that immediately precedes it, but \( N \) is lost following other consonants or vowels. This rule has precedence over rule b below.

Examples:

\[ ij + -u \rightarrow iju 'I eat' \quad ij + -Nu \rightarrow inu 'you eat' \]
\[ sav + -u \rightarrow savu 'I put' \quad sav + -Nu \rightarrow samu 'you put' \]
\[ va' + -u \rightarrow va'u 'I go' \quad va' + -Nu \rightarrow va'u 'you go' \]
\[ arih + -u \rightarrow arihu 'I go down' \quad arih + -Nu \rightarrow arihu 'you go down' \]
\[ ro + -u \rightarrow rou 'I come' \quad ro + -Nu \rightarrow rou 'you come' \]
(b) A suffix initial consonant other than N replaces any consonant or consonant sequence which immediately precedes it.

\[ C_1 + \_xx \rightarrow C_2 \]
\[ C_1 + C_2 + C_3 \rightarrow C_3 \]

Examples:

\[ ii- + -huna \rightarrow ihuna 'I will eat' \]
\[ sav- + -huna \rightarrow sahuna 'I will put' \]
\[ apor- + -v + -huna \rightarrow apohuna '(he) will ask him' \]
\[ tamatit- + -h + -’ena \rightarrow tamati’ena 'he will chase him' \]

Both rules may occasionally apply:

\[ apor- + -v + -Nana \rightarrow apomana 'he asked him' \]
\[ tamatit- + -h + -Nana \rightarrow tamatihana 'he chased him' \]

2. Verb Stems

All intransitive verb stems (vsi) and many transitive verb stems (vst1) consist of a single verb root. Some transitive verb stems (vst2) are derived stems which consist of a verb root and an obligatory object suffix, and other transitive verb stems (vst2) consist of a verb root and an optional object suffix.

\[ vst_2 = + verb \ root + object-marked \ suffix \]

2.1 Transitive Verb Stems Containing Obligatory Object Suffixes

These obligatory object suffixes that occur with the verb roots decline first person singular, first person plural, second person singular, second and third person plural, and third person singular. There are at least 14 sub-classes of verb stems according to the particular set of five object-person suffix allomorphs that is used. These are set out in Chart 1. The stems are listed with a first person singular object.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem subclass</th>
<th>Object Suffix Allomorphs</th>
<th>Typical verb Stems in sub-class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>-Ni -Nu -Na -Na #</td>
<td>itu’o-ni 'fill me', 'ume-ni 'call me', aji-mi 'possess me', nina-mi 'hit me', ura re-ni 'I want'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXX</td>
<td>-Ni -Nu -Na -Ni #</td>
<td>runa-mi 'forget me', i’iva-ni 'tie me', hue-ni 'I swell', nipina-mi 'bump me' (see subclass 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>-i -u -a -a #</td>
<td>pijuh-i 'hurt me', tituh-i 'kiss me', nipi-i 'bump me' (see also subclass 8), nahunisah-i 'I have blisters all over', amalri-i 'fix me up'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>-i -u -a -i XXX-a</td>
<td>'ah-i 'I want', tanih-i 'rub on me', chichah-i 'angry with me', s-i 'wake me up', taot-i 'step on me'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>-i -u -a -i</td>
<td>pisiv-i/pisim-i 'deceive me'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>-i -u -a -i -i</td>
<td>ning-i 'deceive me', bajaaror-hi 'ignore me'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>-ih -uh -ah -ah -h</td>
<td>naj-ih 'teach me', pataaror-ih 'ignore me'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reminder: XXX (h&gt;h)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>-ih -uh -ah -ah -ah</td>
<td>iij-ih 'alugh at me', ruar-ih 'bother me', urar-ih 'reprimand me'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>-ih -uh -ah -ih -ah</td>
<td>aj-ih 'wait for me', ananaj-ih 'yell at me', ni'aj-ih 'ehlp me', pij-ih 'separ me', pin - piuh-ih 'look me over carefully', m-ih 'give it to me', vaj-ih 'give them', imatim-ih 'moke me', mat-ih 'moke me', ra'or-ih 'step over me'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXX</td>
<td>-ih -uh -ah -ih -ih</td>
<td>ja'-ih 'bite me'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXX</td>
<td>t-ih t-uh t-ah t-ah t -v</td>
<td>asit-ih 'pass me by', misut-ih 'pinch me', opasit-ih 'taste sour to me', masat-ih 'my (leg) is numb', ur-ih 'I smell (it)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>t-iv t-uv t-av t-av t -h</td>
<td>tamatit-iv 'chase me'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 12 | -iv -uv -av -av -v | tu'-iv 'I am full (of it)', ajor-iv 'greet me'  
hian-iv 'hurts me', huan-iv 'I am thirsty'  
kinut-iv 'tickle me', sar-iv 'hunt me',  
at-iv 'laugh at me', abor-iv 'ask me',  
lich-iv 'carry me', masih-iv 'sorcerize me'  
plural subjects: many sores hurt, I am always thirsty  
special meaning aj-iv '(spirit) possesses me'. |
| 13 | -iv -uy -av -av -av | 'uár-iv 'tell me' |
| 14 | -iv -uv -av -iv -av | k-iv 'see me', piun-iv 'meet me', 'uši-v -iv (sg. pl.) 'tell me' |

The following four paradigms illustrate the occurrence of object suffixes. The final suffix in the paradigms is -u 3rd person plural present tense.

Subclass 2:

i'iva-ni-u 'they tie me'  
i'iva-nu-u 'they tie us'  

i'iva-na-u 'they tie you'  
i'iva-ni-u 'they tie you (pl)'  
i'ivaj-u 'they tie him'  
i'iva-ni-u 'they tie them'

(Note that both object and subject suffixes may change i to u:

i'iva [Ni u] → i'iva-ni-u 'they tie me'  
i'ivaj [Ni u] → i'ivaj-u 'they tie him'  
i'iva [Nu u] → i'iva-nu 'he ties him')

Subclass 4:

s-i-u 'they wake me'  
s-a-u 'they wake you'  
s-a-u 'they wake him'

s-u-u 'they wake us'  
s-i-u 'they wake you (pl)'  
s-i-u 'they wake them'

Subclass 10:

ur-ih-u 'they smell me'  
ur-ah-u 'they smell you'  
ur-an-u 'they smell him'

ur-uh-u 'they smell us'  
ur-ah-u 'they smell you (pl)'  
ur-an-u 'they smell them'
Subclass 14:

k-iv-u 'they see me' k-úv-u 'They see us'
k-av-u 'they see you' k-iv-u 'they see you (pl.)'
k-av-u 'they see him' k-iv-u 'they see them'

A few transitive verb stems appear to be compound stems with the structure: root object-person root object-person. The two object-person morphemes are always in agreement. The first of the two roots always seems to belong to subclass 4.

Example Subclasses 4 and 2:

hij-i-'u-ni-u 'they hit me' hij-ú-'u-nú-u 'they hit us'
hij-a-'u-na-u 'they hit you' hij-i-'u-ni-u 'they hit you (pl.)'
hij-a-'u-j-u 'they hit him' hij-i-'u-ni-u 'they hit them'

'ú-i-ha-ni-u 'he marries me' i-'u-ha-nú-u 'they marry us'
'ú-a-ha-na-u 'he marries you' i-'i-ha-ni-u 'they marry you (pl.)'
'ú-a-h-u 'he marries her' i-'i-ha-ni-u 'they marry them'

Subclasses 4 and 3:

tahij-i-h-i-u 'they slap me' tahij-ú-h-ú-u 'they slap us'
tahij-a-h-a-u 'they slap you' tahij-i-h-a-u 'they slap you (pl.)'
tahij-a-h-u 'they slap him' tahij-i-h-a-u 'they slap them'

2.2 Transitive Verb Stems Containing Optional Object Suffixes

A few verb stems may optionally have an object suffix. The suffixes fit into the scheme of subclasses set up for obligatory object suffixes.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem without Object Suffix</th>
<th>Sub-class of stem</th>
<th>Stem with Object Suffix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'umej- 'call out'</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>'ume-ni- 'call me'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tapaj-\nu muachav- 'carry'</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>tapa-ni- muacha-mu-'carry me, carry us'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ranav-\nu irechav- 'put'</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>rana-mi- irecha-mi-'leave me, send me leave them, send them'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vej- 'do'</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>ve-ni- 'do to me' (no form for 3rd sg.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>use- 'pour out'</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>vet-i 'do to me'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pisov- 'spit'</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>use-ti 'pour on me'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>misuv- 'pinch'</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>misut-ih-'pinch me'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>misuav- 'urinate'</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>misuat-ih 'urinate on me'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.3 Singular and Plural Transitive Verb stems

Many of the transitive verbs in the Managalasi language have two stems, a singular form indicating singular object; a plural form indicating plural object. There is one transitive verb with an obligatory object suffix in the stem for which the two forms of the stem indicate a singular or plural subject. A few intransitive verbs have two stems, a singular form indicating singular subject; a plural form indicating plural subject. Corresponding singular and plural stems and the ways they are formed are shown in Chart 2. In a situation where the object (or subject) is plural the singular stem may also be used; the plural stem would be used to emphasize the plurality.
A suffix for plurality:

- **kuav-** '(one) dies'
- **kutih-** '(one) rolls'
- **uchav-** '(one) is lazy'
- **jaiv-** '(one) flies'
- **ij-ah** '(one) laughs at you'
- **amav-** 'stick (one) together'
- **use-** 'pour (one)'
- **pisov-** 'spit (a little)'
- **kua-masah-** '(many) die'
- **kuti-rasah-** '(many) roll'
- **ucha-’asah-** '(many|) are lazy'
- **jai-’asah-** '(many) fly'
- **iij-ah** '(many) laugh at you'
- **ama-chav-** 'stick (many) together'
- **use-sav-** 'pour (many)'
- **piso-kuj-** 'spit (a lot)'

A suffix or prefix for singularity:

- **pihu-nanav-** 'plant (one)'
- **mi-nav-** 'lean (one)'
- **ta-karih-** 'ignore (one)'
- **apu-sav-** 'put on (one)'
- **pihuv-** 'plant **in** (many)'
- **mij-** 'lean (many)'
- **karih-** 'ignore (many)'
- **sav-** 'put on (many)'

**Suppletion**

- **apej-** 'get (one)'
- **m-ah-** 'give you (one)'
- **aporuv-** 'cook (one)'
- **nej-** '(one) sleeps'
- **‘ek-** 'get (many)'
- **vaj-ah-** 'give you (many)'
- **ja-** 'cook (many)'
- **notu-** '(many) sleep'

Mixed types:

- **ra-nav-** 'put (one)'
- **pi-tij-** 'hit (one) against'
- **ture-** 'break (one) off'
- **tapaj-** 'carry (one)'
- **ire-chav-** 'put (many)'
- **ti-sav-** 'hit (many) against'
- **me-sav-** 'break (many) off'
- **mua-chav-** 'carry (many)'
- **mua-kiriv-**

2.4 Unsuffixed Stems

In the Process Sentence and the Motion Amplification sentence the non-final verb consists of a stem without any suffixes. (The first
verb may take a prefix.) In this context the final consonant of the stem is dropped.

apej- 'get' va- 'go'
ape va ja-uta 'I took it (there) and cooked it.'
get go cook-I past

ajiv- 'climb'
aji kahi ari aji@ 'e'uj-uta 'I climbed up there to the climb up there village at climb arrive-I past village'

3. Prefixes

There is a set of mode-aspect prefixes which occur with verb stems.

pa- negative e.g. pa-vej-u
not-do-I
'I am not doing it'

ma- 'for no reason' e.g. ma-vej-u
without-reason-do-I
'I do it for no reason'

ni- 'immediate' e.g. ni-vej-u
punctiliar-do-I
'I am just now doing it'

4. Inner Suffixes

The first three orders of verbal suffixes may be regarded as "inner" suffixes for two reasons. Firstly, they are nearer to the stem than other suffixes. And secondly, they are limited in their occurrence to particular stems and do not occur with all stems. All of these suffixes are optional.

4.1 First Order Suffixes

4.1.1 All-inclusive

The all-inclusive suffix -sih -sirih (free variants) signifies
that all of a group of people or things are involved in an action.

(a) For intransitive verbs this suffix refers to the subject.

\[ \text{va-sih-ara} \ 'Everyone went' \]
\[ \text{go-all-they past} \]

(b) For some transitive verbs it refers to the object.

\[ \text{i-sirih-ara} \ 'They ate all of it.' \]
\[ \text{eat-all-they past} \]

(c) For other transitive verbs, if the subject is singular this suffix refers to the object, but if the subject is plural it refers ambiguously to either the subject or object.

\[ \text{sa-sih-uta} \ 'I planted all of them.' \]
\[ \text{plant-all-I.past} \]
\[ \text{sa-sih-ara} \ 'They all planted them' OR 'They planted all of them' \]
\[ \text{plant-all-they.past} \]

4.1.2 Reciprocal

The reciprocal suffix has five allomorphs \(-arav\) \(\sim\) \(-arav\) \(\sim\) \(-sarav\) \(\sim\) \(-charav\) \(\sim\) \(-karav\) whose occurrence is morphologically determined by the stem. It signifies that the participants are doing the action to each other, or in some instances, that they are doing it cooperatively or reflexively.

(a) If the verb stem has both a singular and a plural form, it is usually the plural form or some modification of it which occurs with the reciprocal suffix.

\[ \text{m-ih-u} \]
\[ \text{give-one-me-they} \]
\[ \text{'They give it to me.'} \]
\[ \text{va-ih-u} \]
\[ \text{give-many-me-they} \]
\[ \text{'They give them to me.'} \]
\[ \text{va-ju-sarav-u} \]
\[ \text{give-many-recip-they} \]
\[ \text{'They give them to each other.'} \]

\[ \text{ranav-u} \]
\[ \text{put-one-they} \]
\[ \text{'They put one'} \]
\[ \text{irechav-u} \]
\[ \text{put-many-they} \]
\[ \text{'They put them.'} \]
\[ \text{ire-charav-u} \]
\[ \text{put-many-recip-they} \]
\[ \text{'Together they are putting them'} \]

\[ \text{tapaj-u} \]
\[ \text{carry-one-they} \]
\[ \text{'They carry it.'} \]
\[ \text{muachav-u} \]
\[ \text{carry-many-they} \]
\[ \text{'They carry them.'} \]
\[ \text{muacha-\textasciitilde arav-u} \]
\[ \text{carry-many-recip-they} \]
\[ \text{'They carry each other.'} \]
(b) If the verb stem contains an obligatory object suffix, this suffix is usually dropped in the reciprocal form and the reciprocal suffix usually is the allomorph -arav.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ni'aj-ih-u} & \quad \text{They help me.} & \quad \text{ni'aj-arav-u} & \quad \text{They help each other.} \\
\text{tare'aj-ih-u} & \quad \text{They bump me.} & \quad \text{tare'aj-arav-u} & \quad \text{They bump each other.} \\
\text{piun-iv-u} & \quad \text{They meet me.} & \quad \text{piun-arav-u} & \quad \text{They meet each other.} \\
\text{tamatit-iv-u} & \quad \text{They chase me.} & \quad \text{tamatit-arav-u} & \quad \text{They chase each other.} \\
\text{tuhisus-iv-u} & \quad \text{They pick-a-back me.} & \quad \text{tuhisus-arav-u} & \quad \text{They pick-a-back each other.} \\
\text{asit-ih-u} & \quad \text{They pass me.} & \quad \text{asit-arav-u} & \quad \text{They pass each other.} \\
\text{naj-ih-u} & \quad \text{They show me.} & \quad \text{na'arav-u} & \quad \text{They show each other.} \\
\text{apor-iv-u} & \quad \text{They ask me.} & \quad \text{apo-sarav-u} & \quad \text{They ask each other.}
\end{align*}
\]

In the few cases in which the obligatory object suffix is retained, it does not decline for person but has one fixed form.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{vaij-ih-u} & \quad \text{They give them to me.} & \quad \text{vaij-u-sarav-u} & \quad \text{They give them to each other.} \\
\text{niseh-ih-u} & \quad \text{They eat without giving me any.} & \quad \text{niseh-arav-u} & \quad \text{They eat without giving each other any.} \\
\text{k-iv-u} & \quad \text{They see me.} & \quad \text{k-aharav-u} & \quad \text{They see each other.} \\
& & \quad \text{They see themselves.}
\end{align*}
\]

(e) If the verb is one which may take an optional object suffix in the stem, it is dropped in about half of the verbs and retained with the others just as for verbs with obligatory object suffixes.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{misut-ih-u} & \quad \text{They pinch me.} & \quad \text{misut-arav-u} & \quad \text{They pinch each other.} \\
\text{chichah-ih-u} & \quad \text{They are angry at me.} & \quad \text{chich-arav-u} & \quad \text{They are angry at each other.} \\
\text{anana-ih-u} & \quad \text{They yell at me.} & \quad \text{anana-arav-u} & \quad \text{They yell at each other.} \\
\text{ij-ih-u} & \quad \text{They laugh at me.} & \quad \text{i-sarav-u} & \quad \text{They laugh at each other.} \\
\text{ume-ni-u} & \quad \text{They call me.} & \quad \text{ume-arav-u} & \quad \text{They call each other.}
\end{align*}
\]
Huet-i-u 'They vomit on me.'  
Pisot-i-u 'They spit on me.'  
Misuat-i-u 'They urinate on me.'  
Uset-i-u 'They pour (it) om me.'  
Vet-i-u 'They do it to me.'  
Huet-i-'arav-u 'They vomit on themselves.'  
Pisot-i-'arav-u 'They spit on each other.'  
Misuat-i-'arav-u 'They urinate on themselves.'  
Uset-i-'arav-u 'They pour (it) on each other.'  
Vet-i-'arav-u 'They do it to each other.'  
Vet-i-'arav-u 'They did it to themselves.'

4.1.3 Passive

The passive suffixes are -'usah ∪ -'un (rare) indicating a singular subject and -'usunah for a plural subject. These suffixes have three usages.

(a) When they are added to a transitive verb which usually takes an animate agent as subject and an inanimate thing as object, the suffixed verb usually becomes intransitive and takes the inanimate thing as subject. Although the agent is not expressed in the clause containing the passive verb, it may be obvious from context or it may be mentioned in a preceding clause; on the other hand it may be left quite obscure.

Vatani uhu-uta  
Pumpkin cut-I.past  
'I cut the pumpkin.'

Vatani uhu-'usah-ana  
Pumpkin cut-passive.sg-it.past  
'The pumpkin was cut.'

Vatani uhu-sav-uta  
Pumpkin cut-many-I.past  
'I cut the pumpkins.'

Vatani uhu-'usunah-ara  
Pumpkin cut-passive.pl-they.past  
'The pumpkins were cut.'

This could be regarded as an agentless passive.

(b) When they are added to an intransitive verb which usually takes an animate agent as subject, the suffixed verb remains intransitive but now takes an inanimate thing as subject. These passive verbs imply that the action is caused by a previous action which may be expressed in the preceding clause.

Uhuriku-nu '(the man) jumps up'  
Uhuriku-'usah*u '(the stick) jumps up (as a result of being hit)'

This could be regarded as a causative passive.
(c) Some verbs occur only in the suffixed intransitive form and seem to have meanings as in (b).

'úá-’usah-u' (the one) jumped out' ̣ịj̣i-’usah-u' (the bananas) spread out (as a bunch)

These suffixes could be regarded as markers of intransitivity or inanimate subject just as much as of the passive.

4.2 Second Order Suffixes: All-inclusive

The two suffixes -paraj and -ranav both have the same meaning and usages as -sih $\sim$ -sirih.

(a) nira-paraj-ara 'They all cried.'
   cry-all-they.past

(b) ve-ranav-ara 'They did it all.'
   do-all-they.past

(c) k-i-ranav-uta 'I saw all of them.'
   see-them-all-I.past
   k-i-paraj-ara 'Everyone saw them.' OR
   see-them-all-they.past 'They saw everyone.'

These two suffixes may follow any first order suffix including -sih $\sim$ -sirih

ve-si-ranav-uta 'I did all of them.'
   do-all-all-I.past

aja uhu-’usa-paraj-ara 'The vines were all cut'
   vine cut-passive-all-they.past

'iruma vaju-sara-paraj-ara 'The food had all been exchanged.'
   food give-many-recip-all-they.past

4.3 The Constantive-Specific Suffix

The two allomorphs -nav $\sim$ -ranav are morphologically determined by the verb stem. A few verbs take both allomorphs as free variants. This suffix does not co-occur with any of the first and second order suffixes described above (4.1, 4.2) and could be
regarded as belonging simultaneously to both of these orders.

The constantive-specific suffix has two wide areas of meaning.

The "constantive" area of meaning is very broad, stretching all the way from a continued action to a completed or perfective action.

(a) continued action versus brief action:

k-a-nav-uta 'I kept looking at it.' k-av-uta 'I saw it.'
k-a-nav-u 'I am staring at it.' k-av-u 'I (can) see it.'

(b) intensive action versus extreme ordinary action:

tahij-i-na-mi-ana 'He hit me hard.' tahij-i-h-i-ana 'He hit me.'

(c) thorough or non-reversed action versus ordinary or reversed action.

tahu-nanav-uta 'I turned it right over' tahuv-uta 'I turned it up
(and put it back again)'.

(d) achieved action versus attempted action:

'ana-nav-ana 'He hit (the bird) with it.' ana-ana 'He threw it at
(the bird)'.

(e) completed action versus perhaps incomplete action

meru-nanav-u 'I have just finished weeding it.' meruv-u 'I am weeding it.'
meru-nanav-uta 'I finished weeding it.' meruv-uta 'I weeded it.'
meru-nana-'eju 'I will finish weeding it.' meru-'eju 'I will weed it.'

(f) action remoter in time versus nearer in time:

ata-sa-nanav-uta 'I split them (yesterday).' ata-sav-uta 'I split
them (just now)'.

(g) perfective action (action plus present result) versus non-perfective action (action alone):

li'iva-nanav-uta 'I tied it to (the tree).' li'ivaj-uta 'I tied it.'
pija-nanav-uta 'I speared him (and the spear is still in him)._
pijah-uta 'I threw the spear at him.'
The "specific" area of meaning is not quite so broad, indicating something specific or limited about the action.

(h) definite action versus uncertain action:

apú-sa-nana-'eju 'I will definitely apú-sa-'eju 'I will put it in.' put it in.'

(i) singular object versus unspecified object-number:

ahe-nav-u 'I am planting one (sugarcane)' ahej-u 'I am planting (sugarcane).'

(j) specific location versus unspecified location:

osa-nana-huna 'He will set a trap there.' osa-huna 'He will set a trap.'

(k) short distance versus unspecified distance:

va-nav-uta 'I went on a little.' va'-uta 'I went.'

(l) brief span of action versus unspecified duration of action:

asuma hi-nav-u 'We are sitting for a while' asuma hi-j-u 'We are sitting.'

There are a few verbs which occur only in the form with -nav

-nanav and not without it.

ra-nav- 'put' na-nav- 'be possessed or drunk'

fho 'o-nav- 'throw' kuš-nanav- 'bury'

'o-nanav- 'hold' apúri-nanav- 'hide it'

On the other hand, many verbs do not take the constantive-
specific suffix, and especially transitive verbs with object suffixes.
However, a few of the transitive verbs with an obligatory object
suffix within the stem form the continuative (or stative) by adding
-nanav followed by another object suffix (always subclass 2) which
agrees with the first one (as in 2.1).

pij-ih-ų 'he spears me' pij-i-na-mi-ų 'he lodges a spear in me.'

aj-ih-ų 'he waits for me' aj-i-na-mi-ų 'he keeps waiting for me.'

nuh-i-ų 'he shields me' nuh-i-na-mi-ų 'he keeps shielding me.'
k-i-v-[^\n] "they see me" k-i-na-mi-[^\n] "they stare at me"
tahij-i-hi-[^\n] "they hit me" tahij-i-na-mi-[^\n] "they hit me hard."

4.4 Third Order Suffixes: Benefactive

The suffixes that indicate benefactive person are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st. sg.</th>
<th>1st. pl.</th>
<th>2nd. sg.</th>
<th>2/3 pl.</th>
<th>3rd. sg.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-Nih</td>
<td>-Núh</td>
<td>-Nah</td>
<td>-Nih</td>
<td>-Nah</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These are similar to the sets of suffix allomorphs used for object person, but only two verbs have been found which could be said to use this particular set to indicate its object. One could re-anализe m-iñh- -tgx 'give it to me' as y- plus -Nih and imatim-ih- 'mock me' as imativ- plus -Nih, thus taking these two verbs out of subclass 8 and setting up a new subclass for them and the benefactives. It is important to note that the suffixes in these two verbs are definitely object suffixes and not benefactive ones.

The benefactive form has four usages: (a) It indicates the person on whose behalf or instead of whom someone else is performing the action:

```
hu toa nuna'e e-nih-ana 'He got some water for me.'
he water fwx x get-me-he.past me.for
```

(b) It indicates the person who is benefiting from the action in some way:

```
hu (nuna'e) ia rana-mih-ana 'He put it there for me.'
he me.for there put-me-he.past
```

(c) It indicates the owner of the object of the verb:

```
hu (nuni) maha nesi epe-nih-ana 'He stole my pig.'
he my pig secretly get-me-he.past
```

(d) It occasionally indicates the owner of the subject of the verb:

```
(nuni) maha kua-mih-ana 'My pig died on me.'
my pig die-me-it.past
```
Verbs with simple stems both intransitive and transitive, seem to add the benefactive suffixes fairly freely. But of the stems which have object suffixes about one quarter do not take benefactive suffixes.

(a) In some of the stems with object suffixes which do take the benefactive, (that is, those with obligatory object suffixes from sub-classes 1, 2, and 3 and all those with optional object suffixes) the benefactive suffixes replace the object suffixes.

\begin{align*}
\text{itu'o-ni-} & \quad \text{"fill me"} & \quad \text{itu'o-nih-} & \quad \text{"fill it for me, fill mine"} \\
\text{amairi-i-} & \quad \text{"fix me up"} & \quad \text{amairi-ih-} & \quad \text{"fix it up for me, fix mine up"} \\
\text{uset-i-} & \quad \text{"pour it on me"} & \quad \text{uset-ih} & \quad \text{"pour it for me"}
\end{align*}

(b) In other verbs with obligatory object suffixes, (that is, those from sub-classes 4 to 14) the benefactive suffix follows the object suffix. However, in these forms there is a strong trend for the object suffixes either to be limited to third person singular and plural:

\begin{align*}
\text{taot-i-} & \quad \text{"step on me"} & \quad \{\text{taot-a-ih-} & \quad \text{"step on him for me"} \\
\text{ruar-ih-} & \quad \text{"wash me"} & \quad \{\text{ruarah-a-ih-} & \quad \text{"wash him for me"} \\
\text{por-iv-} & \quad \text{"ask me"} & \quad \{\text{porah-iv-} & \quad \text{"ask them for me"}
\end{align*}

or to be limited to a single fixed vowel which does not decline for object person:

\begin{align*}
\text{pisiv-i-} & \quad \text{"deceive me"} & \quad \text{pisiv-i-ih-} & \quad \text{"deceive (anyone) for me"} \\
\text{apor-iv-} & \quad \text{"ask me"} & \quad \text{apor-a-mih-} & \quad \text{"ask (anyone) for me"}
\end{align*}

5. Outer Suffixes

The remaining orders of suffixes may be regarded as "outer" suffixes for two reasons. Firstly, they are at the end of the word and thus further away from the stem than the inner suffixes.
And secondly, they all occur freely with all stems and all acceptable combinations of stem plus inner suffixes. The outer suffixes are organized in three separate systems of endings.

5.1 Endings Based on System-A Suffixes

System-A is composed of the five orders of suffixes shown in Chart 3. However, as there are several rules about which combinations occur and there are many morphophonemic changes, it seems simpler to present in Charts 4 to 11 all attested combinations of the suffixes of the fourth to seventh orders. All of these endings distinguish "tense", and all but those involving the general future endings 
-huna, -huni, -hunie, -hune also distinguish subject person.

A few examples of verbs with these endings are given below. A more detailed description of their usage is to be found in the clause, sentence, and paragraph papers.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Order 4</th>
<th>Order 5</th>
<th>Order 6</th>
<th>Order 7</th>
<th>Order 8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-l 'øj</td>
<td>1st. sg.</td>
<td>1/2/3 pl.</td>
<td>2/3 Sg.</td>
<td>-Na lst. sg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>future and polite imperative</td>
<td>-ur</td>
<td>-ur</td>
<td>-Nuj present &amp; abol-hab</td>
<td>-a 1/2/3 pl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-h</td>
<td>strong imperative</td>
<td>-ut</td>
<td>-ar</td>
<td>-Naj past</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-uv</td>
<td>-av</td>
<td>-Nav future &amp; polite imperative</td>
<td>-l</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-huj</td>
<td>general future</td>
<td>-'ut</td>
<td>-av-ar</td>
<td>-Nav-Naj polite imperative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># all other tenses</td>
<td>-u'</td>
<td>-ut</td>
<td>-a'-ar</td>
<td>-a'-Naj unfulfilled intention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># all other tenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># strong imperative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Apply the morphophonemic rules (section 1) and drop the final consonant of the suffix string to produce the endings shown in charts 4 to 11.
## CHART 4

### Independent Indicative Endings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1st.sg.</th>
<th>1/2/3 pl.</th>
<th>2/3 sg.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Future</td>
<td>-'eju</td>
<td>-'eja</td>
<td>-'ena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General future</td>
<td>-huna</td>
<td>-huna</td>
<td>-huna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past</td>
<td>-uta</td>
<td>-ara</td>
<td>-Nana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present</td>
<td>-u</td>
<td>-u</td>
<td>-Nu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abilitative-Habitual-Continuative</td>
<td>-ura</td>
<td>-ura</td>
<td>-Nuna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unfulfilled intention</td>
<td>-u'u</td>
<td>-a'a, -ava</td>
<td>-a'a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: These endings may take anyone of the additional conjunctival suffixes: -kuni, -'omo, -'e, -ka'i / -vo / -ka'ivo.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1st. sg.</th>
<th>1/2/3 pl.</th>
<th>2/3 sg.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Future</td>
<td>-'ejuo</td>
<td>-'ejuo</td>
<td>-'enuo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General future</td>
<td>-hunie</td>
<td>-hunie</td>
<td>-hunie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past</td>
<td>-utie</td>
<td>-arie</td>
<td>-Nanie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present</td>
<td>-uo</td>
<td>-uo</td>
<td>-Nuo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abilitative-Habitual-Continuative</td>
<td>-urie</td>
<td>-urie</td>
<td>-Nunie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unfulfilled intention</td>
<td>-u'ie</td>
<td>-avie</td>
<td>-a'ie</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### CHART 6

**Independent Interrogative Endings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1st. sg.</th>
<th>1/2/3 pl.</th>
<th>2/3 sg.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Future</td>
<td>-'ejo</td>
<td>-'eja</td>
<td>-'ena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General future</td>
<td>-hune</td>
<td>-hune</td>
<td>-hune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past</td>
<td>-ute</td>
<td>-are</td>
<td>-Nane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Présent</td>
<td>-ô</td>
<td>-ôê</td>
<td>-No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abilitative-Habitual-Continuative</td>
<td>-ure</td>
<td>-ure</td>
<td>-Nune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unfulfilled intention</td>
<td>-u'u</td>
<td>-a'a</td>
<td>-a'a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1st. sg.</td>
<td>1/2/3 pl.</td>
<td>2/3 sg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polite-Future</td>
<td>-'uta</td>
<td>-'avara</td>
<td>-'amana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polite-Future</td>
<td></td>
<td>-'ava</td>
<td>-'ama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prohibitive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polite-Future</td>
<td>-uma</td>
<td>-ava</td>
<td>-Nama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Request</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong Imperative</td>
<td></td>
<td>-ha</td>
<td>-Na</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Not 1st person)

(Only 2nd person)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>lst. sg.</th>
<th>1/2/3 pl.</th>
<th>2/3 sg.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Polite-Future</td>
<td>'xwiniie</td>
<td>-'avariie</td>
<td>-'amanie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperative</td>
<td>-'utie</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polite-Future</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prohibitive</td>
<td></td>
<td>-'avuo</td>
<td>-'amuo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polite-Future</td>
<td>-'umie</td>
<td>-'avie</td>
<td>-Namie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Request</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong Imperative</td>
<td></td>
<td>-'huiie</td>
<td>-Nie</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nominal Verb Suffixes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Future</th>
<th>1/2/3 pl.</th>
<th>2/3 sg.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-'u</td>
<td>-'ava</td>
<td>-'ama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General future</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-huni</td>
<td>-huni</td>
<td>-huni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-u</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>-Na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present-Abilitative-Habitual-Continuative</td>
<td>-u</td>
<td>-u</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: These suffixes are always followed by another nominal suffix of the <jahu> set (which are homophonic with the demonstratives).
## CHART 10

**Adjectival Verb Endings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1st. sg.</th>
<th>1/2/3 pl.</th>
<th>2/3 sg.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General future</td>
<td>-huni</td>
<td>-huni</td>
<td>-huni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past</td>
<td>-uti</td>
<td>-ari</td>
<td>-Nani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abilitative-Habitual-Continuative-Present-Unfulfilled intention</td>
<td>-uri</td>
<td>-uri</td>
<td>-Nuni</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: These verbs only modify: *vea* 'time', *ruha* 'place' or *unama* 'way'.
CHART 11

Dependent Delayed Sequential Same-subject Endings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1st. sg.</th>
<th>1/2/3 pl.</th>
<th>2/3 sg.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Past</td>
<td>-Narej-o</td>
<td>-Narej-a</td>
<td>-Nare-na</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


# Chart 12

## Dependent Endings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Future and Unfulfilled intention</th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Present and Abil- hab</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delayed Sequential Same-subject</td>
<td>-Narej-e</td>
<td>-Nar-ame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Narej-a'e</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Con)sequential Different-subject</td>
<td>-e</td>
<td>-uma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-a'e</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simultaneous Different-subject</td>
<td>-'ej-e</td>
<td>-'ej-ume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-'ej-a'e</td>
<td>-'eme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
When you make yours, you will make mine too.

'I would do it but he is lying to you.'

'I thought you did it so I got it.'

After you stayed a while you went.

The day when they died I had a baby girl.

5.2 Endings Based on System-B Suffixes

The endings of System-B are based on just two orders of suffixes as shown in Chart 12. These suffixes all indicate dependent verbs that occur non-finally in sentences. These endings distinguish tense but not subject-person.

You are laughing so they are looking at you.

Further information on the meaning and usage of these endings is to be found in the sentence paper.
5.3 System-C Suffixes

The endings of System-C may all be treated as consisting of single suffixes. These endings all indicate dependent verbs most of which occur non-finally in sentences. These endings do not indicate either tense or subject-person. More information on their usage and meaning is to be found in the sentence and paragraph papers. These suffixes are:

- **Na** sequential same-subject
- **Ne** sequential same-subject (sentence-final paragraph-medial)
- **Nu** continuation same-subject
- **Napi** completion same-subject
- **i'i** simultaneous same-subject
- **i' - i'iro** purpose same-subject
- **i' - i'ivo** transition-comparison same-subject
- **ume** sequential different-subject
- **ume** sequential different-subject (sentence-final paragraph-medial)
- **ira'omo** span-event sequence
- **ipisa** unreal condition

A few examples are:

```plaintext
na hanuha ape-na pua-ma nihi-a ij-uta
I animal get-SSSeq cut-SSSeq cook-SSSeq eat-I.Past

'I caught an animal, cut it up, cooked and ate it.'
```

```plaintext
ve-napi ranav-uta
do-compl put-I.Past

'I finished doing it.'
```

```plaintext
Ma 'iruma ij-i'i juha 'us-tu
I food eat-SSsim speak sharpen-I.cont

'As I was eating I was sharpening the spear.'
```
a niari ve'ipisa hu ape tujah-a'a
You yesterday make-li he get grab-he would

'If you had made it yesterday he would have grabbed it.'
FOOTNOTES

1The Koiarian family has been demonstrated and some of the phonological and grammatical features of its six languages have been described in T.E. Dutton, the Peopling of Central Papua, Pacific Linguistics Series B No. 9, 1969.

2These materials were gathered by the authors under the auspices of the Summer Institute of Linguistics during the period 1962-1973. The description of Managalasi verbs given in this paper incorporates and adds to the information xxx given in one published paper (Jim Parlier, Managalasi Verb Inflection, Te Reo 7:28-35, 1969) and three unpublished ones (Judy Parlier, Managalasi Verb Suffixes, 1965; Jim Parlier, Features of Managalasi Mode-Aspect, 1965; James Parlier, Managalasi Sentences, 1970). Alan Healey has shared in much of the analysis and wrote much of the present paper.

3In this paper subject-person and tense have been treated together in a set of portmanteau morphs, and as a consequence the morphophonemic rules are simpler and of wider applicability than the alternative set presented in Parlier 1964 op. cit. The Managalasi phonemes are a (unstressed following vowels, elsewhere), ch (voiceless alveopalatal affricate), e (word finally, e elsewhere), h, i, j (voiced alveo-palatal affricate), k, m, n, o (word finally following bilabials, elsewhere), p r (retroflexed flap, and fluctuating with a lateral flap before u and i). s, t, u, u (high central rounded u),
v (voiced bilabial fricative), ħ (glottal stop), and ə (stress, marked only on the second syllable of two-syllable words, and on a stressed vowel preceded by a non-syllabic ū.