

6.3.1.14 The Development Sentence consists of two obligatory Bases and an obligatory link -ga 'so'. Two additional optional Bases obligatorily linked by -ga 'so' have been observed in this data.

Development Sentence

	+ BASE <sub>1</sub>	+ LINK	+ BASE <sub>2</sub>	+ (+LINK " + BASE <sub>3</sub> ) <sup>n=2</sup>
	Stative Cl	-ga 'so'	Indep.Cl  Success S. Negated S. Coupling.S. Id.Pred.S. Circum. S. Margin ContngenS. D.Cond. S.	-ga 'so'  Indep.Cl
Spec. Feat.	wizi- 'to be'			
Effic. Cause	P ^ P		Q	

Rules:

1. The nuclear predicate of the Verb Phrase of Base<sub>1</sub> may be inflected with Present Continuous, Completed or Actual Aspect.
2. The Stative verb only occurs in Base<sub>1</sub>.

Examples:

1. Base<sub>1</sub>: Ngeragi na-giya wizi-  
food ate-pac to.be

Link: -ga  
so

Base<sub>2</sub>: weik wellagella kaing mizi.  
now outside go hab

'(he) has eaten the food so (he) comes outside (and) goes.'

2. Base<sub>1</sub>: ...keya i-ga yawe-yeng weik keremareke wizi  
and house-and garden-clsf now forgotten to.be

Link: -ga  
so

Base<sub>2</sub>: nawili ngaba ibeng yolu.  
some hungry to.be

'...and the house and garden work (is) now forgotten so some are hungry.'

3. Base<sub>1</sub>: A puli-yege ngai mantik llung kapiya-wili-  
and they-agl watch boy church paper-clsf  
-yegi ngai wiza-  
agl watch to.be

Link: -ga  
so

Base<sub>2</sub>: ma-wizei-ge ma-wizeige puli weik yeik pinisi.  
lim-to.be-at lim-to.be-at they no.more finish

'And (I) looked after the Church School Children so (I) continued until they disbanded.'

4. Base<sub>1</sub>: Pulaga senisim miza wizi-  
after.that changed to.be

Link: -ga  
so

Base<sub>2</sub>: yawe no-go miza-ra yeik pillei mizi ono.  
work I-act did-clsf nothing to.play neg

'And after that (I) changed (to Lululai) so the work which I did was not just play.'

5. Base<sub>1</sub>: ....ngeragi-yeng weik pak wizi-  
                                   food-clsf    now   done   to.be

Link: -ga  
           so

Base<sub>2</sub>: teni   mabuwill   mogosa   logo   na.  
           we       all       sat.down   and.then   ate

'...the food was done so we all sat down and then ate.'

6. Base<sub>1</sub>: Kanta   Elauru-wili-gi   yerenta-ge   pulogo  
                           arrive    Elauru-clsf-pos   village-in   there  
                           leimiza   wizi-  
                           rested    to.be

Link: -ga  
           so

Base<sub>2</sub>: mantik   nayau-rau   pulaga   iza   logo  
           boy       two-too    from.there   took.them   and.then  
           weik   paka   ngela ingane   wiyek   ngai   kampella.  
           now   up    kunai.hill    sleep   watch   went

'Arriving, we rested in the Elauru people's village so (we) took two boys from there also and then went on up the other side of the kunai to sleep(and)watch.'

7. Base<sub>1</sub>: ...logo    wiring   na-lei    songkora   wizi-  
                           and.then   stick    one-clsf    sharpened   to.be

Link: -ga  
           so

Base<sub>2</sub>: wiring   na-lei-gu    imeik-ke   panga   wangke  
           stick    one-clsf-inst    house-in    across   middle  
           weli   kang   keya   wibek   pulaga    yenge-le-ge  
           find   go    and    rope    from.there   over-place-at  
           meli   logo.....  
           give   and.then

'...and then the stick is sharpened so with the stick go along finding(a hole)in the house and put the rope through and then...'

8. Base<sub>1</sub>: Keya tonu-gu-lek lewege wizi-  
and we-~~xxx~~-clsf above to.be  
pos

Link: -ga  
so

Base<sub>2</sub>: tonu-gu-lek-ko puli-yege meiya yewi-ge  
we-pos-clsf-agl they-agl said shoot-at  
meiya yewi-ge puli-yege lewege wini kelleyi  
retreat they-agl above win to.cause.them  
willibek mizi.  
continually hab

'And our bow is better so our bow retreats them (and) causes (us) to always win over them.'

9. Base<sub>1</sub>: A ngaizik tiya wizi-  
and fastened to.be

Link: -ga  
so

Base<sub>2</sub>: mok ma-meik pangke pangke puwekke-rik  
clsf.ag lim-clsf to.be.sufficient when-clsf  
ngereke kelewenta-ge yengelei panu-yeng ngeli.  
again floor-at tree main-clsf cut

'And (the wall) is fastened so whenever that part of the house (is) finished, next cut the main poles for the floor.'

10. Base<sub>1</sub>: Keya I ne ngollukku wik kabelak pe-ra-ge  
and I just.now new area this-place-at  
lewa-bek ono wizi-  
come-clsf neg to.be

Link: -ga  
so

Base<sub>2</sub>: ne kullilli keya lili ono legi ini  
I afraid and worry neg therefore you  
ne-yegi willek ngellek kumuli nagani.  
I-agl heart plenty think can't

'And I (am) not a man who has just come new to this area so I am not afraid and worried therefore you can't worry too much about me.'

11. Base<sub>1</sub>: ...yolu yolu wizi-  
remain remain to.be

Link: -ga  
so

Base<sub>2</sub>: ingempu-ngang mabuli yereng na-yeng-ka-wili-rau  
relative-clsf all village other-clsf-from-clsf-too  
lewa na-la-ga-wili-rau lewa.  
come another-place-from ~~xxx~~ come

'...(we)remain (in the house) so all (his) relatives from the other villages come too (and) others also come.'

12. Base<sub>1</sub>: Pillik kai kang wizi-  
like.this go go to.be

Link: -ga  
so

Base<sub>2</sub>: impanubek ngeze-bok-ko pakelli-raige lawik  
man self-clsf-act see-Ass.Simul yam  
na-mek yompiyangai puwekke purik pi  
one-clsf excellent when if he  
willekkang puguoyeng yompiyangai panu  
heart his-clsf excellent very  
wiliwillik-mok-ko pangka ono.  
happy-clsf-ag sufficient neg

'(It) goes on like this so as a man himself sees whenever one yam is excellent, his whole being (is) very exerbuerent, (his) happiness (is) great.'

13. Base<sub>1</sub>: Llisa wizi-  
to.hewn to.be

Link: -ga  
so

Base<sub>2</sub>: yungurik tiya wizi-  
~~hole~~ opened to.be

Link: -ga  
so

Base<sub>3</sub>: kaing pulupulurik keremiza wizi  
go door made to.be

Link: -ga  
so

Base<sub>4</sub>: pu-ruk-ke panga yungke meli.  
that-clsf-at across inside give

'(It) is hewn, (there) is a hole opening, the door is made so shove that door in place.'

All Simultaneous Sentences consist of two obligatory Bases and an obligatory Link. These sentence types encode only Overlapping Temporal relationships. There are three types: Simultaneous Coterminous Same Subject, Simultaneous Coterminous Different Subject, and the Simultaneous Associate Sentences. They are separated on the basis of varying conjoining tagmemes, different deep structure, and different rules governing the subject.

6.3.1.15 The Simultaneous Coterminous Same Subject Sentence is manifested by two Bases and the Link -mei (sg) -wei (pl) 'as, while' and encodes the deep structure P \_\_\_\_ Q. The subject must be the same in both Bases.

#### Simultaneous Coterminous Same Subject Sentence

	+BASE <sub>1</sub>	+ LINK	+ BASE <sub>2</sub>
	Stative C1 Indep. C1	<u>-mei</u> (sg) <u>-wei</u> (pl) 'as, while'	Indep. C1 Nominalized C1 <del>Alternative S.</del> Coupling S. Yes-No Question S.
Coterminous	P ____	^	____ Q

#### Rules:

1. The conjoining tagmeme has only been observed affixed to a limited number of verbs: the Stative verbs wizi 'to be' (sg), komi 'to.be' (pl), and a movement verb yagoni 'to travel'.
2. The morpheme -mei occurs with a singular subject and -wei occurs with a plural subject.

## Biangai Sentences

Examples:

1. Base<sub>1</sub>: ...ni makngeze-go kazi wizi-yagi piyeng  
                   you   self-act   way   to.be-nca   things  
                   mabiyeng kumula wizi-  
                   all           to.think to.be

Link: -mei  
              SSSBase<sub>2</sub>: mizi kang.  
          do       go

'....you yourself remember all the customs for living as you go (away from home).'

2. Base<sub>1</sub>: ...ni yeik panga yungke kelliya wizi-  
                   you   just   across   underneath   inside   to.be

Link: -mei  
              SSS

Base<sub>2</sub>: yawe-ra-ge miza-ga wizei-mo.  
           work-clsf-at   did-and   to.be-oblig

'...you just obey as you (are) doing the work there.'

3. Base<sub>1</sub>: Waze keremareke-sa wizi-  
                   just   forget-ca   to.be

Link: -mei  
              SSS

Base<sub>2</sub>: miza meli kang.....  
           to.be.around go

'(Whoever) you (are) careless as you go here and there, (you will get into trouble therefore...).'

4. Base<sub>1</sub>: ...peba keya kali-gu mizallik pillik miza-ga  
                   papa   and   mama-act   custom   same   did-and

wizi-  
 to.be

Link: -mei  
              SSS

Base<sub>2</sub>: yokampanu-wili-gi wirege koye-yagi.....  
           people-clsf-pos   eye.in   to.be-nca

'...papa and mama did these same customs as they lived there in the eyes of the people.....'

5. Base<sub>1</sub>: Keya ni yawe yaka mitirik mei purik-ki  
and you work past good.news say that-igl  
abirisi miza wizi-  
evade to.be

Link: -mei  
SSS

Base<sub>2</sub>: ni makngezo-go lewe narik-ke toto mizi.....  
you self-act other.side-to decide

'And (concerning when) you evade the work of telling the <sup>G</sup>good  
 News mentioned as you yourself decide for the other side.....'

6. Base<sub>1</sub>: Pi watabiyeng pulugu mizi piyeng mabiyeng  
he everything their do things all  
pangke pangke miza-ra wizi-  
to.straighten did-clsf to.be

Link: -mei  
SSS

Base<sub>2</sub>: ngago teni-yege yana-ga wiziya-ra  
talk we-agl gave.to.us- to.be.ca-clsf  
and

'He illustrated all their artifacts as he spoke to us there.'

7. Base<sub>1</sub>: Santa-yegi sawela wizi-  
Satan-agl joined to.be

Link: -mei  
SSS

Base<sub>2</sub>: yawe mizi piyeng piyen-tau ngizi-yeng-ko.  
to.work things things-too to.be.true-clsf-act

'While joined to Satan, the things (you) do(are) fruit bearing  
 things.'

8. Base<sub>1</sub>: .... Sakanta-yege kelli pugu-ra-go panga Santa-  
Satan-agl like his-clsf-act across Satan

-yegi sawela wizi-  
agl joined to.be

Link: -mei  
SSS

Base<sub>2</sub>: mizi....  
do

'....(whenever)(you) accept and (are) joined to Satan by his  
 words as (you) do (live),(fruit will be manifest)'



## Biangai Sentences

9. Base<sub>1</sub>: Keya Anoto-yegi sawela wizi-  
and God-agl joined to.be

Link: -mei  
SSS

Base<sub>2</sub>: mizi....  
do

'And (concerning when) joined to God as (you) live, (Satan's doings will not show any fruit.)'

10. Base<sub>1</sub>: ...impanubek wak-yeng-ki ngalega wizi-  
man post-clsf-to on.top to.be

Link: -mei  
SSS

Base<sub>2</sub>: panga ngalega lawikyeng waberek paka sisibek-ke  
across on.top yam careful up stick-on  
tamenenta ~~wx~~ wazami.  
to.wind to.leave

'....as the man goes up the post, (he) carefully winds the yam shoots around the stick.'

11. Base<sub>1</sub>: Waze panga pulogo yagoni-  
just across there to.travel

Link: -mei  
SSS

Base<sub>2</sub>: kolomantikmele-yegi wire walle-bok-ko mizi ma?  
girl-agl eye half-clsf-ag do or

'While traveling around there, will (you) flirt with a girl or not?

12. Base<sub>1</sub>: ...yawelei ngai komo-  
garden watch to.be

Link: -wei  
SSS

Base<sub>2</sub>: yabi lugu yewi keya orokuse mi<sup>7</sup>za koma.  
sugar.cane stick shoot and sago did to.be

'(The two planted....and) while watching the garden, drove sugar cane sticks and cleaned the sago there.'

6.3.1.16 The Simultaneous Coterminous Different Subject Sentence is manifested by two obligatory Bases and the optional Link -ge 'at', and encodes the deep structures of Coterminous and Punctiliar-Punctiliar Overlap. The subject must be different in each Base.

#### Simultaneous Coterminous Different Subject Sentence

	+ BASE <sub>1</sub>	+ Link	+ BASE <sub>2</sub>
	Stative Cl Indep. Cl	-ge 'at'	Indep. Cl Negated S. D. Condition S.
Special Features	-le' (place clsf)' <u>ngizi</u> 'true'		
Coterminous	P _____	^	_____ Q
Punctiliar-Punctiliar	P.	^	Q.

#### Rules:

1. The conjoining tagmeme has only been observed affixed to a limited number of verbs: the Stative verbs wizi 'to be' (sg), komi 'to be' (pl), and a movement verb yagoni 'to travel'.
2. ~~In~~ In juxtaposed clauses the predicate of Base<sub>1</sub> may be suffixed with -ya '(completed aspect)', -geya '(continuous aspect)' or nominalized with the classifier -rik '(partitative

unit)'.  
 .

3. Sentences using the place classifier -le before the -ge 'at' have their Bases reversed and then the first Base may be nominalized with -rik or pura 'that'. When pura is used the deep structure is P Q .

4. When the Base<sub>1</sub> clause is terminated by ngizi 'true' the conjoining tagmeme is suffixed to ngizi.

Examples:

1. Base<sub>1</sub>: Yezizik ngora-geya wizi-  
           fire       burn-cont   to.be

Link: -ge  
       DxxSS

Base<sub>2</sub>: pu-gu kampekyeng walliyiya.  
       he-ag   sweet-potato cooked.for.them

'While the fire was burning he cooked sweet potato for them.'

2. Base<sub>1</sub>: Pi yawe miza-geya wizi-  
           he   to.work-cont   to.be

Link: -ge  
       DSS

Base<sub>2</sub>: no-go ngeragiyeng mana.  
       I-act   food       gave.to.him

'While he was working I gave him food.'

3. Base<sub>1</sub>: Ni Kapura sakpek pi kai llobong ngangezi  
           but       little.bro   he   water   round   small

wari samiya wizi-geya  
carry designated to.be-cont

~~XXXXXX~~ ~~geya~~  
~~XXXXXX~~ ~~to.be-cont~~

Base<sub>2</sub>: pungiziga na-giya  
       after awhile ate-p.cont

'~~But~~ But meanwhile younger brother made a small round water hole, drinking off and on.'

4. Base<sub>1</sub>: ...pi kaibek liwik paka kallogo yabi suwan-  
-rik-tik-ku ngo mana wizi-geya  
clsf-clsf-inst to.cover to.be-cont

Base<sub>2</sub>: kolla kele keya na-giya.  
to.fetch afirm and drink-pa.cont

'...meanwhile he hid the water up there by covering with a bundle of sugar cane plant leaves, fetched (water) and had been drinking (from it).

5. Base<sub>1</sub>: Pi wiyekkola wizi-geya  
he asleep to.be-cont

Base<sub>2</sub>: panu-gu kaiwik kubulli mana.  
mama-act water to.pour gave.him

'While he was still sleeping mama poured cold water on him.'

6. Base<sub>1</sub>: Puli ngeragi ni yagoni-geya  
they food eat to.continue-cont

Base<sub>2</sub>: ne ngagora kozak yeiya.  
I message talk.say.to.them

'While they were still eating, I told them the message.'

7. Base<sub>1</sub>: Teni kai-ge koyi yagoni-geya  
we water-at to.be to.continue-cont

Base<sub>2</sub>: pu-gu ngeragi-yeng teni yani.  
he-act food-clsf we give.to.them

'While we were still at the water he gave us the food.'

8. Base<sub>1</sub>: Te pongo imak-ke koyi-ya  
we.two down house-in to.be-ca

Base<sub>2</sub>: pi ilei-lei kiri.  
he tree-clsf cut

'While we were down at the house he cut down the tree.'

9. Base<sub>1</sub>: Pillik kai kang wiziya-ya  
like.this go go to.be-ca

Base<sub>2</sub>: pakella yolu.  
saw remain

'While (it is) going on like this, (you) remain watching(the yam).'

10. Base<sub>1</sub>: Pillik kai kang wizi-ya  
like.this go go to.be-ca

Base<sub>2</sub>: pungiziga lawik-yeng kuk puwekke purik...  
after awhile yam-clsf ripe whenever  
'While (it) continues on like this, after awhile whenever the  
yam is ripe, (don't just think they are ripe and leave them.)'

11. Base<sub>1</sub>: Pangke pangke kai kampella wizi-ya weik  
to.straighten go went to.be-ca now  
pangke wizi-ya  
enough to.be-ca

Base<sub>2</sub>: kewelle panu-lei kulleng toro-lei wiyi.  
side main-clsf kulleng toro-clsf put  
'Having gone along straightening until (it is) enough, put  
the side main poles, kulleng toro.'

12. Base<sub>1</sub>: Keya yongok-wili sanga miza wizi-ya  
and woman-clsf to.divide to.be-ca

Base<sub>2</sub>: nawulu-gu ngeragi kaimizi keya nawulu-gu  
some-act food cook and some-act  
watabi ngeriyi keya melewik mizi.  
something to.plant and new.shoots to.do

'As the women were being divided, some cooked food and  
some planted things and new shoots (in the garden).'

13. Base<sub>1</sub>: Yewi kang wizi-ya  
to.shoot go to.be-ca

Base<sub>2</sub>: pangke.....

'(When)(you) have driven until (there are) enough (stakes,weave  
them.)

14. Togo pura Sanga liya logo pangke purik  
and.then that to.join and.then enough when

Base<sub>1</sub>: yogobutu ulu wagelli wei keyageya keyageya wizi-ya  
example to.follow continue continue to.be-ca

Base<sub>2</sub>: pangke  
enough

purik weik lobiyi.  
that now to.weave

'And then when (the ends are) joined and then (it is) enough,  
when (my) example continues to be followed until (it is)  
enough, begin weaving.'

15. Base<sub>1</sub>: kawik-yeng yokora-geya yokora-geya wizi-ya  
hole-clsf dig-cont dig-cont to.be-ca

Base<sub>2</sub>: weik pangke  
now enough

purik lonto mani.  
that to.hill.up

'When the holes have been dug until (it is) enough, hill  
(the posts) up.'

16. Base<sub>1</sub>: ...kazi ullogo nu-gu pelege miza wizi-ya  
way past you-act here did to.be-ca

Base<sub>2</sub>: pu-mok ngereke panga-le-ge yaka ni  
that-clsf again across-place-at past you

kangk pulogo-rau mizi nagani.  
will.go there-too do neg

'...the way you have acted here in the past, ~~xxx~~ that way  
you can't act over there where you will go.'

17. Base<sub>1</sub>: Togo Kiya-wili Karewi kai pu-ling-ke  
and.then Kiap-clsf Biaru water that-clsf-at  
yawe miza-rik  
worked-clsf

Base<sub>2</sub> Biyangai yaka pela-ga kampella puli ngolluk  
Biangai past here.from went they still

yenge mabulogo yuke koma.  
over there wait remain

'While the Kiaps patrolled the Biar River the Biangais who  
went from here waited (for them) over there.'

18. Examples using the place classifier -le.

18. Base<sub>1</sub>: Yezizik ngora-geya wizi-le-  
fire burn-cont to.be-place-

Link: -ge  
DSS

Base<sub>2</sub>: no-go wale kulla ngereke.  
I-act rekindled again

'While the fire was there smoldering, I rekindled (it) again.'

19. Base<sub>1</sub>: Kere-wili yengelei sollo-rik-ke koyi-le-  
spirit-clsf tree base-clsf-at to.be-place-

Link: -ge  
DSS

Base<sub>2</sub>: to-go pakella.  
we.two.act saw

'We two saw the spirits who were there at the base of the tree.'

20. Base<sub>1</sub>: Lawek pu-gu orowei yagoni-le-  
knife he-act to.take continue-place-

Link: -ge  
DSS

Base<sub>2</sub>: no-go mo-go-na.  
I-act back-go-ca

'As he w(leaving) taking the knife there, I took (it) back.'

21. Base<sub>1</sub>: Pi-yau yerage-le-  
those-two come.down-place-

Link: -ge  
DSS

Base<sub>2</sub>: ne ngago yeiya.  
I talk said.to.them

'As the two came down there, I called out to them.'

Examples of the Bases reversed.

22. Base<sub>2</sub>: Kainta panga-le-ge pura  
arrived across-place-at that

Base<sub>1</sub>: Sabi-gi kirekpu-bek kabek puyau-gi-ra  
Sabi-pos husband-clsf cupboard the.two-pos-clsf  
ula-ga wizi-le-ge.  
hit-and to.be-place-at Dss

'When(we)arrived over there, Sabi's husband was there building their cupboard.'

23. Base<sub>2</sub>: Te kanta panga-le-ga pura  
we.two arrived across-place-at that

Base<sub>1</sub>: Sabi ngeragi ngaolla wiya-ga wizi-le-ge.  
Sabi food dished.up put-and to.be-place-at Dss

'When we two arrived over there, Sabi was there dishing up food.'

24. Base<sub>2</sub>: Kainta paka-le-ge pura  
arrived up-place-at that

Base<sub>1</sub>: Sibu yali/yango Ikubi koyi-le-ge.  
Sibu you.two/daughter fem.Kubi to.be.-place-at Dss

'Upon arriving up there, Sibu(and)her daughter Kubi were there.'

25. Base<sub>2</sub>: Te kainta pongo0lo-go pura  
we.two arrived down-place-at that

Base<sub>1</sub>: Weleng keya Kagowe kiling yongok-si-yau  
Weleng and Kagowe with woman-old-two  
koyi-le-ge.  
to.be-place-at Dss

'When we two arrived down there, Weleng and two old women with Kagowe were there.'

26. Base<sub>2</sub>: Kainta paka i-ge pura  
arrived up house-at that

Base<sub>1</sub>: kali yaka yeke yawe-ge kaing keya sakmele  
mama past up.in garden-at go and yng.sister  
kiling Robing koyi-le-ge.  
with Robing to.be.-place-at Dss



'Upon arriving at the house, mama had gone up to the garden and little sister was there with Robing.'

27. Base<sub>2</sub>: Kainta panga-le-ge pura  
arrived across-place-at that

Base<sub>1</sub>: mantik nawili yaka were kampella logo  
boy some past first went and.then  
koyi-le-ge.  
to.be-place-at DSS

'When we arrived over there, some boys had gone first and were there.' (Some boys were already there when we arrived.)

28. Base<sub>2</sub>: Ni kuna-rik  
~~Base<sub>1</sub>~~ you gone-clsf

Base<sub>1</sub>: mango pongo i-ge wizi-le-ge?  
father down house-in to.be-place-at DSS

'When you left, was father down there in the house?'

Examples with ngizi 'true' encoding P  $\wedge$  Q

29. Base<sub>1</sub>: Inuwa ngeragi ni ngizi-  
you food eat true

Link: -ge  
DSS

Base<sub>2</sub>: ne lewa.  
I come

'Just as you were eating, I came.'

30. Base<sub>1</sub>: Ne pelege yawe mizi-weki mizi panu ngizi-  
I here to.work-pur inch really true-

Link: -ge  
DSS

Base<sub>2</sub>: wagella-yau lewa.  
carried-two come

'Just as I was going to work, two policemen came.'

31. Base<sub>1</sub>: ...panga Lae pulogo yokmek ngeragi ni ngizi-  
                   across Lae there sun food eat true-

Link: -ge  
           DDS

Base<sub>2</sub>: lewagella.  
           come.up

'...(had a good trip and) arrived in Lae right at noon.'

6.3.1.17 The Simultaneous Associate Sentence is manifested by two ~~by~~ obligatory Bases and an obligatory Link of which there are two; ta-<sup>verb</sup>vs-ge or -raige. This Sentence encodes Punctiliar-Continuous and Continuous-Punctiliar Overlap. The subject of the Bases are permitted to be the same or different.

Simultaneous Associate Sentence

	' + BASE <sub>1</sub>	' + LINK	' + BASE <sub>2</sub> -
Clause			Clause
Coupling S.		<del>TAXMER</del>	Alternate S.
Development S.		<u>ta-verb-ge</u>	Succession S.
Motion-Merged S.		<u>-raige</u>	D. ConditionS.
Punctiliar-Continuous	P.		___Q
Continuous-Punctiliar	P___		Q.

Rules:

1. The conjoining tagmeme has been observed occurring on a limited number of verbs.  
~~2. When the predicate of Base<sub>1</sub> contains the continuous aspect, the deep structure of Continuous-Punctiliar is encoded.~~
2. When no other predicate is in Base<sub>1</sub> the verb in the conjoining tagmeme couples as the predicate of Base<sub>1</sub>.

Examples:

1. Base<sub>1</sub>: Teni kang keya pi-rau lewa-weki  
we go and he-too come-pur

Link: ta-mizi-ge  
-to.do-AS

Base<sub>2</sub>: liyeng wizi-mek pakella.  
pig wild-clsf saw

'We were going and he too was to come when (we all) saw the wild pig.'

2. Base<sub>1</sub>: Pi panga Kausik kang  
he across Hospital go

Link: ta-pelle-ge  
-to.go-AS

Base<sub>2</sub>: karek-mak-ko pi ula.  
car-clsf-instr he killed

'He was on his way to the Hospital when the car killed him.'

3. Base<sub>1</sub>: No-go kemegeme <sup>W</sup>iziga paka i-ge  
I-act sick so up house-in

Link: ta-wizi-ge  
-to.be-AS

Base<sub>2</sub>: ni lewa.  
you come

'I was sick (and) was up in the house when you came.'

4. Base<sub>1</sub>: Sakpek panga i-ga  
yng.brother across house-from

Link: ta-wiriyi-ge  
-to.come-AS

Base<sub>2</sub>: keri-mok-ko ingizik-ke limita.  
dog-clsf-ag leg-at bit

'Younger brother was coming from the house when the dog bit at (his) leg.'

5. Base<sub>1</sub>: Te kaiworowallek-pek pelege miza-geya  
 we.two European-clsf here did-cont

Link: ta-go-ge  
 -to.be-AS

Base<sub>2</sub>: paka yereng-ka ngagozi mei-rik-ki te  
 up village-from argument-clsf-igl we.two  
 keriya.

'During (the time) the European and I were working here,  
 we (went to) see the big argument in the village.'

6. Base<sub>1</sub>: ....

Link: ta-pakelli-ge  
 -to.see-AS

Base<sub>2</sub>: panga luwege panga yeraga-will mizi.....  
 across ridge across come.down-clsf do

'...(and then when) as (we) saw the ones who were coming down  
 over on the mountain(the young people ran into the bush).'

7. Base<sub>1</sub>: Koloyakamantik wik  
 children new

Link: ta-mizi-ge  
 -to.do-AS

Base<sub>2</sub>: nak koweige kangki.....  
 one far.away will.go

'(If when) as inexperienced children live one wants to go away,  
 (or go to school or to work, don't just send them away without  
 instruction.)'

8. Link: ~~Ta-mizi-ge~~ Ta-mizi-ge  
~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ -to.do-AS

Base<sub>2</sub>: inuwa kapiyarik miza yo melagi.....  
 you letter did back will.give

'(If) as (you) live you send back a letter, (it is good that  
 you send it to the village.)'

9. Base<sub>1</sub>: Kapura  
but

Link: ta-mizi-ge  
-to.do-AS

Base<sub>2</sub>: tonuwa na-mele-ga nak kemegeme ma watabi  
we one-clsf-and one sick or something  
pillik nayeng lewagella.....  
same some come.up

'But (when) as (we) live one of us (become) sick or something happens, (I intend to tell you).'

10. Base<sub>1</sub> ...lawik pe-yeng-ki  
yam these-clsf-igl

Link: ta-keriyi-ge  
-to.see-AS

Base<sub>2</sub> lawik peng yemane panu.....  
yam shoots big very

'...(and then) as you look at the yam things (whenever) the yam shoots(are) very big (or if plentiful, follow along and drive in the yam sticks).'

11. Base<sub>1</sub> Togo pulaga weik lawik-yeng pakelli-  
~~kink~~ and.then after.that now yam-clsf to.see

xx Link: -raige  
AS

Base<sub>2</sub>: lewagella wizi-ya  
come.up to.be-ca

puwekke purik  
when if

Base<sub>1</sub>: weik ngeze-bok-ko yawe-lei-gi mango-bok-ko  
now self-clsf-ag garden-clsf-pos owner-clsf-ag

Link: ta-mizi-ge  
-to.do-AS

Base<sub>2</sub>: ngeze-bok-ko pangka mizagi  
self-clsf-ag sufficient will.do

purik mabura mizi.  
if then do

'And then after that if when as (he) loo<sup>k</sup>s at the yam the sprouts have come up, while the owner of the garden himself works (the yam) if (he) is able to do (the stakes) by himself then (he) does (them).'

The following example follows the previous example in ~~the~~ text.

12. Base<sub>1</sub>: A ngereke pu-gu  
and again he-ag

Link: ta-mizi-ge  
-to.do-AS

Base<sub>2</sub>: yawe-lei lawik pe-yeng-ko kollokngagono....  
garden-clsf yam these-clsf-ag plenty

'And likewise while working (if when) the garden yam sprouts (are) numerous (he calls out to some other men to help....).'

13. Base<sub>1</sub>: ...impanubek ngeze-bok-ko pakelli-  
man self-clsf-ag to.see

Link: -raige  
AS

Base<sub>2</sub>: lawik na-mek yompiyangai.....  
yam one-clsf excellent

'(It goes on like this so whenever) as a man himself sees one yam(is) excellent (his whole being is very exuberent....).'

The next example follows the preceding example in text.

14. Base<sub>1</sub>: A pu-gu  
and he-act

Link: ta-mizi-ge  
-to.do-AS

Base<sub>2</sub>: lawik na-mek kaile kaile kang.....  
yam one-clsf bad bad go

'~~xxxxxx~~ And (If) while working one yam grows poorly (his being will not be very happy.)'

15. Base<sub>1</sub>: Togo teni kanta pulogo pakelli-  
and.then we arrive there to.see

Link: -raige pura  
AS that

Base<sub>2</sub>: nayeng pakngale-ga walla logo wata na-lei  
some above-from down and.then meat one-clsf

lobiya mela wiziga wizi-le-ge.  
broken spilled so to.be-place-at

'And so as we arrived we saw that some (cases of meat) had fallen from (the airplane) and then one case had broken and spilled so was there.'

16. Base<sub>1</sub>: Ne pongo kai-ge pakelli-  
I down water-at to.see

Link: -raige  
AS

Base<sub>2</sub>: mango kaigisagiya wizi-le-ge.  
father washing to.be-place-at

'As I(was) looking towards the river father was there washing.'

17. Base<sub>1</sub>: Panu wata-yeng-ki nguk kai-  
mother meat-clsf-igl to.ask

Link: -raige  
AS

Base<sub>2</sub>: pu-gu ngalik meiya.  
he-act cross said.to.her

'As mother asked for meat he rebuked her.'

18. Base<sub>1</sub>: Ne yokmek-ki keriyi-  
I sun-igl look

Link: -raige  
AS

Base<sub>2</sub>: mereki purik ne yolu-gi.  
close if I stay-nca

'As I look at the sun, if (it is) close (to setting) I will stay.'

19. Base<sub>1</sub>: Pi-yau ngalik kelli-  
those-two fight to.like

Link: -raige  
AS

Base<sub>2</sub>: mango-go ngalik yeyia.  
father-act cross said.to.them

'As the two wanted to fight<sup>ss</sup>, father scolded them.'



6.3.2 The Subordinate Sentence types are described as being made up of a Margin and Nucleus. The Margin is permitted to occur before or after the Nucleus. Each Margin has a specific marker which will be indicated on each array under Special Features. The marker is closely attached to the Margin and serves to relate it to the Nucleus. When the tagmemes do reverse, the marker remains with the margin but is optionally omitted.

The following Subordinate Sentences will be described. They are listed on the chart with their specific markers. Each ~~xx~~ Subordinate Sentence contrasts with the others in the different marker involved and the different deep structure encoded.

#### Subordinate Sentence Types

Cause-Effect Margin	Result Margin	Reason Margin
<u>kopong</u>	<u>wiyeke</u>	<u>mena</u>
<u>wige</u>	<u>iwak/ iwaka</u>	<u>kani</u>
	<u>werega</u>	
	<u>purik</u>	

Chart of Subordinate Sentence types con't.

<p>Circumstance Margin</p> <p><u>legi</u> 'therefore'</p>	<p>Warning</p> <p><u>nelegi</u> <u>nera</u> <u>negera</u> <u>penang</u></p>	<p>Adversative</p> <p><u>*segeya</u> 'instead'</p>
<p>Subsequent</p> <p><u>-agine</u> '(intent)'</p> <p>m/n/pen-angene '(permission)'</p>	<p>Evaluation</p> <p><u>purik</u> 'that'</p>	<p>Awareness</p> <p><u>pura</u> 'that'</p>
<p>Direct Condition</p> <p><u>purik</u> <u>pura</u> 'if'</p>	<p>Contingency</p> <p><u>-wekke purik</u> 'if at the time'</p> <p><u>puwekke purik</u> 'if at that time'</p> <p><u>puwekkerik</u> 'concerning at that time'</p>	<p>Indirect Condition</p> <p><u>mabura</u> '(if) then'</p> <p><u>-wekke mabura</u> 'when then'</p> <p><u>puwekke mabura</u> 'at that time then'</p> <p><u>purik mabura</u> 'if then'</p> <p><u>puwekke purik mabura</u> 'if when then'</p>

6.3.2.1 The Cause-Effect Margin Sentence consists of two obligatory tagmemes, the Cause Margin and the Effect Nucleus. The Cause Margin obligatorily contains one of the ~~xxxxx~~ cause markers, kopong or wige

### Cause-Effect Margin Sentence

	+ CAUSE MARGIN	+ EFFECT NUCLEUS
	Independent Cl Succession S. Awareness S.	Independent Cl Contingency S. Antithetical S. Development S. D. Quote S. Coupling S.
Special Features	<u>kopong</u> <u>wige</u> '(cause)'	
Efficient Cause	$P \wedge P$ $\supset$	$Q$

### Rules:

1. There is no restriction of aspect on the predicates of either the Margin or Nucleus when kopong is used.
2. When the Cause Margin contains wige only one predicate has been observed mizage 'did' and the subject obligatorially

contains the actor focus marker -ko shifting the focus of the cause on to the actor and the predicate says the actor did the obvious action.

3. The order of tagmemes may be reversed. The cause markers remain with the Cause Margin tagmeme but may be optionally omitted and the Effect Nucleus tagmeme is optionally terminated by purik.

Examples of kopong

1. Cause: ...teng kopiyeng tiyi-ra kopong  
                  time coffee pick-clsf because

Effect: yokampanu mamzok kopi tiyi willibek keya  
people all coffee pick always and  
i-ga yawe-yeng weik keremareke.....  
house-and garden-clsf now forgotten

'...because(it is) coffee picking time, all the people are always picking coffee and the house and garden work(is)now forgotten (so some are hungry).'

2. Cause: Togo pu-gu kumulla-rik teni lusuwei kopong  
and.then he-act think-clsf we don't.know because

Effect: ngolluk      lusuwei-wili.  
          still            don't.know-clsf

'And so because he thinks we don't know, (he said, "they are) the ones who are still ignorant." '

[illegible]

Watabiyeng	nayeng	kollokngagono	kapura	purik
things	some	plenty	but	that

<u>nawili</u>	<u>ngolluk</u>	<u>lusuwei</u>	<u>kopong</u>
some	still	don't.know	because

Effect: yeik      ulak      kai-rik-ki      pu-gu-rik      wameik  
          just      fought      talk-clsf-igl      he-act-clsf      true

<u>ngizi</u>	<u>watabiyeng</u>	<u>kilimpek</u>	<u>nobiyeng.</u>
true	things	with	think

'Because somethings (are) plentious but that some people still don't understand, (I) think his outburst (is) true (and has) merit.'

4. Cause: Puwili lusuwei kopong  
they don't.know because

Effect: mizi mena meiya.  
do emp said.to.him

' "Because they don't know (how), (you) do (it)!" (he) said to him.'

Both Bases of this Succession Sentence are expounded by Cause-Margin Sentences.

5. Cause: Kiya-wili nayau keya nak kopong  
Kiap-clsf two and one because

Effect: watabi keremuge wara  
thing many carried

Link: logo  
and.then

6. Cause: kuneng kopong  
heavy because

Effect: mabula-ga mabulo-go puli wiyekkoli kellemi kampella.  
here.from there-to they to.sleep to.cause went

'Because (there were) three Kiaps (there was) plenty to carry and then because (the cargo was) heavy, they had to camp often.'

7. Cause: A teni koloyakamantik songono kopong  
and we children ~~xxx~~little because

Effect: yaka i kapiya mizi pu-mak lenta mizi-mak  
past house schooling that-clsf writing-clsf

pu-mak-tau ngolluk songono mizi-yagenta.  
that-clsf-too still little do-

'And because we children were little that school house, the classroom too, (they) still made low down.'

8. Cause: Ne koka 1973-ra-ge kaiyima-wekke puli  
I before 1973-clsf-in came-when they

ne-yegi iwaka kopong  
I-agl know because

Effect: mabek perik teni puli kiling kewengke  
 today this.time we they with friends  
wei mizi and ngagozakke yongomo miza.....  
 to.walk keya converse back.and.forth

'Because they know me from when I came before in 1973, this time we walk around as friends and converse back and forth (and so.....).'

Examples of reversed tagmemes:

9. Effect: Purik  
 that

Cause: yokampanu willangka keya kusa pelege-wili  
 people white and black here-clsf  
nawili ne-yegi iwaka.  
 some I-agl know

'That (we have been good is)(because) some of the black and white people here know me.'

10. Effect: ....~~WIXXXXXXWAXXWIX~~ ...wiya wazamiya ~~XXXXXXXX~~  
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXWAXXWIXXXXXX~~ put throw.away ~~XXXXXXXX~~

Cause: yok yemane-bek kopong  
 sun big-clsf because

'.....(we) threw away (and) left (the poles) because it was very hot.'

11. Effect: A teni popo-gi weli-yagenta yeik  
 and we paupau-igl find- don't.have

Cause: ngolluk teni pelege lusuwei-rik-ka kang  
 still we here don't.know-clsf- go  
weli kopong.....  
 find because at

'And we didn't find any paupau because we went searching not knowing the area.↗..'

12. Effect: Ni mabek korik nu-gu-wek ni yali  
 you today skin you-act-clsf you you.two  
yongokpu keya i-yango-marek/ngang-ki korik-yeng  
 wife and family~~ag~~ why skin-clsf  
pailimu pura  
 good that

Cause: inuwa pu-langai na-giya kopong ma?  
 you those-kinds ate-p.con because or.not

'Today, your skin, you, your wife and family, why (is)(your) skin healthy? (Is it) because you all ~~ag~~ have been eating these things or not?'

An example of encoded Efficient Cause where kopong is replaced by puruk-ku 'that-agent' or 'because of that'

13. Effect: Purik  
 that

Cause: yaka ni makngeze yenge pulogo kulugulu-ga  
 past you self over there rubbish-and  
owalle ma ingilei pillilli-ga piyeng  
 virgin.growth or tree root-and things  
wezameli na-ngai puruk-ku.  
 throw.away neg-watch that-ag

'That (the yam will be poor is) because you yourself didn't watch (and) throw away the rubbish and virgin growth or tree root things there (in the dirt).'

Examples of wige

14. Cause: Sibi-wulu-gu mizage wige  
 misquito-clsf- did cause  
 ag

Effect: teni kemegeme mizi willibek.  
 we sick do always

'Because the misquitos bite (us), we are always sick.'

The following are elicited.

15. Cause: Keri-mok-ko mizage wige  
dog-clsf-ag did cause

Effect: pi wata kollokngagono wara.  
he meat plenty carried

'Because the dog (was) a good hunter, he got lots of meat.'

16. Cause: Mantik-pok-ko mizage wige  
boy-clsf-act did cause

Effect: mango panga Wau yolu.  
father across Wau stay

'Because the child reacted, father stayed in Wau.'

17. Cause: Koboyau-go mizage wige  
rain-ag did cause

Effect: kailing kai ngai yemane lewa.  
river to.flood big come

'Because of the rain, the river (is) flooding (and) rising high.'

Reversed ~~xi~~ tagmemes.

18. Effect: Mei ngeragi nayeng kai miza ono pura  
mother food some to.cook neg that

Cause: sak-pek-ko mizage wige.  
younger-clsf-act did cause

'Mother didn't cook any food because younger brother reacted.'

It may be felt that this could be a Causitive Sentence but there is a strong feeling to call it a Margin since there are two Bases and they may be reversed. It is a more general Cause Margin Sentence than the kopong.



6.3.2.2 The Result Margin Sentence consists of two obligatory tagmemes, the Statement Margin and the Result Nucleus. The Statement Margin Contains the result marker of which there are three: wiyeke, iwak, and werega. The Statement Margin usually is nominalized and followed by the Inanimate Goal marker -ki. Only one example, example 9, did not manifest this.

## Result Margin Sentence

	+ STATEMENT MARGIN	+ RESULT NUCLEUS
	Noun Phrase Independent Cl Contingency S.	Independent Cl Contingency S.
Special Features	<u>wiyeke</u> <u>iwak/ iwaka</u> <u>werega</u> '(result)'	
Efficient-Cause	P P	Q

## Rules:

1. No restrictions of aspect.
2. If the Reason Goal is animate, the animate goal marker -yegi is manifested.

1. Statement: ...logo            negi     yango-mele-ya-ga  
                    and.then        my        daughter-clsf-agl-from
- na-mele    ~~#####~~    ni    makngeze    weiyagi-rik-ki  
                    one-clsf                          you self        will.get-clsf-igl

<u>wiyeke</u>	
<del>Reason</del>	Result

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Result: kozak-nei  
tell-say.to.you

'...and then because you yourself will marry one of my daughters, (I) inform you.'

2. Statement: ...watabiyeng      wakiya-rik-ki      wiyeke  
                  something         inside-clsf-igl     Result

Result: wiya wazamiya.  
put born.3s.ca

'...because of having put on something (baptise clothes),  
(they) let him live.'

3. Statement:    Mabek    tem-pura-ge    yolu-ra    watabiyeng-  
                   today    time-that-at    remain-clsf    something.clsf  
                   -ki    wiyeke  
                   igl    Result

Result:    puwili      pillik      mizi.  
              they        like.this      do

'Living during this ~~xx~~ era, because of something (happening)  
do (it) like this.'

In the following examples the full Statement is made in the last clause of the previous sentence and then the Statement Margin of the Result Margin Sentence contains purik or pillik 'that or this' and then the Result Nucleus follows. Examples 4-8.

4. Statement: Togo pillik-tik-ki wiyeke  
and then this-clsf-igl Result

Result: no-go    ngereke    pu-gu    kozak kai  
           I-act        again        he-pos    tell

Conj: keya  
       and

Statement: ne    pakella-rik-ki    wiyeke  
               I        saw-clsf-igl        Result

Result: no-go    mawinta    kozak kai.

'And then as a result of this, I tell / his (message) again and I saw (it) as a result, I tell more.'

5. Statement: I Kagowe    keri    ya-yeng    kabiriyagi-rik-ki  
                   fem.Kagowe    dog        feces-clsf    will.remove-clsf-igl

wara-ga            sisik miza    logo            pu-rik-ki  
           carried            mad            and.then    that-clsf-igl

wiyeke  
       Result

Result: ngallik    kella    pura.....  
           fight        liked    that

'Kagowe, the woman, carried away the dog feces and got ~~man~~ mad and then as a result of that (they) fought.....'

6. Statement: ...pi    i-mak-tau    kuzingik    imak    a  
                   he    house-clsf-too    grass        house    and

kantik-tau    pangke    ono    yeke    imak-tau  
           door-too    good        not    up        house-too

korowali    pillik-tik-ki    wiyeke  
           bad            this-clsf-igl    Result

Result: pi    kiyebuk.....  
           he    dislike

'...but) he(has)a kunai grass house and the door too(is)no good (and) inside the house too (is) bad, as a result of this he doesn't want(to keep the money)but...).'

7. Statement: Teni mamok mabek kumulla yolu purik  
 we all today thought remain if  
watabiyeng Kawerewallek-wili-gi pi-yeng-ka  
 something European-clsf-pos these-clsf-from  
nagi pu-rik-ki wiyeke a  
 will.eat that-clsf-igl Result and

Result: teni makngeze-gi pu-yeng koka were-wili-gi-yeng.  
 we self-pos these-clsf before first-clsf-pos-clsf

'If we all today remain thinking (we) will eat ~~of~~ something of the European's things; and as a result of that our own things are out dated.'

8. Statement: Yongokampanu yereng-ke koya-ge pu-rik-ki  
 people village-in stay-in that-clsf-igl  
wiyeke  
 Result

Result: yawemizi.

'The people stayed in the village, as a result of that (they) are working.'

9. Statement<sup>en</sup>: Togo mabek pe-rik Lasong-ko  
 and.then today this-clsf Lasong-act  
mizagi wiyeke  
 will.do Result

Result: paka-ra-ge-wili na-mek-ka Ningka-gi marek-  
 up-clsf-on-clsf one-clsf-from Ningka-pos son  
-ngai-wili na-mek-ka pillik mizi-wili mena  
 clsf-clsf one-clsf-from thus do-clsf emp  
meiya.  
 said.to.him

'And so Lasong will do (it) this time; as a result (he) said to him, "The ones (living) up there in one group (and) Ningka's relatives in another group (are) the ones to do (it) like this." '

Reversal of tagmemes.

10. Result: Kapura puwili pongo Kuwempu-gi-wak-ki  
               but       they       down       Kuwempu-pos-mouth-to  
               ka-weki   kisi  
               go-pur     they.say

Statement: i-mak-ki       wiyeke.....  
               car-clsf-igl   Result

'But they said they (were) going to go to the mouth of Kuwembu Creek because the car (might come).'

Examples of iwak/iwaka 11-14.

11. Statement: Piyau           ngoweiya-rik-ki   iwaka  
                   those.two       stole-clsf-igl   Result

Result: wigira   sayiya.  
           jail     locked.them

'Those two stole, as a result they (are) locked (in) jail.'

12. Statement: Kemale-mek-yegi   iwaka  
                   snake-clsf-agl   Result

Result: kullilli mizi.  
           to.be.afraid

'(He saw) the snake, as a result (he) is afraid.'

13. Statement: purik   pellik   pu-rik-ki   iwak  
                   that     this     that-clsf-igl   Result

Result: ingilei   pillilli-yeng   wezameli   ono  
           tree     root-clsf       throw.away   not  
           puwekke   purik   yenge   pulogo   lawik-mek  
           when     if       under   there   yam-clsf  
           sok mizagi   ma kullunga-wulu-gu   lawik-mek  
           will.rot     or insects-clsf-ag   yam-clsf  
           yenge yungke   ngela   ni-benangai.  
           underneath   cut     eat-

'That (is) this: as a result of whenever roots are not thrown away the yam will spoil underneath or insects will cut into the yam and eat (them).'

Result: kalike purik lawik-~~mek~~ yemane yokoragi-mek  
later that yam-clsf big will.dig-clsf

yaka lawik yemane kang mok.  
past yam big go clsf

Examples of ~~werax~~ weraga 15-18.

Result: n-ela.....  
2.0g-killed

16. Statement: Purik kazing paka ngalege kangki  
that road up above will.go  
pu-luweng-ki wer<sup>a</sup>ga  
that-perpendicular-igl Result

'That is the way to go up to heaven, as a result (he) has told (us).'

17. Statement: ~~Rabunwixixxxxxmauu#fififxxpauagaxxxxvuzuxxixkex~~  
~~khuuuuufifxxxxixx#xfxxxxnufuzzzzzxvuznuufifkx~~

ne-yegi	<sup>a</sup> weraga
I-agl	Result

Result: kazi kuna..~~ingxxxxxxx~~~~xnxx~~~~xxxxxxxx~~~~nazaxuxixunxix~~  
ran.away

'Beacuse of me, (your mothers) ran away.'

18. Statement: ...ngabellak-pek-ke-wili-gi watabiyeng  
ground-clsf-on-clsf-pos something

kaile-yeng-ki weraga  
bad-clsf-igl Result

Result: waze yeik ulak nganganta wagella-wekke-rik  
for.no.reason pain carried-when-clsf

pangke ono.  
good not

'...because of all the sins of the people of the ground,  
 (it was) not good when (Jesus) carried pain for no reason.'  
 (suffered)

Reversed tagmemes.

19. Result: nawili panga ilei ngeze-ge waza-wulu-gu  
some-clsf across bush-in born-clsf-ag

Statement: ne-yegi weraga....  
I-agl Result

'(You are) some of the ones born over in the bush, because  
 of me.....'

6.3.2.3 The Reason Margin Sentence consists of two tagmemes, the Reason Margin and the Effect Nucleus. The Reason Margin tagmeme contains one of the reason markers mena or kani. On the clause level, mena is the Declarative Mood marker, and ~~kanx~~ kani is Emphatic. However in these two base sentences, they become Reason Markers.

Reason Margin Sentence

+ REASON MARGIN			+ Effect Nucleus
Independent Cl			Independent Cl
Special Features	<u>mena</u> <u>kani</u> '(Reason)'		
Efficient-Cause	P      P		Q

Rules:

1. Actual aspect is the only aspect observed.
2. The order of tagmemes may be reversed and when they do, the marker remains with the Reason Margin.
3. ~~When the~~ The Effect Nucleus may be omitted if the reference of action is understood.



Examples:

1. Reason: Ne yezi ngai-mok-ko yemane mena  
I fire watch-clsf-ag big Reason

Effect: kai meli.  
water give

'I am very hot (therefore) pour water (over me).'

2. Reason: Ni kapiya mizi ka-weki mizi kani  
you schooling go-pur do ~~am~~ Reason

Effect: kozang panu.  
strong very

'You are going to go to school (therefore)(be) very strong.'

3. Reason: ....kallogallo ma-bu-wek-ke yani kani  
strong just-that-time-at give.you Reason

Effect: waberek panu.  
careful very

'...just now (I) give (you strength (so) (be) very careful.'

4. Reason: Pura-gi kozak yei kani  
that-igl tell.to.you Reason

Effect: koza pu-lei wezameli nagani.  
bone that-clsf throw.away neg

'I (I) told you about that (therefore) don't neglect this strength.'

5. Reason: Kazi pillik mizi pi-yeng kaile mena!  
way this do things bad Reason

'Doing things this way(is)bad (therefore don't do it!).'

Examples of reversed Bases.

6. Effect: Ne kilili  
I cold

Reason: yezi kusa mena.  
           fire dark Reason

'I am cold(because)the fire is out.'

7. Effect: Tonuwa moni nayeng yani-mangene  
           we money some give.us-perm

Reason: nu-gu liyemek ula mena.  
           you-ag pig killed Reason

'(You) can give us some money (because) you killed the pig.'

8. Effect: Ngezangai wellagella koli  
           hurry.up outside come

Reason: inuwa-rau pongo pelege yawe mizi-weki mena.  
           you-too down here work-pur Reason

'Hurry up and come outside (because) you all also(are) going to work.'

9. Effect: Yaing keya puli mabuli wellagella koli  
           Yaing and they all outside come

Reason: pongo pelege yawe mizi-weki mena.....  
           down here work-pur Reason

'Yaing and all the others, come outside, (because) (you are) going to work down here.....'

10. This example fills a quote which expounds Base<sub>1</sub> of a Succession Sentence.

Effect: ....Pangke  
           all.right

Reason: tonuwa Anoto-gi yawe-ra mizi mena  
           we God-pos work-clsf do Reason

Reason: liwik kai-weki mena.....  
           protect go-pur Reason

'..."(It is) all right because we (are) doing God's work (and because) (we) purpose to go protected.' '

11. Effect: ~~Yes~~ Ei  
yes

Reason: teni kelli mena  
we to.like Reason

Reason: ngereke iza orowei-weki mena....  
again to.submit-pur Reason

"Yes, (because) we like (it) (and because we)(are) willing  
to submit.".....

6.3.2.4 The Circumstance Margin Sentence consists of two obligatory tagmemes, the Circumstance Margin and the Outcome Nucleus. The Circumstance Margin obligatorily contains the marker legi '(circumstance)'.

Circumstance Margin Sentence

	+ CIRCUMSTANCE MARGIN	+ OUTCOME NUCLEUS
	Independent Cl Antithetical S. Contingency S. Direct Quote S. Succession S. Negative S. SS Simultaneous S. Circumstance Margin S.	Independent Cl Contingency S. Direct Quote S. Succession S. Negative S.
Special Feature	<u>legi</u> '(Circumstance)'	
	$cP \wedge cP$ $\supset$	$Q$

Rules:

1. There is no restriction in Aspect.
2. The tagmemes are permitted to reverse.
3. When the tagmemes reverse, the obligatory marker legi '(Circumstance)' remains with the Circumstance Margin.

Examples:

1. Circum: Kisi legi  
          they.say Cir

Outcome: ne weik yalek-mek yemane panu miza.  
          I now sorry-clsf big very did

'They said (that), consequently I <sup>n</sup>now have very great sorrow.'

2. Circum: Kapura puli-gu yeik kisi legi  
          but they-act nothing they.say Cir

Outcome: tonuwa pulogo weli.  
          we there to.find

'But since they said, "(We ) don't have (any wire)." we hunted (for some).'

3. Circum: Pillik-ki-sa legi  
          thus-igl- Cir

Outcome: kulugulu-ga orowalle ma ingilei  
          rubbish-and virgin-growth or tree

pillilli-yeng lawik-mek-ke yungke ma king  
          root-clsf yam-clsf-at under or stone

keya piyeng mabiyeng wagella-ga wezamela  
          and things all carry-and throw.away

logo yeik ngabellak yeik-pek wiziya lawik-mek  
          and.so no ground no-clsf to.be.ca yam-clsf

melezami puwekke purik lawik-mek yompiyangai-gi.  
          to.give when if yam-clsf excellent-nca

'Since (it) happens like this, remove the rubbish and virgin growth or tree roots from under the yam or stone and everything and then whenever (he) plants yam into pure dirt, the yam will be excellent.'

4. Circum: Puwabuwa-wili ngai kollokngagono-wili legi  
          Watut-clsf fight plenty-clsf Cir

Outcome: yeik ngერიyi nagani.  
          no to.plant neg

'The Watut people (are) fierce fighters consequently (you) can't mention the name.'

5. Circum: Puli weli kampella pongo kai llobkong  
 they search went down water round  
yemane-nak-ke sawelli-nak-ke ngalege mantik  
 big-one-on join-one-on on.top boy  
yaka-bok wakiya wizi legi  
 past-clsf inside to.be Cir

Outcome: weiya.

'They went searching (and) that (lost) boy was on top of a log dammed in a large swirl pool, therefore (they) got (him).'

6. Circum: Keya ne ngollukku wik kabellak pe-ra-ge  
 and I just.now new area this-clsf-to  
lewa-bek ono wiziga ne kullilli keya  
 come-clsf neg Dev I afraid and  
lili ono legi  
 worry neg Cir

Outcome: ini ne-yegi willek ngellek kumulli nagani.  
 you I-agl heart plenty think neg

'And I (am) not a man who has just come new to this area so I (am) not afraid and worried, therefore you can't worry too much about me.'

7. Circum: Tonuwa ullogo yereng-ke pulumeng wiya logo  
 we past village-at that.area left and.then  
pelege kaiyima pu-rik-ki inu-gu pellik  
 here came that-clsf-igl you-act thus  
kumulla nelegi morok wazono kampella ma kaile  
 think lest we.all good went or bad  
kampella pillik kumulla konta legi  
 went thus think remain Cir

Outcome: ne inu-yegi kozak yei-weki.  
 I you-agl to.tell.you-pur

'Lest you wonder about our leaving the village area the other day and coming here (and) remain thinking, "(Did they) travel safely or poorly?" therefore I want to tell you.'

8. Circum: Togo ngago imeik ngizi-wekke-ra ne pulogo  
 and.then story house build-when-clsf I there  
kozak meiya logo mango yali yongokpu  
 told.to.him and.then father the.two wife  
keriyi keya mizi-rik-ki legi  
 to.hear and do-clsf-igl Cir

Outcome: kozak kai.  
 to.tell

'And so after I (have) told the story of housebuilding, Ray and (his) wife (can) hear (it) and use (it) therefore (I) tell (it).'

9. Circum: Togo inuwa Lae hausik pelege yonu  
 and.then you Lae Hospital here to.be  
kisi legi  
 say Cir

Outcome: ne yeke yereng-ka pelege pakelli kaiyima  
 I up village-from here to.see came

Link: kapura  
 but

Circum: inuwa ullogo Tunde-wek-ke yenge Ukarumpa  
 you past Tuesday-time-on over Ukarumpa  
kang kisi legi  
 go they.say Cir

Outcome: ne inuwa-yegi kozak yei.  
 I you-agl tell.to.you

'And so since they said (that) you were there in the Lae Hospital I came from the village here to see you there but since they said you (had) gone up to Ukarumpa on Tuesday I am writing to you.'

10. Circum: Pillik pu\*wekke purik ni ngabelakpek  
 thus when if you ground  
wiyizama logo kangki-sa kani legi  
 leave and.so will.go- emp Cir

Circum ni impanu-bek kerengan-tik kilim-pek legi  
 you man-clsf ear-clsf with-clsf Cir

Outcome: kumuli.  
 to.think

'Whenever this (happens) ~~yam~~ after you (have) left this earth (you) will go (to heaven or hell) therefore since you (are) a man with an ear, listen (to what you've been told).'

11. Circum: Kainta kek yeyia kapura kellemiya  
arrived call say.to.them but caused  
meli yerageya-rik-ki aik aik mei legi  
give come.down-clsf-igl aik aik say Cir

Outcome: mizi pu-ra pangayau nining meiya  
do that-clsf noise whine said

Link: logo  
and.then

Circum: lewa legi  
come Cir

Outcome: no-go pillik yeyia ngaigu mizi  
I-act thus said.to.them pretend  
mena yeyia.  
Decl said.to.them

'Upon arriving, (we) called out to them (the Watuts) but while decending (the mountain) yelled "~~Aik~~ Aik Aik.", consequently doing that (it) made a terrible whinning noise and so since (they) came (like that) I said thus to (the Biangais), "(The Watuts) are pretending." '

12. Circum: Tonuwa kazi yokollong pu-mok kaiyi-meige  
we road long that-clsf came-long.dur  
yenge Kaiapit mei pulogo pu-ra karek  
over Kaiapit say ~~thakere~~ that-clsf car  
tonuwa-gi-mak-ki ngayeng ngagora keya yellakpek  
we-pos-clsf-pos iron noise and smoke  
lewagella-bek wangka kollei-ra legi  
come.out-clsf middle break-clsf Cir

Outcome: ma-bulogo willlawiya.....  
just-there stopped

'We continued traveling along that long road when at that place called Kaiapit our car's exhaust pipe broke in the middle therefore (we) stopped right there (and.....'



Example of tagmemes reversed.

13.

~~xxxxxxx~~

Outcome: Togo      yaka   yompanu   kollokngagono   purik  
                  and.then   past   man   plenty   that

Circum: Kiya-wili   nayau   keya   nak   legi.....  
                  Kiap-clsf   two   and   one   Cir

'And so(there are) many carriers since (there are) three  
 Kiaps (and then.....'

6.3.2.5 The Warning Margin Sentence consists of an obligatory Margin and an obligatory Nucleus. The Margin obligatorily contains one of the Warning markers: nelegi, nera, negera, or penang, 'lest'.

# Warning Sentence

	+ MARGIN	+ NUCLEUS
	Independent Cl Succession S. Coupling S. Direct Condition S.	Independent Cl Alternate S. Negative S. Direct Condition S. Circumstance S.
Special Features	<del>nelegi</del> <u>nelegi</u> / <u>nera</u> / <u>negera</u> / <u>penang</u> 'lest'	
Warning	(P <sub>B</sub> ⊃ Q)      ^	o-P

## Rules:

1. All aspects are permitted however penang only occurs with verb stems containing -i, actual aspect.
2. The order of tagmemes may be reversed.
3. When the tagmemes are reversed, the obligatory Warning marker remains with the Margin tagmeme.

## Examples:

1. Margin: ...lawik peyeng ngora nelegi  
                   yam       these       burned   lest

Nucleus: waberek ngai panu.  
                   carefully watch very

'(And if the women make a fire at the base of the yam)  
 lest (the fire) burn these yam, watch very carefully.'

2. Margin: ...wata koru-wulu-gu lawik peng keya pillik-  
                   insects-clsf-act   yam       shoots   and   same

-yeng   na   nelegi  
 clsf   ate   lest

Nucleus: ngolluk wok mabiyeng ngai.  
                   still   day   all   watch

'(Keep on weeding or) lest worms leat the yam shoots and  
 similar things, keep watching every day.'

3. Nucleus: Lawik-mek-ki sollo-go purik ingilei kabu  
                   yam-clsf-igl   base-ag   that   tree   mulsh  
~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ ma   kulugulu   keya   orowalle  
                                   or   rubbish   and   virgin.growth

pillik-yeng-ko  
 like-clsf-instr

Margin: yezi willektik ngori-benangi nelegi/  
                   fire   flame       birn-fut.def   lest

Nucleus: ngok mana wiyi.  
                   covered   put

'At the base of the yam, put to cover (~~the~~ protect the plant)  
 with dried tree leaves or rubbish and virgin ~~grow~~ growth stuff  
 lest the flames actually burn(the yam sprouts).'

4. Margin: ...yompanu yaka ngai lewa pulu-gu wizang  
                   man       past   fight   come   they-ag   arrow

yewi-geya pillik nelegi  
 shoot-cont   thus   lest



Nucleus: ~~waxamiya~~ wazamiya.  
leave.him

'Lest (you) take the boy and he falls, leave him (here).'

8. Margin: Ne ngalik keiya negera  
I cross said lest

Nucleus: inuwa nak-ko moniyeng weiya purik ne-yegi  
you.pl one-act money got if I-agl  
kozak kai-zo.  
tell-oblig

'Lest I get angry, if one of you get the money, (you) must tell me.'

9. Margin: Yezizik kusi penang  
fire dark lest

Nucleus: yezi na-yen-tau walliyi-zamiya<sup>e</sup>.  
fire some-clsf-too to.cook-leave

'Lest the fire dies, put on <sup>some</sup> more firewood.'

10. Margin: Ngeragi peyeng ne ni penang  
food these I eat lest

Nucleus: ni ngezangai yaroya.  
you hurry come.down

'Lest I eat this food (all myself) you hurry (and) come.'

Reversed tagmemes:

11. Nucleus: Yeik keriya koyi  
just hear to.be.pl

Margin: wangki bikiyet miza logo pura pangayauge  
later conceited and.then that round.about

ngowei ni-geya miza logo pura lewege  
to.steal eat-cont did and.then that above

miza nelegi-ra.  
did lest-clsf

'You all just listen here, lest later after becoming conceited and after mucking around stealing (and) eating, that takes over.'

12. Nucleus: Togo mabek koloyakamantik songono-wili  
 and.then today children little-clsf  
ngezewili keke yereng-ke waziyya logo  
 themselves only village-in to.leave.them and.then  
ini panu mango na-le-ge kang nagani  
 you parents some-place-to go neg  
kisi  
 they.say

Margin: kam-pura pillik miza nelegi.  
 go-that thus did lest

'And so now they say you parents can't leave the little children by themselves in the village and go somewhere, lest when going the same (thing) happens.'

6.3.2.6 The Adversative Sentence consists of an obligatory Goal tagmeme and a Substitute Goal tagmeme obligatorily linked by segeya 'instead'. The Goal tagmeme obligatorily contains purik or pura 'that'.

#### Adversative Sentence

	+ GOAL	+ LINK	+ SUBSTITUTE GOAL "
	Independent Clause	<u>segeya</u> 'instead'	Independent Cl
Special Features	+ <u>purik</u> 'that' + <u>pura</u> 'that'		
Contrast	Pa	^	Qb

#### Rules:

1. Actual and Completed Aspect are permitted. No other Aspect has been observed.
2. The Goal tagmeme is terminated by purik or pura 'that'.
3. If the same verb is in both Bases the verb may be deleted in the Goal Base.

1. Goal: Kaibek kollo meiya purik  
water to.dam.up that

Link: segeya  
instead

Sub. ~~Goal~~ yera-bene kiyeng tukulla meli.  
Goal come-pur stones to.remove

'Instead of damming the water, remove the stones in order for the water to run off.'

2. Goal: Ngago nu-gu kai pura  
talk you-pos say that

Link: segeya  
instead

Sub. Goal: pek-ko kai pe-ra pangke-ra.  
clsf-act say this-clsf good-clsf

'Instead of your opinion, this opinion of his(is) a good one.'

3. Goal: Yali imak ngizi purik  
you.two house to.build that

Link: segeya  
instead

Sub. Goal: yezi-yeng wagelli kuni.  
fire-clsf to.carry go

'Instead of you two building the house, go carry firewood.'

4. Goal: Nu-gu ngagozak mizi purik  
you-act to.court that

Link: segeya  
instead

Sub. Goal: no-go ngagozak mizi-weki.  
I-act to.court-pur

'Instead of you (going) to court, I purpose (to go).'

5. Goal: Ni panga Wau kangki purik  
you across Wau will.go that

Link: segeya  
instead



Sub. Goal: panga yawe-ge kampelle.  
across garden-at W go

'Instead of you going over to Wau, go over to the garden.'

6. Goal: Ngago yali-gi pura  
talk you.two-pos that

Link: segeya  
instead

Sub: Goal: no-go-ra-gi ~~kaxewiya~~ kerewiyi.  
I-act-clsf-igl to.hear

'Instead of (hearing) your message, hear my message.'

6.3.2.7 The Subsequent Sentence consists of two obligatory tagmemes, Subsequent Action and the Prior Action. The Bases are juxtaposed.

Subsequent Sentence

	+ SUBSEQUENT ACTION	+ PRIOR ACTION
	Independent Clause	Independent Clause
Special Features	-ne' (Intentive Mood)'	<u>were</u> 'ahead, foreward' <u>yek</u> 'first'
Succession	Qb Qa	Pa Pa

Rules:

1. The final predicate of the Subsequent Action must be inflected with non-completed aspect or the future definite tense plus the ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Intentive Mood.
2. Prior Action optionally includes such words as were 'ahead, foreward' and yek 'first'.

1. Subseq. Action: Teni wiyek-ki-ne  
we sleep-nca-Int

Prior Action: yek tektek mizi.  
first to.pray

'We will sleep, (let's) ~~xx~~ pray first.'

2. Subsequent Action: Teni/ kang-ki-ne  
we go-nca-Int

Prior Action: waze wek.  
proceed stop

'Don't go, (later) we will go.'

3. ~~Tonuwa yawe miz-agi-ne~~

S.Action: Tonuwa yawe miz-agi-ne  
we to.work-nca-Int

P. Action: ngeragi miza ni.  
food cooked eat

'We intend to work, (let's) cook and eat food (first).'

4. S. Action: Poto-yeng nu-gu pakell-agi-ne  
photo=clsf you-act to.see-nca-Int

P. Action: yek no-go pakelli-bei.  
first I-act to.see-request

'May I see the photos first, you will see them(later).'

5. S. Action: Ne pi-yege yeik meiy-agi-ne  
I he-agl none ~~x~~ say.to.him-nca-Int

P. Action: kampek-yeng ni-weki.  
sweet.potato-clsf eat-pur

'I will say, "Don't have (any)" to him (later), I am going to eat sweet potato~~ø~~ first.'

6. S. Action: Ni pillik mizi-m-ange-ne  
you thus do-2.sg-FDef-Int

P. Action: were yezi nayeng lobiye.  
first firewood some split

'You can do that (later), first split some firewood.'

7. ....weik no-go weik mena kai puwekke  
now I-act now emp say at.that.time

S. Action: yo yaro-n-ange-ne  
back come.down-pl-FDef-Int

P. Action: yek pongo-lo-go kuni.  
first down-place-to go.pl

'....now when I say, "It is enough", (you all) mayce can return (but) first go down there (to work).'

8. S. Action: Pi wangkowa kampelli-pen-ange-ne  
~~he~~ tomorrow.morning go-3.sg-FDef-Int

P. Action: mabelege wiyek.  
just.here to.sleep

'He (is) sleeping here, (he) definately intends to go tomorrow morning.'

Example of reversed Bases.

9. Koboyau mani legi  
raining Cir

P. Action: yuke wizinta  
wait to.be

S. Action: yakellek kampelli-m-ange-ne.  
slowly go-1.sg-FDef-Int

'(I) will proceed slowly (but) since (it is) raining, (I) am waiting.'

10. S. Action: Ne ngereke panga Elauru K kampelli-m-ange-ne  
I again across Elauru go-1.sg-FDef-Int

P. Action: were pelege yawaxmiza yawe mizi.  
first here to.work

'I will definately go to Elauru again, (but) (I am) working here first.'

The Subsequent Sentence will transform into a Succession Sentence. The following is an example using the preceeding Sentence.

11. Base<sub>1</sub>: Ne pelege yawe miza  
          I    here     worked

Link: logo  
      and.then

Base<sub>2</sub>: ngereke panga Elauru kampelli-mange-ne.  
          again   across   Elauru   go-1.sg-FDef-Int

I will work here and then I will definately go over to Elauru.'

1.3.2.8 The Evaluation Sentence consists of an obligatory initial Statement tagmeme which is filled by any clause or the sentence types listed and a final obligatory Evaluation tagmeme in which the predicate is filled by a narrow sub-class of words meaning, 'good', 'bad', 'right', and 'wrong'. Intensifiers and negatives may appear as exponents of the predicate as well. The Statement tagmeme obligatorily contains ~~purik~~ purik 'that'.

### Evaluation Sentence

	+ <del>STATEMENT</del> <del>STATEMENT</del> + STATEMENT	+ EVALUATION
	Clause Coupling S. Succession S. Contingency S.	<del>XXXXXX</del> <u>wameik</u> 'true' <u>pangke</u> 'right' <u>kaile</u> 'wrong/bad' <u>yompiyangai</u> 'excellent' <u>korowali</u> 'bad'
Special Feature	<u>purik</u> 'that'	
Assessment	P      ^	[eQ ≠ eQ̄]

### Rules:

1. There is no restriction on aspect.
2. Either tagmeme may be negated.
3. The Emphatic kani and the Declarative mena are exponents of the predicate of the Evaluation.

1. Statement: Kai purik  
say that

Evaluation: wameik  
true

'What (I) say (is) true'

2. Statement: ...yeke yereng-ke mizi purik  
up village-in do that

Evaluation: pangke  
right

'...it is good that (you) send (the letter) to the village.'

3. Statement: Weik sakpek-ko pillik meiya ~~XXXX~~  
now yng.brother-act thus said.to.him

towa pillik kellemagi purik  
we.two thus will.cause that

Evaluation: pangke ono mena.  
right neg decl

'Now little brother said this to him, "That we two will cause (strife) like this (is) not right".'

4. Statement: ...keya ngereke pulogo mogosa yolu purik  
and again there sat stay that

Evaluation: kaile kani.  
wrong emp

'...and that (you) still stay there sitting (is) bad.'

5. Statement: A teni ngai pewili-gi yongokpu-ga  
and we watch these-pos wife-and

marek-ngang pewili ngereke inuwa-ngazo-go  
son-decendent there again you.pl-self-act

kazi ngereke impanuwili-yegi kazi kaile  
action again people-agl action bad

pillik-yeng waligelleyi purik  
thus-clsf teach.them that

Evaluation: kaile kani.  
bad emp

'And that you, the wives and children of we elders, yourselves are teaching these bad actions to all the other people (is) wrong.'

6. Statement: Yali kainta-meige yeke yawe-ge  
you.two arrived-dur up garden.at  
watabiyeng-ke a yekelaga yo-rik  
something and up.there.from back-clsf  
i yalu-gu-meik-ke purik  
house you.two-pos-clsf-at that

Evaluation: yompiyangai kani.  
excellent emp

'You two arriving (get) something up in the garden and returning from there to your house, that (is) excellent.'

7. Statement: Yali koza no-go-lei ne-ya-ga weiya  
you.two bone I-pos-clsf I-agl-from got  
logo ne-yegi kalike yogobutu uli wei  
and.then I-agl later follow.example  
yawe mizi lewa purik  
to.work come that

Evaluation: pangke.  
~~khak~~ right

'You two get my fortitude from me and then come follow my example in working, that's fine.'

8. Statement: Pillik kai kaim-pok ni koweige kang  
thus go go-clsf you long.way go  
puwekke purik  
at.that.time that

Evaluation: yompiyangai.  
excellent

'(It is) excellent that you (are) this kind of man when going away.'



9. Statement:   ...ne   kentek mizi   ngago   na-ra   pu-gu  
                           I   to.be. ashamed word   one-clsf he-act  
                   ne-yegi   kaile   ngago kai   pillik   purik  
                   I-agl   bad   talk   thus   that

Evaluation: korowali.  
                   bad

'...in order to make me ashamed, he swore at me, that (is)  
   bad.'

6.3.2.9 The Awareness Sentence consists of two obligatory tagmemes, the Statement which is filled by any clause and the Awareness which is filled by a clause which contains a limited number of awareness lexical terms. The Statement obligatorily contains pura 'that'.

## Awareness Sentence

	+ STATEMENT	+ AWARENESS
	Clause	Clause <del>kmmwkk</del> <u>iwaka</u> 'understand' <u>lusuwei</u> 'don't know' <u>kelli</u> 'like' <u>pakelli</u> 'see'
Special Feature	<u>pura</u> 'that'	
Awareness Attribution	aPa      ^	Qb

## Rules:

1. The Clause manifesting Awareness tagmeme is limited to a subject and a predicate, both of which are obligatory.
2. No restriction of aspect.
3. The Sentence may be made into a question by the use of ma 'or'.
4. The Awareness may be negated.

Examples: These are not used in text but conversation.

1. Statement: Pi kakwela pura  
he not.here that

Awareness: ne iwaka.  
I know

'I know that he (is) not here.'

2. Statement: Ngago na-ra ni-yegi liwik puli kozak  
talk one-clsf you-agl secret they talk  
kelli pura  
like that

Awareness: ni-rau iwaka ma?  
you-too know or.

'Do you also know that secret they said about you or (not)?'

3. Statement: A-a, ngago ne-yegi liwik puli kozak kelli  
no talk I-agl secret they talk.like  
pura  
that

Awareness: ne lusuwei.  
I don't know

'No, I don't know that secret they told about me.'

4. Statement: Ne nguk namizi yo pura ~~nguk kelli~~  
I quickly back that ~~xxxxxxxx~~

Awareness: ne kelli.  
I like

'I (am) glad that you hurried back.'

5. Statement: Ni nguk mei pura ~~ni\*ram~~  
you to.ask that

Awareness: ni-rau kentek kelli ono.  
you-too ashame.like neg

'Even you are not ashamed that you asked.'

6. Statement: Pi kemegeme mizi pura  
                  he to.be.sick      that

Awareness: ne pakella.  
                  I saw

'I saw that he is sick.'

6.3.2.10 The Direct Conditional Sentence consists of two obligatory tagmemes, the Protasis and Apodosis. The Protasis obligatorily contains ~~the focus markers~~ one of the focus markers, purik, pura, that or pera, this. The focus has to do with the knowledge of possibility with an expected to happen aspect of thought. The implication is this construction is considered to be strong.

Direct Conditional Sentence

	+ PROTASIS	+ APODOSIS
	Dependent Clause Coupling S. Succession S. Negative S. Assoc. Simul- taneous S. Direct Quote S. Indirect Quote S. Direct Condition S.	Independent Clause <del>Coupling S.</del> Succession S. Negative S. SS Simultaneous S.  Alternate S. Serial S. Evaluation S. Contingency S. Motion Merged S.
Special Features	<u>purik</u> / <u>pura</u> 'that' / <u>pera</u> 'this'	
Expected to happen	P                    D	Q

1. Non-completed aspect must occur on the predicate of either the Protasis or the Apodosis.
2. Completed aspect is not permitted in the Apodosis.

1. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Apodosis: yaka mizi-weki kai pu-ra tak-ko mizagi-ra?  
past do-pur say that-clsf who-act will.do-clsf

2. Protasis: Samu-yeng    tiyi    purik  
               Samu-clsf    tie      that

'If tied with Samu (rope), (it) will break immediately and the poles too, as well.'

Apodosis: waze yeik ulak wibek tiyagi ono.  
just nothing just rope will.tie neg

4. Protasis: Puli yenge-la-ga yereng tonugu-ra-ge  
they over-place-from village our-clsf-to

yeli-weki    yereng    na-ra-ge-wili    yeli  
 to.kill-pur    village    one-clsf-to-clsf    to.kill  
walliyi-weki    lewa    purik  
 burn-pur    come    that  
 Apodosis: mabek    ~~xx~~ yereng    pu-ra    ma-bu-ra  
                  now    village    that-clsf    just-that-clsf  
yeik    wiyagi    ono.  
 without    will.put    neg

'(If/when) they (the enemies) come from (their) place to our village in order to kill the people of a village (and) to burn (the village), they will not be able to wipe out that village.'

5. Protasis: Togo    yali    yokampanu    kozang    nayau    mizi  
                  and.then    you.two    man.woman    strong    two    do  
piyau    ingenaze-wili-yegi    ngai    yaka    waberek  
 the.two    guests-clsf-agl    watch    past    carefully  
purik  
 that

Apodosis: weik    no-go    yali-yegi    willik    mizagi    kani.  
                  now    I-act    you.two-agl    happy    will.do    emp

'If you two man and woman (are) two who (are) capable of doing (that and) watch after the gursts properly, I will then be happy (with) you two.'

6. Protasis: Ni    kaigisa    ono    pera    ~~xx~~  
                  you    washed    neg    this

Apodosis: ni    panga    Lae    kangki    ono.  
                  you    across    Lae    will.go    neg

'If you have not washed, you will not go to Lae.'

7. Protasis: Teni    mabuli    puli    teni-yegi    ngai    kaiyima    purik  
                  we    all    they    we-agl    fight    came    that

Apodosis: na-mele-ga    nak-t<sup>au</sup>    wik    kangki    ono.  
                  one-claf-~~xx~~    one-too    alive    will.go    neg

'If they ~~came~~ came to fight all of us, not one of (their) men or women will return alive.'

8. Protasis: A puli kele teni-yegi ngai kaiyima purik  
and they affirm we-agl watch came that

Apodosis: puli mabuli mabek yeik pinisim mizagi-wili  
they all now none to.finish will.do-clsf  
logo teni ngai kollokngagono-wili.  
and.then we watch plenty-clsf

'~~If/when~~ And granted, (If/when) they came to fight us,  
they (were) the ones who(were) eliminated and so we (are)  
the ones who (are) the fierce fighters.'

9. Protasis: Kobo mana purik  
rained that

Apodosis: kailing kai ngaigi  
river will.flood

'If(it has) rained, the river will flood.'

10. Protasis: Sakpek ingkei-weki tamizeige panu  
yng.brother cry-pur as.doing mother

tabunta purik  
arrived that

Apodosis: yeik-ki.  
none-will

'If mother would arrive as little brother (is) about to cry,  
(he) will not (cry).'

11. Protasis: Kailing yemane pura  
river big that

Apodosis: kaigorik kaigisagi ono.  
clothes will.wash neg

'If the river (is) ~~fx~~ high, (she) will not wash clothes.'

12. Protasis: Kusa-ge killillli yemane pera  
night-in to.shiver big this

Apodosis: yok-pek weik lewagi.  
sun-clsf now will.come

'If (it is) ~~xxxxduringxxxxnightx~~ really cold during the night,  
the sun will come up (shining).'



13. Protasis: Tamizeige inuwa kapiyarik miza yo  
                   as.doing you.pl letter did back  
                   melagi purik  
                   will.give that

Apodosis: yeke yereng-ke mizi purik pangke.  
                   up village-to do that right

'If, while there, you will send back a letter, (it is)  
 good that (you) send (it) to the village.'

14. Protasis: A ngereke panga lawik kallagallo-yen-tau  
                   and again across yam strong-clsf-too  
                   mabillik lawik yeik-yen~~kam~~-tau tamizeige  
                   as.well.as yam nothing-clsf-too as.doing  
                   lawik-yeng weik yokoragi-ra-ge purik  
                   yam-clsf now will.dig-clsf-igl that

Apodosis: ngolluk lawik-mek ngeze-mok-ko kozak kai-benangai  
                   still yam-clsf self-clsf-ag talk-futDef

'And likewise (it is the same) for the mature as well as any  
 yam, while growing, if (it is) time to dig the yam, the yam  
 itself will surely tell (you).'

15. Protasis: Impanu-bok-ko mele-zuk-ku paka ngalege  
                   man-clsf-act arm-clas-instr up on.top  
                   pangke mizagi ono purik  
                   able will.do neg that

Apodosis: wak nayeng ngela logo impanu-bek wak-yeng-ki  
                   post some cut and.then man-clsf post-clsf-igl  
                   ~~kam~~ ngale-ga wizimei panga ngale-ga  
                   on.top-from as.SS across on.top-from  
                   lawik-yeng waberek paka sisbek-ke tamenenta  
                   yam-clsf carefully up stick-on climb  
                   wazami.  
                   to.leave

'If a man is not able to reach the top (of the yam) with (his)  
 hand, <sup>(h)</sup>cuts some posts (and drive them in beside the yam sticks)  
 and then the man (goes) up the post as (he) carefully winds the  
 shoots to climb up the (yam) stick.'

16: Protasis: Ni panga pulogo wiziyagi purik  
you across there will.be that

Apodosis: kemegeme ma pillik puwekke purik  
sick or thus at.that.time that

te kali-gu panga pulogo ni-yegi mereki  
we.two mama-act across there you-agl close

tallik mizi keya tallik mizi kelleniyagi ono.  
what do and what do to.cause neg

'If you will be over there, If (you are) sick or the like, at that time mama and I will not be near to you (to say) "What (are you)doing?" or "How (are you) making out?".'

6.3.2.11 The Contingency Sentence consists of two obligatory tagmemes, the Protasis and Apodosis. The Protasis obligatorily contains the temporal classifier -wek 'time' plus -ke 'at' suffixed to the final predicate of the Protasis. The temporal classifier may be prefixed by pu- 'that' making the ~~mx~~ time more specific, puwekke 'at that time'. The Protasis obligatorily contains purik following the temporal classifier.

### Contingency Sentence

	+ PROTASIS	+ APODOSIS
	Dependent Clause Alternate S. Succession S. Negative S. Reason S. Direct Quote S. Simultaneous S.	Independent Clause Alternate S. Succession S. Negative S. Reason S. Indirect Condition S. Coupling S.
Special Features	<u>-wekke purik</u> 'whenever'  <u>puwekke purik</u> 'at that time when'	
Contingency	p	Q
Universal	$\cdot$ $P_{Vx}$	$\cdot$ Q

1. The specific time puwekke purik is more frequent. In 30 examples, only 1 manifested the suffix -wekke purik.
2. The focus marker purik is optionally suffixed with -tau also giving the meaning 'also when'.

[illegible]

Apodosis: pobu      meleyau      wizallebek      uli      purik  
                  ag-that      branches      stick      hit      ~~hak~~ that  
                  kebarek-pek      yeik      kai.

2. Protasis: Sollo panu-rik impanu nak lawik-yeng  
origin very-clsf man one yam-clsf  
ngeriyagi puwekke purik  
will.plant at.that.time that

'In the very beginning at that time when a man wants to plant yam, (he) first looks around for ground.'

Apodosis:   weik       lawik       sisi       kiri.  
                now         yam         stick      cut

'And then after awhile at the time when the sprouts come up, begin cutting ~~the~~ the yam sticks.'

4. Protasis: A ngereke pu-gu tamizeige yawe-lei lawik  
and again he-act as.doing garden-clsf yam  
peyeng-ko kollokngagono puwekke purik  
these-ag plenty at.that.time that

Apodosis: impanu na-wili-yegi ngago yei logo  
man some-clsf-agl call.to.them and.then  
keriye lawik-yeng-ki kazimek pillik.  
listen yam-clsf-igl way thus

'And likewise at that time when he (sees) the garden yam sprouts (are) numerous, (he) calls out to some other men and ~~XXXXXX~~ Listen! this (is) the way to (work) yam.'

5. A ngereke lawik yeik-mek ngolluk yeik  
and again yam any-clsf still just  
lugu yeik-yeng-ki logo  
stick any-clsf-igl and.then

Protasis: lawik peyeng-ki takeriyege lawik peng  
yam these-igl as.seeing yam sprouts  
yemane panu puwekke purik  
big very at.that.time that

Apodosis: ma kollokngagono purik lawik sisi-yeng  
or plenty that yam stick-clsf  
kiriwei yewi.  
to.follow to.drive

'And likewise any yam (uses) any (kind) of stick and then at that time when as looking at the yam sprouts, (they) (are) very big or when plentiful, follow along and drive in the yam sticks.'

6. Protasis: Togo yongok-wili yaka yezi walliyi  
and.then woman-clsf past fire to.cook  
kang puwekke purik  
go at.that.time that

Apodosis: lawik peyeng-ki waberek panu.  
yam these-igl careful very

'And so when at the time the women go building that fire, (they should be) very careful of these yam (sprouts).'

7. Protasis: Pillik kai kang wiziya pungiziga  
 thus go go DSSim after.awhile

lawik-yeng kuk puwekke purik  
 yam-clsf ripe at.that.time that

Apodosis: waze pillik-tik-ki weik kuk ma weik pangka  
 just thus-clsf-igl now ripe or now right

miza logo wezameli ono.  
 did and.then to.leave neg

'As it goes on like this, after awhile when at the time  
 the yam (is) ripe, don't ~~just~~ (be) careless about this  
 (thinking) (they are) ripe or all right and then leave.'

8. Protasis: Pillik kai kang wiziga impanubek ngeze-bok-ko  
 thus go go Dev man self-clsf-act

pakelli-raige lawik na-mek yompiyangai  
 see-~~Ass~~AssSim yam one-clsf excellent

puwekke purik  
 at.that.time that

Apodosis: pi willek kang pu-gu-yeng yompiyangai panu  
 he heart.inside he-pos-clsf excellent very

wiliwilik-mok-ko pangka ono.  
 happy-clsf-act great

'It goes on like this so at the time when as a man himself  
 sees one yam (is) excellent, His whole being (is)  
 tremendous (and) (his) happiness (is) great.'

9. Protasis: A pu-gu tamizeige lawik na-mek kaile  
 and he-act as.doing yam one-clsf bad

kaile puwekke purik  
 bad at.that.time that

Apodosis: pu-gu-rau waze-mok-ko-rau wiliwilik panu  
 he-act-too just-clsf-instr- happy very  
 too

mizagi ono.  
 will.do neg

'And at that time when as he sees a yam growing very poorly  
 he will not be very happy with that yam.'

10. Protasis: Ngereke lawik yaka yemane panu kang-mok-kele  
 again yam past big very go-clsf-affirm  
pi kalike weik kuk wiziya yokori puwekke  
 he later now ripe DSSim to.dig at.that.time  
~~purik~~ purik  
 that

Apodosis: yompiyangai panu yokoragi-mek legi pu-mok-kele  
 excellent very will.dig-clsf Cir that-clsf-affirm  
ngai waberek panu mizi.  
 watch careful very do

'Likewise, at that time when ye, this very beg growing yam he  
 digs as it is ripe, (he) will dig very excellent yam therefore  
 yes, take good care of that yam plot.'

11. Protasis: Purik pellik pu-rik-ki ~~KWAK~~ iwak ingilei  
 that thus that-clsf-igl Result tree  
pillilli-yeng wezameli ono puwekke purik  
 roots-clsf throw.away neg at.that.time that

Apodosis: yenge pulogo lawik-mek sok mizagi ma  
 over there yam-clsf spoil will.do or  
kullunga-wulu-gu lawik-mek yenge yungke  
 insect-clsf-act yam-clsf over under  
ngela ni-benangai.  
 cut eat-FutDef

'That (is) this: as a result of when at that time ~~(the) tree roots~~  
~~tree roots~~ tree roots (are) not thrown away, the  
 yam will spoil underneath or insects will cut into the yam  
 and eat.'

12. Protasis: A ngereke lawik-mek ngolluk mabillik-yeng  
 and again yam-clsf still all.these-clsf

keling melezami puwekke purik  
 with shove at.that.time that

Protasis: lawik kalike ni ngizi-mek yokori puwekke purik  
 yam later eat true-clsf ~~dig~~ at.that.time that

Apodosis: kailegi.  
 will.be.bad

'And likewise at that time when (he) plants the yam with all these  
 things still (in the dirt) (and) at the time when the <sup>yam that</sup> ready  
 to eat ~~yam~~ (is) dug, ~~(the yam)~~ will be poor.'

13. Protasis: Koloyakamantik wik tamizeige nak koweige  
children new as.doing one long.way  
kangki puwekke purik  
will.go at.that.time that

ma  
or

Protasis: ngereke yerenta wiya logo koweige  
again village leave and.then long.way  
yawe mizi kangki puwekke purik  
to.work will.go at.that.time that

Apodosiis: waze wezamelagi ono.  
just will.send.him neg

'At the time a young child wants to go far away or likewise when (one) wants to leave the village to go to work away (from home) then do not just ~~xxx~~ send (him) away (without instruction.)'

14. Protasis: Ni kazi pillik mizi puwekke purik  
you way thus do at.that.time that

Apodosiis: ni ibangki kani.  
you will.die emp

'When at the time you act ~~xxx~~ this way, you will die!'

15. Protasis: Pillik puwekke ~~purik~~ purik  
thus at.that.time that

Apodosiis: ni ngabellak-pek wiyizama logo kangki-sa  
you ground-clsf leave and.then will.go-became  
kani legi ni impanu-bek kerengantik kilim-pek  
emp Cir you man-clsf ear with-clsf  
legi kumuli.  
Cir think

'At the time when (you do) this, you will leave this earth and then (you) will surely go, therefore ~~xxxxxxx~~ since you are a man who (has) an ear, think.'



16. Protasis: A yaka sollo panu puwekke purik-tau  
and past start very at.that.time that-too

Apodosis: waze lawik yeik-yeng-ka yokoragi ono.  
just yam any-clsf-from will.dig neg

'And too when at the time (you first) start (to dig), (you) would not dig from just any yam (only the early maturing yam.)'

17. Protasis: A yaka ngeriya puwekke purik-tau purik-tau  
and past plant at.that.time that-too that-too

Apodosis: waze waze mizi ono ngeriya kapura yenge  
careless do neg plant but over

pulogo purik ingilei pillilli keya ma  
there that tree root and or

ingilei pillilli keya piyeng wezameli.  
tree root and things throw.away

'And too when at the time of planting, that too, do not carelessly plant but if down there (there are) tree roots and, or tree roots and things, throw (them) away.'

6.3.2.12 The Indirect Conditional Sentence consists of two obligatory tagmemes, the Protasis and Apodosis. The Protasis obligatorily contains the focus marker mabura 'should'. The implication is one of suggestion or something alluded to and is considered weak. In combination with the time markers -wekke 'at the time' and puwekke 'at that time', the focus is on time but the implication remains alluded to. In combination with the Direct Condition focus marker purik 'that', the implication is stronger. The strongest implication is when all three markers are used, puwekke purik mabura 'if at that time, ~~then~~ then'.

	+ PROTASIS	+ APODOSIS
	Dependent Clause Reason S. Coupling S. Simultaneous S.	Independent Clause Succession S. Simultaneous S. Contingency S. Comparison S. Direct Conditional S.
Special Feature	<u>mabura</u> 'should'	
Implication	P      ➞	Q

Rules:

1. When the filler of the Protasis is an Equational clause the aspect is Actual, otherwise there is no restriction of Aspect.

Examples:

- Apodosis: wedayeli-zo.  
send.them-oblig

"And so the message said, "Have Christmas and then after awhile should (there be) some (school age) children, (you) must send them." "

- 'Should (you all run) up the mountain, if (we) make (them) climb up the mountain they, being out of breath, will leave.'

- 'Therefore, should you (be) a man, think!'

4. Protasis: Impanu-gu wazaniya-bek legi kerengantik  
man-act bore.you-clsf therefore ear
- kiling mabura  
with should

Apodosis: kumuli.  
think

'Should (you) (be) one born of man (and) have hears, think!'

5. Protasis: Weik ka-weki mizi legi ngago yogong  
now go-pur do therefore talk advice  
nei pobu-yeng-ki impanubek mabura  
say.to.you that-clsf-igl man should

Protasis: kerengantik kilim-pek mabura  
ear with-clsf should

'Now (you) are going to go therefore, should (you be) a man, should (you be) a man with an ear, think about this advice given you.'

Examples of Contingency encoded:

6. Protasis: Wi leng panu piyeng a koza piyeng  
rope rope very things and strong things  
killiwi-yeng leme koriyi-wekke mabura  
killiwi-clsf fence tying-when should

Apodosis: piyeng-ka yelli-zo logo piyeng-ko ~~XXXX~~  
things-from cut-obl and.then things-instr  
koriya purik leme-mek kallagall  
tying that fence-clsf strong  
wizagami-benangi kani.  
~~remain~~-potential emp

'Killiwi rope (is) very (good) and strong rope (and) when ~~tying~~ tying a fence then tie from these and then if tied with these the fence will remain strong.'

7. Protasis: ....kapura ni wangki yo puwekke mabura  
but you later back at.that.time should

Apodosis: negi taunem na-rik orowei kaiyimo.  
my misquito.net one-clsf bring come.back

'At the time you return later, then bring back a misquito net for me.'

Examples encoding Direct Condition:

8. Protasis: Wata uli purik mabura  
meat kill that should

Apodosis: ne wilik mizagi kani ne yongok-mele-gi  
I happy will.do emp I woman-clsf-pos  
mangobek.  
father

'If (you) kill meat then I will be happy, (for) I (am your) wife's father.'

9. Protasis: Togo pulaga weik lawik-yeng pakelli-raige  
and.then after.that now yam-clsf see-AssocSim

lewagella wiziya puwekke purik weik  
come.up to.be at.that.time that now

ngeze-bok-ko yawe-lei-gi mangobok-ko  
self-clsf-act garden-clsf-pos owner-act

tamizeige ngeze-bok-ko pangka mizagi purik  
as.doing self-clsf-act able will.do that

mabura  
should

Apodosis: mizi.  
do

'And then after that, when at the time (he) sees yam sprouts coming up, if the owner of the garden himself will be able (to take care of them) himself, he does.'

10. Protasis: Kapiyarik miza yo melagi purik mabura  
letter did back will.give that should

Apodosis: kapiya pe-rik-ke paka ngalege lente miza  
letter this-clsf-on up on.top write

pillik kapiya sabanging-ke mabilik lente miza.  
same letter corner-on just.same write

'If (you) send back a letter then write on the outside the same as (I) have written in the corner of this letter.'

11. Protasis: A yenge Tekerowa yenge pulogo yawe Misin  
and over Tekerowa over there work Mission

na-ra      yenge      Tekerowa      miza-rik      pellik  
one-clsf    over      Tekerowa    did-clsf    thus

kisi  
they.say

Protasis: ni      kaing      purik      mabura  
you      go      that      should

Apodosis: puwabuwa-wulu-gu      ngela      logo      ni      kiling  
Watut-clsf-act      cut      and.then    you    with

laini      yaka-mok      yenge      pulogo      kelliyagi-mek  
group      past-clsf    over      there      will.cause-clsf

kani      kisi      meiwere-ga      mangwere-go      pillik  
emp      they.say      mothers-and    fathers-act    thus

kisi.  
they.say

'Concerning doing one missionary work over in Tekerowa they said this, "If you should go the Watut people will cause you with your group to be cut off over there." they said, (your) ~~xxx~~ parents said this.'

12. Protasis: ...legi      mango-bok-ko      panga-lek-ge      you  
Cir      father-clsfθact    across-place-    to.be  
at  
purik      mabura  
that      should

Apodosis: ni      makngeze-go      kazi      wiziyagi      piyeng      mabiyeng  
you      self-act      way      will.be      these      all.things

kumula      wizimei      mizi      kang.  
remember    SSSim    do      go

'....therefore if you (are) the boss living there, then you yourself remember all those customs for living.'

18. Examples encoding both Contingency and Direct Condition.

13. Protasis: Keya      tamizeige      impanu      ngellek      ngeriyagi  
and      SSSim      man      plenty      will.plant  
ASS

puwekke      purik      mabura  
at.that.time      that      should

Apodosis: lelek-lei lilibuge wiyi logo nak-ki  
mark-clsf in.middle put and.then one-pos  
na-rik nak-ki na-rik mizi.  
one-clsf one-pos one-clsf do

'And at this time if plenty of people(are) going to plant,  
 then put a pole (as a) mark down the middle and do (it)  
 for each one's plot.'

14. Protasis: ...logo yaka ni makngeze-go yawe-  
and.then past you self-act to.work-  
mizi-weki ka-weki nei pu-ra-ge  
pur go-pur say.to.you that-clsf-igl  
~~kang~~ kangka keya ni-gi kumulla piyeng  
brain and you-pos thought things  
mabiyeng yawe ni-gi pu-ra-ge mizi  
all work you-pos that-clsf-igl do  
puwekke purik mabura  
at.that.time that should

Apodosis: ni kangka-bek weiyagi kani.  
you brain-clsf will.get emp

'...and then at this time if you yourself(use)your brain  
 for the work you want to go to do and put all your  
 thoughts toward your work then your brain will get (know-  
 ledge or then you will be ~~sassess~~ successful).'

15. Protasis: Lawik na-mek yezi willek-pok-ko  
yam one-clsf fire flame-clsf-ag  
ngora puwekke purik mabura  
burn at.that.time that should

Apodosis: lawik-mek kaile\*gi logo....  
yam-clsf will.spoil and.then

'If at that time the flames burn one plant then the yam  
 will be ruined and then...'

16. Protasis: yeik wiriyi keya ulumagelli wei pillisimani  
just to.jail and to.drag policeman

-wulu-gu yeke-la-ga kiri wagelli wei  
 clsf-act up-clsf-from to.chase  
kelleyi mizi puwekke purik mabura  
 to.cause to.do at.that.time that should  
 Apodosis: puli yokampanu-wili kalike ~~kw~~ lewagellagi-wili  
 they people-clsf later ~~kw~~.appear-clsf  
mena kai. will  
 decl say

'(The Kiap) said, "If the Policemen round (them) up, drag (them) off and Jail (them) then that (is) the time the people will later change (their customs)." '

17: Protasis: A ngereke ni-rau piyeng-ke ma ngereke  
 and again you-too these-igl or again  
ngago yogong nei piyeng-ke-rau kumuli  
 word advice say.to.you these-igl-too think  
na-ngai miza meli kuna puwekke ~~k~~ purik  
 not-watch to.spread go at.that.time that  
mabura  
 should  
 Apodosis: ni-rau kangka yaka ni yawe kunagi  
 you-too brain past you work will.go  
pu-ra-gi kangka pok-tau weiyagi ono.  
 that-clsf-igl brain clsf-too will.get neg

'And likewise if at that time you go around not thinking about this advice or likewise other advice given to you then your brain will not get the knowledge about the work you will go to do.'



6.3.3 The Motion Merged Sentence consists of two or more Clauses all having the same subject which is mentioned only in the first Clause. The Predicate of ~~Mx~~ the Motion is manifested only by a limited number of motion verbs suffixed by -ta '(sequence)'. The Clause manifesting the final Clause optionally <sup>may</sup> consist of only a locative and a predicate.

Motion Merged Sentence

	<u>+</u> Clause + <del>x</del> MOTION	+ CLAUSE
	Clause      Minimal Clause	Clause Succession S. Coupling S. Quote S.
Special Features	<u>kang</u> 'go' <u>pung</u> 'come out'	
Succession	P      ^	Q

Rules:

1. The Locative usually occurs following the ~~Mx~~ Motion
2. The predicate kanta can manifest the Predicate in a Clause with no locative following and is followed by the Conjoining tagmeme keya 'and' in a Coupling construction

3. The optional Clause occurs juxtaposed to the Motion.

Examples:

1. Motion: kain-ta  
go-seq

Clause: kek yeiya kapura.....  
to.yell say.to.them but

'Arriving (we) call out to them,'but.....'

2. Motion: Togo pu-gu kain-ta  
and.then he-act go-seq

Clause: panga-le-ge pakella kapura....  
across-place-at to.see but

'And so he, having arrived, looked over there but....'

3. Motion: Tegi tonuwa pongo Mobil Mr. K. Paro-gi  
therefore we down Mobil Mr. K. Paro-pos  
ngezeye kan-ta  
at.self go-seq

Clause: tonuwa pi kiling ngagozak-ke miza logo....  
we he with to.talk-to did and.then

'Therefore having arrived down to Mr. K. Paro's place at Mobil, we talked with him and then.....'

4. ...logo  
and.then

Motion: kanta  
go-seq

Clause: pelege lewagella wiyek.  
here to.come.out to.sleep

'...and then arriving, got out here (and) slept.'

5. Motion: kanta  
go-seq

Clause: yeragimek walliya logo mani.  
FOOD cooked and.then give.to.him

'Arriving, (in the house) cook the yam and then give (it) to him.'

6. Motion: Wi kallagallo panu-yeng-ko pi-yeng-ko  
 rope strong very-clsf-instr these-clsf-instr  
kallagallo panu paka-le-ge ~~kaxxga~~ kan-ta  
 strong very up-place-at go-seq

Clause: yengelei na-yau pangke pangke tiyi.  
 tree one-two straight to.tie

'Arriving ~~up~~ up there, (get rope) (and) tie two poles straight with very strong kinds of rope.'

7. Clause: Pulaga purik nayeng orowei  
 then.after.that that some take

Motion: panga willi-rik-ki kanta  
 across wheel-clsf-to go-seq

Clause: weik kaimi keya kak-yeng kere mizi.  
 now pot and cup-clsf to.make

'Then after that take some (soft clay) arriv<sup>ing</sup> at the wheel begin making pots and cups.'

8. ~~Ex~~ Keremiza logo purik  
 made and.then that

Clause: orowei  
 take

Motion: yeke i-ge kan-ta  
 up house-in go-seq

Clause: i na-mak-ke wiyi pulogo ngaingai liyi-bene  
 house one-clsf-in put there to.dry-purpose  
keya lentemek mizi.  
 and to.decorate

'After making, take (the pots) arriving inside (the) house, put (them) in another room in order for (them) to dry there and be decorated.'

9. Clause: Puli watabiyeng orowei  
 they/ everything take

Motion: kanta  
 go-seq

Clause: pulogo wiyek purik yewizi keya yampezoek keya  
 there sleep that tobacco and soap and  
ngeragiye<sup>ng</sup> wei kellemi kampella.  
 food get to.cause went

'They brought along everything (and) arriving each time to sleep they got tobacco and soap and food.'

10. Clause: Ma panga welle sollo-go ngezebek-ki-ra-ge  
 or across betel.nut base-act self-pos-clsf-at  
orowei  
 take

Motion: kan-ta  
 go-seq

Clause; wiyazami  
 put.leave

Link: ma  
 or

Clause: paka kullu sollo-go ngezebek-ki-ra-ge orowei  
 up pandanas base-act self-pos-clsf-at take

Motion: ~~kan-g~~ kan-ta  
 go-seq

Clause: wiyazami.  
 put.leave

'Or take (the ~~body~~ body) (and) arriving put (it) at the base of his own betel nut tree or take (it and) arriving put (it) at the base of his own pandanas tree.'

11. Motion: Teni kan-ta  
 we go-seq

Link: keya  
 and

Clause: yompanu pulogo kaimi-yeng keya kak-yeng keremizi-wili  
 man there pot-clsf and cup-clsf make-clsf  
weik yawe miza-giya koyi-le-ge.  
 now to.work-cont to.be-place-at

'We arrived and the pottery makers were there working.'

12.           ...logo  
                  and.then  
Motion:            weik   karek   nayau   kan-ta  
~~Kiaps~~:           now     car       two       go-seq  
Clause: Kiya-wili   iza wari  
          Kiap-clsf   took.animate  
Link:    keya   watabiyeng   wari miza logo  
          and     everything   took.inanim and.then  
Motion: kan-ta  
          go-seq  
Link:    keya  
          and  
Clause: puli   weik   nawili   xx yereng   nawili   puli-gi-ra-ge  
          they   now     some       village   some     they-pos-clsf-to  
          kang   miza mela.  
          go     to.spread

'...and then the two trucks arrived (and) picked up the Kiaps and carried the cargo and then arrived (to Wau) and they (the Biangais) each returned to their village.'

13. Motion: Watamek   yungu-rik-ka   x pun-ta  
              possum   hole-clsf-from   come.out-seq  
Clause: kazi kang.  
          ran.away

'The possum, having come out of the hole, ran away.'