

THE PARAGRAPH IN MUYUW

by Daphne Lohgas

There are ^{six} ~~five~~ PARAGRAPH types in Muyuw. They are

- NARRATIVE
- PROCEDURAL
- EXPLANATORY
- HORTATORY
- DIALOGUE
- EPISTOLARY

distinguished by their tagmemes and the exponents of such tagmemes.

I.2 It is posited that there are a finite number of paragraph types which can occur with recursive embedding i.e. with other paragraphs or discourses embedded in them. Such paragraphs have definite and stateable relationships within their Nuclear tagmemes and are similar to both Sentence and Discourse structure. Paragraphs may be introduced and closed or interrupted by non-linked peripheral material i.e. SETTING and TERMINUS of NARRATIVE PARAGRAPHS.

I.3. Paragraph Linkage.

This may be of three types.

I.3.1. Chaining, where there is a recapitulation or explicit reference in one sentence to a previous sentence of the paragraph, as in NARRATIVE and PROCEDURAL PARAGRAPHS.

I.3.2. Parallelism, where all or part of one sentence is stated in part or whole of the next as in EXPLANATORY and HORTATORY PARAGRAPHS.

I.3.3. Repartee, where what is said normally evokes a response from another speaker as in DIALOGUE PARAGRAPHS.

I.4. Final Intonation

If a paragraph ends with an exclamation, the final intonation pattern is the sustained high pitch of an Exclamatory Sentence. If it ends with an Imperative Sentence, there is a final intonation contour which falls to moderate pitch. Other paragraphs ideally end with a falling "run down" intonation, followed by a longer pause than normally occurs between sentences within a paragraph. This idea is modified in practice by such factors as the speed with which the speaker's thoughts are flowing.

2. The NARRATIVE PARAGRAPHS

2.1. The formula for a NARRATIVE PARAGRAPH is as follows:

NARR PARA = \pm SETTING (\pm BUILD UP_I ----- \pm BUILD UP_n) \pm TERMINUS

In this formula, SETTING and TERMINUS are peripheral while the nucleus is a chain of an indefinite number ~~xxx~~ of BUILD UP tagmemes. As a one sentence

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Linkage within the nucleus of the NARRATIVE PARAGRAPH

Sequence is the essential component of a NARRATIVE PARAGRAPH as for NARRATIVE DISCOURSE. As in the DISCOURSE, Muyuw has no obligatory sequence markers at PARAGRAPH level, but where it occurs, linkage is basically repeating, paraphrasing or referring in some way at the onset of the succeeding Sentence to the whole or part of the preceding Sentence.

The repeated material may be considered as Ground and the new material as Figure, so that the Figure of the old Sentence becomes the Ground of the new.

Linkage where it occurs is of Two types;

1. Grammatical
2. Lexical

2.2.I. Grammatical Linkage

2.2.1-1

Grammatical linkage between sentences in a paragraph is by simple repetition of material in a previous sentence or by use of time ^{indicators} ~~markers~~.
See The Sentence in Muryu section

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~. EXPOSITORY DISCOURSE ex I para 4

..vinay siwotet, vinay silgawut. Yam katanok katanok bilgwutes gaden....
 women their-work women their-looking-after Day one one indef-theylook-after
 ..that's the women's work to look after the garden. Every day they must
 look after the garden...

NARRATIVE DISCOURSE ex 4 para 4

In, itoupan dakul waseg; ises, ikayyamat taman.
 She-went she-hid rock at she-stayed she-kept-waiting father-her
 She went at hid at the rock and stayed there waiting for her father.

Taman gog bo ineis Siblaboul, ipouls sinsiney.
 Father-her but emph they-went Siblaboul they-fished he-with-them
 But her father went to Siblaboul fishing with his companions

2.2.1.2.

The Sentence in Muyuw has two ^{groups of indicators showing} Time Margins I. Concurrent Time

2. Lapsed Time

2.2.1.2.1.

Concurrent Time Margins are manifested by phrases occurring sentence initial, final or within a clause.

This example is from NARRATIVE DISCOURSE example I paragraph 2.

Boug yakamey imakamasis kalbaleb, peinan kweis, yag.
Night we our-sleeping bad reason+its rain wind.

We slept badly that night because of rain and wind.

2.2.1.2.2.

Lapsed Time Margins indicate the passage of time or the continuation of a certain action until completion or the next important event. ^{Such indications} They occur either initially or within the paratactic chain and are manifested by

2.2.1.2.2.1.

a. a clause with ee... e.g. mawana ee..., isesus ee..., inoun ee... as in NARRATIVE DISCOURSE ex 3 paras 3⁴ and 6.

Mawana ee... ikous tawaw babaw mo Simkulikul to digumasus
Likeness-its until it-finished men all then Simkulikul that youngest-born
It went on like that till all the men had finished then the youngest one S

ikous nabunatum.....
he-finished his-house
finished his house.....

Mo inoun ee... Sikwanay, iwekey natan numwey nises
Then he-went until Sikwanay he-met woman-that old-woman perf-she-stayed
He went on till he came to Sikwanay and met the old woman who lived there.

Isesus ee... inan taman idagis wag keiy, imeis Unamatan.
They-stayed until mother-his father-his they-put-in canoe ~~that~~ they-came U.
They stayed there until his mother and father got in two canoes and came to U.

2.2.1.2.2.2.

b. the Merged Sentence, see The Sentence in Muyuw, section

2.2.1.2.2.2.1.

The Merged Sentence may be of the type : verb of the previous clause plus some form of the verb kous i.e. ikous, bo ikous, beikous.

~~NARRATIVE DISCOURSE~~ example ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ 3 para 7.

Kweitam yam mo ineis ven to Ayoun, ipouls asiyin. ~~XXXXXX~~
~~XXXXXX~~ Oneday then they-went village that Ayoun they-fished their-fish
One day they went to Ayoun to catch fish.

Ipouls ikous, imeis isiwas. Igab(es) asiyin ~~XXXX~~
They-fished it-finished they-went they-stayed there. They-cooked their-fish
When they finished fishing, they went and stayed there. They cooked their fish

siyas tuwan. Igabmales asiyin ikous, ikams.
those older-brothers-his They-cooked-hurriedly theirfish it-finished they-ate
those older brothers. When they had cooked their fish quickly, they ate them.

4

Towen go budas ikabibiveis in. (I)kabiveis ikous,
 That-one but younger-brother-their he-cont-gut-fish(He) gutted it-finished
 But their younger brother was gutting fish. When he had finished,

XXXX tuwan ilivans, "Kum kukwam takalayis." iwekey
 older-brothers-his they-said You-come you-eat we-row. "e-went-there
 his older brothers said, "Come and eat so we can row home." "e went there

anayin igaw gagoud, isiw igab; siyas go tuwan
 his-fish still unripe he-XXXXXX stayed he-cooked those but o-b-his

bo ineis imoums yevagam. Imoums ikous, (i)katimunweilus
 really they-went they-drunk water They-drank it-finished(they)muddled
 went and drank water When they had finished drinking they muddled
 yevagam towen.
 water that
 that water.

- 2.2.1.2.2.2.2. Sometimes the verb of the previous clause is omitted and only the kous verb is used.

NARRATIVE DISCOURSE ex 3 para 5.

Igalag, iput, sivyuwein ivlat. Ikous, mo inoun in Bwituy.
 He-went-out-of-water, he-anointed again He-finished then he-went he-went B.
 he-adorned.

- 2.2.1.2.2.2.3. Sometimes a step in the sequence of events is inferred and the kous verb refers to the inference.

2.2.2. Lexical Linkage

Lexical continuance between the Figure of one sentence and the preposed Ground of the next may be seen in the use of a pair of verbs like "go" and "come".

NARRATIVE DISCOURSE example I para 4

Kadilok-wan bo bitayums, bitaneis Kulumadaw. Wankuyeim
 Necessary-just emph indef-we-return indef-we-go Kulamadau. Following
 We ought to return and go back to Kulamadau. Then

kayum kam.
 we-returued we-came-here
 we turned and came back.

2.3. Speech events reported in BU tagmemes

Indirect speech in Muyuw is rare, so that in quoting a person's words-

while narrating a series of events, direct speech is used. This leads to the question "Is this then a NARRATIVE or a DIALOGUE PARAGRAPH?"

NARRATIVE and DIALOGUE PARAGRAPHS are distinguished thus :- In DIALOGUE PARAGRAPHS what one speaker says evokes the response of another and the focus is on the repattee. In NARRATIVE PARAGRAPHS, the focus is on the chain of ~~ex~~ events and the speech of persons is merely part of that chain. This leads to heavy embedding of DIALOGUE PARAGRAPHS within the BU tagmemes of a NARRATIVE PARAGRAPH.

See NARRATIVE DISCOURSE ex 2 para 2.

2.4. Peripheral tagmemes of NARRATIVE PARAGRAPHS.

2.4.1. **SETTING** This is optional, though usually present and occurs paragraph initial. While it may deal with time orientation and locale, it is usually concerned with *dramatis personae*, their circumstances and previous activity. Sentences manifesting SETTING tagmeme are usually short.

see NARRATIVE DISCOURSE ex 2 paras 2,3 and 4.

2.4.2. **TERMINUS** This expresses a closing comment, the results of the previous action or an explanation.

see NARRATIVE DISCOURSE ex 2 para 4

XXE.

2.5. Embedding in NARRATIVE PARAGRAPHS

Frequently a tagmeme is expounded not by a single sentence but by an embedded paragraph (or discourse). This can be an EXPLANATORY PARAGRAPH ~~XXXX~~ NARRATIVE EXPLANATION but is more frequently a DIALOGUE PARAGRAPH.

see NARRATIVE DISCOURSE ex 2 para 4, *below*

SETTING Siyas inan taman italoges bwakey, isemos. Ikamkwam
 'hose mother-his father-his they-cut bananas they-put-them He-was-eating
 His father and mother cut a bunch of bananas and put them in the house.

ises; in iwliwal.
 he-stayed he-went he-played
 He stayed and ate them, then went off playing

BU₁ Townen go Takalulow ininineiv kablalab vagan beikam.
 That-one but Takalulow he-was-looking-fo driftwood purpose-its indef-he-eats.
 But that man Takalulow was looking for driftwood to eat.

BU₂ Imek gwad townen iwliwal.
 He-met child that he-played
 e met that child who was playing

BU₃ (DIAL PARA) Ilivan takalulow, "Tage inamwa tamam avanuy ineis?"
 He-said Takalulow But mother-your father-your where they-go
 Takalulow said, "Where have your mother and father gone?"

Gwad townen ilivan, "Nisesus wabunatum."
 Child that he-said perf-they-stay in-house
 The child said, "They are staying in the house."

BU₄ (DIAL PARA) "Ga kudouw. Beitams baligen"
 Simultaneously you-call Indef-they-respond indef-I-hear
 "Go and call them now. they will answer and I'll hear."

"Inag! Tamag!"
 Mother-my father-my
 "Mother! Father! "

Itam bwakey, ilana, "Wuu!"
 It-responded banana it-said Here
 The bananas answered. "Here!"

TERMINUS Ilivan to Takalulow, "Kusesus. Yey bo banoun."
 He-said that Takalulow You-be-staying I emph indef-I-go
 Takalulow said, "You stay here . I'll go off."

3. The PROCEDURAL PARAGRAPH

3.1.1. The formula for a PROCEDURAL PARAGRAPH is as follows:

$$\text{PROCED PARA} = \pm \text{STEP}_1 \dots \dots \dots \pm \text{STEP}_n$$

Similarly as for NARRATIVE PARAGRAPHS, a one sentence paragraph may occur, so only STEP_n is classed as obligatory.

3.1.2. No SETTING or TERMINUS tagmemes to a PROCEDURAL PARAGRAPH have been found, any such peripheral material relating to the discourse as a whole and filling APERTURE and CLOSURE tagmemes at discourse level.

3.2. PROCEDURAL PARAGRAPHS differ in several ways from NARRATIVE PARAGRAPHS.

3.2.1. Like PROCEDURAL DISCOURSE, PROCEDURAL PARAGRAPHS are in projected time rather than accomplished time.

3.2.2. As commonly occurs, linkage within PROCEDURAL PARAGRAPHS in Muyuw is ^{more} overt ^{of paragraphs} than with other types. The same sort of linkage as for NARRATIVE PARAGRAPHS is used e.g. Lapsed Time Margins, but they are much more frequent.

3.2.3. Reported speech is absent in PROCEDURAL PARAGRAPHS whereas it is frequent in NARRATIVE PARAGRAPHS.

3.3.1. There is considerable deletion of clause level tagmemes in PROCEDURAL PARAGRAPHS, where such deletions may be clearly inferred from previous clauses or sentences, e.g. the same object of a series of transitive verbs.

This is sentence 6 of the paragraph exemplified below.

Batas (geil) beikous, bakauloub geil, bavag (geil),
 Indef-I-cut (knees) indef-it-finished indef-I-shape knee indef-I-do knee
 I cut the canoe knees, shape them and make them

basen (geil).
 indef-I-put (knee)
 and put them in place.

3.4.2. Even the unreal aspect marker may be omitted from one of a string of verbs, even though ~~aaa~~ clearly indicate unaccomplished activity.

Sentence 9 of the same paragraph.

.....kowliw (waseg) bakakowliw, budakay bakasen, kakowliw....
 vine-for-lashing with indef-we-lash plank indef-we-put (indef)we-lash

3.5. X A stylistic feature of PROCEDURAL PARAGRAPHS is their long paratactic sentences, whose bases are filled by clauses ~~XXXX~~ with a minimum of peripheral material. Often the clauses are expounded by a verb only.

3.6. One would expect that, in common with other languages, PROCEDURAL PARAGRAPHS with simultaneous or alternative steps would be found, but none to date have been noted.

3.7. It is conceivable that EXPLANATORY PARAGRAPHS could be embedded within the STEPS of a PROCEDURAL PARAGRAPH, but none to date have been found.

3.8. PROCEDURAL DISCOURSE exI para 3.

STEP₁ Bo nineis waven, bakow avnivan, bavan beikous
emph perf-they-go to-village indef-I-take big adze indef-I-adze indef-it-finish
They take it to the village and I take and use the big adze,

wankuyeim bakow yigeiyoug, batas.
following indef-I-take small adze indef-I-~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ trim-edges-to-make-thin
then ~~if~~ I use the small adze and hollow it out.

STEP₂ Beikous, ban anineiv geil, babob ayovay, kakam, anag.
indef-it-finished indef-I-go I-am-lookin-for knee indef-I-cut ayovay kakam, anag
When that's done I go looking for the knees of the canoe and cut ~~ayovay~~ or ~~kakam~~ or ~~anag~~

STEP₃ Batas beikous, bakouloub geil, bavag, basen.
indef-I-hollow indef-it-finished indef-I-shape knee indef-I-make indef-I-put
When I've finished ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~, I shape the knees make them
trimming-edges | and put them in place.

STEP₄ Budakay bakakes beikous, bakasem.
planks indef-I-construct-them indef-it-finished indef-we-put
When I've finished making the planks we put them in place.

STEP₅ ~~Kavakes~~ Beikous, bakakow kipam, bakalel ugwanen.
We-construct indef-it-finished indef-we-take pocket knife indef-we-carve
canoe-of-that-place
When we've finished making them, we take pocket knives and carve the canoe.

STEP₆ Beikous, bakakow geil, bakatawtoul, bind kowliw bakakowliw
indef-it-finished indef-we-take knee indef-we-~~XXXX~~ lashing indef-we-lash
When that's done, we take the knees to bind them, we take the lashing

budakay bakasen, kakowliw lowvaw bakakowliw, o igaw
plank indef-we-put we-lash top plank indef-we-lash and later
and put the planks in place, then we lash the top plank and later on

wankuyeim tawaw babaw bimeis, ikows keybas.
following men many indef-they-come they-take caulking
after that many men come and bring caulking.

STEP₇ Keybas bikawes, imeyes waven, ikabasis wag.
Caulking indef-they-carry they-bring to-village they-caulk canoe
They go and bring caulking to the village and caulk the canoe.

4 The EXPLANATORY PARAGRAPH

The nuclei of EXPLANATORY (and HORTATORY) PARAGRAPHS are characterised by a flow through parallelism rather than through chaining i.e. all or part of one sentence is paraphrased in the following sentence. Thus time horizons and the sequence of events are ^{relatively} unimportant.

4.1. The formula for an EXPLANATORY PARAGRAPH is as follows:

EXPLAN PARA = + PRELIM (+TEXT+ EXPOSITION_{I-n} +REASON+RESULT+WARNING)+TERMINAL

4.2.1. Unlike NARRATIVE and PROCEDURAL PARAGRAPHS where the peak of the paragraph as evidenced by BU_n and STEP_n occurs late, the focus of the EXPLANATORY PARAGRAPH, the TEXT (or EXHORTATION in HORTATORY PARAGRAPHS), occurs early.

Again, because one sentence paragraphs may occur, only TEXT is posited as obligatory.

4.2.2. TEXT is the subject under discussion.

4.2.3. EXPOSITIONS are further explanations and/or parallel expansions of that subject and may follow REASON and RESULT tagmemes, but usually precede it.

4.2.4. REASON tagmeme is related to elements found in the TEXT and not in the EXPOSITIONS. If it does, it is an embedded EXPLANATORY PARAGRAPH with its own TEXT and REASON structure.

Often it is necessary to add the relator peinan "Its reason" to make overt the covert relationship.

There may be more than one REASON tagmeme in a paragraph as in EXPOSITORY DISCOURSE ex 1 paras 3 and 4.

4.2.5. The RESULT tagmeme usually follows REASON when they co-occur. As is characteristic of the Muyuw language, grammatical connectors are infrequent and the grammatical relationships rely heavily on lexical meaning to establish themselves. e.g. EXPOSITORY DISCOURSE ex 3 para 1 (INTRO) sentence 7.

4.2.6. WARNING tagmeme more commonly occurs in HORTATORY PARAGRAPHS and like RESULT tagmeme is more lexically than grammatically determined.

4.3. Peripheral Tagmemes

4.3.1. PRELIMINARY is like SETTING of a NARRATIVE PARAGRAPH giving a background to the TEXT.

4.3.2. TERMINAL is like the TERMINUS of a NARRATIVE PARAGRAPH, giving a closing comment or summing up.

4.4. Embedding

The most frequent sort of embedding within EXPLANATORY PARAGRAPHS is recursive i.e. EXPLANATORY PARAGRAPHS or EXPOSITORY DISCOURSES expounding some tagmemes within an EXPLANATORY PARAGRAPH. EXPOSITORY DISCOURSE ex 3 abounds in complex embedding of paragraphs and discourses within the tagmemes of a paragraph.

HORTATORY and DIALOGUE PARAGRAPHS can also be embedded, especially when the speaker is reporting a previous conversation, quoted as direct speech.

4.5. A particular form of the EXPLANATORY PARAGRAPH is used as the APERTURE of a Kwaneib or folk-tale. Both TEXT and EXPO tagmemes are expounded by sentences with an unusually high proportion of Stative Clauses. See NARRATIVE DISCOURSE exs 2,3 and 4.

4.6. Example of EXPLANATORY PARAGRAPH from EXPOSITORY DISCOURSE ex I para 3 .

TEXT ^kakam kan townen nakavag, magin kamwasaw avakain.
We-eat food that perf-we-do likeness-its we-happy big.
We eat the food we have prepared as a big festivity.

EXPO_I ^yakamey tawaw nakawotet ^{awoud}wanawoud mawan nagein townen
We men perf-we-work in-bush likeness-its today that
We man workeed in the bush, just as today

ilouvat anatut o nagein bo kamwasaw avakain.
it-finds its-time and today emph we-happy big
we come to the time and today are really happy.

REASON_I Nakavavag gaden sivinem avakain wanawoud, peinan mawan
perf-we-are-doing garden with-our big in-bush reason-its likeness-its
We have made big gardens in the bush, because now
which we wanted

towen nagein bulbweilim nakalouvat.
that today winter perf- we-~~xx~~ find
we are coming to the winter

EXPO₂ Anatut nagein ilouvat bo kamwasaw.
Its-time today it-finds emph we-happy
~~XX~~
Coming to this time today, we are happy.

EXPO₃ Youd katanok ~~XXXXXXXX~~ nakavavag wanawoud, mawan nagein townen
Thing one perf-we-are-doing in-bush likeness-its today that
We made one thing in the bush, ~~as we come~~ and now we come

anatut nakalouvat.
its-time perf-we-found
to the time today.

REASON₂ Bogo kamagin kamwasaw avakain nagein towen, peiana kakin
 Emph-but like-this we-happy big today this reason-its we-see
 We are really very happy on this day today, because we see

kan wanawoud, nakavavag , babaw.
 food in-bush perf-we-were-doing many.
 food in the bush, plentiful, which we have grown.

5. The HORTATORY PARAGRAPH

5.1. HORTATORY PARAGRAPHS are similar to EXPLANATORY PARAGRAPHS, but differ from them in that

5.1.1. Tagmemes in EXPLANATORY PARAGRAPHS called TEXT and EXPOSITION are called EXHORTATION and REINFORCEMENT in HORTATORY PARAGRAPHS. ~~XXXX~~ REINF includes some sort of command, request, advice, suggestion or plea.

5.1.2. Verb forms are non-past, *definite, being unreal or simple.*

5.1.3. There is a higher proportion of REASON and RESULT tagmemes. This is to be expected when we consider the purpose of the two paragraph types.

EXPLANATORY PARAGRAPHS aim at elucidation and clarification. The same idea is repeated with lexical variation and additional details.

HORTATORY PARAGRAPHS seek to influence conduct. Exhortations may be repeated and paraphrased for emphasis, but greater appeal comes through motivation. Thus reasons are advanced, consequences traced and warnings (and threats) given.

5.2. The formula for HORTATORY PARAGRAPHS is as follows:

HORT PARA = + PRELIM + EXHOR + REINF + REASON + RESULT + WARNING + ^{FL}TERMINUS

5.3. Considerable embedding occurs within HORTATORY PARAGRAPHS, *particularly* usually HORTATORY ~~DISCOURSES~~ and ~~PARAGRAPHS~~ of EXPLANATORY PARAGRAPHS. See the example of HORTATORY DISCOURSE given.

6. The DIALOGUE PARAGRAPH

6.1. DIALOGUE PARAGRAPHS are unlike either NARRATIVE or PROCEDURAL PARAGRAPHS which chain sentences together within the nucleus, and EXPLANATORY and EXHORTATORY PARAGRAPHS which join sentences by parallelism and paraphrase. Instead, the nucleus of a DIALOGUE PARAGRAPH contains sentences that report speech in which the content of one utterance evokes and precipitates the response of the next utterance usually, but not necessarily, by another speaker.

6.2. The Simple DIALOGUE PARAGRAPH

Every dialogue involves some sort of exchange. The first speaker

(a) solicits the second speaker for information,

(b) calls on him to perform some action,

or (c) submits some statement for his evaluation.

In (a) the first speaker asks a question in a genuine search for information

i.e. QUESTION (QUES).

In (b) he issues some sort of advice, suggestion, plan plea, request or command

i.e. PROPOSAL (PROP).

In (c) he makes some remark

i.e. REMARK (REM).

The replies to these are respectively ANSWER (A)?

RESPONSE (RES),

or EVALUATION (EV).

These exchanges constitute a SIMPLE RESOLVED DIALOGUE PARAGRAPH (plus or minus peripheral material) where the ~~init~~ initiating utterance SP_I evokes the corresponding resolving utterance SP_3 .

6.3. The formula for such a SIMPLE RESOLVED DIALOGUE PARAGRAPH is:

$S \text{ XDIAL PARA} = \pm \text{SETTING} \pm (BU_I \dots + BU_n \text{ :DIAL}) \pm \text{TERMINAL}$

6.3.1. Peripheral Tagmemes in the DIALOGUE PARAGRAPH

6.4.1. SETTING, as in NARRATIVE PARAGRAPHS provides information as to time, place and dramatis personae, or anticipates the general content of the paragraph.

6.4.2. BUILD UP tagmemes ~~which~~ link to each other and to the first sentence of the dialogue proper by normal narrative linkage. The BU_n , however, is the dialogue itself as the peak of the paragraph.

6.4.3. TERMINAL gives subsequent activity, shift of locale, notification of time lapse or some other comment applicable to the nucleus as a whole.

- 6.4.4. A SIMPLE DIALOGUE PARAGRAPH may also have a dialogue periphery, closer to the nucleus than the non dialogue periphery. This inner periphery consists of REMARKS which do not enter into the dialogue exchange and may be tagged SP₀.
- 6.4.5. A further tagmeme of the SIMPLE DIALOGUE PARAGRAPH is the terminating utterance (SP₄) which may follow a resolving utterance (SP₃) and which is dependent on it and unable to occur without it.
- A terminating utterance expresses COMPLIANCE (COM) or DISSATISFACTION (DISS) with the resolving utterance (SP₃).

6.5. Examples from Kwaneibs, some of which are not given in the sample texts.

6.5.1. NARRATIVE DISCOURSE ex 2 para 2.

Ilivan Takulalow, "Tage inamwa tamam avanuy ineis?" (SP₁)
 he-said Takulalow But mother-your father-your where they-go (Q)
 Takulalow said, "here have your mother and father gone?"

Gwad town ilivan, "Nisesus wabunatum." SP₃
 Child that he-said perf-they-are-staying in-house (A)
 The child said, "They are in the house."

6.5.2. Sibling Nunet kudavin itouw, kudataw itouw, wag bo imukul. SETT

~~sister~~-his female she-embarked male he-embarked canoe embo it-sank
 The sister goton, the brother got on and the canoe began to sink.

Sibling Nunet kudataw^{taw} ilivan, "Bo tamukul." SP₁
~~sister~~-her male he-said emph we-sink (REM)
 The brother said, "We're sinking."

Wankuyeim ilivan nunet kudavin, ilana, "Adok gunwliyoug kunib, SP₃
 Following he-said sibling-his female she-said, I-think my-goodw you- (EV)
 Then his sister said, "I think you'd better take off my things, /take-off

mo kutouw; yey go bo bases."
 then you-embark I hut emph indef I-stay
 then you get on and I'll stay here."

Nunet kudataw ilana, "Bwein." SP₄
 Sibling-her male he-said Good. (COM)
 Her brother said, "Good."

6.6. The Complex DIALOGUE PARAGRAPH

- 6.6.1. The introduction of a further tagmeme, continuing utterance SP₂, results in a COMPLEX DIALOGUE PARAGRAPH. A continuing or counter utterance is a

COUNTER QUESTION (Q) , COUNTER PROPOSAL (PROP) or COUNTER REMARK (REM).

The purpose of an SP₂ is to parry an SP₁, rather than to reply to it as ~~xx~~ requested. An SP₂ can in turn be answered by another SP₂, and the chain continues until either one speaker answers the last SP₁ or SP₂ and resolves the dialogue, or the dialogue remains unresolved.

6.6.2. Examples.

6.6.2.1.

Iliyan Simkulawat, "Kumug yak tamtawas yak."
 She-said Simkulawat You-go-ahead you one-come-to-marry you
 Simkulawat said, "You go ahead, you who have come to marry."

SP₁
 (PROP)

Kudataw ilivan, "Kumug yak touwous."
 Male he-said You-go-ahead you local resident
 He said, "No, you go first, you who are ~~the resident~~ live here."

SP₂
 (PROP)

Iliyan Simkulawat, "O, bwein."
 She-said Simkulawat Oh, good.
 Simkulawat said, "Oh, all right."

SP₃
 (RES)

6.6.2.2.

Simkulawat idibek inan, "Soum tabun kusesus; yey
 Simkulawat she-told mother-her With-you g-mother-her you-be-staying
 Simkulawat told her mother, "You stay here with her grandmother;

SP₁
 (PROP)

yey bo bakow Iviyav anasoup, banow."
 I emph indef-I ~~take-away~~ carry Iviyav his-water indef-I-take-away
 I'll go and get Iviyav's water.

Inan ilivan, "Wawun? Kuses yey go bakow yawag ~~my son-in-law~~,
 Mother-her she-said Why You-stay ~~I~~ but indef-I-carry son-in-law
 Her mother said, "Why? You stay here and I'll go and ~~my~~"

SP₂
 (PROP)

anasoup, banow."
 his-water indef-I-take-away
 carry my son in law's water."

Inoun.
 She-went-off
 She went off.

TERM

6.7. Non Verbal Responses

A frequently recurring feature in the DIALOGUE PARAGRAPHS of Kwaneibs is the presence of a non verbal response, where the dialogue exchange is left unresolved and the action initiated in the dialogue is completed in non verbal peripheral material, as in the example above.

6.72.9

Yawan ilivan, "Kum, tamwen."
~~She-in-law~~ she-said You-come we-climb
 Her son-in-law said, "Come on let's climb up"

SP_I
 (PROP)

Manawen ilivan, "Ta-mawan baykek masag o natug?"
 Woman-that she-said How indef-I-look-sfter our-mat and child-my
 The woman said, "How will I takamangae our mat and my child?"

SP₂
 (Q)

Ilivan to, "Kumey, bakow."
 She-said that You-give-me indef-I-carry
 She-said, "Give them to me and I'll take them."

SP_I
 (PROP)

Ikow, ikatulags, ineis waven.
 He-took they-went-up-to-the-beach they-went to-village
 He took them and they went up the beach and to the village .

TERM

6.8. Number of speakers in a dialogue.

It is tacitly accepted that the number of speakers in a dialogue does not much alter its character. Whether one speaker holds a dialogue with himself, or whether several speakers are involved in the one dialogue, the resultant exchanges differ in no way from the normal DIALOGUE PARAGRAPH.

8

In Muyor, speakers frequently use rhetorical questions and answer them themselves to highlight a point. Such an exchange in no way differs from a normal DIALOGUE PARAGRAPH.

From HORTATORY DISCOURSE para 4.4.3.5.1.2

O magat diddim nag, yakids nag takakins ked. SETT
 Or if Europeans not we not we-know road.
 Or if there were no Europeans, we would not know the way to do things.

Aveiyag peinan?
 What reason)its

SP_I
 (Q)

What's the reason for this?

Igaw takokews alpwaw.
 Still we-are-carrying spears
 We are stilla primitive people

SP₃
 (A)

The EPISTOLARY PARAGRAPH

2.1

The EPISTOLARY PARAGRAPH ? whether it fills a REPORT, INQUIRY, PETITION or COUNSEL tagmeme consists of one or more units. The most frequent paragraph consists of a single unit expounded by a single sentence.

7.2.

The formula may be represented thus:-

EPIST PARA = U_{I-n} where only U_n is obligatory and where

U may be FACT in REPORT tagmeme,
QUESTION in INQUIRY tagmeme,
REQUEST in PETITION tagmeme
DIRECTIVE in COUNSEL tagmeme.

7.3.

Frequently the units of ^{one} paragraph may be interspersed with the units of another, see EPISTOLARY DISCOURSE examples I and 3.

7.4.

SETTING, TEXT, ~~EXHIBITION~~ EXPOSITION etc, as in NARRATIVE, EXPLANATORY or HORTATORY ~~EXHIBITION~~ PARAGRAPHS are absent as is any form of CLOSURE.

7.5.

There is little covert linkage, the only link between sentences being semantic where a general theme unifies the ~~XXXX~~ paragraph.

7.6.1.

Paragraph filling REPORT tagmeme from EPISTOLARY DISCOURSE ex.2.

EPIST PARA = $(U_1 + U_2 + U_3 + U_4 + U_5 + U_6)$

(U₁: ParaS) Yey yam katanok katanok avvalam ases Goodenough.
I day one one I-am-crying I-stay Goodenough

(U₂: SS) Kabagw igeg. (U₃: ~~XX~~ ParaS) Nag kadilokeig baw.
Bed-my it-bad not ^{possibly} necessity-my Indef-I-go-to-you

(U₄: SS) Yakamiy bwanabwein kusesus. (U₅: ParaS) Yey ta-bakin
You very well you-are-staying I not-indef-I-see

X migamiy agan beito't nanogw. (U₆: IndQS) Adok bukunumlaveigws.
face-your purpose-its indef-it-break mind-my I-think indef-you-forget-me.

Every day I stay at Goodenough, I am sad. My life here is bad.
I can't go to you. You are all well and happy. I ^{don't} see your faces ^{to end my anxiety} no more and
~~it breaks my heart. I think you've all forgotten me.~~

7.6.2.

Paragraph filling PETITION tagmeme from ex I.

Unit I is separated from Units 2-4 by other paragraphs.

EPIST PARA = $(U_1 + U_2 + U_3 + U_4)$

XX(U₁: Para S) Sivinagw dabegw, gunasag kudeg aeroplane wanuwan
Wish-my skirt 9my my-mat you-put aeroplane inside

gunasag, dabegw kuleb Gisaw kusenems, beim,
my-mat skirt-my you-help Gisaw you-send-them-to-me indef-it-come

(U₃:SS) Ayis gunasagw dabegw.
Ayis my-mat skirt-my

dabegw beim.
skirt-my indef-it-some

I want you to put a skirt and mat in the aeroplane and send them to me. My older sister Miyolen you help Gisaw to send me a mat and skirt. And Ayis you send me a mat and skirt. Matamwal send me a mat and skirt

7.6.3. Paragraph filling INQUIRY tagmeme from ex 2.

EPIST PARA = $(U_1 + U_2 + U_3)$

(U₁: InterS) Amawan nises? (U₂: InterS) Bwixne? (U₃: InterS) Dilit
How perf-he-exists Good-eh Dilit

bo ivay o nag?
emph she-married or not

How is he? Is he all right? Is Dilit married yet? or not?

7.6.4. Paragraph filling COUNSEL tagname from ex.3

EPIST PARA= $(U_1 + U_2 + U_3)$

Each unit is separated by other paragraphs.

(U_I: SeqS) Mitin waven bitawtoun mo babwein.
Meeting in-village indef-it-strong then indef-I-good

(U₂:SS) Wadamiy bikeikay. (U₃:SS) T Yak Tawlayas kutawtoun
 Mouths-your indef-it-hard You Tawlayas you-strong

mitin wasseg.
meeting with

When the meeting in the village is strong then I will be well again.
Speak strongly. Tawlayas you make the meeting strong.