THE FORM AND FUNCTION OF CHUAVE CLAUSES

Robert C. Thurman

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0. Introduction

While clauses are a relevant phenomenon in Chuave syntax,
they are relatively uninteresting to study and individually
do not carry a high functional load. Rather, it is the re-
lationships between clauses and the chaining of clauses to-
gether that forms the "backbone" of the language and carries
the meaning forward in the communication situation. Clauses
carry such a low functional load because they normally have
so few constituents. Many clauses have just one constituent,
the predicate, and the overwhelming majority have three or
fewer constituents. Often the subject of a sentence will be
in one clause while the object is in a second clause. That
means that sentences are normally composed of a number of
short clauses joined together in relationships described in
two previous papers ("From Deep to Surface Structure in Chuave"
and "Interclausal Relationships in Chuave").

A clause in Chuave is defined as a predicate and its
associated constituents. All those constituents precede
the predicate, and thus the boundaries of a clause are easily
determined. All clauses end with a predicate, and any con-
stituent following the predicate is in a separate clause.
This statement must be modified in a few instances where a
constituent is placed after its predicate for purposes of
focus. I have described this situation in another paper
("Addenda to Chuave Morphology and Syntax", section 5.0), but
basically, in the normal case, all constituents of a single
clause precede the predicate.

The predicate is the key constituent of a clause. It
is the only obligatory constituent. It is the constituent
to which all the other constituents relate. The subject and
indirect object constituents are always cross-referenced to
the predicate, and the object constituent can be. The pre-
dicate consists of a verb or one of the three types of verb
phrases.

Seven other constituents can be found in a Chuave clause,
but, of course, never all at the same time. It cannot be said
often enough that clauses usually consist of just one or two
constituents besides the predicate. Sometimes a speaker may
use three. In some very rare instances he might use four
constituents besides the predicate in one clause but never
as many as seven.

Since Chuave does not use any case markings on its clause
level constituents to signal their role in the clause, one
must rely on the context within which the clause occurs, the

semantics within the clause itself, the order of the consti-
tuents within the clause, or a combination of these factors,
in order to determine the function of each constituent in a
particular clause. All of these factors must be taken into
account because the order of clause level constituents is not
fixed. The situation in Chuave is that there are three levels
of rigidity in the order of these constituents. Three of the
nuclear constituents, subject, object, and predicate, remain
pretty much in that order. The predicate, as mentioned
earlier, always comes last in a clause, but the object is
sometimes placed ahead of the subject for emphasis. A second
level of rigidity pertains to the indirect object, which has
a little more freedom to appear in various places in the clause.
As a general rule, if the indirect object is a single word,
it appears closest to the predicate, but if it is a phrase,
it tends to occur before the object. The remaining four
clause level constituents, temporal, locative, instrument,
and manner, have much more freedom to occur anywhere in the
clause.

However, after looking at thousands of examples of
clauses, I have distilled them down to the following pre-
ferred order for the xx clause constituents:

Temp / Su / IO / Ob / Loc / Inst / Man / Pred

This preferred order, then, can be used to interpret clauses
that could be taken as ambiguous. In a clause such as
example 1, the normal interpretation would be that Baundi hit
Kiaki because the subject normally precedes the object.

1. <u>Baundi</u> <u>Kiaki</u> <u>su-Ø-m-e</u>
   Baundi Kiaki hit a 3rd per. obj-non.f-3s-indic

   'Baundi hit Kiaki.'

Example 2 introduces a case where semantics plays a role in interpreting a clause. Even though the object is initial in the clause, the semantics tell us that sugar cane does not eat a small boy, but it's the boy who must be eating the sugar cane.

2. <u>bo-rai</u>   <u>gan</u>   <u>gauwo</u> <u>no-Ø-m-e</u>
   sugar cane-this   child small   eat-non.f-3s-indic

   'The child ate this sugar cane.'

Example 3 introduces a similar case. In the text from which this example is taken, a man by the name of <u>Aro</u> had just told me a story, and in commenting on that, another speaker moved the fact of the story, which was the object of the clause, before the subject, who is <u>Aro</u> himself. Both the context in which this clause appears and the semantics of the different roles of the clause constituents make it obvious which phrase is the subject and which is the object.

3. <u>no</u> <u>ka-nom</u>   <u>gurom</u>   <u>towane</u> <u>gera</u> <u>Aro</u> <u>komiti</u>
   our talk-our joint   one   very Aro Komiti

   <u>mora</u>   <u>epena</u>   <u>di</u>   <u>ero-Ø-m-ie</u>
   enough   now   say   give to 2s obj-non.f-3s-decl

   'Aro, (a member of the) Komiti, has now finished telling you our very short story.'

1.0. Clause Constituents

1.1. Inner Nuclear Constituent

The predicate is the most nuclear constituent of the clause because it is the only constituent that must obligatorily occur in all clauses. A predicate can be just a simple verb,

or it can be composed of any of the types of verb phrases
that are described in the paper "A Description of Chuave
Phrases" (Section 1.0).

Each predicate is sub-categorized according to which of
the other nuclear clause level constituents it has the
potential of occuring with. If a predicate has the potential
of occuring with a subject only, it is categorized as an in-
transitive predicate. If it has the potential of occuring
with an object as well as with a subject, it is categorized
as a transitive predicate. And lastly, if it has the potential
of occuring with an indirect object as well as a subject, it
is categorized as a benefactive predicate.

The term "potential" has been chosen because in connected
textual material, overt appearance of any of the nuclear con-
stituents except the predicate is not obligatory. This state-
ment is especially apparent in the case of transitive and
benefactive predicates. Some examples will help make this
point clearer.

4. a. <u>yai</u> <u>ta</u>   <u>sowel-kan</u>   <u>i-re</u>
      man   another shovel-generic   get-seqSS

      'A man took a shovel,'

   b. <u>u-re</u>
      come-seqSS

      'came,'

   c. <u>kokonan</u> <u>i-na-iy-e</u>   <u>di-ro</u>
      work   get-will-1s-indic   say-xxx seqSS

      'said, "I'll get work,"'

   d. <u>akai</u>   <u>suna</u>   <u>de-re</u>
      space   middle   leave-seqSS

      'left (the shovel) inside (the garden),'

e. <u>di</u>   <u>sombero-kan</u>   <u>i-re</u>
   axe   sombero-generic   get-seqSS

'took the sombero axe,'

f. <u>u-n-g-u-a-i</u>
   come-3s-dep-3s-non.s-dem

'when he came,'

g. <u>sombero</u>   <u>i-ro</u>
   sombero   get-seqSS

'took the sombero (axe),'

h. <u>u-ro</u>
   come-seqSS
   & 'came,'

i. <u>kon</u>   <u>Ø-na-ro</u>
   road   go-will-seqSS

'and wanting to go on the road,'

j. <u>u-Ø-m-ie</u>
   come-non.f-3s-decl

'he came.'

In Example 4 clause (a) has a transitive predicate because
both the subject and object constituents occur with it in the
clause. But clauses (d), (e), and (g) are also transitive, even
though in clause (d) neither the subject nor the object overtly
appear, and in clauses (e) and (g) the subject constituent does
not appear. The important point, however, is that both the
subject and the object have the <u>potential</u> to appear in these
clauses. Clauses b, f, h, i, and j are all intransitive,
even though the subject constituent appears in none of them.
But it has the potential of appearing in these clauses, while
no object nor indirect object has that potential, so they are
all intransitive predicates.

5. a. <u>ari</u>   <u>kanaka</u>   <u>moi-ke-Ø-in-goro</u>
      people uncivilized   be-not-non.f-3pl-seqDS

'The uncivilized people weren't there,'

b. <u>ne</u> <u>yai</u> <u>goi</u> <u>fu-re</u>
   you man die go-seqSS

   'you, a white man, xxxx went,'

c. <u>eran</u> <u>kei</u>   <u>nare-n-g-a-i</u>
   roof build   give to 1s obj-2s-dep-non.s-dem

   'concerning you building a roof for me,'

d. <u>ne</u> <u>ga-n</u>   <u>kou</u> <u>koi-n-g-a</u>
   you skin-your red have-2s-dep-non.s

   'though you have red skin,'

e. <u>ne</u> <u>fu-re</u>
   you go-seqSS

   'you went,'

f. <u>eran</u> <u>kei</u>   <u>nare-re</u>
   roof build   give to 1s obj-seqSS

   'built the roof for me,'

g. <u>tai</u>   <u>kokonan</u> <u>akire</u> <u>di</u> <u>nare-re</u>
   something   work   help   give to 1s obj-seqSS

   'helped me with some work,'

h. <u>kapu</u> <u>si</u> <u>ke-na-i-k-a-i</u>
   pork hit cook-will-1s-dep-non.s-dem

   'and when I kill and cook a pig,'

i. <u>epe</u>   <u>gauwo-toka</u> <u>no-wa-n-ie</u>
   like that   small-very eat-will-2s-decl

   'you will eat a little bit like that.'

In example 5 the predicates in clauses a and b are intransitive because they have the potential of occuring only with a subjedt, and in each case the subjects are overtly present. The predicate of clause c, however, is benefactive because it has the potential of occuring with an overt indirect object as well as with a subject and an object. In this case, the indirect object is found internally in the verb <u>narengai</u> 'you gave to me,' but it does not appear overtly in the clause. The same is true of clauses fx f and g in

example 5.

    One other word must be said about this matter of potentiality. Certain clauses have more potential for having the various constituents appear than others. Those clauses are ones near the beginning of a narrative when the various participants are being introduced and those clauses that occur right after a predicate that indicates that the next clause will have a different subject (see "Chuave Medial Verbs" section 1). Because this clause introduces another subject, it is sometimes inserted by a speaker.

    I now   to examples of these three sub-categories of predicates.

1.1.1. Intransitive Predicates

6. <u>kari</u>   <u>fu-Ø-m-e</u>
   car   go-non.f-3s-indic

   'The car went.'

7. <u>kongo</u>   <u>munmane</u>   <u>wom</u>   <u>di-Ø-im-e</u>
   rock   many   very   is-non.f-3pl-indic

8. <u>nimi</u>   <u>su-wa-n-goro</u>[1]
   rain   hit a 3s obj-fut-3s-seqDS

   'The rain will hit and....'

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[1]Because the verb <u>su-</u> means 'to hit a 3s object', one might think that this predicate should be considered transitive. In other occurances of this verb, it is true, it is usually transitive, but in this case the object of what the rain hits <u>never</u> appears overtly, and so I am considering this particular instance as intransitive. To say that the rain is hitting a person or hitting the ground, a speaker uses another

verb that is transitive: nimi   bui   naro-Ø-m-e
                           rain   rub   give to 1s obj-non.f-
                                        3s-indic

'I was rained on.'

---

9.   kamun   tako-n-g-u-a
     sky   light up-3s-dep-3s-non.s

     'After the sky lights up,....'

1.1.2.   Transitive Predicates

10.   Opai   gan   kanu-Ø-m-e
      woman   child   see-non.f-3s-indic

      'The woman saw the child.'

11.   wa-m   kui-n-g-u-a
      son-his   bear-3s-dep-3s-non.s

      'When he bore his son,....'

12.   yai   ta   ka   di-ro
      man   another   talk   say-seqSS

      'The man said talk and....'

13.   nai-ke-yo
      hit a 1s obj-not-imper

      'Don't hit me!'

1.1.3.   Benefactive Predicates

14.   yai   ta   ka   di   noro-Ø-m-e
      man   another   talk   say   give to 1pl obj-non.f-3s-indic

      'The man said talk to us.'

15.   ya-rom-i   kere   ero-n-g-u-a
      man-this-this   count   give to 3pl obj-3s-dep-3s-non.s

      'When this man read to them,....'

16.   yai   kouna-nam   i   kapu   opom   di   te-Ø-i-koro
      man   age mate-my   this   pig   show   say   give to 3s
                                                      obj-non.f-
                                                      1s-seqDS

      'I showed the pig to my male age mate, and....'

17. ena   ya-rom-dai   kapu ori opom di
     then   man-this-this   pig   big show is

     to-wa-iy-e   ??
     give to 3s obj-fut-1s-indic

     'Now, I will show the big pig to this man.'

1.2. Outer Nuclear Constituents

The three outer nuclear clause level constituents are
subject, object, and indirect object. All of them can be
composed of the same lower level constituents (namely any of
the non-verb phrases as described in X "A Description of
Chuave Phrases", Section 2.0, except the Locative Phrase and
the Numeral Phrase; an appropriate interrogative pronoun can
also appear as the subject, object, or indirect object in a
clause.), and so, in order to distinguish them from one
another, one must rely on the semantics of the clause, on the
context, or on the order of the constituents within the clause,
as I have mentioned earlier. However, two other factors help
distinguish two of these constituents from the others. First,
the subject is always cross-referenced with the subject suffix
on the verb and must agree with it in person and number.
Secondly, the xxx indirect object is always cross-referenced
to the verb in the predicate that means 'to give to a par-
ticular object' and so must agree with it in person and
number.

Some examples of how these three outer nuclear consti-
tuents interact with one another are as follows:

              S   O   P
18. opai   gan   kui-n-g-u-a
     woman   child   bear-3s-dep-3s-non.s

     'After the woman bore a child,....'

19.

    O   S   P

   koroware   na   su-wa-iy-e
   chicken   I   hit a 3s obj-will-1s-indic

   'I will kill a chicken.'

20.

            O   IO

   dou   kapuka   wi-yom-dai   bi-nom   ga-nom
   frog   bird   feather-its-these   head-our   skin-our

               P

   i   bei   ere-ro
   this   do   give to 3pl obj-seqSS

   'We put (on our heads and bodies) (dried) frogs and
   bird feathers, and....'

21.

   S   O   IO   P

   na   ka   ta   ne   di   ero-wa-iy-e
   I   talk another you say give to 2s obj-will-
                                 1s-indic

   I'll tell you another story.'

1.3. Peripheral Constituents

The four peripheral constituents are locative, temporal,
manner, and instrument. The first three of these constituents
are different from the nuclear constituents in that they can
occur more than once in any particular clause. Another dif-
ference between the locative, temporal, and manner constituents
and the nuclear constituents is that these three are much more
free to occur in various places in the clause,—any where from
near the front of the clause to near the predicate,—than the
nuclear constituents. These facts aren't true of the ~~xxxxx~~
instrument. In the few instances where the instrument con-
stituent occurs in a clause, there is only one manifestation
of it in any one clause, and it always appears as a single
word, a noun. Moreover, it invariably occurs immediately
preceding the predicate.

The locative, temporal, and manner constituents, in
contrast to the instrument constituent, have a variety of

manifestations. The locative constituent is most often a
locative phrase, but an intensive phrase or an interrogative
word can also appear as a locative. The temporal constituent
is most often simply a single time word, but an intensive
phrase, a noun phrase, or an interrogative expression can
also indicate time in a clause. Finally, the manner con-
stituent usually consists of a single word, an attribute as
described in "Word Formation in Chuave", but an intensive
phrase can also signal manner in a clause.

Some examples of the peripheral constituents are as
follows:

1.3.1. The Locative Constituent

22. yokoi   Goi   moi-n-g-u-a
    friend   Goi   is-3s-dep-3s-non.s

    'Concerning (our) f̶i̶x̶x̶f̶i̶ friend who is in Goi,....'

23. koro   eri   nuwi   gere-ro
    there   tree   Nuwi   cut for firewood-seqSS

    'He cut a Nuwi tree for firewood there and....'

24. koi   kuki   gai   kopuna-kan   tei
    there   bag   string bag   food-generic   here

    i-∅-m-ia
    get-non.f-3s-emph

    'Here he got some food (that was) there in the
    string bag.'

25. no-rai   iki-rai   kui-kan   yu gui-ro
    we-dem   house-dem   grass-generic   pull up-seqSS

    'We pulled up the grass at the house and,....'

1.3.2. The Temporal Constituent

26. no koma   moi-pun-g-a-i
    we before   is-we-dep-nons-dem

    'When we existed before,....'

27. koimoi-ri   tokoi   are-re
     morning-in   again   get up-seqSS

     'They got up again (early) in the morning, and....'

28. tokoi   epena   i   u   mari   fu-ro
     again   now   this   come   clear   go-seqSS

     'Again we revealed (ourselves) now, and....'

29. taroma   wom   de-ro
     afternoon   very   leave-seqSS

     'We left late in the afternoon, and....'

30. kakom-dai   tei   kopuna   wei-pun-g-a
     time-this   there   food   harvest-we-dep-non.s

     'When we had harvested the food there at that time,....'

1.3.3. The Manner Constituent

31. mora   iki   ta   iki   ta   iki
     enough   house   another   house   another   house

     ta   Mi   fai-n-g-u-a
     another   Mi   sleep-3s-dep-3s-non.s

     '(Whether) they had already slept in the various
      houses at Mi, (or)....'

32. ama   yo   munmane   xxxx munmane   di-ro
     also   nothing   many   many   is-seqSS

     'There is also much (wood) just there, and....'

33. gavman   misin   tekoi   si   dau-ro
     government   mission   again   hit   cling-seqSS

     'Again we cling to the government and missions, and....'

34. eran-dai   borom-di   wom   tei-rai   mora   kei
     roof-this   top-at   very   there-this   enough   build

     moko-pun-g-a-i
     go-up-we-dep-non.s-dem

     'After we had completely built up there at the very
      top of the roof,....'

1.3.4. The Instrument Constituent

35. tokoi   eri   di   si-in-g-a
     again   wood   axe   hit a 3s obj-3pl-dep-non.s

     'When they had chopped the wood with an axe,....'

36. kimi   ꭓꭓꭓꭓꭓ   noi-re
     bow   ꭓꭓꭓꭓꭓꭓꭓꭓꭓꭓꭓꭓꭓꭓ   hit a 1pl obj-seqSS

     'They shot at us with bows, and....'

37. kan   si-re
     rope   hit a 3s obj-seqSS

     'They tied him with a rope, and....'

38. kongo   di   ya   dumui   nou   moi-ro
     rock   axe   here sharpening rock   sharpen is-seqSS

     'They were sharpening a stone axe here with a
     sharpening rock, and....'

2.0. Clause Types

Based on the kinds of predicates already discussed,
Chuave has four clause types: Intransitive, Transitive,
Intransitive Benefactive, and Transitive Benefactive. These
clause types are distinguished by which and how many of the
outer nuclear clause constituents have the potentiality of
appearing in the clause. The following chart (where + in-
dicates the obligatory occurrence of that constituent, - the
obligatory non-occurrence of that constituent, and ± the
optional occurrence of that constituent) shows the possibilities:

	Subject	Object	Indirect Object	Predicate
Intransitive	±	–	–	+
Transitive	±	±	–	+
Intransitive Benefactive	±	–	±	+
Transitive Benefactive	±	±	±	+

As for the peripheral clause level constituents, they
can all occur optionally with each of the clause types.

2.1. The Intransitive Clause

The intransitive clause is distinguished from the other

clause types by the fact that the object and indirect object
constituents have no possibility of occurring in this type
of clause.

The following examples illustrate the intransitive
clause:

39. kua   kopuna   ere-ke-i-k-a
    sweet potato   greens   give to 2s obj-not-1s-dep-non.s
    intransitive clause
    gai   goi-Ø-iy-e
    shame   die-non.f-1s-indic

    'Because I did not give you food, I was ashamed.'

40. ne-nom   ma-nom   giri-nom   awa-nom
    father-our   mother-our   ancestor-our   grandfather-our

    mora   koma-ri   koi   moi-n-g-u-a
    enough   before-at   there   is-3s-dep-3s-non.s

    'When our ancestors were there before,....'

41. farawa-kan   eri-kan   tei   du-n-g-u-a-i
    flower-generic   tree-generic   there   is-3s-dep-3s-
                                                non.s-dem

    'Concerning the various flowers and trees that
    were there,....'

42. na   wa-nam   nupi   ori   fai-n-goro
    my   son-my   sick   big   have-3s-seqDS

    'My son was very sick, and....'

2.2. The Transitive Clause

The transitive clause is distinguished from the other
types of clauses by the fact that only the indirect object
constituent can never occur in this type of clause.

The following examples illustrate the transitive clause:

43. oparom-dai   mora   eri-kan   gero-n-g-u-a
    woman-this   enough   tree-generic   cut for firewood-
                                             3s-dep-3s-non.s

    'After this woman finished cutting the wood for fire-
    wood,....'

44. <u>ne-nen</u>   <u>no-wa-n-e</u>
    you-yourself   eat-will-2s-indic

    'You yourself will eat (it).'

45. <u>no</u> <u>kua</u>   <u>kopuna</u>   <u>i-re</u>
    we   sweet potato   greens   get-seqSS

    'We £ got the food, and....'

46. <u>ena</u>   <u>kura</u>   <u>ka-m</u>   <u>i</u>   <u>boi</u>   <u>moi-pun-goro</u>
    then   angry   talk-its   this   hit   is-1pl-seqDS

    'Then we were fighting, and....'

2.3. Intransitive Benefactive Clause

The intransitive benefactive clause is distinguished
from the other types of clauses in that only the object
has no possibility of occuring in this type of clause.

The following examples illustrate the intransitive
benefactive clause:

47. <u>Yesu</u>   <u>ya-rom-i</u>   <u>goi</u>   <u>noro-Ø-m-e</u>
    Jesus   man-this-this   die   give to 1pl obj-non.f-
                                      3s-indic.

    'Jesus died for us.'

48. <u>ena</u>   <u>bei</u> <u>wira</u>   <u>di</u>   <u>nor-in-goro</u>
    then   do   softly   say   give to 1pl obj-3pl-seqDS

    'So they caused us to be peaceful, and....'

49. <u>eramom</u>   <u>niki</u>   <u>de</u>   <u>fi</u>   <u>naro-Ø-m-e</u>
    who   bad   has the charac. of   think   give to 1s obj-
                                                          non.f-3s-indic.

    'Who is angry with me?'

50. <u>opa-rom-i</u>   <u>apo-m</u>   <u>kai</u>   <u>mei</u>   <u>to-n-g-u-a</u>
    woman-this-this   daughter-her   cry   cry   give to 3s obj-
                                                        3s-dep-3s-non.s

    'When this woman's daughter cried for her,....'

2.4. Transitive Benefactive Ex Clause

The transitive benefactive clause is distinguished from
the other clause types by the fact that all of the outer

nuclear constituents have the possibility of occurring in
this type of clause. In other words, none of them is ex-
cluded from occurring in this x type of clause.

The following examples illustrate the transitive bene-
factive clause:

51. tai   kokonan akire   di   nare-Ø-n-ia
     something   work   lift up is   give to 1s obj-
                                        non.f-2s-emph

     'You helped me with the work.'

52. ena   no   oko-nom   wom   point din   boi
     then we   hand-our   very   point   hit

     ero-Ø-pun-e
     give to 3pl obj-non.f-1pl-indic

     'Then we pointed our right hands at them.'

53. ena   masta   Teira   ga-m-a   i   fui
     then mister   Teira   children-his-pl   this salt

     sari   wimari   mukom   te   tai   gauwo   gauwo
     salt   wimari   shell   and   something   small   small

     nore-Ø-im-e
     give to 1pl obj-non.f-3pl-indic

     'Then Mr. Taylor's associates gave us salt, shells,
     and various small things.'

54. eran   yai-iki   noro-Ø
     grass   man-house   give to 1pl obj-imper

     'Give us (some) grass at the men's house!'

3.0. The Function of Chuave Clauses

The function of Chuave clauses is to introduce participants
in a discourse, delineate the kind of role those participants
have at that point in the discourse, and to make predications
about those participants. These functions are much different
from the function of phrases and sentences in the discourse.
Phrases expand the descriptive power of a single word so that
a listener receives a much more vivid picture of what that
word denotes. In sentences clauses are related to one another
in various ways so as to signal how one is to view one event

vis a vis another event.

Within a single clause, however, participants are intro-
duced in a particular role in that clause. Thus, the actor
of the event, or the experiencer, or any number of different
roles are introduced within the clause, and their relationship
to the predicate is defined, in Chuave at least, by the seman-
tics involved in the roles, the order of the constituents
within the clause, or the context within which the xx whole
clause appears in the discourse. So, for example, the phrase
gan gauwo 'small child' could play several roles within a
clause, and one must use the factors listed above to deter-
mine its role. Thus in example 55, this phrase is the actor:

55. gan   gauwo kei   si   moi-Ø-m-e
     child small dog   hit   is-non.f-3s-indic

     'The child is hitting the dog.'

But in example 56 'the small child' is the one xx who ex-
periences the action.

56. ma-m   gan-om   gauwo   su-Ø-m-e
     mother-his child-her   small   hit a 3s obj-non.f-
                                       3s-indic.

     'His mother spanked her small child.'

And in example 57 the phrase gan gauwo is the benefactor of
the action:

57. ne-m   kei   ga-m   i-ro   gan-om
     father-his   dog   child-its   get-seqSS   child-his

     gauwo   to-Ø- m-e
     small   give to 3s obj-non.f-3s-indic

     'His father took the puppy and gave it to his son.'
The function of the Chuave clause, then, is to make these
roles between the participants clear.

ABBREVIATIONS

decl   =   declarative mood
dem   =   Demonstrative
dep   =   dependant
emph   =   emphatic mood
fut   =   future tense
imper   =   imperative mood
indic   =   indicative mood
Inst   =   instrument
IO   =   indirect object
Loc   =   locative
Man   =   manner
non.f   =   non-future tense
non.s   =   non-simultaneous
Ob   =   object
obj   =   object
pl   =   plural
Pred   =   predicate
seqDS   =   sequence, Different Subject
seqSS   =   sequence, same subject
Su   =   subject
Temp   =   temporal
1pl   =   first person plural
1s   =   first person singular
2s   =   second person singular
3pl   =   third person plural
3s   =   third person singular

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