KARKAR - YURI GRAMMAR RELATORS

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Pragmatic

Notational

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LIST of ABBREVIATIONS:

ADVERS	Adversative
ACCOM	Accompaniment
ALT	Alternative
ASSOC	Associative
CAU	Cause
CONSEQ	Consequence
COMPL ACT	Completed Action
COND	CONDITION
CONT	Continuative
CUSTOM	Customary CR REF
DES	Desiderative
DEST	Destination
DUB	Dubitive ENT = entity?
EXCL/excl	Exclusive
F	Focus
FU	Future
G ACT	Goal of the Action
HAB	Habituative IMP = imperative
INCL	Inclusive/Included
INDIC	Indicative
INSTR	Instrument
INTER	Interrogative
IM FU	Immediate Future
MD	Mood
NEC	Necessitive
NEG	Negative
OBL	Obligative
PAT	Patient
pl	plural
POSS	Possession
POSSI	Possible
PRES	Present
PR COMPL	Prior Completed
PURP	Purpose
REAS	Reason
REC	Recipient
REL	Relator
RES	Result
RESP	Response

KARKAR – YURI GRAMMAR RELATORS

s	singular
S ACT	Source of the Action
SEL	Selective
SEQ	Sequence
SIM	Simultaneous
SO	Source
SPEC/spec	Specific
SP REL	Speach Relator
STAT	State
SUBJ	Subjunctive
SW LOC	Switch Location
SW REF	Switch Referent
TRANSF	Transfer
TOP LOC	Topic Location
VOC	Vocative

THE RELATIONAL SYSTEM of the KARKAR - YURI LANGUAGE:

INTRODUCTION: The RELATIONAL SYSTEM of the KARKAR - YURI language is an important factor in the over all COHESIVE SYSTEM of the language which is rich in RELATORS which relate Entity to Entity, Entity to Action, Action to Action, Action to Space/Time, Event to Event, Proposition to Proposition.

RELATORS functioning in the PRAGMATIC REALM (the REAL WORLD environment) have to do with Entities in Action in the REAL WORLD of Time/Space.

RELATORS functioning in the NOTIONAL REALM (the WORLD of IDEAS) have to do with the relationships between Actions and ideas. RELATORS are in SETS as suggested above. I propose to describe their FORM and FUNCTION.

The ORDER in which I propose to describe them is as follows:- A. RELATORS functioning in the PRAGMATIC REALM:

I. Entity to Entity Relators - Personal Relationship Roles:

I.1 Possessive
I.2 Comitative
I.3 Benefactive

II Entity to Space
II.1 Vocative

III Entity to Action

Relationship Roles: 1. Entity Source of Action
2. Entity Goal of Action
3. Entity Patient of Action
4. Entity Instrument/Means

IV Action to Action/State - Temporal Relationships

V Action to Space - Locative Relationships

B. Following the above, Relators functioning in the NOTIONAL REALM will be described. These have to do with STATES of MIND and are as follows:-

I. Modal Relationships

II. Lexical Relationships
I.1 Responsive
2 Alternative
3 Adversative

III. Propositional Relationships:
III.1 Cause and Effect
2 Consequence
3 Reason - Result

A I. ENTITY to ENTITY RELATIONSHIPS are THIS and OTHER FOCUSED RELATIONSHIPS.

They fall into the following categories:-

[illegible] and the other ENTITY is POSSESSED. [illegible]

I.1 POSSESSION:

I. 1 PERSONAL POSSESSION

I.1.2 KINSHIP and BODY PARTS

I.2. COMITATIVE

I.3. BENEFACTIVE

I. POSSESSION:

I. 1 PERSONAL POSSESSION:

In PERSONAL POSSESSION the RELATIONSHIP ROLES are POSSESSOR and POSSESSED ENTITIES. IN the case of PERSONAL POSSESSION the POSSESSOR is in FOCUS. The RELATOR MORPHEME marking POSSESSION is -mp suffixed to a PROPER NOUN/NAME or to the PERSONAL PRONOUN which already has the ENTITY to ACTION RELATOR -o built into it.

PERSONAL POSSESSION PHRASES:

The Possession Phrase is an AXIS RELATOR PHRASE filling the SPECIFIER slot of the GENERAL TO SPECIFIC NOMINAL PHRASE. The RELATOR -mp marks the POSSESSOR in the relationship, thus the POSSESSOR is in FOCUS.

SPECIFIER		HEAD	
AXIS POSSESSOR FOR		POSSESSED	
AXIS	RELATOR		
on .o I. S ACT	-mp POSS	as dog	My dog
Waruwa	-mp	as	Waruwa's dog

NOTE: Personal Pronouns are REFERENTIALS consisting of a Pronominal Root plus -o SOURCE of ACTION RELATOR or -an GOAL of ACTION RELATOR, SOURCE of ACTION PRONOMINAL FORMS.

e.g

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
1	on.o	I	yin.o EXCLUSIVE nam.o INCLUSIVE	we
2	am.o	you	yum.o	you
3	ma.o	he, she, it	ma.o	those
4	nko	that one other	nko	others

GOAL of ACTION PRONOMINAL FORMS:

	Singular		Plural	
1	on .an	me G.ACT	yin .an nám.o.an	us G.ACT EXCL INCL
2	am.o.an	you "	yum.o.an	you "
3	ma.ŋn	that one "	ma.n	those "
4	nko.an	other " "	nko.an	others "

In the GOAL of ACTION FORM some forms retain the -o of the Source of Action form and some drop it. There is elision of the second a in ma.n.

POSSESSION involves two roles POSSESSOR and POSSESSED. In this language THIS and OTHER focus enters into the use of POSSESSION RELATORS.

Where the TOPIC participant who is SOURCE of the ACTION is concerned i.e. THIS ONE, the POSSESSION RELATOR -mp is used.

e.g. with FIRST PERSON (singular and plural) PERSONAL PRONOUN SOURCE of ACTION forms:-

on -o -mp	as		'my dog/s
I -S.ACT-POSS	dog		
yin -o -mp	as		'our dog/s
we(excl)-S.ACT-POSS			
	dog		

It is also used with proper names :-

Mankas -o -mp	as	'Mankas's dog'
Waruwa -o -mp	as	'Waruwa's dog'

KINSHIP reference terms may also fill the POSSESSOR slot

e.g. nae r -ao -mp táráp 'the older sister's child
older.sister excl-spec-POSS child

The SECOND PERSON PERSONAL POSSESSOR PRONOUNS are:-

wa -r -áp	you (s) possessor's	one possession
wa -r -oup	" " "	many possessions
yi -r -áp	you(pl) possessors'	one possession
yi -r -oup	you(pl) "	many possessions

These make use of the ASSOCIATIVE POSSESSION RELATORS -áp, -oup with a prefixed r- which becomes an infix between the PERSONAL POSSESSOR and POSSESSED REFERENTIAL PRONOMINAL UNIT.

POSSESSOR	EXCLUSIVE	POSSESSED CROSS REF	POSSESSED	
wa	-r	-áp	as	'your sing dog'
wa	-r	-oup	as	'your (s) dogs
yi	-r	-áp	as	'your(pl) dog
yi	-r	-oup	as	'your(pl) dogs

The THIRD PERSON POSSESSOR also makes use of the -áp and -oup POSSESSION RELATORS as follows:-

ná	-r	-áp	' his/hers/its one possession'
ná	-r	-oup	' " " " many possessions '
nou	-r	-áp	' their one possession '
nou	-r	-oup	' their many possessions'

e.g. nouroup mwear-ou 'their brothers (by kinship)'
náráp éntupwar ':itsr(the snake's) mother
onomp nouroup fáláre 'the group that I was in'
mine their group

THE SECOND and THIRD PERSON POSSESSORS make use of the same construction which includes POSSESSOR plus EXCLUSIVE plus POSSESSED REFERENCE plus POSSESSED ENTITY.

wa-in second person singular basically means someone and forms the interrogative who?

yi-indicates plural others as in yi -nomp 'we-I and others' '

ráp and roup form referential pronouns meaning 'those associated with this one,

e.g. Fame roup 'Fame and those associated with her (her household)

1.2 KINSHIP and BODY PARTS

These RELATORS are also used in reference to the POSSESSION of BODY PARTS,

e.g. yae kour ráp and pu kour ráp in the following:-

Tak ré pik -e -a nompok wae firik, yae kour
do;that SEQ go.down this.place.to now base.at arm bone

ráp ou, pu kour ráp ou , tank mo, sá----rokwamp-e-a
joined up.out leg bone joined SW LOC up.out was.not.there,carried.away.from

am antáp náp ao.
that sister his SW LOC other.along.to

After doing that, having gone down to this place at the bottom(of the hole) now, her arm bones and leg bones came out of their joining place and were not there but were away from that sister of his.

The -áp and -oup ASSOCIATIVE RELATORS are also made use of in KINSHIP POSSESSION PHRASES:-

The KINSHIP REFERENTIAL PRONOUNS are n-áp and n-oup

The n- referential indicates focus on THIS ONE i.e. the TOPIC person who has already been mentioned. This REFERENTIAL PRONOUN fills the QUALIFIER slot in the POSSESSION PHRASE.

POSSESSION PHRASES:

These are GENERAL to SPECIFIC NOMINAL PHRASES.

	SPECIFIER	HEAD	QUANTIFIER	QUALIFIER	
	POSSESSOR	POSSESSED			
PERSONAL POSSESSION	Con-o-mp	as			'my dog'
	wa-r-áp	nae			'your older sister
	náráp	éntupwar mother			'its (the snake's) mother
	Nkamia-o-mp	mwear-ou brother-s	kápae many		'Nkamia's many brothers
	nae r-ao-mp older sister excl-spec-pPOSS	táráp child	yar two	kánanke small	'The older sister's two small children
		POSSESSED		POSSESSOR	
KINSHIP		nae older sibling same sex	-ou plural	náp this one's	'this one's older brother/sisters
BODY PARTS		yae kour		ráp	'that one's arm bones'

It will be noted that the POSSESSED ENTITY is always the HEAD of the PHRASE but in PERSONAL POSSESSION the POSSESSOR is in the SPECIFYING slot of the PHRASE and in KINSHIP and BODY PARTS the POSSESSOR fills the QUALIFIER slot.

I.2 LOCATIONAL POSSESSION:

The RELATOR morpheme -amp 'belonging to' indicates the relationship between an ENTITY and a LOCATION.

The POSSESSED LOCATION PHRASE has a LOCATION as POSSESSOR, plus a combined RELATOR consisting of POSITIONAL RELATOR PLUS POSSESSION RELATOR -amp, plus POSSESSED ENTITY,

e.g	POSSESSOR	RELATORS		POSSESSED	
		POSTN.	POSS.		
1	yao pwae	mek	-amp	fir	'wild animals'
	forest	in	-belonging.to	animals	
2	nomp	-ok-o	-amp	fir	'domestic animals'
	village	-at	-belonging.to	animals	
3	Toroware	mek	-amp	arop	'a person belonging
	village name	in	-belonging.to	person	to Toroware village'

Example 4.

nae-r-ao-mp	tárap	yar	ao	nae	r-ao-mp	fek-amp.....
older sister's	child	two	SW LOC	older	sister's	at-belonging.to

..... . érékép yak.
to.bring went.to

'she went to bring her older sister's two children from (belonging.to) at her older sister's (place/village)

In the examples above the LOCATIONAL RELATORS mek, fek and -ok are used in combination with the POSSESSION RELATOR -amp.

The LOCATIONAL RELATOR mek indicates that the LOCATION is within an area of space. The RELATOR fek indicates that the LOCATION is in contact with or at a point in space, and the DESTINATION LOCATION RELATOR -ok indicates that the LOCATION is 'up at' a location which is a destination.

The RELATOR -amp focuses on theSOURCE LOCATION, while the RELATOR -ok focuses on the DESTINATION LOCATION.

In example 1 the combined relators are mek amd -amp meaning 'belonging to or from that(area)the forest'

In example 2 the combined relators are(nomp) -ok-o + -amp. The additional -o following -ok gives a double focus to the relator so that the meaning becomes 'belonging to from at the(village)' Animals ?? belonging to the village roam in the forest but their place is the village.

Example 3 is as example 1.

In example 4 the combined relators are fek and -amp. fek has the meaning 'in contact with' or 'at'. Here in nae raomp fekamp we have the 'from' meaning of -amp in focus, as it was from at the older sisters village that she brought the two children. This is an example of -amp as a SOURCE LOCATION RELATOR. (see LOCATIONAL PHRASES)

In 1 and 3 yao pwae 'forest' and Toroware 'named village' are both occupying an area of space. In 4 the younger sister left from her older sister's place as from a point in space as departure point in her journey.

I.3 PERSONAL POSITION in SPACE; LOCATION POSSESSION:

The concept of PERSONAL POSITION in SPACE is important to the KARKAR - YURI people as they live in the midst of tropical rain forest and orientation in space is important to them. (See ORIENTATION in SPACE under COHESION). There is a system for keeping track of positions and directions in space and much is oriented to the position of the TOPIC ENTITY. For example in example 4 nae raomp 'the older sister's place' indicates that there was a POSSESSION relationship between the older sister and her village. The village was her PERSONAL PLACE, her permanent position in space.

In the same way there is a set of PERSONAL POSITION in SPACE constructions that give the meaning

'where	I	am
"	you s and pl	are
"	he, she, it	is
"	we	are
"	they	are '

This POSSESSED LOCATION is DESTINATION focused, and makes use of the LOCATION RELATOR -ok suffixed to a LOCATION POSSESSION PRONOMINAL REFERENT. The LOCATION POSSESSION PRONOMINAL REFERENT SET is as follows:-

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
1	namp	'my place'	nomp	'our place'
2	nap	'your place	nap	'your place'
3	nomp	'his, hers, its place'	nap	'their place'

The set of PERSONAL PRONOUNS occupy the first position in the constructions which are as follows:-

	PERSONAL PRONOUN	REFERENTIAL PRONOUN	DESTINATION LOCATION	
SING.				
1	ono	namp	-ok	'to where I am'
2	amo	nap	-ok	'to where you (s) are'
3	mao	nomp	-ok	'to where he,she,it is'
PLUR.				
1	yino (excl)	nomp	-ok	'to where we (excl) are'
	nomo (incl)	nomp	-ok	'to where we (incl) are'
2	yumo	nap	-ok	'to where you(pl) are'
3	mao	nap	-ok	'to where they are'

A proper name may take the place of the personal pronoun.

EXAMPLES: Spirit te onomp naropwar-ént yak nompon, nánkár
Spirit TOP my father -with stay his.doing later
ono yumo napok sámp kérép nanampon.
I to where you are send I.will.do

' The Spirit who stays with my father, later I will send to where you are.'

Kwano nompok korop nap-o, yiki yak konap nánk
God to.where.he.is come your. doing-when, life stay always.yuor. doing give

nae-nompon.
IM FU-his.doing(CONSEQ)

'when you come to where God is,he will immediately give you (by which) you will always go on.

Anop Kwano nompok tekorop nae-nomp te,
a person God where.he.is come DES-his.doing if
ankwap mwae te yak mono, ono mwar no.
other road TOP LOC is not I alone it.is

'If a person wants to come where God is, there is no other road, I alone am this it.

1.4 POSSESSED ACTION:

The same set of REFERENTIAL PRONOUNS act as PERSONO,NUMBER, TIME of the ENTITY who is SOURCE of the ACTION in CROSS REFERENCE in FINAL VERB PHRASES. They act as an auxiliary to the BASIC VERB FORM of the ACTION and are as follows:-

ACTION COMPLETED IN THE PRESENT:

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1	namp	nomp
2	nap	nap
3	nomp	nap

ACTION COMPLETED IN THE PAST:

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1	amp	omp
2	ap	ap
3	omp	ap

ACTION POSSIBLE IN THE FUTURE:

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1	na-namp	na-nomp
2	na-nap	na-nap
3	na-nomp	na-nap

EXAMPLES:

Ono korop namp . 'I have (just) come.'
I come my.doing

Ono má te nompok aokwap amp. 'I went to this place.'
I this Top place.to

Ono Toroware fek aok pok na-nampcnono. 'I will go up to Toroware.'
I village home to

Note: The addition of -ono in the last example indicates an action that is beginning now and will go on into the future. (Future Indicative Mood)

The PERSON,NUMBER, TIME REFERENTIAL is in AGREEMENT with the SOURCE of the ACTION ENTITY (subject)

I.2. COMITATIVE:

The comitative RELATOR -ént/nt marks the ACCOMPANIED ENTITY in a relationship in which one entity is accompanied by another. When the word ends in a vowel the-nt form is used.

The two entities related by the COMITATIVE RELATOR are the ACCOMPANIER and the ACCOMPANIED ENTITY,

e.g	ACCOMPANIER	ACCOMPANIED ENT.	
1.	onomp naropwar my father	on -ént I - Accomp	yak nompon. 'My father stays stay his. CONSTR doing. with me'
2.	yumo you(pl)	on-ént I - ACCOMP	yak ria maok 'as a consequence stay REAS RES that.at of your staying with me...'
3.	mao he	Kwar-ént God - ACCOMP	yak omp 'he stayed with stay his.pait. doing God'
4.	arop fákáre people group	Jesus-ént Jesus - Accomp	paokop nap 'the group of walk.about pl. As their doing people who walked about with Jesus'
5. kákánar table	mání money	m-ent this. along.with that	war sirar i nomp 'went from one to transfer F. throw down his doing the other throwing down the tables and the money along with them'

The ACCOMPANIED ENTITY may be in the form of a proper name, a pronoun or a referent to an already mentioned noun as in 5.

I 1.3 BENEFACTIVE:

The BENEFACTIVE RELATOR is por 'for.....benefit'

The BENEFACTIVE PHRASE is an AXIS RELATOR PHRASE of which the AXIS is a possessed noun or pronoun and the relator is por.

e.g

AXIS	RELATOR	
yiroup	por	'for your (pl) benefit'

The BENEFACTIVE relationship involves a BENEFACTOR and a BENEFITTED ENTITY - an ACTIVE and a PASSIVE ROLE.

The BENEFACTOR is the SOURCE of the ACTION and the BENEFITTED ENTITY fills the ROLE of RECIPIENT of the ACTION.

EXAMPLE:

BENEFACTOR		BENEFITTED ENT	OBJECT of ACT	ACTION
Source of ACT		RECIPIENT of ACT	PATIENT of ACT	
Ono I	pok-oe-a go-up.in- COMPL ACT	yiroup por your benefit. for	nap aokore rooms	nánap ré prepare SEQ páraokop na- namp-on. will then build (many things)

'Having gone up into (there), I will prepare and build for your benefit ,many rooms.'

In a COMBINED RELATOR construction por is the final relator,

e.g on -o -ku -mp por

I -S ACT-EXCL-POSS for the benefit of 'for my benefit exclusively'

onokump consists of: PERSONAL PRONOUN ROOT plus SOURCE of ACTION ENTITY plus EXCLUSIVE plus POSSESSIVE,

and forms the POSSESSOR of the BENEFIT or the RECIPIENT of the BENEFACTIVE ACTION and also the AXIS of the AXIS RELATOR PHRASE.

Note: -ku-EXCLUSIVE will be dealt with under MANNER of ACTION RELATORS.

A II. ENTITY to SPACE:

RELATIONSHIP ROLE : VOCATIVE:

In the VOCATIVE RELATIONSHIP ROLE the ENTITY being INVOKED is thought of in relation to his POSITION in SPACE.

There are two VOCATIVE RELATORS -e, and -o.

Just as there are three ACTION to SPACE RELATORS mek meaning 'within that area' and fek meaning 'in contact with something that at a point in space (on the surface or outside) and fik meaning 'in contact with something that over extended space(from one point to another), so that space is divided into 'within an enclosed space' and 'at (another outside place)(basically 'in contact with the surface') so in the ENTITY in relation to SPACE concept of the VOCATIVE ROLE the position of the ENTITY invoked as either within a confined space namely'the house' or 'outside'. The relator -e is used for the position 'within' and the relator -o is used for the position 'outside',

e.g Mankas -e! 'O Mankas (in there)!'
Mankas -o! ' O Mankas (out there)!'

Further examples showing this are:-

" Ésio ! Onomp táráp -e ! Nánkár yak ri ao kor
thank.you my child VOC later go there SW LOC together

arak nae -nomp -oe ane ! "
go.from. IM FU-our. -SW LOC from.in.here.to.destination
here.to. doing
there

"Thank you,O my child (in there)! Later immediately after this we will go from in here along to there (her home) together! "

In this incident the girl addressed was up in a tree picking edible leaves. She had been abandoned in the tree by another woman and this woman was promising her that she would be her child and go home with her.

A further illustration is in a song by one of the speakers of this language:-

Onomp	Kwar	-e -e -e.....
my	God	within
Onomp	Kwar	-o -o -o.....
my	God	without
Amo	onan	woukoup
you	me.to	bend.down
Amo	onan	sap -o -an -i yak nap -o -o -o ....
you	me.to	bear,along -from.place.to.place go.on -from.above

O my God (within)

O my God (outside,specific source)

From above you bend down to me

From above you carry me along.

A III. ENTITY to ACTION:

RELATIONSHIP ROLES:

1 ENTITY SOURCE ACTION (ACTOR/AGENT)
2 ENTITY GOAL of ACTION (RECIPIENT)
3 ENTITY PATIENT of ACTION (unmarked)

III.1 ENTITY SOURCE of the ACTION:

The ENTITY SOURCE of the ACTION may be marked by a RELATOR or UNMARKED. If the SOURCE ENTITY is a GENERAL CLASS NOUN and the speaker does not require that it become SPECIFIC no relator is used to indicate the SOURCE of the ACTION ENTITY,

e.g Arop korop. (Some) person came.
person come

To indicate that the ENTITY who is SOURCE of the ACTION is a SPECIFIC person the RELATOR -ao meaning 'specific one of a general class' is used,

e.g Arop -ao korop. The man came.

To further specify the person a specifying unit may be preposed as SPECIFIER in the NOMINAL PHRASE,

e.g

Toroware mekamp arop korop. A person belonging to Toroware village came.

If the noun is already SPECIFIC i.e a PROPER NOUN (named person) the RELATOR -o is used,

e.g

Mankas -o korop nomp. 'Mankas has come.'

If the S ACT ENT = entity? is already known (has been mentioned before) the REFERENTIAL am is preposed in the NOMINAL PHRASE,

e.g

am yupu r-ao tank '(where) that woman sat'
that woman EXCL-S ACT sat (in the exclusive place where that woman sat)

In this example a new feature which combines with the S ACT REL occurs. This is r- EXCLUSIVE manner of ACTION RELATOR. Thus r-ao marks the S ACT ENT whose exclusive action was to sit in that particular place. The context makes this clear.

e.g.

Ae nko am yupu rao tank, namomo tank o-nko
then other that woman EXCL. S ACT sat daughter sat when.she-other

am te náráp éntupwar 'to mao nomp' ria yao war menomp
that TOP its mother 'she that.one is' THOUGHT CONTENT RELATOR wood rack in.from

ékea wunae fik tank.
come.down nearby at sit

' The when the daughter sat where the woman exclusively sat, that (other-the snake) thought that she was its mother and came down from in the wood rack and sat near (her).'

A slightly different use of r-ao occurs in the following example,

Yopwar yémeré pok-oe-ak-a, ounkwi arápae yupu
garden clear-ing go.up-r-go.to- PR COMPL ACT sorceress

r-ao nke nko fae tákam amp.
EXCL-S ACT saw other short snake asleep

'After going along to and going up in the garden clearing (it), the sorceress saw a short snake asleep.'

The force of the r- exclusive here is that the going to the garden was her exclusive act i.e she went alone. This is not the custom in this culture but is probably characteristic of a sorceress.

III.2 GOAL of ACTION RELATORS:

The GOAL of ACTION RELATOR hasthree forms, -n, -an and-én

If the GOAL of ACTION is a proper name and ~~word~~ ends in a vowel -n is used,

e.g Waruwa -n sánk -ae! 'Give (it) to Waruwa!'

If the G ACT is in the form of a noun -an is added, if in the form of a personal pronoun -an is added to the root,

e.g yupu -an sánk nomp. '(he) gave (it) to the woman.'
woman -to give his.doing

on -an sáp-ae ! 'Give (it) to me!'

If the the ~~g~~ G ACT is in the form of a KINSHIP or BODY PART TERM -én is added,

e.g éntupwarén sér ré ne, 'said to the mother then from in there'

morpheme classes?

III. 3 PATIENT of the ACTION:

The ENTITY in the ROLE of PATIENT of the ACTION is UNMARKED,

e.g Ono as porokwap. 'I hit the dog'
I dog hit
PATIENT

Sukuniae rao éntékam yérae ré ..... aok -oe -ak -a
name EXCL SACT fish catch.by.hand SEQ come.up-F-go.to-PR Comp
PATIENT

'after going along into (the stream) and going up catching fish by hand

Sukuniae.....'

PATIENT
am ankank ~~ké~~ sérémpér yak nonko.....
those things spoil go.along.to when.they other...

'when they had gone and spoiled those things.....'

III.4 ENTITY INSTRUMENT and MEANS:

The ENTITY in the ROLE of INSTRUMENT of the ACTION has -an added,

e.g Ae ri tia faokwap ré am pour yowi kar, tokop ré
then REAS PR COMPL SEQ that twig cut put.over SEQ
RES to.break.off tulip

you kour -an yamp -i -a....
teeth -INSTR bite.off -F-PR COMPL

' As a result of that (talk) having cut those tulip(edible leaves) twigs to break them off, having bitten them off by putting her teeth over the top,.....'

The teeth were the instruments used in this operation.

If the action is accomplished by some thing going into contact with something else fek marking MEANS is used,

e.g am yupu ran fuk, poum táráp -ou -ao pár fek
that woman EXCL G ACT hit male.relatives-pl-spec bow.arrows MEANS

yankop pap mwa-ria té te omp fek far-áp.
shoot put DES pl-REAS RES SW LOC arrow MEANS pierce-put.against

'many hit hthat woman and specific male relatives ,because they want to put arrows in their bows to shoot her, go there and put a man-shooting arrow (in the bow) to pierce her by means of that.'

Wokourouk te arak i kónomp yupukour, yumwi r-ah
from.before TOP transfer CUST its.doing stone. adze stone EXCL-INSTR

yupukour yorowia pá tea , ae tia am yupukour kánanke fek,
adze make-F-PR COMPL put along. in.there then collect that adze small MEANS

ta fek, sankorop ré kakar, am yupukour kánanke fek kar-áp.
DES TOP at carry.come SEQ cut repeatedly that adze small MEANS cut-put. against

' Having put there the kind of adze made of stone which has come from a long ago custom, they then collect it and repeatedly cut (her) by means of that small stone adze after carrying it there to cut her,and they put it against to cut her by means of that small stone adze.'

Êpér morok táráp éntupwar -omp yae-k samp e yak
still small(very) child mother-'s arms-at carry along in

no-nko sumpwi nomp, té tak nomp ounkwi arop -ao yae -n
when.she-it dies its.doing there TOP LOC go.to.that from.his sorceror -S ACT had -INSTR hand?

yankap far-i
arop -ao ż nomp -o fou fek sumpwi nomp-ono.
man-S ACT his.doing-SW REF poison MEANS die Iits.doing-IND MD
cook eat

' When a very small child which is being carried about in its mother's arms dies, when a sorceror has cooked and eaten millipedes there by that man's hand by means of poison that child has died.'

IV ACTION to ACTION / STATE:

TEMPORAL RELATIONSHIPS:

ACTION to ACTION or STATE RELATORS function in the PRAGMATIC (REAL WORLD) REALM indicating the ORDER of ACTIONS or STATES in relation to each other as they occur in TIME.

They are as follows:-

IV.1 PRIOR COMPLETED ACTION is marked by -a occuring finally in the MEDIAL VERB PHRASE,

E.G

	MEDIAL V P				FINAL V P	
Fou	sankorop	-e -a	yinomp	far	fou	pap.
poison	carry.come-F	-PR COMP	our	food	poison	put

'Having brought poison (he has)put it in our food.'

The ACTION of bringing the poison was completed when he put it into the food.

The PRIOR COMPLETED ACTION RELATOR indicates an ACTION which is INDEPENDENT and is completed before any FOLLOWING or FINAL ACTIONS.

COMPOUND MEDIAL VERB PHRASE:

The COMPOUND MEDIAL VERB PHRASE makes use of the DESTINATION FOCUSED MOTION TOWARDS verb -ak 'go along to' between the FOCAL unit -e- or -i- and the final -a PRIOR COMPLETED ACTION RELATOR,

e.g

Am	tákam	porokwap	-i -ak -a		porokwap
that	snake	hit	-F- go.alomg.to-PR COMPL		hit (finish)

pap -i -ak -a	fár -i -a	pwa	tea.
put -F-go.along.to-PR COMPL	eat-F-PR COMPL	put(final) along.into.that	

'After going to that snake and hitting it repeatedly, she killed it and after putting it (in the fire to cook) ate it and put (it) thin there. (she had hidden the tail bone in her hair and the mother had just found it

IV.2 SEQUENTIAL ACTION RELATOR:

The SEQUENTIAL ACTION RELATOR is ré 'following that'
It indicates an ACTION that follows the PRIOR COMPLETED ACTION AND and precedes the FINAL ACTION. The following text illustrates the interaction of these related ACTIONS:

Ae	nep -an	nánkár	koumouran	ono	aokwap -e -ak-a
then	they.two -FU POSS ACT	later	afternoon	I	go-F-go.to-PR COMPL

rambo	ou	saokwap -e -a	ono-ku	yae	aop	fek,	ma	fek.
chili	seeds	carry.go -F-PR COMPL	I-EXCL	hand	each	at	that (place)	go.to

Kwar	fámp	ar	ré SEQ	korop -e -a	sayak	ré
ground	divide	transfering		come-F-PR COMPL	carry.come	SEQ

ampaok	rampo	ou	yirér-é	korop -e -ak -a
go.from	chili	seeds	broadcast-ing	come -F-go.along.to-PR COMPL

kwar	ti	ré	oupur -i -a	pwar	ar	ré,	ao	pwer	é
ground	collect	SEQ	put.over-F-PR COMPL	complete		transfer SEQ	SW LOC	sago. leaves	and

yao	wi	yoro -i -a	samp -e - ak	? -a	ré	pwer
sticks		make -F-PR COMPL	take.from-F-go.to-PRCOMPL		SEQ	sago.leaves

yumuntuk	oupuráp	na -namp,	ron-an	Didiman
over.top	put.over. overlapping	1 s FU-my.doing	me-to	Agricultural Officer

'Mak	amp'	ri -ak -a	farákáp	nomp	nánák.
do.that	REAS NEC MD	-go.to-PR COMPL	tell	his	thinking

'Then when they two ~~will~~ have done that, later, in the afternoon, having taken the chili seeds in each of my own hands, I will go there. Having transfered and come to where the ground is divided(into seed beds) after carrying(the seed) and going there, having gone along and come up from there broadcasting chili seeds , after I have collected ground and finished putting it over the top, I will go (elsewhere)and make shingles

(text contd.)

with sago leaves and sticks and take them from there and go and put them to cover over (by overlapping), as the Agricultural Officer told me was his thinking(idea about doing it)

This text contains a summary of the actions the speaker intends to perform to finish the making of seed beds for chili seeds. The FINAL ACTION yumuntuk oupuráp na -namp 'I will put over the top overlapping to cover' is in the future and that implies that all the preceding ACTIONS are in the future also, as is indicated by the TIME SETTING nánkár koumouran 'later in the afternoon', at the beginning of the text. Thus all the ACTIONS still lie in the future but the order in which he will perform them is clear in his mind and with the help of the various RELATORS he is able to describe them.

Ae nep -an 'Then when they will have done that'
then they.two. -POSS! FU ACT
do

The RELATOR -an in this PARAGRAPH CONJUNCTIVE ANAPHORIC ACTION REFERENTIAL ACTION is indicating a possible future action which they two will complete before the speaker goes on with his aACTIONS.The reference is to the ACTIONS of the two women outlined in the previous sentence. The RELATOR -an is an EVENT to EVENT RELATOR and will be dealt with fully under that heading.

aokwap -e -ak -a 'go from and go to' is a DOUBLE FOCUSED MOTION FROM -TO VP with the RELATOR -a to indicate that it is to be performed and completed before the other ACTIONS.
go.from-F-go.to-PR COMPL

It should be noted that the RELATOR -a indicates the ORDER in which this ACTION will be performed but the actual TIME of its performance lies in the FUTURE the TENSE being indicated in the FINAL VERB PHRASE but also applying to all other ACTIONS.

saokwap -e -a 'having carried and gone'
carry.go -F-PR COMPL

This is another PRIOR COMPLETED ACTION but in this case it is single focused in its compounding and the ACTIONS of carrying and going are simultaneous.

ma fek. 'go into that (place)'

This is a FINAL DESTINATION LOCATION FOCUSED MOTION VERB PHRASE

making use of the LOCATIONAL PRO - VERB fek 'go into contact with' and the ANAPHORIC REFERENTIAL ~~ma~~ ma refering to the location of the chili garden.

kwar	~~fámp~~	ar	ré	~~korop -e -eriag~~	ground to mark(divide)
ground	to.mark	transfer	SEQ	come -F-PR COMPL	(seed beds)

'after having come then transfered ground to mark (divide into) (seed beds)'

The coming and the transfering of ground to mark the seed beds are in SEQUENCE and the coming was completed before the marking was done.

sayak	ré	ampaok	'come up from to (this place) and go along to carrying'
S FOC carry.go.to	SEQ	from.come. up.to D FOC	

Here we have a SINGLE FOCUSED and a DOUBLE FOCUSED MOTION verb used in a SEQUENTIAL relationship. These verbs ~~ám~~ indicate a SEQUENCE of coming and going reiterated in the next two phrases:-

rambo	ou	yirér -é	korop -e -ak -a
chili	seeds	broadcast-ing	come-F-go.to-PR COMPL

'come and go broadcasting chili seeds.'

kwar	ti	ré	oupur -i -a	pwar	ar	ré
ground collect		SEQ	put.over. the.top. -F-PR COMPL	complete transfer		SEQ

'having completed ~~ámpámpám~~ collecting and transfering ground and having put it over the top'

The ACTIONS of collecting and transfering the ground follow the actions of going and coming broadcasting seed and precede the ACTION of putting the ground over the seeds. The whole operation there is now complete and a move is made elswhere as indicated by ao SWITCH LOCATION from present source place along to another place.

yoro -i -a	'having made'(shingles of sago leaves and sticks)
make-F-Pr COMPL	

samp -e -ak	ré	'carry from and go along to 'SEQUENCE

This ACTION follows on from the making of the shingles and precedes the FINAL ACTION of putting the shingles over the top to cover the seed bed, oupuráp na-namp 'I will cover over by putting on top'

IV.3 SIMULTANEOUS ACTIONS:

The SIMULTANEOUS ACTION RELATOR is -é finally added to the BASIC VERB FORM. In the previous text this example occurs:-

rambo	ou	yirér -é	korop -e -ak -a
chili seeds		broadcast-ing	come-F-go.to-PR COMPL

'having come and gone broadcasting chili seeds'

The RELATOR -é indicates an ACTION that is simultaneous with and incomplete without another ACTION. When the SIMULTANEOUS ACTION also forms a SEQUENCE with a PRIOR COMPLETED ACTION the RELATOR é-ré is used,

e.g	Ae ri -tia	faokwap -é -ré	am pour yowi
	do.then REAS-PR COMPL RES TOP	break.off -SIM SEQ	those tulip twigs

kar	tokop -é -ré	youkour -an	yamp -i -a
to.cut	put.over. -SIM TOP	teeth -INSTR	bite -F-PR COMPL

ko	tákap,	ko	sár	ar ré	pok -oe -ak -a
again	put.to.cut	again	throw. down	transfer SEQ	go.up-F-go.to-PR COMPL

'Because she had said that,(that she would go up the tree) having gone along to and gone up in it, having bitten off those tulip twigs breaking them off by putting her teeth over them to cut them, she cut them repeatedly and threw them down repeatedly.'

Note: tulip is the Pidgin name for this tree with edible leaves.

The faokwap -é -ré 'breaking off SEQ' and the kar tokop -é -ré 'putting over top.of.that SEQ' were SIMULTANEOUS with the Yamp -i -a 'bite off' but were also in a SEQUENCE of ACTIONS.

STATE in relation to ACTION:

The SIMULTANEOUS ACTION RELATORS -é and -ré combined also relate an ACTION with a STATE,

e.g

1.	Sámp	-e	-a	pak	no-hko	ono	te	mek	
	take	-F	-PR COMPL	go.down	SW REF	I	TOP ENT	go.into.that	

am	mek	tank	ré	apáp	-é	-ré	tank.
that	in	sit	SEQ	afraid	- SIM		sit

'When (it-elevator) had taken (us) and gone down, after going into that and sitting down I sat feeling afraid.'

2.	Onomp	nouroup	fákáre,	brata	fákáre ,	ampaok		
	my	brother	group	brother	group	come.up.from. that		

paokop	ré	ounounkoup	i	aop ,	apáp	yonkwae	wuri
walk.about pl As	SEQ	gaze.at	F	they individuals	afraid	intensely	

mak	ri	yak	-é	-ré	ono	te	am	apae	mwaek	
do.that	F	stay	-SIM		I	TOP ENT	this	other	area.at	

yoump	ou	nke	mo.
from.this. to.other	SW LOC	look	NEG

'After my group of brothers had come up from (the car) and walked about, they continued to gaze (down at water in race) (but) I was intensely afraid, and while they were there doing that, I went to another area and would not look.'

In example 2 there is an ADVERSATIVE ACTIONS construction which is expressed by JUXTA POSITIONING without a RELATOR,

ounounkoup	i	aop ,	apáp	yonkwae	wuri
gaze.at	F	their. individual. ACT	afraid	intensely	

'they (individually) gazed at that there (but I was) intensely afraid.'

A V. ACTION TO SPACE RELATORS:

The speaker has a variety of ways of keeping the hearer informed as to the ORIENTATION of ENTITIES in SPACE in relation to the ACTION. For a fuller description of this see ORIENTATION in SPACE in the KARKAR - YURI labguage.(under COHESION)

One of the methods is to mark LOCATIONS as SOURCE LOCATION of the ACTION or DESTINATION LOCATION of the ACTION. This is in line with the system of marking ENTITY SOURCE of the ACTION and ENTITY GOAL of the ACTION.

The following example gives the SETTING of a DESCRIPTION in relation to PARTICIPANTS, TIME, and LOCATIONS and illustrates the use of the SOURCE LOCATION RELATOR.

ENT. of ACT.	TIME of ACT	LOCATION of the ACTION		
		SWITCH LOC	SOURCE LOC	DESTINATION
Yinó	Sarére fek	má ma fek	Ukarumpa me-nomp	Yonki pawa tesin
we	Saturday on	this that go into.contact	Ukarumpa from.in. that	Yonki power station

'On Saturday we (went) from in that place Ukarumpa to Yonki power station'

The SOURCE LOCATION RELATOR is me-nomp 'from in this (place)' This form of the SOURCE RELATOR is used if the location covers an area of space. If the location is at an ENTITY that you can contact the SOURCE RELATOR fe-nomp is used,

e.g

yino,	am	bris	yoro	i	nap	fe-nomp
we	this	bridge	make	F	their.doing	from.in.this

'we,(wanting to look) from on this bridge(which) they had built in between'

DESTINATION LOCATION:

The DESTINATION LOCATION relator morpheme is -k word finally in DESTINATION LOCATION RELATORS:

The following example illustrates the way in which DESTINATION focused phrases are a part of the SPACE TRANSFER ACTION constructions which provide ORIENTATION in SPACE. (see COHESION)

DESTINATION		SPACE TRANSFER				AGENT	TOPIC DEST		COMPLETED TRANSFER	
Am	fek	ék	-i	-ak	-a	kar	ta	fek	pwar	ara
that	go.into. contact	come.-F-go.along. down.to			to -PR COMPL	car	TOP LOC go. into.contact		COMPL	COMPL TRANS completely transfered there

'After going along and coming down to that place, after the car had

Am fek is an ANAPHORIC REFERENTIAL phrase refering back to the FINAL ACTION in the previous sentence:-

am	pawa	nap	topok.	'went up to that (TOP LOC)
that	power	house	go.up.to.TOP LOC	power house',

The PRIOR COMPLETED TRANSFER ACTION ék-i-ak-a 'go along and down to' follows and gives the DIRECTION of the motion. The AGENT of the TRANSFER is kar 'car' and ta fek 'go into contact with that (TOP LOC) gives the DESTINATION and pwar ara 'transfer completed' indicates the end of the journey.

For further discussion on SPACE TRANSFER see ORIENTATION in SPACE under COHESION.

SWITCH POSITION in SPACE:

SWITCH LOCATION RELATORS:

The vowels of the language contain DIRECTIONAL and POSITIONAL meaning units and there are compound vowel morphemes (vv)or(VVV) which indicate a switch in position of the ENTITY in relation to the ACTION.

These are	oae (written wae)	'from within along to other'
	ou	'out from to other'
	ao	' from source to other destination'

The following example illustrates the use of these SWITCH LOCATION RELATORS:-

1	Tak	ré	pàk -e -a	nompok	wae	firàk.	
	do.that	SEQ	go.down-F-PR COMPL	from.at.this. place	from.within. along.to.other	base.there. go.along.to	

As a sequence to that (she hit against the limestone projections in the sides of the hole) having gone down she went from in this place, along within to that other place at the base (of the hole)

2	Yae	kour	ráp	ou,	pu	kour	ráp	ou,	
	arm	bones	hers	SW LOC	leg	bones	hers	SW LOC	out.from. to.other

tank	mo ,	sá.....rokwamp	-e -a	am	antáp	náp	ao.	
there sit	not	carry.away from	-F -PR COMPL		sister	his	SW LOC	from.source. to.other. DEST.

'Up out from (her body) came her arms , up out from (her body) came her legs and were not there (the projections) having carried them away from that sister of his.'

In example 1 the space relator wae indicates that the action was (a) within a confined space, and (b) a movement from one place to another. The verb firàk covers the downward motion of the fall to the bottom of the hole.

In example 2 the space relator ou indicates that the arms and legs became separate from the body. The focus here is on departure from the SOURCE.

The space relator ao is focused on both SOURCE and DESTINATION and is associated with the verb sárokwamp 'to carry away from'. The -kwamp of this verb carries the meaning 'come out from.'

B. I.STATE of MIND RELATORS:

State of Mind relators operate in the NOTIONAL REALM and relate the ACTION to the STATE of MIND of the ENTITY acting as SOURCE of the ACTION.

I.1 STATIVE EXISTENTIAL RELATORS:

PRESENT STATE : an-e
CONTINUING STATE: an-i
POSSIBLE FUTURE STATE: -an

COMPARATIVE STATE : ni-ao-mp
DUBITIVE STATE : ae te

Examples; towe ane 'I am in pain/sick'
pain STATE

ani 'a state of tiredness'

mo -i -an 'it may not be so'

IDIOMATIC:

mo-i ane 'not to be' i.e dead

yonkwae towe 'liver paining' 'to be unhappy'

má mak-i ni-ao-mp
this that-DUAL FOC is like

DUBITIVE: 'this is like that'
Mak-e-a sap ré ne, ae te
do-that give DUB.STAT
ono man turunk,
Z him-to ask
"Makap-i-a yimp na-nampen
How plant FUT my doing.
'After he had given them to me there being in doubt I asked him, "How shall I plant them.

I.2 STATE in relation to ACTION:

I.2.1 ACTION plus CAUSE:

Transitive verb forms with final morpheme -p causative,

e.g pap 'to cause to move' i.e put (something,somewhere)

Auxiliary focal verbal units:-

-áp focus on AGENT 'put one against another'

e.g far -áp 'put one against other another and pierce'

-ámp focus on INSTRUMENT ' put THAT against other and pierce'

e.g wi far -áp 'put the sharp instrument against to pierce'
sharp. instrument pierce

I.2.2 ACTION plus PURPOSE:

ré (also SEQUENTIAL) added to BASIC VERB FORM,

e.g

yopwar yéme -ré pok -oe -ak -a 'having gone along to the garden to clear it'
garden clear - PURP go-up - SW loc - go-to - PR COMPL

The BASIC VERB FORM itself has an INFINITIVE MEANING, and used with another verb the BASIC VERB FORM supplies the meaning 'to do so and so'

~~e.g~~

~~Yino te yinan sámp kórép nomp aropan~~
~~we TOP us sent his.doing man.G AGT~~

INFINITIVE FORM as PURPOSIVE:

Example:

Yino	te	yin-an	sámp	kérép	nomp	arop -an
we	TOP	us -G ACT	send		his.doing	man -G ACT

sér mwa -nomp -ono.

to.say DES-our.
doing-INDICATIVE MOOD

[illegible] say to the man who sent

' we want to go (for the purpose) to speak to the man who sent us'

2.3 ACTION in relation to MOOD:

FACTUAL	NON-FACTUAL
INDICATIVE	DUBITIVE
HABITUATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
CUSTOMARY	DESIDERATIVE
IMPERATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
NECESSATIVE	NEGATIVE
PROHIBITIVE	
OBLIGATIVE	

2.3.1 FACTUAL -the facts are known:

Indicative	-ono	Phrase finally		[illegible]
Habituative	ko	"	medially	
Customary	-i ko	"	"	
Imperative	Singular -ae	Plural -enke	Phrase finally	
Necessative	"	-ampo / -kuno	" -kipo	"
Prohibitive	kwap, kwap-ono, kwap-on			
Obligative	mpopo			Phrase

Examples:

Indicative:

aokwap namp -ono

to.go my.doing -INDIC MD

I ? ? '
I am going(?)

Habituative:

yárákam fár ko namp=ono 'I always eat taro'

taro eat HABIT my.doing -INDIC MD

Customary:

Ono kar farákáp nae, yino wuru -nour-i -ko-nomp

I story tell DES MD we bird blind-build-CUSTOM-our doing

'I want to tell (about) our custom of building a bird blind.'

Imperative:

On-an sáp -ae! 'give (it) to me! '

me-to give IMP s

Korøp -enke! 'Come! ' (plural Actors)

come -IMP pl

Necessitive:

SING	PLURAL
2nd person -ampo	kipo
3rd person -kuno	

In each of these Modal words the final -o may be dropped off in EMPHATIC SPEACH.

" Ma fek yak ré ni yap -é -ré yak ampo."

that at go.to SEQ sago scrape-ing stay you.must

On-an yaewor -amp. (you must) help me.

me-G ACT help -you.must

Yumo tukup kipo. 'you must go'

You pl go NEC pl

Ono fwape te sér mono, nko te, yumo on-an nénakér-é

I alright TOP say not SW REF if you pl me-to persistently

sérar -i kip.

talk.back -CONT you.pl.must

'If I do not speak well, you must keep on repeating (the talk)'

" Am ouporunk nepe? Mak -i -a kákap kuno,
that search.for you.two do.that pick she.must
DUB INTER

oumporan koumounek ao."
tomorrow morning-at SW LOC

' Did you two find them? She must go to pick (them) tomorrow morning.'

Jekop te poum táráp-ou koum tiou érékép -i -a
Jacob TOP men women bring-F-PR COMPL

korop kun.
come he.must

' Jacob must come bringing men and women.'

Prohibitive:

The prohibitive RELATOR kwap combines with the INDICATIVE and CONSEQUENTIAL RELATORS as kwap-ono and kwap -on,

e.g

On -an sáp nap -o, 'fáæ nae' ri kwap -o.
me-to give your. -when eat DES SP REL must.not -then
doing

'When you have given (it)to me, you must not say 'I wnt to eat it.'

Ma-omp kar wa oe kwapono.
his talk hear SW LOC you.must not
'You must not hear his talk.'

Ae te amo yino yipék ré yak -áp nomp
DUB you s we watch.for SEQ stay- our.doing
together

profet e kwap -on?
prophet name you.must.not-CONSEQ

'So (I think) you must not be the named prophet we are waiting for? '

Obligative: mpopo

" Amo yipék mpopo." 'It was your obligation to watch over
you s watch.over OBLIG (him)

2. 3. 2 Non - Factual:

In this state of mind the facts are not known or have not yet been realised.

They are:-

1 Dubitive
2 Interrogative
3 { Desiderative / Subjunctive
4 Negative

2.3.2.1 Dubitive:

The Dubitive morpheme is -e (within, hidden)

This morpheme combined with the future tense contributes a Dubitive and Negative quality in the expression of the UNDESIRABLE POSSIBILITY resulting from a previous ACTION,

e.g

Yumo	kor	kokwae	ri -ak -a	yiroup
you pl	also	laziness	RES -go.to-PR	COMPL your

nánák	te	porokwe	mwa -nap -e.
thinking	TOP	weak	FU pl -your. doing -DUB

' You also should not be weak in your thinking as a result of laziness.'

sákárap	na -nap -e
fall.down	FU s -your. doing -DUB

'(the result of this ACTION) may be to fall down'

This is given as a warning when the ACTION seems to be dangerous.