

- An Introduction to Mid-Waria Grammar -

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1. Brief definitive glimpse of the grammar strata.

1.1 A unit of grammar<sup>(ue)</sup> is defined in this paper as any entity having position, constituency, and relationship.

By position is meant the physical location of an entity compared with any other such entities. By constituency is meant the morphemic elements which compose such an entity. Relationship includes the details of structure, function and semantics.

In the utterance Ana nagata orai. 'I am in the house', the position of the word nagata is apparent, being after Ana 'I' and before orai 'am'. Its constituents are class Nug noun naga and the locative enclitic 'ta. Its relationships are: a. structural - The internal structure reveals a host-to-enclitic (naga-ta) relationship which is also a filler-to-form relationship. The external structure reveals a phrase-to-clause (nagata - Ana nagata orai) relationship, and phrase-to-phrase (Ana - nagata - orai) relationship; b. functional - nagata functions as the lateral locative phrase of the simple sentence; and c. semantic - The word signifies 'in (at) the house'.

Thus, according to our premise nagata has been grammatically defined.

1.2 A morpheme is the smallest meaningful entity of the grammar. The morphemes are the basic building blocks of the language, e.g. in the word pobitakoi 'will straighten'

pobi- is the root morpheme meaning 'straight'; -ta is the threshold morpheme; and -koi is the future tense morpheme.

1.3

(W)  
A word<sub>1</sub> is a group of one or more morphemes having lexical significance which may occur in phonological isolation either in minimal or expanded forms, e.g. nee 'bird' occurs in isolation, but neeke 'bird + object indicator' is an expanded form of the same word and will only be entered in the lexicon under the minimal form. kotanga 'adult' is composed of morphemes ko 'spear' and tanga 'club' which form one phonologically isolable word having lexical meaning distinct from the meanings of the individual morphemes.

1.4

(C)  
A cell<sub>1</sub> is a group of one or more words, one of which, or a coordinated group of which, is the nucleus to any other modifying segments with which it may occur. e.g. In the utterance Nagapa sopara mina tei 'A big village supervisor', sopara 'supervisor' is the nucleus of the cell. Nagapa 'village' is the pre-nuclear attributive; mina 'big' and te 'a' are 1st order post-nuclear attributives. In the cell utterance Nanaho uimane ma neimane gupinoma 'Our dark ancestors and grandfathers', uimane 'ancestors' and neimane 'grandfathers' are the nucleolei which, together with the ligature ma 'and', constitute the cell nucleus. Nanaho 'Our' is the pre-nuclear attributive. In the sentence Abi giba mina bariqa noi baabe. 'A quite significant head man came'. In the first five words

which constitute a cell, Abi 'man' is a pre-nuclear attributive, giba 'head' is the nucleus, mina 'big' is a first-order post-nuclear attributive, and bariga 'rather' is a second order attributive modifying mina, no 'he' is a demonstrative embracing the whole of the cell, and 'i' is the attached subject phrase indicator.

1.5

A phrase<sup>(F)</sup> is a unified group of one or more cells composing a distinctive sub-division of a clause. e.g. in the clause Abi mina tei erata baabe 'A big man came here', Abi mina tei 'a big man' is a one-cell subject phrase. In the utterance Abi mina ma atapa gattiqa ota tuume 'A big man and a little woman went there', Abi mina ma atapa gattiqa 'A big man and a little woman' constitute a coordinated two-cell subject phrase of the clause in which it occurs. Abi mina 'A big man' is the 1st cell, ma 'and' is the ligature, atapa gattiqa 'a little woman' is the 2nd cell. (The cell principle is elucidated under No. 4.)

1.6

A clause<sup>(K)</sup> is a group of two or more phrases, one of which is an apparent or implied subject phrase. These groups of phrases are bound phonologically by conjunctive and/or final pauses, e.g. Ana ee oke moomi, gangani 'I see that the tree is bad'. This is a two- clause sentence. The first clause has three apparent phrases: Ana 'I' is the subject, ee oke 'that tree' is the object, and moomi 'seeing' (+ different subject morpheme -mi) is the action phrase. The second clause has a subject phrase 'it'

implied by the -mi of the first clause, and an apparent complement phrase sangani 'is bad'.

1.7

(55)  
A sentence is a thought expressed by a group of one or more words ending phonologically in a final pause. It may contain one or more clauses. e.g. Ni tuumaqu mae? 'Will you go?' Bamu. 'No.' Noi tuumami, ana baaqi, erata oorai. 'He went, so I came, and am here.' Each of these utterances is a sentence. The first contains a single clause, the second contains only a single word, and the last contains three clauses.

1.8

An item is a group of one or more sentences dealing with one topic, comparable in form and content to a written paragraph.

e.g.

Tora peitaqu oi guba bamenoma. Oke abi bamu sepeke peitaqu. Bamu. Bedzae ete oke no peitakoi.

Jate tupidzata gurataqu oi paha gattiqa attinoma. Ota abi harateteqi guratakoi.

'To climb a mountain is difficult. A person will not climb there readily. No, a person must exert energy to climb up there.

To descend into a ravine is also a bit dangerous. There a person will readily slide down.'

1.9

of  
A discourse is a group/two or more items composing a theme. The discourse is Mió-Waria grammar at its greatest level of description. (Illustration is not thought necessary here.)

1.10            Diagram of the main strata of the grammar. (The numerals in the parentheses indicate the levels which in certain utterances may be identical.)

1. Morpheme
2. Word        (1.)
3. Cell        (1, 2)
4. Phrase     (1, 2, 3)
5. Clause
6. Sentence   (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
7. Item        (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)
8. Discourse

2.            The morpheme types are bound forms, semi-free forms, and free forms.

2.1           The bound forms are roots and suffixes.

2.1.1.        The roots are verbal, and nominal.

2.1.1.1.      The verb roots are suffixially bound (see verb classes and suffixes).

e.g. tuu- 'go' - Ana tuumakoi. 'I will go'.

baa- 'come' - No baabakoi. 'He will come'.

qoo- 'stand' - Nopo qohibi 'They 2 are standing'.

qura- 'descend' - Ni gurateta. 'You descended'.

kurute- 'rub' - Ni maka kurutete mae? 'Did you rub the sore?'

qupanomai- 'remind' - Ni anake qupanomaite. 'You reminded me'.

2.1.1.2. A few suffixially bound noun roots exist.

e.g. ui- 'forefather (plural form root)' - Nanaho  
uimane barucete qaata. 'Our forefathers  
used to perform sorcery'.

nei- 'grandfather (plural form root)' - Neimane  
nanahoi poro huite qaata. 'Our grandfathers  
used to play the flute'.

2.1.2. The suffixes are verbal, nominal and pronominal.

2.1.2.1. The verb suffixes. (For complete declensions see  
(2.3.3)  
verb classes. For suffix sequence range see suffix  
chart.) (P.14)

(-ta)-ta /p<sup>k</sup> -te /p -to / -ma / -dza /p -re /p -ro /  
-ba /p -ro /p -re / -ra /1 -Ø / -sa /p -se / -ka /  
-na / -ha.

This is the first order threshold suffix alternating  
morphologically according to subclasses of verbs, and  
phonologically according to morphophonemic rules listed  
under the pertinent subclasses.

It occurs in the infinitive e.g.

Ni eo oke dzootare.<sup>★★</sup> 'You chop that wood'.

Abi erata nookare baabe. 'The man came here to hear'.

It occurs in the future static tense, e.g.

Hoo gama baatakoi. 'The pigs will all die.'

habesakoi, 'will sit'.

Ana ota habesakoi. 'I will sit there'.

★ / signifies morphological alternation, /1 signifies local  
morphological alternation, and /p signifies phonological  
alternation ... this according to word class rules cf. 3.

★★ All morphemes are underlined except the ones under attention.

It occurs in the past static tense, e.g.

Khatai ttoba nomeke qoomata. 'The boy folded up his laplap'.

Oba oke no perebireta. 'He poured out the water'.

It occurs with the augment forms of the past, current, present and future cumulative tenses, e.g.

Muuri oke nana rumuto baa qaata 'We used to continue to pluck oranges'.

Noi tuuma baa paari. 'He has continued to go until the present'.

No noko hcobire baa oorai. 'He has helped him from of old and still does.'

Noi nanake patta moite baa gaarakoi. 'He has continued to give us food from of old and will continue to do so.'

It occurs as the final suffix of verbal (gerund) nouns (Nuv), e.g.

Harateta teteta tumaqu oi oberani. 'To go in a sliding fashion is wrong'.

Noi tuuma baura etakoi. 'He is going to be going (lit. go-work will be doing).'

It occurs in the past-current and future potential tenses, and in the past and current-future eventulative tenses, e.g.

Maraseni oke noi muunapuko gidzanatarota. 'If he had taken the medicine he would have become well'.

Nike baabapuko ana oorarori. 'If you all had come I would have remained.'

Atapa moorapuko omake morakoi. 'If the woman will look she will see the stone'.

(-to) -to / -mo / -ro / -bo /l -ro /l -qo /l-Ø / -ro /l -qo /l  
-Ø / -so / -ko / -no / -ho / -Coo (syllable length).

(-op)

This is the 1st order operative suffix alternating morphologically according to subclasses, and phonologically according to morphophonemic rules.

It occurs in the operative infinitive, e.g.

Oba taatorare. 'The water is to be falling'.

Khata bittina oke ngaumorare. 'Keep the baby covered'.

It occurs in the present operative tense, e.g.

Nopo ee samana bikoumorai. 'The two are plucking the plant ends.'

Khametoi eeke dzongobetorai. 'The children are jumping over the wood'.

It occurs in the current operative tense, e.g.

Naka patta oke gosorori. 'We two were weighing the food'.

Abi samane ota goorori. 'There were many men standing there.'

It occurs in the future operative tense, e.g.

Paimane basata habesorakoi. 'The women will be sitting on the floor'.

Abi puba muunorakoi. 'The men will be chewing betel nut'.

It occurs in the past operative tense, e.g.

Depe oke naho pai rautoota. 'My mother was folding the blanket.'

Ana hiiremi noko nookoota. 'I spoke and they all listened.'

It occurs as a polite command, e.g.

Ni tuumo. 'You go'.

Baabo. 'Come'.

(-te) -te / -se / -me / -re / -be / -re / -ri / -ke / -ne /  
-he.

This is the 1st order current static suffix, alternating morphologically according to verb subclasses and

phonologically according to the morphophonemic rules, e.g.

Teteke ana kuraume. 'I cleared out the way.'

Haa noko moogi sahatete. 'The dog saw him and was startled'.

Noi patta gangeke aima biire. 'He took the bad food and  
threw it away.'

(-su) -su / - so is the 1st order simultaneous augment suffix  
alternating morphologically according to verb subclasses.

It occurs with classes containing Øs, e.g.

Baura oko noi eesumi ana nameke eesubi. 'While he is  
doing his work I am doing mine'.

Abi ee nomeke dzoosomi ana biranasubi. 'While the man is  
chopping the tree I am appearing.'

(-hi) -hi / -hu is the true 2nd order simultaneous suffix  
alternating morphologically according to sub-classes of  
verbs, e.g.

Abi tei ee oke atumahini ni moori mae? 'While the man was  
prying the wood did you see him?'

Oore - No oke eesuhimi ana moohibi. 'Yes, while he was  
doing that I saw him'.

-bi is the 2nd order immediate tense suffix, e.g.

Nike nee gesake asabi? 'Are you all selecting birds?'

Ee mutui hiigohibi. 'The ball is bouncing.'

Sehequ inga naasubi. 'The boys are playing'.

(-ra<sup>c</sup>) -ra / -rai (in final position) is the 2nd order continu-  
ative<sub>(con)</sub><sub>1</sub> suffix, e.g.

Noi baabapuke sase noko hiibotorarota. 'If he would have  
come sister would have injected him'.

Nopoi baura eetorare. 'The two of them are to continue  
working'.

Baura abi peperatorai. 'The workmen are weakening'.

Eepa oke no hiisurara. 'He was not continuing to put the fire out'.

Nopoi torouma gaarare. 'The two of them must continue running'.

Abi mini ota ooraguke ana banu tuumagu. 'If the elders will be there I will go'.

<sup>(neg)</sup>  
-ra<sup>n</sup> is the 3rd order negative suffix, occurring as the final suffix of verbs, e.g.

Atapa oi nipanatara. 'The woman would not be silent'.

Haa gopeke moorara. 'The dog did not see the rat'.

Patta oke paimane huubirorara. 'The women were not continuing to fry the food'.

Abi tasu pepe tiisurara. 'The old man was not spreading his blanket'.

<sup>(fp)</sup>  
-qu is the 3rd order future potential suffix, e.g.

Oke teetaqu oi guba banenoma. 'To end that matter is very difficult'.

Abi-mai noke pobihiroraquti oke moitare. 'After continuing to speak to him the pastor is to give it to him'.

<sup>(pcp)</sup>  
-pu is the 3rd order past-current potential suffix, e.g.

Bangedzai pohaba tuumapuke sari noke teetaama naatarota.

'If the cockatoo would have flown away the arrow would not have struck him'.

Ni anake pobihibaropu oi guba apeni? 'What is it that you were going to tell me?'

Qaa abi sakatorapuke nike atti tuumarota. 'If the warrior had continued to shout you all would have left in fear'.

Noi tumena naasupuke ana noke pobitaropu. 'If he would have resisted I would have corrected him'.

-re is the 3rd order infinitive suffix, e.g.

Hoo meerare tuume. 'The pig went away to sleep'.

When occurring as the final morpheme of a sentence it has the force of a command, e.g.

Ni eeke peitare. 'You climb the tree!'

Ota habesare. 'Sit there!'

-ro is the 3rd order eventuative suffix ('in that case'), e.g.

Noko baabapuke isanatarota. 'If they would have come it would have been alright'.

Hooi taatapuke abi noke gahitotarori. 'If the pig would have fallen down the man would have held him down'.

-koi is the 3rd order future tense suffix, e.g.

Paimane goyoke baabakoi. 'The women will come slowly'.

Abi-gibake napa upubirorakoi. 'We will set up a permanent king'.

-bo is the fourth order mild query<sup>(?)</sup> suffix, e.g.

Nee oke ni moobo? 'Did you see that bird?'

Moepa oke ni geemarobo? 'Might you be cutting that pawpaw?'

(-qi) is the 4th order same-subject<sup>connective (con)</sup> suffix alternating with -mi the different-subject suffix, e.g.

Noi teteta peiteqi, hoo teke saridzeqi, baabe. 'As he was climbing along the trail he met a pig and came back'.

Noko tukubaqi, gooridzeqi, patta muune. 'They awakened, got up, and ate their food'.

Gaabi tei sohabahimi nane mocta. 'While the bird-of-paradise bird was flying I watched it'.

Sopara moomi noi abi guseripo. 'The chief saw that he was a character'.

-ri is the 4th order current-future<sup>(cf)</sup> suffix, e.g.

Khatatai taasuriti tti hiirorai. 'Since the child was recovered from falling she is crying'.

Abi nokoke banaitariidzoni. 'The man should teach them'.

Mangike ota dzobidzapuke ago qoohaborarori. 'If the bamboo would have been pushed in there it would have continued to split up'.

-dzo is the 4th order obligative<sup>(ob)</sup> suffix, e.g.

Noko geehidzo? 'Must they be going?'

Nopo guruma takataisuhidzo. 'They must be messing up the goods'.

Naho surahamane babaridzoni. 'My in-laws are coming.'

Khameto nokanokata dzuuborakoidzo. 'The children must continue to go to school'.

-ta is the 4th order past tense morpheme, e.g.

Abi baata. 'The man came'.

Ete arukuke peiteta. 'The sun arose yesterday'.

Hoo hidzoba tatanganiqi nana gupadzomapuke oke hoororarota.

'If we had thought that the pig was tough we would have just kept on boiling it'.

(-qa) is the 4th order successive same-subject<sup>(suc)</sup> suffix, alternating with -ma the different-subject suffix, e.g.

Oke nii hiiqake qaate mae? 'Did you just start speaking and then stop?'

Sopara tuumooqa abike saridzakoi. 'When the leader goes along he will meet the man'.

Noi baamake ana noo teke noke pobi hiibakoi. 'After he comes I will tell him something'.

Noko tuusuhimake napa ttuttura tare. 'Let us get together just as soon as they leave'.

Hidzobake noko hoororaromake abi samane oke muunarota.

'If they would have continued to boil the meat a lot of people would have eaten it'.

-to is the 5th order <sup>(proc)</sup>processive suffix, e.g.

Baura oke noi eetoraqutoke baabakoi. Pai oke mainane mootorato gaateni nana gusubaitorai. 'Since the elder men have processed a law in force we obey it'.

-ti is the 5th order <sup>(de)</sup>derivative suffix signifying 'since' or 'from', e.g.

Mai baabaauti apei tuumaqu? 'Since father might come back who should go?'

Abi khata baura sohororarotati apei noke hoobidzaqu? 'Since the lad should be well into the work who will help him?'

Temuke noi gangaqisuputi nike noke gamuni hiibare. 'Since he would have been hurting the other one you must forbid him'.

Ana baura eetoriti baabe. 'I just came from work'.

-ino is the <sup>3rd order</sup>prohibitive <sup>(proh)</sup>suffix, e.g.

Oke eetaino. 'Don't do that'.

Ni eto pattake muunaino. 'Don't you eat food'.

		<u>Verb Suffix</u>				
		<u>Sequences</u>				
		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
		(-ta)				
All classes not having Ø	"	-bi				geqobabi 'breaking'
	"	(-qi)				dzeubami 'dripping /S' ★ topobaqi 'bending over /S'
	"	-hi	(-qa)			dzeubahiqake 'just when ... dzeubahimake 'has dripped'
	"	"	-bi			atimahibi 'while sticking'
	"	"	-ta			asamahita 'was glancing(while)
	"	"	-dzo			geqobahidzo 'must be breaking'
	"	"	(-qi)			tukubahimi 'while waking /S' tukubahiqi ' " " /S'
All classes except Vr or Vba	"	-ta				tuumata 'went'
	"	"	-ti			giimatati 'from having dipped'
All classes .....	"	-koi				teetakoi 'will strike'
	"	"	-dzo			baabakoidzo 'must come'
	"	-ri	-dzo			suumaridzo 'must pull out'
	"	-ra <sup>n</sup>				dzeebidzara 'didn't run through'
	"	-qu				geetaqu 'to write'
	"	-pu				geemapu 'to have cut'
	"	-re				isaitare 'read!'
	"	-ro	-ri			dzootarori 'would have chopped'
	"	"	-ta			dzapidzarota 'would have dressed'
	"	"	-bo			dzuubarobo 'would have been entering'
	"	-ino				dzootaino 'don't chop'
	"	-pu				dzamutapu 'If .. would have wiped'

★ /S is the symbol for different subject indicator.

Verb Suffix Sequences (Cont'd)

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
All Classes	(-to)	-rai			quhesarorai 'continually prostrat ing'
"	"	-ino			tuumoraino 'don't be going'
"	"	-dzo			korabetoraidzo 'must be preparing'
"	-ra <sup>c</sup>	-re			hiiqomorare 'to keep on bouncing'
"	"	-ra <sup>n</sup>			hiirorara 'not continue speaking'
"	"	-koi			akobetorakoi 'will keep washing'
"	"	-ti			dzobirorati 'from continually sending'
"	"	-to			tiibirorato 'thoroughly soothing'
"	"	-qu			saaroraqu 'to be closing(lid etc)
"	"	"	-to		qupadzomoraquto 'to thoroughly think out'
"	"	"	-ti		uhuboraquti 'from having thorough- ly torn'
"	"	-mu	-ti		dzoororamuti 'from having thor- oughly baked'
"	"	-pu			éetorapu 'if had continued to do'
"	"	-koi	-dzo		tuuhororakoidzo 'must keep wait- ing'
"	-ri				dzukurori 'was just hiding'
"	"	-ti			hororiti 'from just having boiled'
"	-pu				roibiropu 'if had been stretching'
"	"	-ti			qorobiroputi 'if from having hatched'
"	-ta				qurabiroota 'was burying'
"	"	-ti			upubirotati 'from having set up'
"	-bo				sohorobo 'was beginning?'
"	"	(-qi)			bunatoboqi 'should be invoking' bunatobomi " " "
"	"	-ti			qohatoboti 'from having been splitting?'

# Verb Suffix Sequences (Cont'd)

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	
All classes	(-to)	-ra <sup>c</sup>	-ro	-ta		hiuborarota 'would have been removing'
"	"	"	"(-qi)			tuumoraromi 'would have been going /S'
"	"	"	"(-qa)			suutoraroma 'would have been tying /S'
"	"	"	" -ta	-ti		qoororarotati 'from having needed to stand'
"	"	"	" -ri			kuiborarori 'would have kept on sliding'
"	"	"	" "	-ti		ohororaroriti 'from having needed to submit'
"	"	"	" -bo			hongasiroraro 'continuously knotting?'
"	"	"	" "	-ti		hottouboraroboti 'from continuously wearing out?'
"	"	"	" "	-to		tumoraroboto 'from possibly having thoroughly gone'
"	(-qi)					tuumoqi 'while going'
"						hiiro 'while speaking /S'
"	(-qa)					baamoqa 'when will have come'
						baamoma " " " "

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All classes (-te)

hiibote 'sewed'

sirihe 'hid'

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Only classes

having Ø

(-su) -hi -pu

eesuhipu 'if would have .. while doing'

" " -ta

tuusuhita 'while went'

" " -bi

naasuhibi 'while becoming'

" " -dzo

eesuhidzo 'must be doing while'

" " -ri

taasuhiri 'while just falling'

" " (-qa)

naasuhiga 'just having become'

naasuhima " " "

# Verb Suffix Sequences (Cont'd)

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	
Only classes having Ø	(-su)	-hi	-ri	-ti	teesuhiriti 'from whale just striking'
"	"	"	-to		qangaqisuhirito 'while ruining'
"	"	-ni			kurutesuhimi 'while scratching'
"	-ri				sahatesuri 'was being surprised'
"	"	-ti			tiisuriti 'since just spreading'
"	"	-to			ttakataisurito 'process of messing up'
"	-dzo				eesuidzo 'must be doing'
"	-ra <sup>c</sup>	-ra <sup>n</sup>			naasurara 'was not becoming'
"	-pu				tuusupu 'if ... had gone'
"	"	-ti			taasuputi 'since would have fallen'
"	"	-to			sahatesuputo 'would have been thoroughly startled'
"	-bi				kurutesubi 'rubbing'
"	-ta				teesuta 'was striking'
"	(-qi)				tiisumi 'striking /S'
"	(-qa)				kurutesuqa 'when will have just rubbed'

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Only classes having Øh	(-hi)	-bi		hihibi 'while speaking'
"	-bo			qoohibo 'while you might be standing'
"	(-qi)			ingonaihimimi 'while sparing /S'
"	-pu			qeehipu 'if while moving'
"	"	-ti		asabihiputi 'since while glancing (one) returned'
"	(-qa)			baahuqa 'having just come'
"	-ta			qoohita 'while was standing'
"	-dzo			baahuidzo 'while must be coming?'

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## Verb Suffix Sequences (Cont'd)

Only classes iVr, iVbabare, and <u>hibare</u>	<u>1</u>		
	(-qi)	hiimi	'saying /S'
	(-qa)	baaqa	'having come'
	(Y) <sup>★</sup>	-ta	baata 'came'
		-bi	qaabi 'remaining'
		-bo	moobo 'coming?'

★ Y = arbitrary symbol of the group

### 2.1.2.2. The noun suffixes.

-mane

is the kinship plural<sup>(-kp)</sup> suffix occurring with the Nuplk class of nouns. e.g. Naho nomamane nanemane baabe.  
'My younger brothers and older brothers came.' Noko ngimane paimane isaita baurake etorai. 'The men and the women are learning to read.'

-dzage

is the plural suffix<sup>(-ps)</sup> to the word guba 'thing' e.g. Nokoi tuumagu, mae bamu - oi nokoho gubadzage.  
'If they should go or not is their affair.' , Ni tuumaga guruma nagaho gubadzage aima baabare.  
'You go and get the things for the store.'

### 2.1.2.3. The pronoun suffixes.

~~ge~~-geke

is the individual<sup>subject(in)</sup> suffix of the personal pronouns. e.g. Nogeke oorai. 'He is alone.' Paimane eseri - nopogeke tuume. 'Just the two women went.' If the personal pronoun is repeated it stands in juxtaposition to the former and the suffix attaches to the latter pronoun. e.g.

Noi - nogeke baabe. 'Just he himself came.'

-mai

is the volitional - reflexive suffix<sup>(vol)</sup> which may attach to the personal pronouns in the subjective phrase. e.g. Abi nokomai baabe. 'The men came of their own accord.'  
Ete nomai peite. 'The sun came up by itself.'

If the pronoun is repeated it is in juxtaposition to the former pronoun and the suffix attaches to the latter. e.g.

Nii - niimai baabe? 'Did you yourself come?'

-ne

is the plural suffix<sup>(-pl)</sup> of the interrogative pronouns ape and ika. e.g. Apenei ota baahubi? 'Who are coming?'  
Oke noi apeneke moitaqu? 'He gave it to whom?'

Nebe ikanei tuumata? 'From what area are they who are going?' Noko ikaneho torota orai? 'With whom are they?'

2.2. The semi-free forms. In Mid-Waria there occur loosely bound suffixes which, within certain grammatical restrictions, may attach to one word or another and modify one or more words within a phrase. These are called enclitics.<sup>(ec)</sup> These morphemes help to establish the grammatical relationships of the language. Some of these enclitics identify certain phrases within a clause and are called phrastic enclitics.<sup>(F)</sup> Others establish relationships primarily within the phrase and are called endo-phrastic enclitics.<sup>(en)</sup>

2.2.1. The phrastic enclitics are ai, 'ta, 'ke, 'ni, 'he, 'iqi, 'gah. With but a few exceptions these enclitics occur in final position. They positively identify the class of the particular phrase with which they occur. See (4. The Phrases). These may be thought of as the "bones" of the language structure. ai is the subjective phrase enclitic. e.g. Abi tei baabe.

'A man came'. Suu abi gattigai baabe. 'A small lowland man came.' In the Subjective actor phrase (as above) the subjective enclitic is not obligatory. e.g. Abi te baabe. Suu abi gattiga baabe. However, if there is an ambiguity involved it often becomes obligatory. e.g. Hoo abi moori. 'The pig saw the man / The man saw the pig'. Since the rule of syntax is that if neither the object nor the subject occur with the corresponding enclitic it is usually assumed that the first in order is the subject, but not always.

Therefore the Subject enclitic may be added to eliminate the ambiguity. e.g. Hooi abi moori. 'The pig saw the man'. Retaining essentially the same meaning, the sentence may also be altered to read: Abike Hooi moori.

The enclitic may 'glide' to another phrase final word.\* e.g. Hoo minai abi moori. 'The large pig saw the man', or Hoo mina barigai abi moori. 'The rather large pig saw the man.' Neei tuume. 'The bird went' or, Nee dzuunomai tuume 'The red bird went' or, Nee dzuunoma mina tei tuume. 'A big red bird went'.

The Subjective enclitic may attach to class Nu nouns e.g. Etei peite. 'The sun rose', Naga heei erata oorai. 'The house top is here', Saubapoi gupibi bisata oorai 'Midnight is in the middle of the night' Arukui aruku oni. 'Yesterday was yesterday', Maimanei noo hiirorai. 'The men are talking.', Tuuma ma baabai guba bamenoma. 'It is difficult to be going all the time.'; it may attach to pronoun classes Pp and Pg and Pi(ape). e.g. Nokoi nagata peite. 'They went up into the house.', Abi erai ikata patta munuagu? 'Where shall this man eat food?'; Hei naho guba baabe? 'Who came for me?'; it may attach to the class Mn Nominal modifiers. e.g. Minai oorai. 'There are many', Kharuba bai guba mekenomani. 'Ripe bananas are delicious. Ttoba topa barigai uuhube. 'The <sup>rather</sup> old laplap tore.';

\*This is also true of the Locative, Objective and complement phrastic enclitics; 'ta, 'ke, 'ni.

The Subjective enclitic may attach to the following endo-phrastic enclitics: (see enclitic sequence chart)

'me : Khata namei tti hiire. 'My son is crying.'; /  
Atapa tasuqai taatakoi. 'The old woman will fall down,  
Abi topaqai oko nomeke gegobata. 'The decrepit old  
man broke his leg.'; 'na: Haa nagaai ogororai. 'The  
house dog is growling'. Nee obanai gohabe.; 'noma :  
Muri obanmai surisani. | 'The juicy oranges are unripe',  
Abi khabanomai nanaho torota baura eetorai. 'The  
white man is working with us.'; 'ama : Atapa khametoamai  
heme moogamai. 'The woman without children is in pain.',  
Abi giba gagamai khedza naateta.; 'pa: Ee mimigapai  
goro oorai. 'The great trees are standing.' Abi mimigapai  
ttuma saridzakoi. 'The old sages ..... will obtain a  
reward.' Khameto qarunomanipai guruma aimorai. 'The  
really industrious children are bringing the supplies.'  
Baru gaganomanipai niike teetakoi. 'The severely  
prohibited magic will overcome you.'; /<sup>'mu</sup>Dzuube nahoni-  
pamui abike banaitakoi. 'My very own knife will show  
them.', Hoo noo hiibaamanipamui poike areare hiire.  
'The pig which never would utter a sound just now squealed.';  
'Goo nahoi era. 'This is my coconut., Papara nohoi  
obera naatorai. 'His headpiece is getting askew.

'ta (slight overlap with 'na) (L)  
is the locative enclitic. Its range of attachments are  
similar to that of the subjective enclitic, i.e. it may  
attach to class Nu nouns: Oke ana (eteta moote. 'I put  
it out in the sun'. The pig is down the  
Hooi (goota corai. / Maimaneta noo  
tei biranateta. 'The men thought of a word to say.',

Khametoi (qusubaitata orai. 'The children are in a state of obedience.†; it may attach to the pronouns. e.g.

Habamoramora (erata oorai. 'The window is here.'

Naai nokota oota. 'The dog is by them.',; it may attach to class Mn modifiers. e.g. Oma naga minata

oorai. 'The stone is at the big house.' Hoi ee gangata

oorota. 'He stood by the bad tree.' Khuupe cohare

khara bariqata oorakoi. 'The sweet potatoes will be on the rather long table.'

The Locative enclitic may attach to the following endo-phrastic enclitics: / <sup>'no</sup>Anai nai nameta qosta.,

'ga : Gaupa oha naliqata qosebeterai. 'The Crocodiles swim right in the water.', / <sup>'to</sup>bedae hoo toranata oorai.

'The mountain pigs have strength.' 'noma : Oho dza gupinonata baacorai. 'The natives are coming to want that.'

<sup>'ama</sup>/Quui ee ceeasata bamu. 'There is no rain by the tree without leaves.' 'na : Hoo minisapata ana biranateta.

'The large pigs started to fight.', Pitte oma minanipata  
'The lizard is sleeping on a large rock.'  
meecorai, 'mu Tti na ttaka paimanenipamuta cohorota.

'The women began to wail greatly.', 'ho : Mahota oi bamu isanataqu. 'That will not do for me.' In addition to the

above the locative enclitic may affix to the complement enclitic 'ni : Onita nii meerare. 'So you must sleep.'

'ke is the objective enclitic.<sup>(O)</sup> Its range of attachments is similar to that of the subjective and locative enclitics; i.e. it may attach to class Nu nouns : Torake ana moori.

'I saw the mountain.', Peike ana qupadzomorai. 'I am thinking of the above'. Ete barike ana moomi bagenoma.

'I see that the clear sky is lovely.' Saunabake anai  
goridze. 'I arose this morning.' Nii paimaneke saridze  
mae? 'Did you meet the women?' Ana tuumake etakoi.

'I will be going.'; it may attach to the pronouns:

Ete tegaha nokoke moorara. 'The sun did not shine on  
them.', Ana nagekeke dza eete. 'I just like myself.',

Oke ana ruume. 'That I don't know.' Khokhorai ikake  
eete? 'What is the chicken doing?'; it may attach to the

class Mn modifiers; Ee samaneke abi geereta: 'The  
men burned many trees.' Kharuba baake ana dza eete.

'I want ripe bananas.' Hoo mina bariqake dzobi abi  
teete. 'The hunter killed a rather large pig.'

The Objective enclitic may attach to the following  
endo-phrastic enclitics: 'no:Atapa baura dzoota eetegan-  
oke baabakoi. 'Before the woman has finished her work  
at the garden she will come.', 'me : Haa! ipi nomeke  
gaame. 'The dog bit his own tail.', 'qa : Noi baaqake  
oke eetakoi. 'He will do it after he comes.' 'na : Nee  
gusunake nana moohibi. 'We are looking at the birds of  
the sky.', 'noma Khabanomake nana teete qaata. 'We  
used to kill the white men.', 'ama : Khaidza qagamake  
no aime. 'pa Khameto mimigapeke abi banaitorai. 'The  
men are teaching the big boys.', Dzootatanipake nipe ~~hant~~  
teete? 'Did you strike the snake itself?', 'mu Oore,  
dzootatanipamuke nakai teete. 'Yes, we struck the snake  
proper.', 'ho : Erahoke nii hiire? 'Are you talking  
about this?' 'dzara : Noi tuumoraidzarake ana gupadzome.  
'I think he does not go'. 'ni: Naganike hiire. 'The house  
is what he is going to'.

qah/igah (Mr)  
 'qah is the repeat quote enclitic. With reference to the enclitics, its range of attachments is restricted to 'mu and 'ni: "Anai he, Noi Bamunipamuqah hiire." "I just said that he said, 'By no means!'", Onita nokoi "Nana he, Noi Oi naganiqah hiibi." 'Then they said, "He said, 'It is a house.'".

The repeat quote also attaches to the final verb endings:  
 Hiremi noko erake hiireta, "Noi Nipe tuumareqah hiire."  
 'Having spoken thus they answered, "He said 'You two must go.'"

('iqi) 'iqi/'qi (same subject) 'imi/'mi (different subject) is the quote-intention enclitic, which identifies a Motive phrase. It may attach to either final verb forms or the enclitic 'en; Noi Ana geetakoiqi hiireta. 'He said, "I will write." Dzabai nanake hoobidzareiqi baata. 'Younger sister came to help us.', Atapa noke teetakoiqi baata. 'The woman came with the intention of striking her.'

'he is the adversitive enclitic, identifying the Adversitive phrase. (See also 'he as endophrastic enclitic). It may attach to either the phrastic enclitic 'ni or to any verb final form: Oi naganihe topa naate oorai. 'It is a house, but it is very old.' Abi toorotanihe te oke toobara. 'The man shot but he didn't get a strike.', Quu taatehe oberaqai taate. It rained but only a little fell.'

'ni is the static - complement enclitic, identifying the Complement phrase. It expresses a statement as fact. (See also 'ni as an endo-phrastic enclitic). It may attach to class Nu nouns: Oi nagani 'That is a house'; Nokoi maimaneni. 'They are fathers.' Oi ete bisani. 'That is noon.', Erai saunabani.

'This is morning', Oi iha ma dzobidzani. 'That is thinking.': It may attach to the pronouns: Oi apeni 'What is that?'. Oi oni 'That's that.' It may attach to the class Mn modifiers: Quba minani. 'That is something big.', Erai khara barigani. 'This is rather short.'. It may attach to final verb forms:

Abi ota tuumakoini. 'The case is that the man will be going there.', Haai baatarotani. 'The case is such that the dog should have died.'

It may attach to the following endo-phrastic enclitics:

'na : Oi haa naganani. 'That is a house dog'.', 'noma : Nokoi abi gurumanomani. 'These men are rich.', 'ema : Ana saipaamani. 'I am without a bow (and arrows).', 'pa : Nokoi hoo mimigapani. 'Those pigs are huge.', Noi abi oberanipani. 'That man is a character.' 'mu : Oi bamunipamuni. 'That is just not so. 'ho Puraba oi soparahoni. 'That battle club belongs to the leader.', 'dzara : Oi eenidzarani. 'That is not wood.'

2.2.2. The endo-phrastics<sup>(ef)</sup> enclitics are 'no, 'me, 'ga, 'na, 'noma, 'pa, 'mu, 'ho, 'dzara, 'ni, 'ma. These are vital to the coordination of the internal grammatical relationships and may be thought of as the "nerves" of the structure.

'no is the incompletive<sup>(ine)</sup> enclitic limited in attachment to the class Nuv in the following construction: Noo teke ana geeteganoke baabakoi. 'Before I have completed my letter I will come.', Gee nameke ana isaiteganoke nike moitakoi. 'Before I finish reading my book I will give it to you.'

(po)

'ne is the intimate possessive, enclitic which may only attach to class Ppr pronouns: Khata name - ni ooraidzo? 'My own son, are you there?', Abi boto nomeke geeme. 'The man put his own finger.' Ana namehoke hiirorai. 'I am talking about my own self.'

'ga (alternating optionally with 'gi' when attached to the specific pronoun gama 'all') <sup>and gaha when attached to the Mvsn</sup> is the proximate or precise. It may attach to all of the noun classes. e.g. Dzootata omaqata oorai. 'The snake is right by the rock.', Qasipui gohare heeqata oorai. 'The cucumber is right on top of the table.', Maraseniqake ni saubaqata muunare. 'You must take this very medicine right at midnight.', Etebaqake ni gisigisi aimaque isanatakoi. 'If you take pictures in the truly daylight time it will be satisfactory.' Oma oke ni dzabaqake moitare. 'Please give the money to younger sister only.', Oke ana nipe nobiqake hiire. 'I thought I would just inform you.'. Noko tuuma ma baabaqata oorai. 'They are in the process of coming and going.'

It may attach to the pronouns: Oke maimane anaqake moite. 'The fathers just gave that to me.' Noqeake tuumata. 'Just he alone went.', Oqai oni. 'That is all.' Apeqai patta muhibi? 'Just who is it that is eating?'

It may attach to the modifiers. Minaqai qaata. 'There used to be many.', Kharuba baqake aabeke moitare. 'Give to the visitor a ripe banana.' Ninimu gattiqa bariqai ee peiteta. 'The rather small weasel climbed the tree.'

Noko gama susupuqake ttutturata oota. The were all gathered together. Noko pahaqa naa hiireta.

*They ~~also~~ also just sang.*

It may attach to the final verb endings. e.g. Haa tuumarotaqake abi qupadzomorai. 'The man thinks the dog should have gone.', Abi baatetaqai guba bamenomani. 'That the man just died is awful.'

It may attach to the negative Bamu and the prohibitive eto; Noko bamuqa hisibake baitagu. 'They<sup>first</sup> will not hull the beans.', Etoqa oke hesataino. 'Don't<sup>just</sup> touch that.'

It may attach to the following enclitics: 'me 'Ana nameqake moori. 'I just saw my own.'; 'noma:01 ttumanomaqani. 'That is quite valuable., 'mu '01 bagenomanipamuqani. 'That is just very, very wonderful.', 'ho : Khaidza nahoaqake ni aimoraidzo? 'Are you really taking my particular knife?'

'na is the locative adjective<sup>(12)</sup> enclitic.

This enclitic causes the word classes Nug and Nulp to which it attaches<sup>to be</sup> equal in position range to the Mnx class of modifiers. Khaa besanake noko aimorai. 'They are catching sea fish.', Gee heenake nike dzootare. 'Chop the top leaves.' Dzobi abi nee ttokanake tororai. 'The hunters shoot the ground birds.'

It may attach to the following enclitics:

'qa : Haa toraqanai gaanomani. 'The mountain dogs are fierce.', 'noma : Qohare naga bagenomanake ana aimata. 'I took the table belonging to the good house.' 'na : Ube torahonake ana dzoore. 'I am roasting the mountain pandanus nuts.'

'noma is the instrumental adjective<sup>(12)</sup> enclitic.

The Nu class of and the Pi pronoun ika to which it may attach become equal in position range to the Mnx class of modifiers plus the Mom nouns. e.g. Noi abi asinoma. 'He is a man with a netbag.', Abi paimanenomai teteta qeemorai. 'The man who has numerous women is going along the road.' Khameto isaitanomake gee oke moitare. 'Give the books to the children who read.', Oho tete ikanoma? 'What kind of a way is that?'

With certain semantic restrictions the Nug class of nouns, and the Pg and Pi (ika) classes of pronouns become equal in position and range to the Nom class of nouns. e.g. Baura oke nipe bagenomake eete. 'You two have done the work well.' Noko nane quba onomake eete? 'Why did they do like that?', Nopo ikanomake eeteqi oke pobite? 'How did they straighten that out?'

It may attach to the Mn classes of modifiers: e.g. Abi quba gattiganomai oorai. 'There is a man with a little thing.', Noi abi kharuba banomani. 'He is a man who has ripe bananas.' Abi ko khara barinomai ngaata tuusubi. *The man with the rather long spear is going to the* <sup>wood</sup>.

It may attach to the following endo-phrastic enclitics:

'me : Anai khata namenomani. 'I have my own son.',

'na : Nokoi khaa besananoma. 'They have some sea fish.

'~~na~~ is the non-instrumental adjective <sup>(n'ia)</sup> enclitic meaning 'without, no, not.'

The Nu class nouns and pronouns classes Pg and Pi (ika, naane) to which it may attach become equal in position range to the Mnx class of modifiers: e.g.

Nikei khata geeamata goobare. 'You stand by the boy who has not a book.' , Omaamai sepeke patta aimare. 'Those who are without money just take the food anyway,' Noi dzabamaneama. 'He is without younger sisters.' Abi oi nangama naate? 'What does that man lack?' Kabirai ooraamanipamu oni. 'There is absolutely no game.'

It may attach to the Mn modifiers. e.g.

Abi goo minaamai ttire este. 'The man who has no large coconuts is jealous.' He oi mee baama naate. 'That tree is without ripe fruit.'

'ha' is the first stage intensive<sup>(in)</sup> enclitic meaning 'very'.

It may attach only to the enclitics 'ga and 'ni (endo-phrastic). e.g. Haa mimiqapai abi khabanomaho torota oorai. 'The white man has the huge dogs.', Noi abi minanipamu. 'He is a great man.'

'ni' is the endo-phrastic stative<sup>(st)</sup> enclitic occurring only in non-final position of words.

It may attach to all of the Nu classes of nouns, the Mn modifiers, the pronouns, and the Ef, En, and Eq. classes of extemporals. e.g. Oi goredzanipamuni. 'That is really stinginess.', Saunabanipake noko sahatete. 'They were startled early in the morning.' Oke noi huhuitanipamuke eeteta. 'He really broke it to bits.' Masu minanike noko torata saridzorai. 'They find many marsupials up in the mountain.' Oi surisanipa. 'That is really sour.', Noponipai oke muune. 'They are the ones who ate it.' Dzoo onipamuta orai. 'The garden is right there.' Ikanike nii moori? 'Which are the ones you saw?'

It may attach to the following enclitics: 'me: O1

nimenipamuke nii dzurute. 'You gathered up your very own.',

'na: Noi hoo ngaananipa. 'He is a really wild pig.',

'nana : Ninimui gaanomanipamuni. 'The weasel is very fierce.'

'ana : Khaidza gaaamanipamui ttokata taate. 'The very dull knife fell to the ground.'

'pa: O1 maugere mimidapanipani.

*That is a very large pumpkin.*  
'ho : Abihonipamuke noko dzaarorai. 'They are wearing the very ones belonging to the men. 'dzara: O1 neenidzaranipamu.

'That absolutely is not a bird.'

'mu is the second stage intensive <sup>(inc)</sup> enclitic.

It may attach only to the enclitic 'pa Oberanipamuke no anake ikobete. 'He really fooled me.' O1 bamunipamu.

'It is definitely not so.'

'ho is the reference-possessive <sup>(re)</sup> enclitic meaning 'of, for, possession'. It is the only endo-phrastic enclitic which may relate to words following it. e.g. O1 na ho boto.

'That is my hand' ('ho relates to boto 'hand').

It may attach to all the Nu classes of Nouns, all of the pronouns and the Mn classes of Modifiers. e.g.

Botohoke ana hiirorai. 'I am talking about the hand.',

Saubapohoke noi gubadzomagi oke eeteta. 'He was thinking about the midnight when he did it.', Tetaho isere naho

torota biranateta. 'The report of the killing has come to me.', Noi nokohoni mae aneho? 'Does he belong to them or to whom?', O1 muri baho sasa. 'That is the skin of a ripe orange.' Haa tasu bariho too kaka bikoube. 'The tooth of the rather old dog came out.'

It may attach to all final verb forms. Noi tuumaguho nooke hiire. 'He talked about going.'

Noko habesetahoke and cupadzomorai. 'I am thinking about their having sat down.'

It may attach to the following endo-phrastic enclitics:

'ma : Ata nomeho asike no aima., 'He took his own wife's net bag.', 'na : Nee ttokanaho mutuke ana saridze. 'I found the eggs of the ground bird.', 'noma : Cupinomaho tete oi mainani! 'The ways of the dark people are different.', 'ama : Atapa khataamaho oko sumbe. 'The foot of the childless woman slipped out of place.', 'pa : Abi ganganipaho ko oi gacobe. 'The spear of the wicked man broke into.', 'mu : Ee minigapanipamuho khobai minani. 'The base of the giant trees is large.', 'ho : Boto nihocho gasira gacobe mae? 'Did the nail of your hand break?'

'dzara is the <sup>(neg)</sup>negative enclitic. It may attach only verbs in the present operative tense, and to the endo-phrastic enclitic 'ni. e.g. Noi eeka qohatoraidzara. 'He is not chopping wood.' Noko basooraidzarani. 'They are not coming.', Oi noo oberanidzara. 'That is not an untruth.', Erai nattanidzara. 'This is not food.'

'ma is the <sup>(co)</sup>co-instrumentive enclitic meaning 'with'.

It may occur with the Nug, class of nouns, the pronouns, and the Mn classes of Modifiers. e.g. Noi abima oorai. 'He is with a man.', Ana saipama neeke toorota. 'I shot with the bow.', Sase apema oorai? 'With whom is older sister?', Abi oma grama noke teeteta. 'The man struck him with this stone.', Noi abi mimima nokoi oorai. 'He is with the old men.', Nopo ko khara barima hooke kootore. 'They speared the pig with a rather long spear.'

It may attach to the following endo-phrastic enclitics:

'me.  
 Nopo khameto nopomema qosta. 'They used to be with their children.'  
 'ga : Atapa haa nomeqama tuunakoi. 'The woman is going to going with her very own dog.'  
 'na : Hooi abi habanama oorai. 'The pig is with the poor man.'  
 'noma : Nee oi abi khabanomama gaarakoi. 'The bird is going to remain with the white man.'  
 'ama : Nike abi ttoba ma bareanama oota mae? 'Were you with the man who had no clothes?'  
 'pa : Sopara noi abi mimiqapama hoo hiirorai. 'The chief is talking with the great men.'  
 'mu : Ttottai abi khatedzanomanipamuma habese oota. 'The doctor sat with the man.'  
 'ho : Noi abi guhuhoma noo kinisa hiirorai. 'He is chatting with the men of the mens' house.'

It is possible to have as much as seven enclitics in a row attached to a host word. e.g. Abi oma mina- ganomanipamuhoke anai hiire. 'I talked about the man who has just heaps of money'.

2.3. Free forms = words (See 1.3.) The words are divided into six main classes based on an analysis of approximately 3,000 words, are: Nouns, pronouns, verbs, modifiers, ligatives and Extemporals.

2.3.1. The nouns are names and concepts. They are subdivided into morphological and syntactical groupings. The two main nouns divisions are universal and objective.

2.3.1.1. The universal (Nu) nouns may occur (Nu + 'ho) in the pre-nuclear attributive position ~~the~~ the nuclear position X, or (Nu + 'noma/'na<sup>★</sup> the first post-nuclear /\_1 of a simple basic cell (BCs) e.g.

Naga pou nina oorai. 'There is a large doorway of the house.'

Paimaneho asi erani. 'This is the netbag of the women.'

Naho naga nina oorai. 'He has a large house.'

The universal nouns /Nu + 'noma/'na/'ho become equal.

to an Mnx e.g. Abi pasenanoma bateta. 'The lustful man died'

Pasenanomai oorai. 'There are passionate ones.'

Ato abi paimanenoma baabe. 'The downstream man who has women came.'

The universal nouns are subdivided into the following classes: general, locative of place, locative of time, objective of time, plural, and verbal (gerund).

2.3.1.1.1. The universal general (Nug) nouns may occur in a subjective phrase, a locative phrase, or any objective phrase except the objective adjective phrase. e.g. Nagai topa naate. 'The house has become old', Abi oi nagata oorai. 'The man is by the house.', Abi nagake teete. 'The man struck the house.'; Dzorobi qusuta tuusubi. 'The cloud is going in the sky.',  
★ or 'ho. - as ama

Nee dzorobita gohaborai. 'Birds fly in the clouds.', Anai dzorobike moori. 'I see the cloud.'

2.3.1.1.2. The universal locative of place (Nulp) nouns may occur in the same positions as the Nug nouns but usually occur in the Locative of place (Lp) phrase e.g. Noi nagaho suuta oota. 'He is underneath the house.' Tora pei -- qusuta oorai. 'The mountain is up in the sky.' Peike ana cupadzomorai. 'I am thinking of the above!'

2.3.1.1.3. The universal locative of time (Nult) nouns may occur in the same positions as the Nug nouns but usually occur in the Locative of time (Lt) phrase. e.g. Nokoi saubapota goridzeta. 'They arose at midnight.'; Atapa oi bodzagata patta khautorai. 'The woman cooks the food at the proper time.'; Bodzai bamu naste. 'The time has gone.'

2.3.1.1.4. The universal objective of time (Nuot) nouns may occur in the same positions as the Nug nouns but usually occur in the Objective of time (Ot) phrase. e.g. Khatai qupibake beate. 'The child died during the night.'; Surenake nanai ttuttura- torai. 'We meet in the evenings.' Oi qupibani. 'That is night.'

2.3.1.1.5. The universal plural (Nupl) nouns which may occur in the same positions as the Nug nouns are again subdivided into the kinship (Nuplk) and non-kinship groups. The kinship (Nuplk) subclass which may take the plural suffix - mane does not include all kinship terms but it is limited to that sphere. e.g. Maimane ma paimane noko gamaqai beurata tuume. 'The mothers and fathers are all at work.' Niiho dzaba ma nomamane oorai mae? 'Are your younger sister and younger brothers about?'

The non-kinship (Nupln) subclass occurs only in the plural form. e.g. Oi nikeho cubadza<sup>geni</sup>. 'Those are your affairs.', Sehequi inga aaatorai. 'The children are playing.'

2.3.1.1. <sup>b</sup> The universal verbal (Nuv) nouns are gerundives. They are composed of a verb stem + (-ta) the threshold suffix. Although there are certain semantic restrictions they also may occur in the same positions as the Hug nouns. e.g. Tuuma ma babai guba bamenoma. 'Going and coming is difficult.'; Abi ee dzootake boobl. 'The man is about to be chopping the tree.' Noi abi toroumanoma. 'He is a runner.'

2.3.1.2. The objective nouns <sup>(Nb)</sup> may occur only in an objective relationship to the clause in which it occurs. The two subclasses are the objective modal and the objective adverbial nouns.

2.3.1.2.1. The objective modal (Nem) nouns occurs only in the Objective modal (Om) phrase. They rarely occur without the phrastic enclitic 'ke. e.g. Nopoi kebanoke eecu huite. 'They slowly smoked the tobacco.'; Oke ana tumereke mootota. 'I placed it backwards.' Nii hairiama(ke) peitare! 'You go up quickly!'

2.3.1.2.2. The objective adverbial (Nov) nouns occur only in the Objective adverbial (Ov) phrase. The phrastic enclitic 'ke may occur but rarely does. e.g. Baa oke noi eeha(ke) eete. 'He bent the weeds over.'; Atapa oi sapu tetorai. 'That woman just can not manage things.' Haai qanga(ke) naateta. 'The dog became bad.'

2.3.2. The pronouns <sup>(P)</sup> are essentially nominal abstractions. That is, they are convenient summary representations of names and concepts. e.g. In the utterance Haa noi tuume 'The dog went.' haa 'dog' is the noun which no 'he' represents. In the utterance

Nagaho haa mina bariga noi tuume. 'The rather large house d dog went' ~~the~~ pronoun no summarily represents Nagaho haa mina bariga 'The rather large house dog'. In this connection they may occur as the demonstrative of a grammar cell (see sec. 3).

The three main classes of pronouns are personal, Specific, and interrogative.

2.3.2.1. The <sup>(pp)</sup>personal pronouns may represent any living or moving entity.

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Dual</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st person	<u>ana</u> / <u>na</u>	<u>naka</u>	<u>napa</u> {exclusive) (inclusive)
2nd	" <u>nii</u>	<u>nipe</u>	<u>nike</u>
3rd	" <u>no</u>	<u>nopo</u>	<u>noko</u>

e.g. Ana nikema napai no ma nopoho nagata meerakoi.

'You and I -- all of us -- will sleep at his and their house.'

Nana bamihe nikei nokoho torata oorakoi. 'Not we, but you will all be with them.' Bee ma Neekhadza -- nopoi noo

hiirota. 'The cassowary and the jay bird were speaking together.'

Uta noi toororai. 'The wind blows'

The personal pronouns may occur in a BCs in a +- 'h' position e.g. Nokoho naga erani. 'This is their house.'

or in a / + sho/ 'na position e.g. Oke noho gegobe.

'His leg broke'.; or in a D position e.g. Abi mini -

noko baabe. 'The great men came.'

2.3.2.2. The specific (Ps) pronouns (except gama) may occur in the same positions as the per. pro. o, ora is the distant specific.

e.g. Naga mina Oke nii moori. 'You saw that large house.';

\* +- = optional; ++ = usually +; +-- = usually minus.

position e.g. Oi naga apeho? 'whose house is that?';  
X /

or in a D position e.g. Apeke nii moori? 'Whom did you  
D

see?', Nagaba sopara apei oni? 'Which village leader  
X /  
is that?'

Unless ape occurs in a D relationship to a non-human  
X, it signifies a human being. e.g. Apei baabe? 'Who came?'  
D

Quba apei taate? 'What (thing) fell?'  
X D

ape is made plural by the attachment of the suffix - ne.  
e.g. Apenei nagapata neiteta. 'Who are they who entered the  
village?' Oi apeneho pobi? 'Whose responsibility is that?'

ika may occur in a ho position, a / ho/na position,  
or a D position e.g. Ikaho naga nii moori? 'Whose house  
X

did you see? Ikake nii eetorai? 'What are you doing?'  
D

Ko ikai kakanomani? 'Which is the sharp spear?'  
X /

ika also is made plural by receiving the suffix -ne.  
e.g. Paimane ikanei dzoo muusorai? 'Which women are  
weeding the garden?'; Uimane ikaneke abi khabanomai  
teeteta? 'Which of the ancestors did the white man kill?'

naane is the non-human interrogative. It may occur in a BCs cell  
as ho /, as D or as / ho l. e.g. Naaneho  
saruba erani. 'Of what is this the lid?'; Naaneke nii  
X D

hiirorai? 'What are you saying?'; Hae naanei ogohibi?  
X /

'Which dog is growling?'

Hoo orana meerl. 'The pig is sleeping over there. Oho  
X /

nee - oi bamu.

are 'Nothing will be said about that.' -ra is the nearby  
specific. e.g. Sagi erai bagenoma. 'This is a good box.'  
Noko abirake hiimote. 'They scolded this man.'  
X

Abi erahoke ana ruume. 'I don't know about this man.'  
X /

sana is the collective pronoun which may occur either as a single  
demonstrative, or a demonstrative in juxtaposition with  
another demonstrative. e.g. Gamaqi\* tuume. 'They all went.'  
D

Paimanei gamaqa oorai. 'The women are all there.' Hoo  
X D ---

na haa - noko gamaqa susunu cota. 'The animals were  
X D D

all there together.' In this utterance gamaqa is in  
juxtaposition with the personal pronoun noko, both  
occupying the position of the cell demonstrative. However in  
the utterance Khameto - nokoi gamaqi susupuke tuume.  
'The children all went together sana and noko are again in  
juxtaposition but since the Subject phrastic enclitic 'i  
is attached to noko and may not attach to sana the cell is  
considered to be elongated. (See sec. 3)

2.3.2.3

2.2.2.3 The interrogative pronouns <sup>(pi)</sup>ape, ika, and gaade vary to an  
extent in their grammar.

ape may occur in a BCs cell in a + 'ho/ position e.g. Apeho  
/

bagere taate? 'Whose axe fell?'; or in a / + + 'ho/na  
X

\* See sec. 2.2.2 'ga  
S.P.S.S. IFO

### 2.3.3. The verbs are the words which indicate action or state.\*

They are listed in the vocabulary under their static infinitive forms. Their main classifications are transitive, transitive-intransitive, and intransitive.

2.3.3.1. The transitive (Tv) verbs are those which may occur with one or more of the following objective phrases: the objective focus (Of) phrase e.g. Noi baurake eete. 'He did a work'; the objective receptor (Or) phrase e.g. Oke ana abike moite. 'I gave it to the man'; or the objective adverbial (Ov) phrase e.g. Noi noke hottou biireta. 'He cast 'ham out.'

The subclass tVm of vocabulary listings ending in -mare provides the norm for the verb declensions.

<u>tense</u> **	<u>symbol</u>	<u>form</u>	<u>example</u>	<u>translation</u>
infinitive static (statement)	(is)	-mare	<u>Nii</u> <u>hau</u> kuimare.	'You wipe the mud.'
future static	(fs)	-makoi	<u>Ana</u> <u>hau</u> kuimakoi.	'I Will wipe the mud.'
current static (since midnight)	(cs)	-me	<u>Noi</u> <u>hau</u> kuime.	'He wiped themud.'
past static (before midnight)	(ps)	-mata	<u>Naka</u> <u>hau</u> kuimata.	'We wiped themud.'
immediate (now going on)	(im)	-mabi	<u>Nopo</u> <u>hau</u> kuimabi.	'They are wiping the mud.'
infinitive operative (a process)	(io)	-morare	<u>Nike</u> <u>hau</u> kuimorare.	'You be wiping mud.'
future	"	(fo)	-morakoi <u>Pai</u> <u>hau</u> kuimorakoi.	'Mother will be wiping mud.'
present	"	(pro)	-morai <u>Mai</u> <u>hau</u> kuimorai	'Father wipes mud.'
current	"	(co)	-mori <u>Dzaba</u> <u>hau</u> kuimori.	'Sister was wiping mud.'
past	"	(po)	*** <u>Sase</u> <u>hau</u> Kuimota.	'Sister was wiping mud.'

\*For the verb suffixation range see chart at the end of section 2.1. The tenses signify time and/or kind of action. The above represent the basic tenses of the language. The medial forms of the verbs are relatively time. They may include the threshold suffix (-ta) e.g. Noi ota tuumaqi obeta gaateta. 'He was going over there but stopped at the water.'; or it may include the operative morpheme (-to) e.g. Noi erata baagomi abi noke saridzakoi. 'While he is coming here a man will meet him.' (Tenses will be given a fuller description later).

\*\*\*The operative suffix is invariably lengthened in the po tense

The transitive verb subclasses are:

-mare endings:

tVm = as declined of previous page.

tVmh = +hi suffixed to (-ta) in im tense. e.g. (gimare)

Ana oba gimahibi. 'I am dipping water.'

tVmg = -(-ta) in im tense. e.g. (dzaomare) Noi baka dzaobi.

'He is rowing the boat.'

-tare endings:\*

tvtg = -(-ta) in im tense. e.g. (ttapuitare) Abi temuke

ttapuibi. 'The man is comforting the other.'

tvtgs = -(-ta) -su in the im tense e.g. (tiitare) Khatai

gepe tiisubi. 'The child is spreading the blanket.'

tvtgso = -(-ta)+ so in the im tense. e.g. (dzootare)

Noko eeke dzoosobi. 'They are chopping wood.'

-bare endings:

-tVbgh = - (-ta) + -hi in im tense. e.g. (hoobare) Ata patta

hoohibi. 'The wife is boiling the food.'

tVbr\*\* = (except for the (br) rule)\*\* declines as tVm. e.g.

(sohobare) No sohobakoi 'He will begin'

tVbrg = - (-ta) in im tense + (br) restriction. e.g. (saabare)

Geeke ata saabi. 'The wife closed the book.'

\* Except in the (fs) and (is) tenses the -tare verb threshold suffix (-ta) = -te following i, e, or a; and = -to following o or u. e.g. seteta 'did', hesategi 'touching', uhutota 'tore'; hesatare 'to touch', uhutare 'bear'

\*\* Except for the (fs) and (is) tenses in verb subclasses containing (br), the threshold suffix (-ta) = -ro following a, o, u; and = -re following i, and e. e.g. georota 'stood', gegorogi 'winding', hiireta 'spoke'; hiibare 'to speak', goobakoi 'will stand'.

tVbrgh = - (-ta) + -hi in the im tense + (br) rule. e.g.  
 (soobare) Obai soohibi. 'The stream is flooding.'

-dzare endings:

tVdzg = - (-ta) in the im tense. e.g. (saridzare) Pattake  
 no saribi. 'He is finding the food.'

tVdzgh = - (-ta) + -hi in the im tense. e.g. (asabidzare)  
 Noko abike asabihibi. 'They are staring at the  
 man.'

tVdzrg = - (-ta) in the im tense + the (dzt) rule. e.g.  
 (totosidzare) Asi oke atara tolosibi. 'The  
 woman is hanging the netbag around her neck.'

tVdzrgh = - (-ta) + -hi in the im tense + the (dzt) rule.  
 e.g. (biidzakoi) Oke nii aima bihibi? 'Are you  
 throwing it away?'

-nare/-sare/-kare/-pare/-hare endings:

tVnshph = regular except -sare = te in (ps) tense. e.g. (musare)  
 Ana dzoo museta. 'I weeded the garden'.

tVr

morare: (is) moorare Nii moorare. 'You look.'

(fs) moorakoi

(es) moori the root moo- may occur in isolation as

(ps) moota a word in clause final position indicating

(im) moohibi a command e.g. Nike moo. 'You look!'; or

(io) mooqorare in clause medial position e.g. Naga oke noi

(fo) mooqorakoi moo pobite. 'He observed the house.'

\*Except for the (fs) and (is) tenses, subclasses containing (dzt)  
 the threshold suffix (-ta) = -ro following o,u; and = -re following  
 i. e.g. saheburota 'set aside', boorogi 'scrapping', biireta;  
 hoodzare 'to scrape', biidzakoi 'will cast'

(pro) mooqora1

(co) mooqori

(po) mooqoota

2.3.3.2. The intransitive (iV) verbs may not occur with the objective focus {Of} phrase, the objective receptor (Or) phrase, or the objective adverbial (Ov) phrase.

-tare endings

iVtØ = - (-ta) in im tense. e.g. (unatare) Napa Laeta unabi.

'We are putting into land at Lae.'

iVtØs = - (-ta) + \*su in the im tense. e.g. (sahatetare) Nipe sahatesubi? 'Are you being startled?'

-bare endings:

iVb = regular. e.g. (Suubare) Ete suubabi. 'The sun is coming out.'

iVbØ = - (-ta) in them tense. e.g. (sagobare) Eka sagobi.  
'The vine became untied'

iVbØh = - (-ta) + \*hi in im tense. e.g. (asagobare) Noi asagohibi.  
'He erred in speech.'

iVbrØ = - (-ta) in the im tense + THE (br) rule. e.g. (tuuhobare)  
~~Naha~~ naho tuuhohibi. 'My brother is waiting around.'

Nii naane quba tuuhorota? 'Why did you wait around?'

iVbrØh = - (-ta) + -hi in the im tense + (br) rule. e.g.

(qoobare) Haai ota qoohibi. 'The dog is standing there.'

Anai qooro tuumorai. 'I am walking.'

iV(babare):

(is) baabare Noko baabare. 'They must come.'

(fs) baabakoi

(cs) baabe

(ps) baata

(im) baahubi, ana baahubi (see (-hi) suffix) 'I am coming.'

(io) baaqorare

(pro) baaqora1

(co) baaqori

(po) baaqoota

The root baa- may occur in isolation as a word when not in final position in a clause. e.g. Abi baa tuumakoi.

'The man will come and then go.'

-mare endings:

1V<sub>m</sub> = regular as tV<sub>m</sub> e.g. (toroumare) Hoo torouma baabe.

'The pig came running.'

1V<sub>m</sub>∅ = -(-ta) in the im tense. e.g. (hiigomare) Ee mutu

hiigobi 'The ball is bouncing.'

1V<sub>m</sub>s = -(-ta) + -su in the im tense e.g. (tuumare) Apei

tuusubi? 'Who is going?'

-dzare endings:

1Vdz∅ = -(-ta) in the (im) tense. e.g. (qoridzare) Khata

goribi 'The Boy is arising'.

1Vdzr∅ = -(-ta) in the im tense + (dzr) rule. e.g. (abanidzare)

Patta ago abanibi. 'The food is already cooking.'

Patta agobake abanireta. 'The food was cooked long ago.'

-sare ending:

1Vs∅ = -(-ta) in im tense and follows -tare rules on vowels,  
e.g. (habesare) 'Noi erata habebi.', Noko habeseta.

'He is sitting here.'

'They sat.'

-rare endings:

1V(oorare) =

(is) oorare 'to be'

(fs) oorakoi Anai oorakoi. 'I will be (here)!'.

(cs) oor1

(ps) oota

(im) oohibi

(imf) boobi (only known instance of immediate future. Has  
(io) ----- also a medial form boohiqi/boohimi

(fo) -----

(pro) oorai

(co) oorori

(po) -----

1V(qaarare) =

(is) qaarare 'to remain'

(fs) qaarakoi

(cs) qaari

(ps) qaata

(im) qaabi

(io) -----

(fo) -----

(pro) -----

(co) -----

(po) -----

2.3.4. The modifiers are nominal and verbal.

2.3.4.1. The nominal (Mn) modifiers are words which occur in the post-nuclear attributive / \_\_\_\_\_ positions of the BCs. There are nucleus (Mnx) modifiers, first order (Mna) modifiers, and second order (Mn2) modifiers.

~~Mnx~~ modifiers usually occur in the / 1 position of the BCs e.g.

Abi khara baabe. 'A long man came.', Atana gidzake ana moori.  
X / X /

'I saw a good woman.'; however they may also occur in the nucleus  
X position of the same kind of cell e.g. Noi gidzata oorai.  
X

'He is well to do.' Oh khara eraho gesani. 'Its length is  
X  
is like this.'

Mna modifiers occur only in /1 position of the BCs e.g. Quu  
X

abagai taate. 'A general rain has begun.', Qasibu surisake  
X

noi aime. 'He took an unripe cucumber.'

Mnap modifier occurs only in 1./ position of BCs e.g. Qeseba ata  
X

naho oi oni. 'That is my beloved wife.'

Mnapl Two plural Mna modifiers have been observed: Kabira mimike noi  
X

teetora. 'He kills huge animals.', Ee samane ngorubatorai.  
X

Mna keke 'only' may occur in /1, e.g. Abi keke tuume. 'Away the  
X  
the man went'.

It may also occur in /1 relation to a D. e.g.

Khamato noko keke tuume. 'The children - they only went.'  
X D

It may occur as host to 'F' e.g.

Atapa keke tuume 'Only the woman went'.  
X F

It may occur after 'F' in an elongated cell e.g.

Paimane nokoi keke tuume. 'The women - they only went'  
X D F

e.g. Noko baabaino. 'They should not come.'

te / teqaha This is the Mv static negative which may occur only with  
the verbal negative suffix -ra e.g. Abi oi te meerara.

'The man did not sleep'; or the enclitic 'dzara e.g. Ana te

isaitoraidzara. 'I do not read.'; or the enclitic 'ama e.g.

Noi patta teqaha muunaama. 'He does not eat food.'

paha This is the Mv supplemental 'again e.g. Mai naane  
guba paha noo hiire? 'Why did the father speak again?', Oke  
nii paha eetare. 'You do that again.'

bamu\* This is the Mv predictive negative which may only occur with  
the future potential verbal suffix -gu e.g. Noi bamu oba  
giimagu. 'He will not fetch water.'

bodzae This is the Mv probable. e.g. Paimane bodzae dzoota oorai.  
'Perhaps the women are at the garden.'

2.3.5. The ligatives (&) ma and paha\*\* coordinate like or similar grammatical  
entities.

They may coordinate BCs segments. e.g. Ttoka ma haba gidzani.  
.....X.....

'It is a good land and country.' Abi paha atapaho naga gaite.  
X

'The house of the man and woman burned.' Haa hote ma ganga ogore.  
X

'The short and mean dog growled.' No paha nii - nipe meerare.  
...D.....

'Both you and he shall sleep.'

They coordinate BCs cells: e.g. Besaho abi tasu ma abi agoba -  
X X & X  
.....

nopoi tuume. 'The old seaman and the ancient man went away.'  
D

They may coordinate basic clauses e.g. Noi qoridzakoi;  
ma baabakoi. 'He will arise and will come.'

2.3.6. The extemporals (E) are words which (except kaqa) may occur  
in the introduction order of phrases in a clause, or may be readily  
spoken extemporaneously and in isolation. e.g. Oe! ni ooraidzo?

'Oho, are you there?', Bamu! 'No!'

\* bamu is also listed as an En, and as an Nug.

\*\* ma 'and' occurs much more frequently than paha 'and, also, again' which  
has also a Mv listing.

The extemporals are divided into groups called affirmative, excitement, fill-in, greeting, Negative, and interrogative.

2.3.6.1. The affirmative (Ea) extemporals are oore 'yes', and nee 'yes, truth'.\* When they do not occur in isolation they occur in the introduction order of a clause e.g. Oore; noi tuumata. 'Yes, he went.',  
Mee; abi tei baate. 'Yes, a man died.', Mee. 'Yes.', Oore. 'Yes!' oore has also a shortened form oo e.g. Oo; noi taste. 'Yes, he fell.'; and hummed form mmqm e.g. Mmqm; noi oorai. 'Yes, he is there.'

2.3.6.2. The excitement (Ex) extemporals involve the emotions. e.g. Idze! abi minai baagorai. 'Ho, an important man is coming.' Ai! Noko cuba apeke eetorai? 'My, what are they doing?' Oe! Nii baabo. 'Say, you please come.'

2.3.6.3. The fill-in (Ef) extemporals are just by-words used to bridge speech lapses. e.g. Noi - apo- tuumaqu, mae ooragu? 'Should he, uh, go or stay?'; Qate, noi oho cuba oke hiire. 'Well, that is why he said that.'

2.3.6.4. The greeting (Eg) extemporals.

dzoobe is an expression of good will which may be used for greeting, leavestaking, or thanks. e.g. Dzoobe; nipe baabe. 'Hello, you two came.' Oke nii anake moite; dzoobe. 'You gave me that -- thanks.' Ana tuume; dzoobe. 'I am going, goodbye.'

aipo is used in farewell e.g. Nana tuumakoita; aipo. 'We will go, farewell.'

\*mee is also listed as an Eq, and as an Nug.

2.3.6.5. The negative (En) extemporals.

bamu is the strong negative. e.g. Bamu - noi te oke ootara.  
'No, he did not do that.', Oi bamu. 'That is not so.'

eo is a mild negative. e.g. Eo, abi nooke. 'No, the man hears.' When occurring in the introduction order of phrases it signifies a possible alternative e.g. Noi oke dzoote, eo; isanate oora? 'Did he chop his foot, or is he alright?'

eehe is another mild negative. e.g. Eehe - ana ruume.  
'No, I don't know.'

mmhm is the hummed negative e.g. Mmhm, Oke geemara.  
'No, it was not cut.'

2.3.6.6. The interrogative <sup>(E?)</sup> ~~(En)~~ extemporals.

mae may occur in the introduction order of phrases in a clause only when there are no interrogative (Pi) pronouns in the preceding dependent clause. e.g. Mae ee ttate? 'Did the tree fall?', Nokoi gangani, mae gidza? 'Are they good or are they bad?'; or it may occur in the final order of the clause phrases. e.g. Moepake napa muunagu mae? 'Shall we eat a pawpaw?'; or in isolation e.g. Mae? 'What (about it)?'

kaga the interrogative of possibility <sup>(E?P)</sup> may also occur in isolation e.g. Kaga? 'Where?'; or in the final order of clause phrases e.g. Noi baaqorai kaga. 'He might be coming.'

2.3.6.7 The attention (Eat) extemporals are ma and oe e.g.

Ma; ni ikata tuusubi? 'Hey, where are you going?', Oe, Nike baabo. 'Oho there, you may come.'

by Ernest  
RICHERTA Phonology  
of  
Mid-Waria

3. The cell complex. Within the phrase expansions of the language occur groupings of words which behave in a manner analogous to the phenomenon of biological cell life. Beginning with the nucleus, the names, functions and basic types of the various segments of the grammar cell are given.

## 3.1. The Cell segments

3.1.1. The nucleus (X) is the main word, or unified group of words, of the cell.

In the utterance Nikeho abi mina 'Your big man' abi 'man' is the nucleus of the cell in which it occurs. Since it is a single word it is called a simple nucleus (X).

The nucleus may also be coordinated (Xo) e.g. In the utterance Nikeho abi ma atana nimi 'Your great man and woman' the words abi ma atana 'man and woman' constitute the nucleus of the cell in which they occur. abi 'man' and atana 'woman' are the nucleolei which are bound together by the ligative ma 'and'. The nucleolei of a coordinated nucleus may be bound together by the ligatives ma 'and', paha 'also', or by a supplemental pause \* e.g. Noho paimane - paimane paha nomamane ma arabamane 'His fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters'

If the nucleus is greater than a single word, or a coordinated group of like words, it is said to be complex (Xx). e.g. Noho osasa ma too kaka 'his lips and teeth (lit. his lips and mouth points)'

\* See Phonology of Mid-Waria

In this utterance too 'mouth' is in an attributive relation to kake 'points' and the nucleus is complex.

Thus a nucleus may be simple, coordinated, or complex; (X = s/e/x)

3.1.2. The attributives of a cell may be pre-nuclear (\_\_\_\_/) or post-nuclear (/\_\_\_\_). The function of an attributive is to qualify one or more segments of the cell.

3.1.2.1. The pre-nuclear attributives may be simple, coordinated, or complex, clausal: s/e/x + 'ho /<sup>n</sup>

The simple pre-nuclear attributive is a single word e.g. naga qohare 'house veranda', bonaho kabira  
house/ X sea's/ X  
'sea fish'.

The pre-nuclear attributive may be coordinated e.g.  
hoo ma baaho pattani 'The food of dogs and pigs.'  
pig & dog's/ Xfood

The pre-nuclear attributive may be complex <sup>\*\*\*</sup> e.g.  
Abi nina ma stapaho naga 'The house of big man and the women'  
man /big & woman's/ Xhouse

The pre-nuclear attributive may be clausal:  
ota tumaguho baura 'The work of going over there'  
there going's/ Xwork

qeseba abi mini barigaho naga 'the house the <sup>rather</sup> old men  
fine/ Xman/ old /rather's/ Xhouse  
who are dear rather fine.'

There may be any number of orders of pre-nuclear attributives each modifying the succeeding cell segment. e.g.  
nagaho baaho oko karusa '(Lit) the house dog's leg's ankle'  
\_\_\_\_/ \_\_\_\_/ \_\_\_\_/ X

XX \*nth degree  
complex means anything greater than the coordination of simple grammatically alike single word units.

### 3.1.2.2 The post-nuclear attributives.

#### 3.1.2.2.1. the first order post-attributives / = s/o/x

It may be simple e.g. naga gidza 'good house'  
X / good

It may be coordinated e.g.

naga ganga na obera 'old and poor house'  
X / bad & old

hoo eseri mini 'two old pigs'  
X / two old

haa terperi ganga na nakenoma 'three bad dogs with scurvy.'  
X / three bad & sore-like

It may be complex e.g.

naga sattisa \* obera 'the house which is a bit bad'  
X / little / Xbad

abi nainana samanenoma 'The man with many wives'  
X / Xwomen / many with

abi ota seninke taunenoma 'The man who regularly goes there'  
X / there regularly go kind

haa nagana na idzahubeninamaho 'The very wild bush dog'  
X / bush at and wild very of

#### 3.1.2.2.2. The second order post-attributive. Which modifies the the 1st order post-attributive is simple / 2 = kna2 e.g.

abi mina bariga 'rather big man'  
X / big / rather

hoo mina sattisa 'rather big pig'  
X / big / little

\* See 3.2.2.2.3.

3.1.2.2.3. The pre-attributive of a first order post-attributive  
(only sattiga 'little' may so occur). e.g.

abi sattiga katincinoma 'the somewhat bald man'  
X little bald like

3.1.2.2.4. The post-attributive of a demonstrative D/ keke

Quantitative Mn classes may occur as a post-attributive

to a demonstrative, e.g. Abi nini bariga noko tanari

X old rather D three  
(.....  
tuume. 'The three <sup>rather</sup> old men went.'  
went

noko nokoneke keke tuume. 'They and they alone went.'  
~~they~~ D they only/only

The simple basic cell (BCs) is composed of the following elements:  $BCs = +\_ / ^n + X + - / 1 + = / 2 + - 1D + - 1D / / 1$   
 The following is an example representing the segments:

Nagapaho khameto mimi bariga noko sama tuume. 'The rather  
village's children big rather they all went  
 ( / X / / D) D)

large village children went'

The basic cell (BC) is a group of one or more ~~simple~~ basic cells coordinated by a ligative

(& = ma 'and', or paha 'also') or a supplemental pause (sP) indicated by a dash ( - ) in the orthography:

$BC = BCs + - (&/sP + BCs)^n$

3.2.1.2. The demonstrative cell (DC) is a group of one or more demonstratives coordinated by a ligative or a supplemental pause:  $DC = D + - (&/sP)^n$  E.g. No ma ana tuume. 'He and I went).  
 (HeD)& (I D)went

3.2.1.3. The action cell (AC) is a verb root plus any of its suffix combinations. In this cell the verb root is considered to be the nucleus and the suffixes are the attributives.

3.2.1.4. The clausal cell (KC) is a primary clause (PK) plus or minus a secondary (SK) clause\* plus or minus a local demonstrative, the total of which constitutes the filler of a phrase or a major cell thereof.  $KC = + - SK^n + PK + - 1D$

e.g. Noi tuumata oke ana gupadzome. 'I realize that he  
HeSKwent it went.  
 ( / D)

Nokoi tuumaqi ota biranatetai gidzani. 'It is good that they  
They going there appeared went and arrived there.  
 (---SK-----PK-----)

3.2.1.5. The primary (PC) and secondary (SC) cells of a phrase.

\* See Section 5, The Clause

3.1.3. The demonstratives (D = any of the P pronouns) are the 'membranes' of the cell; i.e. a demonstrative acts in a manner which suggests that it embraces the entire cell of which it is a member. e.g. Abi mimi noko tuume. 'The old men (X /old theyD) went (they)went.'

The demonstrative may occur at the end of the cell e.g.

Abi tuumataho noo oke ana nooke. 'I heard word that Man went's/ Xword D) I heard the man went'

The demonstrative may occur at the beginning of the cell e.g. Noko paimane tapari oorai. 'There are three (Dthey Xwomen /three) women.'

It may occur as the sole representative of a cell, in which case it is reference relationship to an external entity.

e.g. Noko oorai. 'They are (there).' Oi isanate. (Dthey) are (Dthat) enough 'That's all right.'

It may occur as a local demonstrative (lD) or as a total (tD) demonstrative. d.g.

Abi ma khata nopo paimanema noko tuume. 'The man and man & child they2 women with they went (-----X----- lD) X tD) boy (they) went with the women (them).'

It may occur in juxtaposition with another D. e.g.

Paimane noko nokoqeke tuume. 'The women, they alone went.' (Xwomen theyD) they aloneD)went

3.2.1. The types of cells are basic, demonstrative, action, clausal, primary, ~~xxx~~ secondary, ~~macro~~, and hyper.

3.2.1.1 The ~~xxx~~ basic cell.

e.g. In the utterance Atapa tei haama tuume 'A woman went  
 woman a's dog y went  
 ( X / ) (X )

with a dog.' the cell Atapa te 'a woman' is the PC and haama  
 'with a dog' is the SC. In the utterance Oke noi moo pobite.  
 That he see straighte-  
 'He observed it' moo 'see' is the SC and pobite 'straightened'  
 is the PC\*\*

### 3.2.1.6. The macro cell (MC). MC = MC<sub>1</sub>

The first degree macro cell (MC<sub>1</sub>) is a group of  
 two or more basic and /or demonstrative cells which are  
 embraced by a total demonstrative (tD).

In the utterance Abi mina ma khata sattica nopo  
 (man big) & (child small) they  
 ( ) (D)

habese. 'big man and the small child sat down' the two  
 sat

basic cells are embraced by the demonstrative nopo 'they' and  
 totality constitutes a macro cell. In the utterance

Hoo mina ma nagapaho has noko abi khata ma atapa tasu nopoma.  
 (Pig big) & (village's dog) they (man child & (woman old) they with  
 ( ) (tD) ( ) (tD)

oorai. 'The big pig and the village dog are with the boy and  
 are  
 the old woman' there are two macro cells each, by means of  
 the total demonstratives, embracing two BCs's.\*\*

In the utterance Nane ma ana naka noma gooro oorai.  
 (Brother & I<sub>1D</sub>) we 2(him-y) stand are  
 ( ) (tD)

'Older brother and I (we) are standing with him.' there is only  
 one macro cell, embracing a BCs and a DC.

\* The last verb in a clause is always a PC since it carries the main  
 force.

\*\* A BC has no tD.

The second degree macro cell ( $MC_2$ ) embraces an  $MC_1$  with one or more  $MC_1$ 's and /or one or more  $BC$ 's and/or  $BC$ 's. e.g. Ana khatu tumama naka nokoma napai isarata  
 (I) (child other y) we2 (then w) we all adequate  
 ( td )  
 ( td )

corai. In this utterance the three cell levels are diagrammatically explained. This is the greatest level observed, although greater levels are theoretically possible.

4. The phrase. (See 1.5) There are seven distinct orders of phrases within a clause. They are: the introduction, the proposition, the head, the lateral, the pre-action, the action, and the final phrases.

4.1. The introduction phrases are ligative, greeting, exclamative, contemplative and affirmative. It is rare that more than one of these phrases occur in the introduction.

4.1.1. The introductory ligative phrase (Il) which binds a basic clause to any succeeding clause in the same sentence may be constituted by:

The ligative (a) na or naba e.g. Mo! tumakoi; na kashakoi 'He will go, and come (again)'; Mokoi nasa ectorai; naba dzoa kaura ectorai. 'They are building a house, and also doing the garden work.'

The interrogative extemporal (E?) nae Mo! tumu; nae kashu? 'Did he go, or did he come?'

The negative extemporal (En) ga e.g. Atara neeri, ee abi neeri; 'Did the woman sleep, or did the man sleep?'

4.1.2. The introductory greeting phrase (Ig) may consist of the extemporal greetings (Eg) dzoobe 'Hello', or aini 'Farewell'.

naka tuume. 'Farewell, we are leaving.'

4.1.3. The introductory exclamative phrase (Ix) may consist of any one of the excitement extemporals (Ex) e.g. Idze! dzoetata ana gaame. 'Oh, a snake bit me.', Obobo, baura minake nii eete. 'My, you have done much work.'; or it may take a negative extemporal (En) e.g. Bamu! ana oho gattae eete. 'No! I don't like that; or it may take an attention extemporal (Eat) e.g. Oe; nii baabare. 'Ho there, you come here.'

4.1.4. The introductory contemplative phrase (Ic) phrase takes one of of the fill-in extemporals (Ef) e.g. Apo - oke nii moori mae? 'Well, did you see that?', Qate - ana moota. 'Uh, I saw it.'

4.1.5. The introductory affirmative phrase (Ia) take the extemporal affirmatives (Ea) oore or mee e.g. Oore; noko oba taate. 'Yes, they bathed.', Meenipamu; noi taatota. 'Yes really, he fell.'

4.2. The preposition order of phrases are the objective stipulative, the adversitive, the locative of logic, and the derivative phrases. These phrases supply the 'stimulus' for the main body of the clause in which they occur.

4.2.1. The objective stipulation (Os) phrase. This phrase rarely occurs without the objective enclitic 'ke'. The genius of this phrase is that the stipulation of the included clause or clauses must be fulfilled before subsequent action or condition may obtain. The final clause may end in either the potential suffix -pu or -gu or the successive suffix (-qa) <sup>or to the progressive suffix.</sup> e.g. Oke noi eetauke ana baabakoi. 'If he does that I will come'; Nokoi tuumamake naka patta khautakoi. 'When they go we will cook the food.'

4.2.2. The adversative (A) phrase never occurs without the phrastic enclitic 'he'. Its element may be any final clause or group of clauses ending in a final clause e.g. Nokoi baura eetetahe isarataama naate. 'They worked, but it wasn't enough.', Oi naganihe nagai puinomani. 'It is a house, but a house with holes in it.'

4.2.3. The locative of logic (Ll) phrase rarely occurs without the locative enclitic 'ta'. Its element may be any final clause or group of clauses ending in a final clause e.g. Ana patta muuneta nike naane bebeke setorai? 'I already ate so why are you waiting?; Oi tetenita oho isakita setare. 'That is the way, therefore you must do it in that manner.'

4.2.4. The derivative (De) phrase never occurred without the phrase suffix - ti. (See verb suffixes). Its element may be any phrase or group of phrases whose final verb ends in the past tense, or the continuative suffix - ra, or the potential suffixes -pu or -gu, or the current suffix -ri or the mild query suffix -bo e.g. Noi meeqoriti goridge. 'After sleeping he arose.'; Oho nooke noi nookaputi baura maina aimarori. 'Should he have heard that he would have come away and taken up another kind of work.'

4.3. The head order of phrases may consist of any one of the subject, locative, <sup>(except 1)</sup> objective (except Os or Oa), the adverbial, negative, or motive phrases. The genius of the head order is to focus attention on the particular phrase occurring there.

4.3.1. The subject phrase rarely occurs twice in the same clause and then the subject phrase enclitic 'i may occur in only the first of these phrases, e.g. Nokoi ota nokoqeke tuume.  
They there they only went

'They alone went there.' The expansions of a Subject cell are  
 $Sa = + - SC(BC/DC + 'ma) + PC (BC/DC/MC) +- SC(BC/DC/MC + 'ma)$   
 $+MC_2 +- 'i$

4.3.2. The locative of sphere (Ls) phrase usually indicates an abstract sphere. It may occur more than once in phrase. Its expansions are:  $Ls = BC/DC/MC +- 'ta$

e.g. nokanokata Noi gupadzomorai. 'He thinks in wisdom.'

4.3.2. The locative of measure (Lm) phrase indicates measure. It may occur more than once in phrase. Its possible expansions are:  $Lm = BC/DC/MC +- 'ho +- isaki 'measure' +- 'ta$

e.g. mangi eseriho isakita Noi oba giime. 'He fetched two bamboos of water.'

4.3.3. The locative of place (Lp) indicates geographical location ~~usually~~ usually. May occur more than once in clause. Its expansions are:  $Lp = BC, DC, MC (X = geographically locatable Bu/Mult) +- 'ta$  E.G. Nagaho pesuta hoci meqorei. 'The pig is sleeping under the house.'

4.3.4. The locative of time (Lt) (X = ~~ta~~ Mult usually) May occur more than once in clause  $Lt = BC/DC +- 'ho +- boiza 'time' +- 'ta$  e.g. Ihai dzuridzarita nii tuumare. 'You go tomorrow at crack of dawn.'

'i occurs phrase final position or following PC or PC<sub>2</sub> position  
 e.g. lawa ali ma ata none abi tenuma - noho dzoota tuume?  
 (Dog with) had a wife his (man other with) they garden at went  
 ( SC PC MC SC td )  
 'The man and his wife went to the garden with another man and a dog.'

'i is obligatory in final phrase position

clause

When occurring in an

4.3.5. The object of time (Ot) (X usually Nuct) Expansions are  
 Ot = Bc + / or D +- 'he E.g. Surenake ana natta nune. 'It  
 was evening when I ate.'

4.3.6. The objective focus (Of) phrase may occur more than once  
 in a clause. It receives the direct action of the Verb. Its  
 expansions are: Of = Bc/Dc/Mc/Kc +- 'he e.g. Oho pobike  
 noi suake nobi hiira. 'That information he told me'

4.3.7. The objective receptor (Or) phrase may rarely occur more  
 than once in a phrase. It indicates the person or entity  
 intercepting the focus phrase. Its expansions are: Or =  
 Bc/Dc/Mc +- 'he E.g. Abi minake hocho hidsobake noko moite,  
 'They gave the meat to the big man.'

4.3.8. The objective cause (or benefaction) (Oc) phrase may occur  
 more than once in a phrase. Its expansions are:  
 Bc/Dc/Mc/Kc +- 'he +- quha +- 'he E.g. Hec esta cōraiho  
 quhake ana naina ainsai nēata tume. The bird is in the tree;  
 thats the reason I am taking my bow and arrows and goin into  
 the woods.'

4.3.9. The objective mode (Om) phrase may occur more than once  
 in a phrase. Its expansions are: Mo = (Nom nouns / rarely Ma + 'noma)  
 +- 'he E.g. Kabanoke noi haurata tume. 'Slowly he went  
 to work.'

4.3.10 The adverbial (AV) phrase may occur more than once in a  
 clause. Its element is Nv modifiers. AV = Nv nouns. Bani  
 noi ota naa hiibagu. 'He will not sing over there.'

4.3.11. The objective actor (Oa) phrase, and the motive phrases (M) may on rare occasion occur in the head order, but they normally occur in the pre-action order and description of these phrases is given under 4.4.

4.4. The lateral order of phrases consist of any number of those phrases listed under the head order which are not under focus

4.4. *Sup.* The phrase position within the lateral order

~~4.4.~~ (what other number?) The static-complement (ST)

phrase occurs in the equational clause, in which the only other phrase is the subject. The genius of the phrase is to describe the subject. It consists of a BC/DC/KC/MC +- 'ni

E.g. Noi nagapa agobaho sopara oni. 'He is the old village chief.'  
 He village old's chief thatis  
 S -----ST-----

Oi erani. 'That is this' Naho botoi hemenomani 'My hand is  
 That this -----S----- painful

painful'

~~'set the stage' for the action order of phrases. On rare occasion may one of the pre-action phrases occur in the head order, and rarely do more than one occur at one time in the same order.~~

4.5.1. The objective action (Oa) phrase consists of the following;

Oa = Nug +- (&/sP + Nug)<sup>n</sup> + 'ke e.g.

Abi ota tuuma na baabake eetorai. 'The man goes and comes.'  
 Man there go & come doing  
 -----Oa-----

4.5.2. The motive intention (Mi) phrase consists of the following:

Mi = (KC = clause ending in an inf. or fut.) + ('iqi) e.g.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Ho ota tumareiqi baanorai. 'He is coming with the intention  
 He there to be going coming  
 of going there.'

Hoko orata ratte hauatamini oanate. 'They were intending to  
 they here food cook intend/s held  
 cook their food here and were held up.'

4.5.3. The motive quote (Hq) phrase consists of the following:

Hq = any word or greater unit of speech + '-ni + 'iqi/'qi eg.

e.g. Hara Hike ota tumataiqi hiire. 'We said that you went  
 He You there went said over there.'

Ho Haganiqi hiire. 'He said it is a house.'  
 He House is said

4.5.4. The motive repeat quote (Hrq) phrase is the reiterated  
 quote of a third party. It consists of:

Hrq = any word or greater unit of speech + 'qah' e.g.

Ana Ho banuqah hiire. 'I say, he said, "No."'

4.6. The action order consists of an action phrase which may have  
 primary, medial primary and secondary cells.

4.6.1. The primary (AC<sub>p</sub>) action cell consists of verbs ending in  
 final forms occurring in 'final' clauses. These forms are:

-bi, -be, -dzo, -ino, -koi, -pu, -qu, -ra neg, -rai, -re<sup>o</sup>, -ri,

-ta, (-te) e.g. Ho tumake boobi. 'He is about to go:'

Hi moobo? 'Did you see?'; Hoko baabaridzo 'They must done'

Hipe oobakoi 'You will stand.'; Abi oerapu 'The man would have  
 been (there).'; Naka ota tumagu? 'Shall we go there?';

Oke noi daotara. 'He did not chop it.'; Haa oerorai.

'The dog is growling.'; Ho habesare. 'He is to sit down.';

Hara meagori. 'We were sleeping.'; Ana tantata. 'I fell down.';

Abi baate. 'The man died.'

4.6.2. The medial primary action cell (AC<sub>mp</sub>) consists of verb

\*forms ending in -re may occur in AC<sub>p</sub>/AC<sub>mp</sub>/ACs but only once within any clause 63

forms occurring in final position in non-final clauses. These forms endings are (-qa), (-ta)<sup>\*\*\*</sup>, -ase<sup>\*</sup>, -ø<sup>\*\*</sup>, (-qi)<sup>\*\*\*</sup>

E.G. Mei grata biranatoqa, natte muunakoi. 'After he arrives here he will eat.'; Oke noi eete, grata baabakoi. 'He will do that and come here.'; Baura oke nii woo, oko noo hiibare. 'You look at the work and then talk about it.'; Hiimi, ana baabe. 'He having spoken I came.'

- 4.6.3. The secondary action cell (ACs) consists of a group of one or more verbs preceeding, and in an attributive relation ship to, an ACp or an ACmp. The verb endings are -qi<sup>\*\*\*</sup>, (-ta)<sup>\*\*\*</sup> -ase<sup>\*</sup>, and ø<sup>\*\*</sup>.

The ACs may be simple e.g. Oke ana mooci baabe.  
ACs ACp

'I saw that and came.' Mei baa habesoni, noo hiire. 'He came, eat down and spoke.'  
ACs ACmp ACp

The ACs may be coordinated indefinitely and in optional order e.g. Abi woo poibiteqi habese baabe. 'The man came, observed, and is sitting'; Noko baa habese qidzanatare  
ACs ACs ACs ACs  
eetoni, qui taate. 'They came and were to sit and rest and then the rain fell.'  
ACmp ACs

- 4.7. The final phrase order consists of the query (Q) phrase whose element is the Eq nae '?', or kaga 'perhaps, where.' e.g. Nii corai nae? 'Are you there; Nokoi gunadzomorai kaga? 'Might they be thinking?'

\*forms ending in -re may occur in ACp/ACmp/ACs but only once within any clause.

\*\*both moorare 'look' and baabare 'come' may occur in either ACs/ACmp

\*\*\*may occur in ACmp or ACs phrase

5. The clause (see 1.6.) The clauses are primary/(final) and secondary (non-final).

5.1. The primary (PK) clauses consist of those that are verbal and those that are equational.

5.1.1. The primary verbal clauses (PKv) consist of:

PKv = +- introduction +- proposition +- head +- lateral +-  
XX

pre-action + action +- final phrases + phonological ?/./;

E.G. And; abi baabeta ni ota tuumake boobi mae? 'Well the  
Well man came so you there go about eh?  
Int. Proposition Head Lat. Pre-act Act. Fin.  
-----PKV-----

man came so do you plan to go there?' Noi baami, mootu. 'He  
He came -PKv--

came and was seen (by that one or those understood in the context of the discussion).

5.1.2. The primary equational (PKe) clause consists of a subject phrase S and a static-complement ST phrase. e.g. Haga orai pahoni.

When the primary equational clause is preceded by a SK its element is a KC. e.g.

Noi egu hnuteni anai hutoraidzarani. He smokes tobacco but I  
I smoke -'neg'is don't.'  
S -----ST-----  
-----PKe-----

When the PKe is not preceded by an SK the element of the ST may be BC/DC/KC/MC. e.g. Noi tuumamani. 'He does not go.  
He go 'without' ST

5.2. The secondary clause (SK) is subordiant to its succeeding clause. That is, it may not occur alone. and is linked to the succeeding SK/PK. Its relationship to its successor may be successive, causative, motive or accidental.

The successive relationship may be definitely established by the use of the successive suffix (-qa) e.g.

Oke noi eeteqa baabakoi. 'After he has done that he will  
 That he do-suc will come, come.'

The other relationships must be established by  
 inference. A secondary clause may be included in either a

~~SK~~ PK or another SK e.g.

Anai noi ota tungsuni moori. 'I saw him going there.'  
 I he there going/S saw  
 --included SK--  
 -----PK-----

Noi abi baura eesuhimi teetemi ana oke moota.  
 He man work doing/S strik/S I it saw  
 -----SK-----  
 -----SK-----PK-----

# 6. The sentence (SS)

For lack of time to elucidat and illustrate only  
 the following sentence formula of possible clause combinations  
 are given.

SS = +- SK<sup>n</sup> + PK +- (+SK<sup>n</sup> + PK)