

Essentially included in Grammar
Sketch, but has more examples.

Southwell

Komba sentence and paragraph types

Ma 499.12 第 5 卷

So

KOMBA
SENTENCE AND PARAGRAPH TYPES.

M 490

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GRAMMAR WORKSHOP

August 1972.

Summer Institute of Linguistics.

UKARUMPA.

Papua New Guinea.

THE LIBRARIAN
SUMMER INSTITUTE OF LINGUISTICS
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TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA

List of Contents.

| | Page. |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Introduction. | 2 |
| Symbols and Abbreviations. | 3 |
| The Sentence. | 4 |
| Paragraphs. | 11 |
| 1. Narrative Paragraph. | 12 |
| 2. Procedural Paragraph. | 30 |
| 3. Quote Paragraph. | 41 |
| 4. Dialogue Paragraph. | 49. |
| 5. Condition-Result Paragraph. | 53 |
| 6. Warning Paragraph. | 64 |
| 7. Identical Predicate Paragraph. | 70 |
| 8. Paraphrase Paragraph. | 79 |
| 9. Exposition Paragraph. | 85 |
| 10. Reinforcement Paragraph. | 98 |
| 11. Contrast Paragraph. | 103 |
| 12. Exhortation Paragraph. | 112 |
| 13. Alternative Paragraph. | 119 |
| 14. Antithetical Paragraph. | 127 |
| 15. Coordinate Paragraph. | 131 |
| 16. Command-Fulfillment Paragraph | 134 |
| 17. Question-Answer Paragraph. | 140 |

Introduction.

This paper is a presentation of the Sentence and Paragraph types found in the analysis of fifty pages of various Komba texts.

Komba is a language spoken by about 10,000 people in the Kabwum Sub District of the Morobe District of Papua New Guinea. The data studied was gathered over a period of some years from villages in the Kone area.

Symbols and Abbreviations used in this paper.

| | |
|--------|-------------------------------------|
| + | Obligatory |
| ± | Optional |
| C. | Clause |
| P. | Paragraph |
| vb | Verb |
| conj. | Conjunction |
| Coord. | Coordinate |
| Alt. | Alternative |
| N | Item may reoccur a number of times. |
| BU | Build Up |
| Med. | Medial form |
| Fin. | Final form |

The Sentence.

The Sentence is marked by having two or more bases, with all non final bases having medial verb forms indicating either an identical subject or a different subject in the following base, and the final base has a final verb form in the predicate.

The non final base fillers may optionally have the Completed action suffix -nâ on the medial verb form in the predicate and/or may ~~xxxx~~ be connected by the Sequential Link ko 'then'.

Without either of these the sentence generally still expresses sequence, but with the inclusion of either or both focus is brought to bear on the sequence.

The sentence may indicate time sequence, Logical sequence or Condition and Result.

The Sentence.

| <u>±</u> Periphery | + (+ Base 1 | <u>±</u> Link) ⁿ | + Base 2 |
|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| <u>ee</u> 'yes' <u>on</u> 'yes' <u>bunâ</u> 'no' <u>ka</u> 'but' <u>zorat</u> 'that' <u>zo ko</u> 'that then' <u>zorat ko</u> 'that then' <u>zirat</u> 'this' <u>oi</u> and ' <u>oi ko</u> 'and then' <u>gât ko</u> 'so then' | Medial C. (same or diff subj) | <u>ko</u> | Final C. |

Sentence Examples.

Base 1; Medial C.

Zo dâtnânowoi

That he.told.us. (med)

Base 2; Medial C.

ko tonnâ zo n nângâm

then basis.its.that understand(med).

Base 3; Final C.

kusiknaan tuuwen.

good.at we.made.it.(Fin).

Free Translation.

He told us that and then knowing the basis of it we made (did) it good.

Sentence Examples

Base 1; Medial C.

| | | |
|------------|-------------|---------------------|
| <u>zet</u> | <u>ko</u> | <u>zâimnâ</u> |
| You.two | in.contrast | go.up.having (med). |

Base 2; Final C.

| | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|
| <u>Atânandâ</u> | <u>qatnâ</u> | <u>galem</u> | <u>upap.</u> |
| Elder.sister | younger.sister | overseer | she.will.do (Fin) |

Free Translation.

You two (in contrast to me) having gone up (to the village) the elder will watch over the younger.

Sentence Examples.Base 1; Medial C.

Ulin kom
 wild struck.it (med)

Base 2; Medial C.

qaam
 cut.it (med)

Base 3; Medial C.

om
 cook.it(med.)

Base 4; Final C.

nem ten.
 eat.it we.saty (Fin).

Free Translation.

It is a wild (pig) that we killed and cut up and cooked
 and are eating.

Sentence Examples.

Base 1; Medial C.

Nak paŋa mem
tree mid.section take (Med.)

Base 2; Medial C.

ko tâk diim
then vine lead.it (Med.)

Base 3; Medial C.

ko Kopi ootnaan âi
then coffee branch.tops.at go (Med.)

Base 4; Medial C.

saagûhdâ
we.tie.it (Med.)

Base 5; Medial C.

ko gwolan tenâksâm
then down it.bends (Med.)

Base 6; Medial C.

gei
it.goes.down (Med.)

Base 7; Medial C.

nebutnâ kwâknean âi
others on.top go (Med.)

Base 8; Medial C.

zem
lie (Med.)

Sentence Examples.Base 9; Final C.

ko bonnâ âlip yatâ zo âsagemap.
 then fruit.its good like.that those it appears (Fin.)

Free Translation.

We take the mid section of the coffee tree then pull a string to near the tips of the branch and we tie it then it bends and goes down (with the weight of the stone on the string) and the other branches are on top (above) of it and they go (grow) and stay (spread out like that) then fruit appears (bears) well like that.

Paragraphs.

Paragraphs are generally marked by having two or more slots, the fillers of which close with a final verb form, (or a non-verbal Final Clause or Clause Fragment).

The one exception to this general pattern is the Alternative Paragraph which has an Alternative 1 and an Alternative Link as its obligatory slots.

Seventeen Paragraph Types have been discovered in the data studied. Due to the limited amount of data used the number of examples given for some types and the lists of slot fillers are in some cases quite limited.

The Paragraph types discovered are listed below;

1. Narrative Paragraph.
2. Procedural Paragraph.
3. Quote Paragraph.
4. Dialogue Paragraph.
5. Condition-Result Paragraph.
6. Warning Paragraph.
7. Identical Predicate Paragraph.
8. Paraphrase Paragraph.
9. Exposition Paragraph.
10. Reinforcement Paragraph.
11. Contrast Paragraph.
12. Exhortation Paragraph.
13. Alternative Paragraph.
14. Antithetical Paragraph.
15. Coordinate Paragraph.
16. Command-Fulfillment Paragraph.
17. Question-Answer Paragraph.

Narrative Paragraph.

The features of the Narrative Paragraph are a string of from two to eight Build Ups. All the Build Ups may optionally begin with a conjunction.

The function of the Narrative Paragraph is the expression of narrative sequence.

The Narrative Paragraph is the most common paragraph type. It occurs in all types of discourse and may also be embedded in Narrative, Warning, Procedural, Exhortation, and Command-Fulfillment Paragraphs.

Narrative Paragraph.

| <u>±</u> Periphery | + BU 2-8 | <u>±</u> Periphery |
|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| Final C. | Final C. Sentence Quote P. Contrast P. Question- Answer P. Dialogue P. Exposition P. Warning P. | Final C. |

Note.

The setting of a Narrative Paragraph generally occurs as a phrase or clause embedded in the initial Build Up. However when a Final Clause occurs in the initial Periphery it functions as the setting for that paragraph. The setting generally indicates time and/or location.

An optional final Periphery sometimes occurs. This gives additional details generally regarding the time and/or location which were not included as a setting.

The most common method of connecting all Build Ups is the reduplication in some medial form of the verb which was final in the previous Build Up.

Use of such connection outnumbered the use of conjunctions by a ratio of at least two to one.

Any one of the conjunctions: oi 'and', ka 'but', qât ko 'so then', zo ko 'that then', and zorât 'that' may optionally occur at the beginning of the Initial BU. The following BUs may optionally begin with any one of the conjunctions: oi 'and' oi ko 'and then', zo ko 'that then', zorât dân 'according to that' or the exclamation aiop.

Narrative Paragraph Examples.BU1; Sentence.

Ka nâgât mamzatnâ ko ibâziknoot namnâ
 But my two.mothers in.contrast with.their.father came

geitâ ko too nirem nâmbut kon nâitâ
 went.down then river crossed other.side up they.came

ko warin mei zingiri bukurâp min-zingâm
 then earthquake took he.saw.them freinds took them

geim zem tâip
 go.down lay it.saty.

BU2; Quote P.Introduction Sentence.

Yei yei saneta bâratzatnâ itâ sâm
 Woe woe they.said his.two.daughters like.this spoke
dukwoip.
 he.told.them

Quote; Sentence.

Zet ko zâimnâ âtânanda natnâ
 You in.contrast having.gone.up the.elder the.younger
nalem unap.
 overseer she.will.be.

Condition-Result P. (Embedded)Condition; Final C.

nâi sot ândibat?
 Who with I.will.live?

Result; Sentence.

Gât ko nâ kârân aria mi-nihap.
 So then I to.stone go it.will.take.me.

BU3: Sentence.

Sâm ko puriksâm kârân ari ko kâtnâ
 He.spoke then turned to.stone he.went then stone

memnâ Gwama ~~xxxxx~~ toin ciarip.
 having.taken Gwama river.to it.went.down.

Free Translation.

But my two mothers in contrast having come with their father they went down then crossed the river and came up the other side then the earthquake occurred and he saw his friends being taken down (in a landslide). They wailed and (the man) told his two daughters and said like this, "You two having gone up, the elder will look after the younger. Who have I to live with? So then I will go to the landslide and it will take me." He spoke then turned and went to the landslide then the landslide having taken him went down to the Gwama River.

Narrative Paragraph Examples.Periphery; Final C.

Zi ko kamângât den dâcobâ
 Here then village.of talk I.must.tell.you.

BU; Final C.

Kone nii kahangan mindu-minduyân Ununu
 Kone bird place.at meeting.at Ununu village

sot Lama Kone kambâm yambâtnâ agowe.
 and Lama Kone villages fight heavy they.fought.

BU2; Sentence.

Anonetâ zorenâk Riap sot polisiman
 They.fought just.then Gov.Officer and Policemen

gamnâ aksik dii-zingam tengâ konangâ-zingam
 having.come all led-them line stood-them

gilâmzin eknâ min-zingâm Kabuun âive.
 their.blood sau took-them Kabuun they.went.

BU3; Final C.

Zoren tâk namin te.
 there vine houhouse they.stay.

BU4; Final C.

Nâmbutnâ kain zapât, nâmbutnâ kâin kimembut zâmbarin.
 Some month two some month four he.put.them.

BU5; Sentence.

A ambên aksik Wasu neine nâmbutnâ Kabuun
 men women many Wasu they.went.down some Kabuun

yatâ tuum te.
like.that work they.stay.

Periphery; Final C.

Kambâm zo Setemba tonkwannâ zoren agowe.
fight that September beginning then they.fought.

Free Translation.

Here I must tell you news of the village. At a meeting at Kone airstrip Ununu and Lama and Kone villagers had a serious fight. They fought, and just then the Government Officer and Policemen came and led them and lined them up, and having looked at their wounds they took them to Kabwum. There they stay in prison. Some of them he sentenced to two months, some to four months (prison). Many men and women went down to Wasu and some are working like that at Kabwum. They fought that fight at the beginning of September.

Narrative Paragraph Examples.BU1; Sentence.

Bururânnin Kabwum kiintop âmbi zen
 Friends.our Kabwum about down.there they

nisuk nane ko bet moli-zingânamen.
 all they.put then last we.are.about.to.follow.them.

BU2; Warning P.Unwanted Result; Quote P.Introduction; Final C.

zorât op ko silep zirât sâbe
 that being.so then shed this.of you.might.say,

Quote; Final C.

Silep mâiktâ tuunamen.
 shed small we.are.about.to.build.

Evasion; Quote P.Introduction Final C.

man sabi.
 not you.will.speak,

Quote; Sentence.

Silep mâiktârâ tuugi kinzan.
 Shed small he.made it.stands.

BU3; Sentence.

Zo ko hirâm mindu-minduin sa
 that than leave meeting.in I.spoke

ko i irak sâm ko mindum ko zi panamen.
 then today speak then gather.it then here we.will.put.it.

Free Translation.

Our friends down about Kabwum they have all built (stores)
 and now at last we are about to follow them. That being so

you might possibly say of this store, "It is a small store we are about to build." Do not say, "(Kore Village) is making a small ~~xxxxx~~ store and it stands." Therefore leaving (that talk) I spoke in the meeting then today we are about to speak (of it) then gathering (iron) we are going to build it here.

Narrative Paragraph Examples.BU 1; Sentence.

Bau ulin molim manâ ko Buse zâi
 Pig wild hunted on then Buse went.up

Simanâ sunin.
 Simanâ speared it.

BU2; Sentence.

Sugi ko dum âburem oam ba Bum Karen
 He.speared.it then again it.tunned came Bur Karen
zarip.
 it.went.up.

BU3; Sentence.

Molim gane ko kon nam ko ba Saret
 hunt they.came then up it.came then Saret.
giarip.
 it.went.down.

BU4; Sentence.

Saret ari ko molim ma Gabone kon nâindâ
 Saret it.went then hunted on Gabone up we.came
zo tik tâi ko kârum ba Umbet Teunt
 there hid it.stay then searched Umbet T Teunt.
âburem ga ko muyaneindâ ko Kue zarip.
 tunned came then found.it then Kue it.went.up.

BU5; Sentence.

Kue ari ko molim ândiuen.
 Kue it.went then hunted we.loved.

BU6; Sentence.

Manâ um tipnaan tik tâi ko kârum
Continued pitpit waste.in hid it.stay then searched

manâ manâ sum lum Malombet mâtêp âmhi.
on on speared.it carried Malombet path down.there

geiwen.

we.went.down.

BU7; Sentence.

Buse gei kâtki patin melu oîndâ seip.
Buse went.down cave bug.at earth we.lit it.cooked.

Free Translation.

We continued on hunting the wild pig, then it went up to Buse, and Simanâ speared it. He speared it then it turned and again came and went up to Pim Kârep. They hunted it and came, then it came up then came and went down to Saret. It went to Saret then we hunted on and came up to Gabone, and it went up there and stayed hidden, then we searched and turned and came to Umbet Tewat, then found it then it went up to Kue. It went up to Kue, then we kept hunting *x* it. We continued, and it was hiding in the pitpit waste, then we searched on and on and speared it and carried it and went down the Malombet path down there. We went down to Buse, and at the big cave we prepared and lit an earth oven and it cooked.

Narrative Paragraph Examples.Periphery; Final C.

Mârum kambâm patâ takin.
Previously fight big it.arrived.

BU1; Final C.

zoren kambâmân sâk kâu zinâ tirek
at.that fight.at skin white they bridge

patâ tuuwe.
big they.made.

BU2; Sentence.

zoran âki ba âinetâ a zinâ
that completed and they.went men they

âi ga-ga urâwe.
go coming they.were.

BU3; Final C.

zoran hurup nâi takin.
There flood a it.arrived.

BU4; Sentence.

Tirek zo kwokâm lum ba arin.
Bridge that picked carried and it.went.

BU5; Final C.

Oi ko Kiap sâip.
And then Gov. Officer he.spoke.

BU6; Contrast P.Contrast 1; Sentence.

a ambân zenoât onnâ sâi tappâ
men women for.then being he.spoke it.stay.

Kanunâ min-zingâm âi ga-na nomâin.
 Canoe take-them go coming it.was

Contrast 2; Exposition.

Text; Final C.

Narâknâ Hube âiwen, zoren ko kanu.
 It.is.time Hube we.went, then in.contrast canoe.

natâ bumâ.
 big not.

Exposition 1; Final C.

Kanu mâiktârâ nâi zanât.
 Canoe small very two.

Exposition 2; Contrast P.

Contrast 1; Sentence.

Zanârâk min-zingâm âim gam tâin
 Just.two take-them go come it.stay.

Contrast 2; Final C.

Marinâ ko karâmbut oip.
 Its.owner in.contrast third he.was.

Free Translation.

Previously the big fight (war) came. There in the war the Europeans made a big bridge. That (war) finished and they went and men were going and coming across (the bridge). A flood came there. It picked up that bridge and carried it and went. And the Government Officer gave an order. For the people's benefit he gave an order and a canoe staying there was taking people and going and coming (ferrying them). At that time we went to Hube, then in contrast it was not a big canoe. There were two very small canoes. They were taking only two (at a time) and going and coming. The owner in contrast was a third person.

Narrative Paragraph Examples.BU1; Final C.

Imbanâ agouen.
much we.fought.

BU2; Contrast P.Contrast 1; Sentence.

Acom manâ manâ kom acom manâ ko gilâm
Fight on on hit fight on then blood

zenak zanât ningâue.
they two gave.us.

Contrast 2; Sentence.

ka Simine ko wan Wilinâ kom kahaknei
but Simine in.contrast what Wilinâ hit thrust.him.

ko tandâuân kom kâuk kunzirin
then on.post hit head he.split.it.

BU3; Final C.

Yei Mange kâuknâ Yei sam zein.
Woe, Mother my.head woe say lay.

Free Translation.

We fought much. We fought on and on, striking and fighting on, then they gave us two wounds. But Simine, in contrast, Wilinâ struck him and thrust him, then he struck a post and cracked his head. "Woe, Mother my head." he kept wailing.

Narrative Paragraph Examples.

BU 1; Final C. Andâgâ kwâknaan âim zeman.

Andâgâ kwâknaan âim zeman.

Its.roots on.top go lie.

BU2; Sentence.

zo ari zoranâ hânôât kelâknâ zem ândian.

there it.goes that earth's fat lies lives.

BU3; Sentence.

zoranâ pindi koni oksaman.

That gives.to.it coffee gets.up.

Free Translation.

The (tree's) top roots go out horizontal. They go there and the nutrition of the soil is there. The (soil) gives (nutrition) to it and the coffee (tree) grows.

Narrative Paragraph Examples.BU1; Sentence.

a ambân min-zingâm âim nâin.
 men women take-them go it.came.

BU2; Sentence.

Manâ ko nâi zâine.
 Continued then one they.went.up.

BU3; Exposition P.Text; Sentence.

zo ko a nâi sâi ambân zagât zaritâ
 that then man a spoke women two they.went.up

a nâi zarip.
 man a he.went.up.

Exposition; Final C.

A zo ko ambân zo biitnâ/
 man that then women that his.niece.

BU4; Quote P.Introduction; Final C.

Alop, katoptâ zorap itâ sâin,
 Exclamation, child that like-this spoke,

Quote; Exhortation P.Basis; Final C.

Gâ a patâ
 You man big.

Exhortation; Final C.

birâm tâtnan.
 leave.off you.stay.

Exposition P. (embedded)Text; Final C.

Kanurâ zi patâ bunâ.
Canoe this big not.

Exposition 1; Final C.

Mâiktârâ.
Small.

Exposition 2; Sentence.

zorât zo zanât dânnanâk zâihabot.
that those two only fitting they will go up.

BU5; Quote P.Introduction; Sentence.

Sâi itâ sâin.
he spoke like this he said,

Quote; Condition-Result P.Condition; Final C.

Katepnâ sat.
Child you spoke.

Result; Final C.

Gagât den mân nanâbat.
Your t talk not I will listen.

Conclusion; Sentence.

Kanu zi âlip dânnan ba zainat.
Canoe this good fit and we will go up.

BU6; Sentence.

Sâi ko kateptâ zo sâin.
He spoke then child that he spoke.

BU7; Condition-Result P.Condition; Final C.

zo ko wanât kateptâ mâik zoran sâin.
that then because child small that he spoke.

Result; Final C.

Zorat op ko a patâ zorân zâkât den
 that being.so then man big that his talk

mân nângip.
 not he.listened.

BU8; Sentence.

Katen zo kengatnâ opnâ ko a nohan sâm

ko lan min-zinnâm ba arin.
 then rashly took-them and went.

Free Translation.

(The canoes) took men and women and went and came. They continued then they went up into one canoe. A man ordered and two women went aboard and a man got in. That woman was the niece of that man. Okay, that young man (ferry operator) spoke like this, "You are a big man. Get off and stay. This canoe is not big. It is small. It is only fit for those two to go in it." He spoke and (the man) said, "You, a child speak; I will not listen to your talk. This canoe is good and fit, we will go in it." He spoke and then that young (operator) spoke. That being so then that big man did not listen to his talk. That young (operator) being afraid said the man might kill me and rashly took them and went.

Narrative Paragraph Examples.BU1; Sentence.

1954 narâk zoren a ambân donben natâ
 1954 time at.that men women many very

zin Hube mêirâp zinâ Mape Maneba âomnâ
 they Hube people they Mape Maneba having.gone

stua namin âi kopi motzin minat sâm
~~store~~ building go coffee thing.their we.will.sell said

âiwe.

They.went.

BU2; Sentence.

manâ manâ Heldsbach takamnâ ziwe.
 on on Heldsbach having.arrived they.slept.

Free Translation.

In 1954, at that time many men and women, Hube people they having gone to Mape and Maneba said, "We will go to the store and sell our coffee and things," and they went. They went on and on and having arrived at Heldsbach they slept.

Procedural Paragraph.

The Procedural Paragraph is made up of from two to six steps. It has an optional Periphery.

The Procedural Paragraph is used to express steps in a procedure to be followed.

Procedural Paragraphs are not usually embedded in other paragraphs but generally occur in Procedural Discourse.

Procedural Paragraph.

| + Periphery | + Step 1 | + Step 2 1-5 |
|----------------------|--|--|
| Final C. Sentence | Final C. Sentence Paraphrase P. Identical Predicate P. | Sentence M Exposition P. Narrative P. Contrast P. |

Note.

When the Periphery is filled by a Final Clause or Sentence, The Clause or Sentence functions as a setting for the paragraph. More commonly the setting for the paragraph is embedded as a phrase or clause in the initial step of the paragraph.

Two alternates may be expressed by the use of a Contrast Paragraph filling one ~~xxx~~ of the Steps.

Procedural Paragraph Examples.Step 1; Sentence.

Kâmpnâ karâmbut takâm zâimpnâ binbinâk
 Shoots three arrive having.gone.up erect.only

kiri ko kât nâi mimen.
 it.stands then stone a we.take.it.

Step 2; Sentence.

Nak panâ mem ko tâk diim ko koni
 tree mid.section take then vine lead then coffee

gootnaan âi saanindâ ko gwolan tenaksâm
 its tips go we.tie.it. then out bends

gei nebutnâ kuâknaan âi zem ko bonnâ
 go.down others on.top go lie then fruit

âliâlip yatâ âsâgemap.
 good like.that appear.

Step 3; Sentence.

Âsapei ko sândum mandâliman.
 It.appears then pick.it we.crush.it.

Free Translation.

When two shoots grow up and are upright then we take stone. We take hold of the mid section of the branch then take a string towards the tip of the branch and tie it then it bends down and the other branches are above it and (the tree) bears fruit well. The fruit appears well then we pick and ~~xxxxx~~ crush it.

Procedural Paragraph Examples.Periphery; Final C.Sâlânkumen.

We.count.it.

Step 1; Sentence.Narâk karâmbut oi ko gâsum ikmen.

Time third it.is then take.hold we.see.

Step 2. Sentence.Sân karâmbut zo mân kikerereksâi ko
Time third that not slippery thenekap mânângât lugindâ gâi ko
banana.leaf cut we.carry.it it.comes thenkuorâkum kusiknaan tuumen.
cover.it good.at we.make.itStep 3; Contrast P.Contrast 1; Sentence.Alâpei ko sân maminâ zi ko nen
It ferments then time fifth this then wekopi sannanmen.
coffee we.wash.it.Contrast 2; Sentence.Kopi donhen patâ zorapâ ko sân kimemburâk
Coffee much very that in.contrast time three.onlytapnâ alâpei ko sannanmen.
having.stayed ferments then we.wash. it.

Step 4; Exposition P.Text; Final C.

| | | | | | |
|------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| <u>Too</u> | <u>sannon</u> | <u>loki-lokinâ</u> | <u>ko</u> | <u>kin</u> | <u>kânok</u> |
| Water | wash | tipping.out | in.contrast | feet | one |

sannonmen.

we.wash.it.

Exposition 1; Final.C.

| | | |
|------------|---------------|-----------------|
| <u>Too</u> | <u>sannon</u> | <u>lokimen.</u> |
| Water | wash | we.pour.it.out. |

Exposition 2; Final C.

| | | | | | |
|----------------|------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------------|
| <u>Giliknâ</u> | <u>sot</u> | <u>kârokâ</u> | <u>zo</u> | <u>sannon</u> | <u>lokimen.</u> |
| Slippery-ness | and | smell | that | wash | we.pour.out. |

Free Translation.

We count the time. When it is the third day we feel it and see. If on the third time (day) it is not slippery then we cut a banana leaf and carry it and it comes then we cover it and make it good. It ferments then on the fifth day we wash the coffee beans. Much of that coffee in contrast satys only four days and ferments then we wash it. Concerning the washing and pouring out (rinsing of it), we wash it eleven times. We wash it and pour out (the water), That sløppery-ness and smell we wash and pour out.

Procedural Paragraph Examples.Step 1; Sentence.

Koni sândumnâ irâ karâmbut kimembut
 Coffee having.picked bags three four

yatâ mandâli-mandâliṇaan pâindâ kin
 like.that crusher.in we.put it.stands

tâi ko mandâlem kin tapmen.
 it.stays then crush stand we.stay.

Step 2; Precedural P.Periphery; Sentence.

Mandâliandâ otoyân nei tâpmap.
 We.crush.it trough.in it.goes.down it.stays.

Step 1; Sentence.

Oto patâ patâ tâi ko too kândom
 trough big big stay then water first

lokeindâ neimaap.
 we.pour.in it.goes.down.

Step 2; Sentence.

Sangon nisuk pamnâ lokeindâ ari
 Wash all having.put.it we.pour.it.out it.goes.

ko du too zanât numen.
 then again water second we.pour.in

Step 3; Sentence.

Gugindâ nei ko sâktân buputân
 We.pour.it it.goes.in then skins pieces

mulunâk simbân pâmen.
 carefully picked.out we.put.it.

Step 4; Sentence.

Pam kô karâmbunâ too gum ko yen
 We.put.it then third water pour.in then just

pamen.
 we.put.it.

Step 5; Sentence.

Nemnâ kamânân pamen.
 Having.taken.it village.at we.put.it.

Free Translation.

Having picked the coffee beans we put three or four bags full in the crusher and it stays, then we stand crushing it. We crush it, and it goes down into a trough and stays. There are big troughs there, then we pour in the first water. Having washed it and put it all (at one end), we pour out (the water) and it goes, then we pour in the second water. We pour it in then carefully pick the skins and pieces and put them aside. We put them then pour in the third water then just put it aside. Having taken it we put it in the village.

Procedural Paragraph Examples.Step 1; Exposition P.Text; QuoteP.Introduction; Sentence.

Ai tâinda ko polanâ nen yatâ
 Went we.stay then European us like.that

kwokâ-ninjin.
 taught-us.he

Quote; Sentence.

kopi tonkwapnâ tengânâ panat.
 coffee having.begun rows.its. we.will.put

Exposition 1; Final C.

zo ko tengânâ 9 fit.
 that then rows.its nine feet.

Exposition 2; Final C.

zo yatâ zoren ~~xxxxxx~~ panat.
 there like.that there we.will.put.it.

Step 2; Sentence. .

Tengânâ topkwannâ pam ko pam kin ko
 rows.its begun put then put stand then

kopi tonkwannâ Mâmân panaam ko kopi
 coffee begun ground.in ready.to.put then coffee

kâmitnaam k ko ândânâ hânân âmbi neibap,
 ready.to.plant then roots.its ground.in down it.will.go.down.

zo mânâncâtmen.
 Those we.cut.them.

Step 3; Natrative P.BU1; Final C.

Andânâ kwâknâan âim zemap.
 Roots.its on.top go they.lie.

BU2;2 Sentence.

zo ari zoranâ hângât kelâknâ zem ândiap
 there goes there earth's fat lies it.lives.

BU3; Sentence.

Zoranâ pindi kopi oksâmap.
 There it.gives.it coffee gets.up.

Free Translation.

We went and stayed and then a European taught us like that, having begun a coffee (garden) we will put rows. Those rows will be nine feet apart. Like that we will put it there. Having begun the rows we will keep putting them then having started the coffee (trees) and being ready to put them in the ground, then being ready to plant them & then the roots that will go down in the ground, we cut those off. Its roots go horizontal. They go there and the earths nutrition is there. The earth gives (nutrition) to it and the coffee (plant) grows up.

Procedural Paragraph Examples.Step 1; Identical Predicate P.Slot 1; Final C.

Zorat ombonâ ku-kunaan zoren pamen.

That heard construction.on there we.put.it.

Slot 2; Final 6C

zo ko kândom ombonnan pamen.

that then first on.borads we.put.it.

Step 2; Exposition P.Text; Final C.

Zoranâ memnâ mayân mân pamen.

That having.taken.it sun.in not we.put.it.

Exposition; Sentence.

Pâindâ ko hilâm kânok tanman.

We.put.it then day one it.stays.

Step 3; Exposition P.Text; Sentence.

Zagâtnaon zoren ko meindâ mayân âiman.

Second.on then in.contrast we.take.it sun.in it.goes

Exposition 1; Final C.

Ma nâncâman.

Sun it.feels.

Exposition 2; Final C.

Manâ ikeban.

The.sun shines.on.it.

Step 4; Sentence.

Sâknâ enindâ kiknâuk yatâ oi
 Skin.its we.look.at crack like.that is

ko du meindâ âi sânduknaan âi tanman.
 them again we.take it.goes shade.in goes.it stays.

Step 5; Sentence.

Ma enindâ utuk oi ko dum meindâ
 Sun we.look.at shaded is then again we.take.it.

âi ma nânnâman.
 it.goes sun it.feels.it.

Step 6; Sentence.

Ikemnâ mêm porik porik kandât nikniknoot
 Having.shone take turn turn back ache.with

melânmen.
 we.turn.it.

Free Translation.

We put it there on a board frame. That then we put first on boards. Having taken that we do not put it in the sun. We put it aside and it stays on day. On the second in contrast, we take it into the sun. It feels the sun. The sun shines on it. We look at its skin and if it is cracking then again we take it and it goes in the shade. When we see the sun is shaded then again we take it and it goes and feels the sun. The sun having shone on it we take and turn and turn it and (our) backs ache and we turn it.

Quote Paragraph.

The Quote Paragraph is marked by an obligatory Introduction and a Quote. An optional Periphery and a Quote Closure may also occur.

The Introduction is generally closed by a final form of the verb sâ 'speak'. When the Quote Closure occurs it too includes a form of the verb sâ 'speak'.

The function of the Quote Paragraph is the presentation of quoted speech with a suitable introduction.

The Quote Paragraph may occur in all types of discourse but is most commonly found in Horative and Narrative Discourse. It often occurs embedded in other Paragraphs.

Quote Paragraph.

| + Introduction | + Quote | ± Quote Closure |
|---|---|---|
| Final C. Sentence (with final form of one of the following verbs) <u>sâ</u> 'say' <u>nannâ</u> 'think' <u>mâsikâ</u> 'ask' <u>âiqu</u> 'ask' <u>duku</u> 'tell' <u>kwâkâ-nannâ</u> 'teach' | Final C. Sentence Alternative P. Narrative P. | a form of the verb <u>sâ</u> 'say' or <u>yatâ sâ</u> 'speak like that' |

Note.

In the Quote Paragraph the Introduction is obligatory and the Quote Closure Optional. This distinguishes it from a quote embedded in a clause. In the quote embedded in a clause there is no Introduction and the Quote must be followed by a form of the verb sâ 'say' in the predicate slot of the clause.

The filler of the Introduction may begin with any one of the conjunctions zo ko 'that then', zorât 'that', zorât opnâ 'that being so', ka 'but', oi and, or the exclamation aicp.

Quote Paragraph Examples.Introduction; Sentence.

Daran nep zi bonnâ oi ko sâbi

Later work this fruit.its it.is then they.will.say

Quote; Sentence.

Nânâ sanda muyaqian.

I I.spoke it.appeared.

Closure; Final C.

yatâ sâbe

like that they.might.speak

Free Translation.

Later when this work (of building an airstrip) bears fruit then they will say. "I spoke and it appeared."
They might speak like that.

Quote Paragraph Examples.Introduction; Sentence.

Kengâtzinâ onnâ toren toren kârumnâ
 fear.their having.been half half having.searched

nane kiankât arâpnâ a kâtikrâ
 they.came Gov Officers' men.his men strong

mâsikâ-zingane sâwe.
 they.asked.them they.said.

Quote; Final C.

A zi mân iksen.
 man this not we.hav.seen.him.

Free Translation.

Being afraid they searched each side (of the river) and came and the Government Officers' men, Policemen they asked them and they answered, "We have not seen this man."

Quote Paragraph Examples.Introduction; Sentence.

zo ko nâtigân a nâinâ umanân ek zei
 that then night.in man a sleep.in saw lie

isemnâ itâ sâm tarâwe.
 having.cried like.this say they.stay.

Quote; Final C.

Bendâ gamuna mirâniâ.
 Bendâ gamuna our.place.of.living.

Free Translation.

(Concerning) that then a man was seeing in his sleep
 in the night (and he saw people) and having cried they
 kept speaking like this. "(Oh) Bendâ gamuna our dwelling
 place."

Quote Paragraph Examples.Introduction; Final C. *

Zâknâ yatâ sâip.

He like.that he.spoke.

Quote; Alternative P.Alternative; Final C.

| | | | | |
|----------------|------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| <u>Gaqâren</u> | <u>hân</u> | <u>âlipnâ</u> | <u>nâi</u> | <u>tap</u> |
| Yours.at | land | good | a | it.stays |

Alternative Link.

Mô?

or?

Free Translation.

He spoke like that. "Is there a piece of good land
at your place or (not)?"

Quote Paragraph Examples.Introduction; Sentence.

Kom âim âim ko Warmen sâip.
 hit go go then Waremen he.said.

Quote; Final C.

Kopa.
 dumb.

Closure; Final C.

sâip.
 he.said.

Free Translation.

(we fought) hitting on and on then Waremen said.
 "(You are all) dumb." He said.

Dialogue Paragraph.

The Dialogue Paragraph is made up of and obligatory Speech1, An optional Speech 2 expounded by a negative response, or an optional Speech 3 expounded by a positive response, and an optional Speech 4 expounded by a conclusion.

The Dialogue Paragraph generally occurs embedded in Narrative Paragraphs and in Narrative Discourse.

If a Quote Paragraph occurs in the Periphery, another Quote Paragraph may not occur in the Speech 1 slot.

Dialogue Paragraph.

| <u>±</u> Periphery | + Speech 1 | <u>±</u> (<u>±</u> Speech 2 | <u>±</u> Speech 3) | <u>±</u> Speech 4 |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Quote P. | Final C. Quote. P. | Exposition P | | |

Dialogue Paraphrase Examples.Periphery; Quote P.Introduction; Sentence.

Sinâ yenak zinnit kiri
 eyes. his just looked.at.them he.stood

gei eknâ kenqâtzinâ opnâ
 they.went.down having.seen afraid bping

toren toren kârumnâ qane
 side side having.search they.came

kiapkât arânnâ a kâtiknâ
 Gov. officer's men.his men strong

mâsikâ-zinnane sâwe.
 asked-them.they they.said.

Quote; Final C.

A zi mân iksen.
 man this not we.saw.him.

Speech 1; Final C.

Ikâ zoren arian?
 Where that.at he.went?

Free Translation.

The (dead man's) eyes were just looking at them and he stood and they went down and having seen it they were afraid and having searched each side (bank of the river) they came and the Gov. Officer's men asked them and they said, "We have not seen this man. Where has he gone?"

Dialogue Paragraph Examples.Speech 1; Quote P.Introduction; Sentence.

Gem gam ko sawe,
Down come then they.said

Quote; Final C.

Nengât bâu sâwe.
our pig they.said

Speech 2; Exposition P.Text; Sequence S.

Sâne ko nengât sâwen.
they.spoke then ours we.said.

Expo.1; Final C.

Zengât hunâ.
Yours not.

Expo.2; Sentence.

Ulin kom gaam om nem ten.
Wild kôkê cut cook eat we.stay

Free Translation.

They came down then they said, "It is our pig."
they said. They spoke then, "It is ours," we said.
"It is not yours. It is a wild pig we killed and cut and
cooked and are eating."

Condition-Result Paragraph.

The Condition-Result Paragraph is made up of an obligatory Condition and an obligatory Result or Conclusion. A periphery is optional. In some constructions both a Result and a Conclusion occur.

The Condition-Result Paragraph expresses a basis or reason and then a resulting action and/or conclusion. Generally the Result is active and the Conclusion is equational. In most constructions only one is present but both may occur.

The Paragraph occurs embedded in Exposition and Condition-Result Paragraphs and in all types of Discourse.

Condition-Result Paragraph.

| <u>±</u> Periphery | + Condition | + (<u>±</u> Result | <u>±</u> Conclusion) |
|--------------------|---|--|-----------------------|
| Narrative P | Final C. Sentence Quote P. Condition- Result P. | Final C. Sentence. Coord. P. Condition- Result P. Exposition P. | Final C. Sentence. |

Note.

When the Periphery is filled by a narrative paragraph this functions as a setting for the Condition-Result Paragraph. When the Condition begins with wanqât 'because' the Result must be filled by a form which begins with zorat 'that'.

Fillers of the Condition may begin with any one of the conjunctions; zo ko 'that then' ka 'but', oi 'and', or wanqât 'because'.

The result may optionally begin with any one of the conjunctions; zo ko 'that then' zorat ko 'that then', zorat onnâ 'that being so', zorat onnâ ko 'that being so then', qât ko 'so then' or zorat op ko 'that being so then'. The function of these conjunctions is to link the Result and Condition.

Condition-Result Paragraph Examples.Condition; Final C.

A binbin kirin.

Man upright he.stood.

Result; Final C.

Zorat opnâ sarâ sâwe.

That being lies they.spoke.

Free Translation.

The (dead) man stood upright. ... That being so they told lies.

Condition-Result Paragraph Examples.Condition; Condition?Result P.Condition; Final C.

Ka kôârin karâm tanmap.
 but reddish becoming it.stays.

Conclusion; Final C.

Zo ko koni bâlinâ.
 that then coffee bad.

Result; Condition- Result P.Condition; Sentence.

Zo kuakâm âi mandâlinat.
 That pick go we.will.crush.it.

Result; Coordinate P.Slot 1 Final C.

Zo ko bitniâ pikpiksâmap
 That then hands.our ache

Coordinate Link;

sot
 and

Slot 2; Final C.

kât donbep mân mimen.
 cash much not we.get.

Conclusion; Final C.

Zoran koni bâlinâ uap.
 That coffee bad it.is.

Free Translation.

But coffee (beans) which are becoming red. Those are bad coffee. (If) we pick those and crush them. Then our hands pain and we do not get much money. That coffee is bad.

Condition-Result Paragraph Examples.

Condition; Final C.

Ka kuririn karâm tanmap.
 but reddish becoming it.stays.

Conclusion; Final C.

Zo ko kopi bâlinâ.
 That then coffee bad.

Free Translation.

But coffee beans which are becoming red. Those are
 (make) bad Coffee.

Condition-Result Paragraph Examples.Condition: Final C.Zo ko wanoât katentâ mâik zoran sân.

That then because child small that spoke

Result: Final C.Zorat on ko a natâ zoran zâkât den mân nâncin.

That being then man big that his talk not he. listened

Free Translation.

That (so) then because that (was a) small child (who) spoke. That being so then the big man did not listen to what he said.

Condition-Result Paragraph Examples.Condition: Final C.Nâi sot ânđibat?

Who with I.will.live?

Result: Sentence.Gât ko nâ kêrân aria mi-niiban.

So then I landslide.to I.go take-me.it.will.

Free Translation.

Who have I to live with? So I will go to the landslide
and it will take (destroy) me.

Condition-Result Paragraph.Condition; Final C.

Net kât mân pandat.
 We.two cash not we.wi..put.

Result; Sentence.

Zo ko kalabus geim nep zi barâbet.
 That then prison go.down work this we.may.hav.to.leave.

Free Translation.

(if) we do not pay ~~cabb~~ (tax). (For) that then we
 may have to leave this work and go to prison.

Condition-Result. Paragraph Examples.

Periphery; Narrative P.

BU1; Final C.

Oi net qavet.
And we.two we.came.

BU 2; Sentence.

Zo ko nebânâk tan ma kinzet.
That then work.at.only stay on we.stand.

BU n; Contrast P.

Contrast 1; Final C.

Kopi nâi mân sânduēt
Coffee a not we.have.picked.

Contrast 2; Final C.

O; Kaunsola takis zo ko Erendenan.
And Council tax that in.contrast Erendenan.
ne.
they.hav.come.

Condition; Condition-Result Paragraphs.

Condition; Quote P.

Introduction; Sentence.

Oi net kât nâi mân tâi ko itâ nânnet/
And we.two cash a not it.saty then like.this we
thought.

Quote; Final C.

Net kât bunâ/
We.two cash not

Result; Alternative P.

Alternative 1; Final C.

Gât ko âlip kât nâi pâna nâban.
So then well cash a y you.put it.will.come

A Alternative Link;

mo?

Or?

Condition; Final C.

Net kât mân pândat.

We cash not we.two.will.put.

Result; Sentence.

Zo ko kalabut geim nep zi birâbet.

That then prison go.down work this we.may.leave.

Result; Sentence.

Yatâ nângâm ekap zi kuap giinet.

Like.that think paper this write we.give.ypu.

Free Translation.

We two came. Since then we have been constantly working. We have not picked any coffee. And the Council Tax Collectors in contrast, they have come to Erederan. And as we have no money then we thought like this, "We have no money. So then would you send some money? (If) we do not pay (the tax) money. (For) that then we may have to go down to prison and leave this work." Thinking like that we have written and send you this letter.

Warning Paragraph.

The warning Paragraph has two obligatory slots, one an Unwanted Result and the other an Evasion slot.

The function of the Warning Paragraph is to warn the Hearer to take evasive action lest something undesirable happens.

The Warning Paragraph generally occurs embedded in a Narrative Paragraph in Narrative or Procedural Discourse.

Warning Paragraph.

| + Unwanted Result | + Evasion. |
|---|--|
| Quote P Condition-Result P Narrative P. | .Quote P. Sentence Narrative P. Condition-Result P. |

Note.

Either the Unwanted Result or the Evasion may begin with the conjunction; zorât opnâ ko 'that being so then', or zorât op ko *'that being so then.' However the conjunction can not occur in both slots.

Warning Paragraph Examples.Unwanted Result; Narrative P.BU 1; Sentence.

Tuum tâindâ gem ko kwâknâan mâtâptân
 Make we.stay it.comes.on then on.top hole.

mâik nâi kinmap.
 small a it.stands.

BU2; Sentence.

Zoren gâbâ ko nibânâ nâi kopi zo
 There from then wind a coffee that

gâsui ko mân alânemap.
 take.hold.of.it then not it.ferments.

BUn; Final C.

Umñandâ giliknoorâk tâpmap.
 Inside.its sap.with.only it.stays.

Evasion; Condition-Result P.Condition; Sentence.

Kworâkum kusik tuumen.
 Cover.it well we.make.it.

Result; Sentence.

Zo ko kaapumñandâ gâsui ko kerereksâmap.
 That then breath.its takes.hold then it.ferments.

Free Translation.

We keep working and it comes on then there might be a small hole on the top. In there then some air may get in and take hold of that coffee then it does not ferment. It remains with its juices inside. (To avoid that) we cover it and make it well (covered). Therefore its steam takes hold of it and it ferments.

Warning Paragraph Examples.Unwanted Result; Condition-Result P.Condition; Sentence.

Yenâk binbin zâi kinmap.

Nothing.only upright go.up it.stands.

Result; Sentence.

Zo ko manâ kwoi ilumnâ âmbârânâmap.

That then sun strike.it leaves.its become.scorched.dry.

Conclusion; Final C.

Bonnâ yatik.

Fruit.its. just.like.that.

Evasion; Sentence.

Zorat opnâ ko para saagindâ âi

That being.so then horizontal we.tie.it it.goes

zem ko bonnâ âlip yatâ âsagemap.

lie then fruit.its good like.that it.appears.

Free Translation.

(If) it just grows up and stands upright. Then the sun strikes it and its leaves. Its fruit is just like that. That being so then (in order to avoid that) we tie (its limbs) horizontal and they go out and it bears fruit well.

Warning Paragraph Examples.Unwanted Result; Quote P.Introduction ; Sentence.

Zorat op ko zirat sâbe.
 That being.so then this you.might.say,

Quote; Final C.

Silep mâiktâ tuunamen.
 Shed small we.are.about.to.make.

Evasion; Quote P.Introduction; Final C.

Mân sabi.
 Not you.will.say.

Quote; Sentence.

Silep mâiktâ tuugi kinzap.
 shed small he,made.it it.stands.

Free translation.

That being so you might say concerning this, "It is a small store we are about to build." Do not say, "It is a small store he has made, and it stnads."

Identical-Predicate Paragraph.

The Identical-Predicate Paragraph is made up of from two to nine slots in sequence which have identical verbs in the predicate.

In shorter Paragraphs of from two to three slots the non initial slot fillers generally only rephrase the text of the filler of initial slot. Longer forms of the Paragraph list deferring subjects, objects or locations involved in identical action.

The Paragraph occurs embedded in Reinforcement and Procedural Paragraphs and is found most commonly in Procedural Discourse but may occur in other Discourse types.

Identical Predicate Paragraph.

| <u>+</u> Periphery | + Slot 1. | + Slot 2. ¹⁻⁸ | <u>±</u> Summary |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|
| Sentence | Final C. Sentence. | Final C. Sentence. Exposition P. Exhortation P. | Final C. |

Note;

Slot 1; may begin with the conjunctions; ka 'but'
or zorat 'that' or the exclamation bâi

Identical Predicate Paragraph Examples.

Slot 1; Final C.

| | | | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| <u>Monen</u> | <u>torennâ</u> | <u>niinek</u> | <u>sap.</u> |
| Money | end.its | give.me | he.said. |

Slot 2; Final C.

| | | | |
|------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| <u>Lae</u> | <u>motnâi</u> | <u>âihem</u> | <u>san.</u> |
| Lae | probably | ready.to.go | he.said. |

Slot 3; Final C.

| | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| <u>Bâu</u> | <u>patâ</u> | <u>dumnâ</u> | <u>motnâi</u> | <u>qâbap</u> | <u>san.</u> |
| Pig | big | again | probably | will.come | he.said. |

Free Translation.

"Give me the rest of the money," he said. "He is ready to go, probably to Lae," he said. "A cow (big pig) will probably again come," he said.

Identical Predicate Paragraph Examples.Slot 1; Final C.

| | | | | | |
|-----------|----------|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| <u>Ka</u> | <u>a</u> | <u>ambân</u> | <u>patâ</u> | <u>Ununu</u> | <u>qâban.</u> |
| but | men | women | big | Ununu | will.come. |

Slot 2; Final C.

| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| <u>Sikam</u> | <u>qâban.</u> |
| Sikam | will.come. |

Slot 3; Final C.

| | |
|-------------|---------------|
| <u>Sape</u> | <u>qâbâp.</u> |
| Sape | will.come. |

Slot 4; Final C.

| | |
|---------------|---------------|
| <u>Kâmbuk</u> | <u>qâban.</u> |
| Kâmbuk | will.come. |

Slot 5; Final C.

| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| <u>Gumum</u> | <u>qâban.</u> |
| Gumum | will.come |

Slot 6; Final C.

| | |
|---------------|---------------|
| <u>Gotârâ</u> | <u>qâban.</u> |
| Gotârâ | will.come |

Slot 7; Final C.

| | |
|---------------|---------------|
| <u>Gerâum</u> | <u>qâban.</u> |
| Gerâun | will.come. |

Step 8; Final C.

| | |
|-------------|---------------|
| <u>Lama</u> | <u>qâban.</u> |
| Lama | will.come. |

Identical Predicate Paragraph Examples.Slot 9; Final C.Wanam qâban.

Wanam will come.

Free Translation.

But important men and women of Ununu village will come.
 Sikam village (people) will come. Sape village (people)
 will come. Kâmbuk village (people) will come. Gumum village
 (people) will come. ^Uotârâ village (people) will come.
 Gerâun village (people) will come. Lama village (people)
 will come. Wanam village (people) will come.

Identical Predicate Paragraph Examples.

Periphery; Sentence. Bâi, kamângât den singi ita
 Bâi, kamângât den singi itâ sa nânâ.
 O.K. village.of talk of like.this i.say you.listen.

Slot 1; Final C.

Mumefoka sombâ moip.
 Mumefoka aged she.died.

Slot 2; Sentence.

Tap ko Andun moip.
 stay then Andun he.died.

Slot 3. Sentence.

Zâim ko katep nâi Rabaul nâbâ gang
 go.up then child a Rabaul from came

tap ko mâsek bun lanâk moip.
 stay then sickaess not regardless he.dies.

Slot 4; Exposition P.

Text; Sentence.

Tâindâ ko miti nepnaan nâbâ ambân nâi moip.
 We.stay then mission work.at from woman a she.died.

Expo.; Final C.

Goroka nâbâ Muin zi gâip.
 Goroka from Muin here she.came.

Summary; Final C.

Nânât namâ zirenâk mu-mu zi ue.
 My lineage.house here.only deaths these they.are.

Free Translation.

Okay. I am going to speak village news and you listen. Mumefoka, the aged one died. We stayed then Abdun died. We lived on then a young fellow came from Rabaul and stayed then regardless of not being sick he died. We stayed then a woman came from doing mission work and died. She came from Goroka here to Muin Village. These deaths are all from my lineage.

Identical Predicate Paragraph Examples.Slot 1; Sentence.

Zorat Kone zâk ziknâ sombemânâk onep
 hat Kone it itself village.area.in roofing
mem tuugik.
 get it.must.make.

Slot 2; Final C.

Ununu zâk ziknâ sombemânâk sosaietrâ
 Ununu it itself village.area.in co-operative.its
tuugik.
 it.must.make.

Slot 3; Exhortation P.Setting; Sentence.

Sikam zâk mârum sombemânâk onep namâ
 Sikam it already village.area kunai building
tuugi tap.
 it.made it.stays.

Exhortation; Sentence.

Zo kandanâ kapa mem tuubam tuugik.
 That having.removed iron get ready.ot.make it.must.
 make

Slot 4; Final C.

Kâmbuk yatik tuugik.
 Kâmbuk just.like.that. it.must.make.

Slot 5; Final C.

Sape tuugik.
 Sape it.must.make.

Identical Predicate Paragraph Examples.Slot 6; Final C.Gumum tuugik.

Gumum it.must.make.

Free Translation.

Therefore Kone village must itself get iron roofing and build (a store) in the village square. Ununu village itself must build a co-operative (store) in the village square. Sikam village has already built a kunai roofed store in the village square and it stands. Having pulled that one down they must be prepared to get iron roofing and they must build it. Kâmbuk village must build (a store) like that. Sape village must build one. Gumum village must build one.

Paraphrase Paragraph.

The two features of the Paraphrase Paragraph are an obligatory Text and a Restatement. The exponents of the Text and the Restatement have a common subject and object. This contrasts with the Identical-Predicate Paragraph where the subject and/or object may be different but the predicate is the same in each slot.

In the Paraphrase Paragraph the predicates of the two exponents are related in meaning but are not the same. So the Paraphrase Paragraph presents a Text and then a Restatement which adds or omits certain details and has a verb of similar meaning in the predicate.

The Paragraph has been found embedded in Procedural, Exhortation and Exposition Paragraphs and it occurs most commonly in Hortatory and Procedural Discourse.

Paraphrase Paragraph.

| + Text | + Restatement |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Final C. Sentence. Quote P. | Final C. Sentence. |

Note.

It is likely due to the limited amount of data studied that the lists of fillers are not identical.

Paraphrase Paragraph Examples.Text; Sentence.

| | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|------------|------------------|----------------|
| <u>Kamâniŋaan</u> | <u>gamŋâ</u> | <u>nep</u> | <u>topkwapnâ</u> | <u>tuuwen.</u> |
| Village.our.to | having.com | work | beginning | we.did.it. |

Restatement; Sentence.

| | | | |
|------------|------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| <u>Nep</u> | <u>topkwapnâ</u> | <u>kopi</u> | <u>kâmirâwen.</u> |
| Work | beginning | coffee | we.planted.it. |

Free Translation.

Having come to our village we began gardens and worked.
We began gardens and planted coffee (trees).

Paraphrase Paragraph Examples.Tex; Final C.Monen yatâ zingawen.

Money like.that we.gave.them.

Restatement; Final C.Yatâ parâwen.

Like.that. we.put.it.

Free Translation.

We gave them money like that (amount). We paid like that (amount).

Paraphrase Paragraph Examples.Text; Quote P.Introduction. Final C.Zo ya sap.

That like.that. he.spoke.

Quote; Final C.Monen a kânok a kânok.

Money man one man one.

Restatement; Final C.A ambân katep zin pisuk a kânok

Male female children they all man one

a kânok sap.

man one he.said.

Free Translation.

He spoke like that. "Two dollars of ~~xxxx~~ money each.
 All the male and female children (must pay) two dollars
 each," he said.

Exposition Paragraph.

The Exposition Paragraph is made up of an obligatory Text and an Exposition. This may be preceded by a Periphery. An extra two Expositions may optionally occur.

The Exposition Paragraph occurs frequently and is found embedded in Narrative, Contrast Procedural, Condition-Result, Identical Predicate, Command-Fulfillment and Dialogue Paragraphs.

The Paragraph is found in all types of discourse.

The function of the Exposition Paragraph is to present a text and then to expound or explain one or various items of that text.

Exposition Paragraph.

| ± Periphery | + Text | +Expo.1 | ±Expo. 2 |
|---------------------------|--|---|-------------------------|
| Exposition P Sentence. | Final C. Sentence Quote P. Paraphrase P. | Final C. Sentence Antith.P. Condition- Result P Paraphrase P | Final C. Contrast P. |

Note.

The setting for the paragraph is usually embedded in the text but may occur as a separate item in the periphery. It is not common to find more than two expositions in one construction.

When two expositions of a text are alternate expositions this is indicated by the inclusion of nâmbutnâ 'some' or donbongnâ 'many' in the subject or object of Expo. 2, or of Expo. 1 and 2.

The filler of the Text may begin with any one of the conjunctions; nât ko 'so then', zo ko 'that then', ka 'but', oi 'and' or zirat 'this'.

The first and second Expositions may begin with any one of the Conjunctions; Zo ko 'that then', zorat 'that', zorat ko 'that then', zirat 'this' or oi 'and'.

Exposition Paragraph Examples.Text; Sentence.Zorat ko umnâ âlip oi nâ yatâ san.

That then inside my well is I like. that I spoke.

Expo.; Condition-Result P.Condition; Final C.Oi nanâ nii den nânqâm a bunâ.

And I bird talk understand man not.

Result; Final C.Nâ kamân dinaan san.

I village talk. in I spoke.

Free Translation.

Therefore my inside being well (happy) I spoke like that. And not being a man who understands Pidgin, I spoke in the village language.

Exposition Paragraph Examples.Text; Sentence.

Wiksâmñâ ko gootñâ mânângâtmen.
 Having.grown then shoots.its we.cut.them.

Expo. (alternate) 1; Identical Predicate P.Slot 1; Sentence.

Mânângârindâ ko gootñâ zaqât takâm zâibap.
 We.cut.it then shoots.its two come.up go.up

Slot 2; Sentence.

Barannâ zaqât takâm zâibap.
 Branch.its two come.up go.up.

Expo. (alternate) 2; Sentenc.

Nâmbutñâ mânângarindâ ko gootñâ karâmbut
 Some we.cut.them then shoots.their three

zâibap.

go.up.

Free Translation.

(Sometimes the coffee tree)having grown up we cut its shoots.
 We cut them then two shoots grow up. Two branches grow up.
 Sometimes we cut some of them then three shoots grow up.

Exposition Paragraph Examples.Periphery; Sentence.

A ambân donbep patâ uap, zen
 Men women many very were, they

Mape too sâtnaan âi kirâwe.
 Mape river bank.at go they.stood.

Text; Final C.

Mape too zo too patâ
 Mape river that river big.

Expo.1; Final C.

Zoran anâ yen mân nirime.
 There emn nothing not they.cross.

Expo 2; Final C.

Zo kanuyâk âim game.
 there canoes.only go they.come.

Free Translation.

They were many men and women and they went and stood on the bank of Mape River. The Mape River is a big River. Men do not cross that one with nothing. There only canoes come and go.

Exposition Paragraph Examples.Text; Final C.

| | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| <u>Narâknâ</u> | <u>Hube</u> | <u>âiwen,</u> | <u>zoren</u> | <u>ko</u> | <u>kanu</u> |
| time.its | Hube | we.went | then | in.contrast | canoe |
| <u>patâ</u> | <u>bunâ</u> | | | | |
| big | not. | | | | |

Expo.1; Final C.

| | | |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| <u>Kanu</u> | <u>mâiktârâ</u> | <u>zaqât.</u> |
| Canoe | small | two. |

Expo.2; Contrast P.Contrast 1; Sentence.

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| <u>Zagâarak</u> | <u>min-zingâm</u> | <u>âim</u> | <u>gam</u> | <u>tâip.</u> |
| two.only | take.them | go | come | it.stay. |

Contrast 2; Final C.

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| <u>Marinâ</u> | <u>ko</u> | <u>karâmbut</u> | <u>oip.</u> |
| The.pwær | in.contrast | third | he.was. |

Free Translation.

Then at the time we went to Hube there was not a big canoe. There were two small canoes. They were ferrying just two people each. The ferry-man.in contrast was a third person.

Exposition Paragraph Examples.Text; Final C.Kone sosaieti panamen.

Kone co-operative we.are.about.to.put.

Expo.; Antithetical P.Thesis; Sentence.Nangâm ko a kânoknâ tuubamap.

Hear then man he.one the.about.to.do.it.

sâm te.

say you.stay.

Rejection; Bunâ.Bunâ.

No.

Antithesis; Final C.Kone Sosaieti panamen.

Kone co-operative we.are.about.to.put.

Free Translation.

We are about to build Kone Village Co-operative.

Hearing that you are saying, "only one man is going to build it." No (that is not so). We are going to build a Kone Village Co-operative.

Exposition Paragraph Examples.Text: Sentence.

Zô nânâm tâtne kuakam zinoâ-zinoân
 That think you.stay pick giving.
sêlânkuik.
 he.must.read.it.

Expo.: Exposition P.Text: Quote P.Introduction;

sêlânkum sâban.
 Read.it he.will.say

Quote: Final C.

zêkât hâtnâmbut.
 for.him five.

Expo.1: Final C.

zêkât hâznâôt.
 for.him ten

Expo.2: Final C.

zêkât kimembut.
 for.him four.

Free Translation.

Keep thinking of that and the (school) teacher must read it. He will read it and say, "He owes fifty cents. He owes one dollar. He owes forty cents."

Exposition Paragraph Examples.Periphery; Exposition P.Text; Final C.

Zirat ekap gat.
This letter it.came.

Expo.; Final C.

Zirat nambanâ muka sâwen.
This number.its yesterday we.spoke.

Text; Paraphrase P.Text; Final C.

Monen yatâ zingâwen.
Money like.that them.we.gave.

Restatement; Final C.

Yatâ parâwen.
Like.that we.put.it.

Expo.1; Final C.

Zo sâm mânângât.
That speak cut.it.

Expo.2; Final C.

Zorat singiqâ zo tap.
That story.its there it.stays.

Free Translation.

Concerning this a letter has come. We spoke of the amount for this yesterday. We gave them money like that (amount). We paid it like that (amount). That was the requirement. The story of that is there (in the letter).

Exposition Paragraph Examples.Text; Final C.

Niknâ ko nep âlipnâ tuum ândiet.
 We.two in.contrast work good do we.live.

Expo.; Sentence.

Nâ Korintiâât tuum ta Henan zâk
 I Corinthians.for work stay Henan he

Galataqât tuum ândiap.
 Galatians.for word he.lives.

Free Translation.

We two in contrast are doing good work. I am working
 on Corinthians and Henan is working on Galatians.

Exposition Paragraph Examples.Text; Sentence.

Yatâ zorânâ ko donbep kârep patâ
 Like.that there in.contrast many tall very

yatâ zâi kin ko bonzin lelame.
 like.that go.up stand them fruit.their they.bear.

Expo.1; Final C.

Bonnâ imbanâ âsaqibam opmap.
 fruit.its much ready.to.appear it.is.

Expo.2; Final C.

Zo ko zaatnâ apnaan bonnâ lelamap.
 that then gone.up mid.section.at fruit.its it.bears.

Free Translation.

(In soil) like that, in contrast many (coffee trees) grow up and stand very tall then bear their fruit. It (they) are customarily ready to bear much fruit. Those then having grown up bear fruit on the mid section (of the tree).

Exposition Paragraph Examples.Text; Final C.

| | | | |
|-------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| <u>Sâne</u> | <u>ko</u> | <u>nenqât</u> | <u>sâwen.</u> |
| They.spoke | then | ours | we.said. |

Expo.1; Final C.

| | |
|---------------|-------------|
| <u>Zengât</u> | <u>bunâ</u> |
| Yours | not. |

Expo.2; Sentence.

| | | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| <u>Ulin</u> | <u>kom</u> | <u>gaam</u> | <u>om</u> | <u>nem</u> | <u>ten.</u> |
| Wild | kill | cut | cook | eat | we.stay. |

Free Translation.

They spoke then we said, "It is ours. It is not yours. It is a wild (pig) we killed and cut up and cooked and are eating.

Reinforcement Paragraph.

The Reinforcement Paragraph has two obligatory slots, a Text and a Reinforcement. The filler of the second slot reinforces or emphasises the validity of the text. A common filler of the Reinforcement slot is the word perâknak 'true'.

The Reinforcement Paragraph is most commonly found in Hortatory and Procedural Discourse and at Discourse closure.

Reinforcement Paragraph.

| + Text | + Reinforcement. |
|----------------------|---|
| Final C. Sentence | <u>Perâkñâk</u> 'true' Final C. Identical-Predicate P. |

Reinforcement Paragraph Examples.Text; Sentence.

| | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| <u>Ibâ</u> | <u>patâniñâ</u> | <u>Anutuñâ</u> | <u>galem</u> | <u>ot-zingâm</u> |
| Father | big.our | God | watch.over | do-to.you |

| | | | |
|------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| <u>net</u> | <u>yatik</u> | <u>galem</u> | <u>ot-nikik.</u> |
| us.two | like.that | watbb.over | do-to.us. |

Reinforcement; Final C.

| | |
|-----------|------------------|
| <u>Zo</u> | <u>perâkñak.</u> |
| that | true. |

Free Translation.

Our big father God watch over you and just like
that may he watch over us two. That is true.

Reinforcement Paragraph Examples.Text; Sentence.

| | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| <u>Ekap</u> | <u>sâlâpkum</u> | <u>nângâm</u> | <u>ko</u> | <u>irak</u> | <u>sot</u> |
| Paper | read | completely | then | today | and |
| <u>muka</u> | <u>mara</u> | <u>kopi</u> | <u>mem</u> | <u>angâ-qwanqa</u> | <u>namanaan</u> |
| tomorrow | next.day | coffee | get | exchange | building.to |
| <u>âimnâ</u> | <u>kât</u> | <u>mem</u> | <u>nambanâ</u> | <u>zingâbap.</u> | |
| having.gone | cash | get | number.its | he.will.give.you. | |

Reinforcement. Final C.

| | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| <u>Yatik</u> | <u>muyagibi.</u> |
| like.that | you.will.find.it. |

Free Translation.

He will read the list (of amounts owing) thoroughly then today and tomorrow and the next day you must get coffee and having taken it to the store (the storekeeper) he will get the amount and give it to you. You will find (get) the (money to pay) like that.

Text; Final C.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------|----------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| <u>Zorat</u> | <u>dâpnâ</u> | <u>kât</u> | <u>a</u> | <u>kânok</u> | <u>kâ a</u> | <u>kânok</u> | <u>âienâ</u> |
| That | shadow.its | cash | man | one | man | one | asking |
| <u>narâk</u> | <u>uap.</u> | | | | | | |
| time | it.is. | | | | | | |

Reinforcement; Identical Predicate P.

Slot 1; Final C.

| | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|
| <u>Zorat</u> | <u>san</u> | <u>sap.</u> |
| that | I.spoke | he.said. |

Slot 2; Final C.

| | | | | | |
|-----------|----------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------|
| <u>Nâ</u> | <u>a</u> | <u>ambân</u> | <u>zengât</u> | <u>kâukziṇandâ</u> | <u>san.</u> |
| I | em | women | their | head.their | I.spoke. |

Slot 3; Final C.

| | | | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| <u>Monen</u> | <u>torenṇâ</u> | <u>niinek</u> | <u>sap.</u> |
| Money | half.its | give.me | he.said. |

Slot 4; Final C.

| | | | |
|------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| <u>Lae</u> | <u>motṇâi</u> | <u>âibam</u> | <u>sap.</u> |
| Lae | probably | ready.to.go | he.said. |

Slot 5; Sentence.

| | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| <u>Bâu</u> | <u>patâ</u> | <u>dumṇâ</u> | <u>motṇâi</u> | <u>qâbap</u> | <u>sap.</u> |
| Pig | pig | again | probably | it.will.come | he.said |

Free Translation.

In accordance with that it is time to ask for two dollars each. I have spoken that as he said (told me to do). I spoke (as) the head of the people. "Give me the remainder of the money", he said. "I am ready to go, probably to Lae." he said. "A cou (big pig) will probably again come," he said.

Contrast Paragraph.

The Contrast Paragraph consists of from two to four Contrast slots, the filler of each being in contrast with the one next to it.

The function of a Contrast Paragraph is generally to contrast the subjects of different Sentences. However objects, locations and times may also be contrasted with one another.

The Contrast Paragraph occurs embedded in Narrative and Exposition Paragraphs and may be found in most Discourse types.

Contrast Paragraph.

| + Contrast 1 | + Contrast 2 | + Contrast 3 | + Contrast 4 |
|--|--|-------------------------|--------------|
| Final C. Sentence Exposition P. Narrative P | Final C. Sentence Narrative P Exhortation P. Command Fulfillment P. | Final C. Narrative P | Exposition.P |

Note;

Contrast Paragraphs with two Contrasts are common but not contrasts with three or four Contrasts.

Paragraphs with three Contrast Slots may be made up;

1. Contrast(a), Contrast (b), Contrast (c) OR
2. Contrast (a), Contrast (b), Contrast (a) recontrasted.

In Paragraphs where there are four Contrast slots the order is;

Contrast (a), Contrast (b), Contrast (a) recontrasted,
Contrast (b) recontrasted.

There are three ways to indicate contrast;

1. Begin the contrast filler with the conjunction ka 'but'.
- 2/ Add the Contraster ko after the subject or other item that is in contrast.
3. Begin each Contrast slot filler with a word such as nâi 'one/another' in the subject slot.

Any two of these items may occur in one form but not all three.

The Conjunction ka 'but' occurs only once in any construction.

It is likely due to the limited amount of data used that all Contrasts slots do not have the same list of fillers.

Contrast one fillers may begin with the conjunction zo ko 'that then'.

Contrast Paragraph Examples.Contrast 1; Narrative P.BU1; Sentence.

Kworan Kâmbuk kopi mindunetâ ko Pela
 Kworan Kâmbuk coffee they.gather then Pela

zâk namânaânâk âmbi kwolâm âim tap.
 he house.his.in.only down.there buy go he.stays.

BU2; Sentence.

Lam gane ek ma kinze.
 Carry they.come see on you.stand.

BU3; Sentence.

Zo ko kopiñâ lam gam ko FMDSin
 That then coffee carry come then FMDs.store.in

zi ga mandâ irâ patâ patâ irâ
 here come hang.it bag big big bag

kimembut giari ko ubâ moner gem gam tap.
 four go.into then up.from money down come it.stays.

Contrast 2; Exposition P.Text; Final C.

Nen ko dapdap mem ma kinzen?
 We in.contrast how get customarily we.stand?

Expo.1; Final C.

Zo nângâm birannek.
 that think you.consider.

Expo.2; Final C.

Expo.2; Final. C.

Alip nânge.

well you.know.it.

Contrast 3; Sentence.

Zi ko, namâ zi ko tuunamen.

Here in.contrast house this in.contrast we.will.build.

Free Translation.

Kworan and Kâmbuk villagers gather coffee and Pela is buying it just in his building down there. They carry it and come and you constantly see them. ~~xR&g&g&g&g~~ (Regarding) that then they carry the coffee and come then weigh it in the FMDS store here and four (small) bags are emptied into (one of) those big bags then the money comes down (in the plane) from up there. We in contrast, how do we (go about) getting our money. Think and consider that. You know it well. Here in contrast then we are about to build this store.

Contrast Paragraph Examples.Contrast 1; Sentence.

Zo ko irak ko Gumum Sape Umum
 that then today then Gumum Sape Umum

zo ziŋâ âi tuuname.
 these they go are.about.to.work.

Contrast 2; Sentence.

Koŋe Ununu Sikam zen ko sonda
 Koŋe Ununu Sikam they in:contrast Sunday

nâiqât bibirikalakŋaan âi topkwap tuubi.
 another.of monday go begin they.will.work.

Contrast 3; Sentence.

Sonda karâmbunangât ko Geraun Lama
 Sunday third.for in:contrast Geraun, Lama

Wanam zo ziŋ tuubi.
 Wanam those they will.work.

Free Translation.

(Regarding the road) then today Gumum, Sape and Umum villagers will go today and work on it. In contrast, on the Monday of another (next) week, Koŋe, Ununu and Sikam villagers will go and begin work on it. For the third week, in contrast Geraun, Lama and Wanam villagers will work on it.

Contrast Paragraph Examples.Contrast 1; Sentence.

Geinetâ ko zâk kânok kamânân tâip.

They.went.down then he one village.at he.stayed.

Contrast 2; Sentence.

Ka a ambân gei kinetâ warin patâ

But men women went.down they.stood earthquake big

meip.

it.took.

Free Translation.

They went down then he alone stayed at the village. But the men and women went down and were standing (there) and the big earthquake occurred.

Contrast Paragraph Examples.Contrast 1; Sentence.

Gânâ nikpam ko irabot zi gem
 You ready.to.see.me then now this come.down

ga nekânâ den op geibâ.
 come having.seen.me talk do I.must.go.down.

Contrast 2; Sentence.

Ka mân qibam ko gikâ narâk zo
 But not ready.to.go.down then your time that

ekabân kwat niinan.
 paper.on write give.me.

Free Translation.

If you are ready to see me then come down (to Lae) now and see me and we will talk (together, for) I must go back (to the village). But if you are not ready to come down then write your time (of return) in a letter and send it to me.

Contrast Paragraph Examples.Contrast 1; Sentence.

Nâi kâtuara baknaan, ogep kâtik kwolâm
 One kâtuara mountain.on roofing strong buy
tuuwen.
 we.made.it.

Contrast 2; Final C.

Nâi Gârângârân Mamsin sosaieti tuuwen.
 One Gârângârân Mamsin co-operative we.made.

Contrast 3; Sentence.

Nâi ko mârum umnaan mem nem ândien.
 One in.contrast already inside.it take eat we.live.

Contrast 4; Exposition P.Text; Final C.

Ka Gârângârân ko yen kinzap.
 But Gârângârân in.contrast nothing it.stnads.

Expo.; Sentence.

Zorat kep kamâm op ko mâtâp mem panat.
 That dance drum fo then door take we.will.put.it.

Free Translation.

One (trade ~~xxx~~ store) is on Kâtuara hill, we bought iron roofing and made it. Another is at Gârângârân, it is Mamsin co-operative we built. The other we have already opened and eaten in it. But (the one) at Gârângârân in contrast just stands. Therefore we will have a dance with drums and open the door.

Exhortation Paragraph.

The features of the Exhortation Paragraph are an obligatory Basis, an optional Question, an obligatory Exhortation and an optional Periphery.

The function of the Exhortation Paragraph is urge the hearer to some action by giving exhortation and the relevant basis for it.

The Exhortation Paragraph is most commonly found in Hortatory and Epistolary Discourse. It is a common form of request.

Exhortation Paragraph.

| + Basis | + Question | + Exhortation | + Periphery |
|--|----------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Narrative P. Paraphrase P. Sentence. | Final C. Alternative P. | Sentence | Narrative.P. |

Note;

The exponents of the Exhortation must be in the Imperative or a Future Tense.

The Question when expounded is a condition for the Exhortation. The Exhortation is given in reference to the Question.

When a Narrative Paragraph is found in the Periphery it gives additional information such as location and time which were not included in the setting.

Basis; Sentence.

Miroto sot net tomate sot kudere zi
 Miroto and we.two tomato and oranges these

mem Derim gei gola tap zâkâren
 took Derim go.down European he.stays to.him.

pâitâ gap.
 we.put.it it.came.

Question; Final C.

Zo muyagiat?
 Those did.you.find?

Exhortation; Sentence.

Oi ko ekap panâ gâi ikpâ
 And then letter you.put it.come I.must.see.it.

Periphery; Narrative P.BU1; Final C.

Yuli 27 Ununu gâbâ Derim geiwet.
 July 27 Ununu from Derim we.went.down.

BU2; Sentence.

Gei ekap zo pindâm ko âburem Ununu.
 go.down letter that give.him then turned Ununu.

gawet.
 we.came.

Free Translation.

Miroto and I, we two took these tomatoes and oranges and went down to Derim and gave them to the European who stays there and they came (to you). Did you find (get) those things? (If so) then send a letter and let me see it. It was on July 27th. ~~xxxx~~ we went down from ~~xx~~ Ununu to Derim. We went down and gave him that letter then returned to Ununu.

Exhortation Paragraph Examples.Basis; Identical Predicate P.Slot 1; Final C.

| | | | | |
|------------|--------------|-----------|------------|--------------------------|
| <u>Den</u> | <u>kânok</u> | <u>zi</u> | <u>mân</u> | <u>dâgoman.</u> |
| talk | one | this | not | I.have.been.telling.you. |

Slot 2; Final C.

| | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| <u>Irak</u> | <u>dâgogan</u> |
| Today | I.am.telling.you. |

Exhortation; Sentence.

| | | |
|-----------|----------------|-----------------|
| <u>Zo</u> | <u>nângânâ</u> | <u>sugik.</u> |
| That | you.think | it.must.pierce. |

Free Translation.

This one thing I have not been telling you. Today I am telling it to you. Think of that and let it sink in.

Exhortation Paragraph Examples.Basis; Narrative P.BU1; Final C.

Gâ ekap niiqin.
 You letter you.gave.me.

BU2; Final C.

Zo ko Setemba 14 zoren eqâwan.
 That then September 14 that.at I.saw.it.

BU3; Sentence.

Eknâ umnâ âlip oip.
 Having.seen inside.my well it.was.

BUn; Sentence.

Kimirin gatnet zikitnâ umnâ âlip oip.
 Kimirin sister.with having.seen inside.my well it.was.

Exhortation; Final C.

Kimirin Komba den nelam kombapkât
 Kimirin Komba language forgetfulness lest.it.hit.her.

dukum ândiban.
 tell.her you.will.live.

Free Translation.

You sent me a letter. I received that on September 14th.
 Having read it I was happy. Having seen (the photo of)
 Kimirin and her small sister I was happy. Lest Kimirin
 forget Komba language keep telling (talking) it to her.

Basis; Narrative P.

BUL; Sentence.

Ekap mem gêwet.
Book take we.went.down.

BUn; Sentence.

Zo ko nâmbutnâ mine ko 43 ko
That then some they.took then 43 in.contrast

yen tap.
nothing it.stay.

Question; Alternative Paragraph.

Alternative 1; Sentence.

Torenngâ zi aksik mem nangane ko
Half this all take completely.they then

kât pâitâ gâbap?
cash we.will.put it.will.come?

Alternative Link;

mo.
or.

Alternative 2; Sentence.

pâitâ tâi gana giirat.
we.put.it. it.stay you.come we.will.give.you.

Exhortation; Sentence.

Zorat ekap pana gâi iktâ.
That letter you.put it.come I.must.see.it.

Free Translation.

We brought (those) books down (here). Some of those they bought then 43 of them in contrast just remain (here). When they have bought all of these remaining ones will we send the money to you? Or will we put it aside and when you come give it to you? Concerning that send a letter, I must see. it.

Alternative Paragraph.

The Alternative Paragraph is marked by an obligatory Alternative 1 and an obligatory Alternative Link mo 'or'. It has an optional Alternative 2 which may be filled by buñâ 'not' or by a Final Clause or Sentence.

The Alternative 1 is always filled by a question. The function of the paragraph is to ask for the confirmation of the facts given in the Alternative 1, or to ask which of the two Alternatives is correct.

The Paragraph is often embedded in Exhortation. Quote and Condition-Result Paragraphs and also found in Narrative Discourse.

The Alternative 1 may begin with the Conjunction gât ko 'so then'.

Alternative Paragraph.

| + Alternative 1 | + Alt. Link | + Alternative 2 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|--|
| Final C. Sentence. (Question) | <u>mo</u> 'or' | <u>bunâ</u> 'not' Final C. Sentence. (Question) |

Alternative Paragraph Examples.Alternative Paragraph Examples.

Zâk moip?
He he.died?

Alternative Link;

mo
or

Alternative 2; Final C.

Tap?
He.stays?

Free Translation.

Did he die, or does he remain (alive)?

Alternative Paragraph Examples.Alternative 1; Sentence.

| | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| <u>Kaba</u> | <u>oi</u> | <u>ga</u> | <u>sombâ</u> | <u>upan?</u> |
| Cleared | it.is | you | old | you.sill.be? |

Alternative Link;

mo
or

Alternative 2; Final C.

| | | | |
|------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| <u>Sâu</u> | <u>zi</u> | <u>sombâ</u> | <u>upap?</u> |
| knife | this | old | it.will.be? |

Free Translation.

When it becomes a cleared piece of land will you be old,
or will this knife be old.?

Alternative Paragraph Examples.Alternative 1; Final C.

| | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|----------------|
| <u>Bukuqâ</u> | <u>den</u> | <u>nâi</u> | <u>dukwat?</u> |
| Your.friend | talk | a | you.told.him? |

Alternative Link;

mo
or

Alternative 2; buqâ 'not'

Buqâ?
not?

Free Translation.

Did you tell your friend anything, or not?

Alternative Paragraph Examples.Alternative 1; Sentence.

Torenṇâ zi aksik mem nanḡâne ko
 Half.its here all take completely then

kât pâitâ ḡâbap?
 cash we.will.put it.will.come?

Alternative Link;

mo
 or

Alternative 2; Sentence.

Pâitâ tâi ḡana ḡiirat?
 We.will.put.it it.stay you.come we.will.give.you?

Free Translation.

When they have bought the remainder here then will we
 send you the money? Or, will we put it aside (until) you
 come and give it to you?

Alternative Paragraph Examples.Alternative 1; Sentence.

Cât ko âlip kât nâi pana gâbap?
 So then well cash a you.put.it it.will.come?

Alternative Link;

mo?

or?

Free Translation.

So then would it be alright for you to send some money,
 or (not)?

Alternative Paragraph Examples.Alternative 1; Final C.

| | | | | |
|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|-------------|
| <u>Gâgâen</u> | <u>hân</u> | <u>âlipnâ</u> | <u>nâi</u> | <u>tap?</u> |
| Yours.at | land | good | a | it.stays? |

Alternative Link;mo?

or

Free Translation.

Is there a good piece of land at your place, or (not)?

Antithetical Paragraph.

Antithetical

The Antithetical Paragraph is made up of an obligatory Thesis, an optional Rejection and an obligatory Antithesis.

The function of the Antithetical Paragraph is the contrast of a Thesis with an Antithesis, presenting the Thesis as false and the Antithesis as correct.

The Paragraph has been found embedded in Exposition Paragraphs. It generally occurs in Hortative and Narrative Discourse.

Antithetical Paragraph.

| + Thesis | + Rejection | + Antithesis. |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Final C. Quote P. | <u>Bunâ</u> 'no' | Final C. |

Antithetical Paragraph Examples.Thesis; Final C.

Nângâm ko a kânoknâ tuubamap.
 Hearing.it then man one is.about.to.make.it.
sâm te.

Rejection; Bunâ 'no'

Bunâ
 No.

Antithesis; Final C.

Koŋe sosaieti panamen.
 Koŋe co-operative we.are.about.to.put.

Free Translation.

Hearing it you are saying, "(only) one man is going ~~xx~~ to build the store." It is not so. It is Koŋe village co-operative store that we are about to build.

Antithetical Paragraph Examples.Thesis; Quote P.Introduction; Sentence.

Naran nep zi bonnâ oi ko sâbi.
 Later work this fruit.its it.is then they.will.say.

Quote; Sentence.

Nânâ sandâ muyaqiap.
 I I.spoke it.appeared.

Closure; Final C.

Yatâ sâbe.
 Like.that they.might.speak.

Antithesis; Final C.

Nep zirâ marinâ nâ.
 Work this owner.its I

Free Translation.

Later when this work (of building an airstrip) bears fruit then they will say. "I spoke and it appeared." They might speak like that. (But) I am the owner of this work. (It is due to me that the airstrip was built.)

Coordinate Paragraph.

The coordinate Paragraph is made up of two coordinate slots linked by the coordinate link sot 'and' .

The function of the Paragraph is to express dual result or dual reason. Due to this it is generally found embedded in a Condition-Result Paragraph or within a clause.

Coordinate Paragraph.

| + Slot 1 | + Coord. Link. | + Slot 2. |
|----------|---------------------|-----------|
| Final C. | <u>sot</u> 'and' | Final C. |

Note.

The filler of slot 1 may begin with the conjunction
zo ko 'that then'.

Coordinate Paragraph Examples.Slot 1; Fianl C.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------------|---------------------|
| <u>Zo</u> | <u>ko</u> | <u>bitnânâ</u> | <u>pikpiksâmap.</u> |
| That | then | hands.our | it.pains. |

Coordinate Link; sot 'and'

sot
and

Slot 2; Final C.

| | | | |
|------------|----------------|------------|---------------|
| <u>Kât</u> | <u>Wongbep</u> | <u>mân</u> | <u>mimen.</u> |
| Cash | much | not | we.get. |

Free Translation.

(If we pick and crush coffee that is not ripe.)

(For) that then our hands pain. And we do not get much money (for that coffee).

Command-Fulfillment Paragraph.

The features of the Command-Fulfillment Paragraph are an obligatory Command and an obligatory Fulfillment.

The Paragraph occurs in Narrative Discourse, its function being the narration of a command given and then the fulfillment of the Command.

The Command-Fulfillment Paragraph may occur embedded in a Contrast Paragraph but is found most commonly in Narrative Discourse.

Command-Fulfillment Paragraph.

| + Command | + Fulfillment |
|---|-----------------------|
| Final C. Sentence Narrative P. Exposition P. | Final C. Sentence. |

Note;

Imperative or a Future Tense must be used in the filler of the Command Slot.

Command-Fulfillment Paragraph Examples.Command; Quote P.Introduction; Sentence.

Kanu zo puriksâi ko katep zorən itâ
 Canoe that it.turned then child that like.this
sâip.
 he.spoke.

QxxxxxxXxxXpoxixixixxxR.

Quote; Exposition P.Text; Final C.

Kanu mân birâbi.
 Canoe not you.will.leave.

Expo.; Final C.

Kanuyânâk gâsum tapi.
 canoe.ob.only hold you.will.stay.

Fulfillment; Sentence.

Sâi ko ambân nâi ko kanuyânâk
 He.spoke then woman a in.contrast canoe.on.only.

gâsum tâip.
 hold she.stayed.

Free Translation.

That canoe capsized then that young fellow spoke like this. "Do not leave the canoe. Just deep holding on to the canoe." He spoke then one woman in contrast (to the others) just kept holding on to the canoe.

Command-Fulfillment Examples.Command; Quote.Introduction; Sentence.

Upat konangâm ko sâip.
 Victory.leaf planted then he.said.

Quote; Procedural P.Periphery; Final C.

sâu zi giibaman.
 knife this I.am.about.to.give.you.

Step 1; Sentence.

Zi sâu zirangâ mem nep ibuknâ um zi
 Here knife this take garden grass pitpit this
urina kabâ oi batum nep tuubi.
 you.cut clear it.is sweet.potato garden they.will.make.

Step 2; Alternative P.Alternative 1; Sentence.

Kabâ oi gâ sombâ upan?
 Clear it.is you old you.will.be.

Alternative Link;

mo
 or

Alternative 2; Final C.

sâu zi sombâ ~~xxxxx~~ upap?
 knife this old it.will.be

Step 3; Final C.

Zoren nii kabânâ muyagibap.
 There bird clear.place it.will.appear.

Fulfillment; Sentence.

Sâm ga abu konanqâm ari nâ nep
say come victory.leaf plant he.went I work

zo galem sâu mem ga pandâ sâu
that oversee knife get come I.put.it knife.

zobanâ sap sugi nep zi baginotâ nii
that made.it plain work this they.entered bird

kabânâ âsagiap.
clear.place it.has.appeared.

Free Translation.

He planted a victory leaf plant then ✕ said. "I am about to give you this knife. Take this knife here and cut this grass and pitpit and when it is a clear place they will make sweet potato gardens (there). when it becomes a clear place will you be old? Or will this knife be old? An airstrip will appear (be built) there."

He spoke and came and planted a victory leaf plant and went and I watched over that work and brought the knife and put it and that knife caused them to take on this work (of building an airstrip) and the airstrip has appeared.

Question-Answer Paragraph.

The Question-Answer Paragraph features two obligatory slots, The first a Question slot and the second an answer. The paragraph is an explanatory device in which the speaker poses a question and then himself gives the ~~xxxxx~~ answer.

The Question-Answer Paragraph occurs in an embedded position in the Condition-Result Paragraph and most commonly in Hortatory Discourse.

Question-Answer Paragraph.

| + Question. | + Answer. |
|--|-----------------------|
| <u>Wan</u> 'what' <u>Wanqât</u> 'why' Final C. (Question) | Final C. Sentence. |

Question-Answer Paragraph Examples.

Question; Final C.

Wan?

What?

Answer; Sentence.

Banepe Geraun âi tâi ko kwaksen.

Banepe Geraun to he.stays then we.are.confused.

Free Translation.

What (shall I say)? Banepe has gone to Geraun Village and stays (there) then we are at a loss.

Question-Answer Paragraph Examples.Question; Final C.Irâ dabuta yatâ zo?

Bag how.many like.that those.

Answer; Sentence.Irâ patâ patâ yatâ zo ari ko tem

Bag big big like.that those it.go then pole

lum âim FMDSân pandat.

carry go FMDS.store.at we.will.put.it.

Free Translation.

How many bags ~~xxxx~~ (of coffee will there be) like those?
 Bags full like those big ones will increase then we will
 carry them tied to a pole and go and put them at the FMDS
 store.

Question-Answer Paragraph Examples.Question; Final C.

Wangât ekap zi gap?
Why letter this it.came.

Answer; Final C.

Tosanin tap.
Our.debt it.stays.

Free Translation.

Why did this letter come? (Because) we still have a debt.