

SURSURUNGA GRAMMAR ESSENTIALS

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0 PRELIMINARIES

0.1 Introduction

Sursurunga is spoken by over 1700 people living in the Namatanai Subdistrict of New Ireland, Papua New Guinea. An Austronesian language, it is a member of the Patpatar-Tolai Subgroup of the Patpatar family of languages (Beaumont: 1972).

My field work commenced on April 17, 1974, at Tekedan village, and has continued for 18 months. Although many Sursurungas have contributed the data on which this paper is based, Tokialir Orim and Titus Sian have worked with me most closely, and they have been valuable in both providing data and in checking it.

0.2 Abbreviations and Symbols

Acc	Accompaniment	adj	adjectivizer
Adj	Adjective	Ap	Apposition
ApNP	Appositive Noun Phrase	Ax	Axis
BLP	Basic Locative Phrase	Bnf	Benefactive
BPosP	Basic Possessive Phrase	BVP	Basic Verb Phrase
C	Clause, Consonant	cj	Conjunction
cmp	Complementizer	Com	Comment

CompP	Comparison Phrase	con	connective
CoNumVP	Coordinate Number Verb Phrase	CoNP	Coordinate Noun Phrase
CoTimP	Coordinate Time Phrase	cpnoun	compound noun
CPP	Characteristic Pronoun Phrase	cpvb	compound verb
cs	causative	DecNumC	Decade Number Clause
DecNumP	Decade Number Phrase	DemP	Demonstrative Phrase
DepC	Dependent Clause	DepPosP	Dependent Possessive Phrase
Des	Descriptive	dir	Direction Word
DitC	Ditransitive Clause	DNP	Descriptive Noun Phrase
DO	Direct Object	DOPn	Direct Object Pronoun
ex,excl	Exclusive	fu	Future Tense
hab	habitual	(I)	Intransitive
IAP	Instrument/Accompaniment Phrase	im	immediately
imp	Imperative	Incl,incl	Inclusive
IndC	Independent Clause	Info	Information
Ins	Instrument	int	Interrogative
intr	intransitivizer	IO	Indirect Object
IOP	Indirect Object Phrase	IOPn	Indirect Object Pronoun
jx	juxtaposition	LDP	Locative Direction Phrase

LHP	Locative Head Phrase	Li	Link
Lim	Limiter	Loc,loc	Locative
LP	(any) Locative Phrase	Man	Manner
manadv	Manner Adverb	MLP	Motion Locative Phrase
ModC	Modified Clause	Modf	Modifier
MVP	Modified Verb Phrase	Neg,neg	Negative
NegP	Negative Phrase	NP	(any) Noun Phrase
NSNP	Non-singular Nominative Pronoun	NumC	Number Clause
nom	nominalizer, nominative	P	Phrase
Plu,plu	Pluralizer	Pn,pn	Pronoun
PnP	Pronoun Phrase 1 or 2	PPN	Possessive Phrase with Nominalizer
PosP	(any) Possessive Phrase	pospn	Possessive Pronoun
Pred	Predicate	ps	Past Tense
pr pn	Present Tense Pronoun	Punct	Punctiliar
Pur	Purpose	PurP	Purpose Phrase
Qual,qual	Qualifier	Quo	Quote, Quotative
QuoC	Quotative Clause	RefP	Referent Phrase
rel	Relater	S	Sentence
sg	Singular	SgDOPn	Singular Direct Object Pronoun

Su	Subject	SuMk	Subject Marker
Tim	Time	(T)	Transitive
TimMk, timmk	Time Marker	TimP	(any) Time Phrase
Top	Topic	unk	unknown
usu	usually	V	Verb, Vowel
VP	(any) Verb Phrase	w/	with
w/o	without	<u>an</u> P	<u>an</u> Phrase
=	equals, is manifested by	≠	does not equal
±	optionally occurs	+	obligatorily occurs
*	does not occur		

Present Tense is unmarked.

Items between slashes are highlighted.

A raised n or number indicates how many times an item may be repeated. The n signifies 'indefinitely'.

Capital letters below the line indicate subclasses of words or, in phrases, the subclass of the word which fills the Head slot. For example:

Adj _F	Class F Adjective
V _T	Transitive Verb
noun _N	Class N Noun
VP _I	any Verb Phrase with Intransitive Verb Head
BVP _D	Basic Verb Phrase with Ditransitive Verb Head

1 STEMS (Question 1)

1.1 Introduction

There are two types of stems in Sursurunga: simple and complex. Simple stems contain only one morpheme whereas complex stems contain more than one morpheme. Either type may be bound, not occurring in isolation, or free, possibly occurring in isolation.

Simple Bound:	<u>ngudu-</u>	'mouth'
Simple Free:	<u>up</u>	'to hit'
Complex Bound:	<u>tar#p-</u>	'to tear'
Complex Free:	<u>gam</u>	'you (plural)'

1.2 Complex Stem Formation

Complex stems may be compound, derived, or reduplicated.

1.2.1 Examples of Compound Stems

tur 'to stand' plus pas 'to take hold of' becomes
turpas- 'to commence'

Compound verb stems are very plentiful in both text and conversation and may be coined as the occasion arises.

1.2.2 Examples of Derived Stems

1.2.2.1 Verbal

a- 'causative' plus lal 'to be bent' becomes
alal- 'to bend'

ta- 'causative' plus rāp 'to be torn' becomes
tarāp- 'to tear'

1.2.2.2 Nominal

waka- 'mother's mother' plus -ān '3rd person
 singular possessive' becomes wākān 'his/her
 mother's mother'

1.2.2.3 Pronominal

Non-singular pronoun stems are formed according to
 the following chart.

Core: person indicator	1st order suffix: inclusive/ exclusive	2nd order suffix: number
gi+ 1st	-t inclusive	-ar dual
gam 2nd	-m exclusive	-tul trial
di 3rd		-at quadral
		∅ plural

Morphophonemics: tt becomes t
 -ar becomes -ur/m__
 VmV becomes VV

The preceding chart produces the following readings.

	1st person		2nd person	3rd person
	Incl	Excl		
Dual	gitar	giur	gaur	diar
Trial	gitul	gimtul	gamtul	ditul
Quadral	gitat	gimat	gamat	diat
Plural	git	gim	gam	di

Non-singular pronoun stems are basic forms and are used in forming all types of non-singular pronouns.

1.2.3 Example of reduplicated stem

sau 'to cook' sausau- 'to warm up again'

2 WORD CLASSES (Questions 2 and 3)

2.1 Introduction

Attempts to separate Sursurunga words into a couple of broad classes were unsuccessful. Some nouns cannot be verbalized, and only certain members of other small classes can be verbalized. All verbs can substitute for nouns and all can be possessed. Pronouns can also substitute for nouns, but cannot be possessed. Most adjectives are derived from verbal forms, but cannot act as verbs or nouns or pronouns in their derived forms. Some verbs may also substitute for adjectives.

Since there is such overlapping of classes the following have been set up for the present, and words are assigned according to the class they normally fill.

2.1.1 Some Points of Differentiation Between Word Classes

	Nouns	Verbs	Pronouns	Modifiers	Particles
can be possessed	yes	yes	no	no	no
fill Head slots of Noun Phrases	all NP	some NP	some NP	no	no
fill slots in Verb Phrases	no	only Head slot	only SuMk slot	only Modifier slots	only Peripheral slots
nouns or noun substitutes	yes	yes	yes	no	no
fill Relater slots of Relater-Axis Phrases	no	no	no	no	yes

2.2 Nouns

2.2.1 Nouns fill the Head slots of Noun Phrases and can be broadly divided into those which cannot be possessed (nas 'sun', mätmät yah 'star') and those which can be possessed. The former class is very small and includes things which are of universal significance and obviously cannot

be owned. The latter class is very large and can be divided into several layers of subclasses.

2.2.2 Possessable nouns are divided into two subclasses.

2.2.2.1 Alienable Nouns

The possessor may precede the noun. Special possessive pronouns are used and precede the noun, or the Indirect Object Phrase is used and it follows the noun. See Possession, 4.4.

2.2.2.2 Inalienable Nouns

The possessor always follows the noun. Possession is shown by a Referent Phrase, suffixation, or compounding. This is a very interesting class as it includes not only body parts and some relatives, but also things like 'the underneath of'; 'kind of'; time elements such as 'week', 'month', and 'year'; and parts of trees, fruits, etc. such as 'thorn' and 'juice'.

Body parts can be further divided into several other subclasses based on the shape of the 3rd singular form in relation to the 1st and 2nd singular forms.

Some 3rd person singular inalienable nouns which express kinship relations may occur as suffixes on non-singular pronoun stems. They are called Relationship Terms.

Examples of Inalienable Nouns:

Referent Phrase	<u>lusän</u> <u>äi</u> <u>yau</u> shirt of me	'my shirt'
Suffixation	<u>kiki</u> - <u>m</u> leg-your	'your leg'
Compounding	<u>lalin</u> - <u>rum</u> under-house	'under the house'

2.2.3 Noun Compounding

Nouns can be compounded up to four, although just two is much more common. All but the last one must be inalienable 3rd person singular nouns.

<u>seden</u> - <u>kätngän</u> - <u>keken</u> - <u>kälämul</u> nail-finger/toe-his.leg-man	'man's toenail'
--	-----------------

2.3 The Verb

2.3.1 Introduction

There are basically two classes of verbs in Sursurunga: transitive and intransitive. Ditransitive verbs (V_D) and Quotative verbs (V_Q) function as Transitives; Number verbs (V_N) function as Intransitives. Each of these subclasses is very small, and only fills the Head slot of Verb Phrases which occur in Ditransitive, Quotative, and Number clauses respectively. Examples:

Ditransitive	<u>tari</u> , <u>tabar</u>	'to give'
	<u>kosoi</u>	'to answer, to payback'
Quotative	<u>parai</u>	'to say'
	<u>bit</u>	'to tell'
Number	<u>ru</u>	'to be two'
	<u>sāngul</u>	'to be ten'

Verbs may occur as Head of a Verb Phrase or Noun Phrase.

2.3.2 Class Changing

Some verbs are always transitive; some are always intransitive. Some transitive stems can be made into intransitive verbs by reduplication: siu 'to clean by washing (T)' siusiu 'to bathe (I)'. Other transitive stems can be prefixed by the reciprocal indicator ar- to speak of action being shared among two or more agents, and this makes them intransitive: up 'to hit (T)' ar-up 'to fight (I)'.

Some intransitive verb stems can be prefixed by the causative a-, ta-, or o-. This makes them transitive. Examples can be found under Stems, 1.2.2.1.

2.3.3 Transitive Verbs and Direct Objects

Transitive verbs obligatorily occur with direct objects. This can be a suffix on the verb itself if the Direct Object

is 3rd person singular, a separate word, or phrase or clause, or both.

<u>yau</u> <u>bäs-äi</u>	'I'm pounding it.'
I pound-it	
<u>yau</u> <u>bäs</u> <u>talis</u>	'I'm pounding nuts.'
I pound nut	
<u>yau</u> <u>bäs-äi</u> <u>talis</u>	'I'm pounding the nut.'
I pound-it nut	

2.3.4 Subclasses of Transitive Verbs

Transitive verbs have three subclasses, and each subclass can be further divided into Class S (Specific) and Class N (Non-specific). The difference between Class S forms and Class N forms is usually one of suffixation which indicates the kind of direct object that follows.

Class S forms occur as (1) non-final member of a compound verb, (2) preceding Class S direct objects, and (3) preceding Class N direct objects when the meaning is general or non-definitive. Class N forms occur (1) when the direct object is inherent but not stated, and (2) preceding Class N direct objects.

Following are the three subclasses of transitive verbs.

2.3.4.1 The first subclass contains the exceptions to the other two subclasses. Once these exceptions are known, every other transitive verb can be used correctly by seeing the basic form and thus knowing whether it is Subclass 2 or 3. Subdivisions in this subclass are as follows:

- A. Class S and Class N forms are the same.

<u>mur</u>	<u>mur</u>	'to follow'
------------	------------	-------------

- B. Class S forms are basic and are shaped CVCVC, like Subclass 2. Class N metathesizes the final VC and adds -i.

Class S	Class N	
<u>polas</u>	<u>polsai</u>	'to cross'

- C. Class N forms are basic; Class S drops the final -i as in Subclass 3. The difference is that some Class S forms look like Subclass 2 (they are CVCVC) but are not; others end in -äi but only the i drops (unlike Subclass 3).

Class N	Class S	
<u>risuri</u>	<u>risur</u>	'to like'
<u>guäi</u>	<u>guä</u>	'to make wet'

- D. Unpredictable irregulars.

Class S	Class N	
<u>obop</u>	<u>oboi</u>	'to put'

2.3.4.2 The second subclass of transitive verbs contains all the other verbs whose Class S shape is CVCVC. These verbs drop the last vowel and add -i to form Class N. In this subclass Class N forms could not be taken as basic because there is no way to predict the vowel that would have to be inserted to form Class S. Note these contrasts of the last vowel in identical environments in Class S:

<u>karus</u>	'to scratch'
<u>maris</u>	'to be lacking'
<u>duruk</u>	'to lift up'
<u>pärak</u>	'to open (a book)'
<u>sapur</u>	'to splash'
<u>tipar</u>	'to chase'

Examples of Subclass 2:

Class S	Class N	
<u>kumur</u>	<u>kumri</u>	'to cut hair on the head'
<u>gilik</u>	<u>gilki</u>	'to tickle'
<u>pusak</u>	<u>puski</u>	'to carry on the shoulder'

Verbs with the shape VCVC behave as though they contain an initial h, which they do in the bush dialect. Those with the shape CVVC behave as though they contain a medial h, which they do in the bush dialect.

Class S	Class N	
<u>utung</u>	<u>utngi</u>	'to call, to say'
<u>taun</u>	<u>tani</u>	'to bury'

Morphophonemics (Subclass 2):

When Class S forms contain two a's, the remaining a in the Class N form goes to ä. This is another argument for Class S as basic in this subclass. If the rule were written the other way and Class N was basic, you would get *parak not pärak.

Voiced stops devoice syllable finally contiguous to a voiceless segment. Voiced stops go to their nasal counterparts syllable finally between voiced segments.

Class S	Class N	
<u>gagas</u>	<u>gäksi</u>	'to claw with the hand'
<u>tabar</u>	<u>tämri</u>	'to give a present to'

2.3.4.3 Subclass 3 of transitive verbs contain the remaining transitive verbs in the language, and their basic form is Class N. This is by far the largest class, and variations of Class S forms are morphophonemic according to the following formulas.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} XCa_i \\ XCo_i \\ XCi \end{array} \right\} \longrightarrow XC$$

$$XCV_i \longrightarrow XCV$$

(where $V \neq \underline{a}$ or \underline{o})

X = rest of the word (can be \emptyset)

Morphophonemics (Subclass 3):

Semivowels become vowels syllable finally. Voiced stops devoice syllable finally.

Examples of Subclass 3:

Class N	Class S	
<u>bāsāi</u>	<u>bās</u>	'to pound'
<u>kosoi</u>	<u>kos</u>	'to answer, to repay'
<u>daki</u>	<u>dak</u>	'to singe'
<u>matai</u>	<u>mata</u>	'to dislike'
<u>siwi</u>	<u>siu</u>	'to clean'
<u>ubi</u>	<u>up</u>	'to hit'

Since Subclass 2 must be based on Class S forms, attempts were made to do the same in Subclass 3 and try to predict Class N forms from Class S. However, this made for more involved rules and caused more verbs to be put into Subclass 1, Exceptions.

2.3.5 Absence of -i Ending

Transitive verbs do not always retain the -i (or -oi or -āi) ending with Class N Direct Objects. The absence of the -i ending gives a non-definitive cast to the meaning of the direct object — the difference between 'the' and 'a' or between 'I'm getting the coconuts' and 'I'm getting coconuts'. A more generalized meaning or even a plural

sense in some cases results. The -i ending does occur with direct objects where number is specified and with words like bos 'pluralizer'. It does not occur with te 'some'.

2.3.6 Verb Compounding

Verb compounding is different from a verb phrase in that a compound verb is a series of consecutive verbs with no intervening links. A verb phrase may contain more than one verb, but there is always a link present between the two. See 5.1.

Verb compounding is a common feature of clauses in Sursurunga conversation and text, and combinations are coined on the spot to suit the situation. The same construction is used to indicate a series of consecutive actions, or one action where each verb in the compound modifies or expands the meaning of the others.

The non-final members of a transitive compound verb are always intransitive verbs or Class S forms of transitive verbs; the final member can be either Class S or Class N, depending on the direct object. In some cases, intransitive verbs, such as kaleng 'to return', can be the final member of the compound of a transitive clause, but it is followed by on or nai to refer back to a previously mentioned object.

All the members of an intransitive compound verb are intransitive.

dung kär-i
to.put.in to.close.off-it
'to seal it with a stopper'

tipar pala-i
to.chase to.get.rid.of-it
'to chase it away'

an siusiu
to.go to.bathe
'to go and bathe'

kis talum
to.sit to.gather.together
'to sit together (have a meeting)'

tar kaleng
to.give to.return
'to give back'

Three is the maximum number of verbs compounded together that has been found in text.

a an kuka pas-i wäin som
he to.go to.put.over.head to.hold-it empty basket.type
'He went and put over his head (as a hat, to stay)
an empty basket.'

Compound verbs, like non-compounds, can fill the Head slot of a noun phrase.

bos w#k di tur pas-i kas
 plu woman they to.stand to.hold-it to.scoop

tan-i y-atung i bim
 to.bury-it rel-there rel ground

(tur pasi 'to begin', kas tani 'to cover over')

'The women begin the covering (of the seeds) there
 in the ground.'

2.4 Pronouns

2.4.1 Introduction

Nominative pronouns obligatorily fill the Subject Marker slot of the verb phrase in most clauses and contain the tense of the verb. Nouns can never substitute for them in this position.

Pronouns fill the following functions:

1. Subject Marker slot of most verb phrases
2. Head slot of pronoun phrases
3. Item slot of Appositive Noun Phrase
4. Possessive slot of possessive phrases
5. Head slot of Basic Locative Phrase
6. Axis slot of Motion Locative Phrase and

Special Locative Phrase

2.4.2 Nominative Pronouns

2.4.2.1 Present Tense

Following are the singular present tense nominative pronouns:

<u>yau</u>	'1st person'
<u>u</u>	'2nd person'
<u>a</u>	'3rd person'

Present tense non-singular nominative pronouns (NSNP) are formed according to this formula:

+nucleus	+relationship
non-singular pronoun stem	relationship term

gitar-tuān 'we 2 brothers'
we.2.incl-his.brother

diar-mokson 'they 2, the married couple'
they.2-married.couple

gimtul 'we 3'
we.3.excl

2.4.2.2 Future Tense

Stem: person indicator	1st order suffix: tense marker	2nd order suffix: modification
i- 1st singular	na future/singular	-k 'immediately'
u- 2nd singular		
∅ 3rd singular	-a future/non-singular	
use NSNP for non-singular		

Morphophonemics:

a becomes ǎ/___k

di plus a becomes da

Examples of Future Tense Pronouns:

ina 'I will, I (future)'

unǎk 'you (immediate future), you will then'

da 'they will, they (future)'

2.4.2.3 Past Tense

Stem: person indicator	1st order suffix: tense marker
ya- 1st singular	-kte past/vowel-final stem
u- 2nd singular	-ǎte past/consonant-final stem
ǎ- 3rd singular	
use NSNP for non-singular	

The present tense is frequently used when speaking of a past event, especially when the time frame is known to the listener. Past tense seems to be a kind of aorist or punctiliar.

Since the first segment of the tense marker in combination with the stem is sufficient to signal the past tense, the final two segments of the tense marker (te) are optional.

<u>yakte ani</u>	'I've eaten it.'
<u>akte siusiu</u>	'He has finished bathing.' or 'He has already bathed.'
<u>diarāte longoi</u>	'They two did it.'
<u>yak an</u>	'I went.'

2.4.3 Objective Pronouns

2.4.3.1 Direct Object Pronouns

<u>yau</u>	'1st person singular'
<u>yāu</u>	'2nd person singular'
<u>ai, on</u>	'3rd person singular'

Use NSNP for non-singular.

Direct Object pronouns are the forms which occur in the Subject slot of clauses as well as the Direct Object slot.

2.4.3.2 Indirect Object Pronouns

Stem: indirect object marker	1st order suffix: singular/non- singular	2nd order suffix: person indicator
si- indirect object marker	-ngi singular ∅ non-singular	-ng 1st singular -m 2nd singular -n 3rd singular use NSNP for non-singular

si can also precede a noun phrase as a free form.

See Indirect Object Phrase, 4.3.5.2.

Examples:

<u>singim</u>	'to you'
<u>sigitar</u>	'to you and I'
<u>sidi</u>	'to them'

2.4.4 Possessive Pronouns

See the chart on the following page.

Formation of Possessive Pronouns

	2nd order prefix: class indicator	1st order prefix: nominalizer	Stem: possessive person indicator	1st order suffix: transition	2nd order suffix: number
Singular and 1st & 3rd person non-singular	∅ food class k- non-food class	ay- nominal- izer	ak 1st am 2nd ān 3rd	∅	∅ singular Appropriate NSNP for non-singular
2nd person non-singular				-u	-ur dual -tul trial -at quadral ∅ plural

Morphophonemics:

ay + ā becomes āyā

uu becomes u

Use of the 1st order prefix precludes the use of any suffixes. Nominalized forms of non-singular possessive pronouns are the same as non-nominalized forms.

Examples:

<u>kakgiur</u> <u>lamas</u>	'our (2) coconut'
<u>kayam</u>	'yours'
<u>ān un</u>	'his banana'
<u>amutul</u> <u>bor</u>	'your (3) pork'
<u>kāndi</u>	'theirs'
<u>kak malar</u>	'my village'
<u>āyān</u>	'his (food)'
<u>kamur</u> <u>rum</u>	'your (2) house'

2.5 Modifiers

Modifiers are words which generally occur in peripheral slots of phrases. They describe or qualify the nuclear slots. This class can be divided into the following subclasses.

2.5.1 Direction Words

These are words which indicate a specific direction in relation to the speaker or hearer. In Sursurunga, the basic direction seems to be 'toward the sea' and other directions are determined in relation to it. Also included are words such as 'here' and 'there'. Direction words occur in the Axis slot of the Locative Direction Phrase.

2.5.2 Negatives

There are only two members, the imperative koyon and the non-imperative käpte. The latter fills the Head slot of the Negative Phrase, and both occur in the Negative slot of the Basic Verb Phrase.

2.5.3 Verb Modifiers

Qualifiers are verb modifiers which occur in the Qualifier slot of the Basic Verb Phrase. They indicate such things as 'newly', 'suddenly', and 'first'. They also modify Adjectives.

Manner Adverbs also modify verbs, but they occur in the Modifier slot of the Basic Verb Phrase. They indicate things like 'quickly', 'all over the place', and 'very much'.

2.5.4 Noun Modifiers

Adjectives can be divided into two subclasses:

1. Class P Adjectives occur as Head of the Adjective Phrase. This means they occur in the pre-Head Descriptive slot of the Descriptive Noun Phrase. Several types have been noted:
 - a. Those adjectivized from intransitive verbs. See 3.1.1.
 - b. Those which retain the same shape as the verbal form.
 - c. Those which are strictly noun modifiers.
2. Class F Adjectives occur in the post-Head Descriptive slot of the Descriptive Noun Phrase. This is a small subclass and most members have a severely limited semantic distribution.

Demonstratives are words which specify location or 'which one'. They also serve as Relaters in the Demonstrative Phrase, and may fill the Direct Object slot of transitive clauses following the verb ngoro 'to be like'.

2.6 Particles

Particles are words which do not fit any of the other word classes. There are several subclasses.

2.6.1 Conjunctions

These are linking words and occur between the Heads in Coordinate Phrases, and between clauses, sentences, and paragraphs.

2.6.2 Temporals

These words fill the nuclear slots of some Time Phrases. They include things like 'yesterday', 'now', 'later', 'far past', and 'near past'.

2.6.3 Interrogatives

Interrogatives may fill the Subject, Direct Object, Manner, Time, and Location slots of clauses, and Head slots on the phrase level.

2.6.4 Relaters

Accompaniment: There are three members — mai, mam, and tur#n. They fill the Relater slot of the Instrument/Accompaniment Phrase.

Purpose/Benefactive: uri and suri occur in the Relater slot of the Purpose Phrase, introduce some Dependent Clauses, and fill the Purpose slot of clauses.

Subject Markers: These fill the Relater slot of the Referent Phrase. There are three members: ai, a, and i.

Question Marker: One member, be, comprises this subclass. It occurs following a grammatically indicative sentence and, together with intonation, makes the sentence a Yes-No Interrogative. It may also occur sentence initially where it functions as both question marker and attention getter.

Complementizer: This is a subclass of only one member, ngo. It is used to introduce some Dependent Clauses.

Comparison: This is a one-member class also, ngoro. It acts as the Relater of the Comparison Phrase.

Other Relaters: These are particles which are not quite as common as the above ones, and fill particular functions as Relaters in only one phrase type. One example of these is an, which is somewhat equivalent to the English preposition 'of'.

2.6.5 Miscellaneous

This is a subclass containing particles which do not fit into the other subclasses as yet and which may fill several slots. These are words which we are unsure of at present and which so far have eluded exact definition in

some or all cases. Some examples are as follows:

mā This is sometimes used as a punctiliar in the Basic Verb Phrase to give the past tense a completed aspect. It is also used with other tenses and seems to mean something roughly equivalent to 'now'. It may indicate agreement of the speaker with the hearer's suggestion. It is also used in other situations with no apparent meaning.

sang This particle occurs as a part of many phrases, and sometimes emphasizes some aspect like ownership or singlehanded accomplishment.

sār This is used as a limiter to mean 'just, only, that's all' but it also occurs without apparent meaning.

3 OTHER AFFIXES, REDUPLICATION, AND COMPOUNDING (Question 4)

3.1 Other Inflectional Affixes

3.1.1 The suffix -ān (or -on, -en, -un) indicates a modifying relationship. It can occur on some intransitive verbs and on a few nouns. When suffixed to verbs, the verbs become adjectives and occur preceding the Head of the Descriptive Noun Phrase. When suffixed to nouns, its meaning is 'characterized by' and it is followed by a noun, a verb, or a Modified Clause.

<u>a</u> <u>dur</u>	<u>i</u> <u>sulu</u>	'The laplap is dirty.'
it to.be.dirty	rel laplap	
<u>dur-ān</u>	<u>sulu</u>	'dirty laplap'
to.be.dirty-adj	laplap	
<u>rum-ān</u> <u>bop</u>		'sleeping house'
house-of to.lie.down		
<u>bung-un</u> <u>nas</u>		'dry (sunny) season'
day-of sun		

3.1.2 The prefix ara- 'nominalizer' may occur with relationship terms. It is used to generalize the term.

<u>diar-mokson</u>	'they 2, the married couple'
they.2-married.couple	
<u>ara-mokson</u>	'(any) married couple'
nom-married.couple	

3.1.3 The generalizing suffix -kak occurs on a limited number of nouns.

<u>wākān</u>	'his grandmother'
<u>wākān-kak</u>	'old woman'

3.2 Reduplication on the Word Level

Reduplication, either partial or complete, is a common form of changing meaning or class in Sursurunga. The reduplicated part may act in the following capacities.

Habitual Action: kas 'to scoop' kakas 'to swim'

Generalizer: kip 'to get' kipkip 'to get several different things'

Pluralizer: kalik 'child' kalilik 'children'

Verbalizer: ol 'mind' olol 'to think'

Intensifier: pilpil 'clean' pilpilpil 'shiny'

Intransitivizer: karus 'to scratch (T)' karkarus 'to scratch (I)'

Alternate form: sal, salsal 'to flow'

Nominalizer: tun 'to buy with a brideprice' tuntun 'brideprice'

Instrumentalizer: dok 'to pull down' dokdok 'instrument for pulling down'

3.3 Compounding on the Word Level

3.3.1 Both noun and verb compounding have been discussed in their separate sections, 2.2.2.2 and 2.3.6 respectively. Other sorts of compounds also occur where two words of different classes join together and take the class of one or the other.

Verb plus Noun: mākmāk 'to look' plus nas 'sun' becomes mākmāk-nas 'clock'

Noun plus Modifier: beo 'shark' plus kut 'sealed, blind' becomes beo-kut 'species of blind shark'

3.3.2 As with compound verbs, a compound noun may exhibit a different meaning than the sum of its parts.

pākān 'leaf' plus bung 'day' becomes pākān-bung 'time'

lul 'his head' plus iru 'enemy' becomes lul-iru
'package for mumuing'

4 PHRASES

4.1 Introduction

Phrases fill clause level slots and may in themselves constitute entire sentences where only a response or vocative is necessary. Almost any phrase can also occur as part of another phrase, and considerable embedding takes place. See 4.5.3, Long Phrases.

There are three phrases involving numbers which are not described with the other phrases because of their complexity and special distribution. See 5.2.5.

The following are shown by the use of a phrase.

Negative
Person and Number
Description
Habitual/continuous Action
Repetition
Quantity
Demonstrative
Direction
Function (as Subject, Direct Object, etc.)
Time Frame
Interrogative
Plurality

Comparison
 Manner
 Instrument/Accompaniment
 Purpose
 Order (1st, 2nd, etc.)
 Possession
 Emphasis

4.2 Verbal Phrases (Question 5)

Verb Phrases fill the Predicate slots of clauses.

4.2.1 Basic Verb Phrase (BVP)

See the formula on the following page.

Basic Verb Phrase

+Neg	+SuMk	+Qual ₁	+Aspect	+Qual ₂	+Head	+Modf	+Punct/Lim
NegP <u>koyon</u> 'imp neg'	nom pn	qual word	<u>lu</u> 'hab' <u>tu</u> 'just, only'	<u>lala</u> 'big' <u>tilik</u> 'big'	verb cpvb	manadv <u>no</u> 'all' <u>di</u> 'where' <u>anP</u>	<u>mā</u> <u>be</u> 'now' <u>sār</u> 'only' <u>mul</u> 'again'

The verb or compound verb which occurs in the Head slot indicates the clause type: Intransitive, Transitive, Ditransitive, or Quotative. See The Verb, 2.3.1. Phrases with up to 6 tagmemes have been elicited, but 2-4 is most common.

Examples:

a tilik toltol
he big restless

'he is very restless'

a kālik lu anan
he slowly usu go

'he usually goes slowly'

ā-k riuriu pagas mā
he-ps hanging leave unk

'he was hanging there'

diar-a siusiu
they.2-fu bathe

'they 2 are going to bathe'

4.2.2 Modified Verb Phrase (MVP)

The Modified Verb Phrase is like the Basic Verb Phrase in every detail except one: the Subject Marker slot is obligatorily absent. The Modified Verb Phrase can fill the Predicate slot of Modified Clauses only. See 5.2.4.

4.2.3 Repetitive Verb Phrases

4.2.3.1 In the first type, which indicates prolonged action, only the Head is repeated.

+Subject Marker	+Head ⁿ
pronoun	verb

di-k an an an an an an an
 they-ps go go go go go go go go

'they went & went & went & went (a very long way)'

4.2.3.2 The second type is manifested by the entire Verb Phrase being repeated. It indicates repetitive action.

bor a lu roh / te tu roh te tu roh /
 pig it usu jump it just jump it just jump

'the pig jumped (every day)'

4.2.4 Coordinate Verb Phrase

This has been observed only rarely.

+SuMk	+Head ₁	+Link	+Head ₂
pronoun	verb	<u>mā</u>	verb

The Heads contain the same verb, and this construction indicates both continuous and repetitive action.

ya-k iri mā iri 'I weaved and weaved'
I-ps weave and weave

4.3 Non-Verbal Phrases (Question 6)

4.3.1 Noun and Pronoun Phrases

Noun and Pronoun Phrases generally fill the Subject and Direct Object slots of clauses, and the Head and Axis slots of phrases. They also occur as filler of the Possessor slot of Possessive Phrases.

4.3.1.1 Descriptive Noun Phrase (DNP)

<u>±Plu</u>	<u>±Des</u>	+Head	<u>±Des</u> ²	<u>±Dem</u> ²
<u>tan</u>	AdjP	noun	Adj _F	BLP
<u>bos</u> ²		cpnoun	IndC	DemP
<u>te</u> 'some'		verb	<u>ān</u> P	<u>sār</u> 'only'
		cpvb	DNP	<u>mul</u> 'also'
		CPP	PurP	
		ApNP	CompP	

kələmul muda 'the man there (toward the bush)'
man dir

lain namnam 'good food'
good to.eat

marit erei er a lu kis on i təm dək
pandanus that that he usu sit it rel person torch
'that pandanus where the torchman usually sits'

The following example shows maximum expansion, but this occurs infrequently.

tan kengen kubau a rakrakai erei
plu small wood it strong that
'those small strong (sticks of) wood'

4.3.1.2 Appositive Noun Phrase (ApNP)

+Item	+Apposition ²
pn	ApNP
DNP	IndC
PosP	DNP
<u>te</u> 'some'	CoNP
	NumC

The Apposition slot, which can be repeated twice, always qualifies, enlightens, or expands the Item slot.

säpkin bung a us i räin mä bät
 bad day it blow rel rain and wind
 'a bad day, the rain and wind are blowing'

gim tan käläü 'we men'
 we plu male

balbal inbul mä kaukau
 starchy.food yam and kaukau
 'starchy food, yam and kaukau'

Section 4.5.3, Long Phrases, contains an example of an Appositive Noun Phrase where the Apposition slot is repeated twice.

4.3.1.3 Coordinate Noun Phrase (CoNP)

+Head ₁	+(<u>±</u> Link	+Head ₂) ⁿ
RefP	<u>mä</u> 'and'	RefP
DNP	<u>ngo</u> 'or'	DNP

The DNP here is most often manifested by the Head alone. The tagmemes in parentheses can be repeated any number of times.

Morphophonemics: mä plus äi becomes mäi

āi nur māi nāl
 rel shrimp and.rel tree.type
 'the shrimp and the tree'

un mā long roho tuh mā bos tāit
 banana and taro greens sugar.cane and plu thing

ngor-er ān gemgem
 like-that of food

'bananas and taro, greens, sugar cane, and things
 like that for food'

4.3.1.4 Referent Phrase (RefP)

+Relater	+Axis
<u>āi</u>	proper name
<u>ā</u>	NP (not RefP)
<u>i</u>	PosP
	NumC
	DOPn
	int word
	PnP
	CPP

āi rung-min 'these people'
 rel people-this

kān rat āi sini 'whose basket?'
 his basket rel who

4.3.1.5 Pronoun Phrase₁

+Head	+Expansion	+Qual	+Incl	+Ref
pr pn	<u>tiklik</u> 'together'	<u>sang</u> <u>sār</u> 'only'	<u>mul</u> 'also'	RefP
	<u>masik</u> 'alone'			
	<u>no</u> 'all'			

gintul-tuān masik sār 'just we 3 brothers'
 we.3-his.brother alone only

diar no 'both of them'
 they.2 all

The following elicited example shows maximum expansion.

This is rare.

gintul no sang mul āi Towirua
 we.3 all unk also rel Towirua
 'all 3 of us also, including Towirua'

This phrase may have discontinuous manifestation. In this case, only the Head and Referent slots occur, and the Head slot may substitute for the Subject Marker slot of the Verb Phrase.

/gaur/ lākām/ āi Adam/
 you.2 come rel Adam
 'the two of you, including Adam, come'

4.3.1.6 Pronoun Phrase₂

<u>+Referent</u> ₁	+Head	<u>+Referent</u> ₂
RefP	NSNP	RefP IAP

gitul mam Mosom 'you and I and Mosom'
we.3 with Mosom

Towirua diar ʔi Mosom
Towirua they.2 rel Mosom
'the two of them, Towirua and Mosom'

gitul-kāwān ʔi Silawir
we.3-uncle rel Silawir
'the three of us, including Silawir, who have an
uncle relationship'

4.3.1.7 Characteristic Pronoun Phrase (CPP)

+Head	<u>+Descriptive</u>
<u>kono-</u> 'person'	Modified Clause
<u>tām-</u> 'one characterized by'	

The filler of the Head slot is a bound morpheme;
therefore, a descriptive or demonstrative of some type
must always follow. See also Descriptive Noun Phrase,
4.3.1.1.

kono kăyăn i tan tăit ngor-er
 person his rel plu thing like-that
 'the person whose things are like that'

tăm aratintin 'teacher'
 one.characterized.by to.teach

4.3.2 Locative Phrases

Locative words and phrases occur in a large percentage of Sursurunga utterances, and therefore comprise an important part of the language. All Locative Phrases can fill the Locative slot of clauses. In addition, the Basic Locative Phrase can fill the Demonstrative slot of the Descriptive Noun Phrase and the Comment slot of Stative Clauses.

Morphophonemics which apply to all Locative Phrases:

Xi i → Xi, as in mudi + i becomes mudi.

Xa aX → XaX, as in ma + atung becomes matung.

(where X = rest of the word)

Following are the six types of Locative Phrases.

4.3.2.1 Locative Direction Phrase (LDP)

+Relater	+Axis
<u>ma</u> <u>ya</u> <u>a</u> <u>ala</u> <u>i</u>	direction word

The fillers of the Relater slot are differentiated in the following way:

	<u>ma</u>	<u>ya</u>	<u>a</u>	<u>ala</u>	<u>i</u>
Present tense				x	x
Non-present tense	x	x	x		
Specific location	x				x
Non-specific location		x	x	x	
Precedes full form of direction word	x	x		x	x
Precedes short form of direction word				x	x
Occurs in MLP	x		x		

4.3.2.2 Locative Head Phrase (LHP)

<u>+Relater</u>	<u>+Axis</u>
<u>i</u>	NP (not RefP)
	NumC

Only occasionally are the Relater slots of the above two phrases omitted.

4.3.2.3 Basic Locative Phrase (BLP)

+			
<u>+Location</u>	<u>+Modifier</u>	<u>+Head</u>	<u>+Modifier</u>
LDP	<u>sang</u>	LHP	<u>mul</u>
<u>main</u>	<u>mul</u>	IOP	'again'
'here'	'again'	place name	<u>sär</u>
	<u>sär</u>	<u>tepäk</u>	'only'
	'only'	'far away'	
		<u>on</u> 'there'	
		IndC	

Either the Location or the Head slot must occur; both may occur. The Independent Clause in the Head slot must contain äi 'where' in the Modifier slot of the Verb Phrase.

Examples of LDP, LHP, and BLP:

<u>a</u>	<u>nang</u>	<u>sang</u>	<u>i</u>	<u>malar</u>	'at the village'
rel	dir	unk	rel	village	
<u>m-atung</u>	<u>sär</u>				'just there'
rel-there	only				
<u>main</u>	<u>si</u>	<u>git</u>			'here to (or with) us'
here	to	we			
<u>i</u>	<u>mi</u>	<u>Himau</u>			'at Himau'
rel	dir	Himau			
<u>ya</u>	<u>muda</u>	<u>i</u>	<u>bos</u>		'back in the bush'
rel	dir	rel	jungle		

4.3.2.4 Motion Locative Phrase MLP)

+Relater	+Axis	+Modifier
<u>ur</u> 'to'	BLP	<u>sang</u>
<u>til</u> 'from'	<u>tepāk</u> 'far away'	<u>mul</u> 'again'
	<u>main</u> 'here'	<u>sār</u> 'only'
	place name	
	SgDOPn	
	<u>āi</u> 'where?'	
	RefP (with Rel <u>i</u>)	

The Modifier slot does not occur with BLP. The following are other co-occurrence restrictions between fillers of the Modifier slot and fillers of the Axis slot.

sang may occur with place name, tepāk, and āi.

mul or sār may occur with place name, SgDOPn, āi, and main.

mul may also occur with RefP.

Examples:

til Nokon sār
from Nokon only

'just from Nokon'

ur āi
to where?

'to where?'

til i malar 'from the village'
 from rel village

ur atung a tur di a nāl erei
 to rel.there it stand where rel tree that
 'to there where stood that tree'

4.3.2.5 Coordinate Locative Phrase (CoLP)

+Head ₁	+Link	+Head ₂
BLP MLP	<u>mā</u> 'and'	BLP MLP

So far, only two Heads have been observed, but we feel that more are possible in a situation involving listing or several alternatives.

ur i pidir y-atung mā i aun-pidir
 to rel trap rel-atung and rel upright-trap
 'to the trap there and to the trap spring'

4.3.2.6 Special Locative Phrase (SLP)

+Relater	+Axis
<u>alari</u> , <u>alar</u> 'away from'	DNP proper name place name pronoun <u>main</u> 'here' BLP

alar yau 'away from me'
away.from me

alari i mudi katbän-dan
away.from rel dir middle-river
'away from the middle of the river'

4.3.3 Time Phrases (TimP)

Time Phrases fill the Time slots of clauses and sometimes are the only indication of whether the action is past or present. See Past Tense Nominative Pronouns, 2.4.2.3.

4.3.3.1 Time Phrase₁ (TimP₁)

+TimMk	+Modf	+Head	+Modf
<u>i</u>	Adj _p	noun cpnoun	DemP <u>no</u> 'all' <u>mä</u>

The Time Marker frequently does not occur clause and sentence initially.

i tan päkpäkän-libung no 'every night'
timmk plu time-night all

4.3.3.2 Time Phrase₂ (TimP₂)

+Head	+Reference	+Intensifier
temporal	<u>be</u> 'now'	<u>sang</u> <u>sär</u> 'just' <u>mä</u>

namur be sang 'much later'
later now much?

4.3.3.3 Appositive Time Phrase

+Item	+Apposition
temporal	TimP ₁
TimP ₁	IndC
	CoTimP

namur a rah i innai ngor-er
later it finished rel work like-that
'later, (when) that kind of work is finished'

latiu i bung-lim 'tomorrow, Friday'
tomorrow timmk day-5

4.3.3.4 Coordinate Time Phrase (CoTimP)

+Head ₁	+Link	+Head ₂
TimP ₁	<u>mā</u> 'and'	TimP ₁

i kubāk mā bung-ru 'on Monday and Tuesday'
 timmk Monday and day-2

4.3.4 Other Head-Modifier Phrases

4.3.4.1 Negative Phrase

The Negative Phrase can be used as an answer to a question or it can fill the Negative slot of the Basic Verb Phrase and the Comment slot of Stative Clauses.

+Head	+Modifier
<u>kāpte</u> or <u>kāp</u> 'neg'	<u>mā</u> 'now, unk'

kāpte mā a wawar 'it isn't crying out now'
 neg now it cry.out

kāpte mā un 'There are no bananas.'
 neg now banana

The Negative käpte is frequently broken up to surround the pronoun in the Basic Verb Phrase.

käp-yau-te mänän 'I don't know.'
neg-I-neg know

4.3.4.2 Interrogative Phrase (IntP)

Interrogative Phrases, like Interrogative Words, can substitute in most any tagmeme of the clause depending on what slot the Head of the Interrogative Phrase fills. It is frequently the only filler of an Information Question.

+Head	+Interrogative
DNP TimP ₁	<u>däh</u> 'which?, what?'

i päkän-bung däh 'what time?'
timmk leaf-day what?

rum däh 'which house?'
house which?

4.3.4.3 Adjective Phrase (AdjP)

The Adjective Phrase only occurs embedded in another phrase or as a complete utterance when the missing thing it modifies is known to the hearer.

+Intensifier	+Head
<u>lala</u> 'very'	Adj _P
<u>tara</u> 'many'	

/tara maran/wāk 'lots and lots of women'
 many many woman

4.3.5 Other Relater-Axis Phrases

4.3.5.1 Demonstrative Phrase (DemP)

The Demonstrative Phrase is used to fill the Demonstrative slot of the Descriptive Noun Phrase and the Direct Object slot of Transitive Clauses.

+Relater	+Axis
<u>min</u> 'this'	IndC
<u>er</u> 'that'	
<u>a</u> 'indefinite'	

min yau top on 'this (that) I'm holding'
 this I grasp it

wāi /a di lu ser pas-i ngoi/
 crocodile rel they usu hunt hold-it like.this
 'crocodiles, they usually hunt them like this'

4.3.5.2 Indirect Object Phrase (IOP)

The Indirect Object Phrase fills the Indirect Object slot of clauses and the Head slot of the Basic Locative Phrase. When it follows a noun it indicates possession.

+Relater	+Axis
<u>si</u> 'to'	DNP
3rd person IOPn	proper name
	CoNP
	PnP
	<u>sini</u> 'who?'

gim-a arbin para-i/si-ngi-n bos kälämul/
we-fu preach say-it to-sg-him plu man

'We will preach it to all the people.'

tar-i /si Mosom/ 'Give it to Mosom.'
give-it to Mosom

4.3.5.3 Comparison Phrase (CompP)

The Comparison Phrase fills the Manner slot of clauses. It has a descriptive function also and fills the post-Head Descriptive slot of the Descriptive Noun Phrase.

+Relater	+Axis
<u>ngoro</u> 'like'	DemP
	DNP
	proper name
	BLP
	IndC
	CoNP
	PnP
	PosP

```

ngoro min           'like this'
like this

```

a māk /ngoro yāu/ 'He looks like you.'
he look like you

4.3.5.4 Instrument/Accompaniment Phrase (IAP)

Both Instrument and Accompaniment are signalled by the same Relaters and use the same construction. This phrase type occurs as the only filler of the Instrument and Accompaniment slots of clauses. It also fills the Information slot of Ditransitive Clause₂.

+Relater	+Axis
<u>mai</u> 'with'	proper name
<u>mam</u> 'with'	PnP ₂
<u>turān</u> 'with'	DNP
	PosP

lākām/mai/ ur main 'Come here with it.'
 come with.it to here

u-na om /mam Mosom/ 'You will play with Mosom.'
 you-fu play with Mosom

4.3.5.5 Purpose Phrase (PurP)

The Purpose Phrase occurs in the Purpose slot of clauses, and in Quotative Clause₃, the Information slot. It may also fill the post-Head Descriptive slot of the Descriptive Noun Phrase where the meaning of the Relater is 'about, concerning'.

+Relater	+Axis
<u>suri</u> 'for'	DNP
<u>uri</u> 'for'	<u>dāh</u> 'what?'

u-na an/suri dāh/ 'Why are you going?'
 you-fu go for what?

pukpuksa suri wăi 'story about crocodiles'
 story about crocodile

4.3.5.6 ən Phrase (ənP)

The ən Phrase is basically equivalent to the "of Phrase" in English. It occurs in the post-Head Descriptive slot of the Descriptive Noun Phrase.

+Relater	+Axis
<u>ən</u> 'of'	ModC
	DNP
	BVP

kalik ən kălău 'male child, boy'
 child of male

tatalen ən ser suri wăi
 custom of hunt for crocodile
 'method of hunting for crocodiles'

4.4 Possession (Question 7)

In Sursurunga, possession of inalienable nouns is shown by suffixation, compounding, or the use of a Referent Phrase, 2.2.2.2. To show possession of verbs and alienable nouns, a phrase is employed.

Possessive Phrases generally fill the same slots as Noun and Pronoun Phrases; that is, Subject and Direct Object

slots of clauses and Head and Axis slots of phrases. They are included in the designation NP (any Noun Phrase).

4.4.1 Basic Possessive Phrase with possessive preceding the noun (BPosP)

+Possessive	+Head	+Possessor
pospn w/o nom	ModC DNP	RefP CoNP (w/ RefP Head)

kāndiar bor āi Miriam māi Ladi
their.2 pig rel Miriam and.rel Ladi

'Miriam and Ladi's pig'

kamur an ur Ukarāmpa 'your (2) going to Ukarumpa'
your.2 go to Ukarumpa

kak rum 'my house'
my house

4.4.2 Possessive Phrase with Nominalizer (PPN)

+Possessive	+Possessor
pospn w/ nom	RefP CoNP (w/ RefP Head)

k-ay-am 'yours'
non.food-nom-your

kăyăn ăi tua-ng 'my brother's'
his rel brother-my

4.4.3 Dependent Possessive Phrase (DepPosP)

This type of Possessive Phrase always embeds in another Possessive Phrase, hence the name "dependent".

+Possessive	+Possessor
pospn	noun _N

siusiu/kăn kalik/ 'name of child's feast'
bathe his child

4.4.4 Possessive Phrase with possessive following the noun

+Head	+Possessor
DNP	DepPosP
ApNP	PPN
	IOP

balbal inbul mă kaukau kăn
starchy.food yam and kaukau his
'his starchy food, yam and kaukau'

see next page

kalilik ān aratintin kāyān āi Yesu
 children of learn his rel Jesus
 'Jesus's disciples'

rum si Mosom 'Mosom's house'
 house of Mosom

4.4.5 Emphasized Possessive Phrase

+Head	+Emphasis
BPosP	<u>sang</u>
PPN	

kān dāk sang 'his own torch'
 his torch emphasis

4.5 Miscellaneous

4.5.1 (Question 8)

Things such as Adjectives function as Heads of Adjective Phrases only, and fill only the Modifier slots of other phrases.

4.5.2 (Question 9)

There are several words which apply to entire phrases and link the phrase to other phrases or indicate the function of the phrase in the clause. Examples of these have been given in the following phrase types.

Referent Phrase, 4.3.1.4

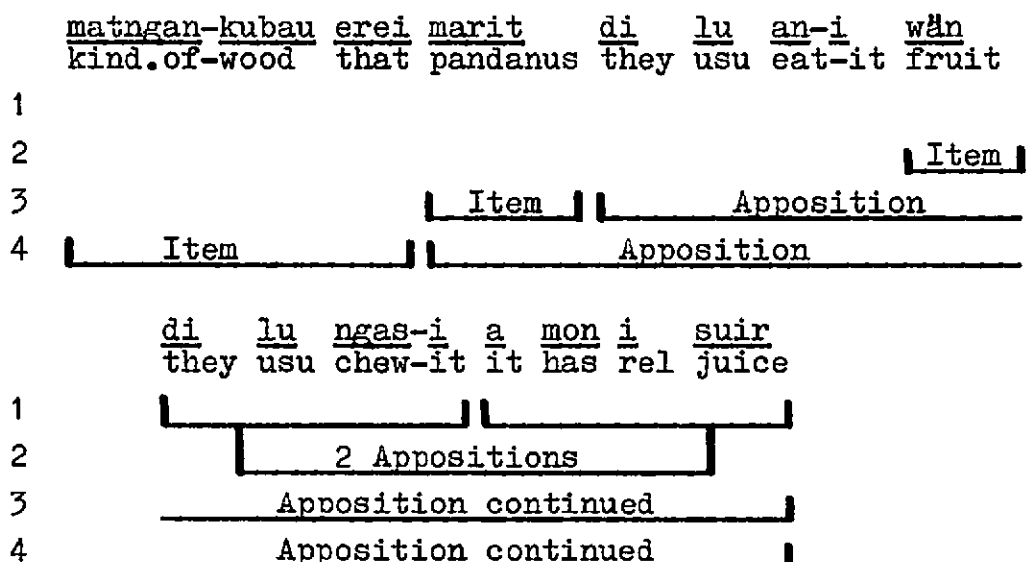
Locative Phrases, 4.3.2

Time Phrase₁, 4.3.3.1

Other Relater-Axis Phrases, 4.3.5

4.5.3 Long Phrases (Question 10)

Most phrases contain no more than three tagmemes, but longer expansion is possible although infrequent. Embedding of clauses and phrases on the phrase level is common however, and this is the main factor causing some phrases to become quite long. As an example, the following is one Appositive Noun Phrase containing both embedded Appositive Phrases and embedded clauses.



'that kind of tree, pandanus, they eat the fruit,
they chew it, it has juice'

No preferred position for long phrases has been noted.

5 CLAUSES

5.1 Differentiating Between Clauses and Verb Phrases

(Question 11)

The main criteria for differentiating between clauses and verb phrases seems to be the allowed intervention of additional non-Link tagmemes between the verbs involved. If these tagmemes may intervene, then each verb is said to signal a separate clause. If no non-Link tagmemes can intervene, then each verb is one component of a single verb phrase. Other distinguishing factors are the presence or absence of a link, whether or not each verb has a separate pronoun associated with it, and whether the verbs involved are same or different.

5.1.1 Clauses

5.1.1.1 Two verbs different or same each with its own pronoun. Pronouns may be the same. Link optional. Other tagmemes may intervene. This indicates consecutive separate action.

Pn	V	Loc		Li	Pn	V	DO			
<u>gim</u>	<u>an</u>	<u>ur</u>	<u>i</u>	<u>bos</u>	<u>mā</u>	<u>gim-a</u>	<u>māk-āi</u>	<u>kes</u>	<u>ā</u>	<u>kuir-pokon</u>
we	go	to	rel	jungle	and	we-fu	see-it	one	rel	piece-area

'We go to the bush and we will look at a piece of ground.'

5.1.1.2 Two verbs different. Only one pronoun and other tagmemes may intervene. No link. The second clause here is a Modified Clause and is closely related to the first clause. See 5.2.4.

Su	Pn	V	DO	V	Loc
<u>kar</u>	<u>a</u>	<u>kip</u>	<u>kālāmūl</u>	<u>tangra</u>	<u>sāl</u>
car	it	carry	man	along	road

'The car carries people along the road.'

5.1.2 Verb Phrases

5.1.2.1 Two verbs the same. One pronoun, link present, and no intervening tagmemes. This is a Coordinate Verb Phrase indicating continuous or repetitive action.

Pn	V	Li	V
<u>ya-k</u>	<u>ir-i</u>	<u>mā</u>	<u>ir-i</u>
I-ps	weave-it	and	weave-it

'I weaved it and weaved it.'

5.1.2.2 Up to three verbs consecutively and all different. One pronoun, no link present. This is a compound verb filling the Head slot of the Basic Verb Phrase. It indicates consecutive action.

Pn	V	V	V
<u>a</u>	<u>an</u>	<u>kuka</u>	<u>pas-i</u>
he	go	put.over.head	hold-it

'He went and put it over his head.'

5.2 Clause Categories (Questions 12 - 16)

5.2.1 Sursurunga clauses can be divided into the following categories.

1. Dependent
2. Independent
 - a. Intransitive
 - b. Transitive
 - c. Ditransitive
 - d. Quotative
 - e. Stative
3. Modified
4. Number

The following charts show the distinguishing features of each of the above categories and of the Independent Clause types.

Distinguishing Features of Clause Categories

	Possible Clause Types Occurring as a Filler (see following chart)	Distinguishing Features on the Clause Level	Restrictions	External Distribution
Dependent	all	initial particle and/or intonation	always subordinate cannot fill P level slots	C: fills Tim & Pur S: fills Reason & Condition
Independent				
Imperative	all but Stative	2nd person or no SuMk in VP		All IndC fill: P: post-Head Des slot of DNP & Ax slot of RefP C: fills Ax slot of DepC S: fills Base slots
Indicative	all			
Information Question	all	int particle fills one slot		
Yes-No Interrogative	all			
Modified	all but Stative & Quotative	no SuMk in VP	meaning general or Su mentioned in previous clause	P: fills Modf slot of CPP & Ax slot of <u>AnP</u> C: frequently used in Imperatives S: fills marginal Expansion slot
Number	Intransitive only	restricted fillers of all slots		P: fills Ap slot of ApNP & Ax slot of RefP

Distinguishing Features of Independent Clause Types

	Nuclear Tagmemes		Restricted Fillers	External Distribution	Frequent Peripheral (Optional) Tagmemes
	Obligatory	Optional			
Intransitive	Pred		all V in VP must be intransitive	see preceding chart	Acc, Su, Man, Tim, Loc, Pur
Transitive	Pred	DO	final V of VP must be transitive		Tim, Su, Man, Loc, Acc, Pur
Ditransitive	1 Pred	DO, IO	Pred slot		Su
	2 Pred	DO, Info	Pred slot		Su
Quotative	1 Pred	IO, Quo	Pred slot		Su, Man
	2 Pred, DO, Quo		Pred slot		Su
	3 Pred, DO	Info	Pred slot		Su
Stative	Top, Com		Com slot		

5.2.2 Dependent Clauses (Question 12)

+Relater	+Axis
<u>ngo</u> 'cmp'	IndC
<u>kabin</u> 'because'	ModC
<u>suri, uri</u> 'so that, for'	

The Relaters determine the slot which the clause fills. A kabin clause fills the Reason slot of sentences. A suri, uri clause fills the Purpose and Information slots of clauses. A ngo clause is the most versatile, and may fill the following slots.

Clause: Time
 Direct Object
 Quote

Sentence: Conditional

A suri, uri clause is the only one that has been observed with a Modified Clause filling the Axis slot.

da an suri om 'They are going to play.'
 they.fu go for play

a mos suri kān is kabin a puh si natu-n
 he angry about his knife because it broken to child-his
 'He's mad about his knife because his child broke it.'

/ngo na an ur main/nāk bop y-atung
 cmp she.fu go to here she.fu.then lie.down rel-there

i pal
 rel cook.house

'When she comes here, she will sleep there in
 the cook house.'

5.2.3 Independent Clauses

5.2.3.1 Nuclear Components (Question 14)

Intransitive Clauses always occur without Direct Objects. Their only obligatory component is the Predicate which is filled by a Verb Phrase whose every verb must be Intransitive, but not Number.

ā-k mat 'He died.'
 he-ps die

a lu anan 'He (continually) goes.'
 he usu go

di kis pätum 'They sit nearby.'
 they sit to.be.near

The optional Direct Object of the Transitive Clause almost always occurs following the Predicate. Pre-Predicate occurrence is generally due to focus. The final verb in the Verb Phrase filling the Predicate slot must be Transitive, but not Ditransitive or Quotative.

u-kte kip-i 'You carried it.'
you-ps carry-it

käp-yau lu mäk te keme-n
neg-I usu see some footprint-his
'I don't see any of his footprints.'

ya-k tär-äi a ru ä päspäng
I-ps chop-it it two rel forked.stick
'I chopped two forked sticks.'

The following formulas describe the basic components of Ditransitive Clauses. The final verb in the Verb Phrases of both Ditransitive Clauses must be Ditransitive.

	†			
DitC ₁ =	+Pred	$\overline{+DO}$	$\pm IO$	$\pm DO$
	BVP _D	DNP (short)	IOP IOPn MLP (w/ IOP Head)	DepC IndC RefP

an tar-i si diar-mokson
go give-it to they.2-married.couple
'Go and give it to those two, the married couple.'

a tar-i kes i laplap singim
he give-it one rel laplap to.you

'He gave a laplap to you.'

Ditransitive Clause₂ has a Direct Object which corresponds to the Indirect Object of Type 1: the person to whom something is given is the Direct Object. The Information slot of Type 2 corresponds to the Direct Object of Type 1: what is given is expressed by an Instrument/Accompaniment Phrase and fills the Information slot. See also Quotative Clause Types 2 and 3 immediately following.

$$\text{DitC}_2 =$$

+Pred	+DO	+Info
BVP _D	DOPn proper name	IAP

a tabar yau mai un 'He gave me bananas.'
he give me with banana

a kos yau mai tang 'She answered me by crying.'
she answer me with cry

Quotative Clauses are used to express direct or indirect quotes. Types 1 and 2 may be either direct or indirect; Type 3 may be only indirect. The final verb in the Verb Phrase of all Quotative Clauses must be Quotative.

$$\text{QuoC}_1 =$$

+Pred	+IO	+Quote
BVP _Q	IOP	DepC IndC.

yau para-i be singim ngo kăp-ina-te an ur main
 I say-it now to.you cmp neg-I.fu-neg go to here
 'I'm telling you now that I won't be coming here.'

ă-k para-i ngoro-min "mă yău nur săr"
 he-ps say-it like-this con you shrimp only
 '(Then) he said like this, "Why you're just a shrimp!"'

Quotative Clause Types 2 and 3 correspond to Ditransitive Clause₂.

QuoC₂ =

+Pred	+DO	+Quote
BVP _Q	DOPn proper name	DepC

a bit yau ăi Sade ngo a sih i mătăn-lamas
 he tell me rel Sade cmp it descend rel price-coconut
 'Sade told me that the price of copra is down.'

ă-k kos nur ăi năl "mă yău nur săr"
 he-ps answer shrimp rel tree con you shrimp only
 'The tree answered the shrimp, "Why you're just a shrimp!"'

QuoC₃ =

+Pred	+DO	+Info
BVP _Q	DOPn proper name	PurP RefP DepC

a gätna yau suri kak wäk
 he ask me about my woman

'He asked me about my wife.'

u-na bit yau i kamur an ur Ukarämpa?
 you-fu tell me rel your.2 go to Ukarumpa

'Are you going to tell me about your trip to Ukarumpa?'

Stative Clauses generally equate two tagmemes (they could also be called Equational) or describe one tagmeme with another tagmeme. No basically verbal construction can occur as a filler of either the Topic or Comment slot.

+		
+Topic	+Comment	+Topic
NP	CoNP	RefP
DOPn	RefP	BPosP
	BLP	DOPn
	IOP	
	<u>sini</u> 'who?'	
	NegP	

si sini ä rat
 of who? rel basket.type

'Whose basket (is this)?'

ditul munang
 they.3 dir

'They 3 are that direction.'

ngisǎn-soi ǎi nur mǎi nǎl
 its.name-story rel shrimp and.rel tree

'The name of the story is the shrimp and the tree.'

5.2.3.2 Marginal Components (Questions 15 and 16)

Marginal tagmemes such as Time, Purpose, Manner, and Locative frequently occur in Intransitive and Transitive Clauses, but not so frequently in the other types.

Subject occurs frequently in all non-Static Clauses; it typically occurs as close to the Predicate as possible, and may occur either before or after it. Information contained in marginal tagmemes often occurs in a clause adjacent to Ditransitive and Quotative Clauses.

The following two formulas indicate typical manifestation of the Intransitive and Transitive Clause with marginal tagmemes.

Intransitive:

+Pred	+Ins/Acc	+Su	+Man	+Tim	+Loc	+Pur ² /Bnf
VP _I	IAP	NP ModC	CompP <u>ngoi</u> 'like that'	TimP	BLP MLP	PurP DepC

Notes on Intransitive Clauses:

1. Other orderings may occur.
2. All optional tagmemes except Instrument/Accompaniment may occur pre-Predicate.
3. Tagmemes occur pre-Predicate in the same position relative to the Predicate as the post-Predicate ordering.
4. In long clauses, usually at least one tagmeme occurs on each side of the Predicate. No more than two tagmemes have been observed to occur pre-Predicate in one clause.
5. Purpose occurs pre-Predicate only in Information Questions.
6. In short clauses, Predicate-Subject order occurs more often than Subject-Predicate order.
7. Maximum number of tagmemes observed in text is 4. Usually only two or three occur. Up to 6 have been elicited, the seventh being put into a separate clause.

Example of 6 tagmemes in one clause:

Man	Pred	Acc	Su	Tim
<u>Ngor-er</u>	<u>na</u>	<u>an mai</u>	<u>kar</u>	<u>ʔi</u>
like-that	he.fu	go with	car	rel
			<u>Ladi</u>	<u>latiu</u>
			Ladi	tomorrow

Loc	Pur
<u>ur</u>	<u>Na</u>
to Namatanai	he.fu
	<u>kip-i</u>
	<u>buk.</u>
	get-it mail

'Like that Ladi will go to Namatanai tomorrow with the car. He will get the mail.'

Example of 4 tagmemes in one clause:

Su		Pred		Loc
<u>tan</u>	<u>eklesia</u>	<u>da</u>	<u>kaleng</u>	<u>ur i</u>
plu	church.leader	they.fu	return	to rel their plu

	Tim	
<u>malar</u>	<u>latiu</u>	<u>i</u>
village	tomorrow	rel afternoon

'The church leaders will return to their (respective) villages tomorrow afternoon.'

Other examples:

Pred		Acc	Loc
<u>di-k</u>	<u>lum</u>	<u>mai</u>	<u>ya</u>
they-ps	dive	with	rel down middle-river

'They dove with (it) down into the water.'

Pred	Su	
<u>a</u>	<u>lagar</u>	<u>i</u>
it miss	rel spear	I spear with

'The spear I speared with missed.'

Loc	Pred	Pur
<u>mudi</u>	<u>di</u>	<u>kakas</u>
dir	they	scoop for post

'Over there they are digging (holes) for posts.'

Tim		Pred
<u>lite</u>	<u>käbungbung</u>	<u>mä</u>
different	morning	unk I-ps exit again

'On a different morning I went out again.'

Transitive:

<u>+Tim</u> ²	<u>+Su</u>	<u>+Man</u>	<u>+Pred</u>	<u>+DO</u>	<u>+Loc</u>	<u>+Ins/Acc</u>	<u>+Pur/Bnf</u>
TimP	NP	CompP	VP _T	NP	LP	IAP	PurP
ModC	<u>te</u> 'some'	<u>ngoi</u> 'like that'		DemP	<u>on</u> 'there'		DepC
DepC				TimP ₁			
				IndC			
				ModC			
				DepC			
				proper name			

Notes on Transitive Clauses:

1. Other orderings may occur, especially because of focus.
2. Up to 5 tagmemes have been observed in text, but normally Transitive Clauses contain only 3 or 4.

Example of 5 tagmemes in one clause:

Tim						Su		Pred	
<u>ngo</u>	<u>a-kte</u>	<u>rah</u>	<u>i</u>	<u>buswa</u>	<u>käpän-el</u>	<u>mä</u>	<u>kaukau</u>	<u>bos</u>	<u>wäk</u>
cmp	it-ps	finish	rel	throw	skin-yam.type	and	kaukau	plu	woman
							they	stand	hold-it
DO			Loc						
<u>kas</u>	<u>tan-i</u>	<u>y-atung</u>	<u>i</u>	<u>him</u>					
scoop	bury-it	rel-there	rel	ground					

'When the planting of the yams and kaukau is finished,
the women begin to cover over (the seeds) there in
the ground.'

Other Examples:

Pred Loc DO
di kip-i i kar ʔ bor mai balbal
 they carry-it loc.rel car rel pig with starchy.food
 'They carry the pig and the starchy food in the car.'

Su or
 DO Pred Ins
te di saw-i mai dan
 some they cook-it with water
 'Some they cook with water.' or 'Some cook it with water.'

Pred DO Loc
ʔ-k long-oi kʌn pokon on
 he-ps make-it his area there
 'He made his area (garden) there.'

Pred DO
ya-k so-i mʔ a at ʔ kui-got erei ngo
 I-ps plant-it now it four rel piece-bamboo that or
 Pur
a lim suri kʌp-a-te arwat ʔ bor ngo na
 it five so.that neg-it-neg able rel pig cmp it.fu

roh lʌk-ʔi
 jump step.over-it

'I then planted those four or five pieces of bamboo
so that the pig would not be able to jump over it
(them).'

5.2.4 Modified Clause (ModC)

A Modified Clause is one where the Predicate is filled by a Modified Verb Phrase (a Verb Phrase which contains no pronoun). Although a Modified Clause is in one sense dependent, it fills special functions which are different from those of Dependent Clauses:

1. It immediately follows an Independent Clause which contains either the same verb or one similar in meaning. The verb of the Modified Clause shares the pronoun of the Independent Clause. In this usage, the Modified Clause expresses additional information and fills the Sentence-level Expansion slot.

2. It fills slots on the Phrase level which a Dependent Clause never does.

3. It is equivalent grammatically to some Independent Imperative Clauses.

4. On the Clause level, it may fill not only the Direct Object and Time slots, but also the Subject slot.

IndC		ModC
<u>gim</u>	<u>batbat</u>	<u>i</u>
we	close	rel
	<u>pokon</u>	<u>erei</u>
	area	that
	<u>batbat</u>	<u>i</u>
	close	rel
		<u>mātān-sāl</u>
		its. eye-road

'We closed up that area, closed the door.'

	ModC
<u>tām</u>	<u>nginim</u>
one. characterized. by	drink
	<u>suir-bor</u>
	juice-pig

'the one (who) always drinks pork broth'

ModC

an siusiu mā
go bathe now

'Go and bathe now.'

ModC

ser suri wāi a ngor-er
hunt for crocodile it like-that

'Hunting for crocodiles is like that.'

5.2.5 Numbers

Phrases and clauses involving numbers in Sursurunga are so complex and imbedded that it seems best to designate this separate section to deal with both.

The base of the system is the VP_N which is simply a Verb Phrase whose Head is filled by a verb which expresses number. Its main function is to fill Predicate slots of Number Clauses and Head slots of Number Phrases. A modified form of the VP_N (just the verb itself) is used when counting.

Following are the various constructions involving numbers. They are given in this order so that a logical progression can be seen.

Decade Number Phrase (DecNumP)

+Relater	+Axis
<u>ā</u>	<u>sāngul</u> 'ten'
<u>i</u>	<u>mar</u> 'hundred'
	<u>tausen</u> 'thousand'

Decade Number Clause (DecNumC)

+Predicate	+Subject
VP _N	DecNumP

a ru i sāngul '20'
it two rel ten

a won i mar '600'
it six rel hundred

Coordinate Number Verb Phrase (CoNumVP)

+		
±(+Head ₁	+Link) ³	±Head ₂
DecNumC	<u>mai</u> 'with'	VP _N

a ru i sāngul mai a ru '22'
it two rel ten with it two

a won i mar mai a tul i sāngul mai a lim
it six rel hundred with it three rel ten with it five
'635'

Number Clause (NumC)

+Predicate	±Modifier	±Subject
VP _N	<u>sār</u> 'only'	RefP
CoNumVP	<u>mul</u> 'also'	
DecNumC	<u>sang</u>	

a ru i sāngul mai a ru ā kalik
 it two rel ten with it two rel child
 'twenty-two children'

a won i mar mai a tul i sāngul mai
 it six rel hundred with it three rel ten with
a lim ā kina
 it five rel kina
 'K635' or '635 kina'

a ru i sāngul ā rum 'twenty houses'
 it two rel ten rel house

The Number Clause is used to fill the Apposition slot of the Appositive Noun Phrase and the Axis slot of the Referent Phrase. It may also fill some Sentence slots. The other clause and the three phrases set up here fill slots only in these number constructions.

5.3 Focus in the Clause

Following are some of the ways which a Sursurunga speaker may focus items in a clause.

1. Slightly heavier stress or emphasis than non-focused items.

2. Repetition of the pronoun clause finally in a Referent Phrase:

kāp-yau-te mānān/āi yau/

neg-I-neg know rel I

'I don't know (anything about it).'

3. Beginning the clause with the tagmeme in focus regardless of whether it normally occurs there or not:

DO		Su
<u>/tatalen til irā/</u>	<u>rang-tāmin i gim</u>	
custom from long.ago	people-true rel us	

Pred
di lu long-oi...
 they usu make-it

'/The customs from long ago/ (which) our
 ancestors practiced....'

4. The use of a Demonstrative Phrase to expand or explain the item in focus:

					Item in Focus
<u>i-na</u>	<u>puksa-i</u>	<u>kes i</u>	<u>pukpuksa</u>	<u>suri</u>	<u>wāi</u>
I-fu	tell-it	one rel	story	about	crocodile

/ā di lu ser pas-i ngoi/
 it they usu hunt hold-it like.this

'I'm going to tell a story about crocodiles —
 /they hunt for them like this/.'

5.4 Miscellaneous (Questions 16 - 18)

5.4.1 (Questions 16 and 17)

The examples under each clause type have usually indicated both maximum and minimum expansion. Imbedding

of clauses within both phrases and clauses is a prominent feature of Sursurunga, and this means that clauses can become quite long. Long clauses frequently appear in text although many are relatively short. Conversational clauses tend to be short and more broken up.

5.4.2 (Question 18)

Compound Subjects and Objects are described under Coordinate Noun Phrase, 4.3.1.3. The use of a connective is optional. The repetition of the verb between items in the series is possible but not usual. In this case, the pronoun would also be repeated, making it a series of clauses rather than just words or phrases.

6 SENTENCES

6.1 Features Distinguishing the Ends of Sentences (Question 19)

6.1.1 Intonational

Intonation is contrastive between some sentence types, but the following problems complicate the analysis.

1. Breath group borders frequently occur at places where sentence borders could occur, but not always. They are frequently within what would seem to be a sentence;


that is, two or sometimes more breath groups within one sentence.

2. Falling intonation always occurs at what would seem to be sentence borders, but it also occurs within the sentence at the end of some grammatical clauses.


3. There is wide variation of intonation contours, even within the same clause and sentence types, so that the exact same wording can be said several different ways to focus on one thing or another. Much more work needs to be done on intonation to classify the variations.

The following is one example which shows the intonation contrast between the end of a sentence and the end of a Dependent Clause.

Two Sentences:



A rah i imnai ngor-er. Namur di buswa-i kāpān-el
it finish rel work like-that later they throw-it skin-yam



mā di-k tataun.
and they-ps bury

'The work like that is finished. Later, they plant the yams and then they do the burying.'

One Sentence with a Dependent Clause:

A rah i imnai ngor-er, namur di buswa-i kāpān-el
it finish rel work like-that later they throw-it skin-yam

mā di-k tataun.
and they-ps bury

'After the work like that is finished, they plant the yams and then they do the burying.'

6.1.2 Grammatical

No uncontestable grammatical criteria has been found to determine the ends of sentences, but the following are some strong possibilities.

1. Following a Result Base

2. At the juncture of two Independent Clauses where a change of focus or action takes place and where no conjunction is present

3. Preceding yo

4. Preceding a Time tagmeme or mā which precedes it

5. Preceding Head-Tail Recapitulation, see 7.2

6. Preceding a Topic tagmeme:

Top	Base
<u>mā</u> <u>yau</u> <u>kāp-yau-te</u> <u>mānān</u>	
con I	neg-I-neg know

'Me, I don't know!'

6.2 Joining Clauses into Sentences (Question 20)

Clauses are joined into sentences in the following ways.

6.2.1 Juxtaposition

This is a common means of joining clauses, especially a series of clauses which are short and manifested by only one or two tagmemes. This generally indicates consecutive closely-related events or action-result; with intonation change it may indicate dependence, see 6.1.1.

6.2.2 Conjunctions

This also is a common means and is used to indicate consecutive events with a slight shift in focus or action, alternatives, and contrast ('but'). Conjunctions alternate with Juxtaposition in linking consecutive closely-related events. They are also used when listing, but without apparent pattern as to placement. The combination of mɛ 'and' or ki 'and' with a following pronoun ending in -k gives the idea of 'and then'.

6.2.3 Subordinators

Subordinators introduce Dependent Clauses and indicate Time, Condition, Benefaction, Reason, and Purpose.

The semantic subordinator on (actually the 3rd person

singular Direct Object pronoun) usually occurs toward the end of the clause it subordinates and refers to a previously mentioned place, time, object, person, or action. It may occur in any type of grammatical clause.

6.3 Conditional Sentences (Question 21)

Two types of Conditionals have been observed so far: Future Conditionals and Contrary-to-Fact. The Dependent Clause filling the Condition Base is always introduced by ngo 'if'.

Future:

ngo u-na sung da tar-i singim
if you-fu ask they.fu give-it to.you

'If you will ask, they will give it to you.'

Contrary-to-Fact:

ngo u sung da tar-i singim
if you ask they.fu give-it to.you

'If you had asked, they would have given it to you.'

The only difference between these sentences is the switch from future to present in the Condition Base of the Contrary-to-Fact. The future is retained in Sursurunga in the Result Base.

The normal order of bases is Condition-Result, but the reverse order may occur with the same meaning. In that

case both clauses must occur in future tense even though the meaning is past. The time frame is then determined from context.

6.4 (Question 22)

There doesn't seem to be a limit to the number of clauses that can be strung together in one sentence. Up to 11 have been observed in narrative text including 8 Independent Clauses. More common however is 2, 3, or 4 clauses in one sentence. As clauses are frequently embedded on both the clause and phrase level, this can make for long sentences.

The use of conjunctions varies with the speaker, but they are generally freely used in all types of text and in all lengths of sentences.

Conversation sentences are shorter for the most part than narrative ones. Two ways in which long sentences can be made shorter are the addition of a Time tagmeme or of yo between appropriate clauses (i.e. where a transition or slight shift in focus would be appropriate).

6.5 Coordinate and Subordinate Relationships (Question 23)

When several clauses are joined into a single sentence, both coordinate and subordinate relationships result. Tense,

juxtaposition, conjunctions, and intonation all work together to indicate which type of relationship is present. Coordinate is the more common.

Coordinate:

^{jx}
te di ul-i mai sek-long te di ul-i
 some they buy-it with bunch-taro some they buy-it

^{jx} ^{cj}
mai bor a liu te mai reo mā te
 with pig it live some with shell.money and some

mai limān sār ā bor
 with its.arm only rel pig

'Some they buy with bunches of taro, some they buy with live pigs, some with shell money, and some just with forelegs of pigs.'

Subordinate:

^{fu} ^{cj fu}
namur gim-a kip-i kāmnaḥ mā gim-a os-oi
 later we-fu carry-it fire & we-fu burn-it

^{past}
ā-k bam i pokon
 it-ps burned rel area

'Later we will carry fire and we will burn it (with the result that) the area is burned.'

See 6.1.1 for an example of intonation.

6.6 Negative Interrogative (Question 24)

An Interrogative containing the Negative and concluded with the Question Marker be seems to make the speaker fairly certain that the answer will be negative.

6.7 Quotations (Question 25)

Quotations may be direct or indirect and each seems as common as the other. They occur following a Quote Verb in most cases, but short quotations may precede the verb. The author is determined by context or directly mentioned in the Quote Clause in the same way the Subject of other clauses is handled. A Manner slot containing ngoromin 'like this' may occur between the Quote Verb and the Quote, and the Quote slot may be filled by either a Dependent Clause (ngo initial) or an Independent Clause. Nothing has been found that marks the end of a quote.

Some combinations have been noted where one quote is handled by two Quotative Clauses. The first names either the speaker or the hearer or both; the second then contains only the Predicate and the Quote.

6.8 Order of Clause Sequences (Question 26)

Sequences of clauses are almost invariably in chronological order.

7 SEQUENCES OF SENTENCES

7.1 Actor Identification (Question 27)

Only rarely does ambiguity result from a change of actor in Sursurunga text because the change is usually

indicated by a proper name or designation. Pronouns can then be used to refer to the actor without repeating the name or designation until a new actor appears. In some cases, where there is much change of actors and certain characteristics have been established for each actor, then no designation may be used for several changes, and the context provides the clue as to who it is.

7.2 Connections Between Sentences (Questions 28 and 29)

Logical connections such as result or cause are usually indicated within the sentence by the use of conjunctions between clauses or simple juxtaposition. See 6.2.1 and 6.2.2.

Sometimes the first verb of a new sentence is identical or semantically similiar to the more general verb of the previous sentence and provides a sort of repetition or summing up of previous action before going on to the new. This is known as Head-Tail Recapitulation. Almost always a Manner tagmeme is also present.

Ya-k an...ya-k tär-äi ...ya-k obop päks-i
I-ps go I-ps chop-it I-ps put.down leave-it

Ya-k an ngor-er ...
I-ps go like-that

'I went...I chopped it...I put it down.... I went like that (and then)...'

A Time Phrase frequently signals a new sentence and shows the relation to the previous action time-wise. Namur 'later, afterwards' is the most common Temporal used for this.

Yo, an introducer or connector which means roughly 'so; then; O.K. That's done. Now...', may also occur at the beginning of sentences and is frequently followed by namur. This usually signals a change of some type in the story.

A change of course in the story without any conjunction present may also indicate a new sentence. For example, '...I put the leaves on top of the trap. I returned to the village....'

Any of the above ways of beginning sentences could logically be considered paragraph markers, at least at times.

The following is an example showing the progression of action in one sample of text and how things are related to each other by juxtaposition and conjunctions. It is not known at present whether this is a single sentence or a paragraph containing several sentences. The text has to do with preparing and eating kaukau which has been grown in the garden. The numbers mark separate clauses. Conjunctions occur between slashes. In the translation, items in parentheses are implied.

namur 1 di nem mā 2 ngo da namnam on 3 diar
 later they want unk cmp they.fu eat it they.2
long pala-i kāpān 4 di sih-i /mā/
 make get.rid.of-it its.skin they peel-it and
 5 te di saw-i i kāmnaḥ 6 te di saw-i
 some they cook-it loc.rel fire some they cook-it
mai dan er 7 di sih pala-i kāpān
 with water that they peel get.rid.of-it its.skin
mul 8 a pim /mā/ 9 di ob-oi i
 again it ready.to.eat and they put-it loc.rel
map /mā/ 10 di kis kuli 11 suri namnam no
 leaf.plate and they sit over.it for eat all

'Afterwards, 1 when they want 2 to eat it, 3 they two
 take off the skin, 4 they peel it, /and/ 5 some they
 cook on the fire, 6 some they cook with water there,
 7 they (then) peel off the skin again, (and) 8 it's
 ready, /and/ 9 they put it on a leaf plate, /and/
 10 they sit over it 11 to eat it all up.'

In this example, juxtaposition is used to join related
 clauses, and conjunctions (mā) to join major sections.

The outline is as follows.

Introduction — Time (1,2)

Preparation — Peeling (3,4)

Conjunction (mā)

Process — Cooking and Peeling Again (5,6,7,8)

Conjunction (mā)

Moving — Putting It on a Plate (9)

Conjunction (mā)

Eating — Sitting and Eating (10,11)

8 DISCOURSE (Question 30)

8.1 Features at the Beginning of Discourse

8.1.1 Introduction

The following are ways in which the name or topic of a story may be introduced.

1. State the name of the story. This is usually used when relating a traditional story that is a narrative.

'The name of the story is "The Shrimp and the Tree".'

2. When relating an incident, the speaker usually just begins talking about it. Here the Introduction occurs as part of the body of the discourse.

'Yesterday we made a newborn child's feast.'

3. When explaining something in answer to a request (story form, not conversation), the topic can be announced first with or without a short explanation, or the speaker can just begin relating an incident that explains the thing.

'The old custom of our ancestors is like this.'

'Now I'm going to tell a story about how we make a sus. A sus is a kind of thing that catches a pig, like a pidir.'

'I went to the bush and a pig had eaten in my garden, so I thought I would make a pidir (kind of trap).'

Invariably the topic (either generally or specifically) is announced in the first sentence of the text.

8.1.2 Time Frame

A time frame is generally established at the beginning of a narrative. Something like 'every day' or 'yesterday' or 'I usually go...' puts the hearer in the speaker's time frame. This occurs immediately following the Introduction, if there is one. It begins the first sentence of the body of the discourse.

8.2 Features that Signal the End of a Discourse

There are four ways observed so far of ending a discourse.

1. A sentence or two of summary of what has been said in the body of the discourse. Frequent use of 'like that', 'in this way', 'like I said' is made in the summary.

2. The words a ngorer sār 'just like that; it's like that, that's all' may end the discourse without any summary. This is equivalent to "The End".

3. Without either a summary or an ending, but simply finishing with the body of the discourse. This is a less frequent way of ending a discourse than the above types.

4. In at least one instance, a summary followed by an ending occurred to finish the discourse.

8.3 Other Notes on Discourse

Clauses in a Narrative can be both long and short. Clauses that relate events can contain several tagmemes, and with embedding present, can become quite long.

Discourse that is basically didactic or explanatory tends to have shorter clauses, or at least more short clauses, than a Narrative. Steps in doing something are mentioned consecutively, and frequently consist of only the Predicate containing the Subject Marker and Verb. Strings of up to 6 and 7 have been found in text.

Intonation is a prominent feature of Sursurunga text and discourse. Voice changes (rising, falling, drawing out, speeding up, etc.) occur for quoting, to express emotion, to match meaning.

Sermons are often charged with emotion and accompanied with much raising of the voice and emphasizing of points both by voice and gesture. Variation from speaker to speaker is great.

10. Much more work needs to be done on intonation because of wide variations in intonational contours even within the same sentence type.

11. Determination of sentence and paragraph breaks.

12. More analysis of contrastive discourse styles: narrative vs. didactic vs. conversation, etc.

13. Not very many idioms have been discovered yet.

10 CONCEPTS AND IDIOMS

10.1 Various Concepts (Question 32)

1. Cause — use of Dependent Clause introduced by kabin 'because', 5.2.2

2. Result — usually shown by juxtaposition of clauses, the pronoun of the second clause occurring in past tense

gim os-oi ɬ-k bam i pokon
we burn-it it-ps burned rel area

'We burned it, (therefore) it was burned.'

3. Contrary Result — juxtaposition of clauses, the second clause containing the short form of the non-imperative negative following the pronoun

kāp-ina-te an da kāp up yau
neg-I.fu-neg go they.fu neg beat me

'I'm not going lest they beat me (up).'

4. Imperative — 2nd person pronoun or no pronoun in the Verb Phrase, or the imperative negative. Frequent

use is made of the verb an 'to go' with another verb to express the imperative.

koyon
don't

'Don't!'

an siusiu mā
go bathe now

'Take a bath!'

5. Yes-No Interrogative — interrogative intonation or interrogative particle be following an Indicative clause, or both

u-na kaleng be
you-fu return int

'You're returning, aren't you?'

6. Eliciting Interrogative — substitution of an interrogative word in one slot of an Indicative Clause plus intonation

sini u māk-āi
who? you see-him

'Who are you looking at?'

u nem i kak dāni
you want rel my what?

'You want my what?'

7. Didactic Interrogative (Rhetorical Questions) — this has so far only been observed in an "anger" situation and once in text. The form of the question is exactly like it would be were it not rhetorical.

Yau lu anan mā bor mā a mi? Kāpte mā a wawar.
I usu go but pig now loc.rel dir neg now it cry.out
'I went along, but where was the pig? He wasn't crying out.'

anges u-na longra pas-i kak worwor
when? you-fu hear hold-it my talk

'When are you going to obey me?'

8. Negation — indicated by the use of the Negative in the Verb Phrase or by the Negative alone as a response

kāp-na-te an 'He won't go.'
neg-he.fu-neg go

kāpte 'No.'
neg

9. Resemblance — combination of the verb 'to see' plus the comparative ngoro 'like'

a māk ngoro kālāmūl 'It looks like a man.'
it see like man

10. Verbal simile — same construction as 9

a lāklāk ngoro a ngin
he walk like he drink
'He's walking like he's been drinking.'

11. Comparative Degree — the quality is linked with a pronoun by the particle si

a pakta si giur
he big of we.2.excl
'He is bigger than me.' or 'He is more important than me.'

12. Benefaction — two possible ways: use of a Possessive pronoun or use of a Purpose Phrase

a long-oi kayak 'He's making mine (for me).'
he make-it mine

a lu tatah uri Seron 'She sweeps for Sharon.'
she usu sweep for Sharon

13. Causative — use of a causative prefix on some intransitive verb stems

ta-rāp-āi 'to tear (T)'
cs-to.be.torn-it

o-bop 'to lay down (T)'
cs-to.lie.down

Sometimes two verbs express a causative-non-causative difference.

gim os-oi pokon 'We burned the area.'
we to.burn-it area

a bam i pokon 'The area is burned.'
it to.be.burned rel area

No term or construction has yet been discovered that gives the meaning 'to force'.

14. Verbal Comparison — usually two or more clauses are involved in this

yau i-na sar-i lamas mā yāu u-na sup-i
I I-fu climb-it coconut con you you-fu husk-it
kabin a malmu
because it easy

'Me, I'll climb the coconuts; you, you'll husk them because it's easy (easier).'

15. Alternatives — the alternative particle ngo occurs between alternatives

u nem i kaukau ngo inbul
you want rel kaukau or yam
'Do you want kaukau or yam?'

16. Passive — no passive voice occurs in Sursurunga although some utterances are best translated into English with the passive

<u>a-k</u>	<u>bam</u>	<u>i</u>	<u>pokon</u>	'The area was burned.'
it-ps	burned	rel	area	

17. Abstract Terms — many are simply intransitive verbs filling noun slots.

<u>liu</u>	'to live, life'
<u>laes</u>	'to be happy, happiness'
<u>artabar</u>	'to give (I), gift'

Others are a modified form of the verb.

<u>olol</u>	'to think (I)'
<u>ol</u>	'thought, mind'

Others are separate nouns not related to any verb at all.

<u>minat</u>	'death'
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18. Implied Speech — there are a few verbs which seem to mean things like 'to praise', 'to deny', 'to agree or consent'. However, the most common way of expressing these concepts seems to be through either direct or indirect quotations. At least one example of implied speech has been noted that is expressed by a compound verb and seems to be an idiom.

<u>para</u>	<u>pos-oi</u>	'to confess'
to.say	to.break-it	

19. Figures of Speech — only the following types have been noted.

Simile — uses the verb 'to be like'

sus a ngoro pidir
trap it like trap

'A sus (kind of trap) is like a pidir (kind of trap).'

Metaphor — the verb 'to be like' seems to occur in all situations where this concept is present. No examples have been found without it. It is improper to liken a man to an animal.

Euphemism — no examples have been found of expressions which "gloss over" actual happenings. The only similar thing would be certain of the idioms.

a pos i d#r 'She had a miscarriage.'
it break rel blood

Synecdoche — this is fairly common when expressing emotion. The stomach b#l is used as the seat of emotions.

a mos i balang 'I'm angry.'
it angry rel my.stomach

Personification — this is a fairly common feature of both text and conversation.

'The tree answered the shrimp....'

'The wind arrived.'

20. Foreign Articles and Concepts — expressed in the following ways

Transliteration:

<u>kar</u>	'car'
<u>lam</u>	'lamp'
<u>palawa</u>	'flour'

Combination of noun and verb:

<u>niān-kis</u> place.for-sit	'chair'
<u>mākmāk-nas</u> see-sun	'clock'
<u>le-ngis</u> write-name	'census'

Descriptive Phrase:

<u>masin</u> <u>ān le</u> machine of write	'typewriter'
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21. Ellipsis — this is fairly common, and is handled by the use of the Modified Verb Phrase and the Modified Clause.

<u>ā-k</u> <u>kaleng sār</u> <u>ur a</u> <u>mi</u> <u>kaleng i</u> <u>lontas</u> he-ps return only to rel dir return rel ocean
'He just returned over there, (he) returned to the ocean.'

22. Cause and Effect Clauses — this is handled in two ways. The first is simple juxtaposition of clauses with the pronoun of the second occurring in past tense. See in this section 2. Result for an example. The second way is the use of a Dependent Clause introduced by kabin 'because'. The Dependent Clause may occur either first or second, but having it second is more common.

kāp-ina-te an kabin yau mātut
neg-I.fu-neg go because I afraid
'I'm not going because I'm afraid.'

23. Numbers — for use and formation of numbers, see Numbers, 5.2.5. Numbers of all sizes are referred to in the vernacular and are in common use in church, for instance, when giving hymn numbers. Other than that, large numbers are usually lumped under marān 'many' or tikai 'lots of'. Small numbers are common for quantifying things, but English numbers transliterated are frequently used for counting.

10.2 Idioms (Question 33)

Following are some Sursurunga idioms.

tām merok
one.characterized.by tired
'lazy man'

a kāh-āi kalik ur i armongoh
she give.birth-it child to rel space
'She gave birth to a child out of wedlock.'

tām worwor mat
one.characterized.by talk die
'gabber, person who talks all the time'

teken sus 'youngest child'
its.feces milk

lol tus 'to have intuition'
think point

kuka pas-i rāin
put.over.head hold-it rain
'to go out in the rain without cover'

11 TEXT

Following are four Sursurunga texts.

Kāngim Tatalen Suri Kip Kuir-Bim

'Our Custom of Acquiring Land'

Yau Longoi Pidir

'I Make a Trap'

Hi Nur māi Nāl

'The Shrimp and the Tree'

Ser Pasi Wāi

'Hunting for Crocodiles'

Yau Longoi Pidir is by Titus Sian; the other three are by Tokialir Orim.

Each text is followed by a free translation in English. Implied and explanatory information in the translations is included in parentheses.

Kāngim Tatalen Suri Kip Kuir-Bim

1 Tatalen til irā rang-tāmin i gi-m di lu long-oi
 custom from long.ago people-true rel we-ex they usu make-it

a ngoro-min. 2 Kes ngo a nem i kes ā kuir-bim
 it like-this one cmp he want rel one rel piece.of-ground

a mulān an ur si kon-er a kākā-n ā bim suri
 he first go to to person-that he father-its rel ground so.that

di-ar-a worwor i kuir-bim erei. 3 Mā ngo a
 they.two.fu talk rel piece.of-ground that con cmp he

māngāt ā kākā-n ā bim na-mur a supan pas-i
 agree rel father-its rel ground it.fu-follow he buy hold-it

supan pas-i a ngoro a ul-i kuir-bim erei.
 buy hold-it it like he buy-it piece.of-ground that

4 Mā na-mur a kot-oi mā a tār-āi ā-k long-oi
 con it.fu-follow he clear-it and he chop-it he-ps make-it

k-ān pokon on. 5 Yo na-mur a atr-i
 non.food-his area there so it.fu-follow he into.the.ground-it

k-ān rum y-atung ā-k ngoro malar. 6 Mā tatalen
 non.food-his house rel-there it-ps like village con custom

a ul pas-i bim til irā i rang-tāmin i gi-m
 he buy hold-it ground from long.ago rel people-true rel we-ex

te di ul-i mai sek-long te di ul-i mai bor a
 some they buy-it with bunch-taro some they buy-it with pig it

liu te mai reo mā te mai limā-n sār ā bor
 alive some with shell.money and some with arm-its just rel pig

di yoh-oi mā di-k kut-i pas-i limā-n di-k ul-i
 they mumu-it and they-ps cut-it hold-it arm-its they-ps buy-it

kuir-bim er mai. 7 Mā di long arwat on ngo di
 piece.of-ground that with con they make enough it cmp they

supan pas-i kuir-bim er ur k-āy-ān ā
 buy hold-it piece.of-ground that for non.food-nom-his rel

kālāmūl er a nem i kuir-bim. 8 Na-mur a long
 man that he want rel piece.of-ground it.fu-follow he make

arwat on ngo a kis y-atung ā-k so-i k-ān
 enough it cmp it sit rel-there he-ps sow-it non.food-his

poron-lamas mā tan matngan ngor-er. 9 Na-mur a mat
 grove-coconut and plu kind like-that it.fu-follow he die

pas arabitbit erei a kis ngor-er si-ngi-n rang-tāmin i
 hold settlement that it sit like-that to-sg-him people-true rel

on ā kālāmūl erei ngo ā-kte supan pas-i kuir-bim
 him rel man that cmp he-ps buy hold-it piece.of-ground

er ur k-āy-ān. 10 Rang-buā-n ur na-mur
 that for non.food-nom-his people-moiety-his to it.fu-follow

di-kte mānān on mā di long arwat on ngo da kelsen
 they-ps know it and they make enough it cmp they.fu exchange

i pokon er a-kte supan pas-i suri na ur
 rel area that he-ps buy hold-it so.that it.fu for

k-an-di ur na-mur.
 non.food-his-they to it.fu-follow

'Our Custom of Acquiring Land'

1 The customs from long ago of our ancestors is like this. 2 If a person wants a piece of ground, he first goes to the one who owns the ground so that the two of them can talk about that piece of ground. 3 If the owner of the ground agrees, then he buys it (supan pasi is like he buys that piece of ground). 4 Later he clears it and chops it and makes his area (garden) there. 5 Then he sets up his house there (and) it's like a village. 6 (This is) the way of buying ground from long ago (that) our ancestors (practiced), some they bought with bunches of taro, some they bought with live pigs, some with shell money, and some with just a foreleg of a pig, they mumued it and they cut off the foreleg and they bought that piece of ground with (it). 7 They were able to buy that piece of ground for the man who wanted that piece of ground. 8 Afterwards he was able to live there, he planted his coconut grove and things like that. 9 Later he died, (but) the settlement remained like that to his descendants, those of that man who bought that piece of ground for his own. 10 The people of his clan who came after him, they knew it and they were able to exchange that area, he had paid for it so that it would be theirs (forever) after.

Yau Longoi Pidir

1 Yau lu anan ur a mi bos mā ā-kte namnam ā bor a
 I usu go to rel dir jungle and it-ps eat rel pig rel

mi k-ak pokon ki yau ol on mā ngo i-na long pidir.
 dir non.food-my area so I think it unk cmp I-fu make trap

2 Ya-k an ya-k tār-āi kubau rakrakai-ān kubau mā gengen sār
 I-ps go I-ps chop-it wood strong-adj wood but small just

ur atung yau o-bop pāks-i ya-k tār-āi a ru ā
 to there I cs-lie.down leave-it I-ps chop-it it two rel

pāspāng ya-k o-bop pāks-i. 3 Ya-k an ngor-er
 forked.stick I-ps cs-lie.down leave-it I-ps go like-that

ya-k tār pas-i kes ā gāh dol-on. 4 Ki na-mur
 I-ps chop hold-it one rel vine.type long-adj so it.fu-follow

ya-k puār-i ya-k ir-i mā ir-i ya-k long-oi mā uri
 I-ps split-it I-ps weave-it and weave-it I-ps make-it now for

pidir. 5 Ya-k so-i pidir ngor-er aun-pidir ki ya-k kāpt-i
 trap I-ps sow-it trap like-that branch-trap so I-ps tie-it

gāh erei yau ir-i ur i pidir y-atung mā i aun-pidir.
 vine that I weave-it to rel trap rel-there and rel branch-trap

6 Ya-k sap mul ya-k long pas-i a ru pāspāng erei
 I-ps get.up again I-ps make hold-it it two forked.stick those

ya-k bās atr-i pāspāng tan kengen kubau sār.
 I-ps pound into.the.ground-it forked.stick plu small wood just

7 Mā na-mur yau long pas-i a ru kuir-kubau ya-k
 unk it.fu-follow I make hold-it it two piece.of-wood I-ps

o-bo-i ki ya-k law-i mā i pidir. 8 Ya-k
 cs-lie.down-it and I-ps bend.over-it unk rel trap I-ps

law-i mā i pidir ngor-er ya-k o-bo-i ki
 bend.over-it unk rel trap like-that I-ps cs-lie.down-it then

ā-k rah mā i pidir. 9 Ya-k sār te mort-on
 it-ps be.complete now rel trap I-ps pick.up some old-adj

pākān-kubau ur a mi yātin ā pidir. 10 Ya-kte ut ur
 leaf.its-wood to rel dir top rel trap I-ps return to

a di malar yau lu soso i kābungbung ya-k an laom
 rel dir village I usu exit rel morning I-ps go check

mā-i pidir mā pidir er ā-kte ka-i mā bor y-atung
 unk-rel trap and trap that it-ps catch-it unk pig rel-there

i pidir mā bor ā-k riuriu pagas mā. 11 ā-kte riuriu
 rel trap and pig it-ps hanging leave unk it-ps hanging

mā bor ki ya-k long pas-i lamrut sār ya-k so-i ā-k
 unk pig so I-ps do hold-it spear unk I-ps spear-it it-ps

mat mā bor ki ya-k kip-i ur a di malar. 12 Ngor-er
 die unk pig so I-ps carry-it to rel dir village like-that

sār.
 that's.all

'I Make a Trap'

1 I go to the bush and a pig has eaten in my area (garden) so I think I will make a trap. 2 I went and chopped wood, strong wood but small, over there I put it down and left it, I chopped two forked sticks and put them down. 3 I went like that, I chopped down a long vine. 4 Then I split it and weaved it and weaved it and made it for the trap. 5 I sowed (put in the ground) the trap like that, the upright (spring) of the trap, then I tied that vine I wove to the trap there and to the upright of the trap. 6 I got up again and got those two forked sticks, and I pounded them into the ground, just the small wood. 7 Then I got two pieces of wood and I put them down and I bent the trap over. 8 I bent over the trap like that, I put it down, and then it was completed. 9 I picked up some old leaves (and put them) on the top of the trap. 10 I returned to the village, I came out in the morning, and that trap had caught it, the pig (was) there in the trap and the pig was hanging there. 11 The pig was hanging there so I got a spear, I speared it, the pig died, and I carried it to the village. 12 The end.

Āi Nur māi Nāl

1 Ngisā-n soi āi nur māi nāl. 2 Kes i bung
 name-its story rel shrimp and.rel kind.of.tree one rel day

a lu anan āi nur ā-k tangra pas-i dan lāk-lāk tangra-i
 he usu go rel shrimp he-ps along hold-it river walk along-it

dan ya muda ur atung a tur āi ā nāl erei. 3 Yo
 river rel dir to there he stand where rel tree there so

a pur ā kes i wān-nāl til a muni ā-k ngoi y-atung
 it fall rel one rel fruit.tree from rel above it-ps land rel-there

i lul āi nur ngo tung. 4 Na-mur a āsla-i
 rel his.head rel shrimp unk ping it.fu-follow he feel-it

nur mā-k tāntān ā-k para-i si nāl "Dān-a long-oi
 shrimp and.he-ps look.up he-ps say-it to tree what-he do-it

ā tām nginngin teke-n i muni?" 5 ā-k
 rel one.characterized.by sour feces-his rel above he-ps

kokos āi nāl ā-k para-i ngoro min "Mā yāu namnam ur i
 answer rel tree he-ps say-it like this unk you eat to rel

lulu-m." 6 Yo ā-k kaleng ā-k rumrum kunān kuir-worwor
 head-your so he-ps return he-ps embarrassed about piece-talk

er ā-k kaleng ā-k kuka pas-i kes i wāin
 that he-ps return he-ps put.on.head hold-it one rel empty

sapakir ā-k lu anan mai ā-k gālta nāl "U mānān
 type.of.basket he-ps usu go with he-ps ask tree you know

yau er?" 7 Ki ä-k kos-oi äi näl ngo nur "Mä yäu
me there so he-ps answer-him rel tree to shrimp unk you

nur sär." 8 Ki ä-kte kaleng ä-kte buswa päks-i wäin
shrimp just so he-ps return he-ps throw leave-it empty

sapakir ä-kte kuka pas-i kudut ä-kte
type.of.basket he-ps put.on.head hold-it type.of.basket he-ps

kaleng mai lu anan ur a da si näl ä-kte gätna-i "U
return with usu go to rel dir to tree he-ps ask-him you

mändän yau er?" 9 Ki ä-kte kos-oi äi näl ä-kte para-i
know me there so he-ps answer-him rel tree he-ps say-it

"Mä yäu nur sär." 10 Ki ä-kte kaleng ä-kte buswa päks-i
unk you shrimp just so he-ps return he-ps throw leave-it

wäin kudut ä-kte kuka pas-i keke
empty type.of.basket he-ps put.on.head hold-it type.of.basket

ä-k kaleng mai ur a da ä-kte gätna "U mändän yau er?"
he-ps return with to rel dir he-ps ask you know me there

11 Ki ä-kte kos-oi äi näl ä-kte para-i ngo "Mä yäu nur
so he-ps answer-him rel tree he-ps say-it cmp unk you shrimp

sär." 12 Ki ä-kte kaleng ä-k an kuka pas-i wäin
just so he-ps return he-ps go put.on.head hold-it empty

som ä-k lu anan mai ur a da ä-k gätna-i
type.of.basket he-ps usu go with to rel dir he-ps ask-him

"U mānān yau er?" 13 Ki ā-k kos-oi āi nāl ā-k
 you know me there so he-ps answer-him rel tree he-ps

para-i ngo "Kāp-yau-te mānān yāu yāu sini?" 14 Ki ā-k kaleng
 say-it cmp neg-I-neg know you you who so he-ps return

sār ur a mi kaleng i lontas mā som erei a
 just to rel dir return rel ocean and type.of.basket that he

kuka-i ā-k ākes i kis mā y-atung on uri
 put.on.head-it it-ps permanent rel sit unk rel-there it for

kuān. 15 Ngor-er sār.
 cover like-that that's.all

'The Shrimp and the Tree'

1 The name of the story is the Shrimp and the Tree.
 2 One day a shrimp went (strolling), he went along the river,
 walking along the river to where there stood a nāl (kind
 of tree). 3 A nāl fruit fell from above and landed there
 on the shrimp's head and pinged (made a sound). 4 Afterwards
 the shrimp felt it (regained consciousness) and he looked
 up and said, "What is that person who is like sour feces
 doing up there?" 5 The tree answered and said like this,
 "(Why) you eat and it goes to your head!" 6 So he (the
 shrimp) returned, he was embarrassed at what the tree said,
 he returned, he put over his head an empty basket and went

(back) with it, he asked the tree, "Do you know me?" 7 So the tree answered the shrimp, "(Why) you're just a shrimp!" 8 So he (the shrimp) returned and threw away the empty basket and put over his head another type of basket, he returned with it to the tree and asked him, "Do you know me?" 9 The tree answered him and said, "You're just a shrimp!" 10 So he returned and threw away (that) empty basket and put over his head another type of basket, he returned with it and asked, "Do you know me?" 11 So the tree answered him (again) and said, "You're just a shrimp!" 12 So he returned, he went and put over his head an empty basket (of another type) and he went with it and asked him, "Do you know me?" 13 So the tree answered him and said, "I don't know you. Who are you?" 14 So he just returned over there, returned to the ocean, and that basket he put over his head it stayed there permanently for a cover. 15 The end.

Ser Pasi Wai

1 I-na puksa-i kes i pukpuksa suri wai ā di lu
 I-fu tell-it one rel story about crocodile it they usu

ser pas-i ngoi. 2 Tan kalilik di gālas mā di-k
 hunt hold-it like.this plu people they goggles and they-ps

māk pas-i kes i wai. 3 Yo na-mur di-k kip
 see hold-it one rel crocodile so it.fu-follow they-ps carry

pas-i bus matngan-tāit er di lu long kas
 hold-it vine kind.of-thing that they usu make type.of.basket

mai til i bos di-k long-oi māta-n-pāl on mā
 with from rel jungle they-ps make-it eye-its-noose there then

di-k lum mai ya mudi katbān-dan. 4 Di-k an tapam
 they-ps dive with rel down middle-river they-ps go ascend

ut y-atung si-ngi-n wai i katbān-dan mā
 arrive rel-there to-sg-it crocodile rel middle-river then

di-k āksar-i y-atung i lul ā-k agap y-atung
 they-ps slip.over-it rel-there rel his.head it-ps catch rel-there

i a ru limā-n. 5 Yo na-mur di-k tan di-k
 rel it two arm-his so it.fu-follow they-ps plu they-ps

tion mā di-k masar kaleng di-k an sāmtur
 pull.tight then they-ps come.ashore return they-ps go stand

mā ya muni mās di-k top-i kuir-bus
 then rel dir shallows they-ps hold.in.hand-it piece.of-vine

er mā di-k talka pas-i. 6 Di be talka-i ur a muni
that then they-ps pull hold-it they now pull-it to rel dir

mās mulān sang di sāpka-i iriris ngoro kubau
shallows first of.all they throw.away-it club like wood

ur atung i paskapkam i wāi erei suri
to there rel small.of.back rel crocodile that so.that

kāp-a-te liputliput ngo suri nā-k ar-arat.
neg-it-neg wiggle or so.that it.fu-im intr-bite

7 Yo na-mur di buswa-i ur atung i pokion artālār
so it.fu-follow they throw-it to there rel trunk enough

mai a ru kāil ā wāi er a mat mā.
with it two his.shoulder rel crocodile that it die then

8 Na-mur di māk-āi ngo ā-kte mat di long pas-i mā
it.fu-follow they see-it cmp it-ps die they make hold-it and

di suk pala-i kāpān mā di kip-i tāmin ā
they skin away-it its.skin and they get-it its.insides rel

wāi di tāh-āi ngoro bor di-k tam-i i di mā
crocodile they carve-it like pig they-ps divide-it rel them then

di-k yoh-oi ā-k artālār mai namnam. 9 Tatalen ān ser
they-ps mumu-it it-ps enough with food custom of hunt

suri wāi mā suri ub-i a ngor-er.
for crocodile and for hit-it it like-that

'Hunting for Crocodiles'

1 I'm going to tell a story about crocodiles and how they usually hunt for them. 2 The people dive with their goggles and see a crocodile. 3 Afterwards, they get vine — the kind of thing they usually make a certain kind of basket with — from the jungle and make a noose with it and then they dive with it down into the river. 4 They arrive there at the crocodile in the river, then they slip it (the vine) over his head and it catches there on his two arms (also). 5 Afterwards many of them pull (it, the vine) tight, then they return to shore (and) they stand then in the shallows, they hold in their hands that piece of vine, then they pull it. 6 They now pull it (the crocodile) to the shallows, (but) first of all they beat that crocodile on the small of its back with clubs like wood so that it won't wiggle or bite. 7 Afterwards they beat that crocodile there between its trunk (torso) and its two shoulders, it dies then. 8 Afterwards they see that it has died, they get it and skin it and get the meat of the crocodile, they carve it like a pig, they divide it among themselves, then they mumu it so that it's all right to eat. 9 The custom of hunting for a crocodile and beating (killing) it is like that.