IDUNA SENTENCE STRUCTURE

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INTRODUCTION

This paper is a description of Iduna Sentence structure with special reference to embedding. Iduna is a member of the Bwaidoka Family of Austronesian languages. Approximately 4,500 speakers are located on the central eastern side of Goodenough Island in the Esa'ala Sub-Province of the Milne Bay Province of Papua New Guinea.

The data on which this paper is based was collected intermittently over a period from January 1965 to July 1975 under the auspices of the Summer Institute of Linguistics with the help of numerous informants of all age groups from five of the villages speaking the central dialect of the language. The data includes both spoken and written text. I am indebted to my colleague E. Murane for consultation in the analysis of the data and in the writing of this paper.

Items of the Periphery which optionally occur with any sentence will be described first. The Simple Sentence will then be described, and following that the main corpus of sentence types which fall into three major categories, Serial, Binary and Margin-Nucleus.

Each description will include the distinctive contrastive features of that particular sentence type followed by a bidimensional array including exponents and special features of the construction. Rules are listed below the array and are identified by lower-case letters so that the same rule is discussed under the same letter. Rules that do not apply to
the construction being described, or have already been noted in the description and the array, are omitted.

The following rules are noted, if pertinent, for a construction:

(a) any restrictions on tense or aspect of the verbs
(b) frequency and conditions governing occurrence of optional tagmemes
(c) negation
(d) expansion possibilities
(e) restrictions on exponents of the tagmemes
(f) possible transformations
(g) reversal of tagmemes
(h) same or different subject
(i) comments on deep structure
(j) occurrence of sentence final intonation between tagmemes of the construction
(k) distribution on a higher level
(l) chronological order
(m) influence of construction on clause-level tagmemes

Phonologically, a sentence boundary in Iduna is marked by final falling intonation with varying degrees of pause. Internally the intonation is level or dipping with a slight rise coinciding with each pause. The yes-no interrogative sentence has a sharp rise and fall which distinguishes it from the level to gradual falling intonation contour of a statement. A thorough study of intonation patterns and pause has yet to be undertaken.
Grammatically, the sentence is a combination of predications and is held together by conjunctions, tense and aspect restrictions on the verbs and by other restrictions on the exponents of bases.

Embedding is very common. The sentence types that have been observed embedded in the various bases will be listed under the fillers of that base in the bidimensional array for each sentence. Further data should reveal a greater range of exponents in most cases.

Examples are given showing sentences embedded in the bases of the sentence being described. Before each example a brief analysis of the embedding is outlined.

1. PERIPHERY

Sentence periphery includes three pre-nuclear tagmemes and one post-nuclear tagmemee. Periphery$_1$ is expounded by Exclamation. Periphery$_2$ is expounded by Conjunction and Vocative which are mutually exclusive with each other, with the exception of the conjunction _au_ 'so, okay' which optionally occurs following a vocative. Periphery$_2$ is also optionally repeated once when expounded by Conjunction. Periphery$_3$ is expounded by Sentence Topic. The post-nuclear tagmemee Periphery$_4$ is expounded by Afterthought. All peripheral tagmemes optionally occur with any sentence nucleus.
## Sentence Periphery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slots</th>
<th>±Periphery₁</th>
<th>±(Periph₂)²</th>
<th>±Periph₃</th>
<th>+ NUCLEUS</th>
<th>±Periphery₄</th>
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<tr>
<td>Fillers</td>
<td>Exclamations</td>
<td>Conjunctions</td>
<td>Sentence Topic</td>
<td>Any Sentence</td>
<td>Afterthought</td>
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<td>Vocatives</td>
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</table>

Of the pre-nuclear tagmemes any two co-occur in the order listed. The following combinations have been observed:

- Exclamation + Conjunction
- Exclamation + Vocative
- Exclamation + Sentence Topic
- Conjunction + Sentence Topic

Exclamations are attention-getting devices such as hei 'hey', ho 'you there'; emotive expressions like biya 'wow' (surprise), akoi 'ouch', ho 'oh'; the responsive particle me used when replying to a question; yes-no responses like e / ehe 'yes', keke 'no'. The exclamation e 'yes' is also used as a kind of hesitation or interim device.

Conjunctions function as linking devices both within the paragraph where they link various sentences together, and within the discourse where they introduce a new paragraph. The choice of conjunction to indicate new paragraphs varies with different speakers, but the most commonly used are atu / tu 'then, now, but' and kadu'e / kadu 'also, next, furthermore'. Conjunctions linking sentences together on the
IDUNA SENTENCE STRUCTURE

paragraph level include the following:

au 'and then, so, after that' (This can permute to clause medial position)
ada 'and'
o 'or'
ka'i 'perhaps'
ma 'however' (This frequently occurs clause medial)

When the Periphery$_2$ tagmeme expounded by Conjunction is repeated, the following combination of conjunctions (listed in order of frequency) occur:

ada au(we) 'and so, and therefore'
tu kadu 'but also'
ada kadu'e 'and also'

Vocatives include all personal names, kinship terms and place phrases used as a group-addressing form such as mi Wakonai 'people of Wakonai'. When Vocative expounds Periphery$_2$, it may be repeated by listing names, kinship terms etc.

The Sentence Topic is expounded by a noun phrase, often a relator-axis type of phrase in which the following relators occur:

fa'ina 'concerning, about'
ma 'as for'
anafaiweya 'like that'

New points in an Expository Discourse are often introduced by Sentence Topic.
The Afterthought is expounded by either a noun phrase or a clause and is generally added information which may have been forgotten in the sentence nucleus, or which is needed for clarification. It also serves the purpose of emphasis of some point. Sentence final intonation always occurs before the Afterthought as well as on the Afterthought itself.

Examples:

[a] Periphery₂ (Vocative): Adilo'a
   
   Nucleus: u-na-na kweto u-na-wahi
         2s-f-go  taro 2s-f-carry
   'Adilo'a, go (and) fetch some taro.'

[b] Periphery₁ (Exclamation): ho
   oh
   
   Nucleus: iya hagihagiku be ka-da-na
          I  well and 1Pi-pot-go
   'Oh, if only I was well and I could go with you!'

[c] Periphery₁ (Exclamation): me
   response
   
   Nucleus: bi-'aulolo
          3P-be.sick
   '(Reply to question) She is sick.'

[d] Periphery₁ (Exclamation): oo
   ooh
   
   Periphery₂ (Vocative): magogo
          sores
   
   Nucleus: ka-da-na be u-da-'ita-na kaliva
          1Pi-pot-go and 2s-pot-see-him man
tomo'aiwaka gi-vaga-ma
handsome 3s-dance-rel

'Ooh Sores (nickname), if only we could go and you
could see the handsome man who danced!'

[e] Periphery₁ (Exclamation): e
    yes
Periphery₂ (Conjunction): ada
    and
Periphery₃ (Conjunction): au
    then
Nucleus: gi-gayo iya nuwanuwa-ku u-'aliye-ni
    3s-quote I desire-I 2s-bring-him

'Yes, and then she said, "I want you to bring him."

[f] Periphery₂ (Conjunction paragraph introducer): kadu
    furthermore
Nucleus: hi-miyami mala gi-bogi gi-luku
    3P-be.staying light 3s-night 3s-go.in
    gi-'enobala
    3m-lie.down

'Furthermore they kept staying around (until) it got
dark (and) he went in (and) lay down.'

[g] Periphery₂ (Vocative): wainakuya
    brother.in.law
Periphery₃ (Conjunction): au
    okay
Nucleus: u-'ela
    2s-come

'Okay brother-in-law, come (back).'
[h] Periphery₂ (Conjunction): ada
and
Periphery₂ (Conjunction): kadu'e
also
Periphery₃ (Sentence Topic): yana miyami ma
his staying as for

Nucleus: vaita ai itugutuguli
like tree stump

'And also as for his stance, it (looks) like the stump of a tree.'

[i] Periphery₂ (Conjunction): tu
now
Periphery₃ (Sentence Topic): yana dewa nagi fa'in
its habits mating concern

Nucleus: manubutu keke vavinena buye
eagle neg his.mate together

hi-da-nunudadana
3P-pot-be going about

'Now concerning its mating habits, the (male) eagle does not go about with his mate.'

[j] Nucleus: yana kulele gi-vai-na ada gi-vebutu
his flute 3s-take-it and 3s-begin

gi-yuve-na
3s-blow-it

Periphery₄ (Afterthought): Baniara againe
Baniara at it

'He took his flute and began to play it, (over) at Baniara.'
[k] Nucleus: daima a-tala-na a-'atahitahi
digging.stick 1Pe-cut-it 1Pe-whittle.it

Periphery₄ (Afterthought): kasikasi
mangrove

'We cut a digging stick (and) whittled it; it was
mangrove wood.'

[1] In the following example, the Periphery₂ conjunction
ada 'and' is permuted into the nucleus.

Nucleus: Atowa'alina Wasilele Nekailome ada
Atowa'alina Wasilele Nekailome and
ime natumeyao
us our.children

Periphery₄ (Afterthought): ime hi-vetamane-ma
us 3P-call.father-us

'And Atowa'alina, Wasilele (and) Nekailome are our
children, they call us father.'

2. THE SIMPLE SENTENCE

The Simple Sentence consists of a single clause with the
appropriate sentence-final intonation. It is distinguished
from a clause as a sentence type by the optional
occurrence of peripheral tagmemes. Other sentences
occasionally embed within a relative clause which in
turn is embedded within the Simple Sentence.

Examples:

[a] Base: kabala tabone gi-na-hiyoto
rock on.top 3s-f-sit

'He will sit on top of the rock.'
[b] Base: lokoloko bwanebwanenedi wa-da-'ikolakola
dishes dirty 2P-pot-wash

'You should wash the dirty dishes.'

[c] Base: hima bawe gavaimi ga-na-ga-ni
this pig how 1s-f-do-it

'Whatever will I do with this pig?'

[d] Base: ima keke wa-na-boda-ma
me neg 2P-f-wait.for-me

'Do not wait for me (to come).'

[e] Base: wadema kaliva nuwana yamumuna
that man his-insides good

'That man has a good disposition.'

[f] Base: nuwanuwa-di bukitabu hi-na-vehawale-da
desire-they Bible 3P-f-teach-us

'They want to teach us the Bible.'

[g] Periphery₂ (conjunction): ada
and

Periphery₃ (sentence topic): wagi'oya
mountain.wallabies

adi galu'eta ma
their dogs as.for

Base: ka'i luhei o sa'eyana medema badi
perhaps two or one those them

adi galu'eta
their dogs

'And as for mountain wallabies, perhaps two or (only)
one are the dogs (used) for them.'
In the following example, a Simultaneous Sentence is embedded in the relative clause modifying the noun in the noun phrase expounding the object tagmeme.

Periphery₂ (conjunction): tu
then

Base: wonu mo'edi ni'u hinagene hi-dauda
turtle herself deep.water inside 3P-be.lying
tu hi-kwaukwauna-ma gi-'ita-di
while 3P-be.looking.white-rel 3s-see-her

'Then he saw the turtle herself who while lying in the deep water was white in appearance.'

3. SERIAL CONSTRUCTIONS

This group of seven sentence types are so named because they are capable of expansion beyond two bases. The bases are related in a chronological time sequence. The Paratactic Sentence, the Sequence Sentence, the Close Sequence Sentence and the Successive Action Sentence reflect a tight-knit relationship in contrast to the Coordinate Sentence, the Coordinate Sequence Sentence and the Completive Sequence Sentence which are more loosely knit together. This tight-loose dichotomy is reflected in the conjunctions (or lack of them in the case of the Paratactic Sentence) used to link the bases of Serial Constructions.
3.1 The Paratactic Sentence is the most common and expandable of all the sentence types. It consists of at least two Bases juxtaposed with no conjunction permitted. Up to six additional Bases optionally occur. There are no restrictions on tense, aspect or subject in any of the Bases. This sentence is frequently embedded.

**Paratactic Sentence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slots</th>
<th>+ BASE₁</th>
<th>+ BASE₂</th>
<th>+ BASE₃ n=1–6</th>
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<td>Causative Margin S.</td>
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<td>any tense or aspect</td>
<td>any tense or aspect</td>
<td>any tense or aspect</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>if negation occurs, all other Bases are also negated</td>
<td>same or different subject</td>
<td>same or different subject</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rules:**

(a) Tense and aspect usually match, but a few examples of different tense and more of different aspect were found, which indicated that this was not a binding rule. Bases carrying punctiliar aspect may be followed by continuous aspect in the final Base of the Paratactic Sentence when
it expounds the first base of one of the Temporal Sentences requiring continuous aspect, e.g. the Simultaneous Sentence.

(c) Negation occurs in any Base. If it occurs in Base₁, all the following Bases are negated and this is marked by potential tense on the verbs.

(d) In listing situations a maximum of eight bases has been observed. When events are juxtaposed, a maximum of seven bases has been noted.

(f) The Paratactic Sentence can be transformed into most of the other Serial Sentence types. An editor frequently added conjunctions to effect such transformations.

(k) This sentence frequently embeds into nearly all other sentence types.

Examples:

[a] Base₁: \underline{u-na-faiwala}  
\underline{2s-f-be.strong}

Base₂: \underline{kweyo ana ivi u-na-’aye-na}  
Taro its mat \underline{2s-f-clear-it}

'Exert your strength (and) clear the ground for the taro.'

[b] Base₁: \underline{wesai gi-laka}  
up.there \underline{3s-go.up}

Base₂: \underline{gi-bodaboda}  
\underline{3s-be.waiting}

'He went up there(and) was waiting.'
[c] Base₁: tova moya'aina gi-folafolaka kevakeva times many 3s-be.giving.out meat
be a'a and food

Base₂: yana lokoloko keke gi-da-nuwalolone his things neg 3s-pot-withold

'Many times he gives out meat and food, he does not withhold his possessions.'

[d] Base₁: ai wa-da-'ividaga wood 2P-pot-chop

Base₂: gufa wa-da-kaibolu water 2P-pot-fetch

Base₃: lokoloko wa-da-'ikolakola dishes 2P-pot-wash

'You should chop the wood, you should fetch water, you should wash the dishes.'

[e] Base₁: nimana avilana her.hand turned

Base₂: dibuna toyoquina her.insides Lazy

Base₃: miyamiyabogina stay.home.all.day (adj)

'Her hand is turned (i.e. she does not garden), she is Lazy, (she is) one who stays home all day.'
[f] In the following example, the negation in Base₁ carries over the other two Bases of the Paratactic Sentence.

Base₁: keke hi-da-'ela
      neg 3P-pot-come

Base₂: buye a-da-lukahihi a-da-miyami
together 1Pe-pot-talk 1Pe-be.staying

Base₃: bonadi hi-da-velevele-ma
      their.talk 3P-pot-be.giving-us

'They do not come, we do not talk (and) stay together, they are not teaching us their Language.'

[g] A Causative Margin Sentence expounds Base₂ of this Paratactic Sentence

Base₁: u-na-wahivaise-ku
       2s-f-carry.with-me

Base₂: kevakeva Takahina ga-munu-na fa'ina ga-da
       animal  big    ls-kill-it because ls-sleep

'Take turns with me in carrying, I killed a big animal therefore I slept (out in the bush).'

[h] An Alternative Sentence expounds Base₁ of the following Paratactic Sentence.

Periphery₂ (conjunction): au
       so

Base₁: keke ga-na-'alikeni o gavaimi ga-na-ga
       neg ls-f-die or how ls-f-do

Base₂: iya kaliva Takahiku
       I man big

'So I will not die nor will anything happen to me (because) I am a grown man.'
[1] Base₄ of this Paratactic Sentence is expounded by a Conditional Margin Sentence.

Base₁: hi-na-na
       3P-f-go

Base₂: Mulisika buye hi-na-kotu
       Mulisika with.him 3P-f-have.court

Base₃: hi-na-yemu
       3P-f-come.back

Base₄: Tumagada buye hi-na-'aliye-na digo aimo
       Tumagada with.them 3P-f-bring-her if later
       Wa'ilæ vana mani hi-na-fata-na
       Wa'ilæ his money 3P-f-repay-it

'They will go (and) have a court with Mulisika, they will come back (and) if they bring Tumagada with them, they will repay Wa'ilæ's money.'

[j] The following Paratactic Sentence illustrates a listing situation in which the time slot is kept constant.

Base₁: tafalolo a-fahafaha
       Sunday 1Pe-be.gardening

Base₂: tafalolo kevakeva a-bayabayauma
       Sunday fish 1Pe-be.fishing

Base₃: tafalolo bawe a-'iyogo-na
       Sunday pigs 1Pe-kill-them

Base₄: tafalolo a'a a-wahi
       Sunday food 1Pe-carry

Base₅: a-'au'a
       1Pe-be.eating

Base₆: hi-'agigailolo
       3P-be.cooking.gailolo
'On Sundays we used to garden, on Sundays we used to go fishing, on Sundays we used to kill pigs, on Sundays we used to fetch food, we used to eat, they (the women) used to make gailolo, they used to cook with coconut (because) we did not know God.'

[k] In this Paratactic Sentence, seven events are juxtaposed, Base7 being expounded by a Direct Quote Sentence.

Base1: a-na  
1Pe-go

Base2: wadei a-silakahi-na  
there 1Pe-pull.out-it

Base3: a-kabu-na gi-havaina  
1Pe-cook-it 3s-finish

Base4: hi-'ivekavekamoga  
3P-carve.up

Base5: hi-folaka  
3P-share.out

Base6: e hi-folaka gi-havaina  
3P-share.out 3s-finish

Base7: hi-gayo au ada igana ka-na-wahi  
3P-quote okay our fish 1Pi-f-pick.up

ada au ka-na-na  
and then 1Pi-f-go
'We went, pulled it out (of the river) there, when we had finished cooking it they carved it up (and) shared it out, so having shared it out they said, "Okay, let's gather up our fish and then let's go."'

3.2 The **Sequence Sentence** consists of at least two Bases joined by the conjunction be 'and' which joins actions linked closely in chronological time sequence. A 'stay' verb often expounds the final Base of the Sequence Sentence. The same tense is used in each Base. Continuous aspect is permitted in the second Base.

### Sequence Sentence

<table>
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<th>+LINK</th>
<th>+ ACTION₂</th>
<th>+( +LINK)</th>
<th>+ACTION₃</th>
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<td></td>
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<td>continuous aspect permitted</td>
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<td>Coordin Seq S.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>same tense</td>
<td>'stay' verb</td>
<td>same tense</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>continuous aspect permitted</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Rules:

(b) Action₃ occurs in thirty per cent of the examples.
(c) Negation has only been observed in Base₂ (one example)

Examples:

[a] Action₁: hima natuku aulolo a gi-lakata
            this my.child illness ps 3s-get.big

    Link: be
    and

    Action₂: gi-'alika
            3s-die

    'This my child's illness has got big and she has died.'

[b] Periphery₁ (exclamation): ₀
                             oh

    Action₁: iya ga-na-nauwe-na
             I 1s-f-take-him

    Link: be
    and

    Action₂: yuwa ali'au againe ga-na-se-na
             over.there ashes in 1s-f-put-him

    Link: be
    and

    Action₃: ga-na-miyamiyane-na
            ls-f-look.after-him

    'Oh I will take him away and put him in the ashes over
    there and Look after him.'
[c] In the following Sequence Sentence, Action₁ is expounded by a Compleitive Sequence Sentence.

Action₁:  
\[
\text{gi-na-na} \quad \text{eda} \quad \text{gi-na-seboda-ni} \quad \text{tu} \quad \text{au} \\
3s-f-go \quad \text{path} \quad 3s-f-block-it \quad \text{then and then} \\
\text{gi-na-na} \quad \text{gi-na-vetogana} \\
3s-f-go \quad 3s-f-sit-down
\]

Link:  
\[
\text{be} \\
\text{and}
\]

Action₂:  
\[
\text{gi-na-miyami} \\
3s-f-be-staying
\]

'He will go, block off the road, and then he will go, sit down and stay around a while.'

[d] A Coordinate Sentence expounds Action₁ of this Sequence Sentence.

Action₁:  
\[
\text{gi-yogo-na} \quad \text{eda} \quad \text{gi-se-na} \\
3s-build-it \quad \text{and} \quad 3s-put-it
\]

Link:  
\[
\text{be} \\
\text{and}
\]

Action₂:  
\[
\text{gi-dauda} \\
3s-be-staying
\]

'He built it and put it (on one side) and it stayed a while.'

[e] The following Sequence Sentence has three Action Bases. Action₁ is expounded by a Coordinate Sentence. Action₂ is expounded by a Paratactic Sentence. Action₃ is expounded by a Coordinate Sequence Sentence.
Action$_1$: gi'-ona-di ada etobudala kadu gi-madu
3s-spear-her and spear-holder again 3s-run

Link: be
and

Action$_2$: gi-laka'ela gi-vai-na
3s-come-up 3s-get-it

Link: be
and

Action$_3$: gi-selakahi-ni tu kadu hi-maduge-di
3s-pull-up-it then again 3P-run-off.with-them

"He speared her and the spear-holder again went fast and
it came back, he took hold of it and pulled it up, then
she (the turtle) ran off with them again (pulling the boat)."

[f] In the following example, an Alternative Sentence
expounds Action$_1$ and a Complete Sequence Sentence
expounds Action$_3$ of this Sequence Sentence.

Action$_1$: wese hi-na-na hi-na-vebutu-na o ka'i
up.there 3P-f-go 3P-f-set.off-it or perhaps
galu'eta hi-na-halibwau
dogs 3P-f-howl

Link: be
and

Action$_2$: eda againe gi-na-madu
path on.it 3s-f-run

Link: be
and

Action$_3$: gi-na'-ela au kadu bana nuwana
3s-f-come and.then again he his.insides
gi-na-yamumu
3s-f-be.good
'They will go up there (and) set it (the pig) off, or perhaps the dogs will howl and it will run on the path and come along and then he will be happy again.

In the following example, Action$_2$ is expounded by a Paratactic Sentence. (This Sequence Sentence expounds the Protasis of a Conditional Sentence.)

Periphery$_2$ (conjunction): tu
but

Action$_1$: ka-na-havivila
1Pi-f-turn.round

Link: be
and

Action$_2$: ka-na-midi ka-na-hiyoto ka-na-lowoga
1Pi-f-stand 1Pi-f-sit 1Pi-f-set.off

ka-na-yemu
1Pi-f-arrive

'But (if) we will turn round (do many jobs) and stand up, sit down, set out, come back ....'

[ h ] Periphery$_2$ (conjunction): au
then

Action$_1$: mema gi-na-'ulo
that.one 3s-f-sulk

Link: be
and

Action$_2$: keke gi-na-yavega
neg 3s-f-fly

'Then that one will sulk and will not fly.'
3.3 The Close Sequence Sentence involves at least two Action Bases joined by the conjunction *digo* or *ma* 'and', which indicate that the action of the second Base follows closely after the action of the first Base. The Link occurs after the first verb in a series of actions, frequently only two, and indicates that there is no time lapse between the events. A third Action Base optionally occurs preceded by the conjunction *ma*. The same tense is used in each Base.

**Close Sequence Sentence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slots</th>
<th>+ ACTION₁</th>
<th>+ LINK</th>
<th>+ACTION₂</th>
<th>±(+LINK)</th>
<th>+ACTION₃</th>
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<tr>
<td>Fillers</td>
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<td><strong>digo</strong></td>
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<td><strong>ma</strong></td>
<td>Paratactic S.</td>
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<td><strong>ma</strong></td>
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<td>'and'</td>
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<td>continuous asp</td>
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<td></td>
<td>same tense</td>
<td></td>
<td>same tense</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rules:**

(a) Continuous aspect is permitted in Action₂ but not in Action₁. Only punctiliar aspect has been observed in Action₃.
(b) The Action₃ Base occurs rarely.
(c) Negation is not permitted
(e) When the Action₃ Base occurs, the Link preceding it is always expounded by the conjunction ma.
(f) The conjunction digo may be substituted for ma in all instances except when ma is followed by a locative and a 'motion' verb is understood. The latter will transform to a full clause preceded by digo when a 'motion' verb is added. 

\[
\text{ime a-tauya ma gufeya we } 1\text{Pe-set-off and at.\text{-river}}
\]

transforms to 
\[
\text{ime a-tauya digo a-yemu gufeya we } 1\text{Pe-set-off and 1Pe-arrive at.\text{-river}}
\]

'We set off and (kept going till) we reached the river.'

(h) When only two Bases occur, they always have the same subject. If Action₃ Base occurs, different subject is permitted.

(k) This sentence only occurs in Narrative Discourse.

Examples:

[a] Action₁: 
\[
kadu waka hi-tai-na
\]
again boat 3P-pull-it

Link: digo
and

Action₂: 
\[
wonu hi-lele-havagi
\]
turtles 3P-look.for-again

'They launched the boat again and immediately went looking again for turtles.'
[b] In the following example, a Coordinate Sentence expounds Action$_2$.

Action$_1$: Iukumina gi-vai-na
leaves 3s-get-it

Link: digo
and

Action$_2$: gi-mutu-na ada etobudala hinagen a
3s-crush-it and spear-holder its.inside

gi-buyo-na
3s-rub-it

'He got some leaves and crushed them and later rubbed them on the inside of the spear-holder.'

[c] A Terminating Action Sentence expounds Action$_2$ of this Close Sequence Sentence.

Action$_1$: ama'iselu a-vebutu a-woi
we.two 1Pe-begin 1Pe-row

Link: digo
and

Action$_2$: a-Lakalaka a-Lakalaka tu
1Pe-be.going.up 1Pe-be.going.up until

a-yemu lai againe
1Pe-arrive reef on.it

'We both began to row and kept going out until we reached the reef.'
[d] In the following example, a Concurrent Sentence expounds Action₁.

Action₁: ga-tai-na be gi-lakalaka'ela tu
1s-pull-it and 3s-be.coming.along while
udila ga-va-i-na
spear 3s-get-it

Link: digo
and

Action₂: u'una againe ga-'ona-na
head in.it 3s-spear-it

'I pulled it and while it was coming along, I got a spear
and speared it in the head.'

[e] An Antithetical Sentence expounds Action₁ and a
Terminating Action Sentence expounds Action₂ of the
following Close Sequence Sentence.

Periphery₂ (conjunction): au
so

Action₁: gi-miya tu badi hi-yage
3s-stay but they 3P-embark

Link: ma
and

Action₂: hi-woiwo tu hi-na hi-luku Kalokalo
3P-be.rowing until 3P-go 3P-enter Kalokalo

'So he stayed (at home) but they got in a boat and kept
rowing until they reached Kalokalo.'
A Paratactic Sentence expounds Action$_2$ of this Close Sequence Sentence.

Action$_1$: a-woi
            lPe-row

Link: ma
      and

Action$_2$: a-madu a-hobu makama againe a-midi
            lPe-run lpe-go.down sand on.it lPe-stand

'We rowed and went fast, we came to shore (and) stood on the sand.'

In the following Close Sequence Sentence, there are three Action Bases, the third of which is expounded by a Paratactic Sentence.

Action$_1$: gi-veyova-na
            3s-kill-it

Link: digo
      and

Action$_2$: gi-wahi-na
            3s-carry-it

Link: ma
      and

Action$_3$: gi-lakayemu gi-kabu-na
            3s-arrive  3s-cook-it

'He killed it and carried it and arrived (and) cooked it.'
In the following example, a Coordinate Sentence expounds \text{Action}_1\,\text{and a locative manifesting an Independent Clause expounds Action}_2.

\text{Action}_1: \text{maugaya gowa againe gi-se-na ada}
\text{nuts dish in.it 3s-put-them and}
\text{gi-'abi-na}
\text{3s-hold-it}

\text{Link: ma}
\text{and}

\text{Action}_2: \text{Ilububo}
\text{Ilububo}

'He put the nuts in the dish and carried it (till he reached) Ilububo.'

\text{Action}_1: \text{wadei gi-wahivaise-na}
\text{there 3s-carry.with-him}

\text{Link: ma}
\text{and}

\text{Action}_2: \text{hi-hobu Ilububo}
\text{3P-go.down Ilububo}

'There he took turns carrying with him and they went down to Ilububo.'
3.4 **The Successive Action Sentence** has obligatory Prior Action and Subsequent Action tagmemes linked by the obligatory clitic -yo 'after', which indicates that the Subsequent Action is closely linked to the Prior Action both in a chronological time sequence and a result relationship. A second Subsequent Action Base may optionally occur. The same tense occurs in each base.

**Successive Action Sentence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slots</th>
<th>+ PRIOR ACTION</th>
<th>+ LINK</th>
<th>+ SUBSEQUENT ACTION&lt;sub&gt;1&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
<th>+ (+LINK)</th>
<th>+ SUBSEQUENT ACTION&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
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<td>Coordiante S.</td>
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<td>Simutan S.</td>
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<td>Special Features</td>
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<td>over subsequent bases</td>
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<tr>
<td>as</td>
<td>3s obj sx -na</td>
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<td>omitted or</td>
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<td></td>
<td>changed to -ni</td>
<td></td>
<td>changed to -ni</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rules:**

(b) A second Subsequent Action occurs in one third of the examples.
(c) If the Prior Action Base is negated, negation carries over the Subsequent Action Bases. Apart from this, negation does not occur in the Subsequent Action Bases.

(e) When three Action Bases occur, they tend to be expounded only by Independent Clauses. The third person singular object suffix -na is omitted or changed to -ni when the clitic -vo is suffixed to the verb.

(I) The clitic -vo indicates that the event to which it is affixed must take place before the event manifesting the Subsequent Action Base. The clitic is always suffixed to the tagmeme occurring in final position within the clause. This is usually the predicate, but -vo has been observed suffixed to the subject moved to clause final position for emphasis.

(m) When an interrogative word occurs in the Prior Action Base whose predicate is suffixed with -vo, the Successive Action Sentence expresses a rhetorical question. An interrogative word suffixed with -vo in a simple Sentence also signals a rhetorical question.

Examples:

[a] Prior Action: keke a'a gi-da-vele-da
   neg  food 3s-pot-give-us

   Link: -vo
          p.part

   Subsequent: ka-da-'a

Action₁ 1Pi-pot-eat
Link:  -vo
       p.part

Subsequent:  ka-da-'ahiya
data
Action_2  1Pi-pot-be.satisfied

'He did not give us food that we might eat and be satisfied.' / OR 'Not having given us food, not having eaten, we are not satisfied.'

[b] A Paratactic Sentence expounds the Subsequent Action of this Successive Action Sentence.

Prior Action:  keke  wa-na-madu'ela
       neg  2P-f-come.quickly

Link:  -vo
       p.part

Subsequent:  ai  wa-na-vida-ni  ai  wa-na-kuli-ni
       wood  2P-f-chop-it  fire  2P-f-light-it

'Not having come quickly, you will not have chopped wood, you will not have lit the fire.'

[c] A Paratactic Sentence expounds the Prior Action and a Direct Quote Sentence expounds the Subsequent Action of this Successive Action Sentence.

Prior Action:  ka-miyamiyabogi  gi-'ita-da
       1Pi-be.doing.nothing  3s-see-us

Link:  -vo
       p.part

Subsequent:  gi-gayo  hakwadi  gi-da-nagi-ni
       3s-quote  who  3s-pot-marry-her

'Having seen us doing nothing all day, he says, "Who would marry her."'
In the following example, a Simultaneous Sentence expounds the Prior Action and a Paratactic Sentence expounds the Subsequent Action.

Prior Action: wa-na-nauna tu maLa gi-bobogi
2P-f-be.going while light 3s-becoming.ni

Link: -yo
after

Subsequent: wa-’e’ela wa-yeyemu
Action 2P-be.coming 2P-be.arriving

'While you are going along after it habitually gets dark, you are always coming back (and) arriving.'

In this Successive Action Sentence, the Prior Action is expounded by a Paratactic Sentence on the last verb of which the object suffix -na changes to -ni before -yo.

Prior Action: mema o gi-lukoyoye-na
that.one you 3s-act.badly.to-him

kaliva natuna u-’aliye-ni
man his.child 2s-bring-him

Link: -yo
p.part

Subsequent: kadu u-na-hege-na
Action now 2s-f-throw-him

'That behaviour of yours is bad, having brought this human being (here), now you are going to throw him away.'
A Coordinate Sequence Sentence expounds the Prior Action and a Direct Quote Sentence expounds the Subsequent Action in the following Successive Action Sentence. The object suffix -na is dropped before -yo.

Prior Action: gi-na-kananava tu gi-na-yemu gi-na-'ite
3s-f-rush.down then 3s-f-arrive 3s-f-look

Link: -yo
after

Subsequent: gi-na-gayo hai bawe mo'ena
Action 3s-f-quote where pig itself

'He will rush down and get there (and) after looking around, he will say, "Where is the pig?"'

In the following Successive Action Sentence, the Link is suffixed to the subject of the Prior Action predicate.

Periphery₁ (exclamation): ho
oh

Prior Action: hakwadi yana niwala againe gi-na-′ona
who his net in.it 3s-f-be.caught

bawehala
huge.pig

Link: -yo
p.part

Subsequent: a gi-na-munu-ni
Action ps 3s-f-kill-it

'In whose net will the huge pig (get caught and) having got caught, he will kill it?'
[h] This Successive Action Sentence expresses a rhetorical question.

Prior Action: gavadi wa-gagauga
what 2P-be.doing

Link: -vo
p.part

Subsequent: aimo wa-vekwavekwalu
still 2P-be.loitering

'What were you doing that you were still loitering?'

[i] In this three base Successive Action Sentence, a Causative Margin Sentence expounds the Prior Action and a Coordinate Sentence expounds the Subsequent Action:

Prior Action: yana dewa gi-koyo fa'ina
his behaviour 3s-go.bad because
keke vavinena gi-da-gahe-di
neg his.wife 3s-pot.tell-her

Link: -vo
p.part

Subsequent: a'a hi-da-vetagova
Action₁ food 3P-pot.cook

Link: -vo
p.part

Subsequent: ka-da'-a ada ka-na mafa gi-lau-da
Action₂ 1Pi-pot.eat and 1Pi-go hunger 3s-hit-us

'Because his behaviour has gone bad, he did not tell his wife to cook food for us to eat and (so) we went away hungry.'
3.5 The **Coordinate Sentence** consists of at least two Bases joined by the conjunction *ada* 'and', which joins loosely linked actions or states in which the time lapse is not in focus. The same tense must be used in each Base. Usually the aspect is the same in each Base.

### Coordinate Sentence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slots</th>
<th>+ COORDINATE BASE₁</th>
<th>+ LINK</th>
<th>+ COORDINATE BASE₂</th>
<th><em>(+LINK)</em></th>
<th>+ COORDINATE BASE₃</th>
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<tr>
<td>Special Features</td>
<td>same tense</td>
<td></td>
<td>same tense</td>
<td></td>
<td>same tense</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rules:**

(c) Negation only occurs in Base₂ when the deep structure **Efficient Cause** is being expounded.
(d) Only two tagmemes are obligatory, but one additional Base may occur.

Examples:

[a] Coordinate: \textit{galu'eta gi-vai-di}
Base$_1$ dogs 3s-take-them
Link: \textit{ada}
and

Coordinate: \textit{gi-laka Dobu'a oyeya}
Base$_2$ 3s-go.up Dobu'a up.mountain

'He took the dogs and went up the Dobu'a mountain.'

[b] Periphery$_2$ (conjunction): \textit{au}
and then

Coordinate: \textit{gi-'ita-di}
Base$_1$ 3s-see-her
Link: \textit{ada}
and

Coordinate: \textit{gi-'ona-di}
Base$_2$ 3s-spear-her

'And then he saw her (the turtle) and speared her.'

[c] A Paratactic Sentence expounds the first Base and a
Compleitive Sequence Sentence expounds the second Base
of this Coordinate Sentence.

Coordinate: \textit{gi-'alakah-i-di giyo gi-vai-havagile-na}
Base$_1$ 3s-surface-her spear 3s-take-again-it
Link: \textit{ada}
and
Coordinate: gi-se-na etobudala hingene
Base$_2$ 3s-put-it spear-holder inside.it
   au gi-veluga-di
   and.then 3s-second-her

'She surfaced, he took another spear and put it inside
the spear-holder and then put a second (spear) in her.'

[d] In the following example, an Alternative Sentence is
expounding the second Base of the Coordinate Sentence.
Continuous aspect (signalled by reduplication) is used
in both Bases.

Periphery$_2$ (conjunction): tu
      now

Coordinate: mali melala mali melala bonadi
Base$_1$ another village another village their.talk
   againe ka-lulukahihi
   in.it 1Pi-be.speaking

Link: ada
and

Coordinate: badi yadi Bukitabu ide ka-luluMamale-na
Base$_2$ they their Bible we 1Pi-be.preaching-it
   o ka'i ka-'ita'ita-na ka-kimokimone-na
   or 1Pi-be.seeing-it 1Pi-be.buying-it

'Now we are speaking in the languages of different places
and we are preaching from their Bible or looking at it
(and) buying it.'
[e] In this example, the first Base is expounded by an Identical Predicate Sentence. Both Bases have future tense.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Coordinate: } & \quad \text{bonadiya} \quad \text{hi-na-'etoladi-na} \quad \text{kadu} \\
\text{Base}_1 & \quad \text{in.their.talk} \quad 3P-f-write-it \quad \text{and.also} \\
& \quad \text{bonadeya} \quad \text{hi-na-'etoladi-na} \\
& \quad \text{in.our.talk} \quad 3P-f-write-it
\end{align*}
\]

\text{Link: } \text{ada} \\
\text{and}

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Coordinate: } & \quad \text{hi-na-vehawale-da} \\
\text{Base}_2 & \quad 3P-f-teach-us
\end{align*}
\]

'They will write it in their language and they will also write it in our language and they will teach us.'

[f] In the following Coordinate Sentence, a Terminating Action Sentence expounds the first Base and a Close Sequence Sentence expounds the second Base.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Periphery}_2 \text{ (conjunction): } & \quad \text{au} \\
& \quad \text{and then}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Coordinate: } & \quad \text{ga-tai-na} \quad \text{gi-Takalaka'ela} \quad \text{tu} \quad \text{gi-yemu} \\
\text{Base}_1 & \quad 3P-pull-it \quad 3s-keep.coming \quad \text{until} \quad 3s-arrive \\
& \quad \text{waka} \text{ liline} \quad \text{gi-nuwaliwaliliu} \\
& \quad \text{boat} \quad \text{near.it} \quad 3s-keep \text{ circling}
\end{align*}
\]

\text{Link: } \text{ada} \\
\text{and}

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Coordinate: } & \quad \text{udila} \quad \text{ga-vai-na} \quad \text{digo} \quad \text{ga-boda} \\
\text{Base}_2 & \quad \text{spear} \quad 3s-take-it \quad \text{and} \quad 1s-wait
\end{align*}
\]

'I pulled it, it kept coming until it arrived near the boat, it kept circling and I took a spear and waited.'
[g] In the following example, a Coordinate Sequence Sentence is expounding the first Base of the Coordinate Sentence.

Coordinate: ga-na-nagi-ni tu aimo yaku otova
Base_1 ls-f-marry-her then later my seed yams
   gi-na-tomofofoli-na yaku guvega
   3s-f-cut.up-them my seed taro
   gi-na-tomobahi-na
   3s-f-cut.up-them

Link: ada
and

Coordinate: keke a'a
Base_2 neg food

'I will marry her, then later she will cut up my seed yams, she will cut up my seed taro and there will be no food.'

[h] In the following example, there are three bases, the second of which is expounded by a Sequence Sentence.

Coordinate: Yaubada buye wa-lemeku
Base_1 God with him 2p help me

Link: ada
and

Coordinate: adamoya u-vai-ku be u-lakave-ku
Base_2 today 2s-get-me and 2s-put.up.on-me

Link: ada
and

Coordinate: ga-vesiule againiya
Base_3 ls-thank to you

'You and God helped me and today you got hold of me and put me up on (the boat) and I thank you.'
[1] This Coordinate Sentence has three bases, the first of which is expounded by a Coordinate Sequence Sentence.

*Coordinate:* a-lubode-ni tu gi-'ela gi-'ita-ma
*Base₁:* lPe-watch-it then 3s-come. 3s-see-us

*Link:* ada and

*Coordinate:* bana kadu buye gi-matauta
*Base₂:* he also with.us 3s-be.afraid

*Link:* ada and

*Coordinate:* gi-'ota
*Base₃:* 3s-run.away

'We watched it (devilray), then it came, it saw us and it also was afraid and ran away.'

3.6 The Coordinate Sequence Sentence is made up of an obligatory Antecedent Base followed by the obligatory conjunction tu 'and, then', and an obligatory Consequent Base of which there can be one, two or three occurrences. tu joins the same type of lexical material as the coordinate conjunction ada 'and', but has chronological time sequence in focus. The same tense must be used in each Base.
### Coordinate Sequence Sentence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slots</th>
<th>+ ANTECEDENT</th>
<th>+ LINK</th>
<th>+ CONSEQUENT₁</th>
<th>+ ((+LINK + CONSEQUENT₂)^{n=1})</th>
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<td>'then'</td>
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<td>Sequence S.</td>
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<td>Termin Action S.</td>
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<td>ma</td>
<td>same tense</td>
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<td>only</td>
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<td>changes to</td>
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<tr>
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<td>-ni or is omitted</td>
<td></td>
<td>-ni or is</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>omitted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Rules:

(c) Negation does not occur in any base.

(d) Only two bases are obligatory, but the Consequent Base has been found to occur up to three times.

(e) No stative clause is permitted in any of the bases. The third person singular object suffix -na is changed to -ni or omitted before the conjunction tu.

(f) In the only two examples observed where ma was used instead of tu, the ma was transformed to tu by elicitation. In both cases the Consequent Base had a different subject. The combination of tu plus different subject usually indicates change of focus.
Examples:

[a] Periphery$_2$ (conjunction): au
so
Antecedent: maina ga-ki'alove-ni
line 1s-let.go.of-it

Link: tu
then

Consequent: ga-midi
1s-stand

'So I let go of the line, then stood.'

[b] In the following example, a Terminating Action Sentence is expounding the Consequent.

Antecedent: gi-na-vetoga-ni
3s-f-sit-himself

Link: tu
then

Consequent: bana bawe gi-na-nauna tu gi-na-yemu
he pig 3s-f-be.going until 3s-f-arrive
niwaley gi-na-'ona
in.net 3s-f-be.caught

'He will sit himself down then he, the pig, will keep going until he comes to the net (and) gets caught in it.'

[c] Sequence Sentences are expounding both bases of this Coordinate Sequence Sentence. Future tense is used throughout.

Antecedent: ga-na-lifi-na be gi-na-miya
1s-f-cover-it and 3s-f-stay

Link: tu
then
Consequent: ga-na-na ga-na-gahe-di be bogiyadi
ls-f-go ls-f-say-them and tomorrow
hi-na-'ela hi-na-kabu-na
3P-f-come 3P-f-cook-it

'I will cover it (pig) up and leave it, then I will go (and) speak to them and tomorrow they will come, they will cook it.'

[d] In the following example, a Close Sequence Sentence is expounding the Antecedent of the Coordinate Sequence Sentence. The object suffix -na is omitted before tu.

Antecedent: aivala gi-bubu-na digo bawe
smoke.shelf 3s-make-it and pig
kabi'ona gi-kabu-na-ma gi-hegelakalakahina-na
small 3s-cook-it-rel 3s-put.up.on-it

gi-vala
3s-smoke-(it)

Link: tu
then

Consequent: bawe Takahina gi-leva-na
pig big 3s-singe-it

'He made a smoke shelf then put up on it (and) smoked the small pig which he had cooked, then he singed the big pig.'

[e] Paratactic Sentences expound the Antecedent and Consequent of this Coordinate Sequence Sentence. The Consequent is expounded by a Direct Quote Sentence.
Antecedent: gi-yemu gi-hiyoto
3s-come 3s-sit

Link: tu
then

Consequent₁: maugaya gi-vele-na nila
nuts 3s-give-him coconut
gi-kudata'ula gi-'a
3s-eat.with 3s-eat

Link: tu
then

Consequent₂: bana gi-gayo
he 3s-quote

"He came, sat down then gave him the nuts, he combined them with coconut, ate (them) then said, "....."!

This Coordinate Sequence Sentence has four bases. A Complective Sequence Sentence expounds the Antecedent. A Paratactic Sentence expounds Consequent₂, while the other two Consequent bases are expounded by Independent Clauses.

Antecedent: hi-na-'ive'alika-na au giyo
3P-f-kill-it and.then spear
hi-na-ya'i-na hi-na-se-ni
3P-f-pull.out-it 3P-f-put-it

Link: tu
then

Consequent₁: niwala hi-na-yau-ni
net 3P-f-undo-it
Link: \( \text{tu} \)  
then 

Consequent\(_2\): \( \text{bawe} \) \( \text{mo'ena} \) \( \text{hi-na-holi-na} \) \( \text{hi-na-Ø} \)  
pig itself 3P-f-drag-it 3P-f-go  
\( \text{kabu'avane} \) \( \text{hi-na-se-ni} \)  
in.the.open 3P-f-put-it  

Link: \( \text{tu} \)  
then 

Consequent\(_3\): \( \text{bana} \) \( \text{kaliva} \) \( \text{tauna} \) \( \text{yana} \) \( \text{niwaj} \)  
he man himself his net  
\( \text{gi-na-siyagiya-gili-na} \)  
3s-f-untangle-it  

'They will kill it and then they will pull out the spear, put it (on one side), then they will undo the net, then they will drag out the pig itself, they will go (and) put it in the open and then the man himself will untangle his net.'  

[g] In the following example, a Coordinate Sentence (in whose second base a Purpose Sentence is embedded) expounds the Antecedent of the Coordinate Sequence Sentence.  

Antecedent: \( \text{gi-kabu-na} \) \( \text{ada} \) \( \text{gi-wahi} \) be \( \text{gi-na-lowoga} \)  
3s-cook-it and 3s-pick.up and 3s-f-set.off  

Link: \( \text{ma} \)  
then 

Consequent: \( \text{bawe} \) \( \text{Iakahina} \) \( \text{gi-lakayemu} \)  
pig big 3s-arrive  

'He cooked it and picked it up to set off, then the big pig came along.'
3.7 The **Completive Sequence Sentence** has obligatory Completed Action and Subsequent Action tagmemes linked by the obligatory conjunction **au 'and then'**. A second Completed Action Base optionally occurs before the Subsequent Action. The same tense occurs in each Base.

**Completive Sequence Sentence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slots</th>
<th>+ COMPLETED ACTION₁</th>
<th>±(+LINK)</th>
<th>+ COMPLETED) ACTION₂</th>
<th>+ LINK</th>
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<td>-yo  au</td>
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<td>tu au</td>
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<td>Features</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rules:**

(a) There is one exception to the occurrence of the same tense in each Base. This occurs when a Perception Sentence fills the Subsequent Action Base (see e.g.[i]).
(b) There are only two examples of the occurrence of Completed Action. The number would probably be increased by more data.

(c) Negation has not been observed in any of the Bases.

(e) Stative clauses only occur in the Subsequent Action Base.

(f) The Compleitive Sequence marker au occurs in combination with the Coordinate Marker ada, the Coordinate Sequence Marker tu and the Successive Action clitic -yo which is suffixed to the last verb of the Completed Action. Deletion of these additional markers is permitted, but deletion of au is not permitted.

Examples:

[a] Completed: o aimo ya galu'eta buye wa-na-na
Action you later your dogs with.them 2P-f-go

Link: au
and.then

Subsequent: bana gi-na-'auhifu
Action he 3s-f-hop.away

'Later you will go off with your dogs and then he (the wallaby) will hop away.'

[b] Completed: gi-veluga-di
Action 3s-second-her

Link: au
and.then

Subsequent: bulava luhei
Action ropes two

'He put a second (spear) in her and then there were two ropes (attached to her).'
[c] A Paratactic Sentence expounds the Completed Action and a Coordinate Sentence expounds the Subsequent Action of this Completed Sequence Sentence.

Completed: gi-na-hobu gufa afa'aine gi-na-yova-na
Action 3s-f-go.down creek on.bank 3s-f-attack-it
Link: au
and.then

Subsequent Action: gi-na-vai-na ada ubuna luhei
3s-f-get-it and hindlegs two

gi-na-ludobo-na
3s-f-break-them

"He will go down, he will attack it on the bank of the creek and then he will fetch it and break its two hindlegs.

[d] In the following example, a Conditional Margin Sentence expounds the Completed Action and a Coordinate Sentence expounds the Subsequent Action. The potential tense is used in both Bases.

Completed: ka'i keke yuwa tufone ana gou
Action if neg over.there on.the.side its hole

gi-da-na gi-da-yemu tufone
3s-pot-go 3s-pot-arrive on.the.side

Link: au
and.then

Subsequent: gi-da-velulukuwe-na ada gi-da-na wese
Action 3s-pot-go.inside-it and 3s-pot-go up.there

gi-da-'aloven
3s-pot-stop
[a] An Alternative Sentence expounds the Completed Action of this Completive Sequence Sentence.

Completed: ka'i nimada fafalina gi-na-veyova-di 
Action perhaps our.hand one.side 3s-f-kill-them 
o nimada fafalaluga gi-na-veyova-di 
or our.hand both.sides 3s-f-kill-them 
vainuwana gi-na-'ayaune-na 
load 3s-f-feel-it 

Link: au 
and.then 

Subsequent: gi-na-yewana 
Action 3s-f-return 

'Perhaps he will kill five or he will kill ten, he will assess his load and then he will return.'

[f] Completed: gi-be'u 
Action 3s-fell 

Link: tu au 
then and.then 

Subsequent: gouya gi-kuke-vagata 
Action from.nest 3s-hang-for.a.long.time 

'It (pole) fell and so he was stranded hanging from the nest.'

[g] A Paratactic Sentence expounds the Completed Action and an Antithetical Sentence expounds the Subsequent Action of this Completive Sequence Sentence.

Completed: ga-na-na gava ga-na-kwane-na 
Action 1s-f-go down.there 1s-f-pin-it
Link: ada au
and and.then

Subsequent: gi-na-miya tu ga-na-laka'ela
Action 3s-f-stay but 1s-f-come.up

'I will go, I will pin it down there (in the hole) and
then it will stay there but I will come back up.'

[h] A Sequence Sentence expounds the Completed Action of the
following Completive Sequence Sentence.

Completed: ga-na-yage be Galobowa yana kahihi
Action 1s-f-leave and Galobowa his talk
nuwaku gi-na-ulu-(yo)
my.insides 3s-f-forget

Link: -yo au
after and.then

Subsequent: ga-na-'ela
Action 1s-f-come

'I will leave and after I have forgotten Galobowa's
talk, then I will come back.'

[i] In the following example, a Coordinate Sequence Sentence
expounds the Completed Action and a Perception Sentence
expounds the Subsequent Action.

Completed: laimwako bana gi-na-yemu gi-na-kwage
Action gannet it 3s-f-come 3s-f-call
tu gi-na-na
then 3s-f-go

Link: au
and.then
Subsequent: a-halamanea ahe wonu hi-laka
Action 1Pe-know already turtles 3P-go-up
be hi-na-vefou fa'ina
and 3P-f-lay.eggs because

'A gannet will come, it will call, then it will go and then we know the turtles have already gone up to lay eggs.'

This Completive Sequence Sentence has two Completed Action Bases. A Paratactic Sentence expounds Completed Action₁, a Terminatin Action Sentence expounds Completed Action₂, and a Coordinate Sequence Sentence expounds the Subsequent Action.

Completed: gi-na-yemu gi-na-veluga-na mena kaliva
Action₁ 3s-f-come 3s-f-second-it there men
mo'ya'aidi hi-na-yemuna-'owoga
all 3P-f-arrive-completive

Link: au
and.then

Completed: hi-na-dakodakoko-na tu hi-na-'ive'alika-na
Action₂ 3P-f-keep.spearing-it until 3P-f-kill-it

Link: au
and.then

Subsequent: giyo hi-na-ya'i-na hi-na-se-ni tu
Action spear 3P-f-pull.out-it 3P-f-put-it then
niwala hi-na-yau-ni tu ...
net 3P-f-undo-it then

'He will come, he will put a second (spear) in it, all the men will arrive there, and then they will keep spearing it until they kill it, and then they will pull the spear out, put it (on one side) then they will undo the net, then ...'
4 BINARY CONSTRUCTIONS

All sentences having two bases of equal rank are termed Binary Constructions. They subdivide into four categories on the basis of the type of deep structure they encode.

4.1. Temporal Sentences have in common some temporal feature of overlap or succession. This group includes the Simultaneous Sentence, the Concurrent Sentence, the Concomitant Sentence, the Identical Predicate Sentence, the Terminating Action Sentence and the Temporal Condition Sentence.

4.1.1. The Simultaneous Sentence consists of at least two Action Bases optionally linked by the conjunction tu 'while'. A third Action Base optionally occurs. Continuous aspect must occur in all Bases.

**Simultaneous Sentence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slots</th>
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<th>+ LINK</th>
<th>+ ACTION₂</th>
<th>+LINK</th>
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<td>changes to -ni</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Rules:

(b) The link tu 'while, simultaneously' occurs in two thirds of the examples. When it does not occur, the object suffix on a transitive verb changes from -n$\text{a}$ to -n$\text{i}$.

(c) Negation does not occur.

(e) When a Simultaneous Sentence expounds Action$_3$, it is always a repetition of Action$_1$ and Action$_2$, and the Link never occurs.

Examples:

[a] Action$_1$: \textit{bana manuweya gi-miyami}

he in.house 3s-be.staying

Link: tu

while

Action$_2$: \textit{gi-vanevanenega}

3s-be.listening

'While he was staying in the house, he was continually listening.'

OR 'He was staying in the house and at the same time continually listening.'

[b] Action$_1$: \textit{ga-kayokayo}

1s-be.swimming

Link: tu

while

Action$_2$: \textit{badi ga-bodebode-di}

them 1s-be.waiting-them

'While I was waiting for them, I kept on swimming.'

OR 'While I was swimming, I was waiting for them.'
[c] In the following example, a Compleitive Sequence Sentence is embedded in Action₁, and a Simultaneous Sentence expounds Action₃.

Periphery₂ (conjunction) ada and

Action₁: hi-na-vefo-'owoga au
3P-f-lay.eggs-completive and.then
hi-na-tafitafi-ni
3P-f-be.scooping-it

Action₂: hi-na-vetavetau-na
3P-f-be.covering-it

Action₃: hi-na-tafitafi-ni hi-na-vetavetau-na
3P-f-be.scooping-it 3P-f-be.covering-it

'When she will have finished laying her eggs, then she will keep scooping (the sand) and simultaneously burying them (the eggs), she will keep scooping and burying.'

[d] In this Simultaneous Sentence, a Paratactic Sentence is embedded in Action₁ and a Simultaneous Sentence expounds Action₃.

Action₁: gi-nauwe-na gi-nauwe-na gi-ve'o'ola
3s-continue-it 3s-continue-it 3s-pray
Yaubada agaie gi-ve'ove'o'ola
God to.him 3s-be.praying

Action₂: gi-kunakuna
3s-be.punting

Action₃: gi-ve'ove'o'ola gi-kunakuna
3s-be.praying 3s-be.punting

'It kept on doing this (and) he prayed to God, he kept praying and simultaneously punting, praying and punting.'
[e] Action\textsubscript{1}: atagidi hi-na-lagalaga-ni
right.arm 3P-f-be.measuring-it

Action\textsubscript{2}: hi-na-'i'iyadayadala
3P-f-be.filing

'She keeps on measuring her right arm and filing (the armshell).'

[f] A Causative Margin Sentence expounds Action\textsubscript{3} of this Simultaneous Sentence.

Action\textsubscript{1}: wadei a-miyami
there 1Pe-be.staying

Link: \textit{tu}
while

Action\textsubscript{2}: bana kaliva lakahina natuneyao luhei
he man big his.daughters two

hi-dauda
3P-be.sleeping

Link: \textit{tu}
while

Action\textsubscript{3}: uyuyu bogi nafone ma vine'ainagona
night night in.middle ? elder.daughter

hide dei gavadi agona gi-noganogali-na
here what music 3s-keep.hearing-it

againe dibuna gi-luyaha-na fa'ina
when her.insides 3s-bewitch-them therefore

gi-gahe-ma be a-'ela
3s-tell-us and 1Pe-come

'While we were staying over there and the big man (and) his two daughters were sleeping, in the middle of the night the elder daughter kept hearing some music or other over here that put a spell on her, so she spoke to us and we came.
3.1.2 Three obligatory tagmemes, the Durative Action and the Concurrent Action joined by the Link tu 'while' comprise the Concurrent Sentence. The Temporal Introducer aimo 'still' optionally precedes the Durative Action. The Concurrent Action always has a different subject.

### Concurrent Sentence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slots</th>
<th>+ TEMPORAL INTRODUCER</th>
<th>+ DURATIVE ACTION</th>
<th>+ LINK</th>
<th>+ CONCURRENT ACTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Fillers | aimo  
'still' | Independent Cl. 
Paratactic S. 
Sequence S. | tu  
'while' | Independent Cl. 
Coordinate S. 
Sequence S. 
Alternative S. 
Close Seq S. 
Compl Sequence S. |
| Special Features | continuous aspect 
same tense | | | punctiliar aspect 
same tense 
different subject |

**Rules:**

(a) The Durative Action always has continuous aspect while punctiliar aspect always occurs in the predicate(s) of the Concurrent Action. Both Bases have the same tense.

(b) The Temporal Introducer aimo 'still' occurred in one third of the examples studied, and could be added to most of the others by elicitation.
(c) Neither of the Bases are negated.

(e) Only three fillers have been found to occur in the Durative Action slot, an Independent Clause, a Paratactic Sentence or a Sequence Sentence.

Examples:

[a] Temporal: aimo
Introducer: still
Durative: a-vanevanenega
Action: 1Pe-be.listening
Link: tu
while
Concurrent: galu'eta ma a hi-'ela-'owoga
Action: dogs PR ps 3P-come-completive
'While we were still listening, the dogs had all come back.'

[b] The Concurrent Action of this Concurrent Sentence is expounded by a Completive Sequence Sentence.

Temporal: aimo
Introducer: still
Durative: babi hi-na-yalayala-na
Action: ground 3P-f-be.digging-it
Link: tu
while
Concurrent: mededei a-na-nuhaga-di au a-na-vila-di
Action: there 1Pe-f-find-her and.then 1Pe-f-turn-her

'While she is still digging up the ground, we will find her and then we will turn her(turtle) over.'
[c] Periphery\textsubscript{2} (conjunction): \textit{au so}

**Durative:** \textit{ga-ita'ita}
**Action:** 1s-be.looking

**Link:** \textit{tu while}

**Concurrent:** \textit{ododiya ga-'i'onaga}
**Action:** in.her.neck 1s-spear

'While I kept watching (her), I speared her in the neck.'

[d] In the following Concurrent Sentence, a Paratactic Sentence expounds the Durative Action and a Coordinate Sentence expounds the Concurrent Action.

**Durative:** \textit{ama'iselu a-laka a-na a-vebavebani}
**Action:** we.two 1Pe-go.up 1Pe-go 1Pe-be.fishing

**Link:** \textit{tu while}

**Concurrent:** \textit{maina ga-hege-na ada saki sa'eyana}
**Action:** line 1s-throw-it and shark one

\textit{gi-yemu gi-'alata}
**3s-come 3s-get.caught**

'We two went up (out to sea), we went (and) while we were fishing I threw a line and a shark came along (and) got caught on it.'
4.1.3 The **Concomitant Sentence** consists of three obligatory tagmemes, the Initiatory Action and the Coincident Action linked by the conjunction ma 'as'. The predicate of the Initiatory Action must have potential tense.

**Concomitant Sentence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slots</th>
<th>+ INITIATORY ACTION</th>
<th>+ LINK</th>
<th>+ COINCIDENT ACTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fillers</td>
<td>Independent Cl.</td>
<td>ma</td>
<td>Independent Cl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paratactic S.</td>
<td>'as'</td>
<td>Paratactic S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Antithetical S.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Coordinate Sequence S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sequence S.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Completive Sequence S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coordinante Seq S.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Causative Margin S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Termin Action S.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Successive Action S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Features</td>
<td>obligatory potential tense</td>
<td>future tense not permitted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>continuous aspect not permitted</td>
<td>continuous aspect permitted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>higa + -da- encodes frustrated intent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rules:**

(a) The verb immediately preceding the Link ma must be affixed by -da- 'potential tense'. The Coincident Action must have non-future tense. Continuous aspect does not occur in the Initiatory Action, but is permitted in the Coincident Action.
(c) Negation does not occur in either Base.

(i) When *higa* '(explanatory)' occurs in the Initiatory Action, the Sentence encodes Frustrated Intent.

(k) This Sentence only occurs in Narrative Discourse.

Examples:

[a] Initiatory: *ga-da-'ita*
Action 1s-pot-look
Link: *ma*
as
Coincident: *kelasi* hi-kolakola-na
Action goggles 3P-be.washing-them
'As I looked they were washing their goggles.'

[b] A Terminating Action Sentence expounds the Initiatory Action of this Concomitant Sentence.

Initiatory: *gi-madumadu* tu edeya
Action 3s-keep.running until from.path
*gi-hegehobuye-na* matana *gi-da-na*
3s-leave.behind-it his.eyes 3s-pot-go
Link: *ma*
as
Coincident: *gou* gi-'ita-na kakawe ana *gou*
Action nest 3s-see-it cockatoo its nest
'He kept hurrying along until he left the path behind,
(and) as he glanced up he saw a nest, a cockatoo's nest.'
ic] In the following example, a Sequence Sentence expounds the Initiatory Action and a Coordinate Sentence expounds the Coincident Action.

Initiatory: udila ga-vai-na be ga-da-'ona-na
Action spear 1s-get-it and 1s-pot-spear-it
Link: ma
as

Coincident: ga-'etovetuwafaili-ni tu gi-laka
Action 1s-cause.to.Leap.up-it then 3s-go.up

ubukuya
on.my.thigh

'I got hold of a spear and as I speared it, I caused it to leap up out of (the water) and it came up on to my thigh.'

[d] In this Concomitant Sentence, the Initiatory Action is expounded by a Paratactic Sentence and the Coincident Action is expounded by a Completing Sequence Sentence.

Initiatory: hi-luku hi-da-yemu
Action 3P-go.in 3P-pot-arrive
Link: ma
as

Coincident: kwamayoku adikaibe hi-lugiligili-yo
Action woman she.only 3P-sweep-p.part

au metumetuya hi-miyami
and.then under.house 3P-be.staying

'They went in (and) as they arrived, only a woman having swept up was there under the house.'
In the following example, a Paratactic Sentence expounds the Initiatory Action, and a Successive Action Sentence expounds the Coincident Action. This Concomitant Sentence encodes the deep structure of Frustrated Intent.

Initiatory:  
yaku

niwala

gi-kakili-na

ga-madumadu

Action

my

net

3s-break-it

1s-be.running

higa

ga-da-kive'avi-na

expl

1s-pot-grab-it

Link: ma

as

Coincident: 

ga-'ita-yo

mema

a

ga-matause-na

Action

1s-see-p.part

that.one

ps

1s-be.afraid.-it

'It broke open my net (and) I was running, and as I went to grab it, when I had seen it I was afraid of that one.'

In this Concomitant Sentence, the Initiatory Action is expounded by a Paratactic Sentence and the Coincident Action is expounded by a Causative Margin Sentence. It encodes Frustrated Intent.

Initiatory:  

ga-yemu

aimo

moganedi

buye

Action

1s-arrive

still

her.mate

with.him

higa

ga-da-kive'avi-di

expl

1s-pot-grab-them

Link: ma

as

Coincident: 

badi

ai

viviline

fa'ina

iya

hi-'ita-r

Action: 

they

tree

at.roots

because

me

3P-see-me

'I arrived (and) she was still with her mate, I was about to grab them when they saw me because they were between the wide roots of the tree.'
4.1.4 The **Identical Predicate Sentence** involves two Bases which are optionally linked by the conjunction *kadu* 'and also.' Each Base contains the same verb stem or describes two similar states. Tense and often person prefixes are also identical.

**Identical Predicate Sentence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slots</th>
<th>+ BASE₁</th>
<th>+ Link</th>
<th>+ BASE₂</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fillers</td>
<td>Independent Cl.</td>
<td><em>kadu</em></td>
<td>Independent Cl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stative Cl.</td>
<td>'and also'</td>
<td>Stative Cl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pàratactic S.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Coordinate S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coordinate S.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Coordinate S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Causative Margin S.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Complete Seq S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ContraExpectation S.</td>
<td></td>
<td>ContraExpectation S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Features</td>
<td>same verb stem</td>
<td></td>
<td>same verb stem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>same tense</td>
<td></td>
<td>same tense</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rules:**
(b) The Link does not occur in about one third of the examples.
(c) If negation occurs, it must be in both Bases.
(e) If **Base₁** is expounded by a Stative clause, a Stative Clause must also occur in **Base₂**.
Examples:

[a] Periphery$_2$ (conjunction): au
   so

Base$_1$: giyo againe ga-kive'avi-na
   spear with.it ls-hold-it

Link: kadu
   and.also

Base$_2$: wonu ofadiya ga-kive'avi-na
   turtle by.flipperls ls-hold-it

'I held on to her with a spear and I also held on to the turtle by her flippers.

[b] Base$_1$: foudi tufona lakahina
   eggs some big

Link: kadu
   and.also

Base$_2$: tufona kabi'ona
   some small

'Some eggs are big and also some are small.'

[c] Base$_1$: kaliva ma nuwanuwa-na tobohiyaneyao
   man as.for desire-he his.brothers

Link: kadu
   and.also

Base$_2$: yana yo'o nuwanuwa-na
   his clan desire-he

'As for the man, he desires his brothers and also he desires his clan.'
[d] Base₁:  o  fafaline  u-na-nauna
         you  on.one.side  2s-f-be.going

Base₂:  iya  fafaline  ga-na-nauna
        I  on.one.side  1s-f-be.going

'You keep going along one side (and) I will keep going
along the other side.'

[e] Periphery₂ (conjunction):  au
                      then

Base₁:  towoi  gi-lulautai-na  bulava  sa'eyana  againe
        rower  3s-be.pulling-it  rope  one  on.it

Base₂:  bana  kwana'imolata  tauna  gi-lulautai-na
        he  fisherman  himself  3s-be.pulling-it

'Then the man rowing (the boat) was pulling on one rope
(and) the fisherman was pulling (on the other rope).'

[f] A Causative Margin Sentence expounds Base₁ of this
Identical Predicate Sentence.

Base₁:  nuwanuwa-di  yada  hifufu  fa'ina  omi  ana
        desire-they  our  talk  because  you  its
        tova  wa-na-'ela
        time  2P-f-come

Link:  kedu
        and.also

Base₂:  ime'eyao  ana  tova  a-na-'ela
        we  its  time  1P-f-come

'Because they want (to learn) our talk, you come at one
time and we also will come at another time.'
In the following example, a Coordinate Sentence expounds Base₁ and a Compleitive Sequence Sentence expounds Base₂.

**Base₁:** wonu hi-kive'avi-di waka afa'aine
turtle 3P-grab-her boat to.side.of
hi-yogo-di ada badi wonu hi-lauwoi
.3P-tie-her and she turtle 3P-paddle

**Link:** kadu
and.also

**Base₂:** badi kaliva hi-woi au waka gi-madu
they men 3P-paddle and.then boat 3s-run

'They grabbed the turtle, tied her to the side of the boat and she, the turtle, paddled and they, the men, paddled also and then the boat went swiftly.'

4.1.5 Three obligatory tagmemes, the Action and Terminating Action joined by the Link tu 'until' comprise the Terminating Action Sentence. The Action always carries continuous aspect, while the Terminating Action predicate is always punctiliar. The same tense occurs in each Base.
### Terminating Action Sentence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slots</th>
<th>+ ACTION</th>
<th>+ LINK</th>
<th>+ TERMINATING ACTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fillers</td>
<td>Independent Cl.</td>
<td><em>tu</em></td>
<td>Independent Cl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paratactic</td>
<td>'until'</td>
<td>Stative Cl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sequence S.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Paratactic S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coordinate S.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Coordinate S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Completeive Seq S.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Alternative S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Features</td>
<td>continuous aspect</td>
<td>punctiliar aspect</td>
<td>Compleive Seq S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>same tense</td>
<td>same tense</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rules:**

(a) When a Paratactic Sentence occurs in the Action Base, the verb of the final clause always has continuous aspect. The verbs of the preceding clauses are either punctiliar or continuous in aspect.

(c) Negation has only been observed occurring with a Stative Clause in the Terminating Action.

(e) Stative Clause can only occur in Terminating Action.

(k) Terminating Action Sentences occur most commonly in Narrative and Procedural Discourses. None have been found in Hortatory Discourse.
Examples:

[a] Action: gi-vevegalu'eta
            3s-keep.hunting
Link:    tu
        until
Terminating: bawe natudi gi-veyova-na
Action    pig her.child 3s-veyova-na

'He kept on hunting until he killed a young pig.'

[b] In the following example, a Paratactic Sentence expounds the Action and a Compleitive Sequence Sentence expounds the Terminating Action.

Periphery (conjunction): ka'i
            perhaps
Action: hi-na-venevenega-na hi-na-venevenega-na
            3P-f-keep.chasing-it 3P-f-keep.chasing-it
hi-na-nauna
            3P-f-keep.going
Link:    tu
        until
Terminating: hi-na-yemu bana niwala ana to'itave'avi
Action    3P-f-arrive he net its keeper
            gi-miyami-ma yuwa gi-na-'ita-n;
            3s-be.staying-rel over.there 3s-f-see-it
au yana giyo gi-na-'abi-ni tu
            and.then his spear 3s-f-hold-it then
            gi-naboda
            3s-f-wait

'They will keep chasing and chasing it, they will keep going until they arrive (and) the keeper of the net who is staying around will see it over yonder and then he will take hold of his spear and wait.'
[c] The Terminating Action is expounded by a Paratactic Sentence in this Terminating Action Sentence.

Action: hi-taitai-di
       3P-keep.pulling-her

Link: tu
      until

Terminating: hi-'ela waka againe hi-yogo-di
Action       3P-come boat to.it 3P-tie-her

   hi-hobuye-di    taliyeya    hi-se-di
   3P-put.down-her on.beach 3P-put-her

'They kept pulling her until she came (and) they tied her to the boat, lowered her (and) put her on the beach.'

[d] In the following example, a Coordinate Sentence expounds the Action of the Terminating Action Sentence.

Action: hi-madu ada waka hi-maduge-na
       3P-run and boat 3O-run.off.with-it

hi-nu nauwe-na       hi-nunauwe-na
6P-keep.on.doing-it 3P-keep.on.doing-it

hi-nunauwe-na
6P-keep.on.doing -it

Link: tu
      until

Terminating: hi-na ni'uva
Action       3P-go to.deep.water

'She went fast and took the boat with her, she kept going on and on until she went far out to sea.'
[e] A Paratactic Sentence expounds the Action of this
Terminating Action Sentence.

Action: wagi'oya galu'eta gi-na-dalovin-na
        wallaby dog 3s-f-set.off-it
                      gi-na-'ela'ela
                      3s-f-keep.coming

Link:   tu
        until

Terminating: keke tamo yana aba'ota
Action      neg  any  his  place.of.escape

'The dog will set off the wallaby, it will keep coming
until it has no place of escape.'

[f] Action: gi-dauda
        3s-keep.stopping

Link:   tu
        until

Termination: malamala be niwalova yana tova
Action    year    and stillness its    time

'It will be left a while until the still time of the
year.'
4.1.6 The **Temporal Condition Sentence** consists of an obligatory Protasis and Apodosis linked by the obligatory conjunction **e** or **au** 'then'. The Introducer **tova** 'when, if' optionally precedes the Protasis. Both bases must have future tense.

**Temporal Condition Sentence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slots</th>
<th>+ Introducer</th>
<th>+PROTASIS</th>
<th>+LINK</th>
<th>+ +APODOSIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fillers</td>
<td>tova</td>
<td>Independent Cl.</td>
<td><strong>e</strong></td>
<td>Independent Cl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'when, if'</td>
<td></td>
<td>Paratactic S.</td>
<td>au</td>
<td>Coordinate S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special</td>
<td>occurs in</td>
<td>Sequence S.</td>
<td>'then'</td>
<td>Sequence S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Features</td>
<td>written</td>
<td>Coordinate S.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Complet Seq S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>discourse</td>
<td>Termin Action S.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Direct Quote S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>future tense</td>
<td>au</td>
<td>future tense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>only</td>
<td>continuous aspect</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>occurs</td>
<td>permitted</td>
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<td>when</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tova</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rules:**

(a) Continuous aspect is permitted in the Apodosis.

(b) The Introducer **tova** 'when, if' has only been found in written discourse. In spoken discourse the temporal condition is signalled by a rising intonation on the Protasis. The Link **au** only occurs in combination with the Introducer **tova**.

(k) This Sentence has only been observed in Expository Discourse or reported speech in Narrative Discourse.
Examples:

[a] Introducer: tova
    when

Protasis: yana falsewa gi-na-lauyabu
    his work 3s-f-finish

Link: e
    then

Apodosis: ama hi-na-vefout
    female 3P-f-lay.eggs

'When he has finished his work (nest-building), then the female will lay her eggs.'

[b] In the following example, a Coordinate Sentence expounds the Apodosis of the Temporal Condition Sentence.

Introducer: tova
    when

Protasis: gi-na-lufuwana
    3s-f-hatch

Link: a
    then

Apodosis: bana wewelau meda dakedake gi-na-vaivai-di
    he goshawk those starlings 3s-f-be.taking-th
    ada natuna gi-na-ve'ave'a-na tova moya'aia
    and his.child 3s-f-be.feeding-it time all

'When it hatches, then the goshawk will keep stealing those (young) starlings and feeding his own offspring all the time.'
[c] In this Temporal Condition Sentence, the Protasis is expounded by a Coordinate Sentence.

Protasis: ka-na-nauwe-na wasifitelo ada medisini
1Pi-f-take-her hospital and medicine

gi-na-vai-na
3s-f-get-it

Link: e
 then

Apodosis: faiwala gi-na-vai-na
strength 3s-f-get-it

"If we take her to hospital and she gets medicine, then she will get (her) strength back."

[d] A Sequence Sentence expounds the Apodosis of the following Temporal Condition Sentence.

Introducer: tova
 when

Protasis: gi-na-lufuwa-di
3s-f-hatch-them

Link: au
 then

Apodosis: hi-na-lakayemu be hinadi buye
3P-f-come.out and their.mother with.her

hi-na-nunudadana
3P-f-be.walking

"When they hatch out, then they come out and go about continually with their mother."
A Sequence Sentence expounds the Protasis and a Coordinate Sequence Sentence expounds the Apodosis in this example.

Protasis: ga-na-na ga-na-’abi-na be ageku gi-na-kol
I’s-f-go I’s-f-hold-it and my.legs 3s-f-wave

Link: ș
then

Apodosis: wa-na-lautai-na tu iya wayo’o buye 2P-f-pull-them and I crocodile also
gi-na-tai-na be ga-na-’aliye-na I’s-f-pull-it and I’s-f-bring-it

'When I go (and) take hold of it and my legs wave, then you pull on them and I will also pull on the crocodile and bring it out.'

In the following example, the Protasis is expounded by a Terminating Action Sentence and the Apodosis by a Coordinate Sentence.

Periphery₂ (conjunction): ada and

Protasis: gi-na-miyami tu lehaga tabone 3s-f-be.staying until sea on.top
gavadi gi-na-’ita-na what 3s-f-see-it

Link: ș
then

Apodosis: gi-na-yemu ada nimana moya’aina gi-na-lake 3s-f-come and its.arms many 3s-f-go.up

Lehaga getane
sea on.surface
'And it will keep staying around until the time when it sees something on top of the sea, then it will come along and its many arms will go up to the surface of the sea.'

4.2. Implication Sentences are similar in that the two bases of these sentences have a logical relationship to each other. This group includes the Purpose Sentence, the Result Sentence, the Comparison Sentence, the Contrafactual Sentence, and the Contraexpectation Sentence.

4.2.1 The Purpose Sentence has obligatory Purposive Action and Resultant Action tagmemes with an obligatory link filled by the conjunction be 'and' or ada 'and'. The optional Intent Marker fa'ina '(purpose)' occurs sentence finally. The Purpose Sentence contrasts with the Sequence Sentence in that it is non-expandable, it has restrictions on the fillers of the Resultant Action Base, and it may be transformed into a Causative Margin Sentence.
### Purpose Sentence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slots</th>
<th>+ PURPOSE ACTION</th>
<th>+ LINK</th>
<th>+RESULTANT ACTION</th>
<th>+ Intent Marker</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fillers</td>
<td>Independent Cl.</td>
<td>be</td>
<td>Independent Cl.</td>
<td>fa'ina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paratactic S.</td>
<td>ada</td>
<td>Stative Cl.</td>
<td>(purpose)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coordinate S.</td>
<td>'and'</td>
<td>Paratactic S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Antithetical S.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Alternative S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Sequence S.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Complet Seq S.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Perception S.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Causative Mar S.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Features</td>
<td>often 'motion' verb</td>
<td></td>
<td>future tense only</td>
<td>must occur when</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>often ds</td>
<td>Stative Cl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>fills Resultant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Action</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rules:**

(a) **Future tense must occur on verbs in Resultant Action Base.**

(b) **The Intent Marker fa'ina occurs in about one third of the examples. When the Resultant Action Base is expounded by a Stative Clause, the Intent Marker is obligatory.**

(c) **Negation occurs in either Base. When it occurs in the Resultant Action Base, the deep structure Contrary Result is encoded.**

(e) **Only four exponents of the Resultant Action tagmeme have been found. The Link slot is much more frequently filled by be than ada.**
(f) The Purpose Sentence may be transformed into a Causative Margin Sentence in which the Margin must occur after the Nucleus. e.g.

hi-"auolo  wa-na-nauwe-di  be  medisini  hi-na-vai-na
3P-be.ill  2P-f-take-her  and  medicine  3P-f-get-it

transforms to:

hi-"auolo  wa-na-nauwe-di  medisini  hi-na-vai-na  fa'ina
3P-be.ill  2P-f-take-her  medicine  3P-f-get-it  purpose

'(When) she is ill, take her to get medicine.'

(h) Different subject often occurs on the predicate of the Resultant Action.

Examples:

[a] Purposive:  awalava  wa-na-se-na
Action:  criticism  2P-f-put-it

Link:  be
and

Resultant:  gi-na-duva-mo'a
Action:  3s-f-stop-intensifier

'Put criticism aside so that it will be truly left alone.'

[b] Purposive:  bana  wagi'oya  a  gi-"auhifu
Action:  he  wallaby  ps  3s-jump

Link:  be
and

Resultant:  gi-na-nauna
Action:  3s-f-be.going

'The wallaby has already hopped off in order to get away.'
/c/ A Completive Sequence Sentence expounds the Purposive Action of this Purpose Sentence.

Purposive: **gufa wa-na-yu wa-na-towa au**
Action: water 2P-f-drink 2P-f-bathe and then

**wa-na-'ela sinebada agaidiya**
2P-f-come white, women to them

Link: **be**
and

Resultant: **fwefweya ma'ita hi-na-lemel-di**
Action: baby little 3P-f-help-her

'Drink water, bathe and then come to the white women so that they will give some help to the baby.'

/d/ A Coordinate Sentence expounds the Purposive Action in the following Purpose Sentence.

Purposive: **gi-kabu-na ada gi-wahi**
Action: 3S-cook-it and 3S-pick up

Link: **be**
and

Resultant: **gi-na-lowoga**
Action: 3S-f-set off

'He cooked it and picked it up in order to set off.'

/e/ Purposive: **Navakwaya vana kabala gi-kidewadewa**
Action: Navakwaya his stones 3S-prepare

Link: **be**
and
Resultant: tamo gi-na-fiha-na
Action someone 3S-f-hit-him

Intent Marker fa'ina
purpose

'Navakwaya got ready stones in order to hit someone.'

/f/
Purposive: kwinini hi-na-vele-di
Action tablets 3P-f-give-her

Link: be
and

Resultant: yadi bwaina
Action her recovery

Intent Marker fa'ina
purpose

'They will give tablets to her so that she recovers.'

/g/ A Paratactic Sentence expounds the Purposive Action in
this Purpose Sentence.

Purposive: kwamana wa-na-'alive-di sinebada
Action child 2P-f-bring-her white.woman

medisini gi-na-vele-di
medicine 3S-f-give-her

Link: ada
and

Resultant: hi-na-yamumu
Action 3P-f-come.good

Intent Marker fa'ina
purpose

'Bring the child (and) the white woman will give her
medicine so that she will get better.'
An Alternative Sentence expounds the Resultant Action of this Purpose Sentence encoding contrary result.

Purposive: moy'a'aidi adi uba awana hi-na-kiboda-na
Action: all.of.them their nests its.mouth 3s-f0close off-it
Link: be and
Resultant: aimo keke adi ravya gi-na-'ela foudi
Action: later neg. their enemy 3S-f-come their.eggs
   gi-na-fuwa-ni o ka'i natudiyao
   3S-f-break-it as perhaps their.offspring
   gi-na-vai-di
   3S-f-take-them

'All of them close off the opening to their nests, lest later their enemy come (and) break their eggs or perhaps take their offspring.'

A Causative Margin Sentence expounds the Purposive Action of this Purpose Sentence encoding Contrary Result.

Purposive: yanana lauveya fa'ina keke lulusevauyane
Action: his.going far because neg leafy.branch
   gi-na-yogo-ni
   3S-f-build-it
Link: be and
Resultant: aimo keke yana manuwa gi-na-'ita-ni
Action: later neg his house 3S-f-see-it
Intent Marker:

fa'ina purpose
'Because he goes far distances, he will not build it on a leafy branch lest later he will not (be able) to see (where) his house (is).'

4.2.2 Three obligatory tagmemes, Result and Reason joined by the Link fa'ina 'because' constitute the Result Sentence. The same tense and aspect occur in each Base. The Result Sentence contrasts with the Causative Margin Sentence in that the Bases are not reversible, sentence final intonation occurs between the two Bases, and the fa'ina 'because' functions as a conjunction linking two bases, rather than as a relator occuring clause final in the relator-axis type of construction which expounds the Causative Margin.

Result Sentence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fillers</th>
<th>+ RESULT</th>
<th>+ LINK</th>
<th>+ REASON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>fa'ina</td>
<td>Independent Cl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stative Cl.</td>
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<td>'because'</td>
<td>Stative Cl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinate S.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Paratactic S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative S.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Coordinate S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition Margin S.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sequence S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paratactic S.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Completive Seq S.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>Conditional Margin S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Features</td>
<td>same tense</td>
<td>same tense</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>same aspect</td>
<td>same aspect</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sentence final intonation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rules:
(c) Negation occurs in either Base.
(3) In contrast to the Causative Margin Sentence, the Result and Reason tagmemes may not be reversed.
(j) Sentence final intonation occurs on the Result Base.
(k) This Sentence has only been observed in Expository Discourse

Examples:

/a/ Result: wadema kaliva nuwana yamumuna
   that man his.insides good

Link: fa'ina
   because

Reason rova moy'aina kevakeva be a'a gi-folafolaka
   time all meat and food 3S-be.giving.out

'That man has a good disposition because he continually gives out meat and food.'

/b/ Result: adi lahi hi-yalayala-na awana kabi'ona tu
   her pit 3P-be.digging-it its.mouth small but

   hinagena lakahina
   its.inside big

Link: fa'ina
   because

Reason: foudi mova-aina hi-seuse-na lahi hinagenene
   eggs many 3P-be.putting-them pit inside

'She habitually digs her pit (making) its opening small but its interior big, because she habitually lays many eggs inside the pit.'

/c/ Periphery_2 (conjunction): tu
   but

Result: badi dakedake keke ni-na-vehavai-di
   they starlings neg. 3S-f-finish-them
IDUNA SENTENCE STRUCTURE

Link: fa'ina
because

Result: badi adi yo'o moya'aina
they their groups many

'He will not wipe out the starlings because there are so many of them.'

/d/
Coordinate Sentences expound the Result and Reason of the following Reason Sentence.

Periphery₂ (conjunction) au
then

Result: ama'iselu a-midi ada a-vetatava keke kabi'ona
we.two 1Pe-stand and 1Pe-tremble neg. little

Link: fa'ina
because

Reason: a gi-yemu ada kadu bana manimaninina
ps 3S-arrive and also it fierce

'Then both of us stood and trembled not a little because it had come and also it was fierce.'

/e/
A Conditional Margin Sentence expounds the Result of he the following Result Sentence.

Result: ka'i gufeya gi-na-hobu keke gi-na-maduna
if to.river 3S-f-go.down neg 3S-f-go.fast
avaleya
to.land

Link: fa'ina
because

Reason: nuwanuwa-na kevakeva
desire-he meat

'If he goes down to the river he will not quickly go back up on to the land because he wants some meat.'
An Alternative Sentence expounds the Result and a Paratactic Sentence expounds the Reason of this Result Sentence.

Result: wadema kwamayoku yamumuna o ka'i kaliva
that woman good or man

yamumuna
good

Link: fa'ina

Reason: tova moya'aina gi-folafolaka kevakeva be a'a
time all 3S-be.giving.out meat and food

yana lokoloko keke gi-da-nuwanuwalolone
his things neg 3S-pot-withhold

'That woman is good or (that) man is good because he habitually gives out meat and food, he does not withhold his things.'

In the following example, a Sequence Sentence expounds the Reason of the Result Sentence.

Result: faisewa lakahina hi-wahiwahi-na
work big 3P-be.carrying-it

Link: fa'ina
because

Reason: ai mukwadi lukumidi ada babi hi-halihali-na
twigs rotting dleaves and soil 3P-be.scooping-t

be hi-velavelakavi-na vaita ova
and 3P-be.putting.up-it like hill

'They habitually work very hard because they habitually scoop up rottin; twigs, leaves and soil and heap it up like a hill.'
4.2.3 The **Comparison Sentence** is comprised of four obligatory tagmemes: the Comparative Statement which is followed by the **Relator** *amine* or *anafaiweya* 'as', which are then linked to the Parallel Statement by the conjunction *kadu* 'also'.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slots</th>
<th>+ COMPARATIVE STATEMENT</th>
<th>+RELATOR</th>
<th>+ LINK</th>
<th>+ PARALLEL STATEMENT</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fillers</td>
<td>Independent Cl.</td>
<td>amine</td>
<td><em>kadu</em></td>
<td>Independent Cl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sequence S.</td>
<td><em>anafaiweya</em></td>
<td>'also'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Features</td>
<td>any tense or aspect</td>
<td></td>
<td>non-future tense not permitted</td>
<td>any aspect</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rules:**

(a) Any tense may occur in the Comparative Statement, but future or potential tense must occur in the Parallel Statement. There are no restrictions on aspect in either of the Bases.

(c) Neither Base can be negated.

(k) This Sentence has only been observed in Hortatory and Expository Discourse.
Examples:

[a] Comparative: ana bawe boi gavaiyehi gi-vel-em
Statement: his pigs before how-many 3s-give-us
Relator: amine
as
Link: kadu
also
Parallel: a-da-ve'a-di
Statement: 1Pe-pot-rear-them
'According to how many pigs they gave us before, we also would rear that many.'

[b] Periphery (conjunction): ada and
Comparative: ide ka-lulukahihi
Statement: we 1Pi-be-speaking
Relator: anafaiweya
as
Link: kadu
also
Parallel: badi hi-na-lukahihi
Statement: they 3P-f-speak
'And just as we are speaking, they also will speak.'

[c] Comparative: yana lokoloko gi-se-na
Statement: his things 3s-put-them
Relator: anafaiweya
as
Link: kadu
also
Parallel: aimo hi-na-fata-na
Statement: later 3P-f-pay.back-it
'According to the things he put down, they will also make a payback later.'

[d] A Sequence Sentence expounds the Comparative Statement of this Comparison Sentence.

Periphery₂ (conjunction): **tu**
but

Comparative: **ka-na-'ihuluhuluva** be **yamumuna-ga**
Statement **1Pi-f-behave.well** good-only

Relator: **amine**
as

Link: **kadu**
also

Parallel: **agaideya yamumuna-ga** **gi-na-miyami**
Statement **with.us** good-only **3s-f-be.staying**

'But as we behave well and are only good, so also only good will come our way.'

4.2.4 Two obligatory tagmemes, the Protasis and the Apodosis comprise the **Contrafactual Sentence**. They are optionally linked by the Conditional Marker. Both the Protasis and Apodosis must have the potential tense marker **-da-**.
Contrafactual Sentence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slots</th>
<th>+ PROTASIS</th>
<th>+ Conditional Relator</th>
<th>+ APODOSIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fillers</td>
<td>Independent Cl.</td>
<td>digo 'if'</td>
<td>Independent Cl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stative Cl.</td>
<td>o 'if'</td>
<td>Paratactic S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ka'i 'if'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Features</td>
<td>potential tense</td>
<td></td>
<td>potential tense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>negation not</td>
<td></td>
<td>negation permitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>permitted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rules:

(b) Only one example was found where the Conditional Relator did not occur.

(c) Negation is not permitted in the Protasis, but optionally occurs in the Apodosis.

(e) A Stative Clause has only been found to occur in the Protasis.

(g) The Conditional Relator ka'i 'if' optionally permutes into the Protasis.

Examples:

[a] A Paratactic Sentence expounds the Apodosis of this Contrafactual Sentence.

Protasis: hima ga-da-na lauveya
          this 1s-pot-go long.way
Conditional: digo
Relator: if

Apodosis: ka'i keke aimo wa-da-'ela
perhaps neg later 2P-pot-come

wa-da-nuhaga-ku
2P-pot-find-me

'If this time I had gone a long way off, perhaps you
would not have come later (and) found me.'

[b] Protasis: kabi'ona sa'eyana
small one

Conditional: digo
Relator: if

Apodosis: boiyesedi ga-da-'ela
yesterday 1s-pot-come

'If it had been small (and just) one, I would have come
back yesterday.'

[c] Protasis: bana Niwalova anakaibe gi-da-'ela
she Niwalova she.only 3s-pot-come

Galobowa againe
Galobowa to.him

Conditional: o
Relator: if

Apodosis: fata lakahina hi-da-'abi-na
price big 3P-pot-hold-it

'If only Niwalova had come to Galobowa, they would
have received a big brideprice.'
[d] Protasis: \textit{meda} \textit{awadi} \textit{ka'i ga-da-fata-na} 
those their.mouths if Is-pot-repay-it

Conditional: (\textit{ka'i} permuted into Protasis)
Relator if
Apodosis: \textit{hi-da-munu-ku} 
3P-pot-hit-me

'If I had answered back to that talk of theirs, they would have hit me.'

4.2.5 The \textit{ContraExpectation Sentence} has two subtypes.

4.2.5.1 The \textit{ContraExpectation Sentence} involves two obligatory Bases, the Contradiction and the Expectation, joined by the obligatory Link \textit{vaita} 'as if', which is optionally preceded by the Contrastive \textit{ma} 'but'. The Expectation Base must always have potential tense.

\textit{ContraExpectation Sentence}_1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slots</th>
<th>+ CONTRADICTION</th>
<th>+ Contrastive</th>
<th>+ LINK</th>
<th>+ EXPECTATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fillers</td>
<td>Independent Cl.</td>
<td>\textit{ma}</td>
<td>\textit{vaita}</td>
<td>Independent Cl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Complet Seq S.</td>
<td>'but'</td>
<td>'as if'</td>
<td>Stative Cl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Direct Quote S.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sequence S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Direct Quote S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Features</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Alternative S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>potential tense</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rules:
(b) The Contrastive \textit{ma} occurs in fifty per cent of the examples.
(c) Negation does not occur.
(k) This Sentence has been observed in Expository Discourse and in Explanatory Paragraphs in Narrative Discourse.

Examples:

[a] Contradiction: \underline{adamo'uya} omi wa-yemu
\hspace{1cm} now \hspace{1cm} you \hspace{1cm} 2P-come

Link: \underline{vaita} \hspace{0.5cm} \textit{as if}

Expectation: \underline{ime} tonuwahuya
\hspace{1cm} we \hspace{1cm} educated

'Now you came as if we were educated (but we were not).'

[b] Contradiction: \underline{bana} wai \underline{gi-nagona}
\hspace{1cm} she \hspace{1cm} pos \hspace{1cm} 3s-first

Contrastive: \underline{ma} \hspace{1cm} but

Link: \underline{vaita} \hspace{0.5cm} \textit{as if}

Expectation: \underline{wai} \underline{gi-da-mulini}
\hspace{1cm} pos \hspace{1cm} 3s-pot-last

'She was born first but it is as if she was born last.'

[c] In the following example, a Compleative Sequence Sentence expounds the Contradiction of the ContraExpectation Sentence.
Contradiction: \( ai \) laganina againe \( gi-na-yemu \)
tree branch on it 3s-f-come

\( gi-na-toga \) \( au \) \( gi-na-kuke \)
3s-f-perch and then 3s-f-swing

Contrastive: \( ma \)
but

Link: \( vaiTa \)
as if

Expectation: \( gi-da-be'ube'u \)
3s-pot-be.falling

'It will come (and) perch on a tree branch and then
swing (from it) as if it might be going to fall.'

[d] Direct Quote Sentences expound both the Contradiction
and Expectation of the following ContraExpectation
Sentence.

Contradiction: \( gi-gahe \) \( gi-gayo \) \( u-na-'ela \)
3s-say 3s-quote 2s-f-come

\( u-na-wahivaise-ku \)
2s-f-carry.with-me

Contrastive: \( ma \)
but

Link: \( vaiTa \)
as if

Expectation: \( gi-da-gayo \) \( u-na-'ela \) \( u-na-wahi-ku \)
3s-pot-quote 2s-f-come 2s-f-carry-me

'He spoke saying, "Come (and) help me carry", but (it
was) as if he said, "Come(and) carry me."'
4.2.5.2 The ContraExpectation Sentence also involves two obligatory Bases, The Anticipatory Statement and the Expectation. The Anticipatory Statement must have expounding its predicate the contra-expectation verb -vaita 'think as if'. The element of contra-expectation in this Sentence is implicit in the verb expounding the Anticipatory Statement and in the obligatory potential tense on the predicate(s) of the Expectation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slots</th>
<th>+ANTICIPATORY STATEMENT</th>
<th>+EXPECTATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fillers</td>
<td>Independent Cl.</td>
<td>Independent Cl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special</td>
<td>predicate must be</td>
<td>Successive Action S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Features</td>
<td>filled by -vaita</td>
<td>potential tense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'think as if'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rules:
(c) Negation is not permitted in the Anticipatory Statement.
(k) This Sentence has only been observed in Expository and Hortatory Text.

Examples:

/a/ Anticipatory: hi-vaita
Statement 3P-think.as.if

Expectation: Tuma againe kaliva hi-da-nauna
Tuma to.it men 3P-pot-be.going

'They thought people used to go to Tuma /place of the dead/, (but they didn't)."
/b/ Anticipatory: *u-vaita*
Statement: 2S-think.as.if
Expectation: *wadei*  *nou*  *gi-da-miyami*
there your brother 3S-pot-be.staying
'You thought your brother was there (but he wasn't).'

/c/ Anticipatory: *vevine*  *hi-vaita*
Statement: women 3P-think.as.if
Expectation: *ka-da-hawalakalakave-di*
1Pi-pot-spite-them
'The women think we are spiting them, (but we are not).'

/d/ A Successive Action Sentence expounds the Expectation of this ContraExpectation Sentence
Anticipatory: *hi-vaita*
Statement: 3P-think.as.if
Expectation: *ga-da-gahe-di-yo*  *hi-da-'ela*
1S-pot-tell-them-p.pot 3P-pot-come
'They thought I had told them to come, (but I didn't).'

3 Opposition Sentences share an element of opposition in terms of contrast or negation. This group includes the Antithetical Sentence, the Alternative Sentence, the Summary Negative Sentence, the Frustrated Negative Sentence, the Interrogative Negative Sentence and the ContraExpectant Negative Sentence.

3.1 The Antithetical Sentence is comprised of an obligatory Thesis and Antithesis obligatorily linked by *tu* 'but'. The same tense is used in each Base. The Antithetical Sentence permits only two Bases in contrast to the Coordinate Sequence Sentence which
is expandable.

### Antithetical Sentence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slots</th>
<th>+ THESIS</th>
<th>+ LINK</th>
<th>+ ANTITHESIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fillers</td>
<td>Independent Cl.</td>
<td>tu</td>
<td>Independent Cl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stative Cl.</td>
<td>'but'</td>
<td>Paratactic S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paratactic S.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sequence S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sequence S.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Concomitant S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Compleative Seq S.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Conditional S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coordinant S.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Causative Margin S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Features</td>
<td>same tense</td>
<td>same tense</td>
<td>Frustration S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>continuous aspect</td>
<td></td>
<td>continuous aspect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>not permitted</td>
<td></td>
<td>permitted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Rules:

(c) Negation occurs in either the Thesis or the Antithesis but not in both.

(d) Only two bases are permitted.

(e) A Stative clause occurs in the Thesis, but not in the Antithesis.

(h) Different subject frequently occurs in the Antithesis and is one of the major contrasts constituting this sentence type.
Examples:

/a/ Thesis: ana fuluma kabi'ona
     its weapon small

Link:       tu
            but

Antithesis: mema a si-'alika
            that.me ps 3S-die

'The weapon for killing it is small but that one died.'

/b/ In the following example, a Concomitant Sentence expounds the Antithesis.

Periphery₂ (conjunction): au
            and.then

Thesis: gi-da-yova-ku
        3S-pot-bite-me

Link:       tu
            but

Antithesis: nimaku hidami ga-da-hepe-na ma
            my.hand this.way 1S-pot-move-it as
            u'una ga-lukaki-na
            its.head 1S-brush.off-it

'And then it would have bitten me, but as I moved my hand this way I brushed its head off (me).''

/c/ A Paratactic Sentence expounds the Antithesis of this Antithetical Sentence.

Thesis: kwanayoku
        woman

Link:       tu
            but
Antithesis: u-na-faiwala kweyo ana ili u-na-'aye-na
2S-f-be.strong taro its bed 2S-f-clear-it

'(You are a) woman but be strong, clear the ground for
the taro.'

/d/ In the following example the Antithesis is negated.

Thesis: bonada againe a-'ela a-gahegahe-di
our talk in 1Pe-came 1Pe-talk.to-them

Link: tu
but

Antithesis: ana kaivila keke a-da-halamane
its translation neg 1Pe-pot-know

'We came (and) talked to them in our language but we
do not know how to translate it.'

/e/ A Sequence Sentence expounds the Thesis and a Causative
Margin Sentence expounds the Antithesis of the following
Antithetical Sentence.

Thesis: o natu adamo ya gitagita gi-kive'avi-na
you your.son today octopus 3S-grab-him
be lehana nafone gi-da-'alika
and sea in.middle 3S-pot-die

Link: tu
but

Antithesis: iya ga-hobu gitagita matane ga-kivila-na
I is-go.down octopus his.eyes 1S-twist-them
Today an octopus grabbed your son and he would have died in the middle of the sea, but I went down (and) because I twisted the eyes of the octopus I got him (back again).

4.3.2 The Alternative Sentence consists of an obligatory Statement and an Alternative linked by an obligatory Pivot. An optional Introducer precedes the Statement. The same tenses are used in each Base.

**Alternative Sentence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slots</th>
<th>+ Introducer</th>
<th>+ STATEMENT</th>
<th>+ PIVOT</th>
<th>+ ALTERNATIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fillers</td>
<td>ka'i</td>
<td>Independent Cl.</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>Independent Cl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'perhaps'</td>
<td>Stative Cl.</td>
<td>o ka'i</td>
<td>Stative Cl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sequence S.</td>
<td>yo</td>
<td>Paratactic S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Termin Action S.</td>
<td>'or'</td>
<td>Sequence S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Direct Quote S.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Compleative Seq S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>same tense</td>
<td></td>
<td>Condition Margin S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Summary Neg. S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Features</td>
<td>same tense</td>
<td>yo may be replaced by o ka'i, but only by o when followed by negative</td>
<td>same tense</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rules:

(b) The Introducer ka'i 'perhaps' occurs rarely.
(c) The negative occurs in any or all Bases.
(e) Only two examples of the Pivot conjunction yo occurring in a Hortatory Discourse have been found. yo may be replaced by o ka'i except when followed by the negative word keke, when only o may be used.
(j) Sentence final intonation sometimes occurs on the Statement, as if the Alternative were added as an afterthought.
(k) No Alternative Sentences have been found in Narrative Discourses.

Examples:

/a/  Statement:  aimo kaliva hi-na-na hi-na-hawavekoyoye-na
       later men  3P-f-go  3P-f-speak.ill.of-him

       Pivot:  o
       or

       Alternative:  vevine hi-na-hawavekoyoye-na
                     women  3P-f-speak.ill.of-him

       'Later the men will go (and) speak ill of him or the women will speak ill of him.'

/b/  Statement:  aimo salu'eta dibi'a gi-na-tu-di
       later dogs sting.leaf 3S-f-burn-them

       Pivot:  o ka'i
       or perhaps
Alternative: mala'ayahaga  
               stinging.nettle  
               3S-f-burn-them

'Later a dibila leaf will sting them or perhaps a 
mala'ayahaga nettle will sting them.'

/c/
In the following example, a Terminating Action Sentence 
expounds the Statement and a Sequence Sentence expounds 
the Alternative.

Statement: gi-na-vanevanenega  
               tu  wese  hi-na-na
               3S-f-keep.listening  until up.there 3P-f-go

               hi-na-vebutu-na
               3S-f-set.off.it

Pivot:       o  ka'i
               or perhaps

Alternative: galu'eta hi-na-halibwau  
               be  eda  againe
               dogs  3P-f-howl  and path on.it

               gi-na-madu  be  gi-na-'ela
               3S-f-run  and  3S-f-come

'He will keep listening until they go up there (and) set it
off or perhaps the dogs will howl and it will run on the
path and come along.'

/d/
A Conditional Margin Sentence expounds the Alternative of
this Alternative Sentence.

Statement: wadema  kaliva  koyona
               that  man  bad

Pivot:        o
               or
Alternative: ka'i kwamayoku digo kwamayoku koyona
if woman if woman bad

'That is a bad man, or if it is a woman, (that) is a bad woman.'

/e/ In the following Alternative Sentence, a Completive Sequence
Sentence expounds the Alternative.

Introducer: ka'i
perhaps

Statement: nimada fafalina gi-na-veyova-di
our.hand one.side 3S-f-kill-them

Pivot: o
or

Alternative: nimada fafalaluga gi-na-veyova-di
our.hand both.sides 3S-f-kill-them
vainuwana gi-na-‘ayaune-na au
load 3S-f-feel-it and.then
gi-na-yewana
3S-f-return

'Perhaps he will kill five or perhaps he will kill ten, he
will assess his load and then he will return.'

/f/ This Alternative Sentence is embedded in a Summary
Negative Statement.

Statement: keke nuwakoyo fa'ina hi-da-cla
neg anger because 3P-pot-come
Pivot: yo or keke
Alternative: keke luliyaliya fa'ina hi-da-'ela keke neg oppression because 3P-pot-come neg
'They did not come because of anger nor did they come for oppression, definitely not.'

4.3.3 The **Summary Negative Sentence** consists of the obligatory Negative Statement and the Summary Negative tagmemes. The Summary Negative is expounded on by **keke** '(negative)'

This sentence is used to express emphatic negative.

**Summary Negative Sentence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slots</th>
<th>+ NEGATIVE STATEMENT</th>
<th>+ SUMMARY NEGATIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fillers</td>
<td>Independent Cl.</td>
<td>keke '(negative)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stative Cl.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paratactic S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alternative S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Identical Predicate S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Direct Quote S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Features</td>
<td>must be negated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rules:**
(a) Both non-future and future tense occur in the Negative Statement.
(b) The Negative Statement must be negated.

(k) This Sentence has only been observed in Hortatory Discourse.

Examples:

/a/ Negative: keke hi-da-halamane etoladi ka'i
    Statement neg 3P-pot-know writing or
    bukihawa
    reading

Summary: keke
         neg.

'They did not know how to write or read, definitely not.'

/b/ In the following example, an Alternative Sentence expounds the Negative Statement.

Negative: keke nuwakoyo fa'ina hi-da-'ela yo keke
         neg anger because 3P-pot-come or not
         luliyaliya hi-da-'ela
         oppression 3P-pot-come

Summary: keke
         Negative neg

'They did not come because of anger nor did they come for oppression, definitely not.'

/c/ A Direct Quote Sentence expounds the Negative Statement of this Summary Negative Sentence.
Periphery₁ (conjunction): 𝑘𝑎𝑑𝑢 
also

Negative: keke 𝑔𝑖-𝑛𝑎-𝑔𝑎𝑦𝑜 -hidei  𝑔𝑎-𝑛𝑎-𝑣𝑒𝑘𝑢⁻𝑛𝑎 
Statement: neg 3S-f-quote here 1S-f-hang-it

Summary: keke
Negative: neg

"He will not say, "I will hang it up here," definitely not."

/d/ A Paratactic Sentence expounds the Negative Statement in the following Summary Negative Sentence.

Negative: boi ime kwavakwavameyao keke
Statement: before we ignorant neg
a-da-halamane dimudimu keke
1Pe-pot-know white.people neg

"In times past we were ignorant, we certainly did not know about white people."

/e/ In the following example, the Negative Statement is expounded by an Identical Predicate Sentence.

Negative: keke misinale a-da-halamane-di kadu
Statement: neg missionaries 1Pe-pot-know-them and.also
keke sikulu
neg school

Summary: keke
Negative: neg

"We certainly did not know about missionaries nor about school."
4.3.4 Two obligatory tagmemes, Intention and Frustrated Negative comprise the **Frustrated Negative Sentence**. The verb in the Intention Base must either have potential tense or the frustration adverb -wayoga 'in vain'. The frustrated Negative is expounded only by keke '(negative)' or keke anafaiweya 'not able to'. The latter can be inflected for person.

**Frustrated Negative Sentence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slots</th>
<th>+ INTENTION</th>
<th>+ Frustrated NEGATIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fillers</td>
<td>Independent Cl.</td>
<td>keke '(negative)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paratactic S.</td>
<td>keke anafaiweya 'not able to'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Antithetical S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Causative Margin S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Successive Action S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Features</td>
<td>potential aspect -da- -wayoga 'in vain'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rules:**

(a) Either the potential aspect with the meaning of 'desiderative' or the adverb -wayoga 'in vain' must occur on the predicate of the Intention.

(c) **Negation is not permitted in the intention.**

(k) This sentence has only been observed in **Narrative Discourse.**
Examples:

/a/ Intention: a-miya a-miya-wayoga
1Pe-stay 1Pe-stay-in.vain

Frustrated: keke
Negative neg

'We waited and waited in vain, nothing happened.'

/b/ A Paratactic Sentence expounds the Intention of this
Frustrated Negative Sentence.

Intention: a-hobu abageva a-veyawal ti-havaina kady
1Pe-go.down in.place 1Pe-rest 3S-finish again

boni a-laka a-da-vebani
night 1Pe-go.up 1Pe-pot-fish

Frustrated keke
Negative neg

'We came in (to shore) (and) having had a rest in (our)
resting place we went out again to fish, (but caught)
nothing.'

/c/ In the following Frustrated Negative Sentence, an Anti-
thetical Sentence expounds the Intention.

Intention: gi-na tu gi-nau-wayoga
3S-go but 3S-go-in.vain

Frustrated keke ana-faiweva
Negative neg 3S-able

'He went along, but he went in vain, he was unable (to get
anywhere).'
In the following example, the Intention is expounded by a Causative Margin Sentence.

Intention: nuwanuwa-ku ma u'una ga-na-tutudibu-na desire-my as.for its.head 1S-f-break.open-it

fa'ina ga-da-faiwala because 1S-pot-be.strong

Frustrated: keke aku-faiweya
Negative neg 1S-able

'As for me because I wanted to break open its head, I tried to exert my strength, but I was unable (to do it).'

4.3.5 Two obligatory tagmemes, Question and Interrogative Negative comprise the Interrogative Negative Sentence. The Question Base carries an interrogative intonation but has no interrogative word. The Interrogative Negative is expounded only by keke '(negative)', on which a second interrogative intonation occurs. This Sentence expects a negative answer.

Interrogative Negative Sentence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slots</th>
<th>+ QUESTION</th>
<th>+ NEGATIVE INTERROGATIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fillers</td>
<td>Independent Cl.</td>
<td>keke '(negative)'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Features</td>
<td>interrogative intonation</td>
<td>interrogative intonation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>no interrogative word</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>negation not permitted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rules:

(c) The Question Base must not be negated.

(e) Only one exponent of the Question Base has been observed, the Independent Clause.

(j) Sentence final intonation in the form of interrogative intonation occurs between the two Bases of this Sentence.

Examples:

/a/ Periphery₂ (vocative): wagaku  
    my.stepmother  

    Question: kamaku  gi-'ela  
    my.father  3S-come  

    Negative keke  
    Interrogative neg  

    'Stepmother, my father has not come, has he?'

/b/ Question: boi  u-vai-na  
    before  2S-get-it  

    Negative keke  
    Interrogative neg  

    'You did not get it previously, did you?'

4.3.6 The ContraExpectant Negative Sentence involves two Bases, the Expectant Statement and the ContraExpectant Negative. A ContraExpectant Sentence is the only exponent of the Expectant Statement and keke '(negative)' is the only exponent of the Contra-Expectant Negative.
### ContraExpectant Negative Sentence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slots</th>
<th>+ EXPECTANT STATEMENT</th>
<th>+ CONTRA EXPECTANT NEGATIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fillers</td>
<td>ContraExpectant S.</td>
<td>keke 'negative'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special</td>
<td>potential tense</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Features</td>
<td>following vaita 'as if' or -vaita 'think as if'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Rules:

(a) Potential tense must occur following vaita 'as if' or -vaita 'think as if' in the Expectant Statement Base.

(e) Only two examples of this Sentence have been observed to date.

(k) This sentence occurred in Hortatory Discourse.

#### Examples:

/a/ The Expectant Statement is expounded by a ContraExpectation Sentence, whose first base is in turn expounded by a Sequence Sentence and whose second base is expounded by an Alternative Sentence.

**Expectant Statement**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expectant</th>
<th>a wa-nuwadadane-na be wa-gahe vaita</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Statement</td>
<td>ps 2P-think, about-it and 2P-speak as, if</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hi-da-‘ela luliyałyia fa’ina gaviya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3P-pot-come oppression purpose war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fa’ina yo yada melala hi-da-lema-da</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>purpose or our village 3P-pot-take, away-it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ada nila hi-da-lema-da ada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>our coconuts 3P-pot-take, away-it our</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
kalimuhu  hi-da-lema-da  ada  waiwa  
betelnut  3P-pot-take.away.it  our  mangoes  
ada  uda  ada  kamokuku  
our  breadfruit  our  lemons  

hi-da-lema-da  
3P-pot-take.away.it  

ContraExpectant:  keke  
Negative  neg  

'You have thought about it and spoken as if they came for  
oppression, for war or to take away our village, to take  
away our coconuts, to take away our betelnuts, to take  
away our mangoes, our breadfruit, our lemons, definitely  
(they did) not (come for this).'

/b/ A Contra-expectation Sentence expounds the Expectant Statement  
of this ContraExpectant Negative Sentence.  

Expectant:  ka-vaita  taudeyao  tamadeyao  hi-da-bubu-da  
Statement  1Pi-think  our.own  our.fathers  3P-pot-make-us  

ContraExpectant:  keke  
Negative  neg  

'We think our own fathers made/created us, definitely not,  
(it was God...).'

4.4 Quotation Sentences involve speech or thought. This  
group includes the Beginning Quote Sentence, the Direct Quote  
Sentence and the Perception Sentence.
4.4.1 The **Beginning Quote Sentence** is a formulaic paratactic sentence involving two Bases which optionally introduces a quotation. Base₁ is expounded by a Quote Clause whose predicate is always a 'saying' verb, and Base₂ is expounded by the 'quote' verb -gayo. The tenses of both Bases match. Continuous aspect optionally occurs in Base₁ but is not permitted in Base₂.

**Beginning Quote Sentence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slots</th>
<th>+ BASE₁</th>
<th>+ BASE₂</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fillers</td>
<td>Quote Clause</td>
<td>-gayo 'quote' verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ Speaker</td>
<td>+ Addressee</td>
<td>+PREDICATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proper Noun</td>
<td>Noun Ph.</td>
<td>Independent Cl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noun Ph.</td>
<td>Relator-Axis Ph.</td>
<td>Paratactic S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Features</td>
<td>'saying' verb obligatory</td>
<td>same tense continuous aspect permitted same subject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>same tense continuous aspect not permitted</td>
<td>same subject</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rules:**

(b) Base₁ does not occur in about one third of the examples.
   In certain contexts such as dialogue or in a string of verbs expounding a Paratactic Sentence, the 'saying' verb is omitted.

(c) If Base₁ is negated, Base₂ is also negated.
(e) The 'quote' verb -gayo is restricted to person and tense affixation, which must be the same as that on the 'saying' verb in Base₁.

(h) Both Bases must have the same subject.

Examples:

/a/ Periphery₂ (conjunction): kadu
    also

Base₁: hi-na-gahe-na
       3P-f-say.to-him

Base₂: hi-na-gayo
       3P-f-quote

'Also he will say to him, he will say, "...".'

/b/ Base₁: robohiyana gi-na-kova-na
     his,friend 3S-f-call-him

Base₂: gi-na-gayo
       3S-f-quote

'He will call his friend saying, "...".'

/c/ Base₁: a-gahe Yaubada agaïne
     1Pe-speak God to.him

Base₂: a-gayo
       1Pe-quote

'We spoke.to God, we said, "...".'

/d/ In the following example, a Paratactic Sentence expounds the predicate of the Quote Clause.

Periphery₂ (conjunction): ada
    and
Base₁: banan kadu Sowafi gi-'ela hinaku
he also Sowafi 3S-come my.mother

3S-say.to-her

Base₂: gi-gayo
3S-quote

'And Sowafi also came (and) said to my mother, he said,
"...".'

/e/ Base₁: kaliva ana egana u-na-yakahi-na
man his name 2S-f-pronounce-it
Base₂: u-na-gayo
2S-f-quote

'Pronounce the man's name, say, "...".'

/f/ In the following example, both Bases are negated, the negation in Base₂ being signalled by potential tense.

Base₁: noudi moganedi keke gi-da-gahe-na
her.brother her.husband neg 3S-pot-speak-him
Base₂: gi-da-gayo
3S-pot-quote

'Her brother did not speak to her husband, saying, "...".'

4.4.2 The Direct Quote Sentence consists of an obligatory Direct Quote Base optionally preceded by a Beginning Quote Base and optionally followed by a Closing Quote Base.
Direct Quote Sentence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slots</th>
<th>+ Beginning Quote</th>
<th>+ DIRECT QUOTE</th>
<th>+ Closing Quote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fillers</td>
<td>Beginning Quote S.</td>
<td>Any Speech</td>
<td>Closing Quote Cl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Features</td>
<td>frequently occurs</td>
<td>different tense and aspect permitted</td>
<td>infrequently occurs same tense and aspect as Beginning Quote</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rules:
(a) The tense and aspect of the predicates in the Direct Quote are optionally different from those of the Beginning Quote. The tense and aspect of the Closing Quote must be the same as those of the Beginning Quote.
(b) The Beginning Quote frequently occurs, while the Closing Quote rarely occurs.
(j) Sentence final intonation occurs on the Direct Quote preceding the Closing Quote which also carries sentence final intonation.

Examples:

/a/ Beginning: hi-gayo
Quote: 3P-quote
Direct: keke
Quote: neg
'They said, "No."'
/b/ Beginning: Aiseya ga-gahe-na ga-gayo
Quote Aiseya 1S-say.to-him 1S-quote
Direct: hima gavana saki gi-da-yova-ku
this what shark 3S-pot-bite-me
'I said to Aiseya, I said, "Why should this shark try to bite me."

/c/ Periphery2 (conjunction): ada
and
Beginning: yawaina gi-'a gi-havaina gi-gayo
Quote his.breath 3S-eat 3S-finish 3S-quote
Direct: agekuya wa-na- 'abi . agekuya
Quote by.my.legs 2P-f-hold . by.my.legs
wa-na- 'abi tu ga-na-luku
2P-f-hold then 1S-f-go.into
'When he had got his breath back he said, "Hold me by the
legs. You hold me by the legs and I will go into (the
hole)."

/d/ Beginning: a-gayo
Quote 1Pe-quote
Direct: bana gi-'ela'ela manuweya. gavaimi
Quote he 3S-be.coming to.house. what
Closing: hidemi a-gahe
like.this 1Pe-speak
'I said, "He is coming to the house. What shall I say (to
him)?" Like this I spoke.'
4.4.3 Two obligatory tagmemes, Perception and Statement comprise the Perception Sentence. The Perception Base is expounded by 'perception' verbs such as -halama 'know', -matauta 'be afraid of'. There is a sub-type of this Sentence in which the conjunction -tu occurs whenever the object of the perception verb becomes the subject of the Statement Base.

**Perception Sentence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slots</th>
<th>+ PERCEPTION</th>
<th>+ LINK</th>
<th>+ STATEMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fillers</td>
<td>Independent Cl.</td>
<td>tu 'that'</td>
<td>Independent Cl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paratactic S.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Stative Cl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>with 'perception' verbs -halama 'know'</td>
<td></td>
<td>Paratactic S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-matauta 'fear'</td>
<td></td>
<td>Coordinate S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sequence S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Features</td>
<td>any tense</td>
<td>occurs when obj of 'perception' verb becomes subj. of Statement Base</td>
<td>Purpose S.!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Causative Margin S.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rules:**

(a) Both future and non-future tense have been observed in the Perception. Only past tense has been observed in the Statement. Continuous aspect is permitted in the Statement.
(b) The occurrence of the Link ru has only been observed in a sentence appealing to God to witness the truth of the Statement.

(c) The Perception cannot be negated.

Examples:

/a/ Periphery₃ (Sentence topic): dudu ma coucal as for

Perception: ahe ka-halamane-di ps 1P1-know-them

Statement: mududi be wowodi au sa'evana their.beaks and their.bodies okay one kukwauhina black

'As for the coucal, we know that their beaks and bodies are the same (color), black.'

/b/ A Coordinate Sentence expounds the Statement of the following Perception Sentence.

Perception: wa-na-halamane-na 2P-f-know-it

Statement: ide ka-vekwavekwava ada keke tamo gavana we 1P1-be.ignorant and neg any what agaideya bonada gi-da-luku among.us our.talk 3S-pot-enter

'You will know that we are ignorant and our talk has not entered into anything whatsoever (i.e. book) among us.'
/c/ A Purpose Sentence expounds the Statement of this Perception Sentence.

Perception: a-halamane-na
           1Pe-know-it

Statement: ahe wonu          hi-laka          be          hi-na-vefou
           ps turtles 3P-go.up   and 3P-f-lay.eggs
           fa'ina
           purpose

'We perceive that the turtles have gone up to lay their eggs.'

/d/ In the following example, the Statement is expounded by a Sequence Sentence.

Perception: gi-matauta
           3S-be.afraid

Statement: iweweta         gi-na-lubwa'e-na          be          gi-na-'alika
           casuarina 3S-f-touch-it   and 3S-f-die

'It is afraid that the casuarina (branch) will brush against it and it will die.'

/e/ Perception: tamada         gi-halamane-ku
     our.Father            3S-know-me

Link:           tu
           that

Statement: ra-cahegahe
           1S-be.speaking

'Our Father knows that I am speaking (the truth).'
Paratactic Sentences expound both the Perception and the Statement of the following Perception Sentence.

Perception: o u-'a-na tamada si-halamane-ku
you 2S-eat-it our.Father 3S-know-me

Link: tu
that

Statement: ga-gahe keke pa-da-'a-ni
1S-speak neg 1S-pot-eat-it

'You ate it, our Father knows that I spoke (the truth) I did not eat it.'
5. MARGIN NUCLEUS CONSTRUCTIONS

This group of sentence types share the common feature of a sentence margin dependent on a sentence nucleus. The margins are expounded by Sentence Level Dependent Clauses with the subordinator word or phrase occurring margin final. This group includes the Temporal Margin Sentence, the Concessive Margin Sentence, the Manner Margin Sentence, the Causative Margin Sentence and the Conditional Margin Sentence.

5.I. The Temporal Margin Sentence consists of a Sentence Nucleus preceded by a Temporal Margin which is expounded by a Sentence Level Dependent Clause whose subordinator has two exponents, again 'when' and ana toveya 'during the time of'. Tenses in the Margin and Nucleus match, but the aspect may be the same or different.

**Temporal Margin Sentence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slots</th>
<th>+ TEMPORAL MARGIN</th>
<th>+ NUCLEUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fillers</td>
<td>Independent Cl.</td>
<td>Independent Cl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sequence S.</td>
<td>Coordinate S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub: again 'when'</td>
<td>Completive Seq S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ana toveya 'during the time of'</td>
<td>Causative Margin S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special</td>
<td>same tense</td>
<td>same tense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Features</td>
<td></td>
<td>different aspect permitted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples:

[a] Temporal: gitagita matana gi-'avila-na againe
Margin octopus his.eyes 3s-twist-them when
Nucleus: gi-'alika
3s-die

'When he twisted round the eyes of the octopus, it died.'

[b] Temporal: gi-miyami ana toveya
Margin 3s-be.staying his at.time
Nucleus: misinale gi-lakayemu
missionary 3s-arrived

'The missionary arrived, while he was (still) living.'

[c] A Coordinate Sentence expounds the Nucleus of this Temporal Margin Sentence.

Temporal: wa-'awalave-di againe
Margin 2p-criticise-them when
Nucleus: hi-wowomumu nuwadi
3p-having.shame their.insides
wa-kikivekoyo-na ada keke
2p-be.making.bad-them and neg
hi-da-'ela'ela vevine agaidiya
3p-pot-be.coming women to.them

'When you criticise them, they are being embarrassed, you are making them feel badly and they are not coming to (help) the women.'

[d] In the following example, the Margin expounds the Completed Action Base of a Completive Sequence Sentence.

Temporal: vaikohi gi-na-vivilina againe
Margin moon 3s-f-get.round when
Nucleus: au wonu hi-na-laka avaleya
then turtles 3p-f-go.up on.shore
hi-na-veyou
3p-f- lay.eggs

'When the moon is full, then the turtles go up on the
shore (and) lay their eggs.'

[e] A Sequence Sentence expounds the Margin of this Temporal
Margin Sentence.

**Temporal:** hi-na vefou-'owoga              be babi
Margin  3p-f-lay.eggs-completive and soil

hi-na-tafitafi-na     again
3p-f-be.scooping-it   when

**Nucleus:** a-na-nuhaga-di
IPe-f-find-her

'We will find her (the turtle) when she has finished
laying her eggs and scooping the soil (over them).'

5.2 The **Concessive Margin Sentence** consists of a
Sentence Nucleus preceded by a Concessive Margin which is
expounded by a Sentence Level Dependent Clause whose
Subordinator has one exponent, *nonogana* 'although'. Tenses
in the Margin and Nucleus match, but the aspect may be the
same or different.

**Concessive Margin Sentence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slots</th>
<th>+ CONCESSIVE MARGIN</th>
<th>+ NUCLEUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fillers</td>
<td>Independent Cl.</td>
<td>Independent Cl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stative Cl.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub:</td>
<td><em>nonogana</em> 'although'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Features</td>
<td>same tense</td>
<td>same tense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>different aspect permitted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rules:
(c) Negation has only been observed in the Nucleus.
(k) This Sentence only occurs in direct speech.

Examples:
[a] Concessive: akuga ga-vele nonogana
   Margin my.food Is-gave.you although
   Nucleus: u-hege-na
            2s-throw.away-it

   'Although I gave you my own food, you threw it away.'

[b] Concessive: a hima ga-munu-na nonogana
   Margin ps this.one Is-hit-it although
   Nucleus: gi-'ota
            3s-run.away

   'Even though I hit it, it escaped.'

[c] Concessive: wa-miyami nonogana
   Margin 2P-be.staying although
   Nucleus: keke ai wa-da-kuli-ni
            neg fire 2P-pot-light-it

   'Although you were staying around, you did not light the fire.'

[d] Concessive: adamoya igana kabi'ona nonogana
   Margin today fish small although
   Nucleus: gi-da-yova-ku
            3s-pot-attack-me

   'Even though it was just a small fish, it would have attacked me.'

5.3 A Sentence Nucleus followed by a Manner Margin
comprise the Manner Margin Sentence. The Manner Margin is
expounded by a Sentence Level Dependent Clause whose sole
exponent is the Subordinator amine 'as,like'. The Introducer
vaita 'as if' optionally occurs on the front of the Margin.

Manner Margin Sentence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slots</th>
<th>+ NUCLEUS</th>
<th>+ MANNER MARGIN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fillers</td>
<td>Independent Cl.</td>
<td>vaita 'as if'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stative Cl.</td>
<td>Independent Cl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Antithetical S.</td>
<td>Stative Cl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paratactic S.</td>
<td>Sequence S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Features</td>
<td>any tense</td>
<td>potential tense if following vaita</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rules:
(a) There are no restrictions on tense in the Nucleus or Manner Margin except when vaita 'as if' occurs in the Margin. Then potential tense is obligatory on the verb.
(b) Only one occurrence of vaita has been found in the data studied thus far.

Examples:
[a] Nucleus: bawe gi-fata-na
            pig 3s-repay-it
            Manner: boi ga-gahe amine
            Margin before Is-say as
            'He paid back the pig as I previously said.'

[b] Nucleus: keke galu'eta moya'aidi
            neg dogs many
            Manner: bawe adi galu'eta amine
            Margin pigs their dogs like
            'There are not many dogs (used for wallabies) like
those (used) for pigs.'

[c] A Sequence Sentence expounds the Margin Base of this Manner Margin Sentence.

Nucleus: nuwanuwa-ku u-na-kimone-na
desire-I 2s-f-buy-it

Manner: boi ga-gaheye-na be u-vai-na amine
"margin before Is-speak.about-it and 2s-get-it like
'I want you to buy one like the one I spoke about and you got before.'

[d] An Antithetical Sentence expounds the Nucleus of the following Manner Margin Sentence.

Peripheral$_2$(Conjunction): au
so

Nucleus: gi-miya tu a-laka
3s-stay but IPe-went.up

Manner: a ga-gaheye-na amine
Margin ps ls-speak.about-it as
'So he stayed but we went up as I recounted (to you).'

[e] This Manner Margin Sentence has a Paratactic Sentence expounding its Nucleus.

Nucleus: hi-kovakova meda ka-nogali-na
3P-be.calling that.one IPi-hear-it

Manner: vaita ka-da-luwaiwaima amine
Margin as.if IPi-pot-whistle like
'They (the birds) keep calling (and) we hear that (sound) as though we (people) were whistling.'

5.4 A Sentence Nucleus and a Causative Margin comprise the Causative Margin Sentence. The Causative Margin occurs preceding or following the Nucleus, but more frequently it
is in the pre-nuclear position. Tenses in the Margin and Nucleus match, but the aspect may be the same or different.

### Causative Margin Sentence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slots</th>
<th>+ CAUSATIVE MARGIN</th>
<th>+ NUCLEUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fillers</td>
<td>Independent Cl.</td>
<td>Independent Cl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stative Cl.</td>
<td>Stative Cl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paratactic S.</td>
<td>Paratactic S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sequence S.</td>
<td>Coordinate S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alternative S.</td>
<td>Close Sequence S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Concurrent S.</td>
<td>Identical Predicate S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub: fa'ina 'because'</td>
<td>Successive Action S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Features</td>
<td>same tense</td>
<td>same tense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>different aspect permitted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rules:**

(a) Continuous aspect rarely occurs in the Margin.

(b) The Margin occurs in the post-nuclear position in about one third of the examples.

**Examples:**

[a] Causative: nuwami gi-ulu fa'ina
   'Margin your.insides 3s-forget because

   Nucleus: kwamana a gi-'alika
            child ps 3s-die

   'The child died because you did not think (to get medicine).'
[b] Causative: nuwanuwa-ku yada buki hi-na-'etoladi-na
Margin desire-I our book 3P-f-write-it
fa'ina
because

Nucleus: ge-gagahegahe
ls-be.speaking
'I am speaking out because I want them to write our book.'

c] Causative: keke yamumuna fa'ina
Margin neg good because

Nucleus: I ve kadu gi-bubu-havagile-na
Eve also 3s-make-again -her
'Because it was not good, he also made Eve.'

[d] A Concurrent Sentence expounds the Margin and a Close Sequence Sentence expounds the Nucleus of this Causative Margin Sentence.

Causative: hidei manuweya ga-miyami tu ahe
Margin here in.house Is-be.staying while ps
aulolo gi-laka fa'ina
illness 3s-go.up because

Nucleus: ga-tauya ma Vivigana
Is-set out and Vivigana

'While I was staying here in the house, I became very ill so I set out and (kept going till I reached) Vivigana.'

e] A Coordinate Sentence expounds the Nucleus of the following Causative Margin Sentence.

Causative: tobohiyadi sa'eyana a gi-na edeya
Margin their.friend one ps 3s-go on.path:
fa'ina
because
Nucleus: hi-lelele-na ada hi-kwagekwage
3P-be.looking.for-it and 3P-be.calling
waiwaima amine
whistling like

'Because one of their friends has gone off on to the
path, they are looking for him and calling (with a
sound) like whistling."

[f] This Causative Margin Sentence has an Alternative
Sentence expounding the Margin.
Causative: kamaku gavana gi-be'u o tamo
Margin my.father what 3s-fall or some
kevakeva lakahina gi-munu-na fa'ina
animal big 3s-kill-it because

Nucleus: gi-nauda
3s-sleep out.overnight

'My father slept out overnight because maybe he had a
fall or he killed some big animal."

[g] Nucleus: nuwama gi-yamumu
our,insides 3s-be.good
Causative: kevakeva moy'a'aidi gi-'ona-di fa'ina
Margin fish many 3s-spear-them because

'We were happy because he had speared many fish.'

[h] Nucleus: ageku ga-na-sihifo-na bulava againe
my.leg Is-f-tie -it vine with.it
Causative: a hi-na-oseye-ku fa'ina
Margin ps 3P-f-run.away.with-me because

'I will tie a vine to my leg because it might run
away with me. '
[1] In this Causative Margin Sentence a Paratactic Sentence expounds the Margin.

Nucleus: hidema natuku anaga
this my.child his.food

Causative: gi-'ela gi-'uhalihali fa'ina
Margin 3s-come 3s-mound.up because

'This is my child's food because she came (and) mounded up (the plants).'

5.5 The Conditional Margin Sentence consists of a sentence Nucleus preceded by a Conditional Margin expounded by a Sentence Level Dependent Clause. The Subordinator occurring clause final is expounded either by a sharply rising intonation or by one of the Conditional Markers expressing various degrees of uncertainty. The Introducer ka'i 'if' optionally occurs on the front of the Margin. The tenses of the Margin and the Nucleus match, but difference in aspect is permitted.
Conditional Margin Sentence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slots</th>
<th>+ (CONDITIONAL MARGIN)$^2$</th>
<th>+ NUCLEUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fillers</td>
<td>+ Intro</td>
<td>Independent Cl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ka'i</td>
<td>Stative Cl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'if'</td>
<td>Paratactics S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'if'</td>
<td>Coordinate S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Independent Cl.</td>
<td>Sequence S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stative Cl. q</td>
<td>Alternative S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paratactic S.</td>
<td>ContraExpect S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coordinate S.</td>
<td>Direct Quote S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Purpose S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alternative S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Antithetical S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sequence S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special</td>
<td>same tense</td>
<td>same tense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Features</td>
<td>potential tense</td>
<td>potential tense permitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>not permitted</td>
<td>different aspect permitted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rules:

(a) Potential tense is not permitted in the Margin, but optionally occurs in the Nucleus. Continuous aspect occurs in the Nucleus, but only rarely.

(b) The Conditional Margin is optionally repeated once.

(e) The Introducer ka'i 'if' occurs in about one third of the examples. It occurs in combination with each of the Subordinators, but not very often with digo. The Subordinators are listed in order of their frequency.
of occurrence and of their degree of uncertainty, **digo** expressing the strongest degree of uncertainty.

(g) The Introducer **ka'i** optionally perlitutes into the Margin Base.

(k) This sentence has only been observed in Expository and Hortatory Discourse where it frequently functions as a paragraph opener.

Examples:

[a] Conditional: **aulolo** lakahi-mo'ena

Margin illness big -very

Nucleus: **wa-na-na** Bolubolu

2P-f-go Bolubolu

'If the sickness is very serious, go to Bolubolu.'

[b] An Alternative Sentence expounds the Nucleus of this Conditional Margin Sentence.

Conditional: **ka-na-miyabogi**

Margin IPi-f-stay.night

Nucleus: a'a keke o keke gavadi moya'aina

food neg or neg what many

agaideya gi-na-yemu
to.us 3s-f- come

'If we stay doing nothing all day, there will be no food nor will we acquire many things.'

[c] In the following example, an Antithetical Sentence expounds the Conditional Margin.

Periphery₂(conjunction): **kadu** also
Conditional: ide anafaiweya fanifanideyao tu
Margin we likewise ignorant but

hi-na-vehawale-da amine
3P-f-teach-us if

Nucleus: aimo halamanimiyao-ma wa-na-maduhalamane-na
later knowledgeable-rel 2P-f-learn.quickly-it

'We also likewise are ignorant but if they teach us, you
who are knowledgeable will quickly learn.'

[d] A Coordinate Sentence expounds the Nucleus of this
Conditional Margin Sentence.

Conditional: ka'i gi-na-munu-na amine
Margin if 3s-f-attack-him if

Nucleus: yana bogau gi-na-yemu ada kaliva
its poison 3s-f-come and man

matatabuna gi-na-'uyuyuna
all 3s-f-become.dark

'If it (the octopus) attacks him, its poison comes forth
and the whole man becomes darkened.'

[e] In this Conditional Margin Sentence, a Direct Quote
Sentence expounds the Nucleus and the Introducer is
permuted into the Margin Base.

Conditional: aimo hai ka'i nuwanuwa-na amine o
Margin later where if desire -he if

Nucleus gi-gayo iya wadema kwamayoku-nadi
3s-quote I that woman-aforsaid

za-na-nagi-na
Is-f-marry-her

'Later if somewhere (is a man) who wants to, he will say,
"I will marry that particular woman".'
In the following example, a Completeive Sequence Sentence expounds the Nucleus.

Conditional: ka'li keke yuwa tufone ana you
Margin if neg over there on side its hole

Nucleus: gi-da-na gi-da-yeu tufone au
3a-pot-go 3a-pot-come on side and then
gi-da-velukwe-na
3a-pot-go into it

'If it has no hole over there on that side, it would go (until) it would reach the other side and then it would enter that (way).'

In the following Conditional Margin Sentence, a Coordinate Sentence expounds the Margin and a Paratactic Sentence expounds the Nucleus.

Conditional: o u-na-lake oya ada bana
Margin you 2a-f-go up on mountain and it
bawe awane o pig at mouth if

Nucleus: u-na'-oma-na keke eiso gi-na-yova-m
2a-f-speer-it neg later 3a-f-attack-you

'If you go up on the mountainside and the pig is (below) in a hollow, you can spear it (and) it will not attack you.'

A Paratactic Sentence expounds the Nucleus of this Conditional Margin Sentence.

Conditional: o wewe u-na-aliye-na digo
Margin you that one 2a-f-bring-him if

Nucleus: u-na-na ya canuwa u-na-vogovheile-na
2a-f-go your house 2a-f-build separately it
u lada u-na-niyesa-na
your small 2a-f-build it
'If you bring that (man), you go, build your house separately (from me and) look after your own smell.'

[1] In the following example, the Conditional Margin is repeated and the Nucleus is expounded by a Direct Quote Sentence.

Periphery\textsubscript{2} (conjunction): \textit{atu} but

Conditional: \underline{halamani-Ø} knowledgeable-you

Margin\textsubscript{1} Conditional: \underline{wagi'oya adi vegalu'eta u-halamane-n} wallabies their hunting 2s-know-it

Margin\textsubscript{2} Nucleus: \underline{u-na-gayo wadema vagita gi-mimi\textsubscript{yami}} 2s-f-quote that wallaby 3s-be.stayi

"But if you are knowledgeable, if you know how to hunt wallabies, you will say," That is a wallaby there."