

SENTENCE STRUCTURES OF THE AU LANGUAGE

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0 INTRODUCTION

This paper highlights the various sentence types and the sentence embedding patterns of the Au language of Papua New Guinea. Au is a member of the Wapei-palei phylum as set forth by D.C. Laycock in his survey of the Sepik District languages entitled, "Languages of the Lumi Subdistrict (West Sepik District), New Guinea." *Oceanic Linguistics*, Vol. VII No. 1 Summer 1968. Approximately four thousand

speakers are located in an area South of the Torrecelli Mountains twenty miles East of Lumi, the Subdistrict headquarters. They are bounded by the Merere, the Oban and the Weikar Rivers which flow down into the Sepik River.

The data upon which this paper is based was obtained over a period from July 1968 through June 1973 under the auspices of the Summer Institute of Linguistics with the help of at least ten different language assistants all of which reside in the village of Tumentonik, which is one of seven villages comprising the central dialect of the Au language. Mr. Joseph Yamena has been of great assistance in helping to correct and revise illustrations of the various sentence types contained in this paper.

The tagmemic model as set forth in Dr. R.E. Longacre's Grammar Discovery procedures (Mouton 1964) and his Hierarchy and Universality of Discourse Constituents in New Guinea Languages: Discussion, (Georgetown U.P. 1972) provides the theoretical framework upon which this analysis is based. Much of the data was extracted from the concordance of Au consisting of 43,332 words of text made on the IBM 1410 Computer at the University of Oklahoma by the Linguistic Information Retrieval Project of the Summer Institute of Linguistics and the University of Oklahoma Research Institute and sponsored by a grant from the National Science Foundation. I am indebted to my colleague Dr. C. Peck for helpful comments and help in the revision of this paper.

Au has sixteen phonemes; six vowels and ten consonants. The vowels are: high close unrounded front i, symbolized

ii; close unrounded central ɪ , symbolized i; high close rounded back u; mid close unrounded central e , symbolized e; mid close rounded back o; low open unrounded central a.

The consonants are: three voiceless stops, p, t, k; a voiced velar fricative ɣ , symbolized h; a voiceless alveolar grooved s; two voiced nasals m and n; a voiced alveolar flapped vibrant r; a voiced bilabial w; and a voiced alveolar y.

Generally, the Au sentence boundaries are apparent usually when final intonation occurs and where re-capitulation follows. However, final intonation may occur preceeding a quote in a quoted sentence and also following the statement base of an amplification sentence, and the statement base of an evaluation sentence.

Intonation is not contrastive with the various sentence types. Rather, sentences are contrasted by a variety of features. These include tense restrictions, conjunctive markers, restrictions on the various tagmemes which occur in the clauses expounding particular bases, and the classification of the verb permitted.

Since the Au language has no medial verbs, there are no overt markers showing dependent verbs, and so there is no structural difference between verbs comprising the initial, medial or final bases within the sentence. Rather, the verbs occur in a logical order of events. At times, it is very difficult to discern between sentence boundaries and a paragraph boundary, because there are no final forms.

The length of sentences vary with the type of discourse. It is common to use short sentences comprised of

only one or two clauses, in conversation, but myths and legends become very complex, having sometimes well over twenty clauses comprising these sentences. However, the normal sentence which may include embedded sentences in the bases has around five or six clauses.

Sentence embedding is quite extensive. There doesn't seem to be any hierarchy of sentence types that occur in the various bases, with the exception of the Narrative sentence. Criss-cross embedding seems to be the general pattern, for almost every sentence type may embed in other sentence types. Some of the lists of fillers are short, but this may be due only to the lack of a larger corpus of text material which has been analyzed. It is expected that with sufficient data, these lists could be expanded. When very complex embedding has occurred, I have had to rely on the overall function of the sentence to decide on which sentence type is embedding in the base of another.

In the array for each of the sentence types, under the list of fillers, any special features will be denoted and will be explained more fully in the rules which are listed immediately following the bi-dimensional array.

Statements on the distribution of the various sentence types are unavailable at this time since analysis on the paragraph and discourse levels has not yet been handled. A larger corpus of material will have to be analyzed before a statement concerning occurrences of specific sentence types can be made without warranting at least some distortion of the percentages.

1 ABBREVIATIONS

1	first person
2	second person
3	third person
alt	alternate
amp	amplification
bs	base
contr	contrary-to-fact
compl	completion
comrn	command-reason
cl	clause
cont	contrast
cond	condition
compt	completed aspect
du	dual
eval	evaluation
fem	feminine
eq	equational
gen	gender
intro	introduction
interrog	interrogative
ln	link
mkr	marker
masc	masculine
nar	narrative
neg	negative
neut	neuter
num	number

obj	object
par	parallel
per	person
pl	plural
pr ac	prior action
n=1-5	number of times a base may repeat.
qte	itself quote
resn	reason
subjn	subjunctive
subcom	subsequent comment
sim	similtaneous
simac	similtaneous action
+	obligatory
±	optional
+ (± ±)	at least one item must occur
± (+ +)	optional, but when it occurs, both must appear
+ (+ ±)	first item obligatory, second optional
()	implied information; elicited; pairs
sg	singular
?	question mark; item unknown
.	morpheme break. end of sente ce
-	vernacular
'	gloss in English
!	exclamation

1 PERIPHERY

There are two pre-nuclear peripheral tagmemes which occur with the sentence. The first of the two is expounded by exclamations and recapitulation. The second tagmeme is filled by vocatives and sentence topic. Both peripheral tagmemes occur optionally in the sentence.

The recapitulation phenomena is a filler of periphery 1 tagmeme. It serves to introduce a past action or an action still continuing into the new thought coming up, and it bridges the gap between what occurred and what is to occur, thus tying together in a close knit structure all the clauses that are contained in a sentence. It occurs mutually exclusive with the other filler of this tagmeme, exclamation. The recapitulation may be a whole sentence, a clause, an ellided clause, or a nominal. Recapitulation also serves to signal the beginning of a new sentence.

The class of fillers called exclamation includes yes/no type responses, and attention getting devices. O has the flavor of "oh, no", Ko means "hey" or "wow, isn't that something", and Ke is an attention getting device immediately preceeding vocative, and means simply "hey". Au with a high pitch means "no" as a response and O with a high-low pitch glide, has the flavor of "yes" or "I see" or "I understand".

The sentence topic is a filler of periphery 2 tagmeme. It occurs pre-nuclear only. When it co-occurs with sentence periphery 1 recapitulation, it serves to introduce the subject of the following sentence in a dramatic way. It is

bounded by phonological final intonation each time it occurs' in this manner. When it occurs alone, there is usually a simple pause break between the peripheral tagmeme and the nucleus. Co-occurrence with peripheral 1 tagmeme has so far only been observed medially in text material. Occuring alone generally seems to be limited to initial sentence or opening sentence of a text, but has been observed medially in text.

The vocative is another filler of periphery 2 tagmeme, and includes proper names, kinship terms and terms of deference or honor, as haai meaning 'father'. E or O are used following names, and denote nearness or distance. Regarding the order of occurrence of fillers, the vocatives of periphery 2 tagmeme optionally occur with the exclamations of periphery 1 tagmeme. The sentence topic and recapitulation phenomena occur optionally together, but this isn't very common. There are no post nuclear phenomena that have been observed to occur in any of the data to hand.

Examples:

a Periphery 2: maam e
 father-in-law nearness

Nucleus: tii ano nein
 you you.fut.go where

'Father-in-law, where are you going?

b Periphery 1: ko

hey

Nucleus: tii heit wininii keit nein
 you you.get flying squirrel it at where

'Hey! Where did you get that flying squirrel? '

c Periphery 1: ke

hey

Periphery 2: Yiinen e
 Yiinen nearness

Nucleus: tii owato meiam
 you you.give.to me some

'Hey Yiinen! Give me some. '

d Periphery 1: o

oh

Periphery 2: Wiipai
 Wiipai

Nucleus: hii herekiir hit kai iue
 I I.cut.it leg it.mine badly

'Oh, wiipai, I cut my leg badly.'

e Periphery 1: kiitet kehiue ya iue
 he.follows he.goes down road big

Periphery 2: herwe
 forest spirit

Nucleus: herwe kan kakip
 forest spirit he.came he.killed.him

'While he was walking down the road, a spirit. It came and

killed him.'

f Periphery 1: hii ekiite Tilwii matan kai
 I I.and Tilwii blood-brother he.my

Nucleus: haiu men menen kako meit Yenkok
 we.pl we.went we.carried cargo we.at Yenkok

'I and Tilwii and my blood brother went and carried cargo at Yenkok.'

g Periphery 2: neit nimin ein o
 they.are inside there

nucleus: manpen kepnen kan kenep tukin
 snake he.contn.came he.came he.hit drum
 kowepiik pire pire yiinak keit
 he.broke it splinters sides it.is staying
 kiniau ya iue kepnen
 he.goes up road big he.contn.comes

' (boy and girl) they were inside there, and the snake kept coming and came and hit the slit gong and smashed it splintering both sides, and he left it, and kept coming up the road.'

3 SENTENCES

Table II. gives an overall picture of the sixteen contrastive sentence types. They are basically divided into two groups: those which have some overt link which connect the bases and those whose bases are simply juxtaposed. Optional peripheral tagmemes are common to each sentence type, and have been eliminated from the bi-dimensional arrays for the sake of simplicity. The sentence types will be described from left to right, with the link or tight type sentences being described first and the non-link or loose type sentences following.

TIGHT 4	Simple Sentence 4.1	Reason Sentence 4.2	Alternate Sentence 4.3	Speech Quote Sentence 4.4
	Narrative Sentence 5.1	Command Reason Sentence 5.2	Parallel Sentence 5.3	Non-Speech Quote Sentence 5.4
TIGHT 4	Span Sentence 4.5	Contrast Sentence 4.6	Condition Sentence 4.7	Similarity Sentence 4.8
	Sequence Sentence 5.5	Causative Sentence 5.6	Amplification Sentence 5.7	Evaluation Sentence 5.8

Table II
Sentence Types

4 LINK SENTENCES

Seven sentence types have in common some overt link which connect their bases together. One sentence does not but it is a tight knit unit, and is also considered along with these others. They are the Simple Sentence, the Reason Sentence, the Alternate Sentence, the Speech Quote Sentence, the Span Sentence, the Contrast Sentence, the Condition Sentence, and the Similarity Sentence.

4.1 THE SIMPLE SENTENCE

The Simple Sentence is composed of a single base expounded by a single clause, but is distinguished from a clause, however, by the occurrence of various optional sentence peripheral tagmemes.

Examples:

a Periphery 1: ke
 hey

Periphery 2: Yiinen e
 Yiinen nearness

Base: tii anan iin
 you you.fut.come here

'Hey Yiinen! Come here!

b Periphery 1: ko
 wow

Base: hirak kotiitem weinim
 he he.gave.to you.them freely

'Wow! He gave them to you for nothing!

c Periphery 1: hirak kepu iin ek
 he he.contn.was here it

Base: hirak keteninek
 he he.grabbed.him

'While he was still there, he (man) grabbed him (moon).'

d Periphery 1: kaam o
 he.ate.them

Base: hirak kuwaai nimin winiak nimin ein
 he he.slept inside house inside there

'After he ate, he went to sleep inside the house.'

e Periphery 1: kiniu kenep tapir
 he.went he.hit breadfruit

Periphery 2: wan
 waterhole

Base: wan kiniu
 waterhole it.flooded

'The man went up and knocked down breadfruit, and the waterhole. The waterhole began to overflow.'

f Periphery 2: haai e
 father nearness

Base: tii wen hepu
 you yet you. contn.live

'Father (old one), are you still alive?'

4.2 THE REASON SENTENCE

The Reason Sentence is composed of one obligatory base, an obligatory link and one optional base: an obligatory result/effect base, the link *entar*, and an optional cause base. The link *entar* 'because' inflects for gender, person and number. It may also inflect for tense/aspect, and may take the cause base exponent as a bound object. The cause base has a nominal or a clause or sentence as exponents.

When a clause or sentence fill the cause base, a nominal must always be the filler of the initial slot of the clause or sentence.

The Reason Sentence is similar to a Condition Sentence but the exponents of the link bases are different, and the cause3effect bases are reversed. There is also a restriction of fillers in the cause bases.

Slots:	Effect	Link	Cause
Fillers:	clause Nar Sen Cont Sen Cond Sen Span Sen	entar 'because'	nominal clause Nar Sen Alter Sen Cont Sen
Special Features:		entar always in- flects for 1.person 2.gender 3.number	nominal must always occur in- itially in the cause base.

Rules:

- 1 The effect and cause bases must always be in tense/aspect agreement.
- 2 The link base must agree in gender, number, person and tense/aspect with the subject of the effect base.
- 3 The cause base is only optional with a sentence which has the cause base subject as its direct object.

- (a) In the following example, a Narrative Sentence is expounding the Effect base and a nominal is expounding the Cause base.

Effect: hii esiue mone
 I I.have dysentary

Link: hentar
 I. on account of

Cause: yuwenep
 flying fox

'I have dysentary, because of the flying fox(I ate).

- (b) In the following example, an Equative clause is expounding the Effect base, and a clause is expounding the cause base.

Effect: hii han enuk
 I heart bad

Link: hentar
 I. because

Cause: mitik hirak kaiyep
 man he he.hit me

'I am unhappy because the man hit me.'

- (c) In the following example, a Reason Sentence is embedded in an Alternate Sentence.

Effect: tii esiue mone
 you you.have dysentary

Link: hentar
 you.because

Cause: yuwenep o au
 flying fox or not

'Do you have dysentary because of the flying fox or not?'

- (d) In the following example, a clause is expounding the

Effect base and a Contrast Sentence is expounding the Cause base.

Effect: hirak kesiue mone
 he he.has dysentary

Link: kentar
 he.because of

Cause: yuwenep au sak kerek ek
 flying fox no pig only it

'He does not have dysentary because of the flying fox;
 (because of) the pig only.'

- (e) In this last example, a Span Sentence is expounding the Effect base, and the Cause base does not occur but is included as the object of the Link, which becomes a relator-axis phrase.

Effect: hirak kaam sak wa ere tu kekek
 he he.ate.it pig grease until stomach hurts

Link: kentariim
 it.because of.them

'He ate pig grease until his stomach hurt from it.'

4.3 THE ALTERNATE SENTENCE

The Alternate Sentence is composed of one obligatory base, one obligatory link, one optional link and one optional base.

The Alternate Sentence is used to convey options or choices of events in a given situation. The Alternate Sentence does not usually occur in Narrative Text, but often occurs in verbal speech. Very few examples were recorded and so the limited material to hand does not give an accurate total picture of the embedding pattern.

The Alternate Sentence is similar to other link-type sentences, but differs in the following ways: first, the initial link is in combination with a nominal which is called Alternate 1, and the subsequent link is used in combination with a variety of fillers. Secondly, the sentence type is permutable only when the optional Alternate 1 and the comment base are absent. Thirdly, the initial link may re-duplicate itself in combination with the Alternate 1 fillers up to three times.

Slot	+Statement	\pm (+Link	$n=1-3$ \pm Alternate ¹)	\pm (+Link	\pm Alternate ²)	\pm Comment
Fillers:	clause nar sen span sen par sen sim sen	o 'or'	nominal	o 'or'	clause au 'not' span sen nar sen	clause amp sen
Special Features:		the initial link and alternate 1 may re-duplicate three times				

Rules:

- (1) The Statement base contains interrogative statements as well as declarative statements.
- (2) Au 'not' expresses a negative alternative
- (3) Usually a simple verbal clause fills the comment base, but a stative clause may also occur.
- (4) The Alternate Sentence link o 'or' always occurs as an independent conjunction with the alternate bases.
 - (a) In the following example, a clause is expounding the

Statement base, and au 'not' is expounding Alternate².

Statement: teipman tii ano Yenkok
 tomorrow you you.fut.go Yenkok

Link: o
 or

Alternate²: au
 not

'Will you go to Yenkok tomorrow or not?'

- (b) In this next example, a Narrative Sentence is expounding the Statement base, and a clause is expounding the Alternate². Both links and alternates are present.

Statement: tii ano ahir henmok
 you you.fut.go you.fut.see brother-in-law

Link: o
 or

Alternate¹: maam
 father-in-law

link: o
 or

Alternate²: tii ahir keimun
 you you.fut.see he.whom

'Are you going to see your brother-in-law or father-in-law or sister or whom are you going to see?'

- (c) In the following example, a Narrative Sentence is expounding the Statement base, and a nominal is expounding alternate¹, and a stative clause is expounding the Comment base.

Statement: tii anan iin ahit iim
 you you.fut.come here you.fut.get these

Link: o
 or

Alternate¹: eim

those

Comment: han kiit
heart it.yours

'You come here and get these or those. It is up to you.'

- (d) In the following example, a Span Sentence is expounding the Statement base, and a Span Sentence is expounding Alternate²

Statement: hirak kakno ein ere kipiun
he he.fut go there until he.contn.arrives
hitik eik
at stream that

Link: o
or

Alternate²: hirak kakno ere kipiun
he he.fut.go until he.contn.arrives at
manii Weikar
river Weikar

'Either he will go on until he reaches the stream or he will go until he reaches the Weikar River.'

- (e) In this example, a clause is expounding the Statement base, au expounds Alternate², and a stative clause expounds the Comment base.

Statement: hii ano Tumentonik
I I.fut.go Tumentonik

Link: o
or

Alternate²: au
not

Comment: han kai
heart it.mine

'Shall I go to Tumentonik or not? It is my decision.'

- (f) In this example, a clause is expounding the Statement base, and a Narrative Sentence expounds Alternate².

Statement: maain hii ano yaank
later I I.fut.go forest

Link: o
or

Alternate²: hii ano Motua ahit saauk pike
I I.fut.go Motua I.fut.get fish again
eiym anan
I.get.them I.fut.come

'Later, I will go to the forest, or I will go to
Motua and get fish and come back again.'

- (g) In this last example, a Similarity Sentence is expounding the Statement base, and au is expounding Alternate².

Statement: hirak kaak yuwaap kaa kar
he he.ate.it poison vine he.died he.like
ke haai kirak kaa
he.of father he.his he.died

Link: o
or

Alternate²: au
not

'Did he eat poison vine and die like his father did
before or not?'

4.4 THE SPEECH QUOTE SENTENCE

The Speech Quote Sentence is composed of three bases. The Quote Formula is obligatory, the Quote Marker is optional, and the Quote base is obligatory.

The Speech Quote Sentences are not all quoted speech,

but include non-speech quotes as well. In each of the sentence types, the quote is preceded by optional sentence periphery followed by the Quote Formula and sometimes the Quote Marker. The Quote Formula is expounded by a clause or sentence with an intransitive verb of saying, knowing, thinking, hearing, etc. The Quote Marker is expounded by ara or ene ara 'this'. The Quote base is expounded by any utterance.

Final intonation following the Quote Formula usually denotes the forthcoming deletion of the Quote Marker, thus causing the Quote to follow immediately adjacent to the Quote Formula.

The non-speech examples in this section have a surface structure like Speech Quote Sentences, but have deep structure like Non-Speech Quote Sentences.

Slots:	+Quote Formula	± Quote Marker	+ Quote
Fillers:	nominal clause nar sen seq sen	<u>ara</u> <u>ene ara</u>	all utteran- ces
Special Features:		these markers inflect for person, gender and number	

Rules:

- (1) All Quote Formula final verbs must be transitive.
- (2) The verbs amtau 'hear' and han kiitetiim 'think' are a sub-type of quoted speech. They manifest non-speech

ideas but are in surface structure identical to other Speech Quote verbs. Amtau can be used in both speech and non-speech quote type sentences, but manifests a different meaning in each context. See ex. i and j.

- (3) The Quote Marker inflects for the gender and number and person of the subject of the Quote Formula.
- (4) A pronominal referent must always occur with the Quote Marker. If the Quote Marker is absent, then the Quote Formula must be expanded from a nominal to a clause or sentence.
- (a) In the following example, a Narrative Sentence is expounding the Quote Formula, and a clause is expounding the Quote.

Quote Form: hirak ken kiitehii haai kirak
 he he.went he.asked father he.his

Quote Mkr : kara
 he.this

Quote: tii ewiis hine kai keit nein
 you you.put knife it.mine it.is where

'He went and asked his father, "Where did you put my knife?" '

- (b) In this example, a clause is expounding the Quote Formula, and a Contrast Sentence is expounding the Quote.

Quote Form: hirak katip
 he he.said

Quote Mkr: kara
 he.this

Quote: hii au mitik hak
 I no man another.he

'(the pig) He said, "Not me; it was someone else." '

- (c) In the following example, a Narrative Sentence is expounding the Quote Formula, and there is no Quote marker, and a clause is expounding the Quote base.

Quote Form: wan wir vinu mire hire
 she.came she.saw eggs they.hers she
watpapiim
 she.talked.contn.about them

Quote: keimun kenep nikerek nai
 he.who he.hit children they.mine

'(the cassowary) She came and saw her eggs and talk-
 incessantly about them, "Who killed my children?" '

- (d) In this example, a nominal referent is expounding the Quote Formula, and a Narrative Sentence is expounding the Quote base.

Quote Form: hirak
 he

Quote Mkr: kara
 he.this

Quote: a sak kipwaai en iik
 hey pig it.contn.sleeps here this

'He said, "Hey, the pig is sleeping here." '

- (e) In the following example, a nominal referent is expounding the Quote Formula, ene ara is expounding the Quote Marker, and a clause is expounding the Quote base.

Quote Form: hirak
 he

Quote Mkr: kene kara
 he.? he.this

Quote: miiak ketetuem
 animal it.cleared.them

'He (said) this, "An animal has cleared them." '

- (f) In this example, a Narrative Sentence is expounding the Quote Formula, and a Condition Sentence expounds the Quote base.

Quote Form: Menone kau nu tap katip
 Menone he.sat tree trunk he.said

Quote Mkr: kene kara
 he.? he.this

Quote: hir aninan waswas haiu
 they they.subjn.fut.come quickly we
amno ere amiun
 we.subjn.fut.go until we.subjn.fut.arrive
manii eik
 river that

'Menone sat on a tree trunk and said, "If they come quickly, we will go until we reach the river." '

- (g) In the following example, a clause expounds the Quote Formula, and a Narrative Sentence expounds the Quote base.

Quote Form: hirak katpor
 he he.told.them

Quote Mkr: kara
 he.this

Quote: eino einamtinaa
 you.subjn.fut go you.subjn.fut.get.for me
tinaa hihiu yaaaim mehiue niue
 mushroom hihiu good.they they.go down fence
ke ya iue
 it.of road big

'He (father) told them, "you must go and get the good hihiu mushrooms which are hanging on the fence by the road, for me." '

- (h) In this next example, a Sequence Sentence expounds the Quote Formula, the Quote Marker is missing, and an Alternate Sentence is expounding the Quote base.

Quote Form: kan katpoe
he.came he.said.to her

Quote: tii nipaa aiyep o au
you before killed.me or not

' (the bird) He came and asked her, "Have you killed my kind before or not?" '

- (i) In this example, a Speech Quote Sentence expounds the Quote base of another Speech Quote Sentence. This example illustrates rule two.

hir natipan
they they.talked.together

Quote Form: ah ke mitik iik han kiitet ami
hey concerning man this he.thinks intends

Quote Mkr: kara
he.this

Quote: hawir wesiik iim o hirak miiyapir
we banana trees these he women
nirak ein o
they.his there

'They talked together (saying), "Concerning this man, he thinks this, 'we are banana trees and his women are over there.' " '

- (j) In this last example, a clause expounds the Quote formula, and a Narrative Sentence expounds the Quote base. This illustrates rule two.

Quote Form: hii amtau
I I.heard

Quote Mkr: hara

Quote: haai kai apai kaa mit hir newiisik
father he.mine compt he.died men they they.bu-
kuwaai Yayip
ried.him he.at Yayip

'I heard this, that my father died and the men buried

him at Yayip.'

4.5 THE SPAN SENTENCE

The Span Sentence is composed of two obligatory bases and one obligatory link.

The Span Sentence is used to show action occurring over a period of time. The initiation base contains the event or action occurring. The completion base shows the conclusion of that action. The link connects the event to its conclusion and occasionally adds a durational emphasis by the re-duplication of the last syllable.

The Span Sentence differs from other link sentences in the following ways: first, only ere 'until' may expound the link. Secondly, there is a restriction of fillers expounding the Completion base.

Slots:	+Initiation	+Link	+Completion
Fillers:	clause nar sen cont sen par sen amp sen alt sen comrn sen	<u>ere</u> 'until' <u>erere</u> "	<u>apai au</u> nominal clause nar sen alt sen quote sen
Special Features:		<u>ere</u> re-duplicates to show duration	<u>apai au</u> is a class of completion markers

Rules:

- (1) Both clauses or sentences on either side of the link must agree in aspect. (past, present, future)
- (2) The completion markers occur only in the Completion base. They occasionally occur in sentences periphery.
- (3) The link ere may re-duplicate the last syllable to show duration or an extended period of time over which an event occurred. It only occurs when the continuous aspect marker p is present in the verbs of the exponents of the bases.
- (4) Only a limited class of completion markers exist. They are: apai au these refer to an action being completed
au werek

mesii these refer to supply being depleted
enemtin

- (a) In the following example, a clause is expounding the Initiation base, ere is expounding the Link, and a clause expounds the Completion base.

Initiation: hirak manpen kepiriu et meinmein
he snake he.contn.shoved slowly

Link: ere
until

Completion: ken kepikre tu kirak
he.went he.contn.inside stomach he.his

'The snake continued shoving slowly until he went
(and continued) inside his (the man's) belly.'

- (b) In the following example, a Contrast Sentence is expounding the Initiation base, and a Sequence Sentence is expounding the Completion base.

Initiation: haiu mowepnak merp ap mirek au

we we.chatted we.stood not we.saw it no

Link: ere
until

Completion: hirak kan katpai
he he.came he.talked.to us

'We talked together standing there but we didn't see him until he came and talked to us.'

- (c) In the following example, a Parallel Sentence is expounding the Initiation base, and a Narrative Sentence is expounding the Completion base.

Initiation: hir nepnen nan nen
they they.contn.came they.came they.went
nepnen nan nen
they.contn.came they.came they.went

Link: ere
until

Completion: maain hirak ek napai kir tapir
later he that compt he.saw bread
kerek ek ke Kapun
fruit only it it.of Kapun

'They kept coming back and forth until (one of them) he finally saw a breadfruit tree belonging to Kapun.'

- (d) In this example, a Narrative Sentence expounds the initiation base, and a Narrative Sentence with an embedded negative clause expounds the Completion base.

Initiation: hirak kinkatin ken
he he.hunted he.went

Link: ere
until

Completion: ken kir nime miniu au menen
he.went he.saw wind it.blew not it.clears
yain yain
clean

'He hunted and hunted until he came and saw that the

wind, which as yet did not blow, cleared the ground.'

- (e) In this example, a Narrative Sentence expounds the Initiation base, and a Quote Sentence expounds the Completion base.

Initiation: hirak ken yaank kepno ken
 he he.went forest he.contn.went he.went

Link: erere
 until (duration)

Completion: hirak kipraa katpo kara
 he he.contn.saw.me he.told.me he.this
 tue Pepne miit apai mewo
 banana Pepne they.yours compt they.ripe

'He went to the forest and kept going until he saw me,
 and he said," Your Pepne bananas are ripe.'

- (f) In the following example, a Narrative Sentence expounds the Initiation base, and a completion marker expounds the Completion base. This illustrates rule three

Initiation: hirak kepket tikaap kepnep
 he he.contn.pulled out arrows he.contn.
 perpere
 shooting flying foxes

Link: erere
 until (duration)

Completion: kepnemtin
 he.contn.them.finished

'He kept on shooting the arrows and killing the flying
 foxes until he finished them (the arrows).'

- (g) In this example, an Amplified Sentence expounds the Initiation base, and a clause expounds the Completion base.

Initiation: hire wetenyek tapir hire
 she she.held.it breadfruit she

wiket tapir kike
 she.shoved breadfruit tree it.up-rooted

Link: ere
 until

Completion: kiun pun eik
 it arrived clearing that

'She held the breadfruit tree and she shoved it until
 it up-rooted and fell, landing at the clearing.'

- (h) In this final example, a clause expounds the Initiation base, and a nominal expounds the Completion base.

Initiation: hirak kepno wiiteik
 he he.contn.went village

Link: ere
 until

Completion: wepnii yaaik
 dry season

'He continued going to the village until the dry
 season.'

4.6 THE CONTRAST SENTENCE

The Contrast Sentence is composed of two bases and one link. The Thesis base and the Link are obligatory. The antithesis base is optional.

The Contrast Sentence includes several sub-types, all of which show contrast, negation, antithetical ideas or frustrated expectations. The various types are identified in two ways: first, by the position of the au 'not/but' within the utterance; and secondly, by the function of the sentence, which is determined by the semantic content of the bases comprising the utterances.

The Contrast Sentence differs from other link sentences in that only au can fill the link, and there is a restriction of fillers in the Antithesis base which does not occur in other sentence types.

Slots:	+Thesis	+Link	+Antithesis
Fillers:	clause nar sen seq sen quote sen	<u>au</u>	clause nar sen span sen resn sen seq sen
Special Features:		<u>au</u> may occur in the emphatic	

Rules:

- (1) Au 'no/not combined with a (positive type) clause comprise a negative type Contrast Sentence, or may be a simple link between bases, meaning 'but'. See ex. (m)
- (2) When au occurs at the end of a clause or string of clauses, it negates only the preceeding clause. When a Sequence Sentence occurs, it may negate the whole sentence. See examples (a) and (b).
- (3) When a negative clause occurs, in which ap 'no' is included in the predicate, the au which would normally come first permutes and occurs after the negative clause. See examples (e) and (f).
- (4) An Antithesis base may be ellided when the clause contains old information. Au may then mean 'but', and also mean an implied antithetical or frustrated idea. See

examples (g) and (h)

- (5) When au occurs preceeding a negative clause containing ap, and another au follows it, the first au means 'but' and the following au means an emphatic 'no' fortifying the negative clause. See examples (i) and (j).
- (6) The link au may be permuted to follow the subject of a clause for certain emphatic effects, where there is no negative present in the following clause. see examples (c) and (d)
- (7) Frustrated expectation and Antithetical type Contrast Sentences are similar in surface structure. The Frustrated Expectation may have au preceeding the intended result only when a positive clause follows. See examples (k) and (l).

- (a) In the following example, a Sequence Sentence expounds the Thesis, and a clause expounds the Antithesis. This illustrates rule two

Thesis:	<u>tipiir</u>	<u>keriuerek</u>	<u>kirir</u>	<u>ken</u>
	forest	spirit	he.with.it	he.fled
			he.fled	he.ran

Link: au
not

Antithesis: kaa
he.died

'The spirit with it(the spear) inside of him did not get away; he died.'

- (b) In this example, a contrast Sentence is embedded in the second base of a Narrative sentence. This illustrates rule two.

niine	nikerek	hiram
they.bear	children	female

Thesis: hir nanip
 they they.kill them

Link: au
 not

Antithesis: hir nau
 they they.live

'They bore female offspring and they did not kill them,
 they remained alive.'

- (c) In the following example, a Narrative Sentence expounds the Thesis and a Narrative Sentence with an embedded Contrast Sentence expounds the Antithesis. The Link au permutes, following the subject of the first clause expounding the Thesis. This illustrates rule 6.

Thesis: hirak kiinin ken kaksiu taket
 he he.first he.went he.broke open taro
 hirak katpoe kara maain tii
 he he.sai to her he.this later you
 eisisaa
 you.follow.me

Anti Subj: hire herwe ep
 she forest spirit that

Link: au
 but

Antithesis: weit tuwei wemesis mite pe
 she.got leaves she.blocked woman she.of
 wiit nikip wetai au wau
 village ear she.knew not she.sat
 wiiteik
 village

'(husband) He went first and broke up taros, and he told his wife (before leaving), "Later, you follow me. But, a female forest spirit got leaves and block- the ear of the village woman and she did not know

(what her husband had said) and she stayed in the village.'

- (d) In the following example, two Contrast Sentences are expounding the bases of a Parallel Sentence. This illustrates rule 6

(Par 1) Thesis: hire waurii hit miniu
 she she.fut.pulls leg it.goes up
 wauketiim hit
 she.fut.pull out leg

Link: au
 but

Antithesis: tokiim
 stuck

(Par 2) Thesis: hire weperkikem weperkikem
 she she.contn.pulled.them she.contn.pull-
 ed.them

Link: au
 but

Antithesis: mau meit
 they.sat they.stayed

'She was going to pull her leg out, but it was stuck.
 She pulled and pulled, but (her legs) they remained
 there.'

- (e) In this example, a Contrast Sentence with the Link following the negative clause expounds the first base of a Narrative Sentence. This illustrates rule 3.

Thesis: hire wen wir tarwe
 she she.went she.looked at Tulip tree

Antithesis: tarwe ap kente
 Tulip tree not it.grew

Link: au
 but

'She went and looked, but the Tulip tree had not grown.'

- (f) In this example, a clause expounds the Thesis and a clause expounds the Antithesis. The Link permutes and follows the Antithesis. This illustrates rule 3

Thesis: haiu matpor
we we.told.them

Antithesis: hir ap nikan nu
they not they.cut wood

Link: au
but

'We told them, but they did not go cut wood.'

- (g) In the following example, a Sequence Sentence expounds the Thesis and au stands for the ellided negative clause of the Antithesis. This is an Antithetical type Contrast Sentence illustrating rule 4.

Thesis: ekriit ekriit hire wen wirem
morning morning she she.went she.saw.them

Link: au
but

'Every morning she went and looked at them, but...
(they had not grown).'

- (h) In this example, an Antithetical type Contrast Sentence expounds the first base of a Narrative Sentence. This illustrates rule 4.

Thesis: haiu mau mau
we we.sat we.sat

Link: au o
but

haiu miniu en mepnen
we we.went up there we.contn.came

'We sat and sat, but...(no birds came) and so we
went up there and kept coming.'

- (i) In this example, a Contrast Sentence expounds the first base of a Narrative Sentence. A Quote Sentence expounds the Thesis and a Negative Type Contrast Sentence expounds the Antithesis.

Thesis: me Tuntei haiu mara mamno skun
 on Tuesday we we.this we.fut.go school

Link: au
 but

Antithesis: ap skun au
 not school certainly

haiu men mesiupan nemen siuke me haus notu
 we we.went we.removed wood web from house church

'On Tuesday we said, "we are going to school." But there was no school, certainly not. We went and removed the wood web decorations from the church

- (j) In the following example, a Contrast Sentence expounds the first base of a Narrative Sentence. This example illustrates rule 5.

Thesis: mitik kerek ek kerekike manpen
 man alone it he.carried.it snake

Link: au
 but

Antithesis: ap kakip au
 not he.killed.it certainly

keteneniik namik kesenkekiik kekre tuwei
 he.carried.it alive he.wrapped.it it.inside leaf

'A man who was by himself carried a snake, but he certainly had not killed it; he carried it alive wrapped up inside a leaf.

In the next two examples, Frustrated Expectation type Contrast Sentences occur using the same surface struc-

ture as other Contrast Sentences.

- (k) In this example, a Frustrated Expectation type Contrast Sentence expounds the first base of a Narrative Sentence. This example illustrates rule 7.

Thesis: kan kenep hora nimanp kau kentir
 he.came he.hit bird pigeon it.sat it.on
en
 there

Link: au
 but

Antithesis: kakip kemteniik
 he.hit.it he.missed.it

haiu mepnen
 we we.contn.came

'He came and shot at a pigeon sitting up there, but he shot and missed, so we kept coming.'

- (l) In this example, the Antithesis is ellided leaving au to signal the Frustrated Expectation. This example illustrates rule 7

Thesis: kepno ken kipiun kes^ulien
 he.cont.went he.went he.contn.arrived below

Link: au
 but

kepot
 he.contn.stayed

'He kept going and went to the bottom(of the pond), but...(he never came back up) he remained there.'

- (m) In this last example, a Sequence Sentence expounds the Thesis and a clause expounds the Antithesis of this Contrast Sentence. This example illustrates rule 1.

Thesis: menke iin mit nan nepu
 in this way now men they.came they.contn.sit

wiiteik
village

Link: au ek
but(it)

Antithesis: nipaa hir nanip
before they they.killed them

'In this way men came to be living in the village;but
before this, they (women) killed them.'

4.7 THE CONDITION SENTENCE

The Condition Sentence is composed of an obligatory Protasis, an optional Link, and an obligatory Apodosis.

The Condition Sentence includes several sub-type sentences. They are the Cause-Result Condition Sentence, the Contrary-to-Fact type Condition Sentence, and the Purpose type Condition Sentence. They all use te as a link between their bases. Te has a variety of meanings depending on its function in any given sentence. Its function relates directly to the semantic content of the bases which it connects together as a unit. te may have the following interpretations: 1) if...then 2) so 3) therefore 4) in order to, lest 5) because/ for then 6) had...then

The Condition Sentence is used to show that whenever a particular condition was met, a certain event occurred. It also includes hypothetical situation assumed and the probable outcome, and purpose or reason for a particular action which took place.

Slots:	+Protasis	+Link	+Apodosis
Fillers:	<u>au</u> 'no' clause nar sen alt sen cont sen comp sen eval sen	<u>te</u>	<u>au</u> 'no' clause nar sen par sen cond sen seq sen
Special Features:		see rules below for interpre- tation of <u>te</u>	

Rules:

- (1) If te is not present in the Conditional Sentence, either the Protasis or Apodosis must be in the subjunctive mood, or have the markers kerek 'when' or uwaai marurii 'when' present in the construction. See example (a) and (1).
- (2) The au Protasis and Apodosis must occur together. Each one stands for a negative base to form a negative Conditional Sentence. They only occur after a declarative Conditional Sentence and are basically a negative amplification. This might later be changed to Paragraph level. More data is needed to fully analyze its structure. See example (e).
- (3) When te means 'then' or 'if...then', this signals a simple Condition Sentence. See examples (c) and (e)
- (4) When te means 'therefore' or 'so', this signals a cause-Result type Condition Sentence. See ex. (f) (g) (h)

- (5) When te means 'in order that/in order to', this signals a Purpose type Condition Sentence. See ex. (i)
- (6) When te means 'because/for then', this signals an Intention type Condition Sentence. See examples (b) and (d)
- (7) When te means 'had...then', and the bases of the protasis and Apodosis are in different aspects, this generally signals a Contrary-to-Fact Condition Sentence. See examples (j) (k) and (l).

- (a) In the following example, an Alternate Sentence is expounding the Protasis, and a clause is expounding the Apodosis. This illustrates rule one.

Protasis: tii ano Yemnu o Yenkok
 you you.fut.go Yemnu or Yenkok

Apodosis: hii aitep
 I I.fut.hit you

'If you go to Yemnu or Yenkok, I will beat you.'
 (elicited)

- (b) In this example, a Narrative Sentence expounds the Protasis, te expounds the Link, and a Narrative Sentence expounds the Apodosis. This illustrates rule 6.

Protasis: hir neiyim nan
 They they.got.then. they.came

Link: te
 because

Apodosis: hir nankip nanuk
 they they.fut.kill him they.fut.eat him

'They got them and came because they were going to kill him and eat him.'

- (c) In this next example, a kerek 'when' clause is expounding the Protasis and a Span Sentence expounds the

Apodosis. This illustrates rule three the

Protasis: kerek tiue apai mewo
when bananas compt they.ripe

Link: te
then

Apodosis: mit nan niimem ere werek
they.come they.pick.them until done

'When the bananas were ripe, then men came and picked them off until they were gone.'

- (d) In the following example, a Contrast Sentence expounds the Protasis, and a Contrast Sentence with an embedded Condition Sentence expounds the Apodosis. This example illustrates rule three.

Protasis: manpen hirak ap keniip hiisiue au
snake he not he.made loudly but

Link: te
then

Apodosis: hirak akimtaau hiisiue ekiimamik
he.subjn.hear loudly he.subjn.make.it
te hirak akirek au
if he he.subjn.see it no

'But, the snake did not make it loudly, for he would have heard him making it, but he did not see him.'

- (e) In this example, au an ellided Contrast Sentence expounds the Protasis, and au an ellided Contrast Sentence is expounding the Apodosis.

mit hir niriakem te haiu mesiu ka men
men they they.do.them then we we.send car it.goes
metorhiis
we.get.them

Protasis: au
no

Apodosis: au

no

'If men do these things, then we send a car and get them. If not, then we do not.'

These next three sentences are examples of the Cause-Result type Condition Sentence.

- (f) In this example, a Cause-Result type Condition Sentence is embedded in a Speech Quote Sentence. An Evaluation Sentence expounds the Cause Protasis, and a Sequence Sentence embedded in a Narrative Sentence is expounding the Result Apodosis. This illustrates rule four.

hire wara
she she.this

Cause: ap aitep tii yaaik
I.fut.hit you you good.he

Link: te
so

Result: ekiue anan wawatuem
you.come down you.fut.come we.fut.get.them
weiyim waweisis miiye wawno
we.get.them we.fut.follow mother we.fut.go
weisaak eim
forest house that

'She said, "I will not kill you, you are good, so you come down and we will get these things and we will follow mother to the forest house." '

- (g) The following example shows a clause expounding the Cause Protasis, and a Parallel Sentence expounding the Result Apodosis. This whole sentence is embedded in the second base of a Narrative Sentence. This example illustrates rule four.

Cause: mitik kire kenwowie
 man he.hers he.had intercourse.with her

Link: te
 so

Result: hir nan metutep te hir maaup
 they stones they.smelled.her so they they.hit.
 nan maaup
 her stones they.struck.her

..'the man had sexual intercourse with her, and so the stones smelled her and struck her down.'

- (h) In this example, a Cause-Result type Condition Sentence is embedded in the second base of a Narrative Sentence. A Narrative Sentence expounds the Cause Protasis and a Sequence Sentence expounds the Result Apodosis. This example illustrates rule four.

Cause: hire wen werp wekenpep wa
 she she.went she.stood she.climbed on coconut
 harii wen wowirem
 trunk she.went she.threw.them

Link: te
 therefore

Result: niu yapiriue katin kesiikeniiik
 sago trees many it.grew it.everywhere

'She (mother) went and stood up on a coconut tree trunk and threw them (bones and food scraps) away, and therefore many Sago Palms grew up everywhere.'

- (i) This is an example of the Purpose type Condition Sentence. A Narrative Sentence with an embedded Sequence Sentence expounds the Protasis and a clause expounds the Apodosis. This example illustrates rule five.

Protasis: keiyik karehiiei wan kaknan
 he.got.it he.pulled.pl. pond it.fut.comes

Link: te
in order to

Apodosis: kakwep
it.fut.kills us

'He got the pond and pulled it in order that it would kill us.'

These last four examples illustrate the Contrary-to-Fact type Condition Sentence.

- (j) In the following example, a clause expounds the Protasis, and a clause expounds the Apodosis. This example illustrates rule seven

Protasis: apai artei
compt I.knew

Link: te
then

Apodosis: aitep
I.subjn.hit you

'Had I known, then I would have killed you.'

- (k) In this example, a Similarity Sentence expounds the Protasis, and a Span Sentence expounds the Apodosis.

Protasis: hii artei werek hire mitik hak eik
I I.know well I.like man a.he that

Apodosis: hii aime winiak ere apai au
I I.fut.build house until done

'If I had knowledge like that man there, then I would work on my house until it was finished.'

- (l) This next example shows a clause expounding the Protasis, and a Narrative Sentence expounding the Apodosis. This example illustrates rule seven.

Protasis: napai amarteiek
compt we.subjn.knew.it

Apodosis: haiu napai makip miinuek
 we compt we.kill him we.take out.him
ninpi maam
 intestines we.eat.him

'Had we known about this, then we would have already killed him, taken out his intestines and eaten him.'

- (m) In this last example, au is standing for an ellided Contrast Sentence expounding the Protasis, and a Negative type Contrast Sentence expounds the Apodosis. This illustrates rule seven.

Protasis: au en
 not

Apodosis: ap narteiem au
 not they.know.them certainly

'Had they not (shown them), they certainly would not have known these things.'

4.8 THE SIMILARITY SENTENCE

The Similarity Sentence is composed of two obligatory bases and one obligatory Link.

The Similarity Sentence is used to show a parity between two particular events or objects. It is suspect with other link sentences, but differs in the following ways: first, the sentence is not permutable; secondly, the exponent of the Link is in a different class than other exponents of the other links.

There are few examples of the Similarity Sentence to hand, but it is expected that other variations may be recorded, when enough text material is gathered.

Slots	+ Statement	+ Link	+ Comparative
Fillers:	clause nar sen alt sen	<u>ara</u> 'like'	clause nar sen alt sen
Special Features:		<u>ara</u> in- flects for per, gen,num, aspect	

Rules:

- (1) The Statement and the Link must always show agreement in person, number, gender and aspect. This is determined by the predicate and subject in the Statement.
- (2) The Comparative may agree with the Statement and Link in person, number, gender and aspect, but may differ if future aspect or past aspect fill the statement.
- (a) In the following example, a Narrative Sentence is expounding the Statement base, ara 'like' is expounding the Link, and a clause is expounding the Comparative base.

Statement: Manpen nipaa mampino mampu
 snakes before they.fut.contn.go they.fut.-
hit
 contn.put legs

Link: mampire
 they.fut.contn.like

Comparative: haiu mit mepno iik e
 we men we.contn.go now

'Before, snakes used to walk on legs like we men do.'

- (b) In this example, a Narrative Sentence with an embedded comparative clause expounds the Statement base, and a clause expounds the Comparative base.

Statement: hir au ek nipaa nanpire
 they but before they.fut.contn.like
 mit nanpitip
 men they.fut.contn.talked

Link: nanparke
 they.fut.contn.like

Comparative: haiu mit meptip iik e
 we men we.contn.talk now

'But before, they used to be like people; they used to talk like we people talk now.'

- (c) In the following example, a clause is expounding the Statement base, and a clause is expounding the Comparative base.

Statement: haiu mit mampwesiuk
 we men we.fut.contn.menstruated

Link: mampire
 we.fut.contn.like

Comparative: hir miiyapir mepwesiuk iin e
 they women they.contn.menstruate now

'We men used to menstruate just like the women do now.'

- (d) In this last example, an Alternate Sentence is expounding the Statement base, and a clause is expounding the Comparative base.

Statement: manpen iik e kipaak ninpi hirii
 snake now it.contn.eats upper organs
 o tu waak
 or belly intestines

Link: kar
 he.like

Comparative: ke nipaa hirak kakpaam
 concerning before he he.fut.contn.ate.
 them

'Now the snake keeps eating upper organs or intestines
 just like he used to eat before.' (elicited)

5 NON-LINK SENTENCES

The eight sentence types labeled Non-Link Sentences are a group of loose knit sentences which manifest no type of linking device between their bases. They are arranged in a logical sequence and are simply juxtaposed to one another. Included in this type are the Narrative Sentences, the Command Reason Sentence, the Parallel Sentence, the Non-Speech Quote Sentence, the Sequence Sentence, the Causative Sentence, the Amplification Sentence and the Evaluation Sentence.

5.1 THE NARRATIVE SENTENCE

The Narrative Sentence is composed of two obligatory bases, and two optional bases.

The Narrative Sentence includes at least one sub-type. It is the Simultaneous Action type Narrative Sentence. It differs from the Narrative Sentence in that the Prior Action base must include a predicate which is either in continuous aspect or must contain a verb phrase which has wen 'yet' as part of it.

The Narrative Sentence is used to convey an action or sequence of actions or events taking place. This type of sentence is most easily marked by its lack of connectives. clauses or simply juxtaposed in a string of chronological events.

The Narrative Sentence differs from other non-link type sentences in the following ways: first, it has more nuclear tagmemes than the others; secondly, it displays cer-

tain restrictions regarding the exponents of the various bases. There is a possible hierarchy of exponents among the bases. More information from further data is needed to clarify this idea.

Slots:	+Base 1	+Base 2	+Base 3	+Base 4
Fillers:	clause nar sen span sen par sen seq sen	clause nar sen amp sen qte sen cont sen non-sp- qte sen	clause nar sen amp sen qte sen	clause nar sen span sen cond sen cont sen
Special Features:				

Rules:

- (1) There are no links connecting the bases. They are simply juxtaposed.
- (2) Generally, in Narrative Sentences, each base is bordered by phonological phenomena; normally, non-final pause intonation indicates each break.
- (3) Quote or Amplified Sentences only occur medially as exponents of bases within the Narrative Sentence.
- (4) A Span Sentence may occur only initial or final as an exponent of a base in the Narrative Sentence.
- (5) Simultaneous Action Type Narrative Sentence fills the first two bases of the Narrative Sentence bi-dimensional array.

- (a) In the following example, A clause expounds Base one, a Narrative Sentence expounds Base two, and a clause expounds Base three.

Bs 1: hirak kerekiir paap iue kerek ek
 he he.cut.it stick big only it

Bs 2: keiyik kekiiei miiak kepno
 he.got.it he.chased animal he.contn.went
 ken kowirek
 he.went he.threw.it

Bs 3: kepokniin tiniu
 he.contn.hit mosquitoes

'He cut a big stick, took it and chase after the animal, and kept going and threw the stick and it hit the mosquitoes.'

- (b) In this example, a Sequence Sentence expounds Base one, and a clause expounds Base two.

Bs 1: hire weiyim weniue weke niu
 she she.got.them she.flew she.isup high

Bs 2: wininem
 she.tests.them

'She took them and flew u in the sky, and she tested them.'

- (c) In the following example, a Span Sentence expounds Base one, a Narrative Sentence expounds Base two, and a Narrative Sentence expounds Base three.

Bs 1: hirak kesiipe yiipo keiyik ken
 he he.sharpened spear he.got.it he.went
 kewiisik kepu maat kirak
 he.placed.it it.contn.on forehead he.his

Bs 2: hirak keiyik nan kerek ek kuwaai
 he.got.it stone alone he.layed
 kepkip kerker kauiik
 he.contn.hit it noise it.on.it

- (a) In the following example, A clause expounds Base one, a Narrative Sentence expounds Base two, and a clause expounds Base three.

Bs 1: hirak kerekiir paap iue kerek ek
 he he.cut.it stick big only it

Bs 2: keiyik kekiiei miiak kepno
 he.got.it he.chased animal he.contn.went
 ken kowirek
 he.went he.threw.it

Bs 3: kepokniin tiniu
 he.contn.hit mosquitoes

'He cut a big stick, took it and chase after the animal, and kept going and threw the stick and it hit the mosquitoes.'

- (b) In this example, a Sequence Sentence expounds Base one, and a clause expounds Base two.

Bs 1: hire weiyim weniue weke niu
 she she.got.them she.flew she.isup high

Bs 2: wininem
 she.tests.them

'She took them and flew u in the sky, and she tested them.'

- (c) In the following example, a Span Sentence expounds Base one, a Narrative Sentence expounds Base two, and a Narrative Sentence expounds Base three.

Bs 1: hirak kesiipe yiipo keiyik ken
 he he.sharpened spear he.got.it he.went
 kewiisik kepu maat kirak
 he.placed.it it.contn.on forehead he.his

Bs 2: hirak keiyik nan kerek ek kuwaai
 he.got.it stone alone he.layed
 kepkip kerker kauiik
 he.contn.hit it noise it.on.it

Bs 3: hirak tipiir kirir keriue henmiik
 forest spirit he.fled he.with bamboo
kowep wan
 he.jumped pond

'He sharpened his spear and took it until he had laid it on (spirit's) his forehead, and he got a stone and swung it and he kept kitting it and the noise sounded on it, and then the spirit jumped up and fled with the bamboo arrow in his head and jumped into the pond.'

- (d) In this example, a Span Sentence with an embedded locational clause expounds Base one, and a clause is expounding Base two.

Bs 1: weiyik wepno erere wenke weprii
 she.got.it she.contn.go until she.contn.hung on
tuaan kerek napai ein minanek
 breadfruit tree where compt there they.carried
kepuui en o
 him he.contn.sat there

Bs 2: hire wepwiisik keperp ti heik
 she.contn.put.him he.contn.on ground that
 'She got him and went until she hung on the breadfruit tree where before they (spirits) had carried him from where he sat, and she put him on the ground.'

- (e) In the following example, a clause expounds Base one, and a clause embedded in a clause expounds Base two.

Bs 1: hirak ken
 he he.went

Bs 2: kiimem yup ketnen kau yiirak
 he.bore.them boil it.broke out it.sat armpit

'He (snake) went and bored a hole where a boil came out on his (man's) armpit.'

- (f) In this example, an Amplified Sentence expounds Base one, and a clause expounds Base two.

Bs 1: hire mite wawesiuk wawesiuk amkre
 she woman she.menstruated she.menstruated blood

Bs 2: hire wen wekemyet weisepatin wau wan
 she yet she.washed grasshoppers she.at pond
kiike
 little

'The woman menstruated, issuing blood and she went and washed off grasshoppers at the little pond.'

- (g) In the following example, a Span Sentence is expounding Base one, an Amplified Sentence is expounding Base two and a Condition Sentence expounds Base three.

Bs 1: hir nirire nowepuek erere wenewiik
 they they.danced they.circled.him until dawn

Bs 2: hir nen neit ninpin niine
 they they.went they.got food they.pulled off
tarwe niueine neit taket weisan
 Tulip sior they.got taro

Bs 3: hir neiyim nan te hir nankip
 they they.got.them they.came then they they.fut.
nanuk
 kill him they.fut.eat him

'They danced around him until dawn, then they went to get food, getting Tulip leaves, Sior leaves, and Taro, and then they brought them back because they were going to kill and eat him.'

- (h) In the following example, a Span Sentence is expounding Base one, and a Speech Quote Sentence is expounding Base two.

Bs 1: hirak mitik kepu nu nanmiprue ere
 he man he.contn.sat tree he.watched.her un-
 til

wan ketpaan ken kiike
 pond it.came.outside it.went little

Bs 2: hirak katpoe tii etenyau tapir
 he he.told.her you.hold.for me bread-
 kakwen ek
 fruit it.fut.breaks it

'The man was sitting in the tree watching the woman until the pond, which had overflowed, became small again, and then he said to her, "Hold the Breadfruit tree for me. It is about to break."

- (i) In the following example, a Narrative Sentence is expounding Base one, a Narrative Sentence is expounding base two, a Narrative Sentence expounds Base three, and a Span Sentence expounds Base four.

Bs 1: ekriit hir nankip nanuk
 morning they they.fut.kill him they.fut.eat him
 nirire
 they.danced

Bs 2: hire maam pirak wan wirek o
 she grandmother she.his she.came she.saw.it

Bs 3: hire watin tiniik wowirem
 she she.drunk magic water she.spit.them

Bs 4: hir nipwaa ere nepnektin
 they they.contn.sleep until they.contn.done

'In the morning they were going to kill and eat him, and they were dancing, and his grandmother came and saw this, and she drank some magic water and spit it on them, and they all fell asleep and kept sleeping.'

- (j) In this example, a Sequence Sentence expounds Base one, a Contrast Sentence expounds Base two, and a Speech Quote Sentence expounds Base three.

Bs 1: hire wen wir tarwe

she she.went she.saw Tulip tree

Bs 2: tarwe hap kente au
Tulip tree not it.grew but

Bs 3: hire watip hii han hir tarwe
she she.said I I.came I.looked at Tulip tree
ap kente au hire wen pike wan
not it.grew but she she.went again she.came

'She went and looked at the Tulip Tree, but the tree had not grown, and she said, " I came and looked at the Tulip tree but it had not grown", and she left and (later) came back again.'

These next two examples illustrate the Similtaneous Action type Narrative Sentence.

- (k) In this example, a clause expounds the Prior Action base, and a Sequence Sentence expounds the Similtaneous Action base.

Pr Ac: wen wau winiak kirak
yet she.sits house it.his

Sim Ac: Weniis hirak ken kan kirep
Weniis he he.went he.came he.saw.her

'While she still sat at his house, Weniis returned and saw her.'

- (l) In this last example, a clause expounds the Prior Action base, and a clause expounds the Similtaneous Action base.

Pr Ac: hirak kipwaai
he he.contn.sleeps

Sim Ac: nikan kaam tiue mirak
son he.ate.them bananas they.his

'While he was sleeping, his son ate his bananas.'

5.2 THE COMMAND REASON SENTENCE

The Command Reason Sentence is composed of one obligatory base, and three optional bases.

The Command Reason Sentence is used to explain or give a basis for a command, along with the command or instruction.

The Command Reason Sentence is easily recognized by the command markers. There are three of them: akit meaning 'never mind' or 'forget it'; akwaai or akwaai ein meaning 'let it lay there' or 'let it lie'; and aku or aku ein meaning 'let it stay' or 'let it stay there'. When akit is used in combination with akwaai or aku, the meaning is 'leave it alone' or 'leave it there' or 'do not touch it'. Akit may also mean 'don't' when used by itself.

The Command Reason Sentence is suspect with other non-link type sentences, but it differs in the following ways: first, there is a restriction of exponents in the Command and Desist Command bases. Secondly, there are more nuclear tagmemes than in most other non-link type sentences.

Slots:	± Statement	± Command	Desist- + Command	± Reason
Fillers:	clause nar sen cont sen cond sen span sen seq sen	<u>akwaai</u> <u>aku</u>	<u>akit</u>	clause nar sen span
Special Features:		these inflect for per, gen, number	this inflects as the command ones.	

Rules:

- (1) The formulaic imperatives inflect for gender, person and number. Therefore, akwaai may become amwaai or awaai depending on the gender, person and number of the items being described. This also applies to aku and akit as well.
- (2) In the Command and Desist Command bases, only the Desist Command base appears when the Statement base is present, and the Reason base does not appear.
- (3) The exponents of the Command bases must always appear in the subjunctive/imperative form.
- (4) The locative ein 'there' only occurs with the exponents of the Command base.
- (5) The Command Reason bases may embed themselves in other sentence types. See example (d)
- (a) In this example, a Narrative Sentence expounds the Statement base, akwaai expounds the Command base, and akit expounds the Desist Command base.

Statement: hirak kaknan tii owatuek hine
 he he.fut.comes you you.give.him knife
 au
 not

Command: akwaai
 it.subjn.sleeps

Desist Com: akit
 it.subjn.do not

'When he comes, do not give him my knife. Leave it alone.'

- (b) In this example, amwaai expounds the Command base, amit expounds the Desist Command, and a clause expounds the Reason base.

Command: amwaai
 They.subjn.sleep

Desist Com: amit
 they.subjn. do not

Reason: hii menmen mai
 I something they.my

'Leave them alone. They are mine'

- (c) In the following example, a Contrast Sentence expounds the Statement base, aku ein expounds the Command base, akit expounds the Desist Command base, and a Narrative Sentence expounds the Reason base.

Statement: hirak kekiitewiit yainan au
 he he.with.you you.pl.fut.come not

Command: aku ein
 he.subjn.sit there

Desist Com: akit
 he.subjn.do not

Reason: haiu mamno Yemnu mamit saauk
 we we.fut.go Yemnu we.fut.get fish

'If he won't come with you, never mind. Let him stay, and we will go to Yemnu and buy fish.'

- (d) In this last example, the Command and Desist Command bases are embedded in a Span Sentence, and a clause is expounding the Reason base.

Command: akwaai
 he.subjn.sleeps

Desist Com: akit
 never mind

ere teipman
 until tomorrow

Reason: haiu mamkip
 we we.fut kill him

'Leave him alone until tomorrow, and then we will kill

him.'

5.3 THE PARALLEL SENTENCE

The Parallel Sentence is composed of two obligatory bases: Parallel 1 and Parallel 2.

The Parallel Sentence is used to describe various activities occurring in a given situation. It may also describe activities of various actors toward a single object. The subjects of the Parallel bases are the same, and the predicates indicate different ways of looking at the same situation.

The Parallel Sentence is similar to the Amplified Sentence in structure, and therefore suspect with it. However, the Parallel sentence differs in the following ways: first, the final base of the Parallel Sentence may re-duplicate up to five times, but the Amplified Sentence never does. Secondly, the Parallel bases must always have a nominal subject, but the final base of the Amplified Sentence never does. Thirdly, there must always be partial reduplication of the previous base in the Parallel Sentence but this is not often true of the Amplified Sentence. Finally, there is a difference in the number of nuclear tagmemes between the two sentence types.

The Parallel Sentence rarely occurs unembedded. Its usual pattern is to embed in other sentence types. There is not enough data to hand to make a complete listing of the embedding pattern, but with a larger corpus, more sentence types should embed within the Parallel bases.

Slots:	+ Parallel 1	ⁿ⁼¹⁻⁵ + Parallel 2
Fillers:	clause nar sen	clause nar sen span sen alt sen
Special Features:		Par 2 may re-duplicate up to five times

Rules:

- (1) The Parallel bases must always manifest a partial re-duplication, with either parallel subjects, or objects or predicates.
 - (2) Parallel 2 base may re-duplicate itself up to five times. Normally, two or three re-duplications occur in text material.
- (a) In the following example, a Parallel Sentence is embedded in the final base of an Amplification Sentence. A clause is expounding the Parallel 1 base, and a Span Sentence is expounding the Parallel 2 base.

hirak kenep hora wiiketeres
he he.shot birds two.male

Par 1: hak kenke kuwaai menep ein
one he.fell he.lay near there

Par 2: hak kenke ere kuwaai weisaak menep
one he.fell until he.lay forest house near
en Wiipai haai kirak kamir ke
there Wiipai father he.his he.planted it.of
kesiien
down below

'He shot two birds. One fell down nearby, and one fell

until it landed by the forest house where Wiipai's father had planted a garden.

- (b) In the following example, a Parallel Sentence is embedded in the Antithesis base of a Contrast Sentence.

hir au
they but

Par 1: neweikinhiis nire nepere
they.changed into they.likedogs

Par 2: nenepip nire nepere
they.howl they.like dogs

'(they were like people), but they changed into dogs, and they howled like dogs.'

- (c) In this example, a Parallel Sentence is embedded in an Amplification Sentence. Parallel two re-duplicates three times.

mit hir narrii tukin
men they they.pull slit gong

Par 1: hir mit han narrii nipin
they men some they.pull vine

Par 2: mit han netenen winon mit han
men some they.held front end men some
netenen hiriu mit han neriuetek
they.held back end men some they.shoved.it

'The men pulled the slit gong. Some pulled the vine, others held the front end, others held the back end, and others shoved it.'

- (d) In the following example, a Parallel Sentence is embedded in the final base of an Amplification Sentence.

hir nepnen nariiei nipniuek
they.contn.came they.pulled.pl they.contn.lift.him

Par 1: han nepnen nipniu hit pinam
some they.contn.came they.contn.lift leg side

Par 2: han nipniu hit pinam han nipniu
 some they.contn.lift leg side some they.contn
hiis pinam han nipniu hiis
 lift arms side some they.contn.lift arms
pinam han nipniu siip han nipniu
 side some they.contn.lift back some they.contn
paan
 lift head

'They (flying foxes) came and they lifted him up. Some came and lifted up one leg, some lifted up the other, some lifted up one arm, some lifted up the other, some lifted his back and some lifted up his head.'

- (e) In this last example, a clause is expounding the Parallel 1 base, and an Alternate Sentence is expounding the Parallel 2 base.

Par 1: tii ano ahir keimun
 you you.fut.go you.fut.see he.whom

Par 2: tii ano ahir henmok o
 you you.fut.go you.fut.see brother-in-law or
maam o keimun
 father-in-law or he.whom

'Whom are you going to see? Are you going to see your brother-in-law or father-in-law or whom?'

5.4 THE NON-SPEECH QUOTE SENTENCE

The Non-Speech Quote Sentence is composed of two obligatory bases: the Quote Formula and the Quote.

The Non-Speech Quote Sentence is used to convey several different ideas and also incorporates several sub-types which cover all these basic ideas. The Mental Quote is used to show what a particular actor had knowledge of. The Sensation Quote describes actions which are experienced by the

five senses of the human body, whether it was heard, tasted or felt.

The Non-Speech Quote Sentence is similar to the Speech Quote Sentence, but differs in the following ways: first, the exponents of the Quote Formulae are each in a different class, and secondly, the Non-Speech Quote Sentence has no Quotation Marker, whereas the Speech Quote Sentence has a Quotation Marker as a nuclear tagmeme.

I have found only limited numbers of examples of the Non-Speech Quote Sentence in written text, and therefore I am unable to complete the patterns of embedding which they manifest. I assume they occur unembedded in greater frequency in conversation than in written text.

Slots:	+Quote Formula	+Quote
Fillers:	clause seq sen	clause seq sen nar sen
Special Features:		

Rules:

- (1) A verb must always be the last item in the clause of the Quote Formula.
- (2) The Quote is much less restricted in manifesting various activities. It may contain clause or sentence level exponents. The Quote formula may only take a minimal clause or Sequence Sentence.

- (3) The verbs amtau 'hear' and artei 'know' appear in both Speech and Non-Speech Quote Sentences. They stand alone when expressing Non-Speech Quote ideas, but occur with ara when reporting someone else's quotation.
- (4) The verbs ityaak 'dream' and han kiitetiim 'think' though normally classified as Non-Speech, take a Quote Marker and thus are handled under the Speech Quote Sentence.

- (a) In the following example, a clause expounds the Quote Formula, and a clause expounds the Quote base.

Formula: hii amtau
I I hear

Quote: hau kaknan
rain it.fut.comes

'I hear the rain coming.' (elicited)

- (b) In this example, the Non-Speech Quote Sentence is expounding the Quote base of a Speech Quote Sentence. The Non-Speech Quote base is expounded by a Contrast Sentence.

hire wen watip
she she.went she.said

Formula: hii han hir
I I.came I.saw

Quote: tarwe ap mente au
Tulip tree not it.grows but

'She went away saying, "I came and looked but the Tulip Tree was not growing." '

- (c) In this example, a Non-Speech Quote Sentence expounds the second base of a Narrative Sentence.

haai ek ken kewiis nikan ek kepu weisaak eim

father he he.came he.put son it he.contr sits forest
house that

1
2
3

Formula: kir
he.saw

Quote: himin ken yianimin eik
tracks it.went far away that

'The father went and put his son at the forest house
and he saw tracks leading far away.'

- (d) In this example, a Non-Speech Quote Sentence expounds the Completion base of a Span Sentence. A Sequence Sentence expounds the Quote Formula.

hirak kinkatin ken ken ere
he he.hunted he.went he.went until

Formula: ken kir
he.went he.saw

Quote: hiisu kau e Sikiiawin heipun
pigeon it.sat Sikiiawin pond

'He hunted and went and went until he spotted a pigeon
sitting at Sikiiawin pond.'

- (e) In the following example, a Non-Speech Quote Sentence is expounding the second base of a Narrative Sentence.

nipaa haiu mau wiiteik
before we we.sat village

Formula: mamtau
we.heard

Quote: nepere kiime samiak
dog he.chased animal

'Before, we were sitting in the village and we heard
a dog barking and chasing an animal.'

- (f) In this example, a Non-Speech Quote Sentence with an embedded Speech Quote Sentence expounds base two of a

Narrative Sentence.

haiu pike men erere manii kekiue kan
we again we.went until river it.goes down it.comes
eik
that

Formula: haiu mamtau
 we we.hear

Quote: sak kerek ek keketetsiip kara hiu hiu hiu
 pig alone it it.snorted it.this hiu hiu hiu

'We started off again, going on until the river went
that way, and we heard a pig snorting like this, "hiu,
hiu,hiu." '

- (g) In this example, a Non-speech Quote Sentence is embedded in a Contrast Sentence, which fill the first base of a Narrative Sentence.

yii ap
you not

Formula: yartei
 you know

Quote: keimun kakintipem au
 he.who he.stole.them but

'But you don't know who stole them'...

- (h) In the following example, a Non-Speech Quote Sentence expounds the first base of a Condition Sentence, which expounds the Quote base of a Speech Quote Sentence.

hirak kene kara o sahirek
he he.? he.this oh, sorry

Formula: apai artei
 compt I.knew

Quote: tii hirir te hii aitep

'he said, "oh sorry, had I known you would run away,
I would have killed you." '

- (i) In this example, a Non-Speech Quote Sentence expounds the quote base of a Speech Quote Sentence, which expounds the second base of a Narrative Sentence.

hii pike hen wan eik hii hityaak
I again I.went ocean that I dreamed

Formula: hir
I.saw

Quote: haai kai kaa
father he.my he.died

hii hikitek
I I.cried.for him

'I returned to the coast and I dreamed I saw my father die and I cried for him.'

- (j) In this last example, a Non-Speech Quote Sentence fills the first base of a Parallel Sentence expounding the Apodosis of a Cause-Result type Conditional Sentence.

mitik kire kenwowiie
man he.hers he.had sexual intercourse.with her

Formula: te hir nan metutep
so they stones they.smelled.her

Quote: hire winin
she she.stunk

te hir maaup nan maaup
they.struck.her stones they.struck her

'her husband had sexual intercourse with her and so the stones smelled that she stunk and so they killed her.'

The other two verbs in the class of sensory perception ente niin 'taste' and arahiis 'feel' do not seem to fit the Non-speech Quote pattern in the Au language. when you want to say, "I feel a bee crawling on me",

you normally say, " I feel a bee tickling me". The verb arahiis 'feel' may only take an object which makes the whole structure a clause, and they can not be separated and called Quote Formula and Quote because the Quote must have a separate predicate along with the free object.

5.5 THE SEQUENCE SENTENCE

The Sequence Sentence is a close-knit unit composed of two obligatory bases, and one optional base.

The Sequence Sentence is used to show concurrent ideas in a logical arrangement of chronological events. The bases are expounded by either a clause or a verb.

The Sequence Sentence is suspect with the Narrative Sentence but contrasts in the following ways: first, there is a restriction of fillers in the Sequence Sentence bases, whereas there are none in the Narrative Sentence. Secondly, there is a difference in the number of nuclear tagmemes in the two sentence types.

The Sequence Sentence as a close-knit unit rarely occurs alone. It is usually embedded within other sentence types, showing up most frequently in the bases of the Narrative Sentence.

Slots:	+ Base 1	+Base 2	+Base 3
Fillers:	clause	verb	verb
Special Features:			

Rules:

- (1) No Sentence level construction may expound the bases of the Sequence Sentence.
- (2) The Sequence Sentence must always have either a verb of action or a stative verb present in one base.
- (3) No optional clause level tagmemes may occur between the exponents of the bases.

- (a) In the following example, two Sequence Sentences are embedded in the second base of a Narrative Sentence.

Bs 1: keiyik
he.got.it

Bs 2: kekiiyei miiak
he.chased.it animal

Bs 1: kepno
he.contn.went

Bs 2: ken
he.went

kowirek kepokniin tiniu
he.threw.it he.contn.hit mosquitoes

'He got it (stick) and he chased the animal and he kept going and he threw it and hit mosquitoes.'

- (b) In this example, a Sequence Sentence is expounding the last base of a Narrative Sentence.

Bs 1: hire weisik
she she.followed.him

Bs 2: wen
she.went

' (he went first to go crack nuts, and she stayed in the village) and she followed him.'

- (c) In the following example, a Sequence Sentence expounds the second base of a Narrative Sentence.

hire mite wau ti
 she woman she.sat round

Bs 1: hirak kiniu
 he he.went up

Bs 2: kenep tapir
 he.hit breadfruit

'The woman sat on the ground and he went up and knock-
 ed down breadfruit.'

(d) In this example, a Sequence Sentence occurs alone.

Bs 1: hirak kekiite wekne kirak takiiakit
 he he.and cousin he.his they.together

Bs 2: tan
 they.came

'He and his cousin came (there) together.'

(e) In the following example, two Sequence Sentences are expounding the Initiation and Completion bases of a Span Sentence which is embedded in a Narrative Sentence.

Bs 1: weiyik
 she.got.it

Bs 2: wepno erere
 she.contn.went until

Bs 1: wenke
 she.fell

Bs 2: weprii tuaan
 she.contn.pulled breadfruit

'She took him and kept going until she landed and
 hung on to the breadfruit tree'...

(f) In this example, a Sequence Sentence expounds the second base of a Narrative Sentence.

kan kemtin mekiue niue ke ya iue
 he.came he.put.them they. on fence it.of road

Bs 1: mau
it.sat

Bs 2: meit
it.stayed

hirak kan katip nikerek en
he he.came he.talked children those

'He came and hung them on the fence by the road, and they stayed there, and he went and told his children.'

- (g) In this final example, a Sequence Sentence is embedded in a Narrative Sentence which is expounding the first base of another Narrative Sentence.

Bs 1: metenenii
we.held.them

Bs 2: marii
we.pulled.them

Bs 3: man
we.came

mewiisii nerp pinak ein haiu man
we.put.them they.stood side that we we.came

'We held on to them and pulled them as we came, and we put them over on the other side and we came back.'

5.6 THE CAUSATIVE SENTENCE

The Causative Sentence is composed of two obligatory bases: an Initiation base and a Consequence base.

The Causative Sentence is used to show or explain how are particular event or action came to occur. I have few examples to hand in written text, but have hear it many times during village conversations.

The Causative Sentence is a non-link type sentence,

and since there is very little data to hand, it is impossible to chart the total pattern of embedding that occurs within other sentence types.

Slots:	+Initiation	+Consequence
Fillers:	clause	clause nar sen
Special Features:	<u>eniip</u> 'cause' is the sole exponent (being a)verb.	

Rules:

- (1) Only eniip 'cause, make' can fill the predicate on the clause level of this type of base.
 - (2) eniip must always have either an object suffix or a free noun object, whose referent is the actor of the following Consequence base.
- (a) In the following example, a clause expounds the Initiation base and a clause expounds the Consequence base.
- Initiation: hirak keniipaa
he he.caused me
- Consequence: hii akintip taket ke Weisu
I I.stole taro it.of Weisu
- 'He made me steal a taro belonging to Weisu.'
- (b) In this example, a Causative Sentence is embedded in the Apodosis of a Conditional Sentence. The Consequence base is expounded by a Narrative Sentence.

hirak haai kenerak au te
 he father he.scolded.him not lest

Initiation: hirak keniipek
 he he.make.him

Consequence: hirak kenain kenkewin kamin
 he he.fears he.falls down he.falls
 miniu eik
 mountain that

'The father did not yell at him lest he cause him to be afraid and fall over (the edge of) the mountain.'
 (elicited)

- (c) In this example, a clause expounds the Initiation base and a Narrative Sentence expounds the Consequence base.

Initiation: hire miiye weniip nikii pire
 she mother she.made daughter she.her

Consequence: hire wenkewin wowir ause hirak
 she she.fell she.threw bag it
 kowep
 it.broke

'The mother caused her daughter to fall down and she dropped her carrying bag and it broke.' (elicited)

- (d) In the following example, a Causative Sentence is embedded in a Contrast Sentence. A Clause expounds the consequence base.

Initiation: hirak ap keniipek
 he not he.made him

Consequence: kenkewin
 he.fell down

au mitik hak
 but man another

'But, he did not make him fall down. Another man did.'
 (elicited)

- (e) In this last example, a Causative Sentence expounds

the Statement base of an Amplification Sentence.

Initiation: hirak keniipek
 he he.caused.him

Consequence: hirak kenkewin
 he he.fell down

kenkewin keit yaank eik keriuet hiis mehiue
 he.fell down he.at forest that he.shoved hand it.follow
aurek [^]kerekiir hiis kirak
 bamboo it,cuts.it hand it.his

'He caused him to fall down. He fell down in the forest
 and stuck his hand into bamboo and it cut his hand.'
 (elicited)

5.7 THE AMPLIFICATION SENTENCE

The Amplification Sentence is composed of two obligatory base: a Statement base, and an Amplification base.

The Amplification Sentence is used to give further details to clarify the thoughts presented in the Statement base. There is either a partial re-occurrence of the Statement base structure, or an expansion of an idea contained in the Statement base or both. It is also used to emphasize or fortify the Statement base.

The Amplification Sentence is similar to the Parallel Sentence, and the contrast features have been enumerated under that Sentence type (5.3).

Slots:	+Statement	+ Amplification
Fillers:	clause nar sen cont sen cond sen	clause nar sen cont sen cond sen span sen seq sen
Special features:		

Rules:

- (1) The Statement and Amplification bases are separated by sentence final intonation unless the Amplification Sentence is embedded in another type of Sentence.
- (2) The Amplification base has no free nominal at the beginning of the clause or sentence expounding that base. In the case of an interrogative, one may occur.
- (3) au 'not' may stand for a whole clause or sentence and negate it in the Statement or Amplification base. See example (d).
- (a) In the following example, a Narrative Sentence is expounding the Statement base, and a Span Sentence is expounding the Amplification Base.

Statement: hii etenenep weiyip wepno
 I I.held.her we.got.her we.contn.went

Amplification: wepno ere weperp
 we.contn.went until we.contn.stood
miniu eik
 mountain that

'I held her and we kept going. We kept going until we were standing at the (foot of) the mountain.'

- (b) In the following example, a Parallel Sentence is embedded in a Narrative Sentence, and is expounding the Statement base, and a Span Sentence expounds the Amplification base.

Statement: hir natin aurek haiu menep tapih
 they they.cut bamboo we we.hit betel
 maam mas mau ein
 pepper we.ate.them betelnut we.sat there
haiu mepnen
 we we.contn.came

Amplification: mepnen mepnen erere
 we.contn.came we.contn.came until
mipiun wiiteik
 we.contn.arrived village

'They cut bamboo and we knocked down Betel pepper, and ate Betelnut there, and then we kept coming. We kept coming and coming until we reached the village.'

- (c) In the following example, a Contrast Sentence expounds the Statement base, and a Contrast Sentence expounds the Amplification base.

Statement: hire wen wirem tinaa
 she.went she.looked at.them mushrooms
ap menti au
 they.grew but

Amplification: tinaa menti au
 mushrooms they.grew not

'She went and looked at them, but the mushrooms had not grown. The mushrooms hadn't grown.'

- (d) In this example, a Condition Sentence expounds the Statement base, and a Condition Sentence with Contrast

Sentences expounding its bases, expounds the Amplification base.

Statement: menmen kerek mit hir niriakem haiu
 something when men they they.do.them we
metorhiis
 we.get.them

Amplification: au au
 not not

'Whenever men do something (bad), we go get them. When they do not, then we do not (get them).'

- (e) In this example, a clause expounds the Statement base and a Sequence Sentence expounds the Amplification base.

Statement: sak kan
 pig he.came

Amplification: sak keremim kan
 pig he.digging up he.came

'The pig came. The pig rooted up as he came.'

- (f) In the following example, a clause expounds the Statement base, and a Narrative Sentence expounds the amplification base.

Statement: praitai haiu pike men
 Friday we again we.came

Amplification: mau panus man Ukarumpa
 we.sat plane we.came Ukarumpa

'Friday, we came. We sat in the airplane and came back to Ukarumpa.'

- (g) In this final example, a Narrative Sentence expounds the Statement base, and a Narrative Sentence expounds the Amplification Base.

Statement: kekiiwek kau niu hirak keit

he.watched.it up high he. got
yiipo enmiik enum ye
 arrows many

Amplification: keit tikaap tinaau keiyim
 he.got prong barbed he.got.them
kiniu ken kekiiwek kau
 he.went up he.went he.watched.it he.sat
niu ein
 high there

'He kept watch sitting up high, and he got many arrows.
 He got pronged arrows and barbed arrows and he brought
 them up with him, and kept watching up high there.'

5.8 THE EVALUATION SENTENCE

The Evaluation Sentence is composed of two obligatory bases: a Statement base, and an Evaluation base.

The Evaluation Sentence, as the name suggests, gives an evaluation to a particular statement, and is useful when trying to persuade persons to depart from a certain course of action, or trying to help by giving advice.

The Evaluation Sentence does not occur in normal Narrative Discourse, but is fairly common in expository Discourses (especially the village council meetings which become the village sounding board) and Hortatory Discourse. Much of the present data has been elicited, but these examples have been commonly heard in the village.

The Evaluation Sentence is distinguished from other sentence types primarily by the exclusive fillers of the final base. It is expected that all sentence types may expound the initial base of the Evaluation Sentence, but it is unknown at this time. The pattern of embedding is

also unknown due to lack of examples in the present corpus.

Slots:	+Statement	+Evaluation
Fillers:	clause nar sen comrn sen cont sen seq sen span sen cond sen	equational clause
Special Features:		<u>yaaim</u> is a class of ad- jectives and they inflect for per,num, and gender.

Rules:

- (1) The Evaluation Sentence has no embedded Sentence level constructions in its final base.
- (2) Only an equational clause may expound the final base.
- (3) Most sentence types occur in the initial base.
- (a) In the following example, a clause expounds the statement base, and an equational clause expounds the Evaluation base.

Statement: yii ano skun
 you you.fut.go school

Evaluation: iim yaaim
 these good

'If you go to school, this is good.'

- (b) In this example, an Evaluation Sentence is expounding the the bases of a Contrast Sentence

Statement: yii aino skun iim yaaim

you you.fut.go school these good

au
not

Evaluation: iim enum
these bad

'If you go to school, this is good. If not, this is bad.' (elicited)

- (c) In this example, an Evaluation Sentence is expounding the Quote base of a Speech Quote Sentence which is embedded in a Narrative Sentence.

haai kan kirai haiu miime wii
father he.came he.saw us we we.dig ditch
hirak kara
he he.this

Statement: yii yiriak wii
you you.dig ditch

Evaluation: iim yaaaim
these good

'Father came and saw us digging a ditch and he said,
"you (pl) are making a ditch and this is good." '

- (d) In the following example, a Span Sentence expounds the Statement base, and an equational clause expounds the Evaluation base.

Statement: mitik kakip nikan kirak ere
he.hit.him son he.his until
kenke kuwaai ti
he.fell he.lay ground

Evaluation: eik enuk
that bad

'The man hit his son until he fell to the floor, and that is bad.'

- (e) In this example, a Narrative Sentence expounds the

Statement base, and an equational clause expounds the Evaluation base.

Statement: mit hir nanino naninep sak ke Yemnu
 men they they.fut.go they.fut.kill pig of
 Yemnu

Evaluation: iik enuk
 this bad

'If the men go and kill a Yemnu pig, this will be bad.'

- (f) In this final example, a Command Reason Sentence expounds the Statement base, and an equational clause expounds the Evaluation base.

Statement: tii ano Yenkok akintip tiue
 you.fut.go Yenkok you.steal bananas
mir au amit
 they.theirs no do not

Evaluation: eik enuk
 that bad

'Do not go over to Yenkok and steal their bananas.
 That is no good.'