

Angaataha Narrative Sentence Types

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Key to Abbreviations
- 0. Introduction
- 1. Narrative Sentence-Definition
- 2. Narrative Sentence Types
 - 2.1 Simple Narrative Sentence
 - 2.2 Series Sentence
 - 2.3 Sequence Sentence
 - 2.4 Simultaneous Sentence
 - 2.5 Purpose Sentence

ABBREVIATION LIST

ass.	- assertive mode
compl.	- completive
d.s.	- different subject predictor
du.	- dual
foc.	- focus
inst.	- instrumental
narr.	- narrative aspect
neg.	- negative
o.	-object
per.	- person
per./no.	-person/number
pl.	- plural
pur.	- purpose
ref.	- referential
s.	- singular
1	- first person
2	- second person
3	- third person
∅	- absence of a morpheme

0. Introduction

This paper is limited to a discussion of the main sentence types found in Angaatiha Narrative Discourse. They are the Simple Narrative, Series, Sequence, Simultaneous and Purpose Sentences. Although propositional relationships such as cause-effect and adversative are not in focus in these sentence types, the Sequence and Simultaneous Sentences mildly express many if not all of these relationships.

Sentence periphery material is not discussed in this paper and further work needs to be done on this subject. Sentence-initial margins are usually filled by conjoining material of two types: 1) a repeat in medial form of the last verb of the previous sentence (tail-head linkage), or 2) medial forms of the verb 'do'.

The Angaatiha sentence generally consists of two or more clauses. (The exception is the simple sentence which only has one clause.) The last clause contains a final verb and ends with a low pitch. The clauses which are not final in the sentence contain a medial verb which ends with a high pitch.

Sentences manifest paragraph level tagmemes. However, sentences may recur in other sentences and manifest sentence level tagmemes. When they do, the Final Base of the recurring sentence is filled by a medial clause. The type of medial clause depends on the sentence type in which it is recurring.

Sentence types in this paper are distinguished according to verb morphology. The slots and fillers of the particular sentence type are displayed in bi-dimensional arrays. Then the special features of the sentence type are discussed, followed finally by examples,

1. Narrative Sentence-Definition

The Narrative Sentence in Angaatiha is defined as a clause or series of clauses, the verb of the last clause being a final verb. This final verb must have the narrative aspect suffix, -aa. This suffix indicates that the action is happening v/ithin the context of other actions. Also, this action is part of the main framework of the story or paragraph, indicating its theme.

The morphology of the Narrative final verb is as follows:

± focus	± neg.	+ verb stem	+ per./no.	+ narr.aspect	+ ass. mode
ka-/na-	maa-	(any verb)	-t 1, 3s. -h 1 pl. -p 2 s. -m 2/3 du. -w 2/3 pl.	- <u>aa</u>	-yo 1st per. -ise 2/3s., 2/3 du. -yopo 2/3 pl.

*Focus prefix - When verbs are prefixed by na- there is focus on the action of the verb. When they are prefixed by ka- there is focus on the actor.

2. Narrative Sentence Types

The following Narrative Sentence types have been found in texts: Simple, Series, Sequence, Simultaneous and Purpose.

2.1 Simple Narrative Sentence

A Simple Narrative Sentence consists of an obligatory final narrative clause.

Examples:

- 1) Utāhō mētiho-āi īrihir-ā tiwa-t -ā -isē. *

man boy-o. stick-inst. hit-3s.-narr.-ass.

'The man hit the boy with a stick.'

* aa plus i assimilate to ai.

- 2) Nehi wirata-t -ā -isē.

in vain pursue-3s.-narr.-ass.

'She was pursuing (him) in vain.'

2.2 Series Sentence

Slots	+Antecedent Base ⁿ	+Final Base
Fillers	Series Clause	Simple Narrative Sentence
Distinctive Morphology	person-number morphemes, which indicate that the subject of the following clause is the same as its preceding one <i>suffixes to the verb of the series clause</i>	

Special Features:

- a) Series clause which manifests the Antecedent Base contains a verb stem suffixed with person-number morpheme. Sometimes only the stem occurs. These person-number morphemes indicate that the subject of the following clause is the same as the preceding clause.
- b) Series Sentence usually indicates a series of actions done by the same actor. Usually the actions are sequential, but sometimes there is an overlap of time with regard to two or more actions. The speaker is mainly stating that the actions occurred. He is listing them and not focusing on their temporal order or lack thereof. The semantic content of the verbs shows the hearer their temporal orientation.
- c) No other sentences recur in the Series Sentence except the Simple Narrative Sentence in the Final Base.
- d) The antecedent Base occurs up to 10 times.

Examples of Series Sentence:

3) This exemplifies the Antecedent Base filled by a Series clause and the Final Base filled by a Simple Narrative Sentence.

Na -ntaa -waati máasúmwangi apópaati waati
 foc.-enter-1 pl. door woman a

kusikúsihaati w -insa-h -aa -yo
 secretary 3o.-look-1pl.-narr.-ass.
 'We entered and, at the door, we met a woman, the secretary.'

4) This exemplifies the Antecedent Bases filled by a Series clause and the Final Base filled by a Simple Narrative Sentence.

Un -ta -ti ipati n -e -ti mpwininaatami
 3o.-say-3s. tree foc.-get-3s. attic's

maasumwaangi yamampi ipati ahiya-Ø anit -isa-Ø
 door in that opening tree put-3s. tight-do-3s.

wi -sasa-ti na -puwa-t -a -isa.
 rope-tie-3s. foc.-shut-3s.-narr.-ass.

'He said to him and he took poles and, across the opening of the door of the attic, he put (those) poles and he tied (them) tightly and closed (it up).'

2.3 Sequence Sentence

Slots	+ Antecedent Base ⁿ	+ Final Base
Fillers	Sequence Clause Series Sentence Simultaneous Sentence	Simple Narrative Sentence Series Sentence
Distinctive Morphology	{-i} , apart of the assertive mode suffix, plus -hi different subject predictor (d.s.)	

Special Features:

- a) A sequence clause contains a verb suffixed with the

different subject predictor, -ni, of the sequence clause. When Series or Simultaneous Sentences manifest Antecedent Base, the final base of these sentences is manifested by a sequence clause.

b) The term "sequence" is used to indicate an actor chain rather than an event chain. The actions done by the various actors can be in series, simultaneous or partially overlapping.

c) Series Sentences embed in both Antecedent and Final Bases. Simultaneous Sentence embeds only in Antecedent Base.

d) The Antecedent Base has been observed to occur up to 18 times.

Examples of Sequence Sentence:

5) This exemplifies the Antecedent Base filled by a sequence clause and the Final Base filled by a Simple Narrative Sentence.

T -i -hí na -sa -h -âa -yê
say-ass.-d.s. foc.-come-1 pl.-narr.-ass.

'He said and we came.'

6) This exemplifies the Antecedent Base filled by a sequence clause and the Final Base filled by a Series Sentence.

N -t -i -hi nyamihapá kípo -wá
 ls.o. -say-ass.-d.s. our things put in net bag- 1 pl.

tímaná -Ø mpinta-h -âa -yô
 prepare-1 pl. sit-1 pl.-narr.-ass.

'He said to me and so we spent some time putting our things in net bags and preparing (to go).'

7) This exemplifies the Antecedent Bases filled by a Series Sentence and the Final Base filled by a Simple Narrative Sentence.

Kántaatíhí na -ntaa -wá mpito-honí-hí
 in that building foc.-enter-1 pl. stand-ass.-d.s.

utâahó worí kápíhí otípípatí kíyohíwaiwa -apí
 man a there work things which they do-ref.

síyaatí síyaatí kíyahâyô ta -tí na -nyí -s -i -hí
 doing thus doing thus we do say-3s. foc.-1 pl.o.-show-ass.-d.s.

mmona-h -âa -yô.
 see-1 pl.-narr.-ass.

'We entered that building and we stood in it and a man, concerning the work which they do there, "This is the way we do (things)," saying he showed us and we saw (the things).'

8) This exemplifies the Antecedent Base filled by a Series Sentence and the Final Base filled by a Series Sentence.

Asahari-mí sanaaniyí sapihóyá
 garden-2/3 du. his sister and his bro.-in-law and
ntá -i -hí kô métiho ikóna-tí n -e -tí
 walk-ass.-d.s. he the boy steal-3s. foc.-get-3s.
káíwa na -na -t -á -isá.
 those things foc.-eat-3s.-narr.-ass.

'While his sister and brother-in-law were out gardening, he, the boy, stole and took and ate those things.'

9) This exemplifies the Antecedent Base filled by a Simultaneous Sentence and the Final Base filled by a Simple Narrative Sentence.

...Tawapihiyá nya -wa -w -aa -wí
 Menye people 1 pl.o.-hit-2/3 pl.-narr.-2/3 pl.
owe -t -i -hí aunahipá máuritihi máuritihi
 nothing-be-ass.-d.s. village two and two and
mpinta-h -áa -vô.
 sit -1 pl.-narr.-ass.

'The Menye people killed us until/ and as a result we were (almost) extinct and we lived in four villages.'

2.4 Simultaneous Sentence

Slots	+ Antecedent Base ¹	+ Final Base
Fillers	Simultaneous Clause	Simple Narrative Sentence Series Sentence
Distinctive Morphology	<u>-aa-</u> narrative aspect marker with person/number marker coming before and after it.	

Special Features:

- a) Simultaneous Clause contains a verb stem suffixed with person/number the aspect marker, and person/number again. The narrative aspect morpheme, -aa-, when used in a medial verb, is used to indicate mainly a simultaneous relationship between the action of the Antecedent Base and the action of the Final Base. However, a logical relationship between the two bases can also be in fairly sharp focus.
- b) When verbs that have inherent durative meaning, such as 'sit (live)' or 'stand', are used, temporal simultaneity is encoded in the deep structure. The action of the Final Base is done by either the same person or by a person within the same group referred to in the Antecedent Base.
- c) When the verbs 'see' or 'watch' are used, temporal

simultaneity is also in focus, but the actor in the Final Base is not the same actor as the one in the Antecedent Base, even though there is no different subject predictor used in the Antecedent Base.

d) A logical relationship such as cause-result or adversative is slightly in focus when verbs other than those mentioned in b) and c) are used in the Antecedent Base.

Examples of Simultaneous Sentence:

10) This exemplifies the Antecedent Base filled by a Simultaneous clause and the Final Base filled by a Simple Narrative Sentence. Time is in focus.

...mpinta-h -aa -wĩ na -na -h -aa -võ.
 sit-1 pl.-narr.-1 pl. foc.-eat-1 pl.-narr.-ass.

'...while we sat, we ate.'

11) This exemplifies the Antecedent Base filled by a Simultaneous clause and the Final Base filled by a Series Sentence in which the Final Base is filled by a dependent clause. Time is in focus.

W -ĩnsa -w -aa -wĩ tĩhirĩ n -iwã-ø
 3o.-watch-2/3 pl.-narr.-2/3 pl. firewood foc.-get-3s.

wĩra -sĩ norĩhiretĩ tã na -saama-sĩ -hĩ...
 carry-prev. at waterfall be foc.-climb-ass.-d.s.

'While they watched, she got and carried firewood and climbed along the waterfall...'

12) This exemplifies the Antecedent Base filled by a Simultaneous clause and the Final Base filled by a Series Sentence in which the Final Base is filled by a dependent clause. Time and/or cause-result is in focus.

Tawapíhiyá nya -wa -w -aa -wí

Menye people 1 pl.o.-hit-2/3pl.-narr.-2/3 pl.

owe -t -i -hí...

nothing-be-ass.-d.s.

'The Menye people killed us until we were (almost) extinct...'

or

'While the Menye people killed us, we were becoming extinct...'

or

'Because the Menye people killed us, we became (almost) extinct...'

2.5 Purpose Sentence

Slots	+Antecedent Base ²	+Final Base
Fillers	Purpose Clause Series Sentence	Simple Narrative Sentence Series Sentence
Distinctive Morphology	-t-aa-ti- {tí}; the narrative aspect marker, <u>-aa-</u> , with the purpose marker <u>-ti-</u> before and after it and the person/number morpheme verb final	

Special Features.

- a) The Purpose clause contains a verb stem which is suffixed with purpose marker, narrative aspect, purpose marker and person/number in that order.
- b) The Antecedent base is the purpose of the action of the Final Base.

Examples of Purpose Sentence:

- 13) This exemplifies the Antecedent Base filled by a Purpose clause and the Final Base filled by a Simple Narrative Sentence.

Nyankĩ nya -wĩ -t -aa -tĩ -wĩ
 us 1pl. o.-hit-pur.-naar.-pur.-2/3 pl.
na -sa -w -aa -yopō.
 foc.-come-2/3pl. -narr.-ass.

'They are coming to kill us.'

- 14) This exemplifies the Antecedent Base filled by a Purpose clause and the Final Base filled by a Series Sentence, the Final Base of which is filled by a dependent clause.

...ipataatĩhĩ aunkwĩhĩ kĩpwi -t -aa -tĩ -wĩ
 in the forest pandanus nuts put in net bag-pur.-narr.-pur.-2/3 pl.
nyosihetĩ na -i -wĩ -ma -nau -nĩ...
 place name foc.-go up-2/3 pl. -compl.-ass.-d.s.

'...in order to gather pandanus nuts in the forest,

they went far away to Nyosiheti....'

15) This exemplifies the Antecedent Base filled by a Series Sentence and the Final Base filled by a Simple Narrative Sentence.

Mis̄isihaatĩ waati nyankisiĩ k̄aiwa k̄aiwa
 European woman a us those things those things
na -nyisa-tĩ nt̄ai-t -a -n -tĩ anihaiw̄a k̄aiwa
 foc.-show-3s. walk-pur.-narr.-pur.-3s. houses those things
na -sa -t -â -is̄e.
 foc.-come-3s.-narr.-ass.

'A European woman came to walk around and show us the various things (in) the various buildings.'

16) This exemplifies the Antecedent Bases filled by Purpose clauses and the Final Base filled by a Simple Narrative Sentence.

Aihĩ kinaunkw̄ih̄a naintin sepentisik̄asi-hant -etiĩ
 Then year nineteen seventy six -thing-in
nini Mpuror̄onaapiĩ otipipat-api n -un -sen-t -a -n -tĩ
 I to Bulolo work -ref. foc.-3o.-ask-pur.-narr.-pur.-3s.

n -u -t -a -n -ti nkwinnyapena-t -âa -yô.
 foc.-go down-pur.-narr.-pur.-3s. think-3s.-narr.-ass.

‘Then, in the year 1976, I decided to go down to Bulolo to
 ask for work.’

Footnotes

¹Angaatiha is a language isolate of the Angan language stock; B.A. Hooley and K.A. McElhanon, Languages of the Morobe District - New Guinea, Pacific Linguistics, Series c-13. Angaatiha is spoken by about 900 people in the Langimar river valley between Menyanya and Bulolo and by about 100 people in a village near Bulolo, both in the Morobe District. The people call themselves Angaatihiya but most people know them as the Langimar people. Culturally the Angaatihiya are in the Kukukuku area. The name Kukukuku is a deprecatory term that "refers, of course to a group of peoples, not to a single society or language." (B.A. Hooley, The Morobe District -New Guinea, Oceanic Linguistics, 3:2.207, 1964)

Field work was done intermittently between July 1968 and September 1978. The data was collected and analyzed by Ronald Huisman under the auspices of the Summer Institute of Linguistics, with help from colleagues.

²The vernacular orthography of this paper is based on the Phonemic analysis of Angaatiha which is found in "Angaatiha Syllable Patterns" by Roberta Huisman & Joy Lloyd, November, 1976, soon to be published and "Angaatiha Tone, Stress, and Length" by Ronald Huisman & Joy Lloyd, May 1976.