The Sentence in Muyuw
by Daphne Lithgow

I.

I. There are IO sentence types in Muyuw. They are

Paratactic
Merged
Conditional
Antithetical
Quotative
Imperative
Interrogative
Exclamatory
Contrary to Expectation

and ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Negative Emphatic.

2. The Paratactic Sentence.

2.I. The Paratactic Sentence is the most common and consists of a string of juxtaposed bases filled by clauses or other types of sentences.

2.2. The _formula_ for it is as follows: –

~~Puxx~~ $S = \pm$ Connector: conj $\pm$ Time Margin : Ph + (Base : any indic Cl / any S $)^n$

2.3. _Intonation_

The intonation pattern of the Paratactic Sentence in Muyuw includes a pause on a mid pitch at the end of each base, with a normal run down intonation sentnence final.

If the final base is filled by a different clause which gives a different sentence type, the final intonation may be different as is detailed in relevant sections of this paper.

2.4. The Simple Sentence is the minimal form of the Paratactic Sentence, with only one base filled by a clause ~~xxxxxxxx~~ or a non verbal fragmemt as below.

2.4.I. (B : Tr Cl)

Nag   wotet   akow   yam   towen.
Not   work   I-carry   day   this.
I didn't   work   today.

(B : Intr Cl)

2.4.2. Yakamey   bwein   nakases   Ukalamp.
We are living good   perf-we-stay   Ukarumpa.
We are living well here at Ukarumpa.

(B : Non verbal fragment)

2.4.3.= Awowun?

Why?

Why?

Permutations of the Paratactic Sentence.

2.5. Connectors

2.5.I. The class of conjunction filling the Connector slot includes

e	yes/and
o	yes/and/or
ee...	lpase of time
oko	lapse of time.

Connectors may occur before each base, before some or before none.

2.5.2. Clitics may have conjunction-like functions in linking clauses within a sentence. These are : -

mo-	sequential
bo-	emphatic
ga-	simultaneous

These conjunctions and clitics function not only at clause and sentence level, but also at paragraph and discourse level as is detailed in the relevant papers.

2.5.2.1. Examples. (B_I : MS)   (B_2 : Intr Cl)

Iyums ^{I} imeis, imasis ^{2} waGwasoup.

They-returned they²came they²slept at-Gwasoup.
                     came
They went back to Gwasoup and slept there.

2.5.2.2. (B_I : Tr Cl)   (B_2: MS)

O kunibwis   wanuwan kelas,   kuneis kulelals,   o

And you-   inside trading you-went you-traded   and

You   on a trading trip, you went off trading and

(B_3 : St Cl)

kelals-nen   Wabunun.

trading-belonging-to Wabunun.

the results of that trading belonged to Wabunun.

2.5.2.3 (B$_I$: St Cl)   (B$_2$: Tr Cl)

O kakita gunageg   wasegx (yey) , o kwovtagis   yagan

And little my-bad   with   (me)   and you-mentioned name-his

I

I feel a little bit bad about this - you mentioned a pig named

(B$_3$: Tr Cl)　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(B$_4$: MS)

bwaloud Tanowak, o kwɒvtągis　　kweitan alemiy　　kuneḱes　　kulelals,Nounuw.
pig　　Tanowak　　and you-mentioned another animal-your you-went-off you-traded N.

Tanowak and you mentioned another of your pigs that you got by trading, Nounuw.

(B$_I$: Tr Cl)　　　　(B$_2$:Intr Cl)
2.5.3.4.　　Ibuñ ven,　　　　e　　ikous.
　　　　　　He-created place　and he-finished (it)

　　　　　　He made the earth below and completed it.

(B$_I$:Intr Cl)　　　　(B$_2$: ~~Non V frag~~ *Frust. Int Cl*)
2.5.3.5.　　Ikayyamat　　　ee...　nag.
　　　　　　 She-was-waiting until nothing

　　　　　　 She waited for a long time but nothing happened.

(B$_I$: Tr Cl)　　　　　　　　B$_2$:Intr Cl)
2.5.3.6.　　Kasik^I　wan　wik　hap,　　$_2$mo kakuk.
　　　　　　We-waited one week half　　　then we-embarked

　　　　　　We waited for half a week, then sailed off.

(B$_I$:Tr Cl)　　　　(B$_2$: ~~Non V frag~~ *Frust. Int Cl*)
2.5.3.7.　　Ininɛiv,　　　bo^2　nag.
　　　　　　 He-was-looking　emphatic　not

　　　　　　 He looked and looked, but found nothing.

(B$_I$:Intr Cl)　　　　(B$_2$: IntrCl)
2.5.3.8.　　Ga^{I}takams,　　ga-iskuls　vinay.
　　　　　　Simultaneous-we-eat , simultaneous they-school women.

　　　　　　While we ate, the women schooled.

2.6.　　Time Margins

2.6.I.　　　The sentence in Muyuw has two groups of tiem indicators, showing

　　　　　　　　　a.　Concurrent time
　　　　　　　　　b.　Lapsed time.

2.6.I.I.　　Concurrent Time Margins are manifested by wxxdx phrases (or words as the
　　　minimal form of phrases) occurring sentence initial, final or withih a clause.
　　　They usually announce a new time horizon and may be either complex or simple.
　　　It is sometimes difficult to determine whether a simple time phrases should be
　　　analysed at clause or sentence level. However a time phrase on clause level
　　　is usually shorter and simpler and may occur within the caluse. Time phrases

filling a Time Maggin oftem have embedded clauses as in 2.6.2.3 and 4.

2.6.I.2.   Lapsed time is indicated by clauses filling bases in the paratactic chain
and may be manifested by

        a. a clause with ee... e.g; mawana ee..., isesus eee, mo inoun ee...

        b. a Merged Sentence of the type using the verb kous.

These Time Clauses, which in other languages could be classed as Time
Margins, are here part of the paratactic chain and structurally inseparable
from it.

	TM : Ph			$(B_1$: Intr Cl)		$(B_2$: IntrCl)

2.6.2.I.   O   nagein   wik   towen,   nagein   bitayawas,   taspels   kid,
        And today   week   this   today indef-we-rest   we-spell indeed

And today of this week, we really ~~xxxx~~ should be having a spell,

$(B_3$: IntrCl)

nag   kal   iyawas.
not   who   he-rests

(but) no one is resting.

$(B_1$: IntrCl) $(B_2$:IntrCl)   TM:Ph

2.6.2.2.   Gamag   beigweys,   nag   beikams,   tut   towen   nagein.
        Person indef-they-weak   not indef-they-eat   time   this   today

People are weak, they don't eat at this time.

TM : Ph(Cl) $(B_1$: Intr Cl)

2.6.2.3.   Misiyamun towen kadiyakusa bo   beitouw,   mo   imtinen   livan towen.
        Time   that   short   emph indef-he-embark then he-meetinged talk that

At the time when he was soon to embark, he held a meeting and spoke about the
                                        subject.

TM: Ph(Cl)   (B : IntrCl)

2.6.2.4.   Yeisuw misumkwey   tutan   ibus,   im   ven   watinow.
        Jesus time   time-his   he-came down   he-came place below.

At the time Jesus descended, he came to the earth below.

$(B_1$:IntrCl) $(B_2$:IntrCl)

2.6.2.5.   Iyam   gaboug   kakit,   plein   isilamaw   waGwasoup   waseg.
        It-dawned morning little   plane it-began   at-Gwasoup with

When dawn came, the plane set off from Gwasoup.

2.6.2.6.

(B₁: IntrCl) (B₂:TrCl) (B₃:IntrCl)
Iseaus ee... inana taman idagis wag keiy, imeis Unamatan.
They-stayed until mother-his father-his they-put-in they-came Unamatan
canoe two

They stayed there until his mother and father got in two canoes and came to U

2.6.2.7.

(B₁:MS) (B₂: TrCl) (B₃:Intrᵁl)
Kakeybas beikous, bakayopway, gilabed, gamag babaw bikatuyouns,..
We-cauld indef-it-finished indef-wecomfood-payment person many indef-they-gather
When we finish caulking (the canoe) many people gather (to ~~cook~~ _eat_ the food...)
I cook the food given as payment for the work done and

2.7. Sentence Topic

2.7.I. ~~XikamaXXXXXmaikama~~
There is no specific Sentence Topic. Often the first clause is used to set the scene or announce the topic; sometimes a phrase or clause is used in apposition to another referrent; sometimes the normal word order is altered to denote emphasis or bring into focus e.g. the object, which normally occurs after the verb is brought forward to sentence initial position.

2.7.2.I.

(B₁:TrCl) (B₂:IntrCl)
Tomim bwakas kweiboug nisop, waseg bakaleliw.
Tomim banana before perf-he-planted with indef-we-clean
WeI shall clean the bananas which Tomim planted before.

2.7.2.2.

(B₁: TtCl) (B₂:IntrCl((B₃:IntrCl) (B₄:TrCl)
Anunuw kunekes, kukelas, nukiweiys , nukumeyes misagal
Anunuw you-went-t-them you-traded _dep_ perf-you-hit _dep_ perf-youbring your-feast
And Anunuw whom you went and traded for, did you kill him and bring him for

(B₅:StCl) Echo Q
peinan , o nag?
reason-its or not

yourfeast or didn't you?

2.7.2.3.

(B₁:TtCl) (B₂:StCl)
Ages yakamey nag kaligen, singay limwelem, mamagina
Voice-theri we not we-listen very confused likeness-its
We didn't understand theri talk, it was so confused, just as though

ikapleonsa mav.
they-gabbled in vain
they gabbled aimlessly

2.7.2.4.

Imwen dakanikan, ih-o wanakaew, itouvin mo idibek gwad towen.
He-climbed monster he-went-way-off up, he-turned then he-told child that.

The monster climbed up right to the top then turned round and spoke to the child.

2.8.

Bases

There may be up to 16 bases in a chain as in the following example.

(B$_1$:MS)   (B$_2$:TrCl)   (B$_3$IntrCl)
Kakeybas beikous, bakayopway, gilabed, gamag babaw bikatuyouns,
We-caulk indef-it-finishes indef-we-cook foodpayment person many indef-they-gather

When we have finished caulking the canoe, we cooks the food we receive as
                    payment for their work and many people gather to eat it;

(B$_4$:MS)   (B$_5$:IntrCl)   (B$_6$IntrCl)   (B$_7$:Tr Cl)
ikams beikous, bakamasis, iyam-nen gaboug, (i)kalivises wayol,
they-eat indef-it-finished indef-we-sleep it-dawns morning they-row in-sea

When they have eaten, we sleep and in the morning they row (the canoe) in the sea,

(B$_8$:TrCl)   (B$_9$:TrCl)   (B$_{10}$:TrCl)   (B$_{11}$:TrCl)
biymenes, bimeyes bisemos , biwkwates wawalaw,
indef-they-bring indef-they-bring indef-they-put-her indef-they-tie- at shore
back up

then they bring it back and put it at the water's edge at the shore;

(B$_{12}$:IntrCl) (B$_{13}$:IntrCl)
gamag bineis , ivawots sag, o bid , kweim, o money, nitakinew, mwal akweiy,
they-give-r mat or beads material or money perhaps armshell two
canoe-gifts

then people will go and make gifts (putting inside the canoe) sleeping mats
                    beads, materail perhaps money , a few armshells ;
(B$_{14}$:Tr
bilaves kweitoun, nitakinew kweivas, kukin gog nag akweiy.
indef-they-throw three perhaps four if but not two

they'll give three armshells, perhaps four; if not as many as that, then two.

Reason, purpose indications

2.9.1

In some languages, causation, purpose, reason etc. are classed as margins
or separate sentence types. In this language, we have not found sufficient
structural contrast to set such apart, so have considered them as manifestations
of normal bases in the paratactic chain , filled by Stative Calauses.
Such Stative Clauses form part of a large group in the language, which have
as predicate a noun(phrase) with or clause , see the Clause in Muyuw, section2.4.

They include

peinan	its benefit/reason
mapun	its payment/consequence
silmanin	its goal
vagan	its purpose
mawan~mawana	its likeness (like that)
magin~magina	its face/appearance (thus)
mamagin~mamagina	its appearance (thus)
kadilok~kadiloka	adequacy/equality (enough)
deisa	suffieiency (just)
misinak~misinaka	completion (only)

They may occur first or last in the paratactic chain. Sometimes, particularly in ~~Equational~~ Stative Clauses indication reason or purpose, the peinan or vagan may be omitted, and its inclusion to make overt the implied relationship, is on semantic grounds only.

2.9.2.I.
$(B_I: IntrCl)$ .... $(B_2: EqCl)$
Nagein gaboug alivan gamag wasigeis, peinan damwet.
Today morning I-spoke person with-them reason-its green pepper

This morning I spoke to people about green pepper.

2.9.2.2.
$(B_I: EqCl)$ .... $(B_2: IntrCl)$
Peinan tabun iweiys, ikavikuns.
Reason-its grandmother-his she-hit-them they-angry

Because his grandmother hit them, they are angry.

2.9.2.3.
$(B_I: IntrCl)$ ...... $(B_2: IntrCl)$ .... $(B_3: EqCl)$
Bikines bo - go bimwasawa vinay , peinan kan avakain.
Indef-they-see emph but indef-they-happy women reason-its food big
they will see that

Then/the women will indeed be happy, because there is plenty of food.

2.9.2.4.
$(B_I: TrCl)$ ...... $(B_2 IntrCl)$ ...... $(B_3: TrCl)$ ...... $(B_4: StCl)$
Igaw ga takayamates beiyam, Pawl mo iguyem vagan bakakam.
Still simult we-waited indef-ti-dawns Paul then he-exhorted purpose-its indef-we-eat

While we waited for day to come, Paul exhorted us to eat.

2.9.2.5.
$(B_I: IntrCl)$ ...... $(B_2: S^TCl)$
(peinaa)
Itoupan, anpwayat. (reason-its)
ne-hid his-fear

He hid because he was afraid.

2.10 Amplification

2.10.1   In some languages, the Amplification Sentence is a separate type, but here we are not able to find sufficient structural evidence to ꞯꞯꞯꞯꞯꞯꞯꞯꞯꞯ differentiate. Some bases in the paratactic chain are _semantic_ expansions of a previous ꞯꞯꞯꞯꞯꞯꞯꞯ referrent, but structurally are merely normal components of the chain.

2.10.2.1.

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      (B₁:StCl)              (B₂:ꞯꞯꞯ DQS)
O  mawan  towen;   misinak  alivan,"Yey    nag."
And like this        only     I-said   I    not
```
It was like this; I just said,"Not me."

2.10.2.2.

```
                 (B₁:TrCl)
O Tanowak  nukutuyes        ,  yedebenen   Wabunun
And Tanowak perf-you-fed       big-pig-belonging  Wabunun.
```
And you fed Tanowak, the big pig belonging to Wabunun.

2.10.2.3.

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      (B₁:StCl)         (B₂:TrCl)                  (B₃: TrCl)
Livan  mounid,   yey  agidam  ,  yagan  ven  Wabunun   tuwalal-nen
Talk   true   I    I-cut-off    name-its  village Wabunun  feast-belonging
```
It's quite true, I did cut off the feast belonging to the village whose

```
yey    agidam.
I    I-cut-off
```
name is Wabunun.

2.11. Sequence

2.11.1.   In some languages, sequence is expressed in a separate sentence type, but this is not found to be so here. Sequence is indicated at word level by the clitic _mo_ on the verb. This is one of a group of clitics which have conjunction-like functions, see section 2.5.2. In a paratactic chain, _mo_ may be supplied between each base to highlight the sequence of events, but it is not obligatory and does not alter in any way, the character of the sentence.

2.11.2.1.

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   (B 1:IntrCl)    (B₂:IntrCl(        (B₃:IntrCl)         (B₄:IntrCl)
...o kulabus,    o 2kuyams,   o mo beaveg  yabiy,   mo  kukwams.
  and you-pound and you-force-thro-mesh  and then indef-it-makes-sage then
                                                                 you-eat
```
..youpound(the pulp) and force it thro the mesh and make sago and then you eat it

2.II.2.2.

    (B_I:MS)   (B_2TrCl)   (B_3:IntrCl)

Kakeybas beikous, (mo) bakayopway gilabed, (mo) gamag babaw
We-caulk indef-we-finish indef-I-cook food-payment people many

When we have finished caulking the canoe, I cook the food they receive as
payment for their work and many people

    (B_4:MS)   (B_5: IntrCl)

bikatuyouns, (mo) ikams beikous, (mo) bakamasis...
indef-they-gather they-eat indef-they it-finished indef-we-sleep

gather to eat it; when they have eaten, we sleep

2.I2 Simultaneity

2.I2.I.
    Again , in other languages, this is sometimes expressed in a distinct
sentence type. But here, the word which indicates simultaneity is one of a
group of tiem wods (or phrases) which may be substituted for each other
or clauses in apposition)
and which, *while changing* the semantics of the sentence , in no way alter its basic
structure. Verb aspects change in accorance with the time expressed, to denote
whether the action is real or unreal, but this is not a matter of basic
structure.

    Simultaneity may also be indicated at word level by the clitic ga on
the verb.

2.I2.2.I.
    (B_I: StCl)   (B_2:IntrCl)

Igaw inabomatan anatut, Yowbad igaw bikatukin.
Later his-north-wind its-time God later indef-he-sort-out

When His time of judgement comes then God will sort people out.

Nagein inabomatan anatut, Yowbad nagein ikatukin.
Today his-north wind its-time God today he-sorts out
Today, at the time of His judgement, God sorts out people.

2.I2.2.2.
    (B_I: IntrCl)   (B_2:TrCl)

Igaw gamag Wabunun bineis Bowagis, igaw bwaloud maysan bisekes.
Later person Wabunun indef-they-go Bowagis later pig payment-its indef-they-give

When the people of Wabunungo to Bowagis, they will give them the payment fo the
pig.

Kweiboug gamag Wabunun bo nineis Bowagis, kweiboug bwaloud maysan bo isekes.
Before when the people of Wabunun went to Bowagis, they were given the payment
for the pig.

Before person Wabunun emph *de*-perf-they-went Bowagis before pig payment-its emph th
gave

2.I2.2.3.

$(B_I: TrCl)$ $(B_2: IntrCl)$

Igaw ivavag , mo isaps min-Budibud.
Simult he-was-doing then they-appeared people Budibud.

While he was doing that , the people from Budibud arrived.

2.I2.2.4.

$(B_I: IntrCl)$ $(B_2 IntrCl)$

Igaw nanoug nises, mo balivan.
Simult mind-my perf-it-stays then indef-I-speak

While I think like this, I will speak.

2.I2.2.5.

$(B_I: intrCl)$ $(B_2: InrtCl)$

Igaw kago beim waTum, igaw bitakams.
Simult cargo indef-it-comes at-Tum simult indef-we-eat

When the cargo comes from Tum, then we will eat.

2.I3.

The language as a whole shows a lack of concern with accuracies of time expression. This is evidenced in the following ways.

There are no distinct tenses of verbs - only aspect denoting real/unreal (or definite/indefinite) emphatic or sequential modes of action.

Time Margins are relatively simple and fulfil similar functions on Clause, Sentences, Paragraph and Discourse levels.

Sequence and simultaneity are not of such importance as to be expressed as separate sentence types.

2.I4.

Other sentence types frequently form part of the paratactic chain, in which case the whole sentence is classified according to the specific exponent of such a base. e.g. NARRATIVE DISCOUR SE example 3 Episode 8 S 4I is classed a s Advers S Episode 6 S 36 is classed as DQS , though both occur as the final part of paratactic chains.

Where a paratactic chain has bases filled by more than one variant, the sentence is classified according to the less common exponent., as in

3   The Merged Sentence

3.I.   The Merged Sentence consists of two obligatory bases with the normal
transitional pause between absent and with the second base fiiled in one
of two ways : -

       I. by some verb of motion

       2. by some form of the verb kous.

       Often the pronominal prefix of xxx the verb in one base is missing when
this can be clearly inferred from the xxxxx verb in the other base.

       Such a Merged Sentence may then fill a base in the paratactic chain.

3.2.   The formula is a s follows : -

$$MS = + B_I: TrCl / IntrCl + B_2: \text{verb of motion}/ \text{-kous}$$

3.3.   The Merged Sentence formed with a verb of motion.

3.3.I.   Two verbs, one of them a verb of motion, may occur in such close
semantic association that the normal pause between bases in a paratactic chain
is lost and they form a Merged Sentence.

3.3.2.I.
$(B_I:MS)$ $(B_2:TrCl)$ $(B_3:MS)$ $(B_4:IntrCl)$
In ikow inow, isekes inakwev, iyum in , itow wakunawatan dakul.
Fish he-carried he-took-off   he-returned he-went he-stood on-top rock.
       he-gave-them his-wives

He took the fish and gave them to his wives. then he went back and stood on top of
                          the rock

3.3.2.2.
$(B_I:MS)$ $(B_2:IntrCl)$
(I)kalavis ineis;   mtowen   go   kwayav   waseg   itapouy   nakadipuy,
(They)rowed they-went that-one but evening   with he-sharpened his-throwing-stick

They rowed away; but in the evening the lad sharpened hsi throwing stick,

$(B_3:MS)$ $(B_4:IntrCl)$ $(B_5 IntrCl)$
imwen inx wadabwen kakam, natan iw iweiy.
he-climbed he-went to-top kakam that-woman she-went-to-him he-hit

and climbed to the top of a kakam tree, then the witch attacked him and he killed
                          her.

3.4.   The Merged Sentence with the verb -kous

3.4.I.   Two verbs, one of them some form of the verb -kous may be so closely
associated as to form one unit, classed as a Merged Sentence. The -kous verb

denotes completion of the previous action, adn is often used to indicate lapse of time. This time type of Merged Sentence is frequently used as a sentence linking device (see TheParagraph in Muyuw section 2.2.I.2.2.2.)

3.4.2.I.
$(B_I:MS)$ $(B_2:MS)$
Ipouls ikous, imeis isiwas.
They-fished it-finished they-came they-stayed

When they had finished fishing, they came and stayed there.

3.4.2.2.
$(B_I:MS)$ $(B_2:TrCl)$ $(B_3:IntrCl)$
Kakeybas beikous, bakayopway gilabed, gamag babaw bikatuyouns,
We-caulk indef-it-finishes indef-I-cook food-payment person many indef-they-gather

When we finish caulking the canoe, I cook the food they receive as payment for
their work and many people gather (to eat it)

$(B_4:MS)$ $(B_5:IntrCl)$
ikams beikous, bakamasis......
they-eat indef-it-finishes indef-we-sleep

and when they have eaten then we all sleep......

The Conditional Sentence

.I.   The Conditional Sentence differs from the Paratactic Sentence in that it
consists of an abligatiory *introduced by kukin/magat* protasis followed by a pause, succeeded by an ~~obligatory~~
obligatory apodosis, according to the following formula :-

4.2.   Cond S = ~~X~~ + Cond M : kukin/magat + B_I : any indicative $Cl_\wedge \pm$ Con:ee   *+ trans. pause*
$+B_2$: anyS

4.3.I.   The protasis consists of any number of clauses introduced by the obligatory
conditional marker <u>kukin / magat</u>, later clauses usually omitting the
conditional marker. The verb in such clauses is usually in the unreal (or
indefinte) aspect (b-).

4.3.2.   <u>Kukin</u> is a stronger conditional, usually referring to the furute.
<u>Magat</u> is ~~wakwr~~ weaker, usually signifying frustrated possibility.

4.3.4.   The transitional pauses ~~may~~ be marked by a conjunction which is optional~~x~~.
Intonation is sustained, as for a comma, but the pause is longer, and is
indicated by a semi-colon in the orthography.

4.3.5.   The apodosis , in collected texts, consists of any type of sentence.

4.4.I.
(B_I:IntrCl)   (B_2StCl)
Kukin bukukoms amⱱeilok towen, yakamiy amisinap mⱥwan Ⱶowbad.
If indef-you-eat tree that you your-character its-likeness God
If you eat of that tree, your understanding will be like God's.

4.4.2.
(B_I:Intr Cl)   (B_2:IntrCl)   (B_3:~~XXXX~~ DQS)
Kukin bukun, (kukin) bilivan, (kukin) bilana,"Kum, ten tamwamwen";
If indef-you-go (if) indef-he-talks (if) indef-he-says You-come we-go we-hunt-cuscu
If you go to him and he talks with you adn says,"Coem , let's go and hunt
cuscus,"

(B_4: ImpS)   (B_5:ImpS)   (B_6:ImpS)
e, Ias towen kuyoubwen, awoum kugiw, giwun bweina bises wawadoum.
yes, betel-nut that you-chew don't you-spit spittle-its good indef-ti-stay
in-mouth your
then you just chew betel nut, don't spit it out, just let it stay in you mouth.

4.4.3.
Cond
(B_I~~XXX~~Cl)   (B_2:Contⱥⱥ Ex.Cl)
Kukin gog nag; bo nag.
If but not emph not

But if not, certainly not.

$(B_1: \text{X6ondCl})$ $(B_2: \text{IntrCl})$

..4.4.   O magat dimdim nag, yakids nag takakins ked.
And if Europeans not, we not we-know road.

But if there were no Europeans, we wouldn't konw the way to go.

5   The Antithetical Sentence.

5.I.   The Antithetiacl Sentence differs from the Paratactic Sentence in that it consists of two obligatory bases separated by a transitional pause with sustained intonation. The first base consists of a thesis fillde by any type of clause and the second by an antithesis with some form of negation ~~or~~ opposition of the first ~~base~~, according to the following formula :-

+ trans pause

5.2.   AntiS = + B_I; any Cl $\pm$ AntiCon : tage/gog + B_2 : negating~~II~~ /opposing Cl

5.3.   The antithesis may be filld by a ~~xxxxx~~ negatixed form of a clause, ex 4
but often it is expounded by a ~~Contrary to Expectation~~ Frustrated Intention Clause ~~aix~~ in example
5. Such a clause is often introduced by ee.... / "until", see example 7.

5.3.I. $(B_I:MS)$ $(B_2:^TrCl)$

Baymm bam bukuvages, tage bo kan wamven mo igidaged.
Indef-I-return indef-I-come but emph ~~xxxx~~ in-your-village then it-is-paining
         indef-you-do   we-go

If I had come back ,you could have fixed it, but we went to our village and then
                                    it started paining.

5.3.2. $(B_I: IntrCl)$ $(B_2:IntrCl)$

O kulgwawut muwag   , yey gog badod aleigw ~~may~~ waseg.
And you-look-after your-canoe I but indef-I-load animal-my canoe with

You look after your canoe, but I will load my animal on the canoe.

5.4.3. ~~Xwxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~
       $(B_I:IntrCl)$ $(B_2:StCl)$ $(B_3:StCl)$ $(B_4:StCl)$

O bwaloud nisasus, tage youd nag, kan nag, o yabiy nag.
And pig perf-they-stay but thing not food not and sago not

There are plenty of pigs, but there is nothing else, no food or sago.

6   TheQuotative Sentence

6.I.   The XXXXX Quotative Sentence differs from the Paratactic Sentence in that it consists of two obligatory bases, the first filled by a quotation formula and the second filled by a by a direct quote, according to the following formula:-

6.2.   Quot S = + B_I :Qform + B_2 : RQ

6.3.I.   The Direst Quote Sentence has its first base filled by the formula itixxxxiixxx which is any transitive verb of speech, e,g, -lana or the plural form -lansa, or mamagina/ mawana "its likeness" .

6.4.2.   The second basex is filled by a direct quote which may be a word, phrases clause, paragraph or discourse.

6.4.I.
    (B_I:QForm)   (B_2:Quote)
    Alivan yey,"   Bunataum wanuwan.2
    I-said I   House   inside
    I said,"It's in the house."

6.4.2.
    (B_I:QForm) (B_2:Quote)
    Ilana,"Kunoun!"
    He-said You-go
    He said,"Get out!"

6.4.3.   From NARRATIVE DISCOURSE ex 4 para 7 S 32.

    ..... ilana,"E, inad, tamag bo alouvat, son vin natan
    xxxxxxixxxx@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
    she-said Yes, mother-our father-my emph I-found with-hi m woman thatxone
    She said,"Oh , Mother, I found my father adn with him was a

    singaya namnabwein. Vin nawen singaya won pwapwakaw , abanena.
    very beautiful-woman Woman that-one very body-her white I-found-her
                   The woman I saw
    very beautiful woman. XXX had a very white skin.

    Isunap im, imeke tamag nises. Deisa iwliboub, son ivvayams
    She-appeared she-came she-met father-my Just she-embraced with-her thay-kept-
                     def-she-stayed
    She came and met my father. She embraced him and kissed him,

ious, mo   ikaninaviya.   Ikaninaviya   ikous,   tamag   inoun in,   xxxxx
t-finished   then they-copulated .They-copulated it-finished father-my he-went-off he-went

them they copulated. When they had finished, my father went off

nawen   isiw   wanuwan   leg."
that-woamn she-entered inside cave.

and she went back into her cave.

6.4.4.   Anawous mawana,"Labuniti, Labuniti, kumeke go   mumwana   nitatoy."
His-song like-this Labuniti, Labuniti you-come-to-meet but you-husband perf-he-
                                                 stands-here

His song was like this,"Labuniti, Labuniti, come to your husband who is standing
                                              here.

6.5.   The Indirect Quote Sentence may be similarly described as two bases, the
first filled by an indirest quote formula and the second by an indirect quote,
but such a sentence is more simply and comprehensively handled by considering
it as composed of a transitive verb with a word / phrasw / clause /(paragrpah/
discourse) in apposition to the pronominal object marker of the verb, which
in the case of the third singular suffix is a zero morpheme. See Muyuw Phrases
sevtion I;3c . the Appositional Noun Phrase.

6.6.I.   O adok nag.
And I-think not.

I don't think so.

6.6.2.   Adok agulivan bo misinak.
I-think my-talk emph snough

I think I've said enough.

6.6.3.   O igaw banuway xx nitakinew kan, o yabiy, bwaloud gog   ituwal
And later Indef-I-thought perhaps food and sago pig   but   it-feasts

And later I thought perhaps there is enough food and sago but the pigs

itatos,   misiyamun towen.
it-increases time that

haven't increased at this time.

7   The Imperative sentence

7.I.   The Imperative Sentence in its minimal form consists of a base filled by an Imperative Clause with an intonation different from that of a Simple Sentence, which elicits a different response. The timbre of the voice is also sharper than for a normal indicative sentence.

The minimal Imperative Sentence may be expanded , theoretically to any number of bases filled by Imperative Clauses(in practice, it is rarely more than four) or may form part of the paratactic chain.

7.2.   Its formula is as follows:-

$$\text{ImpS} = \pm B_I : (\text{ParaS}) + (B : \text{ImpCl})^n$$

7.3.   Intonation

7.3.I.   The Imperative Sentence has an intonation falling from high to moderate, on the imperative verb, and if the verb ends the sentence, such is the/sentence/final intonation. If, however, there is further amplification of the caluse or sentence following the imperative verb,/the intonation follows the normal pattern of the paratactic chain with sustained pitch on intermediate bases and the final intonation usually following the normal run-down pattern. Further, particles with their own intonation indicating degrees of distance, superimpose this pattern on the closing portion of an Imperative Sentnece, as in the example below.

7.3.2.I.

$(B_1 : \text{Imp}^{C}\text{l})$ $(B_2 : \text{ImpCl})$
Kum,   kumey!
You-come you-bring

Bring it here!

7.3.2.2.

$(B_1 : \text{IMpCl})$ $(B_2 : \text{SS})$
Tajums!   Bo ^{2}iboug.
We-return emph it-is-night

Let's go home, it's dark!

7.3.2.3.

$(B_1 : \text{Imp MS})$
Kwayav kunoun   kun   dakul   towen-one!
Evening you-go you-go rock   that-one-over-there

In the evening , go to that rock over there.

7.4.   The Imperative Sentence is of two types, positive or negative.

7.4.I.   A positive Imperative Sentences may be introduced by

bweina	it is good that (this should be done)
kadiloka	it is adequate that (this ought to be done)
misinaka	it is complete that (this only should be done)
deisa	it is sufficient that (just let this be done).

7.4.2.   Negative Imperative Sentences are introduced by

ta-	don't
mata-	take care lest
malata-	take care lest
awoum nawoum	I forbid that

7.5.I. $(B_1:ImpSl)$ $(B_2:ImpCl)$ $(B_3:ImpCl)$ $(B_4:ImpCl)$ $(B_5:IntrCl)$
Kun, kunoup,   kumey[3] nuy, kusekeigw   mo bakam.
You-go you-go-off you-bring coconut you-give-me then indef-[4]-eat
Go and get me a coconut and give it to me to eat.

7.5.2. $(B_1:Imp\ Cl)$
Q kadiloka   kunekes   datoveks.
And it-is-adequate you-go-and -meet-them our-leaders
You ought to go and talk to our boss.

7.5.3. $(B_1:Imp\ Cl)$
Mata-ivkek   amkweim!
Take-care-lest he-spoil you-materail
Be careful he doesn't spoil you clothes.

8.   **The Exclamatory Sentence**

8§I.   The Exclamatory Sentence is characterised by sustained high intonation, which elicits a different type of response, usually on short utterances which consist of one Exclamatory Clause.

Any short indicative utterance can be converted into an Exclamatory Sentence by the use of Exclamatory Intonation.

The last bases in a paratactic chain may be filled by an Exclamatory Clause, in which case the whole sentence is classed as Exclamatiry.

8.2.   The formula is as follows:-

$$\text{Excl S} = \pm B_I : (\text{ParaS}) + B\,(\text{ExclCl})^n$$

Often the Exclamatory Sentence fills the Direct Quote slot in a Direct Quote Sentence as in examples 4 and 5.

8.3.I.

$(B_I : \text{ExclCl})$
Nag!
Not
No!

8.3.2.

$(B_I : \text{ExclCl})$
Siyas Wamwan!
Those-pople Wamwan

Those people of Wamwan!

8.3.3.

$(B_I : \text{IntrCl})$ $(B_2 : \text{IntrCl})$ $(B_3 : \text{IntrCl})$ $(B_4 : \text{ExclCl})$
O bwaloud towen bo iyum,   inek Olman beigob,   bo igak!
And pig that emph it-retyrned it-went-Olman indef-he-burns emph it-is-bad
                        to-hrm
And that pig went back to Olman for him to cook it, and that's bad!

8.3.4.

$(B_I : \text{QForm})$ $(B_2 : \text{DQ} : \text{Excl Cls})$
Ilansa,"   E, weys. Wey! Ta!   Deis go! "
They-said Yes,oh oh   but   enough but

Theysaid," " Oh! Oh! Stop it ! That's enough!"

9.   <u>The Interrogative Sentence</u>

The Interrogative Sentence differs from the Paratactic Sentence in its
intonation and the response this elicits. The Interrogative Sentence has a <u>minimal</u>
form of one base filled by an Interrogative Clause, but this may be expanded
to a series of bases, or the last base of a paratactic chain may be so filled.

9.2.   The formula is as follows :-

$$\text{InterS} = \pm B_I : (\text{ParaS}) + (B : \text{InterCl})^n$$

9.3.X.   Intonation

9.3.I.   An ~~INXXXXXXI~~ Interrogative Sentence consisting of one base filled by
a clause containing no interrogative word has rising intonation at the end
of the sentence. Any indicative statement may be made into a question ~~may~~ by
the use of this intonation. (pattern A)

Kuliganes   kweitan tut beivag Kwin asteiy? Gamag beivag King asteiy?
You-hear another time inder-he-does Queen two ˆerson indef-he-does King two
Do you ever hear pf there being two Queens? Do people have two Kings?

9.3.2.   An indicative sentence may become an Interrogative Sentence by the
addition of an interrogative particle such as <u>ke</u> / <u>ne</u> sentence final. This
particle has a rising intonation.

                    Bukun   ke?
                    Indef-you-go eh?
                    So you're going , are you?

9.3.3.I.   An Interrogative Sentence of one base filled by a clause containing an
interrogative word has a raised pitch on the question morpheme which falls
towards the end of the sentence. (pattern B)

                    Kavel   anmounid?
                    Who   his-truth
                    Who is telling the truth?

9.3.3.2.   The clitics <u>bo</u> (emphatic) and <u>mo</u> (sequence) may function as interrogative
words and take the characteristic interrogative intonation and so turn a
statement into a question.

Bo   kuloun   wagaden?
Emph you-go   to-garden

Are you going to the garden?

Kuw ;   mo beim?
You-go-away   then indef-he-comes-to-you

Will he come when you go there?

9.3.4.   An Interrogative Sentence which contains two bases may have these bases
filled by Interrogative Clauses or Indicative Clauses. In both cases there
is rising pitch on the first base and falling on the second.

They may be separated by another base containing the echo question o nag
"or not" which has a sustaine moderate pitch. (patternC)

Lobes   anmounid , o yakamiy mounid?
Lobes   his-truth or   you   true

Is Lobes true or are you?

Bwaloud towen iweiy tan , o nag ,   amawan?.
Pig   that-one he-hit yest or not   how

Did he kill that pig or not? What did he do?

Livan towen bwein , o nag?
Talk   this good or not

Is   this talk good or not?

9.3.5.   Interrogative Sentences with more than two bases show a combination
of the above three basic patterns of intonation.

Tanowak kwattagis , kavel nayedeb,   yakamiy , o nag?
Tanowak you-mentioned who his-pig you   or not

You've mentioned Tanowak - whose pig is he? yours or not?

Ilansa,"Tamwey kalbisilkodeim?   Yey?   o nag,   Kavel?
They said "aster who indef-betray-you Me   or not   who

They said,"Master, "ho will betray you? Shall I? Who then? "

Sivinam bakalebeim beibwein   namam o nag ? Amawan?
Wash-your indef-we-help-you indef-it-good hand-you or not how

Do you want us to help your arm to get better or not? What do you want?

IO.   **The Contrary to Expectation Sentence.**

IO.I.   ¹he Contrary to Expectation Sentence consists of an obligatory protasis filled by any indicative sentence separated from a base containing a Frustrated Intention Clause by a transitional puse with sustained intonation. This may be followed by an optional apodosis also separated by a pause with sustained pitch of voice (represented in the orthography by a comma) and also filled by any indicative sentence. Sentence final intonation of the minimal form is sustained moderate pitch . ¹inal intona tion of the expanded form follows the normal paratactic pattern.

IO.2.   The formula is as follows :-

$$\text{Cont to Ex S} = +B_I\text{:any indic S} + \text{trans pause} + B_2\text{:Frust Int Cl}$$
$$\pm B_3\text{: any indic S}$$

IO.3.   The Frustrated Intention Clause may be preceded by ee... indicating a lapse of time. Such a clause contains the words

nag	negative
mav ~ makaw	empty / in vain

plus optional function words such as

bo	emphatic
tage	however
gog	but

IO.4.I.
     $(B_I\text{:IntrCl})$ $(B_2\text{:FrIntCl})$
     Ikáyyamat   ee...   nag.
S he-kept-waiting   until   not

She waited for a long time but nothing happened.

IO.4.2.
     $(B_I\text{:IntrCl})$ $(B_2\text{:FrIntCl})$
     Iwotet,   mav.
     ᴴe-worked in vain

ᴴe worked in vain.

IO44.3.
     $(B_I\text{:intrCl})$ $(B_2\text{:FrIntCl})$ $(B_3\text{:Intr(peinan)})$ $(B_4\text{:tCl})$
     Tasiyas binounas kid,   nag gog,   ikayamats/ Ledim   ikamkwam.
¹hose indef-they-go indeed not but they-waited(reason-its) Ledim he-was-eating

They were going to go , but they didn't, they waited because Ledim was eating.

II.   ## The Negative Emphatic Sentence.

II.I.   A Negative Emphatic Sentence consists of two bases, the first filled
by a negated indicative Clause or Sentence and the second by nag."not".
The fillers of the first base include Transitive , Intransitive, Stative
Clauses and Paratactic (and Simple) Sentences etc.

II.2.   T   The formula is as follow:-

$$\text{Neg Emph S} = + B_1: \text{neg indic cl / ParaS} + B_2 : \text{nag}$$

$(B_1:StCl)$ $(B_2:nag)$

II.3.I.   Nag kweitan youpeis, nág.
Not one   seed   not

There wasn't one seed, not one.

$(B_1:SS)$ $(B_2:nag)$

II.3.2.   Ta kweitan kaleiwag   kusekeigs yey, nág.
Not one   order   you-give me-pl I not

Not one order did you give me, not one

$(B_1:SS(\text{with embedded Cl as object }))$ $(B_2:nag)$

II.3.3.   O togeg Yowbad nag ilivan tut towen bikaves   gamag   anmwanet, nág.
And he indeed God naot he-says time this indef-he-praises person alone not

And indeed God says at this time he will praise no single person, not one.

I2   Alternatives

I.I.   In Muyuw, the posing of alternatives is not handled by a separate
sentence type, but utilises basic existing types. Most commonly, alternation
is manifested by expressing a concept (as a statement or an imperative)
in one sentence, then negating this in the Conditional Clause of a following
Conditional Sentence which expresses an alternative course of action.

I2.2.I.

$(B_I:SS)$ $(B_I:Cond^v1)$ $(B_2:ImpCl)$

Kusekeigs. Kukin gog nag, kuyamnavaws   kalabus.
You-give-me If   but   not   you-return-again   gaol.

Give it to me. But if you don't, you'll go to gaol again.

I2.2.2.

                $(B_I:SS)$ $(B_I:CondCl)$ $(B_2:CondCl)$ $(B:ImpC$

Nagein tut towen kunineivs mimoney. Kukin sivyuwein Badouw nag, kalabus.
Todya time this you-be-looking you-money If again indef-I-call not gaol

Now today you go and find your money. If] call you again and (if) you haven't got
                                     it, you go to gaol.

I2.2.3.

        $(B:{}^ParaS)$ $(B$ $(B_I:CondCl)$ $(B_2:$ indic Cl)

....bilaves kweitoun nitakinew kweivas. Kukin gog nag, akweiy.
indef-they-throw 3   perhaps   4   If   but   not   2
give

... they will give 3 or 4 (armshells) . But if they haven't as many, they'll
                                     put 2.

I2.3.I.   The connector o (and/or) may have the alternative aspect of its meaning
reinforced by

        nitakinew   perf-we-look-out

or   adok   I-think,   "Adok" retains its original meaning in other
                                                 usages.
both of which have acquired the extended meaning of "perhaps". So their use,
with or without o , implies a choice among more than one course of avtion.
See The Enumerative Phrase in "Muyuw Phrases" for further details.

I2.3.2.I.   ....bilaves kweitoun nitakinew kweivas.
         indef-they-throw 3   perhpas   4.

        ...they will give 3 or 4.

I2.3.2.2.   O yakamiy migelew igaw batakud, nitakinew beibol o nitakinew mounid.
And you your- custom simult indef-I-relate perhaps indef-it-pierces
                                         or perhaps true.

And your customs now I will relate, perhaps it will be wrong, or perhaps true.