

Tentative Grammar Description

for the Gadsup [gaj] Language

spoken in Eastern Highlands Province

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Text collection - audio	Steven Pikus, author Kennedy Berola, author	<i>Steven Pikus</i> <i>Kennedy Berola</i>	28/10/2016

Preface/Disclaimer/Acknowledgments (Sample)

This grammar is very tentative. It has been written by Steven Pikus, Kennedy Berola and Inga Glissmann during the five-week long Discover Your Language Course at PILAT, the Pacific Institute of Languages, Arts and Translation, at Ukarumpa, EHP, PNG. At that course the two language speakers, Steven Pikus and Kennedy Berola, were participants. So the data from this grammar was collected, processed and written up very quickly and does not deal with all aspects of Gadsup grammar. This tentative analysis is based on just seven natural texts recorded and written by Steven Pikus and Kennedy Berola, and a selection of elicited sentences. Some other works about Gadsup grammar, *Gadsup Noun Phrases* by Chester Frantz and *Tone in Gadsup* by Ryan Pennington were helpful in providing grammatical background for the languages in this area.

There may well be errors due to the time pressure in producing this document, as well as some unfinished portions and inconsistencies in the analysis. Despite its tentative nature, we hope that this grammar will be helpful to speakers of the Gadsup language, to others who want to learn more about the language, and to those who would like to translate well in the language. Hopefully, this paper provides a foundation for others to build upon in the future.

Abbreviations and Symbols

ADJ	adjective
1	first person(s), English: <i>I, me, we</i>
2	second person(s), English: <i>you</i> , Tok Pisin: <i>yu, yupela</i>
3	third person(s), English: <i>he, she it, they</i> , Tok Pisin: <i>em, ol</i>
adj	adjective
adv	adverb
conn	connecting word
dem	demonstrative
DU	dual
EMPH	emphasis
EXCL	exclusive, excluding the listener
INCL	inclusive, including the listener
n	noun
NEG /neg	negation, no, not
NI	inalienable noun
num	numerals, (numbers)
pn	proper noun
PL	plural (many)
p	pronoun
POSS	possessive, talking about who something belongs to
post	postposition
Q	question marker

qant	quantifier
SBJ	subject
SG	singular (1)
v	verb

1 INTRODUCTION

By way of introduction to the Gadsup [gaj] language, the following list presents a quick summary of some things that are known about this language and its speakers. This quick list is followed by a map of where the language is spoken.

Language name: Gadsup

Classification: Trans New Guinea

Location of Language Group: Eastern Highlands Province

Dialect(s) represented in this description: Yomunka and Ayukam

Name(s) of contributor(s): Steven Pikus, Kennedy Berola and Inga Glissmann

Period during which this information was collected: 5th October to 2nd November 2016

Location where most of the data has been collected: PILAT, Ukarumpa, EHP, Papua New Guinea

Texts used to help produce this description:

Ten tiwani

Plans for the Weekend

Picture Story/Two men making spears

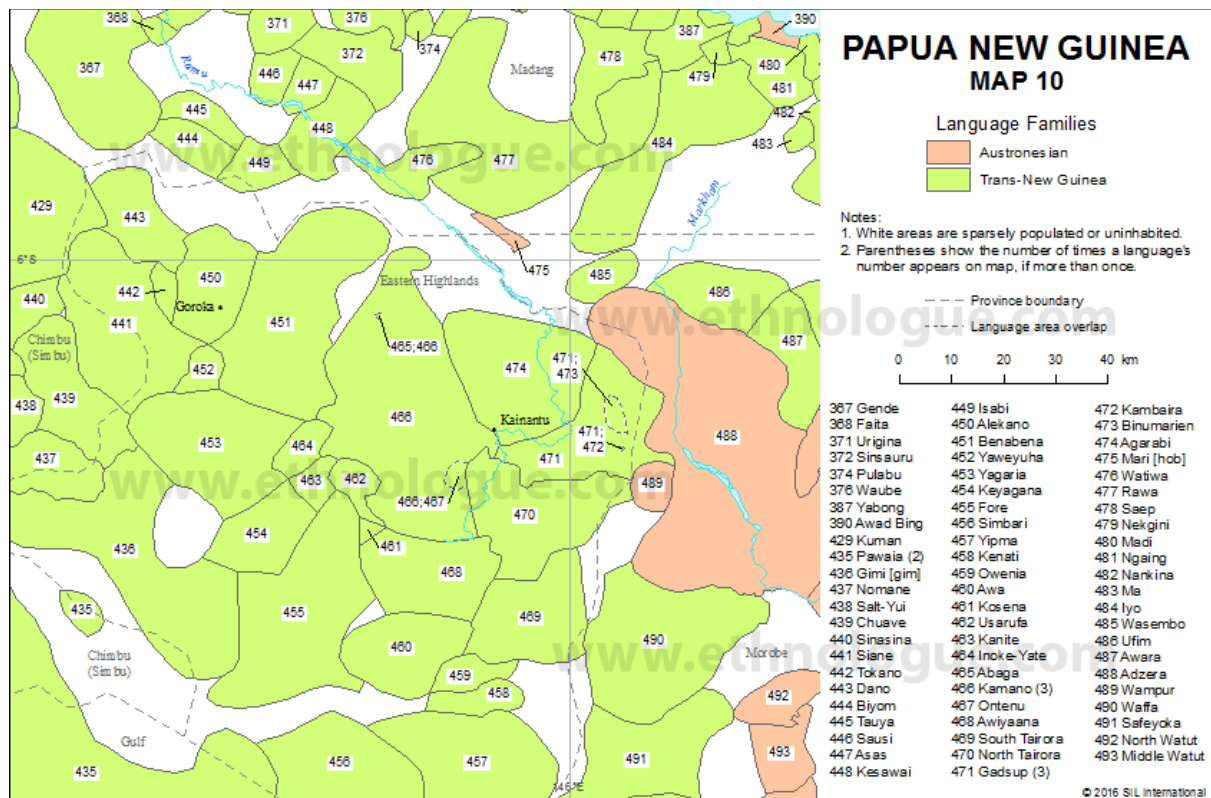
Lottery

Leaves and a Bilum

How to Make a Spear

Friday's Story

Fishing Story



Gadsup is spoken around Kainantu (see number 471).

Map of the Gadsup [gaj] language area, from www.ethnologue.com

2 WRITING SYSTEM AND SOUNDS

Gadsup has twenty-one letters: five vowels and sixteen consonants.

Consonants

b, c, d, f, k, m, n, o, p, r, s, t, u, v, w, y

The b is sometimes pronounced as w and s pronounced as t. The c is a glottal stop.

Vowels

a, e, i, o, u

In the currently used orthography tone is not written.

3 NOUNS AND NOUN PHRASES

3.1 Pronouns and Possessive Suffixes

The pronouns for the Gadsup [gaj] language are shown in the tables below. First the definitions of the terminology are given, then the tables, discussion of each type and examples of the pronouns in use. We have found subject pronouns, object pronouns, possessive pronouns and reflexive pronouns in Gadsup.

3.1.1 Pronouns

Pronouns are words like the English words, *I*, *you* and *they*, which stand in place of other noun phrases. We call these words “free pronouns” because they are words in their own right, and are not parts of other words. These pronouns are also referred to as “personal pronouns” because of their person properties. Some of the technical language used to talk about pronouns is set out here for reference along with examples in English and Tok Pisin.

1st person (1) = the speaker, English *I*, *me*, *we*

2nd person (2) = the listener, English *you*, Tok Pisin *yu*, *yupela*

3rd person (3) = neither the speaker nor the listener, English *he/she/it/him/her/them/they*

Singular (SG) = just one person/thing, English *I/he/she/it/him/her*

Dual (DU) = two people/things, Tok Pisin *mitupela/yutupela/tupela*

Plural (PL) = more than one, English *we/they/them*

1st person exclusive (1EXCL) = the speaker and some other people, but not the listener,
Tok Pisin *mipela*

1st person inclusive (1INCL) = the speaker and the listener (and maybe other people too),
Tok Pisin *yumi*

The free pronouns for the Gadsup language are given in the tables below with the appropriate English and Tok Pisin equivalents. Some languages have different pronouns for the subject and object of the sentence. For example, in English, I is used for the first person singular subject pronoun, and me is the first person singular object pronoun. Our language (does/does not) have different pronouns for subjects and objects.

3.1.1.1 Subject Pronouns

Here are some examples of subject pronouns in Gadsup.

		Pronoun	English / Tok Pisin equivalent
singular	1st person	<i>tenu/i</i>	I / mi
	2nd person	<i>eno/i</i>	you / yu
	3rd person	<i>weni</i>	he, she, it / em
dual	1st person inclusive	<i>endekanda</i>	we two/ yumitupela
	1st person exclusive	<i>wendekanda</i>	we two/ mitupela
	2nd person	<i>ike kanda</i>	you two / yutupela
	3rd person	<i>ye kanda</i>	they / tupela
plural	1st person inclusive	<i>ikeunamac</i>	we / yumi
	1st person exclusive	<i>mayaanu/i</i>	we / mipela
	2nd person	<i>ikeno</i>	you / yupela
	3rd person	<i>yeni/o</i>	they / ol

Where there is more than one form given the forms ending in *-i* are used if the answer is longer than one word, the form ending in *-u/-o* is used in one-word-answers (see example 1 below).

Example 1

Iyeci mac uwarena? Tenu.

Who house built.Q 1SG

'Who built the house? Answer: Me.'

Example 2

Teni wemi arecu.

I him him.hit

'I hit him.'

Example 3

Endekanda yenyic anayofac oreci yunanuc koyontecu.

we.two their garden.to go.and food harvest.will

'We will go to their garden and harvest the food.'

Example 4

Weni wen on awicmaremi yen yinanon amapac
She her small.sister took.and their big.sister her.house
wararani weno.
sleep.to they.went
'She took her small sister and they went to their older sister's house to sleep.'

3.1.1.2 Object Pronouns

The Gadsup language has free object pronouns as well. Here are some examples.

There does not seem to be a separate set of independent object pronouns that are only used in answers.

		Pronoun	English / Tok Pisin equivalent
singular	1st person	<i>temi</i>	me / mi
	2nd person	<i>emi</i>	you / yu
	3rd person	<i>wemi</i>	him, her, it / em
dual	1st person inclusive	<i>endekandan</i>	us two/ yumitupela
	1st person exclusive	<i>wendekandan</i>	us two/ mitupela
	2nd person	<i>iken kandan</i>	you two / yutupela
	3rd person	<i>yen kandan</i>	them / tupela
plural	1st person inclusive	<i>ikeunamac</i>	us / yumi
	1st person exclusive	<i>mayaanu/i</i>	us / mipela
	2nd person	<i>ikemi</i>	you / yupela
	3rd person	<i>yemi</i>	them / ol

Example 5

Jonin temi tiwiken wen amecpeci wemi.
He me me.take his house.his.to went
'John took me to his house.'

Example 6

Teni emi bukun amecu.

I you book give

'I gave you the book. '

3.1.2 Possessive Pronouns

We have found that our language has three kinds of possessive pronouns. Here is a table that shows the possessive pronouns. Independent possessive pronouns appear only in the short answers to questions like “Whose is this?”

Independent Possessive Pronouns

		Possessive Pronouns	English / Tok Pisin equivalent
singular	1st person	<i>temi</i>	mine
	2nd person	<i>emi</i>	yours
	3rd person	<i>wemi</i>	his, her, its
dual	1st person inclusive	<i>wendeka sinda</i>	ours/ bilong yumitupela
	1st person exclusive	<i>ikendeka yinda</i>	ours/ bilong mitupela
	2nd person	<i>ikenkanda yinda</i>	yours / bilong yutupela
	3rd person	<i>yenkanda yinda</i>	theirs / bilong tupela
plural	1st person inclusive	<i>mayau sinda</i>	ours / bilong yumi
	1st person exclusive	<i>ikeunamac tinda</i>	ours / bilong mipela
	2nd person	<i>ikemi</i> <i>ikenyinda</i>	yours / bilong yupela
	3rd person	<i>yemi</i> <i>yenyinda</i>	theirs/ bilong ol

Example 7 (sample for one line of text)

Mecyan iyenic porafi? Wendeka tindai

that whose pig.Q 2DU.EXCL

'Whose pig is that? Answer: Ours (dual)'

(The difference between tinda(i) in the example and sinda in the table is a dialect difference)

Possessive Pronouns for Alienable Nouns

		Possessive Pronouns	English / Tok Pisin equivalent
singular	1st person	<i>tentic kamami</i>	my sweet potato
	2nd person	<i>enic kamami</i>	your sweet potato
	3rd person	<i>wenic kamami</i>	his, her, its sweet potato
dual	1st person inclusive	<i>endekandasic kamami</i>	our sweet potato (bilong yumitupela)
	1st person exclusive	<i>endsic kamami</i>	our sweet potato (bilong mitupela)
	2nd person	<i>ikenkandayic kamami</i>	your sweet potato (bilong yutupela)
	3rd person	<i>yenkandayic kamami</i>	their sweet potato (bilong tupela)
plural	1st person inclusive	<i>ikeunamatic kamami</i>	our sweet potato (bilong yumi)
	1st person exclusive	<i>mayausic kamami</i>	our sweet potato (bilong mipela)
	2nd person	<i>ikenyic kamami</i>	your sweet potato (bilong yupela)
	3rd person	<i>yenyic kamami</i>	their sweet potato

Possessive Pronouns for Inalienable Nouns

		Possessive Pronouns	English / Tok Pisin equivalent
singular	1st person	<i>ten</i>	my
	2nd person	<i>en</i>	your
	3rd person	<i>wen</i>	his, her, its
dual	1st person inclusive	<i>endeka</i>	our/ bilong yumitupela
	1st person exclusive	<i>ikendeka</i>	our/ bilong mitupela
	2nd person	<i>ikekanda</i>	your / bilong yutupela
	3rd person	<i>yenkanda</i>	their / bilong tupela
plural	1st person inclusive	<i>mayau</i>	our / bilong yumi
	1st person exclusive	<i>ikeunamac</i>	our / bilong mipela
	2nd person	<i>iken</i>	your / bilong yupela
	3rd person	<i>yen</i>	their

Usually the possessive pronoun comes before the noun itself. Possessive pronouns are used in Gadsup to show ownership of items. Here are some examples below. In example 8 the pronoun, *wen*, is used to show ownership of *ano*. Notice that the pronoun comes before the noun.

Example 8

wen *ano*
his 2/3SG.mother
'his mother'

3.1.3 Possessive Prefixes

A possessive suffix is a part at the end of a word showing whose it is. These are often used with words for family relationships or body parts (such as *ear*, *eye*, *brother* or *father*), rather than using a separate word.

These are some examples of words with possessive suffixes in our language:

Example 9

<i>tukami/ten tukami</i>	‘my eye’
<i>en ano</i>	‘your mother’
<i>wen ofemi</i>	‘his mouth’
<i>yen yakami</i>	‘their ears’
<i>ikeunamac tiyami</i>	‘our hand’

The next table shows the full set of possessive suffixes in our language.

Possessive Prefixes in Gadsup

		Possessive prefix	Word with possessive prefix and possessive pronoun	English / Tok Pisin equivalent
singular	1st person	<i>ti-</i>	<i>ten tino</i>	‘my mother’
	2nd person	<i>a-</i>	<i>en ano</i>	‘your mother’
	3rd person	<i>a-</i>	<i>wen ano</i>	‘his/her mother’
dual	1st person inclusive	<i>ti-</i>	<i>ikendekanda tinoi</i>	‘our mother’ (bilong yumitupela)
	1st person exclusive	<i>ti-</i>	<i>endekanda tinoi</i>	‘our mother’ (bilong mitupela)
	2nd person	<i>yi-</i>	<i>ikenkanda yinoi</i>	‘your mother’ (bilong yutupela)
	3rd person	<i>yi-</i>	<i>yenkanda yinoi</i>	‘their mother’ (bilong tupela)
plural	1st person inclusive	<i>ti-</i>	<i>ikeunamac tinoi</i>	‘our mother’ (bilong yumi)
	1st person exclusive	<i>ti-</i>	<i>mayau tinoi</i>	‘our mother’ (bilong mipela)
	2nd person	<i>yi-</i>	<i>iken yinoi</i>	‘your mother’ (bilong yupela)
	3rd person	<i>yi-</i>	<i>yen yinoi</i>	‘their mother’ (bilong ol)

In our language, possessive prefixes are used to express a variety of things like body parts,

family relationships, and feelings (connected to bodyparts).

3.1.4 Reflexive Pronouns

Reflexive pronouns are words like *myself* and *himself*. They are used when the actor and patient refer to the same person. Below is a table that shows the reflexive pronouns for Gadsup. Sometime we found two kinds and we are not sure how to call the first one:

Reflexive Pronouns in Gadsup

		Reflexive Pronouns	English / Tok Pisin equivalent
singular	1st person	<i>teyani/tenafoni</i>	myself
	2nd person	<i>eyani/enafoni</i>	yourself
	3rd person	<i>yeyani/wenafoni</i>	himself, herself, itself
dual	1st person inclusive	<i>ednekanda teyani/tenafoni</i>	ourselves/ yumitupela yet
	1st person exclusive	<i>ikendeka teyani/tenafoni</i>	ourselves/ mitupela yet
	2nd person	<i>ikekanda ikeyani/tenafoni</i>	yourselves / yutupela yet
	3rd person	<i>yekanda yenafoni</i>	themselves / tupela yet
plural	1st person inclusive	<i>ikeunamac tenafoni</i>	ourselves / yumi yet
	1st person exclusive	<i>mayau tenafoni</i>	ourselves / mipela yet
	2nd person	<i>ikenafoni</i>	yourselves / yupela yet
	3rd person	<i>yenafoni</i>	themselves / ol yet

Example 10

Yenafoni mac uwareno.

themselves house made.they

'They built the house themselves.'

Example 11

Ikekanda ikenafoni anankayomino.

You.two yourselves destroyed.you

'You yourselves had destroyed it.'

3.1.5 Translation Issues for Pronouns

Sometimes Gasup uses pronouns directly following a noun phrase like in example 12. This is something that English does not usually allow.

Example 12

Okeke ukami Kocti weni inarun namac maka namac uwaremoni.
beginning very Kocti he heaven and land and made.he
'In the very beginning God created the heaven and the earth.'

Other times Gadsup does not need pronouns because the actor/patient/recipient are already marked in the verb, like in example 13.

Example 13

Bukun amecu.
book you.gave.I
'I gave you the book.'

3.2 Possession

3.2.1 Direct (Inalienable)

Direct possession is when a possessed noun has part of the word itself telling you who it belongs to, usually as a possessive suffix. Direct possession is usually used for nouns which *must* belong to someone, such as body parts and family members. These kind of nouns are said to be **inalienable**.

Example 14

ten tifo
my.POSS.NI my.father
'my father'

Example 15

en asici
your.POSS.NI your.nose
'your nose.'

When nouns or nouns or proper are the possessor of an inalienably noun they get marked by -n/-in:

Example 16

<i>tisan</i>	<i>aramumi</i>
teacher-poss	3sg.daughter
'the teacher's daughter'	

Example 17

<i>Koctin</i>	<i>awayani</i>
God's	word
'God's word'	

Directly possessed nouns usually occur with a possessive pronoun in front of the possessed noun. They always have possessive prefix in front of the stem of the noun. This prefix changes according to the possessor. Inalienably possessed nouns are family terms and body parts as well as some others.

Here are some examples of words that are neither body parts nor blood relations but still are inalienably possessed:

Example 18

Vernacular words	Free Translation
<i>ten awici</i>	my name
<i>ten tinaci</i>	my wife
<i>ten tiwafui</i>	my husband
<i>endeka timaci</i>	his/her house (<i>mac</i> 'house' can also stand alone)

3.2.2 Indirect (Alienable)

Indirect possession is when you have one or more words that go with a possessed noun to show you who it belongs to. Often indirect possession is used for **alienable** nouns, which do not *have* to belong to someone (like *car*).

Example 19

TokPles words	Meanings/Free Translation
<i>anayo</i>	garden
<i>tafura</i>	cuscus
<i>kocnami</i>	sweat

Example 20

<i>tentic</i>	<i>poni</i>
1SG.POSS.AL	pig
'my pig'	

Example 21

<i>tenic</i>	<i>eci</i>
1SG.POSS.AL	banana
'my banana'	

The possessive suffix *-ic/-nic* also attaches to nouns:

Example 22

<i>Kocticnic</i>	<i>awacwaci</i>	<i>iken</i>	<i>namaci</i>	<i>wantemi.</i>
God's	love	you	with 2PL	stay.will
'God's love will be with you'				

Indirectly possessed are most other nouns, that are not family terms or body parts. However, the word for house *maci* for example can stand alone without a possessive prefix in certain contexts (see example 23) but can also take the prefixes and possessive pronouns for inalienable nouns.

Example 23

<i>Iyena</i>	<i>maci</i>	<i>uwaraci</i>	<i>yonecu.</i>
big	house	they.build	I.saw.them
'I saw them building a big house'			

Example 24

Ten tiwayani	kasufu wayani.
my.tokples	Gadsup tokples
'My language is the Gadsup language'	

Alienably possessed nouns take a different set of possessive pronouns in front of the possessed noun but no prefixes.

3.3 Nouns

3.3.1 Singular and Plural Nouns

In Gadsup there are several ways to indicate singular or plural. Plural can be marked to disambiguate if it is not clear from the context, but if it is clear then it does not need to be

marked. One way of marking plural is to add the suffix *-uc* to the stem of a noun as in example 25.

Example 25

windeyonuc
domesticated.animal-PL
'domesticated animals.'

Another way is to add a numeral in front of the noun as in example 26. Then the suffix is not needed.

Example 26

kan *tafura*
two cuscus
'two cuscus'

Sometimes the numeral can be added to the end of the noun as in example 27.

Example 27

Afo Kocti iyena onkanda uwaremi
so God big light.two 3SG.made
'So God made two big lights.'

The markers shown below are used to show that nouns are plural.

Example 28

<i>-mmm</i> (marker)	<i>singular</i> <i>example</i>	'gloss'	<i>plural example</i>	'gloss'
<i>-uc/ -uci</i>	<i>tafura</i>	'cuscus'	<i>tafurauc</i>	'cuscuses'
<i>uci</i>	<i>yani</i>	'tree'	<i>yayuci</i>	'trees'
<i>ucmo</i>	<i>yani</i>	'tree'	<i>yayucmo</i>	'trees'
<i>uci</i>	<i>iyami</i>	dog	<i>iyanuci</i>	dogs
<i>uci</i>	<i>anasi</i>	woman	<i>anasiuci</i>	women
<i>-na-</i>	<i>inini</i>	woman	<i>ininami</i>	women

3.4 Adjectives

Adjectives are words which describe a noun. In our language there are many adjectives. They describe things like colour, size, shape and quality, age, weight, taste, temperature

and sound. In my language adjectives come before the noun. It is possible to use more than one adjective to describe a noun in my language. Some adjectives in Gadsup are marked with *-uci*.

Example 28

Mana iyena buku-uci

these big books

'These are big books.'

Here are examples of adjectives in Gadsup.

Example 29

Adjective	Meaning	Adjective in a Noun Phrase	Free Translation
<i>inockam</i>	'fat'	<i>inockam poni</i>	'(a/the) fat pig'
<i>ayokum</i>	'old'	<i>ayokum wainta</i>	'(an/the) old man'
<i>ayokuc</i>	'good'	<i>ayokuc maci</i>	A good house
<i>yuron</i>	'brown'	<i>yuron unan</i>	'(a/the) brown string bag'
<i>wakac</i>	'short'	<i>wakac inini</i>	'(a/the) short woman'
<i>iyac</i>	'tall'	<i>iyac akinta</i>	'(a/the) tall girl'
<i>anon</i>	'big'	<i>anon kakani</i>	'(a/the) big light'

Example 30

kan yanamana yay ana

two green tree leaf

'two green tree leaves'

Example 31

kasicmona iyena poni

black big pig

'big, black pig'

Example 32 Gen 1:16

Anon kakani wayankonkaci kakemifo ayufumi kipa on
big light day.time shine.and night small light
kanowani demi.
to.light 3.SG.put

'He put a big light to shine in the day time and a small light to shine in the night.'

3.4.1 Comparatives

We compare things in our language by using negation on one of the parts of the comparison as in example 33 or by using forms of *arurec* as in example 35. Here are some examples of how we compare things in our language.

Example 33

Kocti Iyeno masicden annecne uwaremonifo yicwanapaci memani
God Lord every things made.he.but among.them snake
uwaranimi mana tafurawac wenic indini iyem marenoyo.
made.had one animal.also its knowledge not get.they

'God had made every thing but, among them not an animal can have knowledge like a snake.'

Example 34

Micnimukaci mana sikuruc mande ayokuficurec wayay anda
therefore this school I.get good.very language meaning
indikarac iranu.
listen.carefully do.

'Therefore I attended this course to get the very good knowledge to carefully translate.'

Example 35

Teni tentum maci arurec iyaci wecu
I I.my.younger.sister.also beat tall stay/live.

'I am taller than my younger sister.'

3.4.2 Words or Markers that Make Adjectives Stronger and Less Strong

The suffix *-kami* can be used to make an adjective stronger.

Example 36

mecayan yani iya-kukami
that tree long.very
'That tree is very long.'

Example 37

Mana ayokuc maci uwarecumpo erarukami iyenemi.
one good house built.had.I.but strong.very not.was
'I had built a house but it was not very strong.'

3.5 Numerals and Quantifiers

3.5.1 Traditional Counting System

This is our traditional counting system.

The traditional counting system of the Gadsup [gaj] Language

Number	Gadsup Language	English meaning (if there is one)
1	mana	one
2	kantani	two
3	kandac manawaci	two and one
4	eriyewami	
5	mana yacmani	one hand
6	mana yacmar afac manai	
7	mana yacmar afac kantani	
8	mana yacmar afac kandac manawaci	
9	mana yacmar afac eriyewami	
10	tiyankani	two hands
11	tiyankar afac manai	
12	tiyankar afac kantani	
13	tiyankar afac kandac manawaci	

14	tiyankar afac eriyewami	
15	tiyankar afac mana tikani	
16	tiyankar afac mana tikan kumandem manai	
17	tiyankar afac mana tikan kumanden kantani	
18	tiyankar afac mana tikan kumaden kandac manawaci	
19	tiyankar afac mana tikan kumanden eriyewami	
20	mana waintai	
30	mana wainta tiyankani	
40	kam waintai	two men
50	kam wainta tiyankani	two men two hands
60	kandac manawac waintai	three men
70	kandac manawac wainta tiyankani	three men two hands
80	eriyewam wainta	four men
90	eriyewam wainta tiyankani	four men two hands
100	mana yacmam waintai	five men

We usually use our traditional numbers for the following numbers: 1-5. For other numbers we use Tok Pisin / English numbers. In the Bible we use the tok ples numbers for 1-10 and for numbers above that we use number symbols (11,12, ..., 50...).

Numbers usually come before the main noun, but sometimes they can come after it (see noun section). Here is an example of the number in the noun phrase:

Example 38

<i>Kar</i>	<i>ayokum</i>	<i>wainta</i>
two	old	man

'two old men'

Example 39

<i>kan</i>	<i>kaseci</i>
two	parrot

'two parrots'

The word for 'two' comes in several different forms.

3.5.2 Quantity Words

There are other words which are not specific numbers, but express general quantities. We call these **quantifiers**. Our/my language has quantifier words as well. For example, the word *kamore*, 'a few', in my/our in Gadsup is talking about up to three-four people or other items.

Example 40

<i>Amucnom</i>	<i>makim</i>	<i>weno</i>
many	in.here	they.stay

'There are many (people) in here.'

Example 41

<i>Kocti</i>	<i>umacden</i>	<i>andandauc</i>	<i>uwareninuc</i>	<i>onami,</i>	<i>ayokufi-kukam memi.</i>
God	all	things	he.made	he.saw	very.good

(Gen 1:31)

'God saw everything he had made was very good.'

Quantifiers can be intensified:

Example 42

<i>Yunami</i>	<i>amucna ukami wemi.</i>
food	plenty very be.3sg

'There is very much food.'

Example 43

<i>umacden</i>	all, every
<i>kamore</i>	few (three or four)
<i>amucno/a</i>	many
<i>umacdeukan</i>	all of them
<i>masicde</i>	every

3.5.3 Ordinal Numbers

Ordinal numbers are used to show the order in a group of items, like *first*, *second*, *third* in English. Gadsup does not use many ordinal numbers.

Example 44

TokPles words	Meanings/Free Translation
<i>oc inta</i>	firstborn
<i>wen acnaimpatena</i>	After the firstborn

This can only be used for children.

Example 45

mana tentic oc intai
this my first child
' this is my firstborn child.'

Example 46

Okaci wanici kauya areyomi...
first.time fish kill.to
'My first time to fish [...].'

3.5.3.1 Translation Application for Ordinal Numbers

This is how we would translate some ordinal numbers into our language. To talk about sequences/order of things the word *ena* 'next' can be used:

Example 47

Gen 1:5

Micnuranimi ayufun kemi ena wayan kukac onimi oyam wayane temoni.
Then night appeared next day break happened new day he.called.

'Then the night appeared and the next day dawned and he called it the new day '

3.6 Articles and Demonstratives

We have found no articles in the Gadsup language language, but sometimes the demonstratives *mini* 'this, the' and *mana* 'this, a, one' take the place of an article. In a story *mini* is referring backwards.

Example 48

Gen 2:21

Mifac **mini** wainta dukanimi Kocti mana akayam
there this man sleep.while God one rib
mandemi yewaekem wen anda akac ankemi
take again his skin patch to.him

'While the man slept God took one of his bone and patched the flesh again.'

Example 49

Mini *ten tiwayani*
 this my.story

'This is my story' (This comes at the end of a story).

A **demonstrative** (often called a “pointing” word) points you towards the place where the people or things are. They might be near the person speaking (for example **this** dog), or somewhere away from the person who is speaking (for example **that** man), or in some other direction or place. In Gadsup we have found several demonstratives.

Here are some examples and a table to show what demonstratives do in our language.

Demonstratives in Gadsup

Object is mentioned	Points without mentioning the object	English Equivalent
<i>mana buku</i>	<i>manai</i>	this book, one book, a book (close to speaker, but not touching it)
<i>mana buku</i>	<i>manami</i>	this book, (close to speaker, speaker is holding it)
<i>mecyam buku</i>	<i>mecyani buku</i>	that book, (speaker cannot reach the object)
<i>mecyan anu</i>	<i>mecyami</i>	that mountain, (pointing at something like mountain/river which is far away)
<i>mendan/ mendacni anu</i>		That mountain (pointing to the top of the mountain, far away)
	<i>mini</i>	that
	<i>miniuc</i>	those things, or talking about yesterday
	<i>mecyaniuc</i>	those things
	<i>manauci</i>	these things
	<i>manauc</i>	these things (close)
	<i>manami</i>	this/these here (when holding it)
	<i>deyonuc</i>	those (referring backward in a text)

Example 50

[M]iniuci ikemi yimunami ikenyic yunanuci wantemino. (Gen 1:29)
 all.these you I.give.you.and your food will.be

'All these (plants) I gave you and they will be your food.'

Example 51

Mana inini mana intan dukami mini intai yokemi
one woman one boy she.have, this boy he.worked
anasiwaci dukami
wife.also/too he.have

'A woman had a son who worked and was also married.'

Example 52

Mecyan iyenit porafi?
that whose pig.Q
'Whose pig is that?'

3.6.1 Translation Issues for Articles and Demonstratives

Gadsup does not use articles. Instead the demonstratives are used in some of the places where English uses articles:

Example 53

Gen 2:21

Mifac mini wainta dukanimi Kocti mana akayam
there this man sleep.while God one rib
mandemi yewaekem wen anda akac ankemi
take again his skin patch to.him
'While the man slept God took one of his bone and patched the flesh again.'

3.7 Basic Noun Phrase Structure

A **noun phrase** is a group of words that together describe a particular object, such as 'those two big noisy dogs' in English. Usually there is a common order for the different parts of speech in a noun phrase. In Gadsup [gaj] we have tentatively analysed the most basic order of the noun phrase as follows.

1. DEMONSTRATIVE 2. POSSESSIVE 3. NUMBER 4. ADJECTIVE 5. NOUN

Here are some examples of noun phrases in the usual order in our language. There can only be one adjective in each sentence.

Example 54

tentic kandac manawac kasic poruci
1SG.POSS three black pig.PL
'my three black pigs'

Example 55

kantam poruci
two pig.PL
'two pigs'

However if we are talking about two things, the numeral can change position and move behind the noun:

Example 56

tentic kasic pon kandai
1SG.POSS black pig two
'my two black pigs'

When the adjective follows the noun, the noun phrase turns into a verbless clause like in example 57:

Example 57

Mana bukui iyenai.
this book big
'This book is big.'

Example 58

Mana iyena bukui
this big book
'this big book'

4 POSTPOSITIONS

In Gadsup we have found several postpositions. They express things like location, goal, direction, instrument and source. These are the postpositions in our language:

Postpositions in Gadsup

Postposition	Meanings	Work of the Postposition	Postpositional Phrase	Free Translation
<i>-kac</i>	on		<i>makakac</i>	'on.the.land/ground'
<i>-im/ -kim/ -pim</i>	in		<i>nompim</i>	'in the sea'
<i>arafin</i>	under		<i>inarun arafin</i>	'under the sky'
<i>wapaci</i>	towards	goal	<i>tikanda wapaci</i>	'to my friend'
<i>-fate -pate -faten/ -paten</i>	from	source	<i>makufaten</i>	'from home'
<i>-pac/ -fac</i>	to	destination	<i>Ayukampac</i>	'to Aiyura'
<i>-p/f/soni</i>	with	instrument	<i>pakosoni</i>	'with spear'
<i>namaci</i>	with		<i>iken namaci</i>	'with you.PL'
<i>-sac</i>	at	location	<i>makusac</i>	'at home'
<i>-pinkena</i>	inside of		<i>unampinkena</i>	'in the bilum'

Example 59

Eni nafatec ye?

2sg where-from come

'Where do you come from?'

Example 60

Esta unampinkena kamami uwandemi.

Esta bilum.inside kaukau get

'Esta gets the kaukau inside the bilum.'

Example 61

Teni makufaten yecu
1sg home.from come.1sg
'I came from home.'

Example 62

Kandanda arafin kura manda
table under pot get
'Get the pot under the table.'

Example 63

Poni kaman anayo wapaci wemi.
pig kaukau garden towards went
'The pig went towards the kaukau garden.'

Example 64

Mana ayokum waintan atac namac wakac tarasisi namac
one old man cap and short pants and
uremi makusac payam makakac kumantemi pakoni
wear.it.and at.home nothing gound.on he.sat spear
oyemi.
make.3SG

'An old man wearing a cap and short pants sits at home on the ground and makes a spear.'

Example 65

Tentic mukutafoni kauyan akecyecu.
1sg.poss knife.with fish 3sg.cut.1sg
'I cut the fish with my knife'

Example 66

Yuron unankimi mana yanamana yay anam wacdukemi.
brown in.the.bilum one green tree leaf placed.in.it
'A green leaf of a tree is in the brown bilum.'

Here are some other words that are used to talk about location, they might be nouns, because some of them take postposition suffixes.

word	Meanings	Work of the word
<i>tefac tefac</i>	sait sait/ next to	position
<i>naro-paci</i>	on top	position
<i>acnakaci</i>	close to	position
<i>afendun-kaci</i>	at the bottom	position
<i>yicwana-paci</i>	one in the middle	position

5 VERBS

5.1 Person and Number Marking

5.1.1 Subject Marking

Many languages have markers on the verb to show who or what the subject is. The following table shows the subject markers in our language.

The subject marking changes slightly depending on which tense is used. For paradigms of the different tenses see the tense section.

Subject Marking in Gasdup

The subject markers are taken from Foley (1986:254).

		Subject Markers	Example of a verb with subject marker	English / Tok Pisin translation
singular	1st person	-u	are <u>cu</u>	'I kill it'
	2nd person	-ona	ar <u>on</u> ami	'You kill it'
	3rd person	-i	are <u>mi</u>	'He kills it'
plural	1st person	-u	are <u>cu</u>	'We kill it'
	2nd person	-o	ar <u>om</u> i	'You kill it'
	3rd person	-o	are <u>no</u>	'They kill it'

Example 67

Mana wainta isandan undukemi kase arirani
 one man bow pull.the.string.and parrot to.shoot.and
omaren indemi.
 he.is.thinking

'A man pull the bow and thinking about killing the parrot.'

Example 68

Kar ayokum waintam mayan atac urukami enon iye
 two old men one cap wear.it other not
urukam makakac kumanteni pakoy oyeno.
 wear ground.on sit.they.and spear they.make

'The two old men sitting on the ground and making the spears.'

5.1.2 Object Marking

Many languages also have markers on the verb to show who or what the object is. We have found object markers on the verbs in Gadsup. The following table shows the object markers in our language.

Patient/Recipient Marking in Gadsup

		Object Markers	Example of a verb with object marker	English / Tok Pisin translation
singular	1st person	<i>ti-</i>	<i>Tenafoni tirecu</i>	I hit myself
	2nd person	<i>a-</i>	<i>Teni (emi) arecu.</i>	I hit you.
	3rd person	<i>a-</i>	<i>Teni (wemi) arecu</i>	I hit him.
plural	1st person	<i>ti-</i>	<i>Weni (mayauni) tiremi</i>	he hit us
	2nd person	<i>yi-</i>	<i>Teni (ikemi) yirecu.</i>	I hit you.
	3rd person	<i>yi-</i>	<i>Teni (yemi) yirecu</i>	I hit them.

Example 69

Weni tiremi.
He me.hit.he
'He hit me.'

Example 70

Teni asecu.
I you.scold.I
'I scold you.'

Example 71

Teni emi bukun amecu.
I you book give
'I gave you the book.'

Sometimes there is no object marker even though the clause is transitive:

Example 72

Okeke ukami Kocti weni inarun namac maka namac **uwaremoni.**
beginning very Kocti he heaven and land and made.he
'In the very beginning God created the heaven and the earth.'

If there is both, a patient and a recipient, the recipient is marked even if the patient is animate, however that might be because the girl is not specifically mentioned:

Example 73

Akinta afomi wen aramun awafun ankumi yimemi.
 girl father his daughter's husband's family them.give

'The girl's father gave his daughter to her husband's family.

5.1.3 Beneficiary Marking

Some languages have markers on the verb to show who or what the beneficiary is, when somebody does something for someone else. These are called beneficiary markers. The following table shows the beneficiary markers in our language:

Beneficiary Markers in Gadsup

		Beneficiary Markers	Example of a verb with beneficiary marker	English / Tok Pisin translation
singular	1st person	-ti	<i>uctinkemi</i>	(it) dug for me
	2nd person	-a	<i>ucankemi</i>	(it) dug for you
	3rd person	-a	<i>ucankemi</i>	(it) dug for him/her
plural	1st person	-ti	<i>uctinkemi</i>	(it) dug for us
	2nd person	-yi	<i>ucyinkemi</i>	(it) dug for you
	3rd person	-ye	<i>uctinkemi</i>	(it) dug for them

The beneficiary marked between the verb stem and the subject ending.

Example 74

Poni anayokimi ayanarurami on uc-tin-kemi.
 pig garden.in it.tied.in dig dig.for.me

'I tied the pig in the garden and it ploughed for me.'

Example 75

Tentifon amaci uwarankecu.
 my.father's house build.for.him

'I built my fathers house for him'

5.2 Tense

We found five different tenses in Gadsup: three different past tenses, present and future tense. It was hard to split up individual morphemes for tense, person and aspect as well as clause connection markers.

Number	Person		Word	Past			Present	Future
				Far (1 year)	Near (1 month)	Recent (yesterday)		
SG	1st	I	play	iyaranecmökunami	iyararecmöku	iyararecu	iyaranecu	iyaranontecu
	2nd	you	play	iyaranonami	iyararonami	iyaranonami	iyarannaanami	iyaranninonami
	3rd	he	play	iyararemoni	iyararemi	iyararemi	iyarannemi	iyarannintemi
DU	1st	mitupela	play	iyaranecmökunami	iyararecmöku	iyararecu	iyaranecu	iyarannintemi
	2nd	yutupela	play	iyararecmökomi	iyararokomi	iyararomi	iyarannami	iyaranninakomi
	3rd	ol	play	iyararenoyo	iyarareno	iyarareno	iyaranneno	iyaraninteno
PL	1st	we	play	iyararecmökunami	iyararecu	iyararecu	iyarannecu	arannontecu
	2nd	you	play	iyararokomi	iyararokomi	iyararomi	iyarannami	iyaranninakomi
	3rd	they	play	iyararenoyo	iyarareno	iyarareno	iyaranneno	iyaranintenom

Example 76

<i>Okaci wanici</i>	<i>kauya</i>	<i>areyomi</i>	<i>iyen</i>	<i>onakeci</i>	<i>pani</i>		
first.time	fish	kill	not	know	just/nothing		
<i>yiwakurecumpo</i>	<i>yeni</i>	<i>wa</i>		<i>arure</i>	<i>nauni</i>	<i>weni</i>	<i>wenoyo.</i>
them.follow.but	they	long.taim		kill	eater	they.are	they.went

It was my first time and I just followed them, but they were the experienced fishermen so they went.

Example 77

Pakoy oyirani mana andandauci maranonami.
spear make.to these things.are get.will

'In order to make a spear you will get these things.'

5.3 Aspect

Aspect has to do with the timing of an action or event itself. For example, it tells if the action is continuing, completed, repeated, and so on. In Gadsup we have found several ways of marking aspects.

5.3.1 Continuous aspect

Continuous aspect (—————) describes an action or event that is viewed as carrying on at some point in time. For example, in Tok Pisin, *mi ritim buk i stap* or *mi wok long ritim buk*.

Example 78

Bukun yandec weko.
book read stay.I

'I am reading a book.'

Continuous aspect can also be expressed by using *pani*:

Example 79

Pani mac uwarecu.
still house build.I

'I am still building the house.'

5.3.2 Habitual aspect

Habitual aspect (— — — — —) describes an action or event that happens several times, whether in the past or the present. For example, in Tok Pisin, *em i save ritim buk*, or in English *he used to read books* or *he often reads books*.

Example 80

Monic	manden	nan	nokemi	ayufumi	ye	onan
money	he.get	eat	went.about	night	he.came	he.saw

yunan iyewami, mini kafani wen anac aruremi andandauc
 food not.there this for his wife hit.her.and things
 anankayewami.
 he.destroyed

'When he got the money he went of and used all the money and when he returned to the house and saw that there was no food, he hit his wife and destroyed the eating and cooking utensils.'

In the sentence above *-wami* marks habitual aspect.

5.3.3 Repeated aspect

Repeated aspect (.....) describes an action or event that happens repeatedly over a short time. For example, in Tok Pisin, *em i singaut singaut*.

Repetition can be expressed the same way as continuous aspect.

Example 81

Teni memani arac weco.
 I snake it.hit stay
 'I keep hitting the snake.'

Another way to express repeated aspect is to repeat the stem of the word:

Mini	acnaimpaci	wakakanuna	ayamponi	ofekananinkin	ufecde	waecwaec
this	after	scrap.have	palm.tree.with	hole.to.which.	place	turn.turn
ecwanami	mikinkena	amakuc	yankainami	ayanic		biakakin
continue.till	inside.from	meat/flesh	come.out	palm.tree		pitpit.in
ofekananinkac	imanu	akacdemi	mikin	awekarami		kikic pakantemi
tip.that.goes.inside	glue	put	in.it	push		tight.fit

'After this, with the tip of the spear you put the pitpit and spin it in order to get rid of the flesh and then put the glue on the tip and place it inside and it will fit tight.'

5.3.4 Beginning aspect

Beginning aspect (|—————) describes an action or event that is viewed as just beginning. For example, in Tok Pisin, *em i stat long wok*.

Beginning aspect is marked in a serial verb construction:

Example 82

Kukanden icdemi

start sing.he

'He is starting to sing.'

5.3.5 Completed aspect

Completed aspect (————|) describes an action or event that is viewed as having finished. For example, in Tok Pisin, *em i ritim buk pinis*, or in English 'he read a book'.

Completed aspect may be marked by *aci*:

Example 83

Aci makufac wecu.

finished home.to go.I

'I went home.'

5.4 Serial Verbs

The wording “**serial verbs**” means that two or more verbs words occur together and show closely related actions. Often both (or all) the verbs keep at least some of their basic meaning, but the whole group of verbs acts as one unit. Often the verbs in the group all have the same subject (and object). For example, the meaning of the English verb *bring* is expressed in many PNG languages with a serial verb meaning '(go) get come'. Another example is Tok Pisin, *kisim ikam*.

This is a serial verb because it talks about one action and only the second verb has the imperative marker *-no*.

Example 84

Tentic unam mare yeno!

my bilum take come.SG!

'Bring my bilum!'

Example 85

Stiveni tentic unami marem beno.

Steve my bilum take went.

'Steven took my bilum (and) went.'

Here is another serial verb we found in a text:

Example **86**

<i>Anayokimi popo</i>	<i>akan</i>	<i>narani</i>	<i>kasen</i>	<i>ye kumantami</i>	<i>mana</i>	<i>wainta</i>
in.a.gardenpawpaw	fruit	eat.to	parrot	came.and.sat	one	man
<i>arirani</i>	<i>isandan</i>	<i>uyemi.</i>				
to.shoot.and	bow	pull.he				

"There is a pawpaw tree in the garden. The parrot is on it to eat the fruit. The man wants to kill it and pull the bow with an arrow on the string

6 CLAUSES

A clause expresses a whole thought. It usually contains a verb and its noun phrases. In our language we have found these types of clauses: verbless clauses, intransitive clauses, transitive clauses, and di-transitive clauses.

6.1 Verbless Clauses

A clause usually contains a verb, but verbless clauses tell us something about a noun phrase without using a verb.

Example 87

<i>Mini</i>	<i>ten</i>	<i>tiwayani.</i>
this	1.SG.POSS	1SG.story

'This is my story.'

Example 88

<i>Iyena</i>	<i>iyana.</i>
big dog.NEG	

'The dog is big.'

6.2 Transitive clauses

Transitive clauses include a subject, a verb and an object. The usual word order for transitive clauses in Gadsup is (SOV/APV). Here are some examples of transitive clauses in Gadsup.

Example 89

<i>Mana</i>	<i>waintan</i>	<i>kan</i>	<i>kaseci</i>	<i>pakoni</i>	<i>arurami</i>	<i>makapaci</i>	<i>kumeno.</i>
one	man	two	parrots	spear	shot.and	to.the.ground	they.fell

'A man shot two parrots and they fell to the ground.'

Example 90

<i>Israiliuc</i>	<i>Yodan</i>	<i>nonkac</i>	<i>kacdeno.</i>
Israel	Jordan river	they.crossed.	

'The Israelites crossed the Jordan River'

In transitive clauses the agent (subject) can be marked with a *-i/-n/-m* suffix. The first letter of the word that comes before determines the last letter of the word. The suffix is also

determined by the last letter of the stem.

The *-i* suffix appears after a name ending in *-n*. The *-n* suffix appears after a stem ending in *-a*. Before a bilabial this changes to *-m*.

The patient of a transitive clause can be marked with *-mi*.

Example 91

Yon-i Pita-mi aremi.
John Peter hit
'John hit Peter'

Example 92

Pita-n Yoni-mi aremi.
Peter John hit
'Peter hit John'

Example 93

Aremi.
he.hit.him
'He hit him.'

6.3 Intransitive clauses

Intransitive clauses contain a verb that usually cannot take an object. For example, *he walked, he laughed, he jumped* in English. In Gadsup verbs of movement come in intransitive clauses.

Here are some examples of intransitive clauses with verbs of movement.

Example 94

<i>Fararec</i>	<i>ayinkac</i>	<i>Sikuruc tirec</i>	<i>ayinkaci</i>	<i>makufaci</i>	<i>kum</i>	<i>warecu</i>
Friday	afternoon	after.school	afternoon	home	go.down.and	I.slept.

'On Friday afternoon, after the class I will go down to the village and sleep.'

Example 95

Sandec wanuram mantirec ayinkaci kumbeke urontecu.
Sunday morning attend church afternoon come.back.up

'On Sunday after the service I will return.'

Here are some examples of intransitive clauses with other kinds of intransitive verbs.

Example 96

Mana waintam pukemi.
one man die.3SG

'The man died.'

Example 97

Anasin ayufumi warukemi.
woman night slept.she

'The woman slept in the night.'

6.4 Di-transitive clauses

Clauses that have both an object and a recipient are called di-transitive. An English example is: *I gave the book to him*. In Gadsup our usual word order for di-transitive clauses is Actor/Recipient/Patient if all the arguments are represented by a noun phrase as in example 98. Here are some examples of di-transitive clauses in Gadsup in the usual order. If the agent is marked only on the verb then the order is recipient/patient as in example 99.

Example 98

Wen ano nanku wayani tamemi.
3SG.POSS 3SG.mother visitor story tell.3SG

'His mother told the visitor a story.'

Example 99

Kamore kauyam makuyindam pakecu.
some fish village.their.for caught.1SG

'I caught some fish for the villagers.'

Example 100

Bukun amecu.
book you.gave.I

'I gave you the book.'

6.5 Semantic roles / Noun roles

6.5.1 Agent

An agent deliberately makes an action or event happen. E.g. 'Cain murdered his brother'.

The agent is the first noun phrase in a sentence. There are no special agent markers on nouns. However, the agent of a transitive or di-transitive clause is marked with the subject marker on the verb.

Example 101

<i>Mana</i>	<i>wainta</i>	<i>poni</i>	<i>aremi.</i>
One	man	pig	killed

'One man killed a pig.'

6.5.2 Force

A force makes an action happen but not deliberately. E.g. 'the wind blew down Job's house'. There is no marker on nouns of force but if the force is the subject of a clause it is marked on the verb.

Example 102

<i>Sisowani</i>	<i>yani</i>	<i>ukaremi.</i>
Wind	tree	broke.it

'The wind broke the tree.'

6.5.3 Possessor

A possessor is someone who has something. E.g. 'Joseph has a coat'. There are no special markers on possessors, if they are the subject of a clause, but they are marked on the verb.

Example 103

<i>Yoni</i>	<i>poruci</i>	<i>dukemi.</i>
John	pigs	have

'John has pigs.'

Example 104

<i>Mana</i>	<i>inini</i>	<i>mana</i>	<i>intan</i>	<i>dukami.</i>
one	woman	one	boy	had.she

'A woman had a son.'

6.5.4 Experiencer

An experiencer does not control what happens, and they are not changed by what happens. They feel what happens with their senses or emotions. E.g. 'Samuel heard the sheep', 'Jonah felt angry'. There is no special marking on experiencers, but if they are the subject of a clause they are marked on the verb with a subject marker.

Example 105

<i>Pita</i>	<i>yirueyomi</i>	<i>indemi.</i>
Peter	fighting	he.heard

'Peter heard the fighting.'

6.5.5 Stimulus

A stimulus is something that is seen, thought about, or felt. E.g. 'I saw a dog', 'The man thought about his daughter'. The stimulus can be prefixed on the verb. The set of prefixes used seems to be slightly different than the object and recipient prefixes listed above.¹

If the stimulus is a noun it can get marked with *-mi*.

Example 106

Yonakunani...
them.saw.I.and
'I saw them and [...]'

Example 107

<i>Emi</i>	<i>onecu</i>
you	(you).saw.I

'I saw you.'

Example 108

<i>Joni</i>	<i>Pitami indemi.</i>
John	Pita heard.he

'John heard Pita.'

¹ This would need more research. A similar set of prefixes also seems to be used for the person being helped by someone. Is this a separate set of prefixes or morphophonemic changes?

6.5.6 Location

A location is where an action or event takes place. E.g. 'Eli slept in his bed', 'She found the coin under the table'.

The location is usually marked with a postposition suffix.

Example 109

<i>Yay</i>	<i>anan</i>	<i>kantani</i>	<i>yanamana</i>	<i>namac</i>	<i>uwomana</i>	<i>namaci yuron</i>
tree	leaf	two	green	and	red	with brown
<i>unan</i>	<i>naropoci</i>	<i>wemi.</i>				
bilum	top.on	is.there.				

'The two, red and green leaves are on the brown bilum.'

Example 110

<i>Kar</i>	<i>ayokum</i>	<i>waintam</i>	<i>mayan atac</i>	<i>urukami</i>	<i>enon</i>	<i>iyē</i>
two	old	men	one	cap	wear.it	other not
<i>urukam</i>	<i>maka-kac</i>	<i>kumanteni</i>	<i>pakoy</i>	<i>oyeno.</i>		
wear	ground-on	they.sat.and	spear	they.make		

'The two old men sitting on the ground and making the spears.'

6.5.7 Source / Destination

A source is where something moves from, a destination is where something moves to. E.g. 'Abraham travelled from Ur (source) to Haran (destination)'.

Source and destination are marked with postposition suffixes.

Example 111

<i>Fararec</i>	<i>ayinkac</i>	<i>sikuruc tirec</i>	<i>ayinkaci</i>	<i>makufac</i>	<i>kum</i>	<i>warantecu.</i>
Friday	afternoon	after.school	afternoon	home	go.down.and	I.will.sleep

'On Friday afternoon after the class I will go home and sleep.'

Example 112

<i>Kainantumpatem</i>	<i>makufac</i>	<i>kumecu</i>
Kainantu.from	village/home	went.down.1SG

'I went down to the village from Kainantu.'

6.5.8 Instrument

An instrument is used by someone to make something happen. E.g. 'Jael killed Sisera with a tent peg', 'Saul attacked David with a spear'.

Sometimes the instrument is not marked:

Example 113

Mana waintan kan kaseci pakoni yirurani maka-paci kumeno.
one man two parrots spear them.shot.and ground-to fell.3PL

'A man shot two parrots with a spear and they fell to the ground.'

But sometimes it is marked with -foni:

Example 114

Tentic mukutafoni kauyan akecyecu.
1sg.poss knife.with fish 3SG.cut.1SG

'I cut the fish with my knife'

6.5.9 Accompaniment

An accompaniment is someone who does something with someone else. E.g. 'Moses went to Pharaoh with his brother'. Usually there is no special marking on the nouns for accompaniment.

Example 115

Mini onareci timoyureci minikanda yunkecwanami ena
this saw.I.and I.happy.and this.two cook.them.and another
yakan kandawac kun aruren arafem marondaci wendekanda kan
big two.with go.down.and it.kill bite bring.up.and we.two two
kaman namac mana kauya namakic ureci wendekanda namanan timucdareci
kaukau with one fish with we.two eat satisfy.and
owekec timoyin namaci kan kauya namac owekec tikona
return happy with two fish with/and return my.friends
intauc namac makufac yecu.
boys with/and village.to come.I

'I saw this and I was very happy and put these fish in the fire and roasted them. While I was happily cooking, it went down and caught another two big fish. We ate the previous ones with the two kaukau until we satisfied and returned home with the two big fish.'

6.5.10 Recipient

A recipient receives something from someone else. E.g. 'The angel gave food to Elijah'.

The recipient is marked with a prefix on the verb, the recipient itself does not have special marking:

Bukun amecu.
book you.gave.I
'I gave you the book.'

6.5.11 Beneficiary

A beneficiary is someone who benefits from an action done by someone else. E.g. 'Dorcas made clothes for the children'.

The beneficiary is marked on the verb, between the stem and the subject ending.

Example 116

Ten tikona amaci uwarankecu.
My friend house built.for.him.I
'I built the house for my friend.'

Here the actor is first, the beneficiary is second and the patient is third:

Example 117

Joni wen ano afonyic wacdoiyuci ayacuyinkemi.
John his parents' clothes buy.he.for.them
'John bought clothes for his parents.'

Note that in the example below the beneficiary is not marked on the verb:

Example 118

Kamore kauyam makuyindam pakecu.
some fish village.their.for caught.1SG
'I caught some fish for the villagers.'

6.5.12 Patient

A patient is someone or something an action happens to. E.g. 'John ate a locust'.

Sometimes the patient is marked on the verb (see section on object marker 5.2.), but not always, here the bow is the patient, but it is not marked:

Example 119

Anayokimi popo akan narani kasen ye kumantami mana wainta
 in.a.garden pawpaw fruit eat.to parrot came.and.sat one man
arirani isandan uyemi.
 to.shoot.and bow pull.he

'There is a pawpaw tree in the garden. The parrot is on it to eat the fruit. The man wants to kill it and pull the bow with an arrow on the string.'

6.6 Adverbs and time**6.6.1 Time****Example 120**

<i>nurami</i>	yesterday
<i>make</i>	now
<i>kakanami</i>	tomorrow
<i>icnaemi</i>	later
<i>make/mana nuram</i>	today/ this day
<i>wani</i>	long time

Example 121

Yeni nurami yeno.
 they yesterday came.

'They came yesterday.'

6.6.2 Place**Example 122**

<i>makim</i>	in here
<i>mikac</i>	there
<i>mikake</i>	from there
<i>makake</i>	from here

Example 123

<i>Afo</i>	<i>teni</i>	<i>mikac</i>	<i>Kanagendeka</i>	<i>kumantec</i>	<i>weci</i>
Then	I	there	Kanage.two.and.I	sit.and stay,	and
<i>aci</i>	<i>timintenon</i>	<i>tirec</i>	<i>wanani</i>	<i>iyewaci</i>	<i>mayawac</i>
that's.all	give.me.say.that	said	expecting	not	one.also
<i>mana</i>	<i>kauya</i>	<i>timemi.</i>			
one	fish	me.give			

'My dog and I sat there expecting that someone would give us some but no one make an attempt to do so.'

6.6.3 Manner

Example 124

<i>dacidake</i>	slowly
<i>nananuke</i>	carefully
<i>emami</i>	secretly
<i>manaoc</i>	igo, repeatedly

Example 125

<i>Wanta</i>	<i>kari</i>	<i>nananuken</i>	<i>anu</i>	<i>amami</i>	<i>marem wemi.</i>
man	car	carfully	mountain	along	drive go.he

'The man drives the car carefully along the mountain.'

6.6.4 Degree

Example 126

-ukami/ukami	very
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Example 127

<i>Mana</i>	<i>ayokuc maci</i>	<i>uwarecumpo</i>	<i>erar</i>	<i>iyekami</i>	<i>ukami.</i>
one	good	house built.had.I.but	strong	not.very	very

'I had built a house but it was not very strong.'

6.7 Negative Clauses and Negation

Negative clauses are those which include a meaning like 'no' or 'not' in English.

Example 128

waino	no
iyei	no!
iye/ iyen/iyem	no
-ai	suffix to nouns, proper nouns or pronouns
<i>Joni-naino</i>	It is not John's.
<i>Joni-waino</i>	It is not John.
ye-naino	not theirs
acao	no
iyewaci	not

If the negator is negating a verb, it comes before this verb.

Example 129

[K]amore andandauc wenic andauc **iyen** kayudec indikecu.
 some things its meaning no sure undrstand.I
 'Some of the meaning of these things I don't understand.'

Example 130

Weyai.
 him.not
 'It is not him.'

Example 131

Mana ayokuk maci uwarecumpo erar **iyekami** ukami.
 one good house built.had.I.but strong not.was very
 'I had built a house but it was not very strong.'

Example 132

Iyami iyena waino.
dog big he.NEG
 'The dog is not big.'

Example 133

Iyena iyanai.
big dog.NEG
 'The dog is not big.'

Example 134

<i>pani</i>	just, 'nating'
<i>iyen andanda</i>	'not something' ; nothing
<i>payam</i>	bare, 'nating'
<i>iyewami</i>	It is not there.
<i>iyewaci mayawac</i>	nobody

Example 135

Okaci wanici kauya areyomi iyen onakeci pani
first.time fish kill.to not look.I.to just/nothing
yiwakurecumpo yeni wa arure nauni weni wenoyo.
them.follow.but they long.taim kill eater they.are they.went

'It was my first time and I just followed them, but they were the experienced fishermen so they went.'

Example 136

Payam makakac kumantemi.
bare ground he.sit
 'He sits on the bare ground.'

Example 137

Acaon-te-ko!
no-say-I
 'I'm saying no!'

Example 138

Pani iyayecu.

just run

'I am just running.'

Here are some ways to make negations stronger:

Example 139

Iyewakac yeno!

NEG.true come

'Do **not** come!'

Example 140

Iyeukanac yeno!

NEG.EMPH come

'Do not come!!! (Or else....).'

7 SENTENCES

A sentence only needs to have a single clause. Sometimes several clauses may be combined to form a sentence.

1.1 Verbal suffixes connecting clauses

Example 141

<i>monic</i>	<i>manden</i>	<i>nan</i>	<i>nokemi</i>	<i>ayufumi</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>onan</i>
money	he.get	eat	went.about	night	he.came	he.saw
<i>yunan</i>	<i>iyewami</i>	<i>mini</i>	<i>kafani</i>	<i>wen</i>	<i>anac</i>	<i>aruremi</i>
food	not.there	this	for	his	wife	hit.her.and
						things

anankayewami.
he.destroyed.

'When he got the money he went off and used all the money and when he returned to the house and saw that there was no food, he hit his wife and destroyed the eating and cooking utensils.'

The morpheme *-ur* in *aruremi* means that there are two things happening at the same time.

To express contrast between clauses the suffix *-umpo* can be used:

Example 142

Okaci	wanici	kauya	areyomi	iyen	onakeci	pani	yiwakurecumpo
first.time	fish	kill		not	know	just/nothing	them.follow.but
veni	wa	arure	nauni	weni		wenoyo.	
they	long.taim	kill	eater	they.are		they.went	

'It was my first time and I just followed them, but they were the experienced fishermen [so] they went.'

The 'so' is implied but not spelled out in the Gadsup text.

Example 143

<i>Afo</i>	<i>teni</i>	<i>mikac</i>	<i>Kanagendeka</i>	<i>kumantec</i>	<i>weci</i>
Then	I	there	Kanage.two.and.I	sit.and stay,	and
<i>aci</i>	<i>timintenon</i>	<i>tirec</i>	<i>wanani</i>	<i>iyewaci</i>	<i>mayawac</i>
that's.all	give.me.say.that	said	expecting	not	one.also
<i>mana</i>	<i>kauya</i>	<i>timemi.</i>			
one	fish	give.me			

'My dog and I sat there expecting that someone would give us some but no one make an attempt to do so.'

In example 144 the morphemes *-i* and *-ni* combine clauses:

Example 144

<i>Mini</i>	<i>intauc</i>	<i>yenarem</i>	<i>woyoci</i>	<i>Nonorapac</i>	<i>undeci</i>
these	boys	they.first	go.they.and	Wopepa	went.up.and
<i>yonakunani</i>	<i>away</i>	<i>oreni</i>	<i>ukin</i>	<i>ofekaram</i>	
them.saw.I.and	valley	go.and bush.in	go.about.into		
<i>wewayoci</i>	<i>yonareci</i>	<i>mikake</i>	<i>Kanagendeka</i>	<i>iyayukam</i>	<i>manaoc</i>
went.they.and them.saw.I	from.there	Kanage.two.and.I	continue.run.fast		
<i>weci</i>	<i>orokunani,</i>	<i>yenaren</i>	<i>oreni</i>	<i>nompin</i>	<i>kumbeni</i>
go	go.there.and	they.first	go.and water.in	down.in	fish
<i>arewayoci</i>	<i>orecmokunami.</i>				
kill.they.and	went.there.I				

'These boys left early and went a long way before us. We went up to Wopepa and saw them, they went in a valley and were about to get into the the bush. From there we saw them and ran faster to meet them, but they were already in the dam and caught some fish while we got there.'

A conjunction is a connecting word, joining words together or joining clauses together. In our language we have a few conjunctions.

Example 145

-wac/ -waci	and	joins nouns or numbers or clauses	
fono...wa	or	always in a question	
namac... namac	and	connects two nouns	
weci	and		

Example 146

Mini intai yokemi anasi**waci** dukami
this boy he.worked wife.also/too he.have.
 'The son worked and also had a wife.'

Example 147

Okeke ukami Kocti weni inarun **namac** maka **namac** uwaremoni.
 beginning very Kocti he heaven and land and made.he
 'In the very beginning God created the heaven and the earth.'

Example 148

Eni tic nante **fono** kopic nante **wa**?
 you tea drink or coffee drink Q?
 'Do you drink tea or coffee?'

7.1 Commands (Imperative Sentences)

Here are some examples of commands in Gadsup. We know it is a command by the tone of voice of the person speaking. Often the suffix *-no* for singular and *-ko* for plural is added to the end of the stem but not always.

Example 149

Yi!
 come
 'Come!'

Example 150

Yeko!
come.PL
'Come!'

Example 151

Ecano!
Lusim.SG!
'Leave that alone! No!' (talking to a child)

For a negative command *iyewac* is put in front of the command:

Example 152

Iyewac nano!
not eat.SG
'Don't eat!'

Gadsup also has ways to give commands to the 1st or 3rd person:

Example 153

Ece mareyic wo!
let us go
'Let's go!'

Example 154

Taminan ukukano!
tell.him stand.SG
'Tell him to stand!'

Here are some more ways to give commands:

Example 155

Narac nano!
eat.must eat.SG
'You must eat!'

Example 156

Naric manawac ono!
eat must EMPH
'You must eat!'

Polite commands/suggestions are made like this:

Example 157

<i>Pafo</i>	<i>kamami</i>	<i>marec</i>	<i>yecumpo</i>	<i>mande</i>	<i>na.</i>
my.grandfather	sweet potato	bring	come.I	get	eat.

'Grandpa, I bring you sweet potato you can eat'

7.2 Questions (Interrogative Sentences)

7.2.1 Yes-No Questions

Are there some questions where the speaker just wants 'yes' or 'no' as an answer? Is there a word or morpheme in the sentence that shows it is a question? These two questions are yes-no questions.

Questions can be marked by *-fi*:

Example 158

<i>aninta</i>	<i>sikurupaci</i>	<i>yintenafi?</i>
boy	school.to	come.Q

'Will the boy come to school?'

Or they can be marked by *-wa*.

Example 159

<i>Eni</i>	<i>arintewa</i>	<i>poni?</i>
you	kill.Q	pig

'Will you kill the pig?'

7.2.2 WH Questions

When we want to find out more than just 'yes' or 'no', in English we ask questions using question words such as *Who? What? Which? How many? When? Where? How? Why?* (Linguists call these WH questions because most of these English question words start with WH.)

There are several different question words in Gadsup for asking content questions:

Example 160

<i>Iyec/i</i>	who	Iyeci nenaŋi?	Who ate it?
<i>iyenic</i>	whose	Iyenic monikafic?	Whose money is it?
<i>nafakac/nefakac</i>	where?	Nafakac wena?	Where did he go?
<i>inkecniurec</i>	how?	Inkecniurec uwarewa?	How did you build it?
<i>ne yamukac</i> <i>ne yamukafi</i>	when?	Ne yamukac yintewa? Mana ne yaukafi?	When will you come? When is this?
<i>nec/i</i> <i>nefi</i>	what?	Nec dukewa? Mana nefi?	What did you have? What is this?
<i>Iyenindawa/fi</i>	whose?	Mana iyenindawa?	Whose is this?
<i>Nacdec</i> <i>Nacdewa/fi</i>	how many?	Nacdec dukewa?	How many do you have?
<i>iyenac</i>	to whom?	Iyenac amenu?	Whom will I give?

Example 161 Gen 3:9

Nafakac *we-fono?*

where go.SG?

'Where are you(SG)going?'

Example 162

Nafakac *we-ka-fono?*

where go.PL?

'Where are you (PL) going?'

Example 163

Nafakac *we-fono?*

where go.SG

'Where are you (SG) going?'

Example 164

Nefi?

what

'What? (Tell me more...)'

Example 165

Neci *eni* *nantewa?*

what you eat.will.Q

'What will you eat?'

Example 166

Mecyan ***iyenic*** *porafi?*

that whose pig.Q

'Whose pig is that?'

Example 167

Iyenac *moinc amewa?*

whom money give.to.Q

'Whom did you give the money to?'

Here God is asking a question but he already knows the answer:

Example 168 Gen 3:11

Iye nano tekuna yayakami namanduka nonamino?

no eat said.I tree.fruit eat.from maybe

'Did I not tell you to not eat the fruit of the tree?'

7.3 Reason, Result, Purpose

7.3.1 Reason and Result

Here are some sentences that show a reason and a result in our language. Usually, the result comes before the reason.

Example 169

<i>Newarafi</i>	<i>timonecu</i>	<i>Koctin tofaurukaci.</i>
therefore	I.happy.am	God me.helped

Example 170

<i>Teni</i>	<i>Ukarampac</i>	<i>sikuruc</i>	<i>tirani</i>	<i>urekuna</i>	<i>andai</i>
I	Ukarumpa.to	school	to.learn	I.came	reason
<i>macnimukemi:</i>	<i>Ten tiwayani</i>	<i>kasufu</i>	<i>wayani waci</i>	<i>tecumpo,</i>	<i>kamore</i>
is.this	my.tokples	Gadsup	tokples so	I.use.to.say.but	few/some
<i>andandauc wenic</i>	<i>andauc</i>	<i>iyen</i>	<i>kayucde</i>	<i>indikecu.</i>	
things	its	meaning	not	sure	know.I

'The reason that I came to DYL is: I speak Gadsup but I did not know the structure the words that I am speaking.'

7.3.2 Purpose and Result

Here are some sentences that show a purpose and a result in our language. Usually, the purpose comes before the result.

Example 171

PURPOSE

<i>Pakoy</i>	<i>oyirani</i>	<i>mana</i>	<i>andandauci</i>	<i>maranonami.</i>
spear	make.to	these	things.are	get.will

'In order to make a spear you will get these things.'

Example 172

PURPOSE

<i>Kauya</i>	<i>ana</i>	<i>ayacirani</i>	<i>Kainantumpac wecu.</i>
fish	tin	buy.I.to	Kainantu.to go.I

'I went to Kainantu to buy tin fish.'

8 Bibliography

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<http://www.ethnologue.com/language/gaj>

9 APPENDIX

This appendix includes two stories that have been displayed in interlinear style. The first story, *Kam waintam pakoni oyeno*, is about men making spears, and the second story, *Kauya arim wayani*, is about a fishing adventure.

9.1 *Kam waintam pakoni oyeno*, 'Two men making spears'

1	Word	<i>Mana</i>	<i>ayokum</i>	<i>waintan</i>	<i>atac</i>	<i>namac</i>	<i>wakac</i>
	Word Gloss	one	old	man	cap	with/and	short
	Word Cat.	num	adj	n	n	post	adj
	<i>tarasisi</i>	<i>namac</i>	<i>uremi</i>	<i>makusac</i>	<i>payam</i>	<i>makakac</i>	
	pants	with/and	wear.it.and	at.home	bare	ground	
	n	post	v	n	adj	n	
	<i>kumantemi</i>	<i>pakoni</i>	<i>oyemi.</i>				
	he.sat	spear	make				
	v	n	v				

Free An old man is wearing a cap and a pants, sitting on the bare ground and making a spear.

2	Word	<i>Kar</i>	<i>ayokum</i>	<i>waintam</i>	<i>mayan</i>	<i>atac</i>	<i>urukami</i>
	Word Gloss	two	old	men	one	cap	wear.it
	Word Cat.	num	adj	n	num	n	v
	<i>enon iye</i>	<i>urukam</i>	<i>makakac</i>	<i>kumanteni</i>	<i>pakoy</i>	<i>oyeno.</i>	
	other not	wear	ground.on	they.sat.and	spear	they.make	
	adj neg	v	n	v	n	v	

Free The two old men are sitting on the ground and making spears.

3	Word	<i>Kandac</i>	<i>manawac</i>	<i>ayokum</i>	<i>waintauci</i>	<i>makakac</i>
	Word Gloss	three		old	men	ground.on
	Word Cat.	num		adj	n	n
	<i>kumanteni</i>	<i>pakoni</i>	<i>oyeno.</i>			
	they.sat.and	spear	they.make			
	v	n	v			

Free The three old man are sitting on the ground and making spears.

4	Word	<i>Atac</i>	<i>urukeyon</i>	<i>kandan</i>	<i>tefac tefac</i>	<i>kumantami</i>
	Word Gloss	cap	wear	the.two	next.to	they.sat.and
	Word Cat.	n	v	num	n	v
	<i>iye</i>	<i>urukenin</i>	<i>acwanakimi</i>	<i>kumantemifo</i>	<i>acnantapac</i>	<i>kumanteni-i</i>
	not wear	middle	he.sat.and	in.front	who.sat	
	neg v	n	v	n	v	
	<i>pakoy</i>	<i>oyeyomi</i>	<i>yocyikemi.</i>			
	spear	how.to.make	show.them			
	n	v	v			

Free The man without the cap sitting in the middle of the two wearing the cap and the one sitting in front of them teaching them how to make the spear.

5	Word	<i>Mana</i>	<i>wainta</i>	<i>isandan</i>	<i>undukemi</i>	<i>kase</i>	<i>arirani</i>
	Word Gloss	one	man	bow	pull.the.string.and	parrot	to.shoot.and
	Word Cat.	num	n	n	v	n	v
	<i>omaren</i>	<i>indemi.</i>					
	he.is.thinking						
	v						

Free A man pull the bow and thinking about killing the parrot.

6	Word	<i>Anayokimi</i>	<i>popo</i>	<i>akan</i>	<i>narani</i>	<i>kasen</i>	<i>ye kumantami</i>
	Word Gloss	in.a.garden	pawpaw	fruit	to.eat	parrot	came.and.sat
	Word Cat.	n	n	n	v	n	v
	<i>mana</i>	<i>wainta</i>	<i>arirani</i>	<i>isandan</i>	<i>uyemi.</i>		
	one	man	to.shoot.and	bow	he.pull		
	num	n	v	n	v		

Free There is a pawpaw tree in the garden. The parrot is on it to eat the fruit. The man wants to kill it and pull the bow with an arrow on the string.

7	Word	<i>Mana</i>	<i>waintam</i>	<i>pakoni</i>	<i>kasec</i>	<i>arurami</i>	<i>makapaci</i>
	Word Gloss	one	men	spear	parrot	shot.and	to.the.ground
	Word Cat.	num	n	n	n	v	n
	<i>kumemi.</i>						
	fell.down						
	v						

Free One man shot a parrot with a spear and it fell down on the ground.

8	Word	<i>Mana waintan</i>	<i>kan</i>	<i>kaseci</i>	<i>pakoni</i>	<i>yirurani</i>
	Word Gloss	one man	two	parrots	spear	shot.them
	Word Cat.	num n	num	n	n	v
		<i>makapaci</i>	<i>kumeno.</i>			
		to.the.ground	they.fell			
		n	v			

Free A man shot two parrots and they fell to the ground.

9.2 *Kauya arim wayani*, 'Fishing Story'

1.1	Word	<i>Acnani</i>	<i>ackewaninkimpaci</i>	<i>mana</i>	<i>ayinkaci</i>	<i>nom</i>	<i>mantenipac</i>
	Word Gloss	past	sunny.season.during.	one	afternoon	water	dam.to
	Word Cat.	adv	n	num	n	n	n
	<i>kauya</i>	<i>arintac</i>	<i>wirani</i>	<i>uyewayoci</i>	<i>emami</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>indireci</i>
	fish	kill.to	go.to	dicuss.they	secretly	go	heard.it
	n	v	v	v	adv	v	v

owarec-mokunami.

go.sleep

v

Free During the sunny period, one afternoon the boys discussed about going to the dam for fishing and I secretly heard them and went to sleep.

1.2	Word	<i>Wanurami</i>	<i>ac</i>	<i>ayokuc</i>	<i>karicewanici</i>	<i>ukukeci</i>
	Word Gloss	morning	sun	good	shine.is + ing	wake.up
	Word Cat.	n	n	adj	v	v
	<i>iyena</i>	<i>kamanuc</i>	<i>eriyewam</i>	<i>manar</i>	<i>eman</i>	<i>unampim</i>
	big	kaukau	four	take	secretly	bilum.in
	adj	n	num	v	adv	n
	<i>wacdumareci</i>	<i>tentic</i>	<i>iyam</i>	<i>wen</i>	<i>awic</i>	<i>Kanagem</i>
	put	my	dog	its	name	Kanage
	v	p	n	p	n	n
	<i>tafura</i>	<i>arewanim</i>	<i>wanici</i>	<i>awicmareci</i>	<i>wecmokunami</i>	
	animal	killer	is	take.it	go.past	
	n	n	v	v	v	

Free In the morning the sky was clear, the sun shone and it was a very good day. I woke up got four big kaukau and put them in my bilum and took my dog. Its name was Kanage it was a very good hunter and we set off.

1.3	Word	<i>Okaci wanici</i>	<i>kauya</i>	<i>areyomi</i>	<i>iyen</i>	<i>onakeci</i>	<i>pani</i>
	Word Gloss	first.time	fish	kill	not	know	just/nothing
	Word Cat.	num	n	v	neg	v	neg
		<i>yiwakurec-umpo</i>	<i>yeni</i>	<i>wa</i>	<i>arure</i>	<i>nauni</i>	<i>weni</i>
		them.follow.but	they	long.taim	kill	eater	they.are
		v	p	adv	n	n	v
		<i>wenoyo.</i>					
		they.went					
		v					

Free It was my first time and I just followed them, but they were the experienced fishermen so they went.

3.1	Word	<i>Mini</i>	<i>intauc</i>	<i>yenaren</i>	<i>woyoci</i>	<i>Nonorapac</i>	<i>undeci</i>
	Word Gloss	these	boys	they.first	go.they.and	Wopepa	went.up.and
	Word Cat.	dem	n	num	v	pn	v
		<i>yonakunan</i>	<i>away</i>	<i>oreni</i>	<i>ukin</i>	<i>ofekaram</i>	<i>wewayoci</i>
		them.saw.I.and	valley	go.and	bush.in	go.about.into	went.they.and
		v	n	v	n	v	v
		<i>yonareci</i>	<i>mikake</i>	<i>Kanagendeka</i>	<i>iyayukam</i>	<i>manaoc</i>	<i>weci</i>
		them.saw.I.and	from.there	Kanage.two.and.I	continue.run.fast	go	
		v	adv	pn	v	v	
		<i>orokunani,</i>	<i>yenaren</i>	<i>oreni</i>	<i>nompin</i>	<i>kumbeni</i>	<i>kauyauc</i>
		go.there.and	they.first	go.and	water.in	down.in	fish
		v	num	v	n	v	n
		<i>arewayoci</i>	<i>orecmokunami</i>				
		kill.they.and	went.there.I				
		v	v				

Free These boys left early and went a long way before us. We went up to Wopepa and saw them, they went in a valley and were about to get into the the bush. From there we saw them and ran faster to meet them, but they were already in the dam and caught some fish while we got there.

3.2	Word	<i>Nompim</i>	<i>weyona</i>	<i>kauya</i>	<i>areyonuc</i>	<i>iyen</i>	<i>onakeci</i>
	Word Gloss	water.in	go.and fish	fish	kill.PL	did.not	know
	Word Cat.	n	v	n	v	neg	v
	<i>pani</i>	<i>akofac o</i>	<i>kumanteci</i>	<i>arewayomi</i>	<i>yonec-mokunami</i>		
	just/nothing	beside go	sitdown.I	kill.they	them.saw		
	neg	n v	v	v	v		

Free I don't know how to catch fish and swim so I just sat beside the bank and saw them catching fish.

3.3	Word	<i>Aro</i>	<i>wami</i>	<i>iyon</i>	<i>yirini</i>	<i>maron</i>	<i>anon</i>	<i>ika</i>
	Word Gloss	kill.they.still	cold	they.kill	come.up	big	fire	
	Word Cat.	v	adj	v	v	adj	n	
	<i>tandeni</i>	<i>kaneni</i>	<i>arueke</i>	<i>deyonuc</i>	<i>yunkare</i>	<i>nenno.</i>		
	make.they	warm.and	kill	put.those	cook	eat.they		
	v	v	v	dem	v	v		

Free They took quiet a long time in the water and they felt cold, so they came out of the water and made the big fire. They warm their body and cooked the fish they caught and ate.

5.1	Word	<i>Afo</i>	<i>teni</i>	<i>mikac</i>	<i>Kanagendeka</i>	<i>kumantec</i>	<i>weci</i>
	Word Gloss	Then	I	there	Kanage.two.and.I	sit.and stay,	and
	Word Cat.	conn	n	adv	n	v	conn
	<i>aci</i>	<i>timintenon</i>	<i>tirec</i>	<i>wanani</i>	<i>iyewaci</i>	<i>mayawac</i>	
	that's.all	give.me.say.that	said	expecting	not	one.also	
	***	v	v	v	neg	n	

mana kauya timemi .
one fish give.me
num n v

Free My dog and I sat their expecting that if any one could give us some but no one make an attempt to do so.

5.2	Word	<i>Yunkare</i>	<i>namandeni</i>	<i>ena</i>	<i>arirani</i>	<i>kumeno.</i>
	Word Gloss	cook	eat.they.and	another	kill.to.and	fell.they.and
	Word Cat.	v	v	adj	v	v

Free After eating they return to the water.

5.3	Word	<i>Kunde</i>	<i>okaniceni</i>		<i>arowami</i>	<i>iyon</i>
	Word Gloss	went.down	same.did.they.and		kill.they.still.yet.and	cold
	Word Cat.	v	v		v	n
<i>yirini</i>	<i>kumbeke</i>	<i>maron</i>	<i>ika</i>	<i>kaneni</i>	<i>areyonuc</i>	<i>yunkare</i>
they.kill.and	return.back	come.up	fire	warm.and	kill.fish	cook
v	v	v	n	v	v	v
<i>namandeni</i>	<i>yewekec</i>	<i>umacdeukan</i>	<i>kumoci</i>		<i>Kanagendeka</i>	
eat.they.and	once.more	all.of.them	went.down.and		Kanage.two.and.I	
v	***	quant	v		n	
<i>manam</i>	<i>mini</i>	<i>ikakac</i>	<i>wacu.</i>			
alone	this	fire.to	stayed			
adv	dem	n	v			

Free Again they caught some fish until they felt cold. They came out of the water to the fire and warm themselves and cooked the fish and ate them. After eating everyone of them returned to the water accept us.

An empty paragraph

7.1	Word	<i>Afo</i>	<i>icnaimi</i>	<i>marec</i>	<i>wekuna</i>	<i>kamanuci</i>
	Word Gloss	Then	later.and	take	go.I.	kaukaus
	Word Cat.	conn	adv	v	v	n
	<i>unampinkena</i>	<i>uwandeci</i>	<i>mini</i>	<i>ikakimi</i>	<i>yunkecu.</i>	
	bilum.in.from	take.out.	this	fire.in.and	cook.I	
	n	v	dem	n	v	

Free I took out the kaukau and cooked them.

7.2	Word	<i>Kamanuc</i>	<i>yunkanuna</i>	<i>wanana eci</i>	<i>Kanange</i>	<i>nompin</i>
	Word Gloss	kaukau	very.busy.cooking.I	Kanage	water.in	
	Word Cat.	n	v	n	n	
	<i>kumenimi</i>	<i>iyen</i>	<i>onecu.</i>			
	it.had.gone	did.notsee.I				
	v	neg	v			

Free While I was busy with the kaukau I did not see Kanage went into the water.

7.3	Word	<i>Incaini</i>	<i>mana</i>	<i>andanda</i>	<i>ticnaimpac</i>	<i>payayici</i>			
	Word Gloss	later.and	one	thing	back.at	it.moves			
	Word Cat.	adv	num	n	n	v			
<i>yowecmar</i>	<i>onami</i>	<i>mana</i>	<i>iyena</i>	<i>kauya</i>	<i>waci</i>	<i>onareci</i>	<i>iyec</i>	<i>mararenafin</i>	<i>tireci</i>
turn.around	I.saw	one	big	fish	so	saw.I.and	who	bring.it	say.I
v	v	num	adj	n	conn	v	Q	v	v
<i>tukam</i>	<i>makac</i>	<i>nonami</i>	<i>ena</i>	<i>kauya</i>	<i>yakamac</i>	<i>arafen</i>	<i>uremi.</i>		
eye	look.around		another	fish	big.with	bite	come.up		
n	v		adj	n	adj	v	v		

Free All of a sudden I felt something moving at my back. I turned around and saw a big fish, felt uncomfortable out of the water and was jumping here and there. Looked around to see who brought the fish, but when I looked towards the water, I saw Kanage with another big one in its mouth coming up.

7.4	Word	<i>Mini</i>	<i>onareci</i>	<i>timoyureci</i>	<i>minikanda</i>	<i>yunkecwanami</i>			
	Word Gloss	this	saw.I.and	I.happy.and	this.two	cook.them.and			
	Word Cat.	dem	v	v	dem	v			
<i>ena</i>	<i>yakan</i>	<i>kandawac</i>	<i>kun</i>	<i>aruren</i>	<i>arafem</i>	<i>marondaci</i>	<i>wendekanda</i>		
another	big	two.with	go.down.and	it.kill	bite	bring.up.and	we.two		
adj	adj	num	v	v	v	v	p		
<i>kan</i>	<i>kaman</i>	<i>namac</i>	<i>mana</i>	<i>kauya</i>	<i>namakic</i>	<i>ureci</i>	<i>wendekanda</i>	<i>namanan</i>	
two	kaukau	with	one	fish	with	we.two	eat		
num	n	post	num	n	post	num	v		
<i>timucdareci</i>	<i>owekec</i>	<i>timoyin</i>	<i>namaci</i>	<i>kan</i>	<i>kauya</i>	<i>namac</i>			
satisfy.and	return	happy	with	two	fish	with/and			
adj	v	v	post	num	n	post			
<i>owekec</i>	<i>tikona</i>	<i>intauc</i>	<i>namac</i>	<i>makufac</i>	<i>yecu.</i>				
return	my.friends	boys	with/and	village.to	come.I				
v	n	n	post	n	v				

Free I saw this and I was very happy and put these fish in the fire and roasted them. While I was happily cooking, it went down and caught another two big fish. We ate the previous ones with the two kaukau until we satisfied and returned home with the two big fish.