

WAFFA SENTENCE, PARAGRAPH
AND DISCOURSE

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WAFFA SENTENCE, PARAGRAPH AND DISCOURSE

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KEY - PHONETICS AND SYMBOLIZATION IN WAFFA

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Phonetics</u>	<u>Other Symbols</u>
a	^	/ = clause
aa	ma'	// = dependent sentence
b	mb	, = quotation introducer
d	nd	. = independent sentence
e	e	
ee	e.	
f	ph	
g	gh	
h	h	
i	i	P and S on discourse examples
ii	i.	refer to deep grammar
k	k	paragraphs and dependent
m	m	sentences in the <u>NARRATIVE</u>
mm	m	and <u>PROCEDURAL DISCOURSES</u> .
n	n	It refers to surface
ng	ng	structure paragraphs
nn	nn	and sentences in <u>EXPOSITORY</u> ,
o	o	<u>HORTATORY</u> , & <u>EPISTOLARY</u>
oo	oo	<u>DISCOURSES</u> .
p	p	
q	q	
r	r	
s	s	
t	t	
u	u	
uu	u.	
v	v	
y	y	

P and S on discourse examples refer to deep grammar paragraphs and dependent sentences in the NARRATIVE and PROCEDURAL DISCOURSES. It refers to surface structure paragraphs and sentences in EXPOSITORY, HORTATORY, & EPISTOLARY DISCOURSES.

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KEY OF ABBREVIATIONS

AD	<u>ADMONITION</u>	Fp	far past tense
Add	<u>Address</u>	fut	future tense
ALT	<u>ALTERNATIVE</u>	futp	future plural
ALT P, PARA	<u>ALTERNATIVE PARAGRAPH</u>	futs	future singular
AMP	<u>AMPLIFICATION</u>	GREET	<u>GREETING</u>
AMP P, PARA	<u>AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH</u>		
ANTI	<u>ANTITHESIS</u>	HEAD	<u>HEADING</u>
ANTI P, PARA	<u>ANTITHETICAL PARAGRAPH</u>	HORT D, DISC	<u>HORTATORY DISCOURSE</u>
APER	<u>APERTURE</u>	HORT P, PARA	<u>HORTATORY PARAGRAPH</u>
BU	<u>BUILD-UP</u>	ig	interrogative mood
		impr	imperative mood neutral
		impp	imperative mood plural
		imps	imperative mood singular
CF	contrary to fact marker	ind	indicative mood
Cl	Clause	IO	<u>Indirect Object</u>
Cl _f	Clause Formulaic		
CLOS	<u>CLOSURE</u>		
comp	<u>completive action</u>	n	<u>noun</u>
CONCL	<u>CONCLUSION</u>	NARR D, DISC	<u>NARRATIVE DISCOURSE</u>
conj	<u>conjunction</u>	NARR P, PARA	<u>NARRATIVE PARAGRAPH</u>
cont	<u>continuous aspect</u>	nom	nominalizer
		n ph	<u>Noun phrase</u>
D, DISC	<u>DISCOURSE</u>		
des	<u>desiderative action</u>	O, Obj	Object
DIAL P, PARA	<u>DIALOGUE PARAGRAPH</u>	old	older
ds	different subject marker	OPEN	<u>OPENING</u>
EXHOR	<u>EXHORTATION</u>	P, PARA	<u>PARAGRAPH</u>
EXPO	<u>EXPOSITION</u>	pl	plural
EXPO D, DISC	<u>EXPOSITORY DISCOURSE</u>	pft	perfect aspect
EXPO P, PARA	<u>EXPOSITORY PARAGRAPH</u>	poss	possessive
		pred	predicative
		PS	<u>POSTSCRIPT</u>
		PT	<u>POINT</u>
		pur	purpose

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QS Quotative Sentence

reft referent

S,Subj Subject
S, Sent Sentence
S_f Sentence Formulaic

SIG SIGNATURE
sim simultaneous action
Seq S Sequential Sentence
SS Simple Sentence
ss same subject
stat stative aspect
sw sweet (potato)

T Cl Time clause

Voc Vocative

yr younger

1s first person singular
1p first person plural
2s second person singular
2p second person plural
3s third person singular
3p third person plural

WAFFA SENTENCE, PARAGRAPH AND DISCOURSE

0. INTRODUCTION.

The Waffa¹ language is spoken by approximately 1000 people living at the headwaters of the Waffa River in the highlands of the Morobe District of New Guinea. It belongs to the Eastern family² of languages.

Because it is a highlands language it displays sequential sentence structure typical of this area. A sequential sentence is a string of clauses. Each clause is linked to the following by a dependent verb and the final clause in the string manifests an independent verb.

The sequential sentence could be described as being like a concertina. In the EXPOSITORY, HORTATORY and EPISTOLARY DISCOURSE genres there are a number of short sentences closed up together forming paragraphs. This resembles the concertina when it is closed. On the contrary, in NARRATIVE and PROCEDURAL DISCOURSE genre the concertina is opened and the discourses consist of one or two shorter sentences opening and closing the discourse with one or more long sentences making up the body of the discourse. Within this long string of clauses are embedded discourses, paragraphs and dependent sentences.

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There are only three major sentence types in the surface grammar of the Waffa language: The Simple Sentence, containing a maximum of one clause, the Sequential Sentence containing a string of clauses and Quotative Sentence.

In some NARRATIVE and PROCEDURAL DISCOURSES this surface grammar feature is nullified by the occurrence of paragraphs and embedded discourses within this long sequential sentence. Some of the EPISODES of NARRATIVE DISCOURSE and some of the PROCEDURES of PROCEDURAL DISCOURSE are contained within one long sequential sentence.

Five Genre of discourse have been posited for the Waffa language. They are EXPOSITORY, HORTATORY, EPISTOLARY, NARRATIVE and PROCEDURAL.

EXPOSITORY DISCOURSE is used to describe new or unfamiliar things to people who have not seen them. It is used quite extensively in sermons.

HORTATORY DISCOURSE is used to give instructions about how to live (e.g. to the young people about to be married). It is used in sermons and embedded in certain PROCEDURAL DISCOURSES, showing the old-time means of manipulating the spirits.

EPISTOLARY DISCOURSE is a literary form developed in the last eight years since the Waffas have learned to read and write their own language. It has its own special features of opening and closure but mainly expounds the body of the letter with the short paragraphs found in EXPOSITORY and HORTATORY DISCOURSES.

NARRATIVE DISCOURSE is used for telling legends or recent happenings to an individual and these are usually related in chronological order.

PROCEDURAL DISCOURSE is used to describe how to make things as houses, traps, arrows, or to describe how the Waffa habitually do something as burying a person, marrying and making first gardens.

These last two discourse types are characterized by the long sequential sentence found in the surface grammar which is divided to show major sections of the discourse. These sections expounded by paragraphs which in turn have tagmemes expounded by dependent sentences.

There is frequent embedding of discourses and paragraphs in all the discourse genre.

In order to understand the structure of Waffa Discourse, the sentences will be described first. The paragraphs found in EXPOSITORY, HORTATORY and EPISTOLARY DISCOURSES, and these particular discourse genre will

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be described next. Then the paragraphs found in NARRATIVE and PROCEDURAL DISCOURSES and these particular discourse genre will be described.

1. SENTENCES.

<u>OUTER PERIPHERY</u>	<u>NUCLEUS</u>
Vocative Exclamations Attention Response Sentence Conjunction Sentence Topic	<u>Simple</u> <u>Sequential</u> <u>Quotative</u>

The Waffa Sentence consists of an Outer Periphery and a Nucleus. Within the Outer Periphery there is found such things as:- Vocative, Exclamations, Attention, Response, a Sentence Conjunction and Sentence Topic.

The Nucleus consists of a Simple, Sentence, a Sequential Sentence or a Quotative Sentence.

1.1 Outer Periphery.

The tagmemes of the Outer Periphery occur most commonly near the opening of the sentence. However, some of them permute to positions within the interior of the sentence. Those noted to be of this group are Vocative, certain Exclamations and the Sentence Conjunction.

The Vocative, -o 'singular', -so 'plural' and -ree

'sympathetic' are expounded by personal names, kinship terms and other substitutes like noun phrases and Relative Clauses. Exclamation is expounded by various emotive expressions. Those noted to date are: o 'surprise', ae 'sorrow or joy (something which has happened at the instant of speaking)', ayoo 'feeling sorry for yourself when discomfort comes (e.g. rain falling on you)', mo 'well', na 'now (not time)', sue disgust, ee anger, boo sorrow, ooqoo 'forbid'. (The last two forms are tertiary stems of third class verbs.) Mo has been noted to occur following most of the above expressions. Attention is expounded by two known forms, ai attention of surprise and aree to gain attention while speaking (The latter is a shortened form of the sentence a reeti taanee 'You look across'.)

Response is expounded by the affirmative yo or eeyoo, the negative hameeta and the response asking for the utterance to be repeated aa. Only one sentence conjunction expounded by two forms of the demonstrative pronouns, inna 'that' and aanna 'this', have been noted.

Examples of Expressions :

o vaidi-ivo t-onno ti-noo, "o gioonna-a-vai-tana
surprise man-S look-ss say-Ind surprise woman-this-reft-dual

ngia aanii-ra-ida ngia-a-nnee?"
you what-pur-cont come-3p-ig

'The man looked with surprise and said, "Oh, why are you two women coming?'"

...ti-noo, "o mo na nau tii-ra-vai-vee. o
say-ind surprise well I yesterday come-fp-stat-ind surprise

mo ni nnau-vo dee-pi-inno kua-i-nnee?"
well my house-S where-place-cont go-3s-ig

...'he said, "Oh, well I came down yesterday. Oh, well, where has my house gone?"

A child watching his mother go off to work in the gardens will say: -

aee vaa ni noo-va vi-oo kia-i-noo.
sorrow past my mother-S go-ss comp-3s-ind

'Sorry, my mother has gone.'

...ti-noo, "aee a dataama ki-eenna-nna fayai-vaa
say-ind sorrow you how comp-ss-cont animal-0

a ruputua-nna-nnee?"
you kill-2s-ig

'...he said, "How is it that you have killed the animals?"'

...ti-noo, "Aee va-ida ti vaati ti urunnaakara
say-ind sorrow past-cont our husband our children

ti nnandi ti kata vayaa-va va-inno puara
our nephews our yr brother old brother-S past-cont pig

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pinaa-nna haara ki-oo / iya h-oo vari-kiai /
big-0 shoot comp-ss them shoot-ss be-ds

haara vara-da / ngia-a-noo.
shoot get-ss come-3p-ind

'... she said, "Oh boy, our husbands, children, nephews and brothers have killed a big pig, it was biting them and they shot it and they are bringing it."'

A woman sitting on the edge of a house where the rain is falling on her will say: -

Ayoo vati ni rua-i-noo. Hayu vari-kiai /
sympathy rain me hit-3s-ind move be-ds

nee-ta varia-ivee.
me-with sit-impn

'Oh dear, the rain is falling on me. Move over and I can sit (in the dry place) too.'

If water came flowing in the house on to his bed a man would say:-

Ayoo nnoori aa-vo ni mmaata aa-vau tii-noo.
sympathy water this-S my bed this-on came-ind

'Oh dear, this water is coming down on this bed of mine.'

The expression mo has a number of different uses. It is frequently used in an answer to a question and always occurs when answering an interrogative sentence in which mo is used twice to mean 'where'. (This is explained further in this section under Simple Sentence.) It is used in the body of a text as the expression 'well' and as an indicator of embedded material in a long Sequential Sentence. (This is explained further in section 4 under NARRATIVE PARAGRAPHS). Examples in a question and answer are:

'...tu-noo, "Mo ni naano-kiaiya mo." Tu-duu /
say-ind well my sister-plural well say-ds

tu-noo, "Mo Siyaaka kuaru ra-ara kua-a-pi-vee."
say-ind well Siyaaka music dance-pur go-3p-place-ind

'...she said, "Where are my sisters?" She said and he said, "Well, they have gone to Siyaaka to dance."'

Indicating embedded material in a discourse:-

...kaan-o koo-ya tu-noo, "O vaa hokobama
mother-S father-pl say-ind oh past long

kua-i-vai." Mo raunna voo-vai titaa kia-da /
go-3s-sat well daughter one-reft sent comp-ss

tu-noo, "Kua-nee...."
say-ind go-imps

'...the parents said, "They have been gone a long time." They sent another daughter saying, "You go..."'

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The expression na translated as 'now' is used as a connective between parts or a reasoning device in a discourse. In a sermon the illustration is given and to bring it to a personal level this expression is used, then a pronoun such as 'we'.

<u>Na</u>	<u>ta</u>	<u>gioonna</u>	<u>kiaapu</u>	<u>Kirisitiina</u>	<u>tuana-iya</u>
now	we	women	men	Christian	true-plural

<u>yoketaama</u>	<u>yaagueeqama</u>	<u>inna</u>	<u>nmutu-uvaa-ra</u>	<u>yaata</u>
good	strong	his	name-0-about	ear

utua-ara-vai.
hold-futp-stat

'Now we real Christian people will think very much about his (Jesus') name.'

<u>Na</u>	<u>aaru-uvo</u>	<u>kua-i-ti.</u>	<u>Vaa</u>	<u>mmuyai</u>	<u>veke-vau</u>
now	point-S	go-3s-cf	past	bone	across-on

<u>kuoonnama</u>	<u>rukiaa</u>	<u>kia-i-ti.</u>
bore	show through	comp-3s-cf

'Now if the point had gone in it would have bored across on the other side and shown through.'

The expression sue shows disgust or impatience.

If a person is asked to do work which he is not inclined to do he will say:-

<u>Sue</u>	<u>hama</u>	<u>ni</u>	<u>varaa</u>	<u>ta-i-noo.</u>
disgust	not	me	get	desire-3s-ind

'I don't want to do it (Literally:- It is not making me want to get it.)'

If a person doesn't want to go somewhere, when asked he will answer:-

Sue hama ni kua ta-i-noo.
disgust not me go desire-3s-ind

'I don't want to go.'

If a person asks another where he has put his pencil
 he may answer:-

Sue hama na i seera-ivaa ta-u-vai.
disgust not I your pencil-0 see-1s-stat

'I haven't seen your pencil.'

The expression ee has been noted to occur by
 itself and contiguous to the expression mo but the
 meaning is not clear. It again has something of the
 idea of disgust or anger.

If a man kills a pig and gives his friend a generous
 helping and later the friend returns the gift with a
 small portion, the man will say:-

Ee mo aa-nna nnaaru na pinaa-vai i
well this-0 before I big-reft you

mmi-ra-vai-nna / aa-nna a pata-vai-nna ni
gave-fp-stat-cont this-0 you little-reft-cont me

mia-nna-noo. Fai yapooma na kava kiisa-vai
give-2s-ind fut later I again little-reft

i mmi-nara.
you give-futs

'Well then a long time ago I gave you a big piece
 but now you are giving me a small piece. Next time
 I will give you a small piece.'

Ee na hokoba i mmia-u-kai / a hokobama
I long you gave-ls-ds you long

ni mia tai-nna / a kiku-vai ni mia-nna-noo.
me give desire-cont you short-reft me give-2s-ind

'I gave you a long one (bamboo of food) and you should give me a long one but you are giving me a short one.'

The expression boo is the tertiary stem of the verb bookia 'sorrow', sympathy' and used as an expression it has the same meaning. This expression is now also used as the equivalent to 'dear' in letter writing.

For example:

Boo ni nunna ha ti-ee / vaidi kia-nna-nnee?
 sorry my sister please come-ss man do-2s-ig

'Sorry, my sister, please, come down and be a person.'
(to a girl who had changed into a bird).

If a child's mother goes to the gardens and stays the night the child will say:-

Boo vaa ni noo-va Binigee kua-i-vai. Boo
 sōrry past my mother-S Binigee go-3s-stat sōrry

<u>fai</u>	<u>gioono</u>	<u>yeenna</u>	<u>ni</u>	<u>mi-nara-nnee?</u>	Boo	<u>fai</u>
<u>fut</u>	<u>who</u>	<u>food</u>	<u>me</u>	<u>give-futs-ig</u>	sōōry	<u>fut</u>

<u>na</u>	<u>kati</u>	<u>vai-nara.</u>
I	just	sleep-futs

'Sorry, my mother has gone to Biniquee. Sorry, who will give me food? Sorry, I will just go to sleep (without any).'

The expression ooqoo is the tertiary stem of the verb

oogookia 'forbid' and it has a similar meaning.

...ti-noo, "Oogoo mo aa-nna dee-voo-no-onna
say-ind dōn't well this-0 what-one-ind-cont

ni haa-na nii-kiai / na inna haa-na vata
me shoot-pur come-ds I him shoot-pur chase

r-ee ngia-u aa-vaki-inno ni tii-nnee?"
move-ss come-ls this-in-cont me say-ig

'...he said, "Don't, well, then who is this who is coming to shoot me and is speaking to me here while I'm chasing him to shoot him.'"

Following the example given above of the girl asking her sister to become a person again the girl replied:-

Oogoo vaa ee ni ruputua-nna-ni / vaa nene
nō== past you me hit-2s-ds past I myself

ngi-ee / kati inneenna ki-ee / a-ta a-taa
come-ss just thing comp-ss this-way this-way

kia-u-noo.
comp-ls-ind

'No, you yourself hit me and I myself came and just became something and I am this way.'

The expression ai is used purely for gaining attention.

Ai aa-nna nii-nna haa-nna-noo.
I look out this-0 me-cont shoot-2s-ind

'Look out then, you are shooting me.'

Ai nii-nna kiau raa-nna-noo.
I look me-cont blood move-2s-ind

'Look, you are making blood run on me.'

Ai noo a reeri taa-nee.
look mother you up look-imps

'Look, mother, look up.'

The expression aree is used in a discourse when describing something which the speaker wishes the listener to look at or take particular notice of. It is a shortened form of the sentence a reeti taanee 'You look across,' which is also used to gain attention when explaining or pointing out something.

When describing what happened when a power drill got out of hand this expression was used a number of times throughout the text.

Aree aa-vau-di tarasi-i-vau uti-n-ee tii-paya /
look this-on-from trousers-that-on hold-des say-sim

tarasi-ivaa aa-vau keree ki-oo nni-i-vai.
trousers-O this-on tore comp-ss come-3s-stat

'Look, from here on his trousers, while he was trying to hold it (the power drill) it tore his trousers up to here.'

Aree vaidi-ivaa yuku aa-vaa pavua-ivo huda-ivo /
look man-O leg this-O power-S cook-pft

vaa uuda va-i-noo.
past sore be-3s-ind

'Look, the power drill burnt this part of the man's leg and there is a sore there.'

The expressions eeo, eeyoo and yo 'yes', given as a response are usually followed by a simple sentence.

For example:

Eeyoo vaa na rikia-u-noo.
yēs past I hear-ls-ind

'Yes, I understood.'

An example of the sentence conjunction is:

O i-nna fai na di-ee vai-na-na tee-no /
surprīse that-O fut I stood-ss be-ss-cont see-ds

fai puara-ivo nni-nara.
fut pig-S come-futs

'Oh then if I stand and watch the pig will come.'

Examples of the response hameeta 'no' are:

Raunna-ivo ooqoo ti-noo, "Hameeta-vee. Ari
daughter-S forbade say-ind no-ind he

vaidi yoketaa-vai vari-noo."
man good-reft sit-ind

'The daughter denied it and said, "No. It is a good man sitting (there).'

...ti-noo, "Gioonna-i-vai-tana i-vau kua-tee.
say-ind woman-that-reft-dual that-on go-imp

Kata-ivo reera t-oo-nno / ti-noo, "Hameeta
brother-S up look-ss-cont say-ind no

oo varia-nee."
go sit-imps

'...he said, "You two women go there." The younger brother looked up and said, "No, go and sit."

Mhew

The Sentence Topic is expounded by nouns, pronouns, clauses or a series of clauses inflected for Subject, Object, Location, Referent, Indirect Object, or Reference.

The Sentence Topic usually occurs first in a sentence but when Time occurs the Topic is displaced to second position in the sentence. The filler of this slot is the topic of the whole sentence. It covertly fills the slot for which it is inflected in at least one of the following clauses and it covertly fills slots other than that for which it is inflected in other clauses in the sentence. Once the topic is stated it is not referred to overtly again unless in a pronoun form or after a long included clause. An example has been noted where both Subject and Object occurred in this position.

The Sentence Topic also occurs in the final position of a sentence after the Predicate. In this position it is used to emphasize or give greater clarity. The Sentence Topic in this position occurs at the end of a long NARRATIVE or PROCEDURAL DISCOURSE or between sentences (Simple, Sequential or Dependent Sentences) within all the discourse genre. When it occurs between two sentences the filler of the sentence topic covertly fills the slot for which it is inflected in both the preceding and following sentences. Fillers inflected

for Subject, Object, Referent, Location and Reference have been noted to occur in this position.

Examples of Sentence Topic are:

Na kua-ara ni kia-a-ni / hama ni kua ta-i-kiai /
 I go-futp me say-3p-ds not me go desire-3s-ds
na varia-u-noo.
 I sit-ls-ind

'"We will go", they said to me, I didn't want to go (so) I am staying.'

NOTE: The different subject suffixes on both of the dependent verbs are showing that a first person singular subject is to follow. The verb taa 'desire' is always third person and is always inflected for different subject.

Ni suai mmannammanna-ivo vaa na taana aunna
 my time shadow(watch)-S past I yam platform
hara-u-ko / (ni yaaku aa-vau yapa ki-ee /
 make-ls-ds my arm this-on put comp-ss
taana aunna hara-u-ko /) vaa puti-kiai / vaa
 yam platform make-ls-ds past die-ds past
na var-ee / numa nnau-ki yapa-u-vai.
 I get-ss come house-in put-ls-stat

'As for my watch, I made a platform for yams, I put my watch on my arm and made a platform for yams and it stopped and I got it and came and put it in my house.'

Na Udaanga-ivaa kua-ivaa na ngii piki-ee /
 I Lord-poss talk-O I you leave-ss
aa-pi Kusiinga vari-ee / hama tuqinnama rikia-u-noo.
 here-place Kusing sit-ss not properly hear-ls-ind

'As for myself and God's talk, I left you and I am

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sitting here at Kusing and I am not hearing it properly.'

Nituoo-nna kavii huda nii-ni mmi-i var-oo /
sister-in-law-IO sw potato cook me-for give-ds get-ss

ni mia-ivee.
me give-impn

'As for my sister-in-law, you cook and give her sweet potatoes for me and she must get it and give it to me.'

An example of Referent as Sentence Topic is:

Sukuura nnau-vaa-ra na kua-u-kai / ngia
school house-O-about I go-1s-ds you

taara-vai-tana i-vaa ni yapara kia-a-ni /
two-reft-dual that-O me ask comp-3p-ds

na "hama-vee" kia-a-duu / ngia taara-vai-tana
I no-ind say-1s-ds you two-reft-dual

kaayau i-vaa-ra tuu-vaa vaa na tuma kia-u-kai /
plenty that-O-refc say-O past I come say-1s-ds

heeka-a-noo.
build-3p-ind

'As for the school house I went and you two asked me about it and I said "no" and you two said a lot about that so I came down and told them about that and they are building it.'

Object as Sentence Topic:

Na riki-a-u-kai / hama ngia riki-a-a-noo. Mmayaaya
I hear-1s-ds not you hear-2p-ind message

aa-vaa hama ngia riki-a-a-noo.
this-O not you hear-2p-ind

'I know you are not listening to this message. You are not listening to this message.'

Mmuakiaa sai-na sai-na-a-ya kua mmuakiaa-vai
all half-in half-in-that-pl talk all-reft

i-vaki-di nnaasu fafaara-i-vai. Anutuu-gaa
that-in-from only write-3s-stat =God-poss=

=mmaayaaya ti kua atu iri-yau-vaa-ta-ma
news our talk liver bridge-thing-O-with

i-vaki-di mmuakiaa kua-vai fafaara-i-kio / ...
there-from all talk-reft write-3s-ds

'All the people from everywhere print all of God's message only on it (the printing press). On it they print all God's message and books like our primers (with words such as liver and bridge)....'

1.2 Nucleus.

The Nucleus of the Waffa Sentence has three exponents the Simple Sentence, the Quotative Sentence, and the Sequential Sentence.

1.2.1 The Simple Sentence.

The Simple Sentence has a maximum of one clause in its Nucleus which consists of a Sentence Base expounded by Transitive, Intransitive and Equational Clauses and non-clausal sentences. Some of the outer periphery of a sentence, e.g. Vocative, Exclamations, Responses, may occur as well. The non-clausal sentences are of two types : (1) a noun or pronoun plus the indicative suffix -vee or the interrogative suffix -nnee , and (2) a noun or pronoun with the Exclamation mo 'well' preceding and following it which asks the question

'where'? In both of these types the nouns are inflected for subject, object or referent.

The answer to a rhetorical question is a Simple Sentence where the tertiary stem of the verb yopeekia 'able' is used with the optional indicative suffix -vee.

Fai hama a yopeedma.
fut not you able

'You will not be able.'

Hama a yopeedma-vee.
not you able-ind

'You definitely aren't able.'

Further examples of the Simple Sentence are:

Maisa-o.
bad-vocative

'Bad one.'

Gioono-nnee?
who-ig

'Who is it?'

Yoketaama varia-nee.
good be-imps

'Be good.'

Hama Anutuu-go tii-yara i-taa kua tii-vai.
not God-S us-concerning that-way talk say-stat

'God didn't say that way concerning us.'

Hama ivo yoketaa mminnaa-vai.
not it good thing-pred

'It is not a good thing.'

Kutaa tuanaa-vee.
true really-ind

'It is really true.'

Vaidi-ivo-vee.
man-S-ind

'It is a man.'

Meree-va-nnee?
Mary-S-ig

'Is it Mary?'

Mo ki-ivaa mo?
well key-O well

'Well Where is the key?'

Mo ni sai-do mo?
well my other-pl well

'Well where are the others?'

Mo ni mmataa-vai mo?
well my spear-reft well

'Well where is my spear?'

Mo nii mo?
well me well

'Well where is some for me?'

1.2.2 Quotative Sentence.

The Quotative Sentence³ occurs as an independent sentence but more frequently embedded in the Base Consequent slot of the Sequential Sentence.

<u>Quotative Sentence</u> =	<u>+Base Formula</u>	<u>+Base Speech</u>
	Cl	SS
	'say'	<u>Seq S</u>
	Indicative	QS
	Future	PARA
	Imperative	<u>DISC</u>

Both the Base Formula and Base Speech slots are obligatory in the Quotative Sentence. The Base Formula slot is always filled with a clause in which the Predicate filler is the verb 'say' inflected for indicative mood, future tense, or imperative mood. (The indicative mood is the most common form used, with the other two forms found mostly within Quotative Sentences which are embedded within the Base Speech slot, i.e. a quotation within a quotation.) The Base Speech slot is filled by any sentence, paragraph or discourse. Examples are:

<u>Rasaara-va</u>	<u>numa</u>	<u>ni</u>	<u>ti-noo,</u>	<u>"Napoo</u>	<u>ai</u>	<u>na</u>
Rasaara-S	come	me	say-ind	father	say	I
<u>koonnama-ina</u>	<u>iikia-u-noo.</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>veeva</u>	<u>ii-ra</u>		
wrong-cont	made-ls-ind	you	arrow	make-nom		

aataru-uvaa ni vitaakia-nee."
path-0 me show-imps

'Rasaara came and said to me, "Father, say, I am making it wrongly. You show me the way to make arrows."'

Sirigai-da / tu-noo, "Fai vaidi a-tai aa-vaa
pleased-ss say-ind fut man this-way this-0

ta vara-ara-vai."
we marry-futp-stat

'Being pleased, they said, "We will marry a man like this."'

Hanna-i-kio / iva sikau-vaa teerama ki-oo /
afternoon-3s-ds he money-0 prepared comp-ss

ni mmi-oo / ti-noo, "Var-ee / oo Vuananara
me give-ss say-ind get-ss go Wanenara

situaa-ki-diri nii-ni patiri paima kia-nee."
store-in-from me-for batteries buy comp-imps

'In the afternoon he got money ready and gave it to me and said, "Get it and go over to Wanenara and buy batteries from the store for me."'

Quotation within a Quotation:

...ti-noo, "Napoo mo aanii-vaa-ra-inna oto
say-ind father well what-0-about-cont go

buaa kia-nna. Mo nee-noo ii-ni iima kia-u-vai.
search comp-2s well I-ind you-for made comp-ls-stat

A ti-nara, 'Vaidi yoosinna-vaki varia-u-noo.'
you say-futs man place-in sit-ls-ind

Ti-nara. Nee-noo ta taara-vai-tanaa-noo ai-ni
say-futs I-ind we two-reft-dual-ind you-for

iima kia-unna."
made comp-lp

'He said, "Father, well what are you going and searching for. Well, I have made it for you (a new house). You will say, 'I am sitting in someone else's village.' I, both of us, made it for you." (The new house was made by two axes in the night and when the man woke up he was surprised and looked around for the shelter he had made.)'

1.2.3 Sequential Sentence.

Seq S =	+Base <u>Antecedent</u>	+ Base ⁿ <u>Antecedent</u>	+Base <u>Consequent</u>
	CI/Merged CI Medial	CI/Merged CI Medial	CI/Merged CI Final <u>Quotative</u> <u>Sentence</u>

n = 37

The Sequential Sentence consists of an obligatory Base Antecedent tagmeme followed by optional tagmemes of the same kind with the same kind of fillers (a Clause or Merged Clause). The fillers of these two slots always have their final Predicates inflected with medial verb suffixes. These verb suffixes indicate the Subject of the following Clause to be. the same as or different from the Subject of the immediate clause. The obligatory Base Consequent slot is filled by a Clause or Merged Clause with the Predicate inflected with verb final suffixes. The Quotative Sentence, also embedds in this slot.

The Sequential Sentence is used as a cover term for a number of dependent and independent sentences determined

by the occurrence of certain inflection on a verb or by verb phrases. These sentences have not been described fully in this paper but with further analysis would be posited to correlate roughly with the Waffa Verb Phrases described elsewhere.⁴

Where Sequential Sentences are linked together to form a paragraph (as described under NARRATIVE PARAGRAPH₁ and NARRATIVE PARAGRAPH₂ in sections 2 and 4) there occurs a Linkage Margin.

This Linkage Margin consists of a repeat of the final tagmeme of the previous sentence which has independent suffixes inflecting the verb in the Predicate slot. In the repeat tagmeme the verb in the Predicate slot is inflected with sentence medial suffixes. The usual form is a repeat of the Predicate slot only but other clause level slots may occur.

One other point to notice about the Sequential Sentence. The sequential suffixes showing a same subject in the following clause do not indicate tense of the following clause. The suffixes showing a different subject in the following clause do distinguish between far past, past and future tense for the following clause. The future tense suffixes however, sometimes indicate conditional relationships with the following clause so

there is no grammatical feature which clearly distinguishes a future tense from a conditional relationship. This is further complicated when these future medial suffixes may also indicate imperative mood. The presence of the clause level slot filled by the future tense indicator word fai does help to distinguish between future, conditional and imperative although it does not seem conclusive. When the fai is absent usually an imperative mood is indicated.

An alternative way of expressing a conditional relationship is by using a condition verb phrase. In this sentence the following clause always consists of a Predicate inflected for imperative mood. e.g.

A vari-nar-ee ti-ee / varia-nee.
you sit-des say-ss sit-imps

'If you want to sit, sit.'

Ngia vo suai sorovuaraa taa-r-ee kiaa kiada /
you another time sea see-des say comp-ss

binaata vara-da / vi-da / Osiaapa-di kaara
peanuts get-ss go-ss Osiaapa-from car

vara-da / oto Raiqa taa-tee.
get-ss go Lae see-impp

'If at some time you want to see the sea, get peanuts and go and get a car from Osiaapa and go to Lae and see it.'

Examples of other Sequential Sentences:

Vi-da / Yanufaa-ya kua erekeseena-ivaa kiaa
go-ss Yanufa-pl talk election-O do

mmi kia-da / ikiannaira ta Kurufa kua-unna-vai.
give comp-ss day we Kurufa go-lp-stat

'We went and told the Yanufa people about the election and later in the day we went to Kurufa.'

Varu-duu / kaan-o raunna-ivo i-vau varu-uvo
sit-ds mother-S daughter-S that-on sit-pft

varu-duu / mmuakiaa gioonna kiaatanna-vai
sit-ds all women girl-reft

(ivo yokoo-duu) ivaa tee-da / mmuakiaa gioonna
he grown-ds him saw-ss all women

kiaatanna-ivoo-noo i-vaa-ra kaayau sirigai-ra.
girl-S-ind him-O-about much pleased-fp

'He lived there and his mother and her daughter also lived there, they were there when he grew up and all the women and girls saw him and they all were very pleased about him.'

Ti-kiai / i-vaa-ra varia-unna-no / suai-vo
say-ds that-about sat-lp-ds sun-S

tamma-yaa nni-kiai / oo ta-unna-no / nnaakara-ivo
middle-on come-ds went looked-lp-ds child-S

nnaamma nna-i-kiai / i-vaki pikia-da / diita-da /
milk eat-3s-ds that-in left-ss stood-ss

nni-da-da / Kaasaka-ki vakia-unna-(vai).
come Kaasaka sleep

'Having spoken, we stayed there concerning that and the sun showed that it was mid-day, so we went and saw that the child drank milk so we left there and came and slept in Kaasaka.'

1.2.4. Sub-Type of Simple and Sequential Sentence.

A sub-type of both the Simple Sentence and the Sequential Sentence occurs. It has been noted only filling the Base Speech slot of a Quotative Sentence. This sentence is basically found in the imperative mood but the final Predicate in the sentence is always inflected with interrogative mood. It is a polite way of asking someone to do something.

There are three obligatory items to this sentence, (1) a marker ha (2) a Predicate inflected for second person and (3) a Predicate inflected for interrogative mood. (When the imperative different subject medial suffixes are used the final Predicate may be inflected for future tense and indicative mood instead of interrogative mood.) In a Simple Sentence with only one clause the Predicate is inflected with both the second person and the interrogative mood. The Sequential Sentence form is restricted to a few clauses with up to four noted. These Sequential Sentences are of three types, (1) where the imperative conditional different subject medial suffixes are used, (2) where the verbs 'see' and 'hear' (i.e. understand) are used following the marker ha to show endearment, (3) a Sequential Sentence with sequential suffixes marked for the same subject only. In the first type the Predicates prior to and

including the one inflected for different subject, are all inflected for second person and the Predicate following is then inflected for a different person. In the second and third instances all Predicates are inflected for second person. When the Predicate following the Predicate manifested for 'see' or 'hear' is inflected with the perfect final suffixes, sarcasm is indicated. e.g.

Ha kua-nna-nnee?
please go-2s-ig

'Will you please go?'

Boo ni nnunna ha ti-ee / vaidi kiaa-nna-nnee?
sorry my sister please come-ss man be-2s-ig

'Sorry, my sister, come please and be a person. (She had turned into a bird.)'

Ha nnii ta Yasuruu-nna kua-ara-vee.
please come we Yasuruu-place go-futp-ind

'Please come and we will go to Yasuruu.'

Ai aa-vo diit-ee / ha kua-nna var-ee /
say this-S stand-ss please go-2s get-ss

yeerinnau aa-yau-vaki-di kiannu aa-yau-vaa
forest this-pl-in-from fowl eggs this-pl-0

hitua r-ee nni-nai / tee-vaka nna-unna.
get sim-ss come-ds we-also eat-lp

'Say, this one, get up and please go and get it and get these fowl eggs from there in the forest and come and we also will eat.'

Ha rikia-a / ngii yeenna ra-i-kiai-da /
please listen-2p you food want-3s-ds-cont

ngia-a-nnee?
come-2p-ig

'Please listen, are you hungry and coming?'

...kaan-o inna ti-nara, "Ha ta(a) a dee-pi
 mother-S him say-futs please see you where-place

nookiaa-nna-kua / numa yeenna-ra kuukuu kia-nna-nnee?
walk-2s-pft come food-for whine say-2s-ig

'...the mother said to him, "Please look, where have you walked that you come and whine for food?"'

Fai iya yeenna ni mmi-da / kia-ara, "Ha
fut they food me give-ss say-futp please

rikia-nna / a dee-pi nookia-nna-kua-inna yeenna-ra
listen-2s you where-place walk-2s-pft-cont food-for

kia-nna.
say-2s

'They will give me food and say, "Please listen, where have you been and you are asking us for food."'

Ha rikia-nna / a mmoori varaa-nna-kua-inna /
listen-2s you work do-2s-pft-cont

yeenna-ra kia-nna. Ha rikia-nna / a ti nnaagiai
food-for say-2s please hear-2p you us after

nookia-nna-kua / ta yeenna i mmia-ara.
walk-2s-pft we food you give-futp

'Please listen, are you the one who has worked that

you are asking for food. Please listen, are you the one that has walked around with us that we will give you food.'

2. PARAGRAPHS IN HORTATORY, EXPOSITORY AND EPISTOLARY DISCOURSES.

Paragraphs in HORTATORY, EXPOSITORY & EPISTOLARY DISCOURSES in the Waffa language are expounded by sentences which have certain formal features as well as lexical meaning binding them together to form paragraphs. The relations which are expressed in these paragraphs are AMPLIFICATION, ANTITHETICAL, EXPOSITORY, REPORTED SPEECH, ALTERNATIVE, NARRATIVE, CONTRAFACTION, PARALLEL, HORTATORY, KNOWLEDGE, CONTRAST & INTERROGATIVE.

The fillers of the slots within each paragraph type are either Simple Sentence, Quotative Sentence, Sequential Sentence, or embedded paragraphs.

The following matrix shows each of the paragraph types which have been grouped according to similarities of the tagmemes within each type compared and contrasted with the tagmemes of each other type. The top parameter was set up according to the number of tagmemes which occur in each paragraph type. This holds true for all but three of the types. The first two columns have a maximum of four tagmemes. In the first column the

ANTITHETICAL, which has an optional STATEMENT tagmeme preceding the ANTITHESIS is an exception with a possibility of five tagmemes. The second column has an exception with the REPORTED SPEECH PARAGRAPH. This has a maximum of two tagmemes only. The following column has a maximum of three tagmemes and the last column a maximum of two. (Two of the four sub-types of the INTERROGATIVE PARAGRAPH have optional STATEMENT tagmemes which increase the number to three).

The paragraph types in each column contrast as to tight, balanced and loose. The tight paragraphs are bound together more closely by inflection on the final Predicates in the sentences than is so in the balanced and loose paragraphs. The balanced paragraphs have a balance of contrast between the sentences. The fillers of one or more of the clause level slots in one sentence are contrasted with similar fillers in the following sentence. The loose paragraphs have less restrictions and there is less cohesion between the sentences in each paragraph type than in the tight and balanced paragraphs.

When these paragraph types occur within a discourse there occurs a paragraph periphery setting off the points of the discourse. This periphery comprises of a

Formulaic, Simple or Sequential Sentence which is repeated in a similar form at the beginning of each POINT. e.g. In the text describing the sea each POINT began with the sentence 'The sea at Lae is very different.'

When the POINTS of a discourse are expounded by an embedded discourse this Formulaic Sentence is then the APERTURE of the discourse. It may expand to a paragraph when filling this slot.

TIGHT	1. AMPLIFICATION	4. REPORTED SPEECH	7. CONTRAFACTION	10. KNOWLEDGE
BALANCED	2. ANTI-THETICAL	5. ALTERNATIVE	8. PARALLEL	11. CONTRAST
LOOSE	3. EXPOSITORY	6. NARRATIVE	9. HORTATORY	12. INTERROGATIVE

2.1 AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH.

AMP PARA =	+THEME	+AMP	+ AMP	+ TERM
	<u>SS</u> <u>Seq S</u> AMP PARA REP SP PARA	<u>SS</u> <u>Seq S</u> AMP PARA PAR PARA INT PARA <u>QS</u>	<u>SS</u> <u>Seq S</u> <u>QS</u>	<u>SS</u> <u>Seq S</u>

Special Features:

1. Tense-person-number the same (except TERM)
2. Verbs the same - last verb in AMPLIFICATION slot may be different.

The AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH consists of a possibility of four sentences but the usual number is two, these being the two obligatory tagmemes, THEME and AMPLIFICATION. The optional AMPLIFICATION and TERMINUS tagmemes do not occur so frequently and usually only one occurs. Only one example has been noted where two AMPLIFICATION tagmemes and the TERMINUS tagmeme occur.

The first three tagmemes of the AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH have the following special features:

- (1) The tense-person-number on the Predicate manifesting the final clause in the sentence which fills each slot must be the same.
- (2) When the three tagmemes occur the verbs in the first two are always identical but the

optional AMPLIFICATION tagmeme usually has a different verb. When only the two obligatory tagmemes occur the verb in the second may be different. The tense-person-number in the TERMINUS slot may also be identical with the other three Predicates but it can also be different. The verbs are also different. The fillers of the TERMINUS slot take on a different form usually being a comment or a summary and some form of the verb itaakia 'that way' usually occurs. Some words which occur in the other three tagmemes must also occur in the TERMINUS tagmeme.

The main sentence types occurring in the slots are the Simple Sentence and Sequential Sentence. The Quotative Sentence has been noted to occur in the two AMPLIFICATION slots and embedding of paragraphs in the first two slots. AMPLIFICATION and REPORTED SPEECH PARAGRAPHS have been noted in the THEME slot and AMPLIFICATION, PARALLEL and INTERROGATIVE PARAGRAPHS in the AMPLIFICATION slot.

The outstanding feature of this paragraph type is that added information occurs in the AMPLIFICATION tagmemes.

The AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH consisting of the two obligatory tagmemes THEME and AMPLIFICATION also occurs in a dependent form embedded in a Sequential Sentence.

EXAMPLES OF AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH.

THEME : SS

Fai mmata aavau variee koonnakiainnaikua
will ground this-on sit wrong

[fai safuuma Anutuugo ari i mmii vaidi
will straight God his you give man

kaanaivaa] fai a ikiana yapaanara.
real will you fire-in put

AMP : Seq S

Fai ariinoo avai i mminai / fai ikiayaa
when he mouth you give will fire-on

yapaanara.
put

'If you live on this earth and if you will have acted very wrongly, you (yourself) will put your real self which God did right to give you, into the fire (hell). When God himself says the word you will put yourself into the hell-fire.'

THEME : SS

[Gioonna kiaapu mmannasa yapara kiaya
women men spirit ask say

yoketaama yaata utuatee.
good ear hold

AMP : SS

Yaagueeqama Anutuugaara rataatee.
strongly God-for cry

'You people who've asked the spirit i.e.(become believers), think well (i.e. center your thinking on God). Strongly desire God.'

THEME : Seq S

Fai ariinoo ari avai mmino / fai Yisuuva
 when he his mouth gives will Jesus
kua kutaa tuanaa fai tiinavai.
 talk true real will come down

AMP : SS

Fai kua kutaa tuanaa nnaagiai Yisuuva
 will talk true real afterwards Jesus
fai tiinaravai.
 will come down

TERM : SS

Kutaa tuanaavee.
 true really

'When he himself (God) tells him, Jesus will really come down. Afterwards, Jesus will really come down. It is really true.'

THEME : SS

Kuatee.
 Go

AMP : Seq S

Mo hama mmayaayaivaa ngii rikiaa tainai/
 well not message you hear want
kuatee.
 go

AMP : Seq S

Mmaanai vida / ngiingii mminnaivaara yaata utuatee.
 outside go your own things-about ear hold

'Go. Well, if you don't want to listen to the message, go. Go outside and think about your own things.'

2.2 ANTITHETICAL PARAGRAPH.

ANTI PARA =	+ STATE	+ANTI	+ THESIS	+ ELAB	+ TERM
	<u>SS</u> <u>Seq</u> S	<u>SS</u> <u>Seq</u> S AMP PARA REP SP PARA PAR PARA	<u>SS</u> <u>Seq</u> S AMP PARA	<u>SS</u> <u>Seq</u> S AMP PARA	<u>SS</u> <u>Seq</u> S

Special Features: -

1. Tense same
2. Verb same or antonym.

The ANTITHETICAL PARAGRAPH has two obligatory tagmemes, the ANTITHESIS and the THESIS. These two tagmemes are interchangeable. Preceding these two tagmemes there is an optional STATEMENT tagmeme, and succeeding them there are two optional tagmemes, the ELABORATION and the TERMINUS tagmemes.

The STATEMENT slot is filled by some statement which is to be considered in the following tagmemes of the paragraph. The examples noted have been in the past tense only. The three following tagmemes, the ANTITHESIS which is always negated, the THESIS and the ELABORATION tagmemes have a close relationship. When the ANTITHESIS precedes the THESIS the ELABORATION must also be negated or show a contrast to the THESIS. However, when the THESIS occurs first the ELABORATION tagmeme is not negated.

Two special features characterize the ANTITHETICAL PARAGRAPH.

- (1) The Predicates manifesting the final clause in the fillers of the ANTITHESIS, THESIS and ELABORATION slots must be identical for tense,
- (2) The verb ^{which expounds} manifested in these Predicates must be the same or an antonym.

The person-number is generally also the same but may be different. The TERMINUS slot is filled by a Simple Sentence or a Sequential Sentence which is a comment or admonition.

Each of the slots are generally filled by a Simple or Sequential Sentence. Paragraphs have been noted to fill the ANTITHESIS, THESIS and ELABORATION slots with an AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH occurring in all three and the REPORTED SPEECH and PARALLEL PARAGRAPHS also occurring in the ANTITHESIS slot.

The outstanding feature of this paragraph type is the contrast between the ANTITHESIS, the THESIS and ELABORATION slots.

EXAMPLES OF ANTITHETICAL PARAGRAPH.

THESIS : SS

Aa kua aavaa yaagueeqama yaagueeqama iikiatee.
this talk this strong strong do

ANTI : SS

Sa ivaara muaraagakiatee.
not about that weak

'Do this talk (what I have said) with great fervor.
Don't be weak about it.'

THESIS : SS

[Mmuakiaavaara ausa mmuduuya mmimo / ivo sai
all-about stomach heart give he back

aiyara ausa mmuduuya i mmii / mmuakiaavoonoo]
you-for stomach heart you give all

mmuuaa ausavai yapaanee.
one stomach put

ANTI : SS

Sa vo tinni vo ausa yapaanee.
not one forehead one stomach put

ELAB : AMP PARA

THEME : SS

Mmuuaa karaama varianee.
one kind be

AMP : Seq S

Anutuugaa kuaivaara yaata utuee / mmuuaa
God's talk-about think one

karaama hara kilee varianee.
kind live completely be

'All of you who love one another be of one accord.
Don't be thinking differently and cause divisions.
Be one kind. Think about God's message and live
as one.'

STATE : SS

Anutuugo mmuaavaivee.
God one-is

ANTI : Seq S

[Anutuugo mmuaavoonoo ngiauvaa iinno / mmata
God only sky made ground

aavaa iima kioo / mmuakiaa yeenna fayai
this made completely all food meat

mmuakiaa aa mmayaanga mminnaa aavaa] hama
all this white man thing this not

mmayaangaivo ariinoo iivai.
white man he make

THESIS : Seq S

Anutuugoonoo kiaa mmikio / iivai.
God do give made

ELAB : SS

Hama sabi ari yaatayaadi iivai.
not just his mind-in-from make

TERM : Seq S

Mmuakiaa mminnaavai Anutuugoonoo ti kiaa

ti mmikiai / ta iikiaunna.
us give we make

'God is one. Only God made the sky and this ground and the white man himself didn't make the food and all animals and all these white men's things. God told him and he did it. He didn't just make them from in his mind. God told us all things and we made them.'

STATE : Seq S

Toobunnaaya puara voovai kaviiyaadiri ruputu
Toobunna's pig one sw potato-from in hit

kiaukai / puara nakaaraiya niita buaaru kiaavai.
completely pig owners me-with cross spoke

ANTI : Seq S

Kiaani / na hama saivaa kiauvai.
saying I not back say

THESIS : Seq S

Kati iya kiaa mmiee / kiaunoo, "Kisangavee"
just them do give said wild pig

kiaa hauvaivee." Kiauvai.
think shot said

'From in the sweet potatoes (garden) I killed a pig of those Toobunna people and the owners spoke crossly with me. They spoke and I didn't answer back. But I just said to them 'I thought it was a wild pig and shot it'.'

ANTI : SS

[Gioonna kiaapu Yisuunna mmatiivaa nnee / inna
women men Jesus' meat eaten his

nammariivaa ai kieetaivaki yapa kiee / nnaagiai
fat-there your head-on put completely afterwards

mmannasa yaparainna / pinuma roosiima variannaivo]
spirit asked mirror like are

sa nnaagiai aataru maisaivaara yaata utuanee.
not after path bad-about think

THESIS : SS

Yoketaama varianee.
good be

ELAB : SS

Ai aataruuvaa yoketaama yaata utuanee.
your path-about good think

'You people who took communion and were proud of it and afterwards have been saved, you are like good examples so don't think about the bad path anymore. Be good. Think well about your path.'

A sub-type of the ANTITHETICAL PARAGRAPH occurs with the following differences. (1) Between the ANTITHESIS and THESIS tagmemes there is a change of tense from far past or past tense in the ANTITHESIS to the present tense in the THESIS (or vice versa if the THESIS is first). The present continuous tense is characterized by the indicative mood suffix -noo. This occurs inflecting the final Predicate of the THESIS slot (or the ANTITHESIS if the THESIS is first).

(2) The clitic <-ina> which indicates that the following Predicate will be inflected for indicative mood (or with other suffixes showing continuous action) occurs suffixed (optionally) to the final Predicate of the ANTITHESIS slot and to the fillers of one or more of the clause level slots in the THESIS.

THESIS : SS

<u>Vaidi</u>	<u>ummuavo</u>	<u>tauraa</u>	<u>vaidi</u>	<u>yoketaavai</u>
man	down	first	man	good

variravainno.

sat

ANTI : Seq S

<u>Maisainno</u>	<u>rikioonno</u>	/	<u>tuma</u>	<u>ari</u>	<u>keegiaivakiinno</u>
bad	hear		come	his	doorway-in

<u>mararaaka</u>	<u>iira</u>	<u>ivakiinno</u>	<u>surinoo.</u>
tree type	fruit	in	hunt

'The man who is down below was at first a very healthy man. (But) now he is sickly, he has (just) come down (and is sitting) in his doorway with his bow set ready to shoot the birds eating the fruit of the mararaaka tree. (said by the stars about a sickly man they were about to help.)'

Handwritten notes:
 Dialects
 construction
 1. being used
 instead of
 instead of

THESIS : SS

Tauraa na vaidi yoketaavai variauvai.
first I man good was

ANTI : Seq S

Aanna na maisa kiaukaida / ngia nneakara
now I bad am you children

aayauvaa ni miaano.
these me give

'First I was a healthy man. (But) now I am sickly and you give me these children (to watch).'

THESIS : Seq S

Tinoo, "Neneenoo vaa inna ruputu kiauko /
he said I myself have him hit completely

ni vaavova vioo kiaivaina.
my brother go completely

ANTI : SS

Aavaki na kararuaunoo yeennara kaayau.
here I sick food-for much

TERM : SS

Fai duoono yeenna ni minara."
will who food me give

'He said, "I have beaten my brother and he has gone away. (But) here I am very weak because I haven't food. Who will give me food."

ANTI : SS

Aanna hama vaidi ni kiannu aavaa hituaavai.
now not man my eggs these take

THESIS : Seq S

Aanna neneena ngiee ngiee / ni kiannu
now I come come my eggs

*What kind of
a sentence is this?*

aavaa taunoo.
these see==

'Now (other) men haven't taken these (wild fowl) eggs of mine. (But) I myself am coming and coming and seeing these eggs of mine.'

THESIS : SS

Neenoo iisi kuanee kiauvainno.
I you-to go wanted===

ANTI : Seq S

Gioonna ukuavo aisi kuaikiaida / vaida ruu
woman over you-to went already married

kiaanoo.
completely

TERM : Seq S

Varinai / fai na mminnaa voovai i iima
sit will I thing one you do

kiaanara.
completely

'I myself was about to go (to you). (But) the woman over there went to you and they have (already) married her (to you). You wait and I will do something to you (I'll get revenge.)'

2.3 EXPOSITORY PARAGRAPH.

EXPO PARA =	+TEXT	+(+ EXPO	+ RESULT ²)
	<u>SS</u> <u>Seq S</u> ANTI PARA AMP PARA	<u>SS</u> <u>Seq S</u> AMP PARA INT PARA KNOW PARA CONT PARA NARR ₁ PARA ₁	<u>SS</u> <u>Seq S</u>

Special Features: -

1. Tense-person-number different
2. Verb different

The EXPOSITORY PARAGRAPH consists of two obligatory tagmemes being the TEXT tagmeme and one other of the optional tagmemes, EXPOSITION or RESULT.

The special features of the EXPOSITORY PARAGRAPH are: - (1) the Predicates manifested in the final clause of the TEXT and EXPOSITION slots must be of a different tense-person-number. (2) The verb is also different in each slot. (3) The RESULT tagmemes are always in the future tense.

The fillers of each of the slots in the EXPOSITORY PARAGRAPH are quite frequently the Simple Sentence and Sequential Sentence. Paragraphs are embedded in both the TEXT and EXPOSITION slots. Those noted to date are ANTITHETICAL and AMPLIFICATION in the TEXT slot and

AMPLIFICATION, INTERROGATIVE, KNOWLEDGE, CONTRAST and
NARRATIVE in the EXPOSITION slot.

EXAMPLES OF EXPOSITORY PARAGRAPH.

TEXT : SS

Itaira nnamuru tuanaiyaida ngia raikiaanoo.
that way habitually true ones you are laughing

EXPO : SS

Neeta itaira nnamuruvai.
I also that way habitually

'You who are truly and habitually that way (ready
to cause a commotion in church) are laughing. I
also am habitually that way.'

TEXT : Seq S

Na tinai / fai ngia kiaara, "Aanna a
I speak / will you say this you

ngiaammuuu maisakua fai a tiee tiee /
boy bad will you speak speak

makee viee / harurinara."
today go fall

EXPO : SS

Yo inna itaira aataruuvo mmuakiaaya tiiki
yes that that way path all us-in

vaivai.
is

RESULT : Seq S

Fai teteenoo Anutuugaara yaagueegaida /
will we ourselves God-concerning strong

fai Anutuugo irisai yaagueeaivaa ti mminai /
will God repayment strength us give

ta yoketaama tupatupaa variaara.
we good always be

RESULT : Seq S

Aa na taukai / [hama ta yopeema variaunnaya]
this I see [not we able sit

ta ii mmayaaya ivaa tida / makee vida /
we that message that say today go

mmaanai vuaiha maisa aataruuvaara yaata utuaara.
outside quickly bad path-about think

'I am preaching and you will say, "You, the bad boy, you are preaching and preaching and today you will go and fall (into sin)." Yes, that tendency to behave that way is in all of us. If we ourselves are strong for God, God will give us a good repayment and we will always be good. Now I know that we who are not able to live (well) we will speak this message and go outside today and quickly we will think of the bad path.'

TEXT : Seq S

[Vaidi yoketaa yaagueegama Anutuugaara tupatupaa
men good strong God-for always

mmuduuya ruainnaikua] mminnaa mmuaararai uuda
heart beating ones thing heavy sore

voovai i mmammaivau vaino / oo i nniita
one your skin-on is you sick

pinaama ree / Anutuugaata makee kua tiee /
much are God-with today talk say

tina(ra), "Ni mmuaararai mminnaivaa rugaanee."
will say my heaviness thing rub out

RESULT : SS

Makee mmuaa heena fai mmuaa suaivai taikaana(ra).
today one night will one day will finish

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RESULT : Seq S

Fai a nnaagiai hanigiee / kava diitee variee /
will you afterwards turn again standing be

inna nnutuuvaara yaata utinara.
his name-about think

'You who are a good man and are strong for God and always love him, if a heavy thing, a sore, is on your skin or you have much pain and talk today with God and will say, "Take away this thing causing me sorrow." Today, in a single night, it will be finished at one time. Afterwards if you repent and get up again (from your sickness) you will think about his name.'

2.4 REPORTED SPEECH PARAGRAPH.

REP SP PARA =	+SPEECH	+CLOSURE
	<u>Seq S (QS)</u> <u>QS</u> PAR PARA	<u>SS_f</u> <u>Seq S_f</u>

The REPORTED SPEECH PARAGRAPH consists of two obligatory tagmemes, the SPEECH and the CLOSURE. The SPEECH slot is always filled with a Quotative Sentence (often embedded in a Sequential Sentence) and the CLOSURE is filled by a Simple Sentence or a short Sequential Sentence which is formulaic. This sentence includes some form of the expression itaa kua tiivai, 'He said it that way' or just the Predicate inflected with independent final suffixes. (The Predicate only occurs especially in reporting speech in the first person.) In one example a PARALLEL PARAGRAPH embedded in the SPEECH slot.

EXAMPLES OF REPORTED SPEECH PARAGRAPH.

SPEECH : Seq QS

Nnaaru ivo Anutuugo gioonna kiaapu
before he God women men

Isarairaiyaata Yuraiivaki variaiyaatama ivo
Israelites Judea-in lived he

tinoo, "Kua karaasa yeena rau kioovaa
said talk new vine tied completely

ngii giaa ngii minara suaivo] aa vaa
you do you tell time this already

vainima nninoo."
close come

CLOSURE : SS

Anutuugo gioonna kiaapu Isarairaiyaata
God women men Israelites

Yuraiivaki variaiyaatama itaa kua tiivai.
Judea-in lived that way talk said

'Long ago God said to the people of Israel and to those who lived in Judea, "The time I will tell you the new talk (covenant) is now coming close." God spoke like that to the people of Israel and the people who lived in Judea too.'

SPEECH : PAR PARA

PAR 1 : Seq QS

Sa vaidi voovoonoo ai mannaka tiee / kianee,
not man one yourself boast say say

"Na vaidi yoketaa na vaidi pinaavai."
I man good I man big

PAR 2 : Seq QS

Sa gioonna voovoonoo ai mannaka tiee /
not woman one yourself boast say

kianee, "Na gioonna pinaa na yoketaavai."
say I woman big I good

CLOSURE : SS

Sa itaa kua kianee.
not that way talk say

'Don't let a man boast about himself and say,
"I am a good and big man." Don't let a woman
boast about herself and say, "I am a big and
good woman." Don't speak that way.'

SPEECH : Seq QS

Kiaatannavaitana ni kiaanoo, "Hama ti mmuduuya
girls-two me said not us heart

ruainoo. Te isaraunna ngiaammuauya varaaravee.
beat we play boys marry

CLOSURE : SS

Itaa kua kiaavai.
that way talk say

'The two girls said to me, "We don't love them.
We will marry the boys we play around with."
They said that.'

SPEECH : Seq QS

...Kookiaiyaanoo kiaanoo, "Vo ngiaammuau
fathers said another boy

vikiaivikiavaa ta mmiaara. Mmikio / ivoonoo
across we give giving he

ari nunnaivaa sai tiisi titano ngiaivee.
his sister back us-to send come

Fai a oo sabi varano / mo duoono aavaa
will you go anyone marry well who this

mminara."
give

CLOSURE : Seq S and SPEECH : Seq QS

Itaa kua kiaani / iya ngiari momonakiaani /
that way talk say they their pouting

na yaata utuee / kiaunoo, "Iya nnoorinnikiiyauvaki
I think say they faces-in

ikia harakiai uuda pinaayauvaata nookiatee."
fire stick sore big-with walk

CLOSURE : Seq S

Na ni nannataino / na itaa kua kiaunoo.
I me cross I that way talk say

'The fathers say, "We will give her to the boy over there. When we give her, he will send his younger sister in return to us and she will come. If you go over and marry anyone, well to whom will he give this one (his sister)." They (the parents) speak like that and they (the girls) are pouting and I think and say, "Burn their faces with fire so that they will have big sores." I being cross I say that.'

2.5 ALTERNATIVE PARAGRAPH.

ALT PARA =	± STATE	+ALT ₁	± ALT ₂ ³	± COMMENT
	<u>SS</u> <u>Seq</u> S	<u>SS</u> <u>Seq</u> S	<u>SS</u> <u>Seq</u> S	<u>SS</u> <u>Seq</u> S

The ALTERNATIVE PARAGRAPH consists of only one obligatory ALTERNATIVE tagmeme. However when only one ALTERNATIVE occurs the following one is understood. The ALTERNATIVE tagmemes can be repeated with slight changes in the fillers of each slot. However, because only four tagmemes occur as a maximum in this paragraph type, when the full array of repeated ALTERNATIVE tagmemes occur the optional STATEMENT or COMMENT tagmemes do not occur. The usual number of tagmemes occurring are two ALTERNATIVE tagmemes. The fillers of all slots are Simple or Sequential Sentence.

There are two features which characterize the sentence which fills the ALTERNATIVE slots of the ALTERNATIVE PARAGRAPH. (1) There is an optional marker vo or vara 'or' which occurs sentence initial and (2) the Predicate is always inflected with the interrogative mood suffix -nnee. (One example has been noted where the ALTERNATIVE PARAGRAPH is embedded in a Sequential Sentence and the final Predicate is inflected for indicative instead of interrogative mood.)

There is no restriction in the occurrence of the

marker vo or vara, 'or'. All possible combinations occur but usually there is symmetry and the same marker occurs throughout the paragraph.

The ALTERNATIVE slots are filled with sentences manifesting clauses which contrast either by using the negative, an antonym or a contrast of tense.

Another interesting feature is that the Predicate manifested in the ALTERNATIVE slots can be inflected with the medial sequence suffixes plus the interrogative mood suffixes. (Usually it is only ALTERNATIVE₁ slot which is inflected in this way.) This is the only place in the language where this occurs.

e.g. Vaa aita kua tuoonnonnee? Vo hama
has you-with talk say-ss or not
kua tiinnee?
talk say

'Has she talked to you? Or hasn't she?'

EXAMPLES OF ALTERNATIVE PARAGRAPH.

ALT₁ : Seq S

Na kuaaduu / vaa i ausaivo i nniitaroonnonnee?
I went has your stomach you pained

ALT₂ : SS

Niiyara hama i nnannatainnee?
me-concerning not you cross

'I went and are you angry? Or aren't you cross with me?'

ALT₁ : SS

[Vaa Suaiso ngieera variivo] vaa aita kua
has Joyce far away sit has you-with talk
tuoonnonnee?
say

ALT₂ : SS

Vo hama kua tiinnee?
or not talk said

'Has Joyce who is now living a long way away talked to you? Or hasn't she?'

ALT₁ : SS

Vo a deepi kuanarannee?
or you where will go

'Where will you go?'

ALT₁ : SS

Vara a yatari oyaivaki yapaannanee?
or you tree base-in put

ALT₂ : SS

Vara a yatari tiduunnaivau yapaannanee?
or you tree stump-on put

COMMENT : Seq S

Vo mmataivaki vainainnaata / hama na taanara.
another ground-on is not I know

'Did you put it at the base of the tree? Or did you put it on the stump of the tree? If it is on the ground, I won't see it.'

STATE : SS

Nnii Koorigo kuaaravee. A
come Koorigo will go

ALT₁ : SS

Vara hama i kua tainnee? B
or not you go want

ALT₂ : SS

Vara i varia tainnee? B
or you stay want

ALT₃ : SS

Vara i kua tainnee? H
or you go want

'Let's go to Koorigo. Or don't you want to go?
Or do you want to stay? Or do you want to go?'

ALT₁ : SS

Vo hama i kua tainnee? A
or not you go want

ALT₂ : SS

Vo i varia tainnee? A
or you stay want

ALT₃ : SS

Vo i kua tainnee? B
or you go want

ALT₄ : SS

Vo ee aavau varinarannee? A
or you here will sit

'Don't you want to go? Do you want to stay? Or
do you want to go? Or will you stay here?'

copy

*Only a need -
alteration in
the word.*

copy?

2.6 NARRATIVE PARAGRAPH₁.

NARR PARA₁ =

+BU ⁿ
<div>SS</div> <div>Seq S</div> <div>AMP PARA</div> <div>ANTI PARA</div>

n = 4

Special feature : Linkage Margin

The NARRATIVE PARAGRAPH₁ consists of a series of Simple or Sequential Sentences linked by the Linkage Margin. Up to four sentences have been noted to occur.

The Linkage Margin is a special feature which links surface grammar sentences in a paragraph or in a discourse. It does not occur as a margin to all paragraph types so it has not been described as a paragraph margin. It is a special feature in the NARRATIVE PARAGRAPH₁ as a Linkage between sentences. The Linkage Margin is a repeat of the last tagmeme of the preceding sentence with the Predicate of the repeat clause inflected with medial suffixes. (It is usually only the Predicate which is repeated.)

Linkage Margin has been noted to occur in other paragraph types (KNOWLEDGE, AMPLIFICATION & ANTITHETICAL) but not frequently.

The sentences in the NARRATIVE PARAGRAPH₁ which occurs in EXPOSITORY, HORTATORY & EPISTOLARY DISCOURSES are short but in the NARRATIVE and PROCEDURAL DISCOURSES

the sentences are much longer and the Linkage Margin indicates a paragraph.

EXAMPLES OF NARRATIVE PARAGRAPH.

BU₁ : Seq S

Nnaaru Udaangaivaa mmaapuuvaa vaidi maisaiivo
before God's son man bad

ivo ari koonna mmoori aataruuvaa yaagueeqaikio
he his father's work path strong

rikioo / vaidi maisaiivo vaa Udaangaivaa
hear man bad had Lord's

mmaapuuvaa hanigiaivai.
son turned

BU₂ : Seq S

Pinaama kioo / iva hanigiaikio rikioo / [iva
greatly completely he turned realized he

Udaangaivaa mmaapu tuanaavoonora tuoo / ari
Lord's son real-because his his

koonna mmoori aataruuvaara ivo yaagueeqaivoonoo]
father work path-about he strong one

ari koonna yaagueeqaivaatama tasipama / ivo
his father's strength-with with he

mmatayaa tiivai.
ground-on come down

BU N : Seq S

Tiivoonora tioo / vaa ivo yaataraivai.
come down because has he won

'A long time ago God's son did his father's work well and the bad man (Satan) realized this and influenced him (Jesus). He greatly influenced him (Jesus) and he (Jesus) the one who, because he was God's true son he did his father's work well, he with God's power came down to the earth. Because he came down to the earth he overcame (Satan).'

BU₁ : Seq S

Nnaaru ti kaano koo iya kaano kooya
before our mother father their mother father

varida / kaayau iya vueennama variravai.
sat very they uncomprehendingly sat

BU₂ : AMP PARA

THEME : Seq S

Varida / mmatayaa diaa mminnaa ivaara pinaama
sat ground-on standing things about greatly

iya mmuduuya riravai.
they heart beat

AMP : Seq S

Kaayau vaidi ruputuoo / kaayau vaidi puara
much men hit much men's pigs

haara nnoo / kaayau sabi voonna nnaataivaa
shoot eat much just another's wife

hoo / oro sabi mmuara rainno / kaayau
take go just steal want much

itairavai.
that way

BU N : Seq S

Itai aataru ivaarainno tinoo, "Tauraa yeena
that path about it said first vine

rau aataru ivaa hama roosiivai. "
tied path it not like

'A long time ago our parents and grandparents lived without much understanding. They lived loving the things of the world very much. They killed a lot of people, they killed and ate a lot of other people's pigs, they committed a lot of adultery, they stole and they were very much that way. Concerning that behavior he (God) said, "It is not like the promise which was given first.'

BU₁ : INT PARA

QUEST : SS

Fai dataama vaidiivo yaakuuvaa utuoo /
will how man hands hold

fafaara raanara.
write

ANS : AMP PARA

THEME : Seq S

[Vaa aakiaivaki vaa ngia aapi taani /
have insides-in have you here seen

Mereeya Suaisaya iya eega tasipama
Mary Joyce they ink with

yapa kiada / yaakuaadi hanigiaavo
put completely hands-with turn

rikioo / tioo / aakiaivakidiri fafaarama
realize come inside-from in write

kioo / mmaanai vaa tii ivaa] roosiivai.
completely outside has come it like

AMP : SS

Aakiaivaki itaama eegaiyauvo kaayau
inside-in that way ink much

suvuaikio vaivai.
abounding is

BU₂ : Seq S

Vaikiai / iya ivakidi pipaaga yoketaiyauvaa
be they there-from paper clean

varada / mmeepinnai raraivaki yapa kiaavai.
get down front-in put completely

BU₃ : ANTI PARA

ANTI : Seq S

raraivaki yapa kiada / masinaivaa utu
front-in put completely machine hold

hanigia kiaavo rikioo / masinaivo aakiaivo
turn completely realize machine inside

mmuakiaavai riveriveenno varioo / ivakidiri
all go around be there-from

haaya kuaivoonoo tuma reemi pipaagaivaa
sticky going come down paper

araivaudi utu radoo varikio rikioo /
edge-from-on hold pull being realize

pipaaga voovai verepi kuaikio / tuma
paper one up go come down

voovai utu rada kiaikio / ivo verepi
one hold pull completely it up

kuaikio rikioo / pipaaga mmuakiaavai hama
go realize paper all not

akiairaa mmaanai tiivai.
quickly outside come down

THESIS : Seq S

Aakiaivaki taaravooma neetu vioo ranoo /
inside-in three times go around

fuairainno / mmaanai tiivai.
overflow outside come down

BU # : Seq S

Mmaanai tiikiai / ta dida vaida taunnano /
outside come we stand being look

ai fafaaraivo ivau akiairaama raataru kiaivai.
say writing there quickly glued completely

BU N : SS

Kiaikiai / ta masina aataruuvaa taunnavai.
completed we machine path see

'How will a man hold it (a printing press) in his hands and write. You have seen in the inside of the one (duplicator) here (in the village) where Mary and Joyce put ink (in it) and turn it by hand and from inside it writes and (the paper) comes outside. It is like that. There is a lot of ink inside it like that. The ink is there and they get clean paper and put it down at the front. Having put it at the front they turn the machine and inside everything turns and a thing with spikes comes down and pulls the edge of the paper and while it is doing it, one piece of paper goes up and it (the thing with spikes) comes down and pulls another piece and it (the piece of paper) goes up and all the paper doesn't come outside quickly. It goes around three times inside then spills outside. It comes down outside and we stand and see that the writing has quickly been written on (the paper). It being there we see how the printing press works.'

2.7 CONTRAFACTION.

CONTRAF PARA =	+HYPO	+CONSEQ ₁	± CONSEQ ₂
	<u>SS</u> <u>Seq</u> S	<u>SS</u> <u>Seq</u> S	<u>SS</u> <u>Seq</u> S

Special feature:

1. Predicates inflected with -ti(ri)

The CONTRAFACTION PARAGRAPH consists of two obligatory tagmemes, the HYPOTHESIS and CONSEQUENCE tagmemes, with a further optional CONSEQUENCE tagmeme. All three slots have the restriction of Simple or Sequential Sentences as fillers with the final clause in each slot manifested by a Predicate inflected with the contrary to face^t suffix -ti(ri). The HYPOTHESIS slot is usually filled with a Simple Sentence whereas Sequential Sentence is quite usual in the following two slots. The CONSEQUENCE₂ slot shows an amplification or an anthithetical relationship with the preceding CONSEQUENCE slot. The only tenses which occur in this paragraph type are past and far past.

EXAMPLES OF CONTRAFACTION PARAGRAPH.

HYPO : SS

Ngia muaraagai mmooriivaara hama Anutuugaa
you weak work-about not God's

mmoori ari voo mmooriivaara kuaatiri.
work it another work-about go

'If you were going for work of no importance, not God's work, (but) some other work.'

CONSEQ : Seq S

Hama ta Kusiingadiri ngieera aataru hokobamaira
not we Kusing-from far away path long

pinaa aavaa ta yaata utida / hama ngii
big this we ear hold not you

taara ngiaunnatiri.
to see come

'We wouldn't have thought about this long, long trek from far away at Kusing and come to see you.'

HYPO : Seq S

Na vice / vaa inna [reemi kuaneedaa] nnaamuru
I went had then down gone nest

sikitataivaa tautiri.
wasps saw

CONSEQ₁ : Seq S

Vaa aatuuna / hama [ivo vaidaa] kuauti.
have afraid not it being gone

CONSEQ₂ : SS

Nene voodaina kuauti.
I myself another way went

'(While) I was going and then if I had seen the wasp nest close down where I wanted to go. I would have been afraid and I wouldn't have gone the way where it was. I would have gone another way.'

HYPO : SS

Anutuugo hama sorovuaraa ivaa atau mmiiti.
God not sea it bounds give

CONSEQ : Seq S

Vaa nnaaru ti mmata aavaudi ti vata
already before us ground this-from us chase

kioo / nnoorivai nnaasu varikiai / hama
completely water only be not

ta vaidiia variaunnati.
we men sit

'If God hadn't given the bounds to the sea. It would have chased us from on our land a long time ago and there would be water only and we people wouldn't be here.'

HYPO : SS

Na sa iitiri.
now not done

CONSEQ₁ : SS

Inna mmuyai inna mmammaivau kuaiti.
his bone his skin-on gone

CONSEQ₂ : Seq S

Inna aakiaivaki ruaimi kioo vaikiai / hatoka
his insides break completely be cut

kiadaida / inna aakiaivakidi varaati.
completely his insides get

'Now if it hadn't done (that). It would have gone on (into) his bone and skin. It would have broken off completely and remained inside him and they would have cut him and got it from inside him.'

2.8 PARALLEL PARAGRAPH.

PAR PARA =	+PAR ₁	+PAR ₂	+ PAR ₃
	<u>SS</u> <u>Seq</u> S	<u>SS</u> <u>Seq</u> S	<u>SS</u> <u>Seq</u> S

Special feature:

One nominal slot different.

The PARALLEL PARAGRAPH consists of two obligatory and one optional PARALLEL tagmemes. The fillers of each slot are either Simple or Sequential Sentences. The fillers in each slot must be identical but for the difference in one nominal slot.

EXAMPLES OF PARALLEL PARAGRAPH.

PAR₁ : SS

<u>Pinaa</u>	<u>nnaataiyauvo</u>	<u>ari</u>	<u>voo</u>	<u>karaiyauvai.</u>
big	wife	it	another	kind-is

PAR₂ : SS

<u>Vaatiyyauvo</u>	<u>ari</u>	<u>voo</u>	<u>karaiyauvai.</u>
husband	it	another	kind-is

'(Talking about cows) the cows are big, different (incomprehensible) altogether. The bulls are different (also).'

PAR₁ : SS

<u>Paipaivo</u>	<u>ivaki</u>	<u>tirooma</u>	<u>vaivai.</u>
knife	there		was

PAR₂ : SS

<u>Suruuvo</u>	<u>ivaki</u>	<u>vaivai.</u>
bow	there	was

'The knife was there. The bow was there.'

PAR₁ : SS

<u>Hama</u>	<u>Siimee</u>	<u>kuaunna.</u>
not	Siimee	go

PAR₂ : SS

<u>Hama</u>	<u>Bururunna</u>	<u>kuaunna.</u>
not	Bururunna	go

'We didn't go to (the river) Siimee. We didn't go to (the river) Bururunna.'

PAR₁ : Seq QS

Sa vaiddi voovoonoo ai mannaka tiee / kianee,
not man one you boast say say

"Na vaiddi yoketaa na vaiddi pinaavai."
I man good I man big-am

PAR₂ : Seq QS

Sa gioonna voovoonoo ai mannaka tiee / kianee,
not woman one yourself boast say say

"Na gioonna pinaa na yoketaavai."
I woman big I godd

'Don't let a man boast about himself and say, "I am a good and big man." Don't let a woman boast about herself and say, "I am a big and good woman."'

2.9 HORTATORY PARAGRAPH.

HORT PARA =	<u>±</u> STATE	+EXHOR	<u>±</u> REASON
	<u>SS</u>	<u>SS</u> AMP PARA REP SP PARA	<u>SS</u> KNOW PARA EXPO PARA ALT PARA

Special feature:

Filler of EXHORTATION slot is imperative mood.

The HORTATORY PARAGRAPH consists of one obligatory EXHORTATION tagmeme preceded by an optional STATEMENT tagmeme and followed by an optional REASON tagmeme.

The optional STATEMENT slot is filled by a Simple Sentence making a statement in the past tense or imperative mood which is followed up with an exhortation referring to the statement made. The exhortation is always in the imperative mood. The EXHORTATION slot is filled by a Simple Sentence or an AMPLIFICATION or REPORTED SPEECH PARAGRAPH. The following REASON slot is filled by a Simple Sentence or by a KNOWLEDGE, EXPOSITORY or ALTERNATIVE PARAGRAPH. The final Predicate of the fillers of this slot are inflected for future tense with interrogative mood or the past tense.

EXAMPLES OF HORTATORY PARAGRAPH.

STATE : SS

Vaa Kusiingaaya haruruaanoo.
have Kusing ones fallen

EXHOR : SS

Sa ni kuaivaara unnakuavee kiatee.
not my talk-about lies say

REASON : SS

Na ngii taaravaitana ngii maapu tuanaivo
I you two your son real

kua kutaa ngii giaa ngii miaunoo.
talk true you do you give

'The Kusing people are sinning. Don't say that my words are lies. I, who am the true son of both of you, am telling you the truth.'

STATE : ANTI PARA

ANTI : SS

Nnaakaraiya hama yoketaama variaanoo.
children not well are

THESIS : SS

Kaayau nniitarainoo.
very sick

EXHOR : SS

Ngia taaravaitana nnaakaraiyara yaaku varaatee.
you two children-for hand get (pray)

REASON: SS

Naia ivaara ngii yapara kiaunoo.
I about it you ask say

'The children are not well. They are very sick. You two pray for the children. I am asking you to do that.'

EXHOR : SS

Sa kiaatanna karaasa vitaanee.
not girl new take

REASON : Seq OS

Boo taaravaitana Quaasaya Yavaasaya kua
sorry two Quaaso Yavaaso talk

kutaa i kiaa i mmiaunnanoo, "Kiaatannaiya
true you do you give girls

tomeda nnaamuruyavee."
crooked habitually

'Don't take new (house) girls. Sorry, you two,
Quaaso and Yavaaso are telling you the truth saying,
"Girls misbehave all the time."

STATE : SS

Fai hama ta hokobama mmata aavau variaaravai.
will not we long ground here live

EXHOR : SS

Tete variaara suaivaara gioonna kiaapu
we sitting time-about women men

Kusiingaayaso yaata utuatee.
people of Kusing think

REASON : SS

Fai ta tupatupaa itaama variaara(vainnee)?
will we always that way be

'We will not live long on this earth. You people
of Kusing, think about how we live. Will we always
be this way?'

2.10 KNOWLEDGE PARAGRAPH.

KNOW PARA =	+INTRO	+CONTENT
	<u>SS</u> <u>Seq</u> <u>S</u>	<u>SS</u> <u>Seq</u> <u>S</u> AMP PARA ANTI PARA

Special feature:

Formulaic filler of INTRODUCTION slot

The KNOWLEDGE PARAGRAPH consists of a formulaic sentence in the obligatory INTRODUCTION slot which always has the past tense marker vaa as the initial clause level slot in the sentence and the Predicate is always manifested by the verb 'see' inflected for past tense.

There is no restriction in the tense-person-number in the CONTENT slot.

The filler of the INTRODUCTION slot is a short Simple or Sequential Sentence of the formulaic type described above. The CONTENT slot is filled by a Simple or Sequential Sentence or an AMPLIFICATION or ANTITHETICAL PARAGRAPH.

EXAMPLES OF KNOWLEDGE PARAGRAPH.

INTRO : SS

Vaa ngia uruapu Nainanna ivaa taavai.
have you swamp Naina it seen

CONTENT : Seq S

Vati rira suai ivo (pinaavai) suai taikio /
rain falling time it big-is sun shining

aayavai vaivo / vati rira suai ivo pinaavai
dry is rain falling time it big

hara kioo (varivai) / inna kiisa nnoori(vai).
stick completely sit that little water

'You have already seen the swamp at Naina that in the rainy season it is big and in the dry season it is dry. In the rainy season when it is full that is just a small area of water.'

INTRO : SS

Vaa ngia taavai.
have you seen

CONTENT : SS

Sukuura ivaa aataruuvaa ari voo karai
school it path it another kind

aataruuvai.
path-is

'You know that going to school is very different (to anything you know.)'

INTRO : SS

Vaa taunnavai.
have seen

CONTENT : AMP PARA

THEME : Seq S

Ta taunnano / ti mmamma aavo kaayau
we see our skin this much

kainaama iikiai rikiada / soopaivaa varada /
dirt do realize soap get

oro nnooriiyakidi raa kiada taunnano /
go water-with wash completely look

ti mmammaivo yoketaivai.
our skins clean-are

AMP : Seq S

Yoketaikiai / ta nnida / vueeraivaa
good we come oil

vara titi mmammaivau apida / mmayaanga
get our own skins-on put white man's

mminnaivaa [inna nnauvakidi varaunna
things his store-from get

mminnaivaa] vara titi nnaba aavau iima
things get our own skins on there do

kiada taunnano / ivo yoketai(vai).
completely look it good-is

'We know. We know that when our skins are very dirty and we get soap and go up and wash with water, our skins are clean. Being clean, we come and put oil on our own skins and we get the white man's things which we have bought from his store and put them on and it is good.'

2.11 CONTRAST PARAGRAPH.

CONT PARA =	+CIRCUM	+CONTRAST
	<u>Seq S</u> AMP PARA	<u>SS</u> <u>Seq S</u> ANTI PARA

The CONTRAST PARAGRAPH consists of two obligatory slots, the CIRCUMSTANCE and the CONTRAST. The lexical items of the fillers in the CIRCUMSTANCE slot must contrast with the fillers of the CONTRAST slot. (e.g. big and small, those who do wrong and those who stand firm (for God)).

The fillers of the two slots of the CONTRAST PARAGRAPH which have been noted are as follows. A Sequential Sentence or AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH fills the CIRCUMSTANCE slot and a Simple or Sequential Sentence or ANTITHETICAL PARAGRAPH fills the CONTRAST slot.

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EXAMPLES OF CONTRAST PARAGRAPH.

CIRCUM : Seq S

Ngia yaata utida / kiaanoo, "Sorovuaraa ivo
you think say sea it

kiisa mminnaavai.
little thing

CONTRAST : SS

Pinaa mminnaavai.
big thing

'You think, "The sea is a little thing." It is
a big thing.'

CIRCUM : Seq S

"Ngia yoosinna aavau variaavo / ngii mmammaiyauvo
you village this sit your skins

maisainoo."
bad

CONTRAST : Seq S

Ta aataru nookiaunnano / ti mmammaiyauvo
we path walk our skins

yoketaainoo."
good

'You sit here in the village and you are ashamed.
We walk on the path and we aren't ashamed. (Said
by girls who work hard to their lazy friends).

CIRCUM : AMP PARA

THEME : SS

[Fai mmata aavau variee / koonnakiainnaikua]
will ground there sit wrong-ones

[fai safuuma Anutuugo ari i mmii vaidi
will straight God his you give man
kaanaivaa] fai a ikiana yapaanara.
real will you fire-in put

AMP : Seq S

Fai ariinoo avai i mminai / fai ikiayaa
will he talk you give will fire-on
yapaanara.
put

CONTRAST : ANTI PARA

THESIS : Seq S

[Vaidi yaagueeqa kiainnaikua gioonna
man strong completely-one woman
yaagueeqakiainnaikua] o Yisuuya tiira
strong-one Jesus coming

suainno fai vaa ivoota akiairaama kilee /
time will already he-with quickly do

ngiau aapu kuanara.
sky heart go

ANTI : SS

Na [a mmata aavau diaa mminnaivaara
now you ground there standing things-about

yaagueeqakiainnaikua] hama yopeema fai kuanara.
strong-one not able will go

'If you live on this earth and if you will have acted very wrongly, you (yourself) will put your real self, which God did right to give you, into the hell-fire. When God himself says the word, you will put (yourself) into the hell-fire. You men who will be standing firm, you women who will be standing firm when Jesus comes, you will go quickly with him into heaven. But you who stick to worldly things, you will not be able to go.'

2.12 INTERROGATIVE PARAGRAPHS (four types).

2.12.1 INT PARA₁ =

+ STATE	+ QUEST	+ANS/COMMENT
<u>SS</u>	<u>SS</u> <u>Seq</u> S AMP PARA	<u>SS</u> <u>Seq</u> S AMP PARA ANTI PARA CONT PARA

The INTERROGATIVE PARAGRAPH₁ consists of a real question and the answer or a comment regarding it. The two QUESTION and ANSWER/COMMENT tagmemes are obligatory. The STATEMENT tagmeme is optional. Only the Simple Sentence has been noted as a filler of the STATEMENT slot but both the Simple Sentence and Sequential Sentence have been noted to occur in the other two slots. The AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH also occurs in these two slots with the ANTITHETICAL and CONTRAST PARAGRAPHS occurring in the ANSWER/COMMENT slot only.

2.12.2 INT PARA₂ =

+ QUEST	+ ANSWER
<u>SS</u> <u>Seq</u> S AMP PARA	<u>SS</u> formulaic

The INTERROGATIVE PARAGRAPH₂ consists of an obligatory QUESTION tagmeme plus the ANSWER tagmeme. There are special features to be noted about the fillers of the

in the ANSWER slot with the added information giving the answer to the question.

ANS/COMMENT

called COMMENT
i.e. example

2.12.4 INT PARA₄ =

+ QUEST ³	+ QUEST	+ANSWER
SS (Seg S) HORT PARA	SS HORT PARA	ANTI PARA

The INTERROGATIVE PARAGRAPH₄ consists of a series of questions (up to four have been noted) with an answer given specifically to the last one. There have only been two examples of this particular paragraph noted. In both of the examples the ANSWER slot was filled by an ANTITHETICAL PARAGRAPH. The filler of the ANSWER slot was inflected for past tense only in both examples. Of the two examples noted, the QUESTION slots were filled with Simple Sentences in one and a Sequential Sentence with HORTATORY PARAGRAPHS in the other. With further examples it is probable that the Simple Sentence and Sequential Sentence would occur in all the slots of the paragraph.

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EXAMPLES OF INTERROGATIVE PARAGRAPH (type 1).

QUEST : SS

Ivo daira suai tiinara?
he what time will come

ANS : ANTI PARA

ANTI : SS

Hama teeta taunnavai.
not we also know

THESIS : SS

Ari koovaanoo taivai.
his father knows

'When will he come? We also don't know. His father knows.'

STATE : SS

Vaa gioonna kiaapu Kusiingaaya haruruaanoo.
have women men Kusing sinned

QUEST : SS

Mo dataama yaagueeqama variaarannee?
well how strong be

ANS : ANTI PARA

THESIS : Seq S

Boo ta Quaasaya taarama taunnani / yoketaama
sorry we Quaaso two look well

tiriideeva teeda / sarareevaataama taanoo.
Bible study observe prayer meeting observe

ANTI : SS

Hama ausa mmuduuya kutaa hanigiaanoo.
not stomach heart truly turned

ELAB : SS

Homo mminnamminnaa maisaivo iyaki vainoo.
still things bad in them are

'The people of Kusing have fallen (into sin). Well how can they be strong? Sorry, both Quaaso and I see that they observe (attend) the Bible study and prayer meetings (but) they haven't truly repented. Sin is still in them.'

QUEST : Seq S

Datai kioonno / ni ratioovo hama vo kua
how completely my radio not another talk

tiinnee?
speak

COMMENT : HORT PARA

STATE : SS

Boo Meree-o kuminaa na ni sikauvaa
sorry Mary nothing I my money

i mmiauvaivee.
you gave

EXHOR : SS

Tuginnama iikianee.
well do

'How is it that my radio doesn't speak another language (Pidgin)? Sorry, Mary, I gave you my money for nothing. Fix it up.'

EXAMPLES OF INTERROGATIVE PARAGRAPH (type 2).

QUEST : SS.

Fai a mmuaraagaino / dataama fai mmannasaivo
will you weak how will spirit

yaagueeqama i tasipaanananee?
strongly you with

ANS : C.l_f

Fai hama yopeeda.
will not able

'If you are weak, how will the spirit be strongly with you? It will not be able.'

QUEST : AMP PARA

THEME : SS

Fai gioono ngiau aapu kuanara.
will who sky heart will go
AMP : SS

Yisuunna tasipama tupatupaa mmuaa karaama
Jesus with always one kind
varinara.
be

ANS : Seq S

Na yaata utuaukai / hama yopeedavee.
I ear hold not able

'Who will go to heaven and sit together with Jesus always? I know that you are not able.'

EXAMPLES OF INTERROGATIVE PARAGRAPH (type 3).

STATE : SS

Hama ta titi nnaara mmata aavau sabi
not we our purpose ground here just

variaunnavaivee.
sit

QUEST : SS

Giaa yaagueeqavaura ta gioonna kiaapu
whose strength-on we women men

ta aa makee variaunnanoo.
we here today sit

ANS : SS

Anutuugaa yaagueeqaivaura ta makee variaunnanoo.
God's strength-on we today sit

'We aren't just living on this ground for our own purposes. With whose strength are we people living today? With God's strength.'

QUEST : Seq S

Hama gioono ti titaikiai / ta aapi ngiaunnanoo.
not who us send we here come

ANS : Seq S

Anutuugoonoo ti titaikiai / ta aapi ngiaunnanoo.
God us sent we here came

'It wasn't just anyone except God who sent us and we are coming to this place.'

EXAMPLES OF INTERROGATIVE PARAGRAPH (type 4).

QUEST : SS

Na kiau kua aavo kua kutaavainnee?
I saying talk this talk true-is

QUEST : SS

Mmatayaa diaa kuaivaara ngii yoketainnonnee?
ground-on standing talk-about you good

QUEST : SS

Anutuugaa kuaivaara hama ngii mmuduuya ruainnee?
God's talk-about not you heart beat

QUEST : SS

Mo gioono mmata aavau ngii iima yapaivai.
well who ground this you made put

ANS : SS (ANTI PARA - full example of ANTI PARA G
given under 2.2)

Anutuugo mmuaavaivee.
God only

'Is that which I am saying the truth? Are you pleased about the worldly talk? Don't you love God's talk? Well, who made and put you on this earth? Only t God.'

QUEST : Seq S

Vaa a tauraa Kirisitiina aa Anutuugaa kiauvaa
have you first Christian this God's blood

inna mmaapuuvaa kiauvaa nnee / inna mmaapuuvaa
his son's blood ate his son's

nammari nnaa kiee / nnaagiai aaniivai iikiannavai?
grease ate completely afterwards what do

QUEST : HORT PARA

EXHOR : SS

Gioonna kiaapuso sa tinni yaagueeqakiatee.
women men not forehead strong

REASON : SS

Nnaagiai ngia aaniivai iikiaavainnee?
afterwards you what do

QUEST : HORT PARA

EXHOR : SS

Yisuunna mmannasa yoketaa ivaara yoketaama
Jesus' spirit good about good

yaata utuatee.
ear hold

REASON : SS

Ivo tiira suai fai dataa kiaaravainnee?
he coming time will how be

COMMENT : ANTI PARA

THESIS : SS

Mmatayaa diaa mminnaa aavo sabi heera
ground-on standing things these just immorality

aavo mmuara raira aavo buaaru tira
these steal wanting these quarrel saying

rapiraivo inna tiiki vaivai, inna mmata
fighting that in us is that ground

aavau diaa mminnaavaivee.
here standing things

ANTI : SS

Hama ivo yoketaa mminnaavai.
not it good things

ELAB : SS

Mmata aavau diaa uudavaivee.
ground here standing corruptible

'You who were first (called) Christians and took communion what did you do afterwards? You people don't reject him. What did you do afterwards? Think well about Jesus' Good Spirit. How will we be when he comes? These things of the world, immorality, stealing, anger, fighting, these are in us and are worldly things. They are not good things. They are corruptible, worldly things.'