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0 Introduction

This paper presents the various types of clauses which
occur in Manga Buang[1], and how they contrast, and describes
the basic types and their internal structure. Sections on
the construction negative and remaining problems are at the
end of the paper.

The basic clause types are transitive, intransitive
and equative, and each of these may be divided into four
sub-types, namely indicative, imperative, question and
interrogative, with the exception of equative imperative
which has not been found to occur.

1 Contrasting Clause Types

The basic clause types, transitive, intransitive and
equative, are distinguished by the units which do or do
not occur, or may occur, and also by the way in which
some of the obligatory units are manifested. Specifically,
in a transitive clause the object unit may occur, but in
an intransitive clause it does not occur.   In a
transitive or intransitive clause the subject unit is
optional, but in an equative clause it is obligatory.
It is a transitive verb or verb phrase which manifests
the predicate in the transitive clause, but an intransitive
verb or verb phrase in an intransitive clause, whereas the
complement unit in the equative clause is never manifested
by any verb.

The distinctions between indicative, imperative,
question and interrogative subtypes are based on specific
markers which are sometimes words, sometimes intonation
or intensity, and also on the types of hearer responses
which are required. Specifically, an imperative clause
usually has a second person subject and rarely a third
person subject, but never first person. It is also
spoken with intensity and more quickly than other clauses.
A question clause has an obligatory question word manifesting
an otherwise optional unit. An interrogative clause has
a distinctive rising intonation on the final vowel of the
clause. A summary of these contrasts is shown in Table I.

Table I: Clause Type Contrasts

	Transitive	Intransitive	Equative
Basic forms	± S + P ± O ± L (trans. verb or verb phrase)	± S + P ± L (Intrans. verb or verb phrase)	+ S + C
Indicative	No hearer response required.		
Imperative	Subject is never 1st person. Spoken intensely. Requires active response.		Does not occur.
Question	Obligatory question word. Requires oral response other than 'yes'/'no'.		
Interrogative	Distinctive final rising intonation. Requires 'yes' or 'no' response.		

2 Clause Structure

Short clauses with only two or three units are very
common in Manga Buang. Minimal forms of clauses are also
common, whereas longer clauses are not common; we have
not observed more than five items occurring in any one
clause. The main complication which does come in clauses
is in the phrases[2] which fairly commonly occur in clause
units and sometimes tend to obscure the clause structure.
Sometimes reduplication of units may be used to express
emphasis, or perhaps duration.

    sa nado   nado
    I   stayed stayed   'I stayed a long time'

    hey ara   root root
    we   went very very   'We went a long way.'

The usual order of units in the clause is:[3] (time), subject, predicate, object, instrument, indirect object, location, manner, accompaniment, benefactive, time, interrogative. The relative order of most of these units seems fairly well fixed. The time unit does vary its position a little. The benefactive unit includes such concepts as 'for' and 'without'.

In a transitive clause only the predicate is obligatory, but optional subject, object and location also commonly occur. The optional units time, instrument, indirect object, manner, accompaniment, benefactive and interrogative may also occur, but far less frequently. A typical expanded form of the transitive clause is:

    sa   hako   ti   vu   Mumeng
    'I   got   one   from Mumeng'

In an intransitive clause only the predicate is obligatory, but the subject and location units also commonly occur. The optional units time, manner, accompaniment, benefactive and interrogative may occur, but much less frequently. A typical expanded form of the intransitive clause is:

    sir   rarup   Risakane   vaseen
    'they arrived at Risakane yesterday'

An equative clause contains two obligatory units, namely subject and complement. Rarely an optional unit such as time, benefactive or interrogative may occur. The complement unit may imply equation, state, location or number, but these are all regarded as one basic type.

A typical equative clause is:

```
sa   pasiv
I    small    'I am small'
```

3 Clause Level Units

As these units are described and illustrated, it
should be remembered that a question word may occur in
place of any noun to pose a question about that particular
area of meaning. Thus a question word in the location
unit means 'where', and a question word in the subject
unit means 'who, what'.

```
ga  ra  tana
you went where      'Where did you go?'
```

```
omaaho   rati  varup
person   who   arrived   'Which person arrived?'
```

A question word may occur in only one unit in a clause.

3.1 Predicate. Transitive verbs (which are not identified
structurally but only by their ability to take an object)
or verb phrase[2] with a transitive verb as head verb,
occur in a transitive clause. The predicate of an
intransitive clause may have only intransitive verbs or
verb phrases which have only intransitive verbs as head
verbs.

```
Trans.     navu  kaavu  kaapiya
           cont. write  paper      'He is writing a letter.'
```

```
Intrans.   neep      bayeen aro
           sleeping house inside   'He is sleeping in the house.'
```

3.2 Subject may be a noun, pronoun or any type of noun
phrase.

```
ataak      aso      bu-din          ra-ya
my mother & co. grandchildren   they-ate
'My mother and her grandchildren ate it.'
```

3.3 Complement of an equative clause may be manifested

by a descriptive, noun or noun phrase.

```
kur    nimeen
work   heavy        'the work is difficult'
```

3.4 Object may be a noun, pronoun, noun phrase or clause.

```
sa gabe    wate   va
I will   our two things  'I will plant ours.'
  plant
```

3.5 Location may be manifested by a noun, noun phrase

or relator axis phrase (vu/hook/roh vu + noun).

```
sa   hako  vu   rees
I    got   from Rees   'I got it from Rees'
```

3.6 Time may be manifested by a noun, noun phrase or

relator axis phrase (roh vu/hook/rak + noun).

```
peey  soosin  ga   na
later afternoon you go   'You go this afternoon'
```

3.7 Instrument may be manifested by a relator axis

phrase (rak + noun).

```
haraah   rak  yipak
cut      with knife  'He cut it with a knife.'
```

3.8 Indirect object may be manifested by a relator-

axis phrase (vu + noun).

```
ga    vu  kaapiya  vu  rati
you   gave papur   to  who   'Who did you give the book to?'
           book
```

3.9 Manner may be a descriptive, descriptive phrase or

a relator axis phrase (nabe + noun).

```
ra   pavis
went quickly  'He went quickly'
```

3.10   Accompaniment may be manifested by a relator axis

phrase (having + noun).

          nado   having   taganaan
          stays   with   his mother   'He lives with his mother'

3.11   Benefactive may be manifested by a relator axis

phrase (in/vu + noun).

          nasu   in   taganaan
       is crying for   his mother   'He is crying for his mother.'

3.12   Interrogative marker is a rising intonation on the

final vowel of the clause, and a final <u>a</u> is added to a

clause final consonant to carry this intonation.

          ga   raam   a
          you   came   ?   'Have you come?'

4   Clause Distribution

       Clauses usually occur as units on the sentence level.

However, a clause may be imbedded in a noun phrase as a

relative clause, where it is usually marked by <u>sen</u>....<u>ato</u>.

          bayeen   sen yaahe   vaseen   ato
          house which we saw yesterday 'you see'
          'The village which we saw yesterday'

A clause may also occur as the object unit of a clause.

(This is further discussed in Section 6).

          saahe   kapu   nabe   heey   vaseen
          'I saw Kapu   planting some   yesterday'

5   The Construction Negative

       At first it was thought that the negative <u>me</u>....<u>re</u>~<u>e</u>

ought to be included as part of clause level structure, but

this proved to be inadequate because it may negate not

only a clause, but also two clauses joined by **be** 'and'

de 'and, but', and **in** 'in order to'.

    ham ame gako va   nimeen be hajak baarus e
    you not get thing heavy and get up plane neg.
    'You are not to get heavy things and get on the plane.'

    me ra de rom   e
    not went and came back neg.
    'He didn't go and come back'

    ga me ga na tatuwa in gako vati   re
    you not you go store   to get something neg.
    'Don't you go to the shop to get anything.'

At the opposite extreme to this, **me....re~e** may be

used to negate a single descriptive.

    me bop e
    not big neg. 'It's not big'

But perhaps this could be regarded as negating a non-clausal

sentence. However, to consider **me...re~e** as part of

sentence level structure does not seem to be justified

on two grounds:

(1) **me** immediately precedes a predicate unit, so where

subject occurs, **me** occurs between subject and predicate

units of a clause.

(2) **me...re~e** may only negate close knit clause

sequences, not every type of sentence construction.

    Perhaps it may be convenient to postulate another

level between clause and sentence levels where the negative
      then
would/be a feature. This needs further consideration

before a satisfactory conclusion may be reached.

6 Remaining Problems

(1) Quotative sentence versus clause in object unit of a clause. At present a few examples do not clearly fit into either category.

    saahe   nabe   veeh   varup
    I saw   thus woman arrived
    'I saw that the woman arrived.'

(2) Equative clause versus noun phrase $_1$. [2]

Do such examples as

    bayeen bop
    house big

when constituting a complete utterance, represent a noun modifier phrase or an equative clause?

(3) Verb phrase versus relator-axis phrase manifesting location unit of a clause. Should

    gatung mado voon
    put   sit   ground   'pit it on the ground'

be analyzed as gatung mado (V_1) expressing the predicate and voon the location, or gatung as the predicate and mado voon a relator-axis phrase manifesting the location unit of the clause.

These areas need to be more clearly defined.

F O O T N O T E S

1   Buang is an Austronesian language, spoken by approx-
imately 7,000 people, many of whom live in and above
the Snake River Valley, in the Morobe District of the
Territory of New Guinea. (There are, however, a large
number of Buang people living either permanently or

semi-permanently at various places of employment,
especially the main coastal towns.) Of the three so-
called dialects of Buang, that which is spoken at the
S.W. end of the valley seems sufficiently different
from the other two to be regarded as a separate
language and is here referred to as Manga Buang. There
are approximately 2,000 speakers of Manga Buang.

    The data on which this paper is based was collected
during a total of 19 months residence in the village
of Manga, the main village of the area, between 1963
and 1966. Much of the original material was gleaned
from general conversation with the villagers, but this
has been supplemented and checked by Lukas Paka, a man
of about 36 years of age, who is fluent in at least
three other languages beside his own.

2   An outline of the phrases of Manga Buang is given
below. For further details see our "Manga Buang
Essentials for Translation".

V_1 (verb phrase 1) = $+ v_{any}^{(object)} \cdots\cdots + v_{motion}$ (or stance)

$V_2 = v_{auxiliary} + v_{any}$

$V_3 = v_{motion} + v_{any}$ (this implies purpose)

$V_4 = v_{any}^{(object,\ location)} \cdots\cdots\cdots + v_{aux}$ (with adv. significance)

$V_5 = \pm v_{quotable}$ (any clause units $\cdots\cdots$ except subject) $+ v_{\underline{nabe}}$

$N_1 = + n \pm desc_1 \pm desc_2 \pm quant \pm deic \pm \underline{-mu}$

$N_2 = + (\pm n \pm conj) + n \pm (\pm conj + n)$
   (The last bracket may be repeated several times.)

$N_3 = + n_{item} + n_{apposition}$

$N_4 = + n_{poss} + (\pm \underline{-te} \pm n_k)_{mx} + (+n_b)_{mx} + (+ \underline{-te} \pm n_2)_{mx}$

$D = + d + d_m$

R (relator axis) $= + v_r \pm n$

3 The order of units is difficult to check as it is very
   rare to have even two of the less frequent units
   occurring in any one clause. More work needs to be
   done to discover whether perhaps indirect object and
   benefactive may only be one unit, and whether instrument
   and manner are only one.