Angaataha Verb Morphology and Adverbs

by

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Abbreviations

comp	completive suffix
cs	suffix that predicts a change of subject in the next verb
CS	verbs which have a suffix that predicts a Change of Subject in the next verb
emph	emphasis suffix
imp	imperative mode
ind	indicative mode
narr	narrative aspect suffix
n.cl	noun class suffix
NCS	verbs which do Not have a suffix that predicts a Change of Subject in the next verb
neg	negative prefix
nonfut	nonfuture
obj	object clitic
pl	plural
poss	possession suffix
pre	prefix
redup	reduplication
refl	reflexive morpheme
s	singular
1	first person
2	second person
3	third person

1.   Introduction

This paper was written so that the non-specialist could easily follow and understand it. We trust that this was accomplished. The format used to exemplify the grammar basically follows that encouraged by the Style Sheet for Handbook of New Guinea Area Languages, edited by K.A. Mc Elhanon, Australian National University.

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Let us take a look at the various morphemes or parts of the Angaatiha verbs. We will first discuss the morphemes that come at the end of verbs, that is, suffixes. The suffixes which show things like person (who did it), number (how many did it), and mode (whether it indicates, commands, or asks) can be put into two groups. The first group that we will discuss will be suffixes which, when connected to the main part, or stem, of a verb, causes the verb to be able to stand by itself as a complete sentence. We call such a verb an Independent Verb. The other group of suffixes which show person and number are called Dependent Verb suffixes. They cannot function by themselves and are dependent upon another Independent Verb to complete the sentence.

1.1   Independent Verb Person-Number and Mode Suffixes.

1.1.1   Present Tense Suffixes

The term "Present Tense" has always been used to describe this set of suffixes. However, this is not an accurate description. Perhaps the term "Narrative Aspect" would be better because this set of suffixes is used to narrate or describe all events, whether they happened today or thousands of years ago.

The following is a paradigm of the verb 'eat' in the present tense:

nanataayô - I am eating

nanahâayô - we (two or plural) are eating

nanapâisê - you (one) are eating

nanatâisê - he is eating

nanamâisê - you two, they two are eating

nanawâayopô - you plural, they plural are eating

The following is a breakdown of the 3rd singular form of 'eat' into morphemes:

1. na-n-at-â-i-sê   (prefix-'eat'-person/number-aspect-do-indicative mode) 'he is/was eating'. (The meaning of the 'na-' prefix has not been determined.)

1.1.2   Past Tense Suffixes

Again we have a problem with giving a fitting name to this set of siffixes. It's main function is that of reporting, proving, or stating a fact. It does not matter whether it occurs at the same time the speaker is speaking about it or if it happened long before that. The fact that only the morpheme showing indicative mode appears after the stem gives strength to our argument. The following is a paradigm of the verb 'talk' in the past tense:

kâtô   -I, we two, we plural talked

kátîsê   - you one, you two, he, they two talked

kátôpô   - you plural, they plural talked

This is how the second word in the above paradigm is divided into morphemes:

2. ká-t-î-sê   (prefix-'talk'-do-indicative mode) 'he talked'

1.1.2   Future Tense Suffixes

The future tense suffixes consist of three morphemes. Two of them we have already seen in the past tense suffixes, that is, the stem of the verb 'do' and the indicative mode morpheme. The other is the morpheme that signals future tense, -ta. The following is a paradigm of the verb 'talk' in the future tense:

       kátitô   - I, we two, we plural will talk

       kátitâisê - you one, you two, he, they two will talk

       kátitâapô - you plural, they plural will talk

This is how the second word of the above paradigm is divided into morphemes:

3.   ká-ti-tâ-i-sê   (prefix-'talk'-future tense-'do'-indicative mode)
     'he will talk'. Because of the way that the -a- is absorbed into
     the -o- and vice versa, let us reconstruct these suffixes:

     -tô   (-tá-o)

     -tâisê (-tá-isê)

     -tâapô (-tá-opô)

k.1.4   Imperative Suffixes

The Imperative is the only set of independent suffixes which does
not have the stem of the verb 'do', -i- (sometimes -y-) in it. This
is an indication that the Imperative shows a will, desire, or command to
do the action rather than a focus on the action itself. In other words,
it focuses on the mood of the speaker rather than his actions. Below
are two paradigms of the Imperative suffixes as they relate to two
different types of verb stems. [#]Type 1 verb stems end in short vowels.
Type 2 verb stems end in long vowels. The long vowels cause a change in
the first letter of some of the suffixes.

<div align="center">Type 1</div>

     kátitaanô   - I, we two, we plural must talk

     kátimê   - you (one) must talk

     kátanê   - he must talk

     kátimíse   - you two, they two must talk

     kátiwíse   - you plural, they plural must talk

The following is a division into morphemes of the 3rd person singular
of the verb 'talk':

4.   kǎ-t-an-ê   (prefix-'talk'-person/number-mode), 'he must talk'.

Type 2

nanóaitaanô   - I, we two, we plural must sleep
nanôpê   - you (one) must sleep
nanônê   - he must sleep
nanôpíse   - you two, they two, you plural, they plural must sleep

The following is a division into morphemes of the 3rd person singular
of the verb 'sleep':

5.   na-nô-n-ê   (prefix-'sleep'-person/number-mode), 'he must sleep'.

1.1.5   Desiderative Suffixes

As the name indicates, this set of verb suffixes shows a desire to
do something. But it also shows that the action has begun. A study of
a paradigm of the Desiderative of the verb 'talk' will make this clearer.
(Morpheme breaks have been made in all members of the paradigm.)

kǎ-tǐ-tan-t-íy-ô   'I want to talk' or 'I am going to talk'
kǎ-tǐ-tihaaw-íy-ô   'we two, we plural want to talk'
kǎ-tǐ-taa-p-âi-sê   'you (singular) want to talk'
kǎ-tǐ-tan-t-âi-sê   'he wants to talk'
kǎ-tǐ-taati-m-âi-sê 'you two, they 2 want to talk'
kǎ-tǐ-taati-w-íy-opô 'you plural, they plural want to talk'

The following is a breakdown and description of the morphemes of the
2nd and 3rd plural form of 'talk':

6.   kǎ-tǐ-taati-w-íy-opô   (prefix-'talk'-Desiderative-person/number-'do'-
      indicative mode). The basic form of the suffix showing Desiderative
      is -taati. But because of morphophonemic (pronunciation) rules, the
      forms seen in the above paradigm occur.

The Desiderative consists of a set of dependent forms plus the past
tense of the verb 'do'. The following is a paradigm of the dependent
Desiderative of the verb 'talk':

    kåtitantí   'wanting to talk, I...' or 'I wanted to talk, so...'
    kåtitihaawí 'wanting to talk, we two, we plural...'
    kåtitaapí   'wanting to talk, you singular...'
    kåtitantí   'wanting to talk, he...'
    kåtitaatimí 'wanting to talk, you two, they two...'
    kåtitaatiwí 'wanting to talk, you plural, they plural...'

The following is the paradigm of the past tense of the verb 'do':

    kíyô   'I, we two, we plural did'
    kâisê   'you singular, dual and he, they dual did'
    kíyôpô   ' you plural and they plural did'

The Independent Desiderative is formed, therefore, by dropping the
final -i- of the dependent desiderative form, dropping the k- of the
suffix of the verb 'do', and then joining the two words together.

That is the physical shape or form of the Independent Desiderative.
What about the function or meaning? In one of the stories that we have
recorded, the first sentence says, "Piwihå wa akwiraniho-pí kåtitantíyô."
(talk some snake-about I want to talk) 'I want to talk about a snake.' or
'I am going to talk about a snake.' or 'I am about to talk about a snake.'
The speaker has no doubt that he will talk. In fact, he may be saying that
he already has begun his talk. If, instead of "kåtitantíyô', he would
have said 'kåtitånte', he would have been saying, " I would like to talk,
but I don't know if I will be allowed or able to do so."

Another shade of meaning of the Independent Desiderative is shown by
this hypothetical example: A woman is making a fire. You ask her why
she is doing that, so she says, "Nantåpá tihitantíyô" (food I want to
cook) 'I want to cook food' or 'I am going to cook food' or, better yet
'Wanting to cook food, I am doing this.' She has used a short cut for
"Nantåpá tihitantí sisihå tihôåatåayô" (food wanting to cook fire I am

making) 'Wanting to cook food, I am making a fire.'

So we see that there is more than one shade of meaning to the Independent Desiderative.

1.1.6   Interrogative Mode of the Independent Verbs

The Independent Verb suffixes have been listed in the indicative mode. That is, the suffixes indicate the occurrence of the action. In the following paradigms the suffixes will question the occurrence of the action.

1.1.6.1   Present Interrogative

The following is a paradigm of the verb 'eat':

nanataayonô   - 'Am I eating?'
nanahaayonô   - 'Are we dual, plural eating?'
nanapâinô   - 'Are you singular eating?'
nanatâisô   - 'Is he eating?'
nanamâisô   - 'Are you dual, they dual eating?'
nanawaayowô   - 'Are you plural, they plural eating?'

The following is a morpheme breakdown of the 3rd singular of the Present Interrogative:

7.   na-n-at-â-i-sô (prefix-'eat'-person/number-aspect-'do'-interrogative mode) 'Is he eating?'

1.1.6.2   Past Interrogative

The following is a paradigm of the verb 'talk':

kâtônô   'Did I, we dual, we plural talk?'
kâtînô   'Did you singular talk?'
kâtîsô   'Did you dual, he, they dual talk?'
kâtôwô   'Did you plural, they plural talk?'

The following is a morpheme breakdown of the 3rd word of the above paradigm:

8.   ká-t-í-sô (prefix-'talk'-'do'-interrogative mode) 'Did he talk?'

1.1.6.3   Future Interrogative

The following is a paradigm of the verb 'talk':

kátitâanô   'Will I, we dual, we plural talk?'
kátitâinô   'Will you singular talk?'
kátitâisô   'Will he, you dual, they dual talk?'
kátitâawô   'Will you plural, they plural talk?'

The following is a morpheme breakdown of the 3rd word of the above paradigm:

9.   ká-ti-tâ-i-sô (prefix-'talk'-future tense-'do'-interrogative mode)
'Will he, etc., talk?' Notice that the suffix of the first person
of the Future Interrogative has the same letters or phonemes as the first
person of the Imperative, -taano. But the difference is the tone:
-taanô 'I must'; -tâanô 'will I?'

1.1.6.4   Imperative Interrogative

It seems contradictory to have two modes in one word. This contradiction
is upheld by the fact that, in conversation and texts, no full paradigm
of the Imperative Interrogative has been found. Only a 1st person suffix
has been discovered:

kátitâanô 'should/must/can I, we dual, we plural talk?'

Notice that this suffix has the same phonemes and tone as the Future
Interrogative first person suffix. In fact, it probably is that form and
can be translated, 'Shall I talk?'

Other forms that the language helper has offered to us are:

kátanô   'Should/must/can he talk?'
kátimíso   'Should/must/can you dual, they dual talk?'
kátiwíso   'Should/must/can you plural, they plural talk?'

The first form above is used regularly, but the second and third

ones are not.

1.1.6.5 Desiderative Interrogative

The following is a paradigm of the verb 'talk':

kâtitantíyonô	'Do I want to talk?' or 'Am I going to talk?'
kâtitihaawíyonô	'Do we dual, we plural want to talk?'
kâtitaapâinô	'Do you singular want to talk?'
kâtitantâisê	'Does he want to talk?'
kâtitaatimâisô	'Do they dual, you dual want to talk?'
kâtitantiwíyowô	'Do they plural, you plural want to talk?'

The following is a morpheme breakdown of the 2nd and 3rd plural
form of the Desiderative Interrogative;

10. kâ-ti-taati-w-íy-owô (prefix-'talk'-Desiderative-person/number-'do'-
interrogative mode).

1.2 Dependent Verb Suffixes

Dependent Verb suffixes are of two kinds. One kind is followed by
a suffix which predicts a change of subject for the next verb. This
suffix is -hí. The other kind of Dependent Verb does not predict a change
of subject. In other words, the same person does the action of the next
verb. (We will call the Dependent Verbs which predict a change of subject
or actor the CS verbs (change of subject); the other verbs we will call
NCS (no change of subject).) Another difference between CS and NCS verbs
is that the NCS verbs show the person/number much more clearly than the
CS verbs do. We will discuss the CS verbs first.

1.2.1 Dependent Verbs With Change of Subject Suffix (CS Verbs)

CS verbs consist of two sets of suffixes. One set shows action
which occurs in the past or present (non-future). This set is used greatly
in narratives (stories). The other set shows action which occurs in the
future. This set occurs in conversations and in talks which instruct or

tell about future events.

Neither of the two sets of CS verbs focus on their relationship to the next verb as far as time is concerned. They are often simultaneous, but not necessarily so.

1.2.1.1   CS Non-future Suffixes

The following is a paradigm of the CS non-future suffixes followed by an independent verb. The CS non-future suffix and the English translation of the verb having that suffix are underlined. The word kô means 'he'. The stem of the verb 'talk' is kát-.

kátonihí kô nanôtâisê. 'I was/ we were talking and he was sleeping'. or 'I/we talked and he slept.' or 'While I was/ we were talking he slept.'

kátinihí kô nanôtâisê. 'You singular were talking and he was sleeping.'

kátihí* kô nanôtâisê. 'He was/ you two / they two were talking and he was sleeping.'

kátauhí kô nanôtâisê. 'You plural/ they plural were talking and he was sleeping.'

*If the verb stem ends in a long vowel, the suffix is -sihí. Example: nanôsihí 'he was sleeping and...'.

1.2.1.2   CS Future Suffixes

The following is a paradigm of the CS future suffixes followed by an independent verb.

kátisanihí kô nanôaitâisê 'I will talk and he will sleep.' or 'While I talk he will sleep.'

kátisaihí kô nanôaitâisê 'We dual/ we plural/ you dual/ you plural/ they dual/ they plural will talk and he will sleep.'

kåtisamihí kô nanóaitâisê. 'You singular will talk and he will sleep.'

kåtonihí kô nanóaitâisê. 'He will talk and he will sleep.'

1.2.2   Dependent Verbs With No Change of Subject Suffix (NCS Verbs)

There are four sets of NCS verb suffixes.

1.2.2.1   Simple Antecedent

The first set that we will discuss consists only of the person/number suffix. It is the simplest in form and meaning. It simply states the fact of the action. Because of the absence of a morpheme showing simultaneous action (which we will discuss later) we can assume that the action usually occurs before the next action but may occasionally occur simultaneously. This suffix is rather noncommital as to its temporal relationship to the other verbs.   Also, it takes the tense of the independent verb which follows it. The following is a paradigm of this simple person/number suffix. We will call it the Simple Antecedent because it usually occurs before, or at least starts before, the next action.

NOTE: The paradigm of the verb 'cook', tíh-, below includes an independent verb and other words in order to give clear meaning to the NCS verb. All other paradigms of NCS verb suffixes will also include an independent verb.

Nantåpá tíhití nanatâayô. 'I cooked food and I ate it.'
food   I cooked I ate
          and

Nantåpá tíhahí nanahâayô. 'We two cooked food and we ate it.'

Nantåpá tíhawaatí nanahâayô. or Nantåpá tíhaatí nanahâayô.
'We plural cooked food and we ate it.'

Nantåpá tíhipí nanapâisê. 'You singular cooked food and you ate it.'

Nantåpá tíhatí nanatâisê. 'He cooked food and he ate it.'

Nantåpá tíhimí nanamâisê. 'You dual/ they dual cooked food and you dual/ they dual ate it.'

Nantápá tíháwí nanawáayopô. 'You plural/ they plural cooked food
and you plural/ they plural ate it.'

1.2.2.2   NCS Loose Antecedent

Whereas the NCS Simple Antecedent chooses not to focus on its
relationship to other berbs, the NCS Loose Antecedent chooses not to
focus on the activities that are going on between the start and finish
of that verb. This suffix is called Loose because the amount of time
used up by the action is not definite. It is loosely defined.

In 35 pages of texts this set of Loose Antecedent suffixes is used
19 times. Fifteen out of those 19 times the suffix occurs with the
stem of the verb 'sleep'. The Langimar people believe that the soul of
one who is asleep moves about and does things. By using the Loose
Antecedent, the speaker admits that other actions are taking place between
the start and finish of the verb in focus. But he does not focus on what
the actions were or how much time went by while they took place.

A rather common type of question that is asked us when we are in the
village is:

11. Wapírihíra-apí n-um-p-a-p-í na-sa-p-âí-nô (name of village-to prefix-
'go'-you singular-Loose Antecedent-you singular-dependent verb marker
prefix-'come'-you singular-'do'-interrogative mode) 'Did you go to
Waapírihíra and come back?' The words that are implied in this Loose
Antecedent form of the verb 'go' are: "Did you go for awhile and do some
things while you were gone?"

The Loose Antecedent suffix complex consists of the person/number
suffix, the Loose Antecedent suffix which is -a-, a repetition of the
person/number suffix, and the dependent verb marker, -í.

The following is a paradigm of the NCS Loose Antecedent suffixes with
the stem of the verb 'sleep'.

nanôtatí nepatâayô 'I slept awhile and I got up'.

nanôhawí nepahâayô   'We two slept awhile and we two got up'.

nanôwaatatí nepahâayô 'We <u>many</u> <u>slept</u> <u>awhile</u> <u>and</u> we many got up'.

nanôpapí nepapâisê   '<u>You</u> <u>singular</u> <u>slept</u> <u>awhile</u> <u>and</u> you singular got up.'

*nanôpamí nepamâisê   'You dual/ they dual slept awhile and you dual/they dual got up '.

nanôtatí nepatâisê   'He <u>slept</u> <u>awhile</u> <u>and</u> he got up.'

*nanôpawí nepawâayopê '<u>You</u> <u>plural/</u> <u>they</u> <u>plural</u> <u>slept</u> <u>awhile</u> <u>and</u> you plural/ they plural slept'.

*The sounds <u>m</u> and <u>w</u> at the beginning of the NCS suffixes become <u>p</u> if they are prededed by a stem-final long vowel and followed by a short vowel. The long vowels are <u>o</u>, <u>e</u> and <u>aa</u>. The sounds <u>ai</u> and <u>au</u> are also long. The vowel <u>a</u> is considered long if it has inherent high tone.

1.2.2.3   NCS Repetitive

In describing this suffix, we hesitate to use the word antecedent because many times the next verb occurs at the same time as the one which has the repetitive suffix. Not only does the next verb often occur simultaneously, it often is done by a different subject or actor. This is worth mentioning becuase this set of suffixes has no marker to predict a change of subject.

This suffix shows repetitive or continuous action over a fairly long span of time. By its very nature, then, it allows other actions to occur at the same time, either by the same subject or by another subject. In our texts this set of suffixes is used 133 times. In forty of those occurrences, the verb is "live" or a verb meaning almost the same thing. In the Loose Antecedent the most common verb was "sleep", which covers part of a day. But in the Repetitive the most used verb is <u>mpima-</u> 'live', which covers part of a life time. This fact backs up our statement that the action either covers a fairly long time or shows much repetition of the verb.

Another indication that the speaker is trying to emphasise repetition of the action is that, besides using the repetitive ending, he sometimes says that verb up to 4 times in a row.

The NCS Repetitive suffix is either -nsa or -mpi. It is followed by the person/number suffix. The following is a paradigm of the NCS Repetitive suffixes:

Kápihi mpima-mpi-ti   nasataayô. (there I lived for some
there 'live'-continuative-'I' I came
time and then I came) 'I lived there and then I came.'

Kápihi mpimainsahí nasahaayô. 'We two lived there and then we came.'

Kápihi mpimainsaatí nasahaayô. 'We plural lived there and then we came.'

Kápihi mpimampipí nasapâisê. 'You singular lived there and then you singular came.'

Kápihi mpimampimí nasamâisê. 'You dual/they dual lived there and then you dual/they dual came.'

Kápihi mpimainsatí nasatâisê. 'He lived there and then he came.'

Kápihi mpimampiwí nasawaayopô. 'You plural/they plural lived there and then you plural/they plural came.'

The examples in the above paradigm show antecedent action, that is, they show that the action of the first verb happened before the action of the second. The person lived at a certain place and then he moved away. Let us look at examples from verious texts to see other ways in which this NCS Repetitive suffix us used.

12. (showing simultaneous action and different subject of second verb):

Kêtinsaatí misíni-hiyá nasauhí... (we lived continually and mission-people they came and...) 'While we were living(there) missionaries came and...'.

13.   (showing repetitive action over a long period of time):

Ámi ntâimpipí sisíhá awetanihí ísihiyái wa nopô untítainí owê.
(So you walk repeatedly and fire when it is gone to people, "Some (fire)
get and give me," lest you say, no) 'So, whenever you go walking (leave
your house) and your fire is gone, you will not have to say, "Take a
coal from the fire and give it to me."

14.   (showing repetition of or perseverance in an action over a short
period of time, using repetition of the verb that has the repetitive ending):

Sisamimpí	sisamimpí	sisamimpipí	sisamimpipí
kindle a fire	and kindle a fire and	keep kindling and	keep kindling
sisamimpipí	íkwirí yáasoní-hantí	kántí sisamimpipí	and
keep kindling and	hand will pain-but	but keep kindling and	
sisamimpipí	tíhitâisê.		
keep kindling and	it will burn		

'Kindle a fire and kindle a fire and keep kindling and keep kindling
and keep kindling and your hands will ache but keep kindling and kindling
and (finally) it will burst into flames.'

   1.2.2.4   Simultaneous

   The NCS Simultaneous suffix has more than one function, but probably
the most common function is that of predicting that the next verb or
verbs will happen at the same time as the verb which has the NCS
Simultaneous suffix.
   The NCS Simultaneous suffix is preceded by the person/number suffix
and also followed by the person/number suffix if the speaker so desires.
The Simultaneous suffix is -aa. So the second person singular is broken
down as follows: -p-aa-pí (person/number-simultaneous-person/number).
The following is a paradigm of the NCS Simultaneous suffixes with the verb
"sit/live" mpinta- : (the suffix inside the parenthesis is optional).

Anaangí m̂pinta-taa(tí)   nantâpá nanatâayô. 'While I was sitting
house 'sit'-simultaneous   food   I ate

in the house I ate.'

Anaangí m̂pintahaa(wí) nantâpá nanahâayô. 'While we two or plural
were sitting in the house we two or plural ate.'

Anaangí m̂pintapaa(pí) nantâpá nanapâisê. 'While you were sitting
in the house you ate.'

Anaangí m̂pintamaa(mí) nantâpá nanamâisê. 'While you dual/they dual
were sitting in the house you dual/they dual ate.'

Anaangí m̂pintataa(tí) nantâpá nanatâisê. 'While he was sitting
in the house he ate.'

Anaangí m̂pintawaa(wí) nantâpá nanawâayopô. 'While you plural/they
plural were sitting in the house you plural/they plural ate.'

The following are examples of the NCS Simultaneous suffix.

15. (showing simultaneous action):

Sisíhâ tíhôâapí tíhiwinta-paapí   nantâpá tíhipí nanímê.
fire   make and warm yourself-while you are food   cook and eat

'Make a fire and, while you are warming yourself, cook some food
and eat it.'

16. (showing logical basis for the next action)

Sânti   naninya-paapí kimânti   népe.
that thing give-you are so this thing take

'You are giving me that one so you take this one.'

17. (showing enlargement on a statement already made):

Maasi   nanô-haawí   kântinihí nanôhâayô.
together 'sleep'-we are forever   we sleep

'We sleep together, in fact, we sleep (together) from then on.'

18.   (showing usage of NCS Simultaneous which could be interpreted as
       focusing either on time or on logic)

...ipapatipati wipáti asóahá kíya-taati kônsí   etí
   earthquake rain   thunder do-it was little one it took

yótamasihí...
it threw completely

'...while an earthquake and rain and thunder were happening, it
took the little boy and threw him down and...'

                                    or

'...an earthquake and rain and thunder were happening and, as a
result, it took the little boy and threw him down and...'

19.   (NCS Simultaneous suffix used with verbs 'see', 'know', etc.)

...mmonatáa   akwiranihotihí úsonatosamí   neyatí...
   'see'-he was snake it was   having looked at it he went

'...he saw that it was a snake and, having looked at it, he went...'

1.2.2.5   NCS Completive

The NCS Completive suffix -mapi, seems to focus on two things:
(1) the fact that the action has come to completion or was thoroughly
done, (2) the fact that the next verb will be a verb of motion. In other
words, the actor is moving to a different place. Out of 60 occurrences in
our texts of the NCS Completive suffix, at least 46 of them are followed
by a verb of motion. The verbs''sleep' and 'die' are verbs of motion in
Angaatíha.

The NCS Completive suffix is preceded by the person/number suffix.
In the second singular and second and third dual the -pi- and   -mi-
become -m- before -mapi.

The following is a paradigm of the NCS Completive suffix with the
verb 'eat' nan- :

Nantápá nan-ti-mapí   notâayô. 'I finished eating and I went.'
food   'eat'-'I'-completive I went

Nantápá nanahimapí nohâayô, 'We two finished eating and we two went.'

Nantápá nanawaamapí nohâayô. Or Nantápá nanaamapí nohâayô.

'We plural finished eating and we plural went.'

Nantápá nanimmapí nopâisê. 'You finished eating and you went.'

Nantápá nanimmapí nomâisê. 'You dual/they dual finished eating and you dual/they dual went.'

Nantápá nanamapí notâisê. 'He finished eating and he went.

Nantápá naniwimapí nowâayopô. 'You plural/they plural finished eating and you plural/they plural went.'

The following are examples of the NCS completive suffix.

20. Winsa-mmapí   nuwí   ntâupí   ntâumpiwí...
     'her'-lookcompletive they go and they vomit &   they keep vomiting &...

'They look at her (the female spirit) and, having gone on to another place, they vomit and they keep vomiting and...'

21. Waará   Mékâahó w-insa-mapí   ntáahawatâisê.
     one day   Meka   'her'-look-completive   he vomited

'One day Meka looked at her and then he vomited.'

Example 20 has a verb of motion after the verb with the completive marker. Example 21 does not. Both of these sentences are from the same story and same context. This seems to show that the verb of motion can be left out but it is implied.

1.2.2.6   NCS Suffix Predicting Motion in the Next Verb or Showing Repeated Action

This suffix, -mí, does not decline. It is the same for all person/ number.

notâayô	'I put it and went.'
nohâayô	'We dual/plural put it and went.'
nopâisê	'You put it and went.'
nomâisê	'You dual/they dual put it and went.'
notâisê	'He put it and went.'
nowâayopô	'You plural/they plural put it and went.'

âhiya-mí

1)   Predicting Motion:

When this suffix is used, there seems to be an overlap in time or a logical relationship with the next verb.

22. ...angipípihí kiwamâatí âhiwisamí ntahomâimê.
         house place your wife   put   do not go walking

'Do not leave your wife at home and go walking.'

23. ...matâahó tinkaatihá nunyamí   naihí...
         master   hat   he gave them and he went

'...the patrol officer gave hats (symbols of authority) to them (village leaders) and he went...'

In 22 the person could not leave his wife if he did not go walking. The whole time that he is walking he is leaving his wife at home. So the two verbs are logically and temporally related. In 23 the patrol officer did not leave the village leaders for good after giving them their authority. If that were the case, the suffix -mapí would have been used, showing that his work in the village was completed. But he would come back later to see how these village leaders were using their authority. So the suffix -mí is used.

2)   Showing Repeated or Continuous Action:

Out of the 24 occurrences of the suffix -mí in the texts, 9 of them show repeated or continuous action. In all but one of the 9, the verb used with the suffix is 'do (work)'. And in at least seven of the 9 occurrences, the next verb is 'go'. This is like the Tok Pisin 'wok i go',

24. Kâimí   nowá   kinaunkwíhá yatíwí owetihí...
     working   we went   year   tow   was gone

     'We kept working and two years went by...'

25. ...tíhimí   tíhimí   tíhimí   notaatáahi...
        burning   burning   burning   if it goes

     'if it keeps on burning and burning...'

1.3   Aspect Suffixes

Aspect suffixes give a more vivid description of the verb in which
they occur. They occur in Independent, Dependent CS, and Dependent NCS
verbs. However, not all of them occur in all three.

1.3.1   Perfect Aspect Suffix

The Perfect aspect suffix in its basic form is -osa. The following
chart shows how this suffix actually appears in the three sets of verbs
mentioned above: (The verb 'eat' is used for these examples. The stem of
the verb 'eat' is -n-.)

Person/Number	Dependent NCS	Independent (Present Tense)	Dependent CS Non-future	Dependent CS Future
1 s	nan-t-<u>osa</u>(tí)	nan-t-<u>osa</u>tâayô	nan-t-<u>os</u>oníhí	nan-t-<u>osa</u>níhí
1 Dual	nan-ah-<u>osa</u>(hí)	nan-ah-<u>osa</u>hâayô	nan-ah-<u>os</u>oníhí	nan-ah-<u>osa</u>ihí
1 Pl	nan-awaat-<u>os</u>-a(atí) nan-aat-<u>os</u>-a(atí)	nan-awaat-<u>osa</u>hâayô nan-aat-<u>osa</u>hâayo	nan-awaat-<u>os</u>oníhí nan-aat-<u>os</u>oníhí	nan-awaat-<u>osa</u>ihí nan-aat-<u>osa</u>ihí
2s	naní-p-<u>osa</u>(pí)	naní-p<u>osa</u>pâisê	naní-p-<u>os</u>iníhí	naní-p-<u>osa</u>míhí
2/3 dual	naní-m-<u>osa</u>(mí)	naní-m-<u>osa</u>mâisê	naní-m-<u>os</u>ihí	naní-m-<u>osa</u>ihí
3s	nan-at-<u>osa</u>(tí)	nan-at-<u>osa</u>tâisê	nan-at-<u>os</u>ihí	nan-at-<u>os</u>oníhí
2/3 Pl	naní-w-<u>osa</u>(wí)	naní-w-<u>osa</u>wâayopô	naní-w-<u>osa</u>uhí	naní-w-<u>osa</u>ihí

In the chart on page 20, the morpheme before the -osa suffix is
the person/number suffix. As indicated by the parenthesis, the person/
number following -osa in the Dependent NCS may be left off if the speaker
so desires. If the speaker leaves it off, the vowel immediately
preceding the parenthesis takes a high tone.

Note: If the suffix -osa is followed by any vowel except i,
the a is lost. Then the Perfect Aspect suffix is represented only by -os.

Out of 35 occurrences of the Perfect aspect suffix, 32 occurred
with the Dependent NCS suffix.

The meaning which the perfect aspect suffix gives to the verb
varies according to the context that it is in. The type of discourse
even affects its meaning. For example, if the person is telling someone
how to do or make something (procedural discourse) the meaning is
slightly different from that when a person is telling a story (narrative
discourse). The following are examples of the Perfect aspect suffix:

26.   (narrative discourse) apopipuri yapuri ...nkaahapuri
                               two women two   two good ones

noaasa-wosawi   asihiyai maipehiyai nunsawaayopo.
hide-they had   women   bad ones   they showed him

     "They had up to that time been hiding two good women and were
only showing him bad women."

27.   (procedural discourse) ...nanyatangiwi   ahinyisa-wosawi
                                   they pierce us they put us-first

mpimampiwi   nkwinyaahiyaanitonihura noaipawaati nkwinyaahiyaa-
they live continually when we are grown up   we become   when we are

nitonihura tangarihiri   nanyisawaayopo.
grown up   cassowary bone they insert (through) us

     "...they first pierce our nose septums and put us (leave us in
that state) and then they live continually (do nothing further for awhile)
and when we have grown up - when we have become grownups - then they
insert the cassowary bone into our nose septums."

In the above two examples, the Perfect aspect suffix focuses

mainly on the time element. 27 states that there is a logical order to these events -that it is always done that way. There are times when the Perfect aspect suffix does not clearly focus on time. It sometimes is used to tell the hearer to keep that action or verb in mind because it is basic to the actions that will happen shortly after that.

1.3.2   Completive Aspect Suffix

Earlier, under 1.2.2.5, we stated that there is a Dependent NCS suffix, -mapi, called Completive. However the suffix, -ma, without the suffix -pi, can occur with the Independent Suffixes, the Dependent CS suffixes and the Dependent NCS suffixes. But, when used without the -pi suffix, the Completive Aspect suffix does not predict a verb of motion. It shows that the action has been completely or thoroughly done.

The following is a paradigm of the present tense of the verb 'go down' including the Completive aspect suffix -ma-, which is preceded by the person/number suffix.

nuntimatâayô	'I went completely (out of sight).'
nohimahâayô	'We dual went completely (out of sight).'
nowaamahâayô	'We plural went completely (out of sight).'
numpimapâisê	'You went completely (out of sight).'
numimamâisê	'You dual/ they dual went completely (out of sight)'
nomatâisê	'He went completely (out of sight).'
nuwimawâayopô	'You plural/they plural went completely (out of sight).'

The following are examples of the Completive aspect suffix from texts:

28.   Isihiyá usihiyá ásihiyá nahatiyá ... Ipataatihí...
      people   men   women   everyone   forest

nai-wi-ma-hau-hí   sawahó mpintataatí...
go up-2/3/pl-completive-2/3pl.nonfut-CS only he was sitting

'All the men and women had gone completely (out of sight) to the forest and only he was there...'

In the above example the Completive aspect suffix is a very important detail because the people had to be out if sight in order for

the other person to do his deceptive work of hollowing out the logs of
a bridge.

29.   ...ipapatipat-isá   wipát-isá   itipího-aisá
         earthquake-along with   rain-along with wind-along with

anaangí nuwatí   etí   yót-a-ma-t-â-i-sê.
house   it opened it took   throw-3s-completive-3s-narr-do-ind

    '...an earthquake along with rain and wind opened the house and
took and threw (him) way outside.'

    In the above example, the completive idea is shown by the distance
that the boy was thrown. He was thrown completely away from inside the
house.

1.3.3 Continuative Aspect Suffix

    The basic form of the Continuative aspect suffix is -oaati-
but it takes on other forms in other environments. It occurs with
Independent, Dependent CS and Dependent NCS suffixes. The person/number
suffix always occurs before the Continuative aspect suffix.

    The following is a paradigm of the verb 'eat' in the present
tense including the Continuative aspect suffix.

> nan-toan-tâayô   'I am always eating.'
> nan-ahoaata-hâayô   'We dual are always eating.'
> nan-awaatoaata-hâayô   'We are always eating.'
> nani-poaata-pâisê   'You are always eating.'
> nan-atoan-tâisê   'He is always eating.'
> nani-moaata-mâisê   'You dual/they dual are always eating.'
> nani-woaata-wâayopô   'You plural/they plural are always eating.'

    The following examples of the Continuative aspect suffix from
texts:

30.   ...timauhí   apatintítihí   apatintítihí
         they kept watch in the middle of the night   in the middle of night

kaatíhá âupwatí otisa-toaat-i-hí...
taro   yams   cut-continuative-3s.nonfut-cs

'...they kept watch (but) in the middle of (every) night
he would <u>continually cut off</u> (and take away) the taro and yams...'

31.   ...kântinihî   <u>tiwa-woaas-au-hî</u>   wiri   metihî...
         all the time hit-continuative-2/3pl.nonfut-cs a thing it was not...

'...all the time they <u>repeatedly hit</u> him and so he (the dog) could
not be found...'

As can be seen from the above examples, the Continuative aspect
suffix is used to show an action that is done repeatedly over a period
of time as well as an action that is done once, but for a long time.

1.4   Verb Prefixes

Verb prefixes are parts of words or morphemes which occur before
the verb stem. We will discuss the prefixes in the order that they occur,
going from the verb stem outward. However, we will make an exception
with the <u>na</u>- and <u>ka</u>- prefixes. They occur the farthest away from the stem
of all the prefixes, but we will discuss them first so that discussion
of the other prefixes may be more clearly understood.

1.4.1   Na- and ka- Prefixes

The meaning of these two prefixes is not yet fully understood
so we have not given them a name. We just call them by their physical
appearance, <u>na</u>- and <u>ka</u>-. A few verbs have the <u>ka</u>- prefix, a larger number
of verbs have the <u>na</u>- prefix, and a probably larger number yet have
neither of these two prefixes. When <u>ka</u>- is prefixed to verbs that are
normally prefixed by <u>na</u>- or that are normally prefixed by neither, the
idea of action already decided upon or already begun is conveyed.

32.   ye   mpôusonihî   <u>k</u>-utantîhoninisî   siri
         yes, tomarrow   already-I am one who wants to go so   this one

         <u>ka</u>-hinyatâayô.
         already-I am giving you

         'Yes, I have <u>decided</u> that I will go tomorrow so I have <u>decided</u>
         to give this one to you.'

The two words that have underlined prefixes would normally be spelled
'nutantíhoninisí' and 'nahinyatâayô' respectively.

The word tiwatâisê. 'He is hitting him.', which has neither of the
two prefixes, can be stated ka-watâisê. 'He has already begun to hit him.'

It is not grammatically possible to take ka- prefixed
verbsand substitute the na- prefix. Also, the normally ka- prefixed
verbs do not convey the notion of action already decided upon or already
begun.

1.4.2   Object/Benefactive Prefix

There is only one set of prefixes to show whether the action is
being done to someone (object) or for someone (benefactive). The rest
of the sentence makes clear which one is meant. The following is a list
of prefixes and their meanings:

```
ni-/n-       'me;for me'
nya-/ny-     'us dual & Plural; for us dual & plural'
nki-/nk-/hi-/h-  'you singular; for you singular'
sa-/s-       'you dual & plural; for you dual & plural'
u-/us-/un-/w-    'him/her; for him/her; them dual & plural
for them dual & plural'
```

(The above prefixes have one basic form. But they can appear
in slightly different forms, depending on the sounds that follow them.
These different forms are shown above after the slashes.)

Let us look at the verb 'he said' with each of the above prefixes:
(prefixes underlined)

```
kâ-n-tatâasê          'He said to me.'
kâ-nya-tatâasê        'He said to us dual & plural.'
kâ-hi-tatâasê         'He said to you.'
kâ-sa-tatâasê         'He said to you dual & plural.'
kâuntatâasê           'He said to him, them dual, them plural.'
```

The following are examples of this set of prefixes being used
to show action being done for or about someone:

33.   na-n-é-pe   'Get (it) for me.'
         prefix-for me-get-
                   imperative

34.   nki-w-únyaa-pê   'Think about him.' or 'Believe
         abdomen-him-give-2s.imperative   on him'

This set of prefixes can also be used to show the idea of
"with reference to" or "concerning".

35.   Kô kápihi mpimihí waatihó náasohí sá-na-us-o-tâisê.
         he there he lived moon   one   come-prefix-him-go-3s

'He was living there and one month came and went with reference
to him.' or 'He stayed there one month.'

36.   ká-n-ûn-t-ê   'Tell him for me.'
         prefix-for me-him-talk-2s.imperative

There are three verbs which must have the object prefix in them.
They cannot be spoken without them. They are: (examples use third person
suffixes only)

37.   na-ni-nyatâisê   'He gave to me.'

38.   ni-sonatâisê   'He saw/visited me.'

39.   na-ni-satâisê   'He showed me.'

1.4.3   Negative Prefix

The next prefix out from the stem of the verb is the Negative
prefix, which indicates that the action did not occur. When both the
Negative prefix and the Pbject/Benefactive prefix occur in the same
verb, the Negative prefix occurs first. The Negative prefix is maa- ,
but it appears in various forms, depending on the sounds that occur
before and after it. Examples: (Negative Prefix underlined)

40.   na-máa-ni-mê   'You must not eat.'
        pre-neg-eat-2s.imperative

41.   na-homaa-mantipâ-pê   'You must not cut (it).'
        pre-neg-cut-2s.imperative

42.   maa-pô-pê   'You must not blow.'
        neg-blow-2s.imperative

1.5   Verb Stems

In Angaatiha   there are simple stems and compound stems. Verb stems can be tested as to whether they are simple or compound by inserting the negative prefix.

1.5.1   Simple Verb Stems

Simple stems have only one part to them. When the negative prefix is inserted, there is nothing preceding that prefix which can be considered part of the stem. Examples: (stems underlined)

43.   Affirmative: nanimê   'You must eat.'

        Negative: na-máa-ni-mê   'You must not eat.'
                      pre-neg-eat-2s.imp

44.   Affirmative: ntopê   'You must get up.'

        Negative: ma-ntô-pê   'You must not get up.'
                      neg-get up-2s.imp

1.5.2   Compound Verb Stems

Compound verb stems have more than one part to them. When the negative prefix is inserted, the peripheral stem precedes the negative prefix and the basic stem follows it.

1.5.2.1   Compound Verb Stems Consisting of Two Verb Stems

This type of compound verb stem occurs only rarely.

45.   Affirmative: akowimápe   'You must awaken him.'
        Negative: ako-maa-w-i-mâ-pê   'You must not awaken him.'
                      shake-neg-him-do-comp-2s.imp

1.5.2.2   Compound Verb Stems Consisting of a Noun Stem and a Verb Stem

There is quite a large number of this type of compound stems.
The following are some examples: (Noun stem and verb stem underlined)

46.   Affirmative: atôtipwesíme   'You must kneel.'

      Negative: atôtipi-maa-wési-mê   'You must not kneel.'
                 knee-neg-bend-2s.imp

47.   Affirmative: máarimê   'You must breathe.'

      Negative: máari-m-i-mê   'You must not breathe.'
                 heart-neg-do-2s.imp

48,   Affirmative: aunihitimê   'You must sing.'

      Negative: aunihi-máa-ti-mê   'You must not sing.'
                 song-neg-talk-2s.imp

When nouns are incorporated into verbs as above, only the stems
occur. The noun class endings do not. The full form of the nouns given
above are:

      atôtipati   'knee'
      máariho   'heart'
      aunihíhiri 'song'

1.5.2.3   Compound Verb Stems Consisting of a Noun Stem and the Morpheme -w-

This morpheme, -w- means 'to project;send forth;extend'.

49.   wipí-w-at-â-isê   'It is raining.'
      rain-extend-3s-narr-do-ind

50.   íripi-w-at-â-i-sê   'He is copulating.'
      penis-extend-3s-narr-do-ind

1.5.2.4 Compound Verb Stems Consisting of an Adverb Stem and a Verb Stem

51.   (adverb and verb stems underlined)

Affirmative: m̥pintatâisê   'He is sitting down.'

Negative: mpi-m-ɨn̊-t-at-å-i-sê   'He is not sitting down.'
          refl-be-3s-narr-do-ind

1.5.2.5 Compound Verb Stems Consisting of an Adjective and the Completive Morpheme -ma

The Completive morpheme -ma, when used with an adjective, can be translated "make" or "effect". It takes the place of a verb stem. (adjective and completive morpheme underlined)

52.   titɨhe-må-pe   'You must straighten (it).' or
      straight-comp-2s.imp   'You must make (it)correct.'

53.   n̊kaa-må-pe   'You must make it good.' or 'You must distribute
      good-comp-2s.imp   it.'

2.   Adverbs

Adverbs in Angaatɨha can be divided into three groups: (1) Manner-answering the question "How?"; (2) Time-answering the question "When?"; (3) Location - answering the question "Where?".

2.1. Manner Adverbs

The words in Angaatɨha which describe how the action is done are divided into three groups. One group consists of words that are not made from verbs or pronouns. Another group consists of words that are made from verbs. The third group consists of a set of words that is made from pronouns.

2.1.1   <u>Manner Adverbs Not Made From Verbs or Pronouns</u>

The following is a list, including examples, of this type of adverb:

kêti - "quickly"

54. kêti notâisê.   •He went quickly.•
    quickly he went

mpipí - "slowly;quietly; stealthily; without harming"

55. Mpipí notâisê.   •He went slowly.•
    slowly he went

56. Mpipí   kântâasê.   •He talked softly./ He did not talk loudly.•
    softly   he talked

57. Utâaho-ái mpipí natiwusoaasawáayopô.
    man-obj   stealthily they sent him away

•They sent the man away stealthily, that is, so that people would
not see them do it.• The above sentence can also mean:
    •They sent the man away without harming him.•

ñka - "well;properly"

58. Ñka kíyapâisê.   •You worked well.•
    well you worked

59. Ñka   nasapâisê.   •You came without any accidents or problems.• /
    well you came
                             •You did well to (It was nice of you to) come.•

napaisaatí - "gently; softly; slowly; peacefully"

60. ...mpipí napaisaatí paháapipat-ainí tiwihí...
       softly gently   cheek-on   he hit

    •...he hit him softly, gently on the cheek...•

61. Napaisaatí mpimaawíse.   •You must live peacefully.•
    peacefully you pl must
                live

wáati - "strongly; hard; loudly; continually" This word's basic
meaning is "intensely" and the shade of meaning depends on the verb

which it describes.

62.   Otipipati w̲a̲ati kiyataise.   'He worked hard.'
        work   hard   he worked

63.   W̲a̲ati   kantaase.   'He talked loudly.'
        loudly   he talked

64.   Suhiri taahirihiri w̲a̲ati   numwainsa......
        dog   many   continually he kept on taking

        'He continually kept on taking more and more dogs...'

        apipaahi - "completely; thoroughly; very"

65.   Kingihomi maataati... apipaahi namainsihi...
        king's   daughter   thoroughly he married

        'He married the king's daughter, with no plans to ever get rid of her.'

66.   Apipaahi   mpimitaino.   'Will you live here all the time?'
        completely will you live

67.   Apipaahi maaritataayo.   'I am very happy.'
        very   I am happy

        titihi - "straight; vertically; correctly; properly"

68.   Otipipati titihi   kiyataise.   'He does the work properly.'
        work   properly   he does

69.   Nihe titihi kimins-eti   nsapepihira...
        just straight this little thing-on it follows

        'It just follows straight along this line...'

70.   Ipati titihi   isiwate.   'Hold the pole vertically.'
        tree vertically you must hold

        mantihi - "certainly; assuredly"

71.   ...mântîhî   âimi   kapotaatisô...
      certainly   completely he is already dying

      '...certainly he has already died'.

      mitâahî - "hard; more"

72.   Mitâahî tipê.   'Hit him hard.'
      hard   hit him

73.   Mitâahî naninyê.   'Give me more.'
      more   give me

      atawî - "level; horizontally"

74.   Îrihirî atawî isiwatê.   'Hold the stick level.'
      stick   level you must hold

      yaatâati - "at an angle"

75.   Îrihirî yatâati   isiwatê.   'Hold the stick at an angle.'
      stick   at an angle you must hold

2.1.2   Manner Adverbs Made from Verbs

Most of the adverbs made from verbs can be conjugated. A few
of them cannot. These few end in -si or -i for all person/numbers.
Those that are conjugated use the NCS Simple Antecedent suffixes (see 1.2.2.1).
Most of them have the stem of the verb 'do' in them.

naupwasî - "flying; swiftly" This adverb comes from the verb
naupwana-, meaning 'it is taking off in order to fly'. When this verb
functions as an adverb it is not conjugated.

76.   Naupwasî nuwî   kô nusatipatâisê.
      swiftly they went he went past them

      'They went swiftly (but) he beat them.'

nihitî - "swiftly" This adverb comes from the verb nihita-.
In all 8 occurrences in the texts it is followed by either the verb
'come' or 'go'. One of those 8 times it is conjugated; that is, it

has a person/number suffix. It appears, then, that, even though it has
the form of a verb in that it can be conjugated, it works mainly as an
adverb, describing verb of motion. It rarely, if ever, stands alone as
the verb of a sentence.

77.   Mihô   niyatais-î   nîhi-ti-pî   naimê.
        that man he is going-so swiftly-be-2s you must go

        'That man is going so you must go swiftly.'

78.   Ayômi-hó   nîhitî   nasatatî...   'The man from Ayom came swiftly.'
        Ayom-man   swiftly   he came

        nasipasî - "running;quickly"

        This adverb comes from the verb nasipatâisê 'he breaks (snaps off)
vine or grass.'

79.   Nasipasî nasapâinô.   'Did you come running?'
        running did you come

        tariwiyatî - "quickly"

80.   Kô otipipatî tariw-iy-atî   kîyatâisê.   'He did the work quickly.'
        he work   quickly-do-3s he did

81,   Kô tariwiyatî notâisê.   'He went quickly.'
        he quickly   he went

        mehiyatî - "slowly"

82.   Otipipatî meh-iy-atî   kîyatâisê.   'He did the work slowly.'
        work   slowly-do-3s he did

83.   Mehiyatî notâisê.   'He went slowly.'
        slowly   he went

        itatamanatî - "properly; neatly"
84.   ...itataman-atî naihoatî niyaamatî...
           properly-3s   she sweeps she plants

        'She sweeps, and plants properly...'

mpiyatí - "well; nice; properly"

85.   Wíweho̊ so̊   otipipá mp-iy-atí kíyatâisê.
        Wi̇we   that one work   well-do-3s he does

        'That man, Wiwe, he does (his) work well.'

86.   Nsapihi mpiyá   notí...   'He went again properly...'
        again   properly he went

        Just before the above incident, his father had told him to go again;
so in this case, the word mpiyá can be translated 'obediently'.

        mímâipiyatí - "bad; improperly"

87.   ...kíya   piwí   mí-mâip-iy-aatí mpimonihí...
        they   came(while) redup-bad-do-1pl we lived

        '...they came while we were living bad...'

        asákíyatí - "many; in great numbers"

88.   Nsihurá timpiyatí asá-k-íy-atí   tiwatâisê.
        long ago he fought many-pre-do-3s he killed those people

        'Long ago he fought and he killed many   ←— (people).'

        Although the word 'many' in English describes nouns, the word
'asákíyatí' does not describe or modify nouns, even though it is translated
'many'. We know that it modifies the verb because its ending (person/
number suffix) is always the same as the verb it modifies. This is true
for all adverbs which end with a person/number suffix.
Examples: (similar endings underlined)

89.   Ísihiyái asá-k-íy-atí   tiw-atâisê.   'He killed many people.'
        people   many-pre-do-3s kill-3s

90.   Ísihiyái asá-kâ-i-wí   tiw-awâayopô. 'They killed many people.'
        people   many-pre-do-3pl   kill-3pl

        pihitatí - "many; much; in great numbers"
        The meaning of this word is basically the same as asákíyatí
and the two words are often used right together in the same sentence.

91.   ...napopího ntaiharíhirí   pihiti-wí nimaa-pí...
        eel   stick for hanging eels on   many-3pl hang-3pl

        '...they hung up many eels (on) the stick for hanging up eels...'

92.   Sapiho-pí   pihit-atí asákiyatí nkwínyaa-tâisê.
        his father-about much-3s   much   thing-3s

        'He thought very much about his father.'

2.1.3   Manner Adverbs Made From Pronouns

        In the adverbs made from verbs the person/number suffix changes,
depending on what ending the verb has. In the adverbs made from pronouns,
the pronouns change in agreement with the verb that they modify.

        kônihí - "long time; long distance; completely"

93.   ...tiwá   áhaihí   kô-nihí áhontâisê.
        she hit him she put   he-emph he was (there)

        '...she hit him and put him and he was (lay there as if dead)
a long time.'

94.   ...kôngi-nihí mpimampipí   aunkwihongimatipí napwitâisê.
        you-emph   you keep on living you being old   you will die

        '...you will keep on living a long time and then you will die
when you are old.'

        ápipááhó - "long time; completely"

        This set of words consists of the word ápipaahí (see 2.1.1) and
a pronoun.

95.   ...kíhoepímoaisá   ápipáa-honini-hí kôninihí mpimitantí...
        with this white man completely-I-emph I-emph   I want to live

        '...wanting to live with this white man all the time...'

2.2   Time Adverbs

These adverbs show when an action was done.   They consist of two groups, those which are not made from verbs and those which are actually verbs but function as adverbs from an English viewpoint.

2.2.1   Time Adverbs Not Made From Verbs

âimi - "already; much earlier" (with non-future verbs)
      - "imminent; almost ready" (with future verbs)

96.   ..kôpihiri âimi   anititihi   nepi   ãhiyawosawi...
      coffee   already in the house they took they had put

   '...they had already taken the coffee and had put (it) in the house.'

97.   Kimiri   âimi   ipahiwitantâisê.
      this thing   already   it wants to break

   'This thing is almost ready to break.'

sanki - "not yet"

98.   Nawihô... sanki   naninyê.   'He has not yet given me money.'
      money   not yet he gave

99.   Sanki   napîsê.   'He has not come yet.'
      not yet   he came

nsihi - "before; earlier; first"

100. nsihi nantaapîse   untihi... ᴧ'"You enter first," he said to them...'
      first you must enter he said to
                            them

101   ...nsihi   mpaimi m̂pimampimi-hanti
         earlier well   you two had been living-but

   '...earlier you two had been living well, but...'

sihi - 'in the future; later on"

This adverb occurs only in quotations.   It states the prediction of the speaker.   It is not part of the event line of a story.

102.   sihi   napwisamihí wopí   nutâisê.
       later on when you die to another man she will go

       '...later on when you die she will go to another man.'

103. ..sihi   ikinataa-hura   '...later, when she is resting...'
     later   she rests-time

104.   ipoti - "later"

       ...tihiri   napitati   ahiwisamapí   ipoti nainti...
          firewood I chopped I put for him later I went

       '...I chopped his firewood and put it away and then I went later..'

105.   Otipipatí kimâti ipoti   kâitô.   'I will do this work later.'
       work   this   later   I will do

nsihara/nsapihi - "again; back"

       The word nsihara comes from the word nsihi 'before', plus
the ending -ara, 'time'. The word nsapihi comes from the word nsihi
and the ending -apihi, 'place'. So the idea of the two words plus the
verb they modify is: doing something that was done before or going back
to a place he had been before. However, these two adverbs are used
interchangeably with motion verbs and non-motion verbs.

106.   ...nsihara   napití kâuntataatâahi...
          again/back I come if I tell them

       '...if I come back and tell them....'

107. ..nsihara witi   nsapwaapê.   'You must whittle another one again.'
       again   another you must whittle

108.   kêti   nammê   nsapihi angipipihapi.
       quickly   you must come   back   home

       '...you must come quickly -back home.'

109.   Nsapihi wirihirí napihaape.   'You must take the thread out again.'
       again   rope   you must take
                                 out

nsînsihara/ nsînsapihi - "again and again; repeatedly"

110.   ...Łahaisihiyá   <u>nsînsihara</u>   piwî nyawauhî...
       people of Otete   repeatedly came they hit us

'...the people of Otete repeatedly came and killed (some of) us...'

111.   ...taasiyaarî   nkáatauhî <u>nsînsapihi</u> pitî...
       my older brothers called   repeatedly I came

'...my older brothers called and I came repeatedly...'

nkohî -"temporarily; short time"

112.   <u>Nkohî</u>   mpintatâisê.   'He is living here for a short time.'
     short time   he is living

ntéti - "near; almost here"

113.   Kômî napitantîhurá   <u>ntét-e</u>. 'The time for him to come is near.'
     his   time for coming near-is

114.   ...samî naitaatiwî-hantî <u>ntéti-n-taisî</u>...
     your to go-thing   near-is 3s

mpati - "yesterday"

115.   Kîya <u>mpati</u>   nasawáayopô. 'Yesterday they came.'
     they yesterday   they came

2.2.2 Verbs That Function As Adverbs From An English Viewpoint

mpówihî - "the next day"

This word comes from the verb <u>mpówatâisê</u>, 'it was dawning; daybreak had come'.

116.   ...nanôpawî <u>mpówihî</u>   sanaatî   naihî...
     they slept the next day his mother she went

'...they slept and the next day his mother went...'

mpóusonihí - "tomorrow, when it has dawned"

117.   **mpóusonihí** Piráintêhurá nutaatiwô nyatihí...
       tomorrow   Friday   you can go he said to us

'...tomorrow, Friday, you will be going, he said to us...'

asíhatãahurá - "when it is getting dark; in the afternoon"

This word comes from the verb **asíhatatâisê.** 'it is getting dark'.

118.   ...napíwí   **asíhatãahurá**   noaipahauhí...
       they came   in the afternoon   they arrived

'...they came and arrived in the afternoon...'

119.   **Asíhatãahurá**   nini nutô.   'In the afternoon I will go.'
       in the afternoon   I   I will go

asíhonihí - "when it gets dark (in the future)"

This time adverb can be used only with future tense verbs.
The word discussed above, **asíhatãahurá,** can be used with both non-future
and future verbs.

120.   **Asíhonihí**   nini   nutô
       when it gets dark I   I will go

'When it gets dark/ in the afternoon/ I will go.'

121.   sãasonihí - "when it shines brightly"

       ...asísihaatihí naimpí mmonímmapí kêti   ipihó **sãasonihí**
       in the morning you go you look   quickly   sun   when it shines
                                                                 brightly

       kêti   nammê   nsapíhi...
       quickly you must come back

'...in the morning you must go and have a look and then quickly,
when the sun shines bright, come quickly - back (home)...'

122.   Sáasonihí   nini nutô.
       when it shines brightly I   I will go

       'When the sun shines brightly (roughly from 8 to 11 A.M.) I will go.'

2.3   Location Adverbs

There are very few location adverbs. There are many location words, but, for various reasons, we will discuss these words in a different paper.

       kaanîhi - "far, a long way"

123.   Anaangí kaanîhi   áhentâisê.   'The house is a long way away.'
       house   long way it is

124.   Kaanîhi notâayô.   'I went a long way.'
       long way I went

125.   ntéti - "near"

       ...asîhiyá ntéti nowâayopô.
         women   near   they went

       '...the women went near (to the homes of the men they were going to marry).'

126.   Anaangí ntéti áhentâisê.   'The house is near (here).'
       house   near   it is