Sentences in Madak

0.   The Madak language is an Austronesian language located
in the central part of the island of New Ireland located in
the New Ireland Province of Papua New Guinea. More than 2600
people speak this language which consists of five separate
dialects. Research for this paper was carried out in the Malom
dialect from 1976 through 1988.
        The spelling of the words in this paper does not represent the final
conclusions for the Madak alphabet. This paper was written while the study of
the phonology Madak was still in its preliminary stages.

Abbreviations
Adv   adverb
caus   causal
cft / cfut   certain future
cn   continuative
cpl   completive
dem   demonstrative
dl   dual
exc(ex)   exclusive
exl   exclamation
ft   future
ht   hortatory
inc   inclusive
md   modality
mod   modifier
mm   movement marker
neg   negative
nft/ifut   near / immediate future tense
nm   noun marker
nn   name determiner
pl   plural
pos   possessive
prp   near past progressive
psp   past progressive
pst / rpst   past tense / remote past tense
quan   quantifier
rec   reciprocal
rfut   remote future
rht   rhetorical
rs   resultative
tot   totality
ypst   yesterday past tense

1. Sentence Structure

    A simple sentence is made up of a single clause. This
may be expanded by the addition of one or more clauses or
perhaps by the addition of peripheral items such as
vocatives, exclamations, topicalisation, or question
markers. The multiple clause complex will be discussed
below under complex sentences as well as in sections 4.0 and
5.0.
    The structure of the sentence itself consists of three
peripheral slots and the nuclear slot.

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CHART 1.

 periphery 1 | periphery 2   | nucleus  | periphery 3
------------------------------------------------------
exclamations | topicalisation | clause  | vocatives
vocatives    |                |  complex | question
             |                |          |   markers
```

   This chart also displays the order of the constituents
of a sentence. Vocatives occur either at the beginning of a
sentence or at the end, but they never occur in both places
in the same sentence. Only the nucleus is obligatory. In any
given sentence only one item per slot is allowed, although
there can be any kind of combination of the items from each
of the slots. The normal number of clauses in one sentence
is about 3.
   Sentence boundaries are determined mainly by
intonation, falling intonation in declarative and imperative
sentences and rising intonations in questions. Other
boundary determiners include exclamations and vocatives in
conjunction with falling intonation and pause, which indicate
the beginning or termination of a sentence. Question
markers only indicate the termination of a sentence.

1.1 Sentence Periphery Items

1.1.1 Exclamations

    Exclamations are a response to an event that has just
taken place. They encode surprise, pleasure, and agreement.
The exclamation words are in a class of their own and do not
carry any other function.

    (1) Ui, di-lok   la-vanga sala   i na?
        exl they-do nm-thing what.kind it this

        'Ui, what in the world are they doing?'

    (2) Aa, ba-vot bok uatno.
        exl ft-come also in.two.days

        'Yes she will come again in two days.'

    (3) Oo, la-vanga i-so   avukat pologat.
        exl nm-thing it-taste good   exceedingly

        'Oh, the thing tastes very good.'

    (4) Di-ga-valas   le-ven-tingen di   la ga-ra-ven   i.
        they-pst-open nm-pl-hand   their and pst-psp-see it
```

```
     Ga-lok,  Oo, i-lok avukat nia mo    a-na-onon
     pst do   exl it-do good   I    that I-nft-go

     basinge manga nimi.
     leave   again you.pl

     'They opened their hands and she looked at them. She
     said, "Oh, it is good, I will leave you again."'
```

1.1.2 Vocatives

    Vocatives occur at either the beginning or the end of a
sentence. Intonation along with pause determine whether the
vocative begins a sentence or terminates it.
    Although vocatives normally consist of just one word,
as in example (5), the most accurate description would be
that a vocative is a noun phrase. Example (8) includes not
only a noun, but also a location phrase.

```
    (5) Netak,    a-na-xas     mu      li-sim    taram.
        brother.my I-nft-board follow nm-canoe your

        'My brother, I am about to get into your canoe and
        go with you.'
```

```
    (6) La-xa-lik, lu-vut-temen nimi mi   lu-vut-nen    nimi
        nm-pl-girl nm-pl-father your with nm-pl-mother your

        ua?
        where

        'Children, where are your fathers and mothers?'
```

```
    (7) Tamak,    nia ba-lok a-roro  nedi.
        father.my I   ft-do  rs-live them

        'Father, I will save them.'
```

```
    (8) I-lok  avukat, li-mixin  at na    le-menemen Kadan.
        it-do  good    nm-people at this nm-village Kadan

        'It is good, people of this village, Kadan.'
```

```
    (9) La-xanimin avukat, netak.
        nm-night   good    brother.my

        'Good night, my brother.'
```

```
(10) Nu      la-vasun  at le-vem-panga axap at na
     you.sg nm-reason at nm-pl-thing  all  at this

     lo-roro, tamak.
     nm-life  father.my

     'You are the meaning of all things in this life,
     father.'
```

1.1.3 Topicalisation

A topic of a sentence is a person or thing about which
something is said. In Madak the topics are normally the
subject of the sentence. However, occasionally a person or a
thing which occurs later in the sentence is made into a
topic and this is called topicalisation. Topicalisation
occurs when the following four features are in place.
1. Forefronting: An NP as the object of a verb or the object of
a preposition or the subject of a sentence (note example 17)
is placed immediately preceding the subject. 2. A
demonstrative occurs with the noun of the forefronted NP.
3. A placeholder then replaces the NP in the form of a
pronoun. 4. There is a distinct intonation break between
the forefronted NP and the rest of the sentence.
     This forefronting is used to highlight or bring into
focus a noun that is merely background information.

```
(11) Nom  le-ve-linga rak, a-vase  lolos  i  ti-nemi li-mixin.
     that nm-pl-word  my   I-speak strong it to-you(pl) nm-people

     'Those words of mine, I spoke them strongly to you people.'
```

```
(12) Nema    ba-ven   i  dola le-ve-luxa salai mi-anan i.
     we.exc  will-see it that nm-pl-food what  you(pl)-eat it

     'We will see what kinds of food you eat.'
```

```
(13) Nom  lo-roro axap teren, neni ga-soxepe  gamasa i.
     that nm-life all  his    he   pst-lose   nothing it

     'That whole life of his, he threw it away for
     nothing.'
```

In these examples (14) - (16) the object of a preposition
is forefronted with the appropriate pronoun left in its place.

```
(14) Na    la-vanga, nema ma anan teren
     this nm-thing we   we eat  of.it

     'This thing, we are eating from it.'
```

```
(15) Lem-panga    anan la lem-panga    ti-ngsiga, gavaman
     nm.pl-thing eat  and nm.pl-thing to-put.on government

     ga-raba  nama    min
     pst-give us(exc) with.it

     'The things to eat and the things to wear, the government
     gave them to us.'


(16) Na    la-valaxun, ata-lok     laa  rin.
     this nm-turtle    we(inc)-make mumu with.it

     'This turtle, let's make a mumu with it.'
```

The following examples illustrate the forefronting of a subject.

```
(17) La-xan-gas    axap at nom  lu-buang, nedi axap
     nm-many-demon all  in that nm-cave   they all

     di-ga-ti       at nom  la-tni.
     they-pst-dance in that nm-dance

     'All the demons in that cave, all of them danced in
     that dance.'

(18) Li-mixin  me   Tolai, buaang atnedi  di-lok ka
     nm-people from Tolai  many   of.them they-do get

     mene nga leng-kon-basket   kakao...
     only now nm.pl-part-basket cocoa

     'The Tolai pepole, many of them get now many baskets
     of cocoa...'

(19) La  lu-bung-kavus   bok,  nedi di-umsu   at lataon.
     and nm-pl-Europeans also  they they-full in nm-town
```

1.1.4 Question Markers

   There are three words that are used as rhetorical
question markers; do, la, and beava. All of these
expect a positive response. When beava is used, the
speaker seems more sure of an agreement with his audience.
When the word do is used the speaker seems perhaps a bit
less sure of his information. When la is used the speaker
is attempting to get his audience to reply positively to
him. Simple yes-no questions with a 'yes' bias have this
same function but do not include a question word

```
(20) Di-ba-ru       pot  at lu-uik  ma     vana, do?
     they-ft-stand come at nm-week beyond up     rht
```

```
          'They will come next week, right?'



    (21) La-xa-lik   me   de   di-ga-puse      sa   i, beava?
         nm-pl-girl from here they-pst-search find it rht

         'The children from here found it, isn't that right?'



    (22) U-na-onon      u-to  xolonu, la?
         you(sg)-nft-go mm-to home    rht

         'You are going home, aren't you?'


The following example is a simple yes-no question with a
'yes' bias.


    (23) Di-ba-vot    kantamak?
         they-ft-come tomorrow

         'Are they coming tomorrow?'



1.2 Complex Sentences

    Complex sentences are combinations of clauses in
various relationships. Included in this are juxtaposed,
relative, and coordinate/subordinate combinations.
Juxtaposed are simply two or more clauses placed one after
another without any conjunction. Each of these would be
independent clauses capable of standing alone. The relative
clauses are dependent clauses which modifies a noun giving
further information about it. A relative clause introducer
is commonly used but not obligatory. The third type consists
of those clauses which are connected by conjunctions. These
fall into one of two categories, coordinating and
subordinating. The clauses that are coordinating are
independent able to stand by themselves, while the
subordinating consist of an independent clause and a
dependent clause. A further discussion of clause combining
strategies are discussed in section 4.0 later in this paper.


juxtaposed
    (24) Lagale tinotno le-menemen le-vem-panga axap
         superb very    nm-village nm-pl-thing  all

         ga-nunuan  la-ra-ugu    ga-nunuan.
         pst-good   nm-all-house pst-good

         'It was a very excellent place, everything was good,
         all the houses were good.'
```

relative
   (25) Neni goxo-reven ne Bubuxalik mo ga-tu   auret.
        he   pst.neg-see nn Bubuxalik who pst-stand near

        'He did not see Bubuxalik who was standing near.'

coordinate
   (26) Di-ga-lok   a-xap   nom lu-vat-kua   la
        they-pst-do rs-finish that nm.2-big-rope and

        di-ga-ra-gagas   ta ti le-axadap.
        they-pst-psp-prepare now for nm-dance

        'They finished making the two ropes and they
        then prepared for the dance.'

subordinate
   (27) Nema ga-tong i ru   dola a-ta-sep   i
        we.ex pst-tell it to.you.sg that ht-we.inc-hit him

        la a-ta-anan   i la nu   ga-ra-lok be
        and ht-we.inc-eat him and you.sg pst-psp-do first

        do   a-ta-ngangais be   lo-kpanga.
        that ht-we.inc-wait first nm-feast

        'We told you that we should kill him and eat him and
        you said that we should first have a feast.'

2.0 Non Verbal Sentences

     Non verbal sentences (NVS) in Madak consist of one
clause that does not have a surface level verb. These are
commonly used in Madak, especially so in conversation. They
are divided into the following categories: location,
equative, possession, questions, commands, goal, and
direction. Some examples of ellipsis are included here to
show that ellipsis is actually different from non verbal
sentences.
     Although very similar to noun phrases, these non verbal
sentences occur as independent utterances whereas a noun
phrase never could.
     The following chart will help explain the differences
between the types of non verbal sentences.

CHART 2.

type	position 1	position 2
location	noun phrase	demonstrative location word
equative	pronoun	noun phrase

	noun phrase	proper name
possession	noun phrase	possession phrase
questions	noun phrase _or_ question word	question word _or_ noun phrase
commands	movement marker and location word _or_ noun phrase	pronoun and optional prep. phrase _or_ movement marker and loc. word
goal	noun phrase _or_ goal	goal _or_ noun phrase
direction	directional word	pronoun and/or noun phrase

2.1 Location

This type of non verbal sentence contains a noun phrase and a demonstrative and/or location word. The demonstrative cites a location in that it points to the place where something is in relation to the speaker and the hearer. In Madak there are three demonstratives: na which indicates that a thing is closest to the speaker, nom which indicates that a thing is closest to the hearer, and mo which indicates that a thing is not near and probably out of sight of both the speaker and the hearer.

The noun phrase occurs first followed by the identifier and lastly by the demonstrative and/or location word.

(28) Lo-bo   rada   nom.
     nm-pig masalai that

     'That was a spirit pig.'

At this point it would be good if something were said about the noun phrase which is very similar in construction to the non verbal sentence. For example:

(29) nom lo-bo rada
     that nm-pig spirit

     'that spirit pig'

The noun phrase (29) differs in structure from the non verbal sentence only in the placement of the demonstrative. However, the NP would never be used in any context without a verb while the NVS is commonly used as an independent sentence without a verb. There are some examples where NVS

are embedded into another sentence but it is quite normal
for a simple independent sentence (with a verb) to be
embedded in this manner. One other minor difference in these
two examples is that the focus of the NVS is on the location
of the noun whereas the focus in the NP is on what the noun
is doing.
    The following pair of examples once again contrast the
structure of the NP and the NVS

    (30) La-vanga avukat na.
         nm-thing good   this

         'This is a good thing.'

    (31) na   la-vanga avukat
         this nm-thing good

         'this good thing'

    (32) La-xan-buk   tabu mo.
         nm-many-book holy that

         'There were many holy books.'

    (33) La-tlok   atdi nom milamgo
         nm-husband their that in.front

         'That is their husband in front.'

    (34) Le-gesa soso mene nom tarak.
         nm-one   spear only that my

         'That is my only spear.'

    (35) La-ban-tiriu   uso   kopok.
         nm-part-leaves there down

         'There are leaves down there.

    (36) La-masa nga u   mo.
         nm-lord now you.sg that

         'You are now a leader.'

2.2 Equative

The equative sentence consists of two positions.
In the first position there may be either a pronoun or a
noun phrase. The second consists of either a noun phrase or
a proper name. Also each of the types in the first position
may occur with either type in the second position.

    (37) La-asen teren ne Betok.
         nm-name his   nn Betok

         'His name was Betok.'

    (38) Nia ne Mika.
         I   nn Mika

         'I am Mika.'

    (39) La-ra   ne Tengbo.
         nm-one nn Tengbo

         'One was Tengbo.'

    (40) Neni li-bibinat tino at ne Gaga.
         he   nm-clan   true at nn Gaga

         'He was a true clansman of Gaga.'

    (41) Neni la-vat-kon-una   gamasa   mene.
         it   nm-big-part-tree nothing only

         'It was just an ordinary tree limb.'

    (42) Lagale   tinotno le-menemen atnimi.
         excellent very   nm-village your.pl

         'Your village is really great.'

    (43) Ni nom la-vatpas atnema.
         it that nm-walk   our.ex

         'That was our trip.'

2.3 Possession

    This type of non verbal sentence includes a noun phrase
in the first position and a possession phrase in the second
position. The possession phrase may either consist of a

prepositional phrase as in example (44) or a simple
possessive pronoun as in example (45).
     These possession NVS are identical in structure with
noun phrases. However, two differences should be noted.
First of all the NVS functions independently and its
intonation would be the same as that of an independent
sentence. Secondly, it is extremely rare to have an NP with
as many constituents as the examples below. See the paper
"Madak Noun Phrases" under section 1.1.2 for a fuller
description of this phenomenon.

    (44) Langsangan la-balamu at ne Iesu.
         great   nm-love   of nn Jesus

         'Jesus has great love.'

    (45) Buaang la-xa-lik atnama.
         many   nm-pl-girl ours.ex

         'We have many children.'

    (46) La-van-uti le-veng-kom-pene   atnama.
         nm-pl-seven nm-pl-part-shell.money ours.ex

         'We have seven pieces of shell money.'

    (47) Le-ven-gugu buaang teren.
         nm-pl-work   much   his

         'He has much work.'

    (48) Le-vem-panga axap at ne Moroa.
         nm-pl-thing   all at nn God

         'God owns all things.'

2.4 Questions

    Non verbal question sentences consist of a noun phrase
and a question word. Ordering of these constituents depends
on which word class the question word is a member of, since
the question word fills the same position that a
non-question word of the same function would normally
occupy. For example, a locational question word (49) would
occur finally whereas a noun question word ordinarily comes
first. (55)

    (50) Lu-vut-temen nimi   mi   lu-vut-nen   nimi ua?
         nm-pl-father your.pl with nm-pl-mother your.pl where

'Where are your fathers and your mothers?'

     (51) La-xavus   meava?
          nm-white.man from.where

          'Where is the white man from?'

     (52) Le-veng-kon-kao sala i na?
          nm-pl-part-fire which it this

          'What kind of hot coals are these?'

     (53) Nege u   nom?
          who   you.sg that

          'Who are you there?'

     (54) Kereva lo-roro ram dom?
          how   nm-life your there

          'How is your life there?'

     (55) La   i mo?
          what it that

          'What is that?'

2.5 Commands

     Non verbal sentences in the form of commands are a
request for someone to move from one location to another or
for someone to move something from one place to another. The
normal placement of the constituents are as follows: in the
first position a location word occurs with a movement prefix
u- attached. The second position consists of a pronoun and
an optional prepositional phrase. These two positions may be
flip flopped as in example (56) where the focus is on the
hot coal rather than on the listener.

     (56) U-de   be   numu   keneng.
          mm-here first you.dl inside

          'Come inside here you two.'

Commands that use sentences including verbs are longer and
have a different structure. The main difference is the
person(s) being commanded. In the NVS they are placed later
on in the sentence with an object pronoun while in the the

full verbal sentence, they are placed at the beginning. One
reason for this might be the focus. In the NVS the ones
commanded are already in focus. Compare the full verbal
command below (57) with the NVS above (56).

    (57) Mu-na-t-pas   be   u-de   xeneng.
         you.dl-ift-cn-walk first mm-here inside

         'You two walk now inside here.'

    (58) To-xong-kao   u-de.
         nm-part-hot.coal mm-here

         'Bring a hot coal here.'

    (59) U-to-u   da   at la-xaamat.
         mm-to-north we.dl at nm-reef

         'Let's the two of us go out on the reef.'

    (60) U-kamang   ba   dik.
         mm-outside then we.inc

         'Then let's go outside.'

    (61) U-de u mi nom la-mdak.
         mm-here you.sg with that nm-boy

         'Come here with that child.'

2.6 Goal

     In the non verbal sentence with goal as the feature, there is a
noun phrase in the first position and a prepositional phrase with the
preposition ti - goal. Normal word order has the noun phrase first
but the propositional phrase may be first in order to put it in focus.

    (62) Lo-gu   nga ti-da.
         nm-house now for-us.2

         'There is now a house for us two.'

    (63) Le-ve-linga loklok tooro ti-nemi.
         nm-pl-word doings help for-you.pl

         'The helpful words are for you.'

```
    (64) La-xalaxan    ti-a.
         nm- betlenut for-me

         'Give me a betlenut.'



    (65) Ti-a   na    lo-soso.
         for-me this nm-spear

         'Give me this spear.'
```

2.7 Direction

    Directions are commonly given with non verbal sentences, usually in answer to the question as to where someone is or as a statement by the speaker telling someone where he is going. The first position consists of the direction word and the second position consists of a pronoun and/or a noun phrase.

```
    (66) U-to-is      ia kolonu.
         mm-to-west me home

         'I am going home.'



    (67) No    nga di   at la-xairing.
         there now them in nm-bush

         'They are now in the bush.'



    (68) To-nak  i  Kantubu
         to east he Kantubu

         'He has gone to Kantubu.'



    (69) No-xun       i   vana ka-tamang.
         there-south him up   place.of-garden

         'He is up there in the gardens.'
```

    Although an ellipsis is not a non verbal sentence it is important to include examples to show that the above non verbal sentences are not ellipsis. In an ellipsis an element of a clause such as the verb is missing but occurs in the preceding clause.

```
    (70) La-var-os     teren i-bras   la  le-vem-panga singsiga
         nm-big-horse his   it-metal and nm-pl-thing  wear
```

```
        bok   teren.
        also  his

        'His horse was metal and also his clothes (were
        metal).'



   (71) La-xaxak    ga-xis  to milamgo  la  la-ba       to
        nm-chicken pst-sit  to in.front and nm-wallaby to

        melemu.
        back.

        'The chicken sat in the front and the wallaby (sat)
        behind.'



3. Questions

     In Madak there are two types of questions. The first
type is information questions and includes those that have a
question word. Ordering of these consituents depends on
which word class the question word is a member of, since the
question word fills the same position that a non-question
word of the same function would normally occupy in a
staement.
     The second type are yes-no questions and there is no
question word. The only factor distinguishing this type of
question from a statement is that the question has rising
intonation.


3.1 Information Questions

     The following is a list of question words in Madak plus
the identification of their class as well as examples of
each.

nege - who     pronoun


   (72) Nege i-raba  u   mi   na?
        who   he-give you with this

        'Who gave this to you?'



   (73) Dik    ta-ba      ronga nege?
        we.inc we.inc-ft  hear  who?

        'Who will we listen to?'


la - what      noun


   (74) La-vanga avukat ba   na   la?
```

```
        nm-thing good    then this what

        'What then is this good thing?'



    (75) U-ng-tingis      la?
         you.sg-cn-cry.at what

         'What is making you cry?'


sala - which      modifier


    (76) Le-ve-luxa sala  mi-anan      i?
         nm-pl-food which you.pl-eat   it

         'What kind of food do you eat?'



    (77) U-ga-o            tup  at la-vanga sala  i?
         you.sg-pst-flee into at nm-thing which it

         'What kind of thing did you flee into?'


kereva - how      manner

    (78) Kereva u      kopmen na-gugu  to ka-tamang?
         how    you.sg neg     nft-work to place.of-garden

         'How is it that you don't work in the gardens?'



    (79) Le-veng-kot tarak i-plivi kereva?
         nm-pl-part  my     it-hot  how

         'How is it that my body is hot?'



lingisa - when      temporal

    (80) Lingisa di-ba-ru       pot?
         when      they-ft-stand come

         'When will they arrive?'



    (81) La-mdak taram ba-mlong  kolonu lingisa?
         nm-boy   your  ft-return home    when

         'When will your son return home?'


ua - where      location
```

```
(82) A-ta-ba-lok        ka   le-ve-luxa ua?
     ht-we.inc-ft-do  get nm-pl-food where

        'Where will we get food?'



(83) Di-ba-gugu    ua?
     they-ft-work where

        'Where will they work?'


tila - for why    preposition


(84) Tila ga-lok a-xap       pam i   nom?
     why  pst-do rs-finish cpl it that

        'Why did he quit that?'



(85) Tila ga-balamu nedik?
     why  pst-love  us.inc

        'Why did he love us?'


meava - from where    preposition


(86) Meava na le-ve-sinem?
     from.where this nm-pl-wild.sweet.potato

        'Where are these wild sweet potatoes from?'



(87) Meava nom la-xavus?
     from-where that nm-white.man
        'Where is that white man from?'
```

3.2 Yes-No Questions

    Each of the following examples could be either
statements or questions. Only with rising intonation would
these questions distinguished from statements.

```
(88) Mi-ra-an          axap   pam?
     you.pl-psp-eat finish cpl

        'Have you finished eating?'



(89) Neni ba-ru     pot  bok  mo?
     she   ft-stand come also that
```

'Will she come again?'

    (90) Lu-una i-lok kapmek?
         nm-tree it-do bad

         'Is the tree bad?'

    (91) U-ra-sep   pam la-pka?
         you.sg-psp-hit cpl nm-bird

         'Have you killed the bird?'

    (92) I-epovo   u-na-lok   kepe   na   la-vanga?
         it-enough you.sg-nft-do remove this nm-thing

         'Is it all right that you remove this thing?'

4.0 Clause Combining Strategies

     This section on clause combining strategies is divided
into three parts, juxtaposed clauses, relative clauses, and
other clause combining strategies which are those clauses
related by conjunctions.

4.1 Juxtaposed Clauses

     Juxtaposed clauses are simply those that have been
placed one after another. It appears that these are obvious
connections or the level of knowness is so high there does
not need to be a conjunction to show that they are separate
events.
     This type of construction differs from serial verbs.
Serial verbs consist of a string of two or more verbs but
only the first one is marked for tense, aspect, and person
and number marker. Sequential clauses on the other hand are
each marked for tense and/or person and number as in example
(94) where all the verbs are marked for tense. In example
(88) the second clause has the verb marked for durative
aspect. ga-ra-lok 'was doing'
     Another feature of serial verb constructions is that an
object or a prepositional phrase may only occur after the
final serial verb. Note the following example:

    (93) Mi-na-ronga   mumu   avukat le-ve-linga ren
         you(pl)-nft-hear follow good   nm-pl-word his

         'You must listen closely to his words.'

In contrast to the serial verb constructions, the juxtaposed

clauses may have objects or prepositional phrases following
each verb as in example (89) below.
     Juxtaposed clauses are divided into two groups. In the
sequential group the actions or the events are manifested by
actions or events that occur in chronological manner. The
non-sequential clauses are simultaneous events,
clarifications, or repetitions.

4.1.1 Sequential

     The sequential clauses differ from the non-sequential
clauses in that the juxtaposed clauses are chronological
and the subjects of each clause are the same.

    (85) Li-misis   ga-ra-aus   ga-t-kis   ga-anan.
         nm-white.woman pst-psp-wake pst-cn-sit pst-eat

         'The white woman got up, sat, ate.'

    (86) Maxantamak subu ni ga-t-pas   ga-kuk   a-mda
         morning   early he pst-cn-walk pst-cook rs-ripe

         le-vem-panga anan ga-t-pas   ga-saren   la-var-os
         nm-pl-thing eat pst-cn-walk pst-saddle nm-big-horse

         teren ga-lok li at lata.
         her   pst-do put at ladder

         'In the early morning he walked, cooked the food,
         walked, saddled the horse, put it by the ladder.'

    (87) La-tkin ga-ra-renan   ga-ra-visik
         nm-woman pst-psp-pregnant pst-psp-give.birth.to

         lu-pu-kisang.
         nm-2-twins

         'The woman was pregnant, she gave birth to twins.'

    (88) Neni ga-vot   ga-ra-lok   kaka bok le-gupu un.
         he   pst-come pst-psp-do take also nm-two banana

         'He came, he took again two bananas.'

    (89) Du-ga-ru   pot du-ga-lok   laa se
         they.2-pst-stand come they.2-pst-do mumu when

         du-ga-rang   li laa ga-toro ti ne Bubuxalik
         they.2-pst-hold put mumu pst-call to nn Bubuxalik

```
       ga-lok kaka ba    le-vem-panga anan u-to
       pst-do take then nm-pl-thing  eat  mm-to

       ka-ntin.
       place.of-men's.area

       'They two arrived, they made a mumu, when they took
       out the mumu, she called to Bubuxalik, she took the
       food to the men's area.'
```

4.1.2 Non-sequential

     Within the environment of a non-sequential sentence two
adjunct clauses either occur simultaneously, or the second
is a clarification of the first or there is a repetition of
an event.

4.1.2.1 Simultaneous Events

     Two events occuring at the same time may simply be
juxtaposed.

```
   (90) Lu-tkin    teren du-ga-onon    Bubuxalik
        nm.2-woman his   they.2-pst-go Bubuxalik

        ga-nem    tup  lipe la-xairing.
        pst-sneak into hide nm-bush

        'His two wives went, Bubuxalik stealthily hid in
        the bush.'
```

```
   (91) La-vanga di-ga-marat     di-ga-xip      ka
        nm-thing they-pst-afraid they-pst-carry get

        le-ven-aben atnedi.
        nm-pl-canoe their

        'They all were afraid, they got their canoes.'
```

```
   (92) Di-ga-k-puk      to-u     la-ras    di-ga-ven     nom
        they-pst-cn-slap to-north nm-ocean they-pst-see that

        li-xiringo ga-xobok pampan di.
        nm-tree    pst-swim toward them

        'They were fishing on the ocean, they saw that tree
        floating up to them.'
```

```
   (93) Di-ga-vas     su  nga di-ga-ven    lo-roboro.
```

they-pst-walk out now they-pst-saw nm-fence

'They walked out, they saw the fence.'

4.1.2.2 Clarification

     Clarification takes place when a clause further
describes the clause preceding it. These are very much like
a generic-specific relationship between two clauses.

     (94) Melemu ba   a-ba-an bok ba   u, a-naba-anan axap
          later then I-ft-eat also then you I-cft-eat   all

          nom la-baxin   taram.
          that nm-insides your

          'Afterwards I will also eat you, I will eat all of
          your insides.'

     (95) Di-ga-lok   tong pen nom lu-nu   di-ga-raba
          they-pst-do say see that nm-coconut they-pst-give

          avot la-xalavun min.
          first nm-dog   with.it

          'They tried that coconut, they gave it first to a
          dog.'

     (96) Di-ga-ra-lok   le-luxa di-ga-vit   la-vala ti
          they-pst-psp-do nm-food they-pst-cut nm-bark for

          nom le-luxa.
          that nm-food

          'They made a feast, they cut bark for that feast.'

     (97) Lara la-aleng ba   ni ga-ra-midi   to ka-tamang
          one nm-day   then he pst-psp-lay to place.of-garden

          ga-k-midi kukuxut ba   ti no   lo-bo.
          pst-cn-lay guard   then for that nm-pig

          'One day later he lay in the gardens, he lay guarding
          for that pig.'

     (98) Di-ga-ra-gugu   to ka-tamang   lu-tkin
          they-pst-psp-work to place.of-garden nm.2-woman

          du-ga-ra-kit.

they.2-pst-psp-weed

        'They worked in the garden, the two women weeded.'

4.1.2.3 Repetition

     Repetition rarely occurs in Madak texts but it is a
device to tell the audience that the particular activity
went on for a length of time longer than usual.

    (99) Di-ga-eka   i nom la di-ga-t-pas
         they-pst-get it that and they-pst-cn-walk

         di-ga-t-pas   di-ga-ven   la-xasep at
         they-pst-cn-walk they-pst-see nm-clear at

         le-ven-tamang at ne Solarala.
         nm-pl-garden   at nn Solarala

         'They noted it and they walked, they walked,
         they saw the clearing of Solarala's gardens.'

   (100) Ni ga-sixit ga-sixit ga-sixit ga-sixit
         he pst-run   pst-run   pst-run   pst-run

         ga-sixit pot manga to at loxot   at leepilae.
         pst-run   come again to at nm-place at nm-play

         'He ran, he ran, he ran, he ran, he arrived again at
         the place of the game.'

4.2 Relative Clauses

     Relative clauses can be divided up into three separate
types based on the grammatical function of the copy which
occurs in the relative clause. The three types include
that of subject, object, and oblique. The oblique examples
would include location, accompaniment, and instrument.
     Gapping occurs when the copy is an object or oblique.
Note example (110) where there is distance between the
"greens" and the "it" which is the object of the relative
clause.
     An introducer is not obligatory, but is commonly used
with all types. These introducers include the three Madak
demostratives, na - 'this', nom - 'that', and mo -
'that (at a distance)'. The fourth is an existential
location marker, no - 'there'. These set the relative
proximity between the speaker and the item that he is
talking about. It is probably also true that the absence of
an introducer shows that proximity is either already known
to the hearers or of no consequence to the speaker. For more
information on levels of proximity or familiarity, see the

author's paper on "Levels of Familiarity."

Type 1 - subject

  (101) Mi-na-lok   kaka manga ta-vanga at na
       you.pl-nft-do get again nm-thing at this

       le-ven-asen panga na   i-nemen   at la-bantuxu tarak
       nm-pl-name   thing this it-remain in nm-body   my

       'You must take a thing of the various things that
       remain on my body.'

  (102) Ga-ra-ven   lenget kaka lu-un   ga-mada.
       pst-psp-see notice get   nm-banana pst-ripe

       'He noticed the bananas that were ripe.'

  (103) La-xarun ga-vara kusu na-mu   asu   li-mixin
       nm-orphan pst-want that nft-follow after nm-people

       di-ga-t-pas   to lo-kpanga.
       they-pst-cn-walk to nm-feast

       'The orphan wanted to follow the people who went
        to the feast.'

  (104) Na   lo-xon-terepi at nom lo-bo rada   ga-an
       this nm-part-stroy of that nm-pig spirit pst-eat

       avot ne Betok.
       first nn Betok

       'This was the story of that spirit pig that ate
       Betok first.'

  (105) Di-ga-xoxo   lo-bo mi   la-xan-oos   mo   i-k-lok
       they-pst-tie nm-pig with nm-many-vine which it-cn-do

       go   Losu.
       there Losu

       'They tied the pig with the vines which are there in
       Losu.'

  (106) Neni goxo-reven ne Bubuxalik mo ga-tu   auret.
       he   pst.neg-see nn Bubuxalik who pst-stand near

       'He did not see Bubuxalik who was standing near.'

```
(107) Di-ga-kleklen  la-radi nom ga-klen   la-ndok.
      they-pxt-know  nm-man  who pst-know  nm-magic

      'They knew that man that knew magic.'


(108) Nom  la-tkin  no  ga-ronga a-ves      teren, le-belen
      that nm-woman who pst-hear rs-admire of.him nm-stomach.her

      ga-ra-ru      nga nom  la-xarun.
      pst-psp-stand now that nm-orphan

      'That woman who had heard and admired him, she was in
      Love with that orphan.'



Type 2 - object

   (109) Di-ga-tong     nom  le-gesa lo-xo-linga
         they-pst-tell that nm-one  nm-part-talk

         di-ga-pase     avot  bok  be    i  rin.
         they-pst-speak first also first it to.him

         'They told that same talk that they had said to him
         at first.'


   (110) Na    le-ven-bi    nenen  da     i-k-lok    i  ti-da
         this nm-pl-greens mother our.2 she-cn-do it for-us.2

         i-xo-so      avukat.
         it-neg-taste good

         'These greens that our mother made for us does not
         taste good.'


   (111) Du-ga-t-pas        to at la-sa     kopok la-dan ut
         they.2-pst-cn-walk to at nm-valley down  nm-water all

         ga-p-kip      ka i.
         pst-cn-carry get it

         'They two walked down in a valley that a flood had
         made.'


   (112) Ga-ven  la-nat-pixa  nom   dik   di   tong i....
         pst-see nm-baby-bird which we.inc they speak it
```

'He saw a small bird that we call a....'

Type 3 - oblique

  (113) Di-ga-lok   kaka le-vem-panga axap ga-lok   taba du
        they-pst-do get nm-pl-thing   all pst-do   give they.2

        min.
        with.it

        'They took all the things that he had given them.'

  (114) Ga-ra-oso   to lo-xon   at nom le-menemen lo-kpanga
        pst-psp-land to nm-beach at that nm-village nm-feast

        ga-k-lok   teren.
        pst-cn-do at.it

        'He landed at the beach of the village where the
        feast was being held.'

  (115) Ma-anan   teren no   la-tkin i-t-pot   pasa
        we.ex-eat of.it which nm-woman she-cn-come to

        nema mi-n.
        us.ex with-it

        'We ate from that which the woman came to us with.'

4.3 Other Clause Combining Strategies - Conjunctions

     Madak conjunctions can be divided into two groups,
coordinating and subordinating. The relationships between
the clauses marked by coordinating conjunctions consist of
additive, contrast, and alternation. The subordinating
conjunctions mark the relationships between clauses as
reason, purpose, condition, content, indirect quotation,
temporal, result, direct quotation, and manner.

4.3.1 Coordinating Conjunctions

     Coordinating conjunctions consist of three types,
additive, contrast, and alternation. The diagram below shows
the position of the clauses and the conjunctions.

     Additive = clause 1 + and + clause 2
     Contrast = clause 1 + but + clause 2
     Alternation = clause 1 + or + clause 2

4.3.1.1 Additive

        The conjunction la - 'and' binds two clauses in a
sentence. These sentences have some type of association
between them whether it be verbs in the same semantic domain
or same subject or some concept similar in both clauses.

  (116) La-xa-lik di-ra-an   tong le-ven-asen luxa axap
        nm-pl-girl they-psp-eat say nm-pl-name food all

        la di-ga-ra-lok   kaka manga la-vas la di-ga-
        and they-pst-psp-do get again nm-taro and they-pst-

        ra-kavut ka i la di-ga-ra-rin   i at la-xao.
        psp-pull get it and they-pst-psp-roast it on nm-fire

        'The children tried all the kinds of food and they
        took again taro and they pulled it out and they
        roasted it on the fire.'

  (117) Du-ga -mu   asu la-dan u-to-xun   pana la
        they-2-pst-follow along nm-water mm-to-south up   and

        du-ga-ra-vas   pot to at la-vatlak dan la
        they.2-pst-psp-walk come to at nm-head   water and

        ne Tengbo ga-lok ti ne Sisida, "....
        nn Tengbo pst-do to nn Sisida

        The two of them followed the river up south and
        they came to the head of the river and Tengbo said
        to Sisida, "....

  (118) Neni ga-ra-m-nem   pot la ga-ra-k-lok   kaka
        he   pst-psp-cn-sneak come and pst-psp-cn-do get

        le-gepura ren   la ga-m-lomlong u-to la-xairing.
        nm-two   of.it and pst-cn-return mm-to nm-bush

        'He sneaked up and took two of them and returned to
        the bush.'

  (119) Nemi   mo   mi-na-kleklen   ka nga na   la-tni
        you.pl that you.pl-nft-know get now this nm-dance

        la mi-na-k-lok   ta tu-vat-kua   silok.
        and you.pl-nft-cn-do now nm.2-big-rope big

        'You learn this dance now and then you make two big
        ropes.'

4.3.1.2 Contrast

     The contrast construction consists of two clauses with
the conjunction ketla - 'but' between them.

  (120) Ga-k-lok   le-ven-bi   tidu   ketla kopmen
        pst-cn-do nm-pl-greens for.them.2 but   neg

        goxo-tes   i mi   la-xakures.
        pst.neg-flavor it with nm-salt

        'She made green vegetables for them, but didn't
        flavor it with salt.'

  (121) Ga-lok do   ni na-lok le-menemen tin   e
        pst-do that he nft-do nm-village for.him there

        ketla ni ga-reven tu   amisik at la-ras.
        but   he pst-watch stand always at nm-ocean

        'He thought that he might make a village for himself
        there but he always stood watching the ocean.'

  (122) Di-ga-nua   i   dola ga-sep di   ketla ga-suxa
        nm-pst-thought it that pst-hit them but   pst-store

        mene di   at le-belen.
        only them at nm-stomach.his

        'They thought that he killed them but he only stored
        them in his stomach.'

  (123) Buaang nedi di-xip   ka le-ven-mani silok ketla
        many   they they-carry get nm-pl-money big   but

        buaang atnedi di-lu   kepe   gamasa min.
        many   of.them they-throw remove nothing with.it

        'Many get big money but they just throw it away on
        nothing.'

  (124) Buaang la-xan-aleng a-vase le-ven-gugu ketla
        many   nm-much-day I-speak nm-pl-work but

        nemi   kopmen na-ronga i.
        you.pl neg   nft-hear it

        'Many days I speak about the work but you don't pay

any attention to it.'

4.3.1.3 Alternation

     The alternation construction consists of two clauses
with the alternation word kopla - 'or' between them.

  (125) I-a-mlong   kopla i-k-lok at le-gepu uik.
        he-psp-return or   he-cn-do at nm-two week

        'He returns or he stays for two weeks.'

  (126) I-lok avukat kopla kopmen na-lok avukat?
        it-do good   or   neg   nft-do good

        'Is it good or is it not good?'

  (127) Di-ga-gugu   tino xa   i kopla di-lok i kereva?
        they-pst-work truly themselves it or   they-do it how

        'They truly worked it or how did they do it?'

  (128) U-na-ng-tonga   avukat kaka i kopla
        you.sg-nft-cn-hear good   get it or

        u-na-sok   li i to xeneng at lu-buk taram.
        you.sg-nft-sew put it to inside at nm-book your

        'Listen carefully to get it or write it inside your
        book.'

4.3.2 Subordinating Conjunctions

     The following diagram shows each type of conjunction
and the positions of the main clause (clause m), the
subordinating clause (clause s), and the conjunction.

  Reason = clause m + because + clause s
  Purpose = clause m + so that + clause s
  Condition = if + clause s + clause m
  Content = clause m + that + clause s
  Indirect Quote = clause m + that + clause s
  Temporal = when + clause s + clause m
  Result = clause s + therefore + clause m
  Direct Quotation = clause m + like this + clause s
  Manner = clause m + like + clause s

4.3.2.1 Reason

     In this type of construction, the main clause
precedes the subordinate clause which gives the reason with
the conjunction in between. In Madak there are several
conjunctions which occur in this construction. They have the
same meaning but are used by various dialects. They are
mila, atla, mumula, and kusula.

  (129) U-na-vase   a-mu   bok i mila   neni
        2sg-nft-speak res-follow also it because he

        noxo-mlong bok ba   nom   le-ve-linga.
        ngft-return also then those nm-pl-word

        'Say it again because he will not repeat those
        words.'

  (130) Nia goxo-k-lok   ase mi   lu-ruturun mila   ne
        I   neg.pst-cn-do show with nm-truth   because nn

        tamak   ga-k-meres.
        father.my pst-cn-sick

        'I did not truly go to school because my father was
        sick.'

  (131) Moroa kopmen goxo-lok   momo mila   limixin axap
        God   neg   neg.pst-do happy because people all

        di-ga-lok   la-xakapmek.
        they-pst-do nm-evil

        'God was not happy because the people did evil.'

  (132) Mitiel ga-ra-mas   mo   la-xao ti-nama   ti xis
        Mitiel pst-psp-blow that nm-fire for us.ex to sit

        mamain mila   len-kot at-nama ga-mudut aleng.
        by   because pl-part of-us.ex pst-cold very

        'Mitiel made a fire for us to sit by because our
        bodies were very cold.'

  (133) La-valaxun ga-lok momo aleng mila   neni
        nm-turtle pst-do happy very because he

        ga-anan te-ve-un   mada.
        pst-eat nrm-pl-banana ripe

        'The turtle was very happy because he ate a

ripe banana.'

(134) Neni kopmen goxo-lok   kaka te-ve-un   mila
      he   neg   neg.pst-do get nm-pl-banana because

      ga-kaxao mene to xopok.
      pst-crawl only to down

      'He was not able to get a banana because he only
      crawled down low.'

(135) La-ragam ga-ra-bulu   nga mila   le-mat ga-an   i.
      nm-bird pst-psp-sad   now because nm-fish pst-eat it

      'The bird was now sad because the fish ate it.'

(136) Kopmen di-goxo-epovo   atla   lu-vat-oos
      neg   they-neg.pst-able because nm.2-big-vine

      no   ga-ekat at le-ven-kabinim atdi.
      there pst-tie in nm-pl-hair   their

      'They were not able because the two vines were tied
      in their hair.'

(137) Ga-lok nunuan aleng atla   kovisi nia goxo-ven
      pst-do good   very because not.yet I   neg.pst-see

      te-vem-panga kerepmo   to atnema e.
      nm-pl-thing like.that to our.ex there

      'It was very good because I had not yet seen
      anything like that there at our place.'

(138) Ni ga-ra-mlong   bok nga u-to atla   ni ga-gugu
      he pst-psp-return also now mm-to because he-pst-work

      to at le-peles balus.
      to at nm-place airplane

      'He returned again now because he worked at the
      airport.'

(139) Kopmen to-gu   susu atla   ma-susu   mun to
      neg   nrm-house bathe because we.ex-bathe only to

      xa-tas.
      place.of-ocean

'There is no house for bathing because we bathe in
the ocean.'

4.3.2.2 Purpose

     The construction including purpose has the main clause
preceding the subordinate clause with the conjunction in
between. There are three types of constructions that show
purpose. The first includes two entire clauses with the
conjunction kusu 'so that' preceding the latter. In the
second type the conjunction is kusu with ti - 'in order
to'. In some instances the case marker for goal plus a
pronoun may occur between kusu and ti as in example
(145). With this type of construction there is no subject
or tense marker preceding the verb of the second clause. The
third conjunction is similar to the second except that there
is only a ti 'to' instead of kusu ti 'in order to'. If a
case marker plus pronoun is present it also precedes the
ti as in example (152).

kusu   purpose

  (140) Ni ga-sing ne temen kusu   na-lok kepe   mo
        he pst-beg nn father so.that nft-do remove that

        la-vanga.
        nm-thing

        'He begged his father so that he might remove that
        thing.'

  (141) Di-ga-si   kusu   di-na-lok   abese   le-eme
        they-pst-down so.that they-nft-do farewell nm-big.man

        Livingko.
        Livingko

        'They went down so that they might say farewell to
        the people from Livingko.'

  (142) U-na-lok   aus   i   kusu   neni ba-lok a-mila
        you.sg-nft-do awaken him so.that he   rft-do rs-peace

        la-manman.
        nm-wind

        'Awaken him so that he will calm the wind.'

  (143) Ni ga-riki la-mno kusu   na-kling le-menemen.
        he pst-sent nm-dove so.that nft-check nm-place

'He sent a dove so that it would check the place.'

(144) Neni ga-vas   su u-to at la-ras   kusu   na-susu.
      he   pst-walk out mm-to at nm-ocean so.that nft-bathe

      'He walked out to the ocean so that he might bathe.'

kusu ti   purpose

(145) Ni ga-lok ka lo-xon-una   kusu   tin   ti sep
      he pst-do get nm-part-tree so.that for.him to hit

      nom la-pka to-vana.
      that nm-bird to-up

      'He got the branch for himself to hit the bird
      up above.'

(146) Mi-na-gugu   lolos kusu   ti lok tooro
      you.pl-nft-work strong so.that to do help

      li-xitkis atnimi
      nm-sitting your

      'Work hard in order to help your livelihood.'

(147) La nom   le-ven-taba di-ga-ra-raba   a-mpana   nga
      and those nm-pl-some they-pst-psp-give rs-enough now

      la-ra-menemen min kusu   ti-di   ti anan
      nm-all-village it so.that for-them to eat

      'And those ones were giving an adequate amount now
      to all the villages for the purpose of eating.'

(148) Di-ga-lok   lo-gu   to-nak Namatanai kusu   ti
      They-pst-do nm-house at-east Namatanai so.that to

      lok le-vene.
      do nm-shell money

      'They made a house in Namatanai in order to make
      shell money.'

(149) Ga-met   kusu   ti lok a-mlong   nema basinge
      he.pst-die so.that to do   rs-return us.ex leave

      le-ve-loklok atnama.
      nm-pl-doings our

'He died in order to take us back from our doings.'

ti   purpose

  (150) La-kar mo   i-k-lok ti lok tooro nedi u-to at
        nm-car that it-cn-do to do help them mm-to at

        lo-gu   anmeres.
        nm-house sick

        'The car is there to help them get to the hospital.'

  (151) Ma-ga-gagas   le-vem-panga ti-t-pas   at la-xairing.
        we.ex-pst-prepare nm-pl-thing to-cn-walk in nm-bush

        'We prepared things for walking in the bush.'

  (152) A-ga-lok ka la-kar tia   ti lok li bubua mo
        I-pst-do get nm-car for.me to do put gather that

        la-ra-una   ti vaxa-ru   kaxat lo-gu   rak.
        nm-all-tree to caus-stand begin nm-house my

        'I got the car for me to gather the timber to begin
        standing up my house.'

  (153) A-ga-momo   ti exip tangarang mi-nu   to Port
        I-pst-happy to carry meet   with-you in Port

        Moresby.
        Moresby

        'I was happy (that I might go) to meet you in Port Moresby.'

  (154) Ma-tuntu   mun to at la-dan   sen
        we.ex-draw.water only to at nm-water flow

        ti inin.
        to drink

        'We only draw water at the river for drinking.'

4.3.2.3 Condition/Content

    The conjunction do in Madak covers two types of
constructions. The first type is the conditional.
The following formula illustrates this: conjunction +

subordinate clause + main clause = conditonal sentence.
    The second type of construction is content in which
the main clause contains a verb of cognition or
perception, which is followed then by the conjunction and
the subordinate clause. main clause + conjunction +
subordinate clause = content sentence.

Condition

  (155) Do nedik ta-gugu   lolos teren, nedik
        if we.inc we.inc-work strong in.it, we.inc

        ta-epovo   ta-ba-ven   li-vipisik teren.
        we.inc-able we.inc-ft-see nm-bearing its

        'If we work strongly at it, we are able to see its
        fruit.'

  (156) La-xangking do ga-ra-urut,   lagale   li-plivi
        nm-sun   if pst-psp-go.up   excellent nm-hot

        ga-ra-nemen   at mo   le-menemen.
        pst-psp-remain at that nm-village

        'If the sun came up, there was good warmth remaining
        in the village.'

  (157) Do la-masa ga-met, la-mdak mo   ren ba-lok kaka
        if nm-lord pst-die nm-son   that his ft-do get

        li-xitkis teren.
        nm-sitting his

        'If a leader died, his son would get his position.'

  (158) Do nia a-na-raba di   min, di-noxo-minu   bok
        if I   I-nft-give them it   they-ft.neg-thirsty also

        ba.
        then

        'If I will give it to them, they will not be thirsty
        again.'

  (159) Do ta-gu   to kopok at la-sa,   la-xan-bet
        if we.inc-work to down at nm-valley nm-much-rain

        ba-vot   a-met i.
        ft-come   rs-die it

        'If we work down in the valley, much rain will come
        killing it.'

Content

```
(160) A-vara i  do    u-ba-sep        ne Gaga.
      I-want it that you.sg-ft-hit nn Gaga

      'I want you to kill Gaga.'


(161) Nia a-ga-xarang di   do   a-ga-an    pam.
      I   I-pst-lie    them that I-pst-eat cpl

      'I lied to them that I had already eaten.'


(162) Ni ga-lok manga do   na-onon.
      he pst-do again that nft-go

      'He said again that he would go.'


(163) Di-ga-klen    i  do   la-tkin   mo    at la-masa.
      they-pst-know it that nm-woman that of nm-lord

      'They knew that that one was the wife of the
      leader.'


(164) Nia a-ng-tonga mun  i  do   lo-gu     mo    di-sesep
      I   I-cn-hear  only it that nm-house that they-sell

      le-vem-pene        ren.
      nm-pl-shell.money in.it

      'I heard that there is a house where they sell shell
      money.'
```

4.3.2.4 Temporal

    The temporal construction occurs with the subordinate
clause first and the main clause second. The conjunction se
when precedes the subordinate clause. A variation occurs
when the subordinate clause follows the main clause. In this
situation the conjunction has the meaning until.
    In some cases the conjunction has a tense marker and it
would appear to be a verb. However, its role as a conjunction
would still be the same. See examples (175) and (176).

se - when

```
(165) Se   at lo-xon-aleng ni ga-vara   le-menemen kopok
```

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         when at nm-part-day  he pst-want nm-village down

         la  di-ga-si          basinge nom  lo-xot.
         and they-pst-go.down leave   that nm-place

         'When at the time he wanted the lower village, they
         went down leaving that area.'


  (166) Se   ni ga-ulet     taba du     mi   le-ven-kaka di
        when he pst-present give them.2 with nm-pl-food  they

         ga-lok kaka le-vem-panga.
         pst-do get  nm-pl-thing

         'When he gave them the food, they took the things.'


  (167) Se   manga li-visil   ga-reng, di-ga-ru       pot
        when again nm-whistle pst-cry  they-pst-stand come

         eburu.
         together

         'When the whistle blew again, they came together.'


  (168) Se    ma-ga-ven     axap i  nom, a-ga  vubeles bok
        when we.ex-pst-see all  it this I-pst enter   also

         at mo   lo-xot    bok.
         at that nm-place also

         'When we saw all of that, I went into another
         place.'


  (169) Se   nenu    na-silok  u-na-ronga       kaka
        when you.sg nft-big   you.sg-nft-hear  get

         le-ve-linga at ne tamam.
         nm-pl-word  of nn father.your

         'When you are big, give heed to the words of your
         father.'


  se - until


  (170) Ga-k-midi-kukuxut ba    ti  mo   lo-bo  se
        pst-cn-lay-guard  then for that nm-pig until

         ni ga-ronga lo-bo  ga-vot   manga.
         he pst-hear nm-pig pst-come again

         'He lay guarding then for the pig until he heard the
```

```
              pig coming again.'




   (171) Di-ga-ra-k-lok        ta  e    se    di-ga-visik
         they-pst-psp-cn-do   now there until they-ps-bear

         la-mdak.
         nm-son

         'They were remaining there until they gave birth to
         a son.'




   (172) Ni ga-ra-anan  maxat le-ven-um   se    ni
         he pst-psp-eat new   nm-pl-prawn until he

         ga-ra-sen    su  to at nom  la-dan.
         pst-psp-flow out to at that nm-water

         'He had been eating raw prawns until he floated out
         of the river.'




   (173) U-na-t-kis         mulus    ba   se    neni xa
         you.sg-nft-cn-sit quietly then until he   himself

         ba-tong i  do   na-xap.
         ft-tell it that nft-finish

         'Sit quietly then until he himself tells that it
         will finish.'




   (174) A-ga-m-suma    kepe   i  nom  se    nedi
         I-pst-cn-feel remove it this until they

         di-ga-ra-an      a-xap.
         they-pst-psp-eat rs-finish

         'I disregarded it until they finished eating.'


se - with tense


   (175) Ga-se ga-lok    manga do   na-onon  ga-sue  manga di.
         pst-when pst-do again that nft-go   pst-ask again them

         'When she was about to go, she asked them again.'




   (176) Nenia a-ga-ra-nemen    ta  at loklok ase  ga-se
         I     I-pst-psp-remain now at do     show pst-until

         Salot ga-xap     at lugugu  ren.
         Salot pst-finish at nm-work his
```

```
                  'I remained now in school until Salot finished his
                  work.'




4.3.2.5 Result

       The result construction is a combination of two clauses
the first of which is the reason clause and the second is
the result.


  (177) Nedi migomgo  di-goxo-k-len          lu-gugu tamang
        they go.ahead they-neg.pst-cn-know nm-work garden

        kuren     la di-ga-anan   mene le-vem-pevem una.
        like.that and they-pst-eat only nm-pl-fruit  tree

        'Those from before they did not know garden work,
        therefore they ate only the produce from trees.'


  (178) I-ra-lok    la-xao  la  i-ra-singi     i  kuren    la
        she-psp-do nm-fire and she-psp-burn.up it like.that and

        le-veng-kot tarak i-ra-p-livi.
        nm-pl-part  my    it-psp-cn-hot

        'She has made a fire and she has burned it up,
        therefore my body is hot.'


  (179) La-xa-mdak mi   la-xa-lik  di-ga-lok    i  kuren
        nm-pl-boy  with nm-pl-girl they-pst-do it like.that

        la   nedi di-ga-anan    i  nom.
        and they they-pst-eat it that

        'The boys and they girl did it and therefore they
        ate that.'


  (180) Neni ga-ven  loklok atdi  goxo-lok    orong bok  ba,
        he   pst-see custom their pst.neg-do good  also then

        kuren      la ne Moroa ga-lok, "A-na-sep  axap....
        like.that and nn God   pst-do   I-nft-hit all

        'He saw that their habits were not at all good,
        therefore God said, 'I will entirely kill....'


  (181) ...u-ba-k-mit          la-vatlak tarak." Kuren     la
            you.sg-ft-cn-bury nm-head   my       like.that and
```

```
      neton        ga-ronga res  teren....
      his.brother pst-hear obey him

      '...you will bury my head." Therefore his brother
      obeyed him....'
```

4.3.2.6 Direct Quotation

     The direct quotation construction is a combination of a
quote introducer composed of a clause and a manner word
followed by the quote. The introducer always contains a verb
of speaking and usually the manner word keretna - 'like
this' and also the one spoken to.

```
  (182) Betok ga-lok ti nom  lo-bo  keretna, "U-ra-vot
        Betok pst-do to that nm-pig like.this you.sg-psp-come

        manga....
        again

        'Betok said to the pig like this, "You have come
        again....'
```

```
  (183) A-ga-vorang  i  tin keretna,      "Nedi ga-musak....
        I-pst-answer it to  him like.this they pst-angry

        'I answered him like this, "They were angry....'
```

```
  (184) La-xa-lik  di-ga-lok, "Ni  ba-ru    pot....
        nm-pl-girl they-pst-do  she ft-stand come

        'The children said, "She will come....'
```

```
  (185) Lu-vut-temen di    mi   lu-vut-nen   di
        nm-pl-father their with nm-pl-mother their

        di-ga-ra-sue     di   keretna, "Ba-vot  bok  mo?"
        they-pst-psp-ask them like.this ft-come also that

        'Their fathers and mothers asked them like this,
        "Will she come again?"
```

```
  (186) La-va-kin    ga-lok keretna, "La-tlok    atnama nom
        nm-pl-woman pst-do like.this nm-husband our     that

        melemu."
        behind

        'The women said like this, "That is our husband in
```

the back."'

4.3.2.7 Manner

     There are two manner words in Madak that act as
conjunctions between clauses. kerekngan - 'like, as'
ngan - 'like, as'

kerekngan

   (187) Di-na-mu   asu   i kerekngan no Rabaul
         they-nft-follow after it like   in Rabaul

         di-ga-lok   i kuren.
         they-pst-do it like that

         'They should follow after it like in Rabaul they do
         it like that.'

   (188) Noa ga-mu   asu   i kerekngan ne Moroa ga-tong
         Noah pst-follow after it like   nn God   pst-tell

         i rin
         it to.him

         'Noah followed it like God told him.'

   (189) Mi-na-ng-tonga   res at le-ve-linga at
         you.pl-nft-cn-hear obey at nm-pl-word of

         la-va-tlok   atnemi kerekngan mi-ng-tonga   res
         nm-pl-husband your.pl like   you.pl-cn-hear obey

         at levelinga at Le-eme Silok.
         at nm-pl-word of nm-man big

         'You must obey the words of your husbands like you
         obey the words of the Lord.'

ngan

   (190) A-ga-nemen   at nom li-sikul ngan a-ga-t-kis
         I-pst-remain at that nm-school as   I-pst-cn-sit

         at li-xitkis pa-sik.
         at nm-sit   pl-nine

         'I remained at that school as I sat in grade nine.'

```
(191) Kopmen dik     ta-p-novos          aleng ngan nedi
      neg     we.inc we.inc-cn-wealthy much  like they

      di-nemen    to vana at le-menemen mumudut.
      they-remain to up   at nm-place   cold

      'We are not very wealthy like those that remain up in
      the cold place.'


(192) Do u-na-ronga       res  la  u-na-k-lok     le-ven-gugu
      if you.sg-nft-hear obey and you.sg-nft-do nm-pl-work

      ngan la-radi loklok ase  ram  i  tong i  ru,
      like nm-man  do     show your he tell it to.you

      'If you obey and you do the work like your teacher
      tells you,...'
```