ling   weza-yeng
vine   similiar-PIU   'similiar vines'

popoxkillikpka
popo   killik-pek
paupau like-MU   'like paupau'

ingilei   kabu   ma   kulugulu   keya
tree   dried.leaves   or   rubbish   and

orowalle   pillik-yeng-ko
undergrowth   like.this-PIU-instr

'(with) things like tree leaves or rubbish and
    undergrokks undergrowth'

4.2.1.4. The Adjective Phrase consists of an obligatory adjective which is optionally modified and fills any tagmeme that the adjective fills.

Adjective Phrase

+ HEAD	+ Modifier
adjective	peing 'piece' nangizi 'bit' wale 'part' panu 'very'

lang   songono   na-rik   peing
language   little   one-GPU   piece   'one little piece of
                                               language'

songono   wale-nak
little   bit-SgU   'one little bit'

yawe   songono   nangizi
work   little   bit   '(a) little bit (of) work'

yompiyangai panu
excellent   very   'very excellent'

wazono panu   'very good'
good   very

yeik ngizi panu-ra
just true   very-NPU   'very true concise talk'

yokollong panu-gi
long   very-nca   'will (be) very long'

ngizi panu-gi ono
true   very-nca neg   'will not develop fully'

4.2.1.5. The Negative Adjective Phrase ᴂᴪᴍᴣᴏᴤᴋᴂxᴘ£
consists of an obligatory Head and an obligatory Negative.
It fills the Modifier tagmeme of the Modified Noun Phrase.

Negative Adjective Phrase

+ HEAD	+ NEGATIVE
adjective	ono 'not'

pangka   ono
all.right   not   'great'

keremungke ono
many   not   'few'

wazono ono
good   not   'bad'

kolokngago ono
few   not   'many'

mena mena-rik ono
one   one-GPU   not   'alot'

4.2.1.6. The <u>Alternate</u> <u>Phrase</u> consists of two obligatory Heads and an obligatory Conjunction manifested by <u>ma</u> 'or'. Two additional heads joined by the conjunction have been observed. This phrase has been ฿฿฿ observed in the Time, Subject, Object, Instrument and Topic Tagmemes of clauses, as the Head in the Resemblance Phrase, and as the Head in ฿฿ ฿฿฿฿฿฿฿ Location Relator Phrases.

Alternate Phrase

+ HEAD	+CONJ	+ HEAD	$\pm$(+CONJ + HEAD)^2

6o-ordinate Noun Ph
Qualified Noun Ph
noun
time of year
Modified Noun Ph
	<u>ma</u>	Co-ord
		Noun Ph
		noun
		response
		word
		Qualified
		Noun Ph
			ma year
			          number=
			          6o-ord
			          Noun Ph

<u>yemane</u> <u>ma</u> <u>koru</u>
big   or   small   'big or small'

<u>wok-nak</u> <u>ma</u> <u>nayau</u>
day-one   or   two   'one or two days'

<u>ibek</u> <u>ma</u> <u>wata koru-wulu-gu</u>
weed   or   insects-PAU-act   'weeds or insects (eat)

<u>kulugulu-ga</u> <u>orowalle</u>   <u>ma</u> <u>ingilei</u> <u>pullilli-ga</u> <u>piyeng</u>
rubbish-and   undergrowth   or   tree   roots-and   things
'rubbish and undergrowth or tree roots and things'

<u>ingilei</u> <u>kabu</u>   <u>ma</u> <u>kulugulu</u>
tree   dried.leaves   or   rubbish
'dried tree leaves or rubbish'

Rules: 1. The Respon฿xse word <u>Tallikne</u> 'what could it be' or 'I suppose so' was observed in the second head of one example.

2. The last Head in the phrase optionally occurr฿฿ed after the Locative Phrase of the clause in one example.

Kirisimasi	44-ra-ga	ma	tallik-ne	ma	45	ma	46
Christmas	44-NPU-at	or	what-pot	or	45	or	46

'the year 1944 or what could it be or 1945 or 46'

kulZugulu-ga	orowalle	ma	ingilei	pullilli-yeng
rubbish-and	undergrowth	or	tree	root-PIU

lawik-mek-ke	yunge	ma	king	keya	piyeng
yam-AnU-in	underneath	or	stone	and	things

'(remove) rubbish and undergrowth or tree roots or
stone stone and things underneath the yam'

4.2.1.8. The <u>Intensified</u> Pronoun <u>Phrase</u> consists of
an optional Head tagmeme and an obligatory Head tagmeme
and an obligatory Intensifier tagmeme. The Intensified
Pronoun Phrase fills Subject and goal tagmemes of clauses,
and the Appositional tagmeme of an Appositional Noun Phrase,
and the Item of a Referent Possessive Phrase.

Intensified Pronoun Phrase

± Head	+ HEAD	+ INTENSIFIER
pronoun	pronoun	~~NGEZE~~ ngeze 'self'
		~~kan~~
	special feature	mak-'just'

Rules:

1. The Intensified Pronoun Phrase consists of the basic
pronoun plus the intensifier <u>ngeze</u> 'self'. First and
second singular and plural and 1st dual exclusive are
obligatorily prefixed with the limiter <u>mak-</u>'just'.

2. The optional Head pronoun must be identical to the obligatory Head. The repetition of pronouns is for emphasis.

3. Third person obligatorily contains the Singular, Dual and Plural Unit classifiers. Since the classifier is obligatory, the pronoun is optional.

Intensified Pronouns

singular	plural		
	dual	limited	general
1st ne makngeze	in. tewa ngeze ex. te makngeze	tonuwa ngeze	teni makngeze
2nd ni makngeze	yali makngeze	inuwa ngeze	ini makngeze
3rd pi ngezebek	piyau ngezeyau	puwili ngezewili	

Weik pi-yau ngeze-yau ngaigella.
now   3.du   self-DU   fought
'Now the two themselves fought.'

Weik ngeze-yau ngallik kellawella.
now   self-DU   angry   to.argue
'Now (the two) themselves argued angrily.'

ngeze-bok-ko yawelei-gi mango-bok-ko
self-MU-act   garden-pos father-MU-act
'the owner of the garden himself...'

teni yokampu kirek-wili ngeze-wili
we   people   adult-PAU   self-PAU
'we adult people ourselves...'

panga   welle   sollo-go   ngeze-bek-ki-ra-ge
over   betel.nut   base-act   self-MU-pos-NPU-at
'over at the base of his own betel nut tree...'

ni   mak-ngeze-go   ni   mak-ngeze-yegi
you   lim-self-act   you   lim-self-agl
'you yourself (take care) of yourself...'

ne   ne   mmak-ngeze
I   I   lim-self   'I, I myself'

3.2.1.ᴄ. Possessive Phrases. There are two subtypes
of Possessive Phrases: tᴛhe Referent Possessive and the
Item Possessive Phrase.

3.2.1.ᴄ.1. The Referent Possessive Phrase consists of
three obligatory tagmemes: Referent, Possessive, and Item.
The Referent Possessive Phrase manifests the Subject, Object,
Indirect Object, Topic and Comment Tagmemes in the clause,
and the Head of Locative Phrases.

Referent Possessive Phrase

+ REFERENT	+ POSSESSOR	+ ITEM
~~ReferentxPossessivexPh~~ pronoun noun Referent Possessive Ph Serial Noun Phrase Co-ordinate Noun Ph Appositional Phrase Included Clause	~~xxx~~ -ki '(possessive)'	~~Modified~~ noun Kinship noun Modified Noun Ph Co-ordinate N. Ph Included Clause

Rules: 1. Even though the Item is obligatory it is often represented only by the classifier.

yali   mmakngeze-gi-mak
you.two iiself-pos-SU   'the house of you two'

Sabi-gi   kirekpu-bek
Sabi-pos   husband-MU   'Sabi's husband'

ne-gi   yango-mele
I-pos   daughter-FU   'my daughter'

teni   mabuwili-gi   willekkai-yeng
we   all-pos   heart-PIU   'all mmr of our hearts'

Elauru-wili-gi   yerenta-ge
Elauru-PAU-pos   village-in   'in the Elauru people's village'

tonuwa-gi   panu-ngaing   keya   mang-ai-wili
we-pos   mother-ALU   and   father-ALU-PAU
'our mothers and fathers ancestors'

kari tonuwa-gi-mak-ki   ngayeng   ngagora   keya yellakpek
car   we-pos-SU-pos   iron   noise   and   smoke
        lewagella-bek
        come out-MU
'our car's iron noise and smoke escape thing (exhaust pipe).'

teni   impanu   ngago   kisi   mabuli-gi-wulu-gu
we   men   talking/pl   all.they-pos-PAU-act
'all we men's wives who are talking'

kopiyeng-ki   yawe mizi-rik
coffee-pos   work-GPU   '(the) work of coffee (is hard)'

3.2.1.4.2. TXhe Item Possessive Phrase consists of an optional Item Tagmeme and two obligatory tagmemes: the Referent and the Possessor. The Item Possessive Phrase manifests Subject, Object, Indirect Objxect, Topic and Comment

Tagmemes in the clauses and Head tagmemes of Relator Locative Mr Phrases.

Item Possessive Phrase

± Item	+ REFERENT	+ POSSESSOR
noun Definitive Verb Ph	pronoun	-<u>ko</u> -<u>ki</u> '(Possessive)'

Rules: 1. The Possessor tagmeme -<u>ki</u> occurs with the pronouns <u>teni</u> 'we all' and <u>puli</u> 'they', all other forms of pronouns take -<u>ko</u>.

2. If a Definitive Verb Phrase with a possessive tagmeme fills the Item the Referent does not occur.

3. An optional Time tagmeme infrequently follows the Item tagmeme.

<u>kazi</u>   <u>koka</u>   <u>tonu-gu-ra</u>
custom   before   we-pos-NPU
'our custom long ago'

<u>koka</u>   <u>tonu-gu-rik</u>
before   we-pos-GPU   'our way before'

<u>ngago yeik</u>   <u>tonu-gu-ra</u>
language   we-pos-NPU   'our language'

<u>i</u>   <u>no-go-mak</u>
house   I-pos-SU   'my house'

<u>yawe</u>   <u>pu-gu</u>   <u>mizi-ra</u>
garden   he-pos   do-NPU   'his work, his workings'

<u>yongok</u>   <u>nu-gu-makamele</u>
woman   you-pos-FU   'your wife'

moni   nak-ki-yeng
money   SgU-pos-PIU   'each one's money'

4.2.1.10 Temporal Phrases manifest Time tagmeme in
Clause. There are four Temporal Phrases.

4.2.1.10.1. The General Time Phrase manifests Time
tagmeme in clause and Head tagmeme in Appositional Time Phrase.
The General Time Phrase consists of 6 optional tagmemes but
one must occur. The preferred number is 3, as many as 5
have been observed.

General Time Phrase

+(+Qualifier	± Head	+Number	+Demonstrative	+Class	+Relator)
Temporals₁ nouns	Clause nouns Days of week Temporals₂ Modified Time Phrase General Time Phrase	Number Phrase numbers years	pu- 'that' pe- 'this' mabu-'just this' mabe-'just this'	-wek '(TiU)' -ra '(NPU)' -rik '(GPU)' -pek 'MU'	-ke 'at'

6 kilok-wek-ke
6 o'clock-TiU-at   'at six o'clock'

3 kilok kusa-ge   'three o'clock at night'
3 o'clock night-at 'ʀkxʃxʌʌʀʌʀʀkxʌʀʀʌʀgxʌʀʀxʀʌgʀkʌ

koka   wallaka
before   long.ago   'a long time ago'

koka   1973-ra-ge
before   1973-NPU-at 'before in 1973'

ullogo   Tunte-wek-ke
past   Tuesday-TiU-at 'during a previous Tuesday'

wangkowa   Monte-wek-ke
future   Monday-TiU-at 'during a future Monday'

koka   ngolluk   panga   sukulu-meik-ke   yolu-wek-ke
before   still   over   school-SU-in   to.be-TiU-at
'during the time (I)was still over in school'

~~lewagella~xpuxwekxke~~

watabi   pillik   nayeng   lewagella   pu-wekka-ke
something like.this some   appears   that-TiU-at
'at the time something similiar happens'

koka   Ista Olide-ra-ga-wek-ke
before Easter Holiday-NPU-at-TiU-at
'during the previous Easter Holiday'

were   sollo   panu
first   origin very   '(in) the very beginning'

yaka   sollo   panu   pu-wek-ke
im.pa   origin very   that-TiU-at
'when the very beginning above (mentioned yam is dug)'

mabek   wam-pe-rik-ke-rik
today   time-this-GPU-at-GPU
'concerning today at this time'

ngong   melenazik   keya   nak-ka   nak-pek-ke
month   five   and   one-~~ana~~ one-MU-at
                           and
'on the 6th month'

4.2.1.~~10~~9.2 The Modified Time Phrase consists of an optional Head and an obligatory Modifier, and it manifests Head tagmeme of the General Time Phrase.
    Modified Time Phrase

± Head	+ MODIFIER
temporals₃	locative adverb Modified Noun Phrase Included Clause

Rules: 1. In context the only manifestation of the phrase may be the Modifier.

2. A limited number of Class 3 Temporal words expound the Head.

wok   kusa   'the night of that day or that night'
day   night

teng   kopi-yeng   tiyi
time   coffee-PIU pick

'coffee picking time;'

wok   yokmek   yemane   panu
day   sun   big   very

'(on a) very hot sunny day'

wangene   panu
morning   very   'x early morning'

sollo   panu
origin   very   '(at the) very start'

nga-le-ge
top-ArU-in   'during(the war in 1947)

pillik
like.this   '(time) like this'

ngolluk   yaka
still   im.pa   'while still (doing)'

ullogo   were
past   first   'yesterday, first (thing)'

koka   weik
before now   'already (been advised)'

4.2.1.10.3 The Appositational Time Phrase consists of at least 2 juxtaposed Heads with an optional Third

Head and manifests Time tagmeme of clause.

Appositional Time Phrase

+ HEAD	+ HEAD	± Head
General Time Ph	General Time Ph	General Time Ph

Rules: 1. Two tagmemes are obligatory.

2. Three Appositional Time Phrases were observed in Discourse.

3. Only General Time Phrases have been observed as fillers.

ngai-ra-ge   +   nga-le-ge 1947
war-NPU-Ref   top-ArU-Ref 1947
'during the war, in 1947'

yokmek   kepilei-ge   + melenazik keya nak-ka nak-wek-ke
sun   afternoon-Ref five   and   one-and one-TiU-Ref
'in the afternoon, at 6 o'clock'

Kisimasi   1975-ta-ge   + ngong melenazik keya nak-ka-pek-ke
Christmas   1975-NPU-Ref   moon   five   and   one-and-MU-Re:
   + wok   melenazik-pek-ke
      day   five-MU-Ref
'on the 5th day, 6th month, year 1975'

4.2.1.10.4. The Co-ordinate Time Phrase consists of
two kwa obligatory tagmemes joined with an obligatory
Link keya 'and'. Co-ordinate Time Phrase manifest Time
tagmeme of Clause.

Co-ordinate Time Phrase

+ HEAD	+ LINK	+ HEAD
Temporals	keya 'and'	Temporals

Rules: 1. Only one example was observed in text but others have been elicited.

kusa   keya   yoklongko
night   and   day   'night and day'

wangene   keya   ibengke-rau
morning   and   afternoon-too
'morning and afternoon, too'

mabek   keya   wangkowa
today   and   future   'today and tomorrow'

koka   keya   mabek
before   and   today   'before and now'

3.2.1.10. Locative Phrases manifest only the Locative tagmeme of the clause. There are four : General Locative Phrase, Appositional Locative Phrase, Directional Locative Phrase and Co-ordinate Locative Phrase.

3.2.1.10.1. The General Locative Phrase consists of an obligatory Head tagmeme preceded by an optional Elevation, Limiter, and Specifier tagmemes and followed by a Relator tagmeme. The Relator is omitted in non-ambiguous context,

such as place names. The relator usually follows some form
of the classifiers on the nouns and Noun Phrases.

General Locative Phrase

± Elevation	+Limiter	+Specifier	+Head	+Relator
Elevationals	ma- 'just, only'	Demonstra- pe- 'this' pu- 'that' Adjective na- 'another'	ArU Classif. noun Place Names Locatives Positionals Distance Mofdified Noun Phrase Qualified Noun Phrase Apposition Noun Phrase Included Clause Possessive Ph	-ke 'at' -ki 'to' -ka 'from' Positionals

Rules: 1. The Noun or Noun Phrase manifesting the
Head optionally includes its classifier.

2. The Limiter and Specifier tagmeme only occurs
with ArU'(place classifier)' as Head tagmeme.

kewei-ge
long.ways-at   'at a long waxxys away'

ma-be-le-ge
lim-this-ArU-at 'to just here'

na-le-gi
another-ArU-to 'to another place'

panga mere-ke peyeng na-le-ge
over close-at these another-ArU-at
'over close to these parts'

panga-le-ge
over-ArU-at   'over there'

yenge   Ukarumpa
over   Ukarumpa 'over (at) Ukarumpa'

yeke   Kaisenik   yereng-ke
up   Kaisenik   village-at 'up in Kaisenik village'

pongo Mobil Mr. K. Paro-gi   ngeze-ge
down Mobil Mr. K. Paro-pos self-at
'down at Mr. K. Paro's own (place) at Mobil'
~~Xøhkïïxøøxxhøxïøxxø~~
~~MøhïïxjøøxxïhøïxïøxxïøxxïhøxøxxïxhøxøxxïxMøhkïï~~

panga king willek-ta-ge
over stone cave-NPU-at 'over in a stone cave'

paka kullu   sollmgmo-go
up   pandanas   base-at
'at the base of the pandanas tree'

panga luwe-ge   panga yera-ga-wili
over   perpendicular-at over   come-Ref-PAU
'at the ones coming over the mountain'

panga wilibek-ke
over   continually-at   'continually (go) over
                            to the (bush)'

1   na-mak-ke
house   another-SU-at   'øxøx in another house'

panga ingelei ngezeXge
over woods   selfX   'over (in) his own woods'

panga Siasi-ga
over   Siasi-from 'from Siasi'

10
3.2.1.14.2. The Appositional Locative Phrase.
Obligatory H Item and Apposition tagmemes occur in the
Appositional Locative Phrase. A second Apposition optionally
øxxøx occurs. The phrase manifests the Locative tagmeme on

clause level.

Appositional Locative Phrase

+ ITEM	+ APPOSITION ± Apposition
General Locative Phrase Referent Possessive Phrase Co-ordinate Locative Ph	General Locative Phrase

yereng-ke   lemeng-ki-rau
village-at   ArU-to-too   'in the village area, too'

kabelak-ta   pe-le-ge
land-NPU   this-ArU-at   'at the land here'

yeke Baptais Misin Wau pu-lo-go
up   Baptist Mission Wau that-ArU-Ref

'from the Baptist Mission ꜰꜰ there (in) Wau'

yenge Kaiapit mei   pu-lo-go
over   Kaiapit call that-ArU-at

'ak over at the place called Kaiapit, there'

teni-gi   i-ge   pu-lo-go
we-pos   house-at   that-ArU-at

'in our house, there'

Ukarumpa   pe-le-ge
Ukarumpa   this-ArU-at   'here at Ukamrumpa'

paka kaingim-pek-ke   ngale-ge
up   sand-MU-at   top-at   'up in the sand on top'

yenge-le-ge   ngeze-bek-ke   ngale-ge
over-ArU-at   self-MU-at   top-at

'(cover) over, on top of himself (with cloth)'

3.2.1.H.3. The <u>Directional</u> <u>Locative</u> <u>Phrase</u> consists of
two obligatory tagmemes both of which must be suffixed by
a Relator. The Relators cannot be the same. The Directional
Locative Phrase fills the Locative tagmeme on the clause
level.

Directional Locative Phrase

+ MODIFIER	+ HEAD
General Locative Phrase	General Locative Phrase
relator	relator

<u>yeke</u>   <u>yereng=ka</u>   <u>pe-le-ge</u>
up   village-from this-ArU-to

'from up in the village to here'

<u>paka</u> <u>i-ga</u>   <u>yeke/i-ge</u>
up   house-from up   house-to 'from house to house'

<u>yenge-le-gaa</u> <u>yereng</u> <u>tonugu-ra-ge</u>
over-ArU-ask   xxxxxxx our-NPU-at
          from   village
'from there to our village'

<u>yeke-le-ge</u>   <u>yawe-ga</u>
up-ArU-to   garden-from 'to up there from the garden'

<u>panga-la-ga</u>   <u>pe-le-ge-yeng</u>
over-ArU-from this-ArU-at-PIU

'joists across from there to here'

<u>yeke</u>   <u>makmak-mek-ke</u>   <u>panga-la-ga</u>
up   cemetary-akAnU-at over-ArU-from

'from here up to the cemetary'

3.2.1.ю.4. The <u>Co-ordinate</u> <u>Locative</u> Phrase consists of two obligatory Heads joined by an obligatory conjunction <u>keya</u> 'and'. It manifests the Locative tagmeme in clauses.

Co-ordinate Locative Phrase

+ HEAD	+ CONJ.	+ HEAD
General Loc. Ph locatives positionals directionals	<u>keya</u> 'and'	Appositional Locative Phrase locatives positionals directionals

Rules: Only one example was found in text, the others are elicited.

<u>panga</u> <u>Opoyi</u> <u>keya</u> <u>panga</u> <u>Lae</u>
over   Opoyi and   over   Lae
'(went) over to Opoyi and Lae'

<u>pe-le-ge</u>   <u>keya</u> <u>pu-lo-go</u>
this-ArU-at and   that-ArU-at   'here and there'

<u>yenge</u> <u>yungke</u>   <u>keya</u> <u>ngale-ge</u>
over   underneath and top-at   'underneath and on top'

3.2.1.ю. <u>Noun</u> <u>Phrases</u> include six sub-types: Serial Noun Phrase, Modified Noun Phrase, ☒Co-ordinate Noun Phrase, Appositional Noun Phrase, Qualixfied Noun Phrase and Summary Noun Phrase.

4.2.1.1̸2.1. The <u>Serial</u> <u>Noun</u> <u>Phrase</u> consists of an optional Introductory tagmeme, two obligatory Head tagmemes, f̸l̸o̸s̸ followed by another optional Head tagmeme which may be reapeated up to four times. Serial Noun Phrase differs with the Co-ordinate Noun Phrase in that, 1) there is no conjunction, 2) the pronoun preceeds the phrase, and 3) it is used x primarily with people. *Manifests Subject tagmeme in clause.*

Serial Noun Phrase

±Introductory	+ HEAD	+ HEAD	± H̸e̸a̸ (+ HEAD)$^{n=1-4}$
Pronoun	Co-ordinate Noun Phrase Appositional Noun Phrase Proper Names Pronoun	Co-ordinate Noun Phrase Appositional Noun Phrase Qualified Noun Phrase Proper Names	Proper Names Modified Noun Phrase

Rules: 1. The Introductory only occurs with Proper Names, and Appositional Noun Phrases.

<u>teni</u>,	<u>Kiking</u>,	<u>ne</u>	<u>Lukas</u>,	<u>Yawing</u>,	<u>Kiyongsa</u>	<u>Kilago-ga-bek</u>
we	Kiking	I	Lukas	Yawing	Kiyongsa	Kilago-from-MU

'we, Kiking, Yawing, Kiyongsa, K̸r̸a̸m̸x̸K̸i̸r̸a̸g̸o̸ the man from Kilago and I, Lukas'

<u>Kaiworowalek-pek</u>	<u>keya</u>	<u>Ninga</u>,	<u>i-Kawiya</u>,	<u>Kiwisa</u>
European-MU	and	Ninga,	female-Kawiya	Kiwisa

'The European and Ninga, Miss Kawiya, (and) Kiwisa'

<u>ne</u>,	<u>Peba</u>	<u>keya</u>	<u>Kali-gu</u>	
I	father	and	mother-act	'I, father and mother'

k̸u̸xxxk̸a̸k̸u̸

<u>ni</u>,	<u>yali</u>	<u>yongopu</u>	<u>keya</u>	<u>i-yango</u>	<u>marek-ngaing</u>
you	dual	wife	and	family-daughter	son-ALU

'you, your wife and children'

4.2.1.11.2. The <u>Modified</u> <u>Noun</u> <u>Phrase</u> consists of Head tagmeme, two Modifier tagmemes, a Number tagmeme, and a Demonstrative tagmeme. All the tagmemes of the phrase are optional, but one must occur. The Modified Noun Phrase manifests the clause level slots of Subject, Object, Indirect Object, Goal, Topic, and Comment. It fills the Head tagmeme in General Locative Phrases.

Modified Noun Phrase

+(± Head	± Modifier$_1$	± Modifier$_2$	± Number	± Demonst.)
Includ-ed Cl Quali-fied N.Ph Noun Resem-blance Phrase	Adjective Included Cl	Intensified Adjective Phrase	Numeral	Summary N Phrase Demonstrat. General Locative Phrase

Rules: 1. The Adjective Phrase is permitted to have a discontinuous manifestation in which the Modifier tagmeme of the Adjective Phrase follows the classifier of the Modified Noun Phrase.

<u>watabi</u>   <u>nagi</u>   <u>piyeng</u>
everything will.eat these.things 'everything edible'

<u>lawik</u> <u>peng</u> <u>yemane</u> <u>panu</u>
yam   sprouts big   very 'very big yam sprouts'

<u>ngago</u> <u>yogong</u> <u>nayeng</u>
talk   advice some   'some advice'

<u>yawe</u> <u>unatuba</u> <u>panu</u>
work big   very 'very heavy work'

yawe   misin   na-ra
work   mission   one-NPU   'one mission work'

lawik   ngolluk   na-mek
yam   ngolluk   one-AnU   'one ngolluk yam'

yeragi yaka   pi-yeng
food   before   that-PIU   'the types of food
        mentioned   mentioned before'

yemane-bek
big-MU   'big man'

4.2.1.11.3 The Co-ordinate Noun Phrase is comprised
of two or more Head tagmemes obligatorily joined by the
conjunction keya 'and'. The Co-ordinate Noun Phrase occurs
in the Subject, Object, Indirect Object, Instrument, Topic
and Comment tagmemes of clause, and in the Head tagmeme of
Locative Phrases.

Co-ordinate Noun Phrase

+ HEAD	+Conj	+ HEAD	± (+CONJ ± Head)n=1-3
Kinship Nouns Nouns Names Qualified Noun Ph Alternate Ph	keya 'and'	Kinship Nouns Names Nouns Qualified Noun Ph Demonst.	keya Nouns 'and'

Rules: 1. There is no co-occurrence restrictions on
the fillers of the Head slots, although in most examples
related fillers occur.

2. Phrase periphery tagmemes optionally occur on the

Head tagmeme (see example -rau 'too').

3. As many as 5 heads have been observed but two or three are most common.

4. This phrase is used more for co-ordinating things while the Serial Phrase is used more for people.

5. One example has been observed where the conjunction is either or as in keya/ ma 'and/or'.

peba   keya   kali-gu
father   and   mother-act   'father and mother'

ngeragi-ga   pu-langai-yeng
food-and   that-kind-PIU
'food and those kinds of things'

ting   keya   pele-yeng
tin   and   plate-PIU   'pots and plates'

wata   keya   kerewali   pi-yeng
animal   and   cassowary   this-PIU
'animal and cassowary meat'

weleng   keya   Kagowe   kiling
Weleng   and   Kagowe   with   'with Weleng and Kagowe'

kiyeng   keya   ilei pullilli   keya   lek-yeng
stone   and   tree root   and   leaf-PIU
'stones and tree roots and leaves'

lei-ga   wizang   keya   keme kolobe   keya   wini-ga/piyeng-ki
bow-and   arrow   and   club   and   ax-and things-igl
'bows and arrows and clubs and axes and things'

ingilei   pillilli   keya   ma   ingilei   pillilli   keya   piyeng
tree   root   and   or   tree   root   and   things
'tree roots and or tree roots and things'

melewang   keya   kmele   keya   lango   keya   lango-ra-rau
clothing   and   bark   and   arm.band   and   bead-NPU-too
'bark clothing, arm bands and beads too'

4.2.1.11.4. The _Appositional Noun Phrase_ consists of
two obligatory tagmemes: Item and Apposition and expounds
the Subject, Object and Indirect Object Tagmemes of the clause.
It occurs in the Head of Serial Noun, General Locative, and
Co-ïordinate Locative Phrases, in the Referent of Referent
Possessive Phrases, and in the Axis of Accompaniment Phrases.
In many cases the Apposition amplifies the information given
in the Item.

Appositional Noun Phrase

+ ITEM	+ APPOSITION
pronoun noun Qualified Noun Ph	noun Modified Noun Phrase Referent Possessive Ph Included clause

Rules: 1. When inanimate nouns occur in the Appositional
Noun Phrase the classifier usually occurs on the noun expound-
ing both Item and Apposition.

teni nagi pe-wili-gi
      ngai
we   watch this-PAU-pos 'we, these leader's'

piyau,   kabemana-mek
the.two   partners-AU   'they two, the partners'

teni yokampanu
we   people   'we the people'

yawe   yabi   yawe   na-lei
garden sugar   garden one-TrU

'a garden, a sugar cane garden'

teni   pakelli   lewa-wili
we   see   come-PAU

'we, the ones who come to see'

tonuwa   yompu   melena-zik
we   man   five-ScU   we, five men'

teni   impanu   ngago   kisi   ma-pu/li-gi
we   man   talk   talk.pl   lim-thak-pos
                                    ey
'we, the men who do the talking (wives)
(the wives of we men who do the talking)

4.2.1.11.5. The <u>Qualified Noun Phrase</u> ~~gomaaskaxpf~~
consists of two obligatory tagmemes: Qualifier and Head.
The Qualified Noun Phrase is distinguished by: 1) only nouns
fill the Qualifier and Head tagmemes, 2) the tagmemes form a
close knit unit to give the meaning. It fills the Head tagmeme
of Modified Noun, Serrial Noun and Co-ordinate Noun Phrases.

Qualified Noun Phrase

+ QUALIFIER	+ HEAD
noun	noun proper noun

Rules: 1. The qualifier often is a generic term while
the specific term occurs in the Head (see example Father John
and yam sprouts).

yawe   leme
garden   fence   'garden fence'

lawik   sisi-yeng   'yam sticks'
yam   stick-PIU

ingilei   pillilli-yeng
tree   root-PIU   'tree roots

lawik   pem-pek
kxyam   sprout-MU   'yam sprout'

peba   Jon
father   John   'papaxJohn father John'

lawik   ngolluk
yam   Ngolluk   'Ngolluk yam'

4.2.1.11.6. The <u>Summary Noun Phrase</u> consists of two obligatory tagmemes: Head and Summary. The Summary Noun Phrase occurs in the Accompanier tagmeme of the Accompaniment Phrase and in the Demonstrative tagmeme of thex Modified Noun Phrase. It functions to summarize the Head.

Summary Noun Phrase

+ HEAD	+ SUMMARY
pronoun Co-ordinate Noun Phrase Modified Noun Phrase	pronoun adjectives numerals special feature + <u>ma</u> '(limiter)'

Rules: 1. The limiter <u>ma</u> obligatorily occurs on pronouns manifesting a summary filler.

puli   ma-buli
they   just-they   'all of them'

pi-yeng   ma-bi-yeng
this-PIU   lim-this-PIU   'all of the things'

teni   ma-mok
we   lim-AnU   'all of us'

teni   ma-pu-wili
wex   lim-that-PAU   'all of us'

king   keya   pi-yeng   ma-bi-yeng
stone and   this-PIU   lim-this-PIU
;all the stone and things'

kai   keya   pi-yeng   ma-pi-yeng
talk   and   this-PIU   lim-this-PIU
'all the talk and things'

kazi   pillik   pi-yeng   ma-bi-yeng
way   like.this   this-PIU   lim-this-PIU
'all these kinds of conduct'

nigi   kumulla   pi-yeng   ma-bi-yeng
your   thought   this-PIU   lim-this-PIU
'all your thoughts'

pi-yau   ma-bi-yau
this-DU   lim-this-DU   'the both of you'

4.2.2. Predicative Phrases fill the Predicate tagmeme
of clauses. Predicative Phrases are divided into Complex
Verb Phrases and Auxiliary Verb Phrases. Complex Verb Phrases
consist of more than one verb of equal status. Auxiliary
Verb Phrases obligatorily consist of a Head and Auxiliary
tagmemes. ~~VerbxPhrasexxtypesxarexdistinguisatedxx~~ Predicative
Phrase types are distinguished on the basis of different
nuclear slots and different fillers of these slots.

The Manner tagmeme is presented with the clause tagmeme
because other clause level tagmemes occur between it and the
verb.

4.2.2.1. Complex Verb Phrases. A complex Verb Phrase
has two or more obligatory tagmemes, each of equal importance,
except one; ~~except~~ The Purpose Verb Phrase which has only one

obligatory tagmeme. Complex Verb Phrases are: ꞦꞨꞮꞯꞨꞮ
Purpose Verb Phrase, Benefactive Verb Phrase, Co-ordinate
Verb Phrase, Definitive Verb Phrase, Process Verb Phrase,
Infinitive Verb Phrase, and Repetitive Verb Phrase.

4.2.2.1.1. The <u>Purpose</u> <u>Verb</u> <u>Phrase</u> consists of an
obligatory Head tagmeme and an optional $Head_2$ tagmeme. It
occurs in the Head tagmeme of a Causative Verb Phrase.

Purpose Verb Phrase

+ HEAD	± $Head_2$
verb Benefactive V.Ph Definitive V.Ph Development V.Ph	verb Definitive V.Phrase
Special Feature: -weki/-pene '(purpose)'	any inflection

Rules: 1. The verb stem filling the first Head has
been observed with actual aspect, and -nangi '(provative mood)'
preceding the purpose marker.

2. The $Head_2$ tagmeme takes all verb inflections.

3. The purpose marker -<u>weki</u>/-<u>pene</u> obligatorily occurs
on the Head.

4. The purpose marker -<u>pene</u> never occurs on predicates
of 1st person subjects.

kozak nei-weki
voice say.to.you-pur   '(I) say to you'

yani-weki   nguk yeiya
give.to.them-pur   ask said to them
       us

'(we) asked them to give us'

iwaka-weki   kozak nei
know-pur   voice say.to.you

'tell you in order for (you) to understand'

iwaka-si-weki
know-to.become-pur

'in order to become knowledgeable'

kalike   kumulla-ra   komi-nangi-weki
later   thought-NPU   remain-prov-pur

'in order to provoke thought later'

pulogo   wizi-bene
there   to.be-pur   'in order (for it) to stay there.'

sabullu-si-bene
soft-to.become-pur

'in order (for it) to become soft'

ngaingai   liyi-bene
watch   break-pur   'for the purpose of drying'

langai   ngori-bene
light   burn-pur   'light (it) in order(for it)to burn'

uli-bene   mei
hit-pur   say-to-her 'tell her in order (for her)
                         to spank (him)'

4.2.2.2. **Benefactive** **Verb** **Phrase** consists of an
obligatory Head tagmeme and an obligatory Benefactive tagmeme.

Benefactive Verb Phrase

+ HEAD	+ BENEFACTORY
verb verb phrase	-i- '(benefactive)'
Special Feature: -a '(completed aspect)'	any aspect

Rules 1: The verb in the Head must be suffixed with the completed aspect.

2. The Benefactive may be inflected with any aspect suffix.

3. The Benefactory verb stem -i occurs with the prefixes: m- '3s, ~~xxxxx~~ n- 1s and 2s; and plurals have no prefix. These are the same in form and distribution as the Indirect Object prefix of Ditransitive Verbs.

Examples are elicited:

pu-gu   pi-gi   waliya   m-iya
he-act   he-pos cooked   3s-bene
'He cooked his for him'

pu-gu   ne-gi   waliya   n-iya
he-act   I-pos   cooked   3s-bene
'He cooked mine for me'

pu-gu   te-gi   waliya   iya
he-act   du-pos cooked   bene
'He cooked ours for us'

ẍxẍxẍxẍxxẍ

4.2.2.1.3 <u>Co-Ordinate</u> <u>Verb</u> <u>Phrase</u> consists of two obligatory Head tagmemes. The verb in the tagmemes must be manifesting actions that are compatable as action following action. This verb phrase fills the Predicate slot of Transitive Clause.

Co-ordinate Verb Phrase

+ HEAD	+ HEAD
verb Definitive Verb Ph	verb
actual completed	any aspect

Rules: 1. Verbs in both hæ Heads are inflected, but the verb in the first Head is limited to actual and completed aspect. Non-completed aspect can only occur on the second Head.

<u>lewagella</u> <u>wiyek</u>
arrived   sleep   'arrived and slept'

<u>kapiya miza</u> <u>yo meli</u>
paper   did   back give   'write and send back (a letter)

<u>kai miza</u> <u>ni</u>
cooked   eat   'cook and eat

<u>miza</u> <u>ni</u> <u>miza-geya</u>
did   eat   did-comtn   'cooked and ate until'

<u>ngowei</u> <u>ni</u>
steal   eat   'steals and eats'

wara   wazami
carried   leave.3s   'carried and leaves him'

wei   na-χaggeya
get   eat-cont   'gets and eats'

4.2.2.1.4. The <u>Definitive</u> <u>Verb</u> <u>Phrase</u> consists of an
obligatory Lexical Head , an optional Næg Manner tagmeme,
and ῤa obligatory Grammatical Head. The Lexical Head
carries the meaning of the phrase. The Grammatical Head
carries the inflections. ᴁᴁᴁᴁᴁᴁᴁᴁᴁᴁᴁᴁᴁᴁᴁᴁᴁᴁ

Definitive Verb Phrase

+ LEXICAL HEAD	± Manner	+ GRAMMATICAL HEAD
Adjective noun inconjugable stems	adverb adjectives$_2$	Definitive Verb continuous aspect V.Ph

Rules: 1. The Grammatical Head is filled by a limited
number of verbs as listed below:

<u>uli</u> 'hit'	<u>mei</u> 'say'
<u>kelli</u> 'like'	<u>ngeli</u> 'cut'
<u>mizi</u> 'do'	<u>wei</u> 'get'
<u>kelle-</u> 'cause, make'	<u>wiyi</u> 'put'
<u>kai</u> 'tell'	<u>kiri</u> 'cut'
<u>meli</u> 'give'	

2. The Grammatical Head takes any inflection.

Rule 3: A noun or inconjugable stem must occur with a specific verb that adds the appropiate action to the meaning.

lente   mizi
carve   do   'to write'

nobiyeng   miza
think   did   'thought'

kai   meli
water   give   'to water plants, baptize'

kai   mizi
water   do   'to cook in water'

kai   kiri
water   cut   'to boil water'

kai   kisi
water   split 'to wash, swim'

sisikkameng mei
mad   say   'to talk angrily'

sisik kelle-y-i
mad   cause-pl-aa 'to scold them'

sisik mizi
mad   do   'to be mad'

nining   meiya
noise   said.to.him   'whined'

yongo mo   miza
back.and.forth   did   'got around'

puk   meli
        give   'to paint'

pangke pangke kelli
straight   like   'to fight evenly'

kere   wiyi
ear   put   'to hear'

4.2.2.1.5.   The Process Verb Phrase consists of two
obligatory Action tagmemes. The Action₁ tagmeme is manifest
by one or more verbs that occur in combination with a fully
inflected verb. The phrase functions as a close-knit unit
in that the actions constitute a composite meaning. The
verb in Action₁ is inflected wither 'actual' or 'completed'
depending on how the composite action is executed. The
Process Verb Phrase fills the Predicate of clauses.

Process Verb Phrase

+ ACTION	+ ACTION
VERBxSTEM verb stem verb Repetitive Verb Phrase	verb

orowei kang get go	'take'	wei wiyi get put	'remove'
orowei lewa get come	'bring'	kowita wiyi turned put	'turn over
iza orowei do.pl get	'carry them'	mani mani meli give give give	'push'
miza orowei do.2s get	'carry him'		
niza orowei do.1s get	'carry me'		

4.2.2.1.6. The <u>Infinitive</u> <u>Verb</u> <u>Phrase</u> consists of obligatrory Head and Movement tagmemes. The Head tagmeme is manifested by a verb (infinitive), Definitive Verb Phrase, and Infinitive Verb Phrase. The Movemebknt tagmeme is manifested by any motion verb, and <u>wezameli</u> 'send him', and <u>mizi</u> 'do'.

Infinitive Verb Phrase

+ HEAD	+ MOVEMENT
verb Definitive Verb Phrase Infinitive Verb Phrase	any motion verb <u>mizi</u> 'do' <u>wezameli</u> 'send him'
infinitive	

Rules: 1. The Ditransitive Verb <u>wezameli</u> is suffixed by the Indirect Object tagmeme of the Ditransitive verb and must agree with the Subject of the clause or sentence.

2. When the Head action and Movement action can be carried on at the same time the deep structure is overlap eg. 'came singing'

<u>ingimei</u>   <u>lewa</u>
sing   come   '(they) come singing'

<u>sonta mizi</u>   <u>kaiyima</u>
worship   came   'came to worship'

<u>pakelli</u>   <u>kang</u>   <u>weza-yeela</u>
see   go   send-pl-ca   'sent to go to see'

ngai   lewa
fight   come   'come to fight'

mizi   kampella
do   went   'went to do'

kele-y-i   mizi
cause-pl-aa do   'do to make them (obey)'

yeli   walliyi-weki   lewa
pl.kill   burn-pur   come

'come in order to burn to kill'

yeli   walliyagi
pl.kill   will.burn   'will burn to kill'

kainto   weza-m-eli
go.back   sent-2s-aa   'sent him to go back'

4.2.2.1.7. The Repetitive Verb Phrase is used to
indicate an action that extends over a period of time. It
seems to carry the same time period as the durative suffix
and in two examples the durative suffix is part i.e. -ge
'(simultaneous)' is suffixed to the verb stem.

The verb is repeated in entirety. The desired number
of repetitions seems to be two, however in one example the
verb was repeated three times.

meiya   yewige   meiya   yewige
said   retreat said   retreat   'to retreat'

meiya   yeleige   yeleige   yeleige
said   shoot   shoot   shoot
'to shoot and shoot and shoot'

meneng   meneng   kellemi
climb   climb   cause   'cause to climb and climb'

iwaka   iwaka   mizi   'to learn over and over'
know   know   do

pillik   miza-geya   miza-geya
like.this do-cont   do-cont   'continue doing like this'

pillik   meiya m wizagoma wizagoma
like.this said   remained   remained
'remained doing like this until...'

ma-wizeige   ma-wizeige
lim-to.be   lim-to.be   'just continuing until'

kang kang kang tameige
go   go   go   AS   'as (you) go along'

yolu yolu
to.be to.be 'stay and stay'

§ 4.2.2.2. Auxiliary Verb Phrases consist of obligatory
Head and Auxiliary tagmemes. The Auxiliary is filled by a
verb specific to the particular aspect of the phrase. These
phrases differ from Complex Verb Phrases in that only specific
verbs are permitted in the Auxiliary and inflection of the
Head is restricted. The following types of Auxiliary Verb
Phrases are described: Causative Verb Phrase, Continuous
Verb Phrase, Habitual Verb Phrase, Anticipatory Verb Phrase,
Completive Verb Phrase, Desiderative Verb Phrase, Subjunctive
Verb Phrase, Imperative Verb Phrase, Sapaa Speech Attribution
Verb Phrase, Development Verb Phrase, and Petition Verb Phrase.

4.2.2.2.1. The Causative Verb Phrase consists of an
obligatory Head tagmeme and a Causative tagmeme. The Head is
manifested by any verb or lexical stem used as an infinitive,
Purpose Verb Phrase, Definitive Verb Phrase, and Infinitive
Verb Phrase. The Causative is manifested by kelle- 'make,
cause' with any inflection.

Causative Verb Phrase

+ HEAD	+ AUXILIARY
infinitive verb conjugated verb Purpose Verb Phrase Definitive Verb Phrase Infinitive Ver b Phrase	kelle- 'make, cause'

Rules: 1. The Causative tagmeme kelle*- is obligatorily suffixed with the Indirect Object of Ditransitive verbs *x which must agree with the Subject of the clause or sentence.

2. The Head is optionally suffixed with -weki/pene 'purpose'

kai   kai-meige   paka   walle-ge   pelege   kelle-m-i
go   go-dur   up   bit-at   here   cause*-3s-aa
'make it to go clear across up here'

kelle-m-iyagi   waberek   tenallik   ngaigi
cause-3s-nca   careful   another.kind will.watch
'(what) will cause him to conduct (himself) differently'

iwaka-weki   kelle-y-ageya   wiziya
know-pur   cause-pl-cont   was
'(it) was in order to cause them to know'

yeik-ki   kelle-y-iyagi
neg-nca   cause-pl-nca
'will cause them to be finished'

meneng   kelle-m-i
climb   cause-*s-aa   'make him climb'

lewege   kelle-y-i
above   cause-pl-aa   'cause to win (over) them'

4.2.2.2.2The <u>Continuous</u> <u>Verb</u> <u>Phrase</u> consists of an obligatory Head tagmeme a(n) an obligatory Auxiliary tagmeme filled by Biangai equivalents of 'to be'.

Continuous Verb Phrase

+ HEAD	+ AUXILIARY
verb inconjugable stem Causative Verb Phrase	<u>yolu</u> '(exist)' <u>komi</u> 'stay, remain' pl. <u>wiziyi</u> 'to be ßit sg.' <u>koyi</u> 'to be pl.'

Rules: 1. The Auxiliary and Head are inflected with any inflection and the Auxiliary optionally takes sentence level links.

<u>kaigisa</u>   <u>koma</u>
washed   stayed   'stayed and swam'

<u>pillik</u>   <u>kumulla</u>   <u>koy-inta</u>
thus   thought   to.be.pl-pres.dur
'remain thinking thusჯ'

<u>mabillik</u>   <u>yolu</u>
just.thus   to.be   'stay just the same'

<u>weiya</u>   <u>wiziya</u>
got   to.be   'had gotten'

<u>iwaka-weki</u>   <u>kelle-y-ageya</u>   <u>wiziya</u>
know-pur   cause-pl-cont   to.be
'(it) was in order to cause them to know'

<u>wazono</u>   <u>wiziyagi</u>
good   to.be   'will remain good'

<u>ngaba</u>   <u>ibeng</u>   <u>yolu</u>
taro   dead   to.be   'are hungry'

4.2.2.2.3. The <u>Habitual Verb Phrase</u> consists of an obligatory Head and an obligatory auxiliary tagmeme manifested by <u>mizi</u> 'do'.

+HEAD	+ AUXILIARY
verb Definitive V.Ph Continuous V.Ph	<u>mizi</u> 'do'

Rules: 1. The Auxiliary is inflected in the actual aspect only.

<u>kang</u> <u>mizi</u> <u>mizi</u>
go   do   do   '(always) going(to Wau)'

<u>lewa</u> <u>mizi</u>
come   do   '(always) comes'

<u>yawe</u> <u>yemane</u> <u>mizi</u> <u>mizi</u>
work   big   do   do   '(always) works hard)'

<u>nagiya</u>   <u>wiza-gomi</u>   <u>mizi</u>
eating   to.be-to.be   do   'is alwẓaays eating'

4.2.2.2.4. The <u>Anticipatory Verb Phrase</u> ᴣᴘᴏᴣᴏᴣᴋᴣxᴘᴣ consists of an obligatory Head tagmeme and an obligatory Auxiliary tagmeme manifested by <u>mizi</u> 'do'. The use of this phrase in any aspect except the non-completed indicates that the action is ready to begin or that it is being attempxt-ed or was attempted. It differs from the Habitual Verb Phrase in that the Head must have the purpose marker -<u>weki</u>

and the Akuxiliary is not limited to actual aspect.

Anticipatory Verb Phrase

+ HEAD	+ AUXILIARY
verb verb phrase	<u>mizi</u> 'do'
<u>-weki</u> '(purpose)'	

Rules: 1. The non-completed aspect is not permitted on the auxiliary tagmeme.

2. The Head must be inflected with -<u>weki</u> '(purpose)'.

<u>kozak</u> <u>kai-weki</u> <u>mizi</u>
speech say-pur   do   'going to tell'

<u>uli-weki</u> <u>miza</u>
kill-pur   did   'was going to kill'

<u>ka-weki</u> <u>miza</u>
go-pur   did   'was going to go'

<u>ni-weki</u> <u>mizi</u> 'about to eat'
eat-pur   do

<u>pakelli-weki</u> <u>mizi</u>
see-pur   do   'going to check on (the children)'

<u>iwek-weki</u> <u>mizi</u>
sleep-pur   do   'about to go to sleep'

4.2.2.2.5. The <u>Completive Verb Phrase</u> consists of an obligatory Head and an obligatory Auxiliary tagmeme manifested by <u>miza</u> 'do' or <u>kele-</u> 'make' The Auxiliary is limited to

to completed aspect: <u>miza</u> 'did'   and <u>kelle- -iya</u>   'made'.

Completive Verb Phrase

+ HEAD	+ AUXILIARY
verb verb phrase 　　　　　　　any inflection	<u>miza</u> 'did' <u>kelle- -iya</u> 'made' 　　　only completed 　　　　　aspect

<u>ngaigu</u>   <u>kai</u>   <u>mena</u>   <u>miza</u>
false   say   emp   did
'truly told a lie, (he) did '

<u>wiyek</u>   <u>miza</u>
sleep   did   '(we) slept, (we) did'

<u>kang</u>   <u>miza</u>
go   did   '(we) went (on), (we) did'

<u>yani</u>   <u>kelle-y-iya</u>
give.to.them   cause-pl-ca
'gave them (money), they made (it)'

<u>miza orowei</u>   <u>kang</u>   <u>kelle-m-iya</u>
take   go   cause-3s-ca
'(one woman) took (her daughter) and left, did '

<u>wari</u>   <u>miza</u>
carry   did   '(they) carried, (they) did'

<u>keriyi</u>   <u>ono</u>   <u>miza</u>
look   neg   did   '(they) didn't look, (they) did'

4.2.2.2.6. The <u>Desiderative Verb Phrase</u> consists of an obligkatory Head and an obligatory Auxiliary tagmeme manifested by <u>kelli</u> 'like.

Desiderative Verb Phrase

+ HEAD	+ AUXILIARY
ANy verb any verxb phrase +-<u>agi</u> '(non- completed aspect)	<u>kelli</u> 'like'

Rules: 1. The Auxiliary verb <u>kelli</u> 'like' may be inflected. When inflected with non-completed aspect, it encodes the Optative Mood.

2. The Head must be inflected with non-complefasted aspect.

kaiwik   n-agi   kelli
water-fresh drink-nca   like
'want a drink of fresh water'

kaigis-agi   kelli
wash-nca   like   'want to wash'

kang-ki   keli
go-nca   like   'want to go'

kang-ki   kelagi
go-nca   like-nca   'hope to go'

4.2.2.2.7. The <u>Subjunctive</u> <u>Verb</u> <u>Phrase</u> consists of an obligatory Head tagmeme and an obligatory Auxiliary tagmeme manifested by <u>ne</u>, <u>makne</u> or <u>maknongo</u> 'perhaps, might'

<u>Subjunctive</u> <u>Verb</u> <u>Phrase</u>

+ HEAD	+ AUXILIARY
verb verb phrase	<u>ne</u> <u>makne</u> <u>maknongo</u> 'might, perhaps'

<u>uli</u>   <u>makne</u>
hit   perhaps   'perhaps (he is) making (a hand)

<u>ngagora</u>   <u>yeik</u>   <u>makne</u>
talk   neg   perhaps
'perhaps(the men are)finished talking'

<u>tallik</u>   <u>yolu-ne</u>
what   to.be-might
'how might (you) be?'

<u>ka-ne</u>
go-might   'might go'

<u>ngalik kelli</u>   <u>maknongo</u>
angry   perhaps   'perhaps(the two are)angry'

4.2.2.2.8. The <u>Imperative</u> <u>Verb</u> <u>Phrase</u> consists of an obligatory Head tagmeme and an obligatory Auxiliary manifested by <u>kai</u> 'say', <u>yagenta</u>, or <u>kozak nei</u> 'say to you'.

Imperative Verb Phrase

+ HEAD	+ AUXILIARY
VERB verb	**KAI** kai 'say' yagenta 'inform' kozak nei 'say to you'

special feature:
    -rikki
        '(GPU-igl)'	

Rules: 1. The verb stem is obligatorily suffixed with the non-completed aspect -ki and is then suffixed with -rik '(General Partative Unit)' and -ki '(inanimate goal)'

ngai   waberek-ki-rik-ki   yagenta
watch careful-nca-GPU-igl   inform
'(you) must look after (yourself)'

kumuli   wei   kang-ki-rik-ki   kozak nei
think   get   go-nca-GPU-igl   speech say.to.you
'(you) must go remembering'

waberek̂   mizi   kuna-gi-rik-ki   kai
careful   do   go-nca-GPU-igl   say
'(you) must go being careful'

waberek   kaigis-agi-rik-ki   kai
careful   wash-nca-GPU-igl   say
'(you) must wash properly'

4.2.2.2.9. The <u>Speech Attribution Verb Phrase</u> ᴣᴘᴍᴋᴍᴋ consists of an obligatory Head tagmeme and an obligatory Auxiliary tagmeme manifested by <u>miza pura</u> '(indicated)', <u>nobiyeng</u> 'think' or <u>gi</u> '(reckon)'.

ᴋxᴴᴇᴧᴆ

Speech Attribution Verb Phrase

+ HEAD	+ AUXILIARY
verb Negative Sentence response word included clause	<u>miza pura</u> '(indicated)' <u>nobiyeng</u> 'think' -<u>gi</u> 'reckon'

Rules: 1. The Auxiliary <u>miza pura</u> 'indicated by hand' seems to be a written mode to express an overt action.

2. The morpheme -<u>gi</u> follows the negative <u>ono</u> in a Negative Sentence.

<u>kang</u>   <u>miza</u>   <u>pura</u>
go   indicated   '(he) indicated (I) go'

<u>ma</u>   <u>miza pura</u>   '(I) motioned yes'
yes   indicated

<u>yompanu</u>   <u>ngai-bek</u>   <u>miza pura</u>
man   watch-MU   indicated   '(he) indicated (he was) boss'

<u>wameik</u>   <u>ngizi</u>   <u>watabiyeng</u>   <u>kilimpek</u>   <u>nobiyeng</u>
true   true   everything   accomp   think
'(I) think (it is) true, (he is a man) with prestigue'
                n
<u>wezameli</u>   <u>mobiyeng</u>   <u>miza</u>
throw.away   thought   did   'thought (they) threw (something)
                                            away.'

pakella-gi   nobiyeng   miza
see-nca   think   did

'I)thought I would see (you)

kang-ki   nobiyeng
go-nca   think   'think (I) will go'

pita   na-gi
peeled   ate-reckon

'(I) reckon (mama) peeled and ate'

kelliya-to-gi
inside-down-reckon

'(I) reckon (it) (went) domwn inside'

yawemizi-gi
work-reckon   '(I) bet (he)(is) working'

imak   ngixk yemane   ngizi   ono-gi
house   big   build   neg-reckon

'(I) bet (you) didn't build the house big (enough)

lewa   ono-gi
come   neg-reckon

'(I) bet (He) didn't come (here)'

4.2.2.2.10   The Development Verb Phrase consists of an obligatory Head tagmeme and an obligatory Auxiliary tagmeme manifested by si 'become'.

Development Verb Phrase

+ MXXX HEAD	+ AUXILIARY
verb verb phrase	si 'become'

kaibek kelang-<u>w</u>^s<u>i-bene</u>
water   evaporate-become-pur
'in order for the water to become evaporated'

<u>sabullu-w</u>^s<u>i-bene</u>
soft-become-pur 'in order to become soft'

<u>kabene-sa</u>
cold-became 'became cold'

<u>kabene-si-rik</u>
cold-become-GPU 'becoming cold'

<u>ibengki-sa</u>
will.die-became 'ᴴ will be dead'

<u>kangki-sa</u>
will.go-became 'ᴴᴵᴸ will be gone'

4.2.2.2.11. The <u>Petition</u> <u>Verb</u> <u>Phrase</u> consists of an obligatory Head tagmeme and an obligatory Auxiliary tagmeme manifested by <u>bei</u> 'petition'.

Petition Verb Phrase

+ HEAD	+ AUXILIARY
<u>ᴴᴱᴿᴮ</u> verb verb phrase Benefactive V.Ph	<u>-bei</u> 'to petition, may'

<u>no-go</u> <u>na-mele-yege</u> mei-bei
I-act one-FU-agl   say.to.her-~~req~~ petition
'I (have) a request for one woman'

The following are elicited. The Petition Verb Phrase
is heard more in conversation than observed in text.

yek   ne   kaigisi-beki
first   I   wash-petition 'may I wash first?'

ne pongo yawe-ge   kampelli-bei
I   down   garden-to went-petition
'May I go to the garden?'

kapiyalek   nanging   ngerike   wiyi-bek
paper-RU   one-GU   again   put-petition
'may k I have another sheet of paper again?'

no-go   yali-gi-yeng   waliya   i-bei
I-act   dual-pos-PIU   cooked   benefactive-petition
'May I cook yours for you?'

CLAUSES

5.0. This chapter is a description of Clauses in Biangai. Clauses occur in the level of the hierarchy above the phrase and below the senteance. A clauase is defined consisting of one and only one predicate or predicate-like tagmeme. The clasause manifests tagmemes on the phrase, clause, or sentence levels. A predicate is defined as one verb or verb phrase.

Clauses are of three major types: Verbal, Comparative, and Equative.

5.1. <u>Verbal</u> <u>Clauses</u> are of three types: Ditransitive, Instransitive, and Quote. The Quote Clause is further divided into Opening and Closing Quote Clauses.

5.1.1. The <u>Ditransitive</u> <u>Clause</u> consists of an obligatory Predicate tagmeme and optional Subject, Time, Locative, Direct Object, Indirect Object, Goal, Instrument, and Manner tagmemes. The Predicate, Direct Object, and Indirect Object are nuclear to the Ditransitive Clause because they are £ referred to by the verb morphology. Only the Predicate is obligatory. The Predicate is expounded by both Ditransitive verbs and Intransitive verbs. Hence, the Ditransitive Clause is distinguished by different fillers of Predicate and different number of nuclear tagmemes.

Ditransitive Clause

±Subject	±Time	±Locative	±Dir.Object	±Indir.Obj.	±Goal	±Instru‑ment	±Manner	+PREDICATE
nouns	Temp‑orals	Apposi‑tional Loc.Ph	nouns	nouns	nouns	nouns	Adverbs	Ditransi‑tive verb
pronouns	Alt.Ph	General Loc.Ph	pronouns	pronouns	pronouns	pronouns	adject‑ives	Transitive verbs
Accompa‑niment Phrase	General Time Loc.Ph	Co‑ord. Loc.Ph	Accompani‑ment Ph	Accompani‑ment Ph	Accompa‑niment Phrase	Accompa‑niment Phrase	Adject‑ive Ph	
Intensi‑fied Pro Phrase	Co‑ord. Loc.Ph	Apposi. Loc. Ph	Intensi‑fied Pro Phrase	Intensi‑fied Pro Phrase	Intensi‑fied Pro Phrase	Adject‑ive Ph		
Referent Poss.Ph	Co‑ord. Ti.Ph	Direction Phrase	Referent Referent Poss.Ph	Referent Referent Poss.Ph	Modified Noun Ph			
Item Poss.Ph	Apposi. Ti.Ph	Item Poss. Phrase	Modified Noun Ph	Modified Noun Ph	Alternate Phrase			
Serial N.Ph	Direction Phrase	General Time Ph	Item Poss. Phrase	Item Poss. Phrase	General Time Phrase			
Modified Noun Ph	Item Poss. Phrase	Serial N.Ph	General Time Ph	General Time Ph	Co‑ord‑inate Noun Ph			
Co‑ord. Noun Ph	General Time Ph	Modified Noun Ph	Serial N.Ph	Serial N.Ph	Apposi‑tional Noun Ph			
Apposi‑tional Noun Ph	Serial N.Ph	Co‑ordinate Noun Ph	Modified Noun Ph	Modified Noun Ph	Included Clause			
Qualified Noun Ph	Modified Noun Ph	Appositional Noun Ph	Co‑ordinate Noun Ph	Co‑ordinate Noun Ph				
Summary Noun Ph	Co‑ordinate Noun Ph	Qualified Noun Ph	Appositional Noun Ph	Appositional Noun Ph				
Included clause	Appositional Noun Ph	Summary Noun Ph	Qualified Noun Ph	Qualified Noun Ph				
	Qualified Noun Ph	Included Clause	Summary Noun Ph	Summary Noun Ph				
	Summary Noun Ph		Included Clause	Included Clause				
	Included Clause							

Special Feature ± ‑ko:
‑ye+gi/ge/ga' (animate)'
‑KI/KE/KA + (inanimate)'
+   ‑ko/killing

Rules: 1. The maximum number of tagmemes that has been observed with the Predicate is 6. The average is three.

2. The Slot marker -ko obligatorily occurs on Subjects that are actors, -ko or kiling 'with' obligatorily occurs with instrument, and -ye + Relators '(animate)' and Relator '(inanimate)' obligatorily occur with Goal tagmemes.

3. The order of tagmemes is flexible and almost any order occurs even to one post Predicate slot. The initial slot seems to be the position of emphasis.

4. Both Goal and Indirect Objects are used with Ditransitive and Trñasitive verbs, while only Goal is used with Intransitive verbs, see examples under each clause type.

5. Ditransitive verbs are a limited list of two sub-types.

> sub-type$_1$: stems beginning with a vowel
>
> -an- 'to give'
>
> -iza orowei ' to bring'
>
> -ul- 'to hit/kill'
>
> -ei- 'to say'
>
> sub-type$_2$: stems beginning with a consonant
>
> waze- 'to bare'
>
> kelle-'to make'
>
> weza- -li 'to send'
>
> yaliya- 'to seduce'
>
> waligelle- 'to show'

Examples of Ditransitive verbs as fillers of Predicate:

1. S: <u>na-mele</u> <u>pi</u> O: <u>pi-gi</u> <u>marek-pek</u> P: <u>m-iza orowei</u>
      one-FU   she   her-pos son-MU   3s-took

   'one woman took her son'

2. S: <u>Puli</u> T: <u>weik</u> Loc: <u>pulogo</u> Goal: <u>mantik-pek-yegi</u>
      they   now   there   son-MU-agl

   P: <u>ingkeiya nabik kelle-m-iya.</u>
      cried   mucus   made-3s-ca

   'They mourned for the boy right there.'

3. G: <u>Puli-yege</u> P: <u>lewege</u> <u>kelle-y-i</u>   <u>willibek</u> <u>mizi</u>
      they-agl   above   cause-pl-aa   alwjays   do

   'cause to win over them alwjays'

4. O: <u>Imeik</u> M: <u>waze</u>   I:O: <u>yompanu</u> <u>nak</u> S: <u>mango-go</u>
      house   proper   man   one   father-act

   P: <u>waligelle-m-i</u> <u>ono</u>
      show-3s-aa   neg

   '(when) father doesn't instruct a man (his son) (how to build) a house properly,'

5. ~~ᴚᴉxxxkᴀᴉᴤᴎᶢᶠᴍᴤᴉᴤᶠᶢᴀ~~

   S: <u>ni</u>   INstr: <u>kolong-mele-go</u> ᴚx P: <u>waza-n-iya-bek</u>
      you   girl-FU-instr   bare-2s-ca-MU

   'you are a man born of a woman'

6. G: <u>ni-yegi</u> P: <u>kozak</u> <u>n-ei</u>
      you-agl   speech 2s-say

   'tell to you'

7. T: <u>were</u> <u>sollo</u> <u>panu</u> I.O: <u>yompu-bek</u> P: <u>m-an-i</u>
      first origin very   man-MU   3s.give-aa

   'gives the very first (time) to the man'

8. P: <u>waza-m-i</u>
      leave-3s-aa

   'leave him'

Examples of Transitive verbs as fillers of Predicate:

1. S: <u>Natang-ko</u>   O: <u>ngago yenge Aseki Misinalek wiziya-wek-ke</u>
   Natang-act   story over Aseki Missionary was-time-at

   <u>miza-ra</u> (<u>teni-yege yenge-la-ga kaiyi-meige</u> G: <u>teni-yege</u>
   did-NPU we-agl   over-ArU-from came-dur   we-agl

   P: <u>kozak kai</u> LT: <u>pongo</u> T: <u>Sonta-ra-ge</u>
      speech.say   down   Sunday-NPU-at

   'Down there on Sunday, Natang told us a story of when he
   was a missionary in Aseki (as he came to us from over there).

2. O: <u>kai   keya piyeng mabiyeng</u>   P: <u>walla mela</u>
      water and   things all.things   fall   gave

   'water and everything evaporated'

3.   conjunction: <u>pu-la-ga</u>   O: <u>tutumpek</u> P: <u>wagelli</u>
                     that-ArU-from   Tultul.hat   carry

   'after that (I) wore the Tultul hat (became Tultul)'

4. S: <u>ne</u> G: <u>moni   yaka yokampanu-wulu-gu</u> <u>ne moni   n-ani</u>
      I   money before people-PAU-act   I   money 2s-give
                     im.pa

   <u>piyeng-ka-rau</u>   S: <u>ne</u> P <u>pai mizi</u>   <u>ono</u>
   things-from-too   I   buy.do   neg

   'I didn't pay (my way) from the money the people gave me'

5. S: <u>ne</u> O: <u>makngeze-gi-yeng</u> M: <u>willibek</u> P: <u>wezameli</u>
      I   self-pos-PIU   always   throw.away

   'I always spend my own money'

6. O: <u>yongok-yau</u> P: <u>kebangkella kani</u> M: <u>were</u>
      woman-dual   held   emp   first

   '(We) captured two women first.'

7. S: <u>yongok-wili</u> G: <u>llomok-tik-ka</u>   P: <u>weiya</u>
      woman-PAU   mud-GPU-from   got

   'The women got mud'

8. S: <u>Puli</u> O: <u>wiregawerega piyeng</u> Instr: <u>llomok-pok-ko</u> P: <u>mela</u>
      they   face-and   things   mud-MU-instr   gave

   'They painted faces and parts with mud'

5.1.2. The <u>Intransitive Clause</u> consists of the same lateral tagmemes as the Ditransitieve except that Instrument, Object and Indirect Object are not permitted. Only the Predicate is nuclear. Therefore the Intransitive Clause optionally has Subject, Time, Location, Goal, and Manner tagmemes. The Predicate is filled by Intransitive verbs or verb phrases in which an Intransitive verb manifests the Head, and Definitive $\overset{V}{\text{Yerb}}$ $\overset{P}{\text{Phrases}}$ in which the Grammatical Item is an Intransitive Verb.

Exmamples:
1. S: <u>ne</u>   G: <u>pi-yegi</u>   P: <u>kang</u>
      I   he-agl   go   'I go to him'

2. S: <u>Yokampanu</u> <u>willangke</u> <u>keya</u> <u>kusa</u> <u>pelege-wili</u>
       people   white   and   black   here-PAU

   <u>nawili</u> G: <u>ne-yegi</u> P: <u>iwaka</u>
    some   I-agl   know

   'some of the black and white people here know about me'

3. S: <u>ini</u> G: <u>ne-yegi</u> P: <u>willek</u> <u>ngellek</u> <u>kumulli</u> <u>nagani</u>
       you   I-agl   heart   plenty   think   neg

   'you can't worry too much about me'

4. ~~SxxmamkikkxxmakxxkxxmaxmuxkexgexxxxxxRxxwixekxkixa~~

   S: <u>teni</u> T: <u>weik</u> P: <u>kampella</u>
       we   now   went   'then we went'

5. <u>mantik</u> <u>nawili</u> T: <u>yaka</u> <u>were</u> P: <u>kampella</u>
    boy   some   im.pa   first   went

   'some boys had gone ahead'

6. S: <u>teni</u> P: <u>kanta</u>
       we   arrived   'we arrived'

7. S: <u>teni</u> T: <u>pu-la-ga</u> P: <u>kaigisi</u>
       we   that-ArU-and   wash

   'and after that we swam'

8. S: <u>teni</u>   <u>ma-bu-will</u>   P: <u>mogosa</u>
    we   just-that-PAU   sat

   'we all sat down'

9. P: <u>kaigisa</u>   <u>koma</u>
    washed   to.be   'continued washing'

10. T: <u>ibengke-mek-ke</u>   Loc: <u>panga</u>   <u>sukulu-ra-ga</u>   T: <u>weik</u>
     afternoon-AnU-in   over   school-NPU-to   now

    P: <u>kainto pella</u>
      go.back.go

   'then in the afternoon we went back to school'

5.1.3. Quote Clauses. There are two formulaic Quote Clauses. One fills the Opening Quote tagmeme of the Direct Quote Sentence and one fills the Closing Quote tagmeme.

5.1.3.1. The Opening Quote Clause contains no obligatory tagmemes. There are seven tagmemes which optionally occur: Time, Subject, Locative, Object, Goal, Manner, and Predicate. The usual number is three, but as a many as four have been observed. The Opening Quote Clause is distinguished by no obligatory tagmemes and the Predicate is filled only by verbs involved with speech.

Opening Quote Clause

±Time	±Subject	±Locative	±Object	±Goal	±Manner	±Predicate
tem-porals Time Ph	Non-kin nouns pronouns Kinship nouns ApposN.Ph Mod.N.Ph Poss.Ph Adj.Ph Inclu.Cl	Locatives Locative Phrase	Appos. N.Ph Mod. N.Ph	nouns kin-nouns pro-nouns Adj Ph Incl Cl	<u>pellik/</u> <u>pillik</u> 'lkike. this.' <u>mereki</u> 'near'	<u>kai</u> 'tell.sg' <u>kisi</u> 'tell pl' <u>-ei</u> 'say' <u>kumuli</u> 'think' <u>nguk mei</u> 'ask'
Spec. Feature:	+ <u>-ko</u> '(actor)'			<u>-ye</u> + <u>-gi/ge/ka ga</u> '(animate)'		

Rules: 1. The order of tagmemes is as presented, but as in other clause types the first slot is one of emphasis.

2. There may be a discontinuous manifestation of the Opening Quote Clause when the Direct Quote is a command or is very short, and it occurs before the Predicate of the Opening Quote Clause.

3. The whole Opening Quote Clause may be nominalized.

4. Only verbs involving speaking and thinking expound the Predicate.

5. Only one example occurred in which the subject did not have the actor marker.

6. The Predicate is optional when the context of the previous clause makes it obvious that it is a direct quote.

7. The goal is the addressee of the quote.

Examples:

1. <u>no-go</u>   <u>pillik</u>   <u>y-ei-ya</u>
   <u>I-act</u>   thus   pl-say-ca   'I said this to them'

2. <u>Kia-go</u>   <u>ngago</u>   <u>walle</u>   <u>wamenak</u>   <u>pillik</u>   <u>kai</u>
   <u>Kiap-act</u> talk   bit   one   thus   say
   'The Kiap made this one statement'

3. <u>sak-pek-ko</u>   <u>pillik</u>   <u>m-ei-ya</u>
   <u>yng-MU-act</u>   thus   3s-say-ca
   'Little brother said this to him'

4. <u>yawe mizi-wili</u>   <u>pellik</u>   <u>kisi</u>
   <u>working-PAU</u>   thus   say.pl   'The workers said this'

5. <u>pura-yegi</u>
   <u>them-agl</u>   '(I said) to (the whole) group) of them'

6. <u>Tonu-gu</u>
   <u>we-act</u>   'We (said)

7. <u>yawe</u>   <u>pu-ra-gi</u>   <u>ngai-boik-ko</u>
   work   that-NPU-pos watch-MU-act

   'khakxwmrkxx the overseer of that work (said)'

8. <u>pulu-gu</u>   <u>kisi-ra</u>   <u>kebarekm-pek</u>
   they-act   say-NPU-pl   wind-MU

   'whatx they say about the wind (is)'

9. <u>teni</u>   <u>Sarere</u> <u>nak-ka</u>   <u>tota-boi</u>   <u>panga</u>   <u>Siasi-ga</u> <u>nak</u>
   we   Saturday one-on Doctor   over   Siasi-from one

   'One Saturday we (asked) the Doctor from Siasi'

10. <u>waiya</u> <u>nak</u>   <u>yompanu</u>   <u>pulogo</u> <u>koyi-le-ge-wili-yegi</u>   <u>tonuwa</u>
    wire   one   man   there to.be-ArU-at-PAU-agl   us

    <u>y-ani-weki</u>
    pl-give-pur   <u>nguk</u> <u>xy-ei-ya</u>
                   ask.pl-say-ca

11. '(we) asked the men who were there, "Give us a piece of wire." '

5.1.3.2. The <u>Closing</u> <u>Quote</u> <u>Clause</u> contains one obligatory tagmeme: the Predicate tagmeme. Ocassionaly there occurs three other tagmemes: Subject, Manner, and Emphatic. The clause is distinguished by an obligatory Predicate tagmeme and by location, that is it follows the Quote.

Closing Quote Clause

± Subject	± Manner	± Emphatic + PREDICATE	
Co-ord. Noun Ph	<u>pellik</u> 'thus'	<u>mena</u> '(emphatic)'	<u>kai</u> sg.sub. 'tell' <u>kisi</u> pl.sub. 'tell' -<u>ei</u> 'say' <u>nguk</u> 'ask'
Special feature: -<u>ko</u> '(actor)'			

Examples:

1. <u>y-ei-ya</u>
   pl-say-ca   'said to them'

2. <u>kai</u>
   say.sg   'he said'

3. <u>kisi</u>
   say.pl   'they said'

4: <u>y-ei</u>
   pl-say   'say to you two'

5. <u>m-ei</u>
   3s-say   'say to him'

6. <u>nguk</u> <u>y-ei-ya</u>
   ask   pl-say-ca   'asked them'

7. <u>n-ei</u>
   2s-say   'say to you'

8. <u>mei-wereg-ga</u>   <u>mango-were-go</u>   <u>pellik</u>   <u>kisi</u>
   mother-first-   father-first-act   thus   say.pl
            and
   '(our) grandmothers and grandfathers said this'

    5.2. <u>Comparative</u> <u>Clauses</u>. There are three types of
Comparative Comparative Clauses: Verbal and Non-Verbal and
Descriptive Clause.
            The
    5.2.1. <u>Verbal</u> <u>Comparative</u> <u>Clause</u> consists of an
obligatory Subject, Comparative, and Predicate. The
Predicate is manifested by the singular or plural forms of
'to be'. The Verbal Comparative Clause is distringuished
from other predicative clauses by different fillers of the
Predicate tagmeme and different nuclear tagmemes.

Verbal Comparative Clause

+ SUBJECT	+ COMPARATIVE	+ PREDICATE
Juxtaposed Co-ordinate Sentence Item Possessive Phrase Summary Noun Ph	<u>pillik</u> 'like this' <u>mapillik</u> 'just like this'	<u>yolu</u> singular 'to be' <u>koyi</u> plural 'to be'

Rules: 1. The Camparative tagmeme is only manifested by <u>pillik</u> 'like this' and <u>mapillik</u> 'just like this'.

2. The Comparative Clause transforms into a Comparative Sentence.

Examples:

1. S: <u>tonuwa</u> <u>ma-morok</u>
        we   lim-all

   C: <u>ma-pillik</u>
        lim-this

   P: <u>koyinta</u>
        to.be.pl

   'We all are just the same.'

2. A: ~~naga~~ <u>ngago</u> <u>pulu-gu</u> <u>pillik</u> <u>kisa mela</u> <u>piyeng</u>
                    word   they-act   thus   said.around things

           <u>ngago</u> <u>were</u>   <u>wallaka</u>   <u>tonu-gu-ra</u>
            word   first   long.ago   we-poss-NPU

   C: <u>pillik</u>
        like.this

   P: <u>yolu.</u>
        to.be.sg

   'The tings they told like this (and) our talk along time ago is the same.'

The above Verbal Comparative Clause transforms into a
Comparative Sentence.

Statement: <u>ngago</u>   <u>pulu-gu</u>   <u>pillik</u>   <u>kisa mela</u>   <u>pillik</u>
           word   they-act   thus   said.around   thus

Comparison: <u>teni</u>   <u>koka</u>   <u>wallaka</u>   <u>pillik</u>   <u>miza</u>   <u>mabillik</u>
            we   before   long.ago   thus   did   just.this

    'What they said like this (is) the same as the way we
    lived a long time ago.'

5.2.2. The <u>Non-Verbal</u> <u>Comparative</u> <u>Clause</u> consists of
obligatory Subject, Object, and Manner tagmemes. This
construction is used for comparison of size and quality. The
Non-Verbal Comparative Clause is distinguished from other
clause types on the basis of no predicate and different
fillers of tagmemes.

Non-Verbal Comparative Clause

+ SUBJECT	+ GOAL	+ MANNER
Proper Noun Pronoun	ꞮꞮꞮꞮ Proper Noun Pronoun	Adjectives <u>yemane</u> 'big' <u>ngalege</u> 'above'
special feature	♦ -<u>yegi</u> '(animate)'	

Rules: 1. There is no Predicate
      2. The Manner optionally is intensified with <u>panu</u> 'very'.

3. The clause may be negated thus making a Negative Sentence and the Statement ̶i̶f̶x̶m̶a̶m̶ is manifested by a ̶£̶a̶ Non-Verbal Comparative Clause.

4. The Goal is obligatorily marked by -yegi '(animate)'.

5. In the examples observed, the Manner has been manifested by Adjectives: yemane 'big' and ngalege 'above'.

Examples:

1. S: Pi

   G: ne-ŧyegi
      I-agl

   M: yemane   panu.
       big   very

   'He (is) bigger than I.'

2. S: Pi
     he

   G: ne-yegi
      I-agl

   M: yemane   panu   ono.
       big   very   neg

   'He (is) not bigger than I.'

3. S: Pi
     he

   G: ne-yegi
      I-agl

   M: ngalege   panu
       above   very

   'He (is) taller than I.'

4. S: Kalen
     Karen

   G: Eba-yegi
      Eva-agl

   M: yemane   panu
       big   very   'Karen (is) much bigger than Eva.'

5.2.3. The <u>Descriptive Clause</u> consists of an obligatory Subject and Comparative tagmemes. The Subject is only manifested by an Included Clause.

Descriptive Clause

+ SUBJECT	+ COMPARATIVE
Included Clause	<u>pillik</u> 'like this' <u>mapillik</u> 'just this'

The following chart contrasts the Comparative Clauses:

	Descriptive Clause	Verbal Comparative Clause	Non-Verbal Comparative Clause
Predicate	none	obligatory	none
Subject filler	Included Cl	Juxtaposed Co-ordinate Sentence Item Possessive Phrase Summary Noun Phrase	Proper Noun pronoun
Nuclear tagmemes	two	three	tharee

Examples:

kabelak-ta   pe-lemeng   yolu   pe-rik   pillik
area-NPU   this-ArU   to.be   this-GPU   like.this

'the place here at this time (is) like this'

2. tonu-gu   yokampu   naweke-wili-yege   kelleyi-ra   pillik
   we-pos   people   young-PAU-agl   cause.them-   like.this
                                             NPU

   'our custom for our young people (is) this'

3. tonu-gu   wallaka   mizi   kaima-rik   pillik
   we-pos   long.ago   do   came-GPU   like.this

   'our custom a long time ago (was) this'

4. yongok-wulu-gu   lawik-yeng-ki   kazi   mizi-mek   pillik
   woman-PAU-act   yam-PIU-igl   way   do-AnU   like.this

   'this (is) the way the women care for the yam'

5. were   yawe-lei   kiri-rik   pillik
   first   garden-TrU   cut-GPU   like.this

   'first, cutting the garden (is) like this'

6. ▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓   kopi-yeng-ki   yawe   mizi-ra
   xx▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓   coffee-PIU-igl   work   do-NPU

      * pillik
        like this

   'the work of coffee (is) like this'

7. ngenangki   ni   kele   ngenangai   pillik
   why   you   affirm   why   like.this

   'Why (are) you, yes why (are) you like this?'

8. teni   yompu-wulu-gu   mizi-mek   yaka   kai   mapillik
   we   man-PAU-act   do-AnU   im.pa   say   just.like

   'the way the men care for the yam (is) ⱬⱬⱪⱬ just like I
   have said'

9. ngai   tonu-gu-ra   wallaka   wiya   kaiyimi-rik   pillik
   fight   we-pos-NPU   long.ago   put   came-GPU   like.this

   'our wars that we had before (were) like this'

5.3. <u>Equative Clauses</u>. There are two types of equational clauses: The Equational Clause and the Classified Equatsional Clause. They are separated on the basis of 1) Fillers of the tagmemes and 2) the obligatory use of the classifiers in a Classified Equational Clause.

5.3.1. The <u>Equational Clause</u> consists of an optional ~~shkkgakmkx~~ Topic tagmeme and obligatory Comment Tagmeme.

Equational Clause

± Topic	+ COMMENT
pronoun	Proper Noun
demonstrative	Number
Resemblence Phrase	adjective
Referent Possessive Ph	interrogative
Item Possessive Phrase	negative demonstrative
Locative Phrase	Adjective Phrase
Modified Noun Phrase	Negative Adjective Phrase
Co-ordinate Noun Ph	~~Tkms~~ Temporal Phrase
Appositional Noun Ph	Locative Phrase
Intransitive Clause	Modified Noun Phrase
Included Clause	Included Clause

Rules: 1. A final verb does not occur in the Equational Clause.

2. A few examples have no Topic but are definately understood from the context.

Examples:

1. T: <u>yeik</u> <u>nogo-ra</u>   C: <u>Ningka</u>
      name   my-NPU   <u>Ningka</u>

   'My name (is) Ningka'

2. T: <u>Negi</u> <u>mangobek</u>   C: <u>Yamu</u>
      my   father   <u>Yamu</u>

   'My father (is) Yamu'

3. T: <u>pulaga</u>   <u>no-go</u>   <u>yawe mizi</u> <u>wiriya-yeng</u>
      and.after.that I-act work   came-PIU

   C: <u>mangorarauno</u>.
      four

   'And after that the jobs that came along (were) four.'

4. C: <u>wameik</u>   '(It is) true'
      true

5. C: <u>waberedk</u>
      careful   '(you make it) right'

6. T: <u>ni</u>   C: <u>ta?</u>
      you   who   'Who (are) you?'

7. T: <u>Puli-gi-lek</u> <u>tang</u>   C: <u>ngerewallek</u>
      they-pos-TrU bow   short

   'Their bow (is) short'

8. T: <u>Ne</u>   C: <u>yeik</u>
      I   neg   kIxdonkkx{haxwxkhexmonexx}

   'I (am) without (the money)

9. T: <u>teni</u>   <u>yerengke</u> <u>pe-lemeng</u> C: <u>pangke</u>   <u>songono</u> <u>nangizi</u>
      we   in.village this-ArU   alright   little   bit

   'We, in the villager here (are) pretty good

10. C: <u>wazono</u> <u>panu</u> <u>ono</u>
       good   very   neg   '(We are) not too good'

11. C: <u>tek-pek-ke</u>
       between-MU-in   '(We are) in between'

12. T: <u>Purik</u>   C: <u>pillik</u>
       that   this   'that (is) this'

13. T: I-ga   yawe-yeng   C: weik keremereke.
       house-and   garden-PIU   now   forgotten

    'The house and gardens (are) now forgotten.'

14. T: Ne nigi mango korubek   Y. Mandani Kini Koni
       I   your uncle   Y. Mandani   Koni

    C: kapiyarik lente miza-bek
       letter   wrote-MU

    "I, your Uncle, Y. Mandani Koni, (am) the one
    who wrote the letter.'

5.3.2.   The Classified Equational Clause   consists of
an obligatory Topic and obligatory Comment but contrasts with
the Equational Clause on the basis that the Classifier
Equational Clause has an obligatory classifier in both the
Topic and Comment.

Classified Equational Clause

+ TOPIC	+ COMMENT
Proper Noun Noun number demonstrative Accompaniment Phrase Referent Possessive Ph Item Possessive Phrase Appositional Noun Ph Summary Noun Phrase Included Clause	demonstrative Adjective Phrase Modified Noun Phrase Included Clause
classifier	classifier

Rules: 1. The classifier must agree in both the Topic and Comment.

2. One classifier is permitted to contain the actor/ demonstrative (focus) form of the Animate classifier .

3. A verb is permitted in the Comment but is nominalized with a classifier that agrees with the classifier in the Topic.

Examples:

1. T: <u>Tonugu-lek</u>   C: <u>yokollong</u> <u>panu-lek</u>.
      our-TrU   long   very-TrU

   'Our bow (is) a very long bow.'

2. T: <u>Yoko-pek</u>   C: <u>wok</u> <u>tallik-pek</u>?
      today-MU   day   what-MU

   'Today (is) what kind of day?'

3. T: <u>na-yeng</u>   C: <u>sangkuma-wulu-gu</u>   <u>mizi-yeng</u>.
      some-PIU   sorcery-PAU-act   do-PIU

   'Some (customs are) being sorcerers.'

4. T: <u>yongok</u> <u>nugu-mele</u>   C: <u>yolu-molo</u>   <u>kani</u>.
      woman   your-FU   to.be-FU.act   emp

   'Your wife (is) this one.'

5. T: ☰ <u>Yompanu-mek</u> <u>nazik</u> <u>keya</u> <u>nazikka</u> <u>nak</u>   <u>no-go</u> <u>yela-wili</u>
        man-AnU   six   I-act killed-PAU

   C: <u>mele</u> <u>nazik</u> <u>ibe-wili</u>

   <u>keya</u>
   and

6. T: <u>nazikka-bek</u>   C: <u>panga-le-ge</u>   <u>wigira-bek</u>.
      six-MU   over-ArU-at   jailed-MU

   'The group of six men I captured (was) five men who
   died and the 6th man (was) the man who was jailed over
   ~~khrears~~ there.'

7. T: <u>Puwabuwa-wili</u>   C: <u>ngai</u>   <u>kollokngagono-wili</u>
     Watut-PAU   fight plenty-PAU

   'The Watut (are) fierce fighters.'

8. T: <u>Pe-lei</u>   C: <u>paka-la-ga</u>   <u>pellik</u>   <u>yogi-lei</u>...
     this-TrU   up-ArU-from   like.this   will.back-TrU

   'This pole (is) the pole that will come back from up there like this...'

9. T: ...<u>yaka</u>   <u>mizi-weki</u>   <u>kai</u>   <u>pu-ra</u>   C: <u>takko</u>   <u>mizagi-ra?</u>
       im.pa do-pur   say   that-NPU   who   will.do-NPU

   '..who will do the work that was planned?'

10. T: <u>Kiya-bok</u> C: <u>pi</u> <u>yenge</u> <u>Krewi</u> <u>Kailing</u> <u>yawe mizi</u>
       Kiap-MU.act   he over   Biaru   river   ~~working~~ to.work

    <u>kangki-bek.</u>
    will.go-MU

    'This Kiap (is) the one that will go patrol along the Biaru River.'

11. T: <u>Puli</u>   <u>yokampanu-wili</u> C: <u>kalike</u>   <u>lewagella-wili</u>
       they   people-PAU   later   come.outside-PAU

    'they, the people, (are) the ones that will later change.'

12. T: ..<u>ni</u>   <u>killing</u>   <u>laini</u>   <u>yaka-mok</u>   C: <u>yenge</u>   <u>pulogo</u>
       you   with   group   im.pa-AnU.act   over   there

    <u>kelliyagi-mek</u>   <u>kani.</u>
    will.cause-~~AM~~AnU emp

    '..that group, along with you, (is) the group that will be wiped out over ~~ka khaa~~ there.'

13. T: <u>koza</u>   <u>yali</u>   <u>wara</u>   <u>koyi-yagi-lei</u>   C: <u>pu-lei</u>
       bone   dual   carried   will.be-TrU   that-TrU

    'The strength for you two to have (is) that strength'

14. T: <u>Lawik-yeng-ki-ra</u>   C: <u>yawe</u>   <u>unatuba</u> <u>panu-ra.</u>
       yam-PlU-igl-NPU   work   big   very-NPU
    The work of yams (is) very hard work.'

15. T: <u>Puli</u>   <u>ma-buli</u>   C: <u>yenge</u>   <u>Pot Mosbi</u>   <u>ngong</u>
    they   lim-they   over   Port Moresby   month

    <u>mele nazik keya nazikka nakke</u>   <u>yawe</u>   <u>pu-ra-gi</u>
            six   work   that-NPU-igl

    <u>kosrik</u>   <u>weiya-wili</u>.
    course   got-PAU

    'They all (are) the ones who took the Pottery
    Course over in Port Moresby for six months.'

    5.4. <u>Included Clause</u>. The Included Clause consists of the same internal structure as any of the above clauses. Any clause becomes an Included Clause when the Predicate or Predicate-like tagmeme is marked by a classifier which is obligatory and agrees with its ꞅꞷꞎꞇꞷ referent.

Examples:

1. <u>ngai-bok-ko</u>
   watch-MU-act   'the watchman (said)'

2. <u>ngezangai</u>   <u>yo-rik</u>
   hurry   back-GPU   'hurrying back'

3. <u>yo-wek-ke</u>
   back-TiU-at   'when returning'

4. <u>yereng-ke</u>   <u>mabele-ge</u>   <u>yolugi-wili</u>
   village-in   just.here-in   will.stay-PAU
   'the ones who will stay here in the village'

5. <u>koloyakamantik</u>   <u>pillik</u>   <u>kangki-wili-yegi</u>
   children   thus   will.go-PAU-agl
   'to the children who will go like thisɣ'

6. <u>sak-mele</u>   <u>kiling</u>   <u>Robing</u>   <u>koyi-le-ge</u>
   yng-FU   with   Robing   to.be-ArU-at
   'Robing was there with little sister'

7. <u>yompanu</u>   <u>ngeragi</u>   <u>kai mizi-bok-ko</u>
   man   food   cook-MU-act

   'the man who cooked food'

8. <u>wiri-yeng</u> <u>nayeng</u>   <u>kaigorik-yeng-ko</u>
   to.cover-   some   cloth-PIU-instr
     PIU

   'with some cloth xi covering things'

9. <u>wireng</u> <u>ullogo</u>   <u>songkora-bok-ko</u>
   stick   past   sharpened-MU-instr

   'with sticks that had been sharpened'

For further examples see the Classified Equational Clause.