A GRAMMATICAL SKETCH OF BERIK

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UNCEN-SIL

1.0 INTRODUCTION

2.0 WORDS

3.0 PHRASES

4.0 CLAUSES

5.0 SENTENCES

1. This paper was originally submitted to the Graduate Faculty of the University of North Dakota in partial fulfillment of the requirements for a Masters of Arts Degree, Grand Forks, North Dakota.

2. Peter Westrum works under the auspices of the Cooperative Program with the Universitas Cenderawasih and the Summer Institute of Linguistics.
A Grammatical Sketch of Berik

IKTHISAR


Kata, unit terbatas yang tidak dapat dibagi lebih jauh ke dalam bentuk "bebas", dibagi ke dalam kelas-kelas yang dibedakan satu sama lain menurut pola afiksasi.

Frasa terdiri dari satu tagmem inti dan satu atau lebih tagmem marginal yang kata-kata khas (khusus). Beberapa jenis frasa di bahas disini.

Klausa, unit dari predikat, pada umumnya memenuhi inti kalimat. Terjadinya jumlah dan jenis tagmem klausa inti dengan kata kerja masing-masing menjelaskan pentransitipan klausa yang padanya jenis-jenis klausa didasarkan.

Kalimat adalah unit dasar dari wacana. Kalimat-kalimat independen, dependen, sederhana dan komplex dideskripsikan.

ABSTRACT

This paper is a grammatical sketch of the Berik language based on language data gathered while living with the Berik people in Irian Jaya, Indonesia. The levels of the grammatical hierarchy described are words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. The tagmemic model has been used as the model for analysis.

Words, isolatable units which cannot be further divided into "free" forms, are divided into classes which are distinguished from one another according to principles of affixation.

Phrases consist of at least one obligatory tagmeme with one or more marginal tagmemes whose fillers are typically words. Several different phrase types are identified.

Clauses, units of predication, most commonly fill the nuclei of sentences. The occurrence of the number and kind of nuclear clause tagmemes with their respective verbs determine the transitivity of the clause upon which the clause types are based.

Sentences are basic units of discourse. Independent, dependent, simple, and complex sentences are described.
1.0. INTRODUCTION

The objective of this paper is to present a grammatical sketch of the Berik language, that is to say, to describe the different levels of the grammatical hierarchy of Berik beginning with the word level and going on to the levels of phrases, clauses, and sentences. The scope of this paper is thus limited to a description of these four levels.

Words are composed of simple and complex stems plus affixes. The complete analysis of these stems and affixes does not fall within the scope of this paper, though an initial attempt has been made in section 2 to identify some affixes. Similarly, at the other end of the grammatical hierarchy, i.e. sentences, paragraphs, and discourse, further research is needed to make this grammatical sketch more complete. In other words, a sketch like this cannot be considered to be complete at all levels of the grammatical hierarchy, but there are levels in this sketch where this incompleteness is particularly apparent, namely below the word level and above the sentence level. Grimes has stated in relating the study of discourse to sentences that "certain factors are needed for the understanding of elements in sentences that are not available within those sentences themselves, but only elsewhere in the discourse" (Grimes 1975:8). The analysis set forth here, however, of Berik words, phrases, clauses, and sentences should be helpful to others who are interested in the languages of the island of New Guinea.

1.1. The Berik language is spoken by about 1,000 people living in five villages along the banks of the Tor River in the Jayapura regency, in the province of Irian Jaya (Western New Guinea) in Indonesia. Berik, the largest among the Upper Tor languages, is the "lingua franca" for smaller language groups in the area. The Upper Tor languages are a smaller sub-group of languages coordinate with other smaller sub-groups including Nimboran, Sentani, Demta, and Uria (Orya) and one large sub-group, Tami, to form the North Papu-Rn language group which in turn is a member of the Central New Guinea macro-phylum (Wurm 1971c). Cowan in his Grammar of the Sentani Language adds that Sentani belongs to a much larger supergroup of distantly related groups of languages which he has named the "North Papuan phylum." The exact nature of the relationships involved in this phylum, and the position of each group within it are, however, still very unclear (Cowan 1965).

These languages in still a broader system of classification are identified as being Non-Austronesian languages (or Papuan) in contrast to Austronesian languages which are also found on the island of New Guinea. The only classifying distinction Barr and Barr make in their Index of Irian Jaya Languages (Barr and Barr 1978) is between Austronesian and Papuan languages. Berik is one of the Papuan languages.

3 The Austronesian languages stretch from Madagascar to Easter Island, and from Formosa, Cham and Hawaii on the north to Indonesia, New Zealand, and Polynesia on the south. (Dyen 1965).
1.2. The data for this analysis of the Berik language were collected under the auspices of the Universitas Cenderawasih and the Summer Institute of Linguistics during eighteen months of residence in the villages of Tenwer and Somanete on the Tor river between 1973 and 1979. The data includes about 1,000 expressions (clauses and sentences) and 15 texts of varying lengths totaling thirty typed pages which added about 300 additional expressions for analysis.

1.3. The model used for this paper is the tagmemic model as developed by Kenneth L. Pike and others, and especially as presented most recently by Kenneth and Evelyn Pike in *Grammatical Analysis*, wherein they state that:

human nature across language barriers is in some sense uniform... and this uniformity the tagmemic theory attempts to capture. Further, the student is to see that language is not abstracted from life, but is merely one part of it, operating on principles necessary for all purposeful action. Here tagmemics differs from any theory which might prefer to treat a linguistic structure as if it were merely an abstract mathematical or logical system, rather than as a system of behavior comparable to systems of nonverbal behavior. (Pike and Pike 1977:vii,xiv).

In stating the basic notion of tagmemics, Pike says:

Central to tagmemics is the insistence on the possibility and necessity on both theoretical and practical levels, of keeping units as prime constructs in the theory and also to the internal linguistic structure of the speaker. Universal to the languages of the world, these units can be such only when high-level generalized conditions are met—a unit must have contrastive-identificational features, a range of variability, and distribution in class, sequence, and system (Brend 1974:viii).

Using the three basic terms of features, variation, and distribution, and applying them to the analysis of Berik, for example, we discover that units with the feature that they cannot be further divided into "free" forms are defined as being words. Words, however, have a range of variability in that some never take affixes, others have optional affixes, and still
others have obligatory affixes. Words are distributed in the grammatical hierarchy below the phrase level and are typical fillers of tagmemes in phrase structures.

Using the tagmemic model has allowed the organization of this field data into this grammatical sketch. The tagmemic concept of slot and class is used throughout the paper, and in some instances formulas are given to clarify the constructions. Less attention, however, has been paid to the more recent tagmemic developments of role and cohesion as outlined in chapters 3 and 4 of Grammatical Analysis.

1.4. The sound system of Berik has been described in "A Preliminary Berik Phonology" (Westrum and Westrum, 1975). The Berik orthography used in this thesis is based upon that description. There are 16 consonants and 6 vowels. The consonant and vowel symbols are given here along with articulatory descriptions and illustrative words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consonant symbol</th>
<th>Articulatory description</th>
<th>Illustrative word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>voiced, bilabial stop</td>
<td>betef 'bamboo needle'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>voiced, alveolar stop</td>
<td>dum 'spatula'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>voiceless, labio-dental fricative</td>
<td>fas 'none'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>voiced, velar stop</td>
<td>gom 'thigh'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j</td>
<td>voiced, alveopalatal grooved affricate</td>
<td>ju 'bird'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>voiceless, velar</td>
<td>koksa 'bud stop'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>voiced, alveolar lateral</td>
<td>tatal 'vein'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>voiced, bilabial nasal</td>
<td>mase 'nose'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>voiced, alveolar nasal</td>
<td>nin 'meat'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ng</td>
<td>voiced, velar nasal</td>
<td>aiyang 'chicken'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>voiceless, bilabial, stop</td>
<td>pasip 'boy's name'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>voiced alveolar flap</td>
<td>jirar 'come'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>voiceless, alveolar grooved fricative</td>
<td>son 'ashes'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>voiceless, alveolar stop</td>
<td>tokwa 'fire'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w</td>
<td>voiced, bilabial semi-consonant, unrouded vocoids</td>
<td>aiyu 'basket'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>voiced, bilabial semi-consonant, rounded vocoids</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vowel symbol</th>
<th>Articulatory description</th>
<th>Illustrative word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>voiced, high, close, front</td>
<td>fina 'stand'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>voiced, mid, open, front</td>
<td>seseye 'black'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aa</td>
<td>voiced, low, close, front</td>
<td>aarem 'mouth'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>voiced, low, open, front</td>
<td>ababala 'delicious'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>voiced, high, close back</td>
<td>ulum 'bow'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>voiced, mid, close, back</td>
<td>oso 'brother'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WORDS

Words are isolatable units which cannot be further divided into "free" forms. Word classes are distinguished from one another as follows: (1) those which never take affixes, (2) those which optionally occur with affixes, and (3) those which obligatorily occur with one or more affixes. Words belonging to class (1) above, those which never take affixes, constitute small closed subclasses. Words which occur with optional affixes or obligatory affixes tend to be large open subclasses. All Berik affixes occur as suffixes.

Word classes are as follows.

2.1. Closed classes which never take suffixes.

2.1.1. Response words are often used as a simple reply to some former utterance.

- ngga, sia: ‘yes’
- wowo: ‘no’
- fas: ‘none’
- bar: ‘finished’
- bai: ‘don’t want’

2.1.2. Pseudo-imperatives compose a small class of words which are used by themselves when giving commands to others. These words are different from the inflected true imperative forms of the verbs 'come,' etc., which can occur in the imperative construction on the sentence level. (See section 5.3.2.)

- au: ‘come’
- aiyai: ‘watch out’
- jesbaf: ‘don’t’

2.1.3. Exclamatory words usually carry strong emotional meaning.

- wa: ‘(amazement)’
- nesik: ‘(pity)’

2.1.4. Interrogatives are used in forming questions. They may occur individually or in longer utterances. (See section 5.3.1.)

- basa: ‘what’
- Ai basa?: ‘What is this?’
- nasa: ‘who’
- Je nasa?: ‘Who is that?’
- bafa: ‘why’
- Je bafa nunggiri: ‘Why does he run?’
- fomera: ‘how many’
- Junu fomera?: ‘How many birds?’
- fwera: ‘where’
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2.1.5. Numerals one to four are single words. Numbers larger than four are composed of combinations of these four numerals and other words, and form numeral phrases. (See section 3.1.)

daamfena ‘one’
naura ‘two’
nawerningna ‘three’ (two plus one)
nawernaura ‘four’ (two plus two)

2.1.6. Manner Adverbs occur in the modifier slot of Verb Phrases, but unlike other modifiers are never inflected. (See section 3.9.2.)

mese ‘also’
gamjon ‘again’
enggam ‘like this’
maa ‘already’
gamerje ‘not yet’
galap ‘later’

2.1.7. Temporals generally refer to days or parts of a day and are monomorphemic. (Visual reference is sometimes given by gesturing to the position of the sun.)

namwer ‘today, now’
gwirmir ‘tomorrow’
ir ‘yesterday’
jem ‘day before or day after’
gwerem ‘noon’
dafef ‘afternoon’

2.1.8. Locationals function mainly to mark position.

afunup ‘middle of’
sagap ‘on’
burawer ‘behind’

2.1.9. Conjunctions join two or more constructions together either on the phrase or the sentence level. Phrase level conjunctions are optional joiners in Coordinate Phrase constructions.

yo ‘and’
Salmon yo Martinus ‘Salmon and Martinus’
afa ‘or’
Sentence level conjunctions join clauses together either in a coordinate or a subordinate relationship to form sentences. (See sections 3.4 and 5.3)

**ane** 'and'

Aame is udanaburswana ane is gerna tane gitowai. you you pregnant and you give birth child male

'You are pregnant and will give birth to a boy.'

**ga** 'and'

Sa orotena ga asis bili. imp boil and you tell

'Boil the water and tell me.'

**jeuga** 'but'

Niko kasiyan tombana jeuga Tuan ga fos telbili. Niko peanuts eats but Mr. rel water drinks

'Niko eats peanuts, but Mr. drinks water.'

**jebas** 'because'

Ai as sina, jebas asia wisiam bitolu. I I cry because I coolness feel

'I cry because I am hungry.'

**jengga** 'then'

Twena nunggirbisi jengga jensiriber. pig ran then snorted

'The pig ran then snorted.'

**jamer** 'until'

Ai sofsant jamer ai fosant aure. I went until I arrived there

'I went until I arrived there.'

2.2. Open classes of words which optionally include suffixes.

**Nouns** occur on the phrase level as Nuclei of Noun Phrases and Coordinate Noun Phrases, as either Item or Possessor in the Possessive Phrase, and as Axis in the Location Phrase.
2.2.1.1 The suffixes with which nouns might occur are as follows:

a. -na

Nouns occurring as the Subject of a Berik sentence are usually affixed with the -na focus suffix. However, not all nouns as Subject take this inflection.

Banggena aiserem je tawefa tinibe.
squirrel-fox this it climb-fut tree-place

'The squirrel fox will climb the tree.'

b. -s

Nouns occurring as the Object of a sentence are usually affixed with the -s object marker suffix.

fo 'water'

Ai fos telbi.
I water-obj drink

'I drink water.'

c. -ap and -wer

The locational suffixes -ap and -wer occur on nouns and indicate position or location. If an action in a clause is towards the speaker, -ap is used. If an action is away from the speaker, -wer is used. (see section 3.8.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>+ Head</th>
<th>+ locational suffix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nouns</td>
<td>-ap (action towards)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-wer (action away from)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Morphophonemic comments:

Here and elsewhere in this paper, if a noun ends in a vowel, the initial vowel of the suffix is deleted. If a noun ends in a nasal, the initial /w/ of the locational suffix is deleted.

3 Nouns and their locational suffixes must be distinguished from relators though orthographically they appear similar. (See Section 3.8.1.)
Je jinap ila.'
he house-loc comes
'He comes to the house.'

Je jinawer sofwena.
he house-loc goes
'He goes away from the house.'

In some cases, either of the locational suffixes is used, especially when the action of the sentence is not directional.

Oso imna sitap fitna.
younger sibling your outside-loc stands
'Your brother stands outside.'

Tuna sitawer fara.
stone outside-loc lies
'The stone lies outside (the box).'

d. -yan

The negative suffix -yan (see section 2.3.1.f.) can occur on nouns in Non-Transitive Clauses. In the following examples, it negates the whole sentence.

Ai taneyan.
I child-not
'I'm not a child.'

Je namwer bwernabaryan.
he now sickness-neg
'He isn't sick now.'

e. -em

The instrument suffix -em occurs on nouns as instrument.

Korano atem difnant.
chief canoe-inst came
'The chief came by canoe.'

Je twena ginem tana.
he pig arrow-inst kill
'He killed the pig with an arrow.'

f. -far

The suffix -far occurs on nouns as comitative. (An allomorph -bar occurs with pronouns. (See section 2.2.2.6.c.)
A relational suffix -bara occurs on nouns and indicates a special form of accompanying relationship between a noun or pronoun and the noun to which it is attached, and carries the meaning 'to have.'

Aame ke yafontoibara?
you ques daughter-have
'Do you have a daughter?'

Gworabara fo tartarfer orotona,
cover-have water quickly boil
'The water boils quickly with a cover.'

The suffix -mana occurs on nouns as possessor.

Jina Koranomana unggwandusa.
house chief-poss big
'The chief’s house is big.'

Tane uwamana maa sofwa.
child father-poss already go
'The father’s child has already gone.'

If the noun as possessor precedes the Item it possesses, an allomorph -em occurs on the noun as possessor. In this occurrence, although possession is indicated on the possessor, location or accompaniment is also indicated on the Item possessed. (See section 3.7.)

Koranoem jinap
chief-poss house-in
'in the chief's house'
A benefactive suffix -f occurs on nouns as benefactive or recipient.

Musa fenbit Minaf golbitent.
Moses bandage Mina-ben gave
'Moses gave the bandage to Mina.'

Ai bangkona Susterf eyembili.
I bench Sister-ben make
'I make a bench for Sister.'

Aame nanf eyembili?
You who-ben make
'You are making it for whom?'

2.2.2. Pronouns occur as the nucleus of the Pronoun Phrase, and in the Possessor slot in the Possessive Phrase. The basic form of Berik pronouns is indicated in the box below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>person</th>
<th>singular</th>
<th>plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>a(i)</td>
<td>ne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>i + verb plural marking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>je</td>
<td>je + verb plural marking</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2.2.1. Subject pronouns

There are two sets of subject pronouns which differ in form according to the positions in which they occur. Either pronoun may be used singly or together, or with nouns or names. In the negative construction co-occurrence of pronoun-1 and pronoun-2 does not occur. A further description of these pronouns is given in the description of Phrase structure in section 3.6.

Subject pronoun-1 is identical to basic form of Berik pronouns with the exception of second person singular which has the form aame 'you' and not 'I'. The second vowel of the first person singular pronoun is deleted when a suffix is added.

Subject pronoun-2 is the basic pronoun form plus the suffix -jam except for the third person singular which does not posit the basic form. Its form is merely jam 'he.'
Ai tonora.
I-1 plant
'I plant.'

Ajam tonola.
I-2 plant
'I plant.'

Ai ajam tonolyan.
I-1  I-2 plant
'I do not plant.'

When used with nouns or names, the pronoun follows the noun or name, and either one or both pronouns may occur.

Petrus je jam onap sofwa.
Peter he-1 he-2 jungle-to go
'Peter goes to the jungle.'

Petrus je onap sofwa.
Peter he-1 jungle-to go
'Peter goes to the jungle.'

Petrus jam onap sofwa.
Peter he-2 jungle-to go
'Peter goes to the jungle.'

2.2.2.2. Other suffixes with which pronouns occur are as follows:

a. -s ~ -m

Pronouns occurring as the Object of a sentence are affixed with the -s ~ -m object marked suffix, seemingly in free alternation. Perhaps one set of object pronouns is used with one class of verbs and the other set with other classes of verbs. More research is needed to clarify this point.

Gwirmir wini as damtafa.
tomorrow woman me see-fut
'Tomorrow the woman will see me.'

Niko am saftena
Niko me hit
'Niko hit me.'
b. -p

The suffix -p occurs on pronouns in the Adjunct slot of Bitransitive clauses as benefactive.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Fi} & \quad \text{ap} & \quad \text{golbili.} \\
\text{salt} & \quad \text{me} & \quad \text{give}
\end{align*}
\]

‘Give the salt to me.’

c. -mena and -rem

There are two sets of possessive pronouns. They occur in the possessive slot in the Possessive Phrase. (See section 3.7.) Possessive pronoun-1, which takes the -mena suffix, follows the possessed noun.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Jina} & \quad \text{mena} & \quad \text{aure.} \\
\text{house} & \quad \text{my} & \quad \text{there}
\end{align*}
\]

‘My house is over there.’

Possessive pronoun-2, which takes the -rem suffix, precedes the possessed noun.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Ajam} & \quad \text{sofwa} & \quad \text{alem jinap.} \\
\text{I-2} & \quad \text{go} & \quad \text{my house}
\end{align*}
\]

‘I go to my house.’

d. -nan

The suffix -nan occurs on pronouns in the Object slot of the Transitive clause as reflexive.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Ai} & \quad \text{anan} & \quad \text{safasafulu.} \\
\text{I-1} & \quad \text{myself} & \quad \text{hit}
\end{align*}
\]

‘I hit myself.’

e. -bar

The suffix -bar occurs on pronouns as comitative.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Bular jebar} & \quad \text{fonap} & \quad \text{tini.} \\
\text{Bular he-acc} & \quad \text{river-to} & \quad \text{go}
\end{align*}
\]

‘Bular goes to the river with him.’

---

4 Adjunct here is used to include not only the traditional notion of Indirect Object, but also in a wider sense is used to include Instrument which occupies the same position in the clause. (See Section 4.0.)
f. -yan

The negative suffix -yan when occurring with pronouns indicates negation. It usually occurs in short response statements.

   Aiyan
   I-1-neg
   'Not I.'

The suffix -serem is often added to demonstratives (see below) to indicate "particular referent.'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jina</th>
<th>aiserem</th>
<th>Gijonmana.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>house</td>
<td>this</td>
<td>Gideon's</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

'This particular house is Gideon's.'

h. demonstratives

The first person singular pronoun ai 'I' without any suffix is identical to the demonstrative pronoun ai 'this,' and the third person singular pronoun je 'he' is identical to the demonstrative pronoun je 'that.'

2.2.3. Modifiers

Modifiers occur in one of several modifier slots in the Noun Phrase and the Verb Phrase. Modifiers are subclassified semantically into the following categories: color, shape, sensual perception, spatials, quantifiers, and a miscellaneous category.

2.2.3.1. Color

This list of six colors is exhaustive with all colors portraying syllable reduplication and vowel harmony.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sinsini</th>
<th>'white'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seseye</td>
<td>'black'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berbere</td>
<td>'red'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ikikini</td>
<td>'green'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bwelkat-bwelkata</td>
<td>'yellow'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibam-ibama</td>
<td>'blue'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following lists are not exhaustive. Representative examples have been chosen.

2.2.3.2. Shape

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unggwandusa</th>
<th>'large'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bastantoiya</td>
<td>'small'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bukona</td>
<td>'round'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.2.3.3. Sensual Perception

kakala  'hot'
wisimi  'cold'
kekelna  'hard'
nonona  'soft'
titini  'wet'
setera  'dry'

2.2.3.4. Spatial

giri  'deep, tall'
gwetmana  'near'
bijua  'far'
teten  'empty'
enbisini  'full'

2.2.3.5. Quantifiers

Berik numbers do not belong to this class since they are basically non-inflectable, though they are sometimes used as modifiers. Things numbering more than three are usually referred to as 'many'.

ane  'many'
seyafter  'all'
fas  'none'

2.2.3.6. Other Attributes

waakena  'good'
sasara  'happy'
baabeta  'strong'
bunar  'true'
samem  'slow'
taban  'finished'

The demonstrative and possessive pronouns are also modifiers and are discussed in Section 2.2.2.4. and 2.2.2.6.

2.2.3.7. Modifier Suffixes

The suffixes which might occur on modifiers are as follows:

a) -sus
An intensifier suffix -sus is added to most modifiers and carries the meaning of 'very.'

- berberesus 'very red'
  red-very

- bukonasus 'very round'
  round-very

- kekelnasus 'very hard'
  hard-very

- bijuasus 'very far'
  far-very

- anesus 'very many'
  many-very

- baabetasus 'very strong'
  strong-very

The modifier may be reduplicated in order to indicate even greater intensity.

- waaken-waakena 'very good'
  good good

- waaken-waakensus 'very, very good'
  good good

b. -fer/-ber

The suffix -fer ~ -ber added to modifiers indicates verbal modification.

- waakenfer 'well, carefully, etc.'

  Susi lampunu waakenfer gworansona.  
  Susie lamp carefully place  
  'Susie places the lamp carefully.'

- bastantoifer 'a little'

  Je bastantoifer sarbana.  
  he a little hears  
  'He understands a little.'

- bijuaber 'far'
  he far go  
  'He goes far.'
c. -yan

The negative suffix -yan occurs on modifiers and negates the description.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modifier</th>
<th>-yan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>unggwandusayan</td>
<td>large-not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>samemyan</td>
<td>slow-neg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.3. Open classes of words which obligatorily occur with one or more suffixes.

2.3.1. Verbs

Verbs are the most complex morphological component of the Berik language. Verbs occur as the nucleus of all Verb Phrases which in turn are the nucleus of the predicate slot in Transitive and Intransitive clauses. Morphemes occurring on the verb root as suffixes may mark number of subjects or objects, gender of objects, size of objects, distance of the speaker from the place of action, height of objects, the general time of day, tense, and negation. To illustrate this complexity, the different forms of the Berik verb ‘to give’ are given in the following matrix. The first set of entries are Berik verb forms used to mean giving one or two or three large items to a male using the tenses of present, past, and future, and further specifying whether the item or items were given in sunlight or in darkness. The second set of entries show the same information with the only exception that the large item or items were given to a female, not a male.

### Entries for the Berik verb ‘to give’ (to a male)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Future</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>sunlight</td>
<td>gulbana</td>
<td>gulbanant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>darkness</td>
<td>gulbasa</td>
<td>gulbafant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>sunlight</td>
<td>terbene</td>
<td>terbenent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>darkness</td>
<td>terbese</td>
<td>terbefent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>sunlight</td>
<td>kitobana</td>
<td>kitulbanant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>darkness</td>
<td>kitobasa</td>
<td>kitulbafant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Entries for the Berik verb ‘to give’ (to a female)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Future</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>sunlight</td>
<td>gobili</td>
<td>golbilint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>darkness</td>
<td>gobisi</td>
<td>golbifint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>sunlight</td>
<td>terbili</td>
<td>terbilint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>darkness</td>
<td>terbese</td>
<td>terbefint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>sunlight</td>
<td>kitobili</td>
<td>kitulbilint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>darkness</td>
<td>kitobisi</td>
<td>kitulbifint</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Still other matrices would be needed to illustrate all the above information for the verb 'to give' with the only change that a small item is given, not a large one. Other matrices would be needed to display all the above information and adding the variable that the giving was done at some distant place.

The Berik verb 'to tie' with many of its inflections is given below. The entries are glossed for tying one, two or three large items, close to the speech act location, using all three tenses, and also specifying whether the item or items were tied in sunlight or in darkness.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entries for the Berik verb 'to tie'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lg. sunlight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>darkness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 lg. sunlight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>darkness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 lg. sunlight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>darkness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Another matrix would be needed to illustrate all the above information for the verb 'to tie' with the only change that the tying is done at some distant place.

A further set of examples illustrates the dramatic changes that take place in many Berik verb roots by looking at some forms of the Berik verb 'to place.' The entries are those used to describe specifically placing one, two or three large items either in a low or in a high place and either close to or distant from the person as he relates the action.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entries for the Berik verb 'to place'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lg. low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 lg. low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 lg. low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>high</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Changes in the verb root, the addition of several suffixes, and the fusion of these morpheme markers all combine to make the problem of analysis complex. More research on verb morphology needs to be completed. Study thus far, however, shows that the following items are marked on Berik verbs, mainly as suffixes. Entries have been chosen to demonstrate some degree of regularity.

2.3.1.1. Verbal suffixes

a. Number

The number of the subject or object in a sentence is usually marked in the verb by changes in suffixes or by the addition of a pluralizer: in transitive clauses, the number of the object is usually marked; in intransitive clauses, the number of the subject is marked.

Transitive verbs marked for number of the object include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Verb sg</th>
<th>Verb dual</th>
<th>Verb plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>damtana</td>
<td></td>
<td>domsona</td>
<td></td>
<td>damtabili</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saftana</td>
<td></td>
<td>sofsona</td>
<td></td>
<td>saftabana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nashana</td>
<td></td>
<td>nasona</td>
<td></td>
<td>nashabili</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telbese</td>
<td></td>
<td>telmisi</td>
<td></td>
<td>telbebesi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wirusu</td>
<td></td>
<td>wirsosa</td>
<td></td>
<td>wirtababisi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Intransitive verbs marked for number of the subject:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb sg</th>
<th>Verb dual</th>
<th>Verb plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>j</td>
<td>ila</td>
<td>ge jila</td>
<td>ge jaibili</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sofwa</td>
<td>ge sofwa</td>
<td>ge sofwabili</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nasona</td>
<td>ge nasona ge</td>
<td>nasbawena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fina</td>
<td>ge fina</td>
<td>ge fibili</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The pluralizer ge has not been written as a verb prefix because question words can occur between the word and the verb, and because there are no other prefixes in Berik. (See also section 3.9.)

Je ge        | baf     | jila?  | ‘Why did they come?’
3rd pl       | why     | come   |
Je ge        | bas     | jila?  | ‘What did they come for?’
3rd pl       | what    | come   |
b. Gender

The gender of the object of a sentence is marked on many verbs by changes in either the verb root or the suffix. Many Berik nouns have gender although it is overtly marked only in the verb. Things that fly are generally feminine, and things that crawl are masculine. An inanimate object such as a rock can take either marking.

Transitive verbs marked for gender of object by changes in the root:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Verb masculine</th>
<th>Verb feminine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>damtana</td>
<td>domola 'see'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>saftana</td>
<td>sofola 'hit'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>gerbana</td>
<td>golbili 'give'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Changes in the verb suffix:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb suffix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sarbana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eyebana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gwebana</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb feminine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sarbili 'hear'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eyebili 'make'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gwebili 'do'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

c. Distance

The suffix -tet is used with some verbs to indicate that the predication is some distance from the speech act location.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Verb near</th>
<th>Verb far</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>disultena</td>
<td>disultetna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>gwerana</td>
<td>gwerantetna</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Ai | fos | disultena. 'I fetch water.' | fetch |
| I  | water |                         |      |
| Je | fos | disultetna aure. 'He fetches water there.' | fetch-far there |
| he | water |                                    |      |

d. Height

Relative height of an object in a clause in relation to the speaker's height is marked in some verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Verb low</th>
<th>Verb high</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>gerantona</td>
<td>geransona 'to place'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tosontona</td>
<td>tosansona 'to place'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A Grammatical Sketch of Berik

IRIAN, Volume XVI, 1988

e. Tense

The tense of an event is marked by the verb final suffix. The suffix -nt indicates past tense, and the suffix -f indicates future.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb present</th>
<th>Verb past</th>
<th>Verb future</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tini</td>
<td>tinint</td>
<td>tifi</td>
<td>'go'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jila</td>
<td>jilant</td>
<td>jifer</td>
<td>'come'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tumili</td>
<td>tumilint</td>
<td>tumilfi</td>
<td>'eat'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to tense, the general time of day is indicated on the present tense verb to distinguish early morning from noon and from evening.

Subject | Verb morning | Verb noon | Verb evening |
--------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| telbeser | telbefer     | telbener  | 'drink'      |

f. Desire and Negation

Desire and Negation are also verb final suffixes. When the desire or negation suffix occurs, tense is not indicated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb present</th>
<th>future</th>
<th>desire</th>
<th>negation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tini</td>
<td>tifi</td>
<td>tif</td>
<td></td>
<td>tiyen 'go'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tumili</td>
<td>tumilfi</td>
<td>tumif</td>
<td></td>
<td>tumilyen 'eat'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nwini</td>
<td>nwinfi</td>
<td>nwinf</td>
<td></td>
<td>nwinyen 'sit'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The continuous action suffix -yafefa is added to a verb to denote action that is ongoing. Only one example of this has been inventoried in our research thus far.

eyebabiyafefa. 'cook continuously' (from dawn to dusk)

Aame tumilgal eyebabiyafefa. 'You cook the food continuously.'
you food cook-cont.
**h. Verbalizer -tena**

All of the above are inflectional affixes on Berik verbs. The following is a derivation-al suffix -tena which can be added to a modifier to form a verb.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>waakena</td>
<td>'good'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waakentena</td>
<td>'make good'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Je angtane waakentena</td>
<td>'He healed the person.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he person good-make</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**3.0. PHRASES**

3.0. Phrase structures consist of at least one obligatory tagmeme with one or more marginal tagmemes whose fillers are typically words. Berik phrases are usually short. The Numeral Phrase and Temporal Phrase are phrase level tagmemes, that is phrase structures which constitute parts of other phrase structures. All other phrases manifest clause level tagmemes.

3.1. Numeral Phrase

The numerals one to four are simple words and have been described above. (See Section 2.1.5.) The numeral five in Berik is tafna guri, a two-word phrase meaning 'hand whole.' Numerals five and larger than five form Numeral Phrases consisting of some reference to one or more hands of a person or one or more feet plus any numeral one to four. The numeral six, therefore, is tafna aafwer daamfena, meaning 'hand other one.' Any reference to another hand or another foot implies the obligatory inclusion of the first hand or first foot. Berik numbers from five to twenty are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numeral</th>
<th>Phrase</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>tafna guri</td>
<td>'hand whole'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>tafna aafwer daamfena</td>
<td>'hand other one'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>tafna aafwer naura</td>
<td>'hand other two'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>tafna aafwer naweringna</td>
<td>'hand other three'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>tafna aafwer nawernaura</td>
<td>'hand other four'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>tafna nau sama guri</td>
<td>'hand two both whole'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>tafna nau sama guri tufa daamfena</td>
<td>'hand two both whole foot one'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>tafna nau sama guri tufa naura</td>
<td>'hand two both whole foot two'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>tafna nau sama guri tufa nawerninga</td>
<td>'hand two both whole foot three'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>tafna nau sama guri tufa nawernaora</td>
<td>'hand two both whole foot four'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>tufa guri</td>
<td>'foot whole'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>tafna nau sama guri tufa aafwer daamfena</td>
<td>'hand two both whole foot other one'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>tafna nau sama guri tufa aafwer naura</td>
<td>'hand two both whole foot other two'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>tafna nau sama guri tufa aafwer nawerningna</td>
<td>'hand two both whole foot other three'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>tafna nau sama guri tufa aafwer mawermaira</td>
<td>'hand two both whole foot other four'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>tufa nau sama guri</td>
<td>'foot two both whole'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Perhaps because singular, dual, and plural are marked on Berik verbs, numerals are seldom used explicitly in stretches of speech. There is also non-uniformity among Beriks when eliciting numerals over ten. With the introduction of monetary units, uses of the calendar, and measurements in carpentry, Indonesian numbers are increasingly being used.

3.2 Temporal Phrase

The Temporal Phrase is used commonly to refer to some portion of the time of day. It consists of an obligatory nucleus filled by some reference to light or darkness and an obligatory margin filled by a reference to the intensity of sunlight.

\[
\text{temporal TP} = + \text{Nuc: light or dark} \quad \text{Mar: intensity of sunlight} \\
\quad \quad \quad \quad \text{Nuc: darkness} \quad \text{Mar: intensity} \\
\quad \quad \quad \quad \text{gwini} \quad \quad \text{bener 'early morning'} \\
\quad \quad \quad \quad \text{dark} \quad \quad \text{fading} \\
\quad \quad \quad \quad \text{Nuc: light} \quad \text{Mar: intensity} \\
\quad \quad \quad \quad \text{gwere} \quad \quad \text{bolap 'high noon'} \\
\quad \quad \quad \quad \text{sun} \quad \quad \text{zenith}
\]

3.3 Noun Phrase

The Noun Phrase in Berik can be represented by the formula: noun phrase NP = + Nuc: noun + (Mar: modifier) ± Mar 2

The chart below summarizes the occurrences of modifiers and other words and phrases of modification in the Noun Phrase. The Noun Phrase can fill the clause level slots of Subject, Object, Adjunct, Topic, and Comment. The Nucleus, filled by a noun can be modified by one or two modifiers. Mar 1 is most commonly filled by a modifier. If there is a Mar 2 it is usually a quantifier (as modifier, see section 2.2.3.5.) or numeral.

+ Nuc: 
   noun 
   Co-ord Noun Phrase noun 

+ Mar: 
   modifier 
   Temporal Phrase 
   Numeral Phrase 
   Dependent Clause 

+ Mar: 
   modifier 
   numeral 

6 The Pronoun Phrase has not been included in the description of the Noun Phrase. In Berik sentences, one or two pronouns following a noun phrase can also stand in an appositive (appositional) relationship to it. Further research is necessary to clarify this relationship.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nuc: noun</th>
<th>twen</th>
<th>Mar: modifier</th>
<th>unggwandusa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pig</td>
<td></td>
<td>large ‘large pig’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nuc: noun</th>
<th>ir</th>
<th>Mar: Temporal Phrase</th>
<th>gwini bener</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>yesterday</td>
<td>darkness fading</td>
<td>‘yesterday morning’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nuc: noun</th>
<th>twen</th>
<th>Mar: noun</th>
<th>tane</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pig</td>
<td></td>
<td>child</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nuc: noun</th>
<th>ton</th>
<th>Mar: mod</th>
<th>bukona</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>stone</td>
<td></td>
<td>round</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mar: quantifier</th>
<th>ane</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>many</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|                         | \[\text{There has been no further attempt beyond what has been stated above to order the modifiers because they most often occur singly. If two or more words of modification are desired, usually two or more sentences are used.}\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ai twena ane damtabilint.</th>
<th>Twena jeserem je unggwandusa.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I pig many saw-pl-past</td>
<td>pig those they large</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘I saw many pigs. Those pigs were large.’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|                         | \[\text{If two or more modifiers occur, the stream of modifiers may be broken by the occurrence of the verb and/or a repetition of the Subject of the clause.}\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ai tane bastantentena gam</th>
<th>sarbabili</th>
<th>Tenwermana.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I child small-many reI</td>
<td>hear</td>
<td>Tenwer-poss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘I hear the small Tenwer children.’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ai twena anesus</th>
<th>ai damtabili unggunfena setetina</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I pigs many I see</td>
<td>large black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘I see many large black pigs.’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|                         | \[\text{In the final example above, the language assistant was strongly encouraged to give a simple sentence with more than two modifiers. The modifiers, however, were permuted from the noun phrase to follow the verb and in that position acquired verbal suffixes. The strain of producing such a construction confirmed the fact that it was quite unnatural.}\] |
3.4. Co-ordinate Noun Phrase

The Co-ordinate Noun Phrase consists of two or more obligatory nuclei filled by Noun Phrases joined together by an optional conjunction. If the conjunction is omitted, the meaning is 'and.' The conjunctions ane 'and' and o 'and' are used to combine Noun Phrases whereas the conjunction afa 'or' is used to present alternatives.

\[
\text{co-ord NP} = + \text{Nuc: NP} \quad + ( + \text{conj: ane} \quad + \text{Nuc: NP})n \quad o \\
\text{afa}
\]

Nuc: Jon
John
‘John, Sarles, and Martin’

Nuc: Sarles
Sarles
conj: ane
and
Nuc: Martinus
Martin

Nuc: Daud
David
conj: o
and
Nuc: Sekati
Scotty
‘David and Scotty’

Nuc: Musa
Musa
Nuc: Niko
Niko
‘Musa and Niko’

Comments: The conjunction o ‘and’ is used infrequently, but when it does occur it is usually with only two nouns.

3.5. Accompaniment Phrase

The Accompaniment Phrase consists of one or more animate nouns plus an obligatory accompanier suffixed with the -far suffix. (See Section 2.2.1.1.f.) This phrase occurs in the clause level tagmemes of Subject and Topic.

Ai, Daud, Sekati, Piterfar twensar.
I David Scotty Peter-acc eat
‘David, Scotty, Peter and I eat together.’

Musa gwolafar onap sofwa.
Musa dog-acc jungle-to go
‘Musa goes with his dog to the jungle.’

Korano gwolafar aare.
chief dog-acc here
‘The chief with his dog is here.’
3.6. Pronoun Phrase

As stated in the section on words, there are two sets of subject pronouns which may occur singly or together. (See Section 2.2.2.1.) When used together, they form a Pronoun Phrase. The Pronoun Phrase, therefore, consists of two nuclei, one which is filled by a pronoun from subject pronoun set 1 and the other filled by a pronoun from subject pronoun set 2. The Pronoun Phrase can occur in all clause types. Below is given an expansion and abbreviation of a common sentence in order to show the occurrence and position of pronoun-1 and pronoun-2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Single subject pronoun-1:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ai I-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Single subject pronoun-2:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ajam I-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronoun-1 and pronoun-2:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ai I-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permutation of pronoun-2:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ai I-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Object may be omitted:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ai I-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Co-occurrence of pronoun-1 and pronoun-2 is obligatory in a negative sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Co-occurrence is forbidden with some predicates as in the following example. Only pronoun-1 occurs with these predicates.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ai I-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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The data can be summarized in the chart below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Ai</th>
<th>ajam</th>
<th>mirunu</th>
<th>tonola.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pronoun-1 occurrence</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pronoun-2 occurrence</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pronoun co-occurrence</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object omitted</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pronoun co-occurrence obligatory</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x-yan 'not'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pronoun co-occurrence forbidden</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>'sing' class of verbs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 2. Pronoun-1 Pronoun-2 occurrence

Both pronouns occur obligatorily when the clause in which they occur is negated. In Intransitive, Bi-Intransitive, and Non-Transitive clause types, the two pronouns always occur contiguously.

Je     jam    aulyan    Somanentewer. 'He doesn’t go to Somanente-to Somanente.'
he-1   he-2    go-not

In Transitive and Bitransitive clauses, however, the Object and Adjunct may occur between the two pronouns.

Je  tafna  jam  wirsoyan. 'He doesn’t wash his hands.'
he-1  hands  he-2  wash-no

Ai  bangkona  Susterf  ajam  eyebili
I-1  bench  sister-for  I-2  make
'I make a bench for sister.'

In some cases, either pronoun-1 or pronoun-2 can occur following a noun to which it refers. When a noun occurs with a pronoun-1, the noun is always animate. When a noun occurs with a pronoun-2, the noun may be animate or inanimate. Co-occurrence of noun, pronoun-1, and pronoun-2 is possible, but rare.

Korano je  onap  sofwa. 'The Chief goes to the jungle.'
Chief he-1  jungle-to  goes

Gwili  jam  bosoka. 'The banana is unripe.'
banana  it-2  unripe

Matius je  jam  tainena. 'Matthew, he crawls.'
Matthew he-1  he-2  crawls
3.7. Possessive Phrase

The Possessive Phrase can fill the clause level slots of Subject, Object, Adjunct, Topic, and Comment. It can take either of the following forms: a margin filled by an optional Item and a nucleus filled by an obligatory Possessor, or less frequently an obligatory Possessor followed by an obligatory Item.

In the Item plus Possessor form, the obligatory Possessor is either a possessive pronoun-1 or a noun plus a possessive suffix. In this form, the Item is never suffixed.

+ Item          + Possessor
Noun           possessive pronoun-1
                noun + possessive suffix, -mana

Item: noun tane
      child your
      'your child'

Possessor: possessive pro-1 imna

Item: noun celana
      pants
      'David's pants'

Possessor: noun + poss Daudmana
           David's

The Item tagmeme is optional in context as in:

Je ke gwola imna? 'Is he your dog?'
he question dog your

Je ke imna? 'Is he yours?'
he question your

In the second form, which is used to indicate location or accompaniment the obligatory Possessor is either a possessive pronoun-2 or a noun plus a possessive suffix. The noun as nucleus of a Noun Phase, occurring as an obligatory Item in the Possessive Phrase, always bears locational or accompaniment suffixes.

+ Possessor      + Item
possessive pronoun-2  noun + loc/acc suffix
noun + possessive suffix, -em

Possessor: poss pro-2 alem
           my

Item: noun + loc
       jinap
       house-in

   in my house'
A Grammatical Sketch of Berik

Possessor: poss pro-2 jelem
his
'with his father

Possessor: noun + poss Daudem
David’s
'in David’s house'

3.8. Location Phrase

Location in Berik can be expressed in two contrasting ways. As was discussed in the word section (2.2.1.c.), the locational suffixes -ap and -wer occur on nouns and indicate position or location as in:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item: noun</th>
<th>Item: noun + loc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>uwafar</td>
<td>jinap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>father-with</td>
<td>house-in</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Location Phrase may also be composed of: (1) an obligatory axis which is related to the phrase in which it occurs by an obligatory postposition relator, or (2) a location word preceded by one or more modifiers.

3.8.1. Axis + Relator

The usual locational suffixes -ap and -wer always occur on the relator. The Location Phrase can fill the clause level slots of Location in the Bitransitive, Transitive, and Non-Transitive clauses and the Adjunct as scope in the Bi-Intransitive clause. A limited number of relators found to date are listed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>+ Axis noun</th>
<th>+ Relator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gwonap</td>
<td>'under'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ternap</td>
<td>'near'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>binisamer</td>
<td>'edge of'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burawer</td>
<td>'behind'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masnawer</td>
<td>'in front of'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tamer</td>
<td>'over'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tuna stone</th>
<th>kartonap</th>
<th>fariton. 'The stone lays in the box.'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>box</td>
<td>box-in</td>
<td>lays</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tuna stone</th>
<th>gwonap</th>
<th>fariton. 'The stone lays under the box.'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>box</td>
<td>under</td>
<td>lays</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tuna stone</th>
<th>burawer</th>
<th>fara. 'The stone lays behind the box.'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>box</td>
<td>behind</td>
<td>lays</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In one instance, the Location Phrase with Axis and Relator alternated with the floor and its locational suffix.

| Je titik  | sagap     | nwini. 'He sits on the floor |
| floor    | on        | sits                        |
| Je titkap | jam       | taifayan. 'He isn't lying on the floor |
| floor-on | he        | lies-not                    |

3.8.2. Modifiers + location word

The location word carries the usual locational suffixes -ap and -wer and is preceded by one or more modifiers.

- tantanane  | jam    | orgul    | tamanaan
- children   | their  | play     | place
- 'the children's play area'

3.9. Verb Phrases

All Verb Phrases fill the Predicate tagmeme of clauses.

3.9.1. Basic Verb Phrase

The Basic Verb Phrase can be represented by the formula:

\[ VP = \pm \text{modifier} + (\pm \text{pluralizer} + \text{verb}) \]

In other words, the Basic Verb Phrase consists of an optional margin filled by a modifier and an obligatory nucleus filled by an option Pluralizer and an obligatory verb, always in that order. Modifiers occur with verbs in all clause types.

- Margin: mod  | gamjon  | Nucleus: verb  | jila
- Again: come again
- Margin: mod  | samem  | Nucleus: pluralizer ge + : verb  | nasona
- Slow: speak slowly

In rare cases, a locational may occur between the modifier and the verb. When it occurs there, it is not considered to be part of the verb phrase.

- Kristin  | bunarsus | tesap  | tenfna
- Christine true-very | sago area | go
- 'Christine truly went to the sago area.'
3.9.2. Imperative Verb Phrase

The Imperative Verb Phrase consists of an obligatory imperative marker das ~ jas (or their abbreviated forms, sa or s’) and an uninflected form of a transitive or intransitive verb. These true imperatives, though uninflected, contrast with the pseudo-imperatives in that the true imperatives are part of the inflectional system whereas the pseudo-imperatives are not. (See section 2.1.2.).

Das armanul! ‘Buy!’
    imp buy

Sa armanul! ‘Buy!’
    imp buy

S’armanul! ‘Buy!’
    imp-buy

3.9.3. Cessative Aspectual Verb Phrase

The Cessative Aspectual Verb Phrase consists of a nucleus filled by any verb plus a margin filled by the cessative word, atikwona ‘stop.’ The suffix -ram occurs on both the verb and the cessative word and indicates that the clause in which it occurs is subordinate to the following clause in the sentence. (See Section 5.4.2.2.).

Korano aajes nasonaram
Chief he speak
atikwonaram,
stop
‘When the chief stopped speaking, . . .’

3.9.4. Incessative Action Verb Phrase

The Incessative Action Verb Phrase consists of a noun from a small class of nouns and an incessative action verb, gwebali. The incessative action verb can be inflected for all tenses.

Je werem gwebili. ‘He coughs and coughs.’
he cough does continuously

Ai naaremem gwebili. ‘I paddle and paddle.’
I paddle-with do continuously

3.9.5. Hortative Action Verb Phrase

The Hortative Action Verb Phrase consists of the hortative marker gan and any verb. The verb may be marked for either future or present tense.

Gan gastafe! ‘Let’s cut.’
hort cut-future

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4.0. CLAUSES

Clauses are units of pedication. Berik clauses normally contain one predicate, except for cases in which one clause is embedded within another. Clauses most commonly fill the nuclei of sentences, but they can also occur as clause level constructions embedded within another clause. A clause consists of optional tagmemes of Time, Subject, Object, Adjunct, and Location and an obligatory Predicate. Although the Subject is regarded as being an optional nuclear tagmeme, this means that it is not necessarily an overt Noun Phrase as Subject, but, in fact, is one that is understood. In a multi-clause sentence, for example, the Subject may be omitted, especially if it has been introduced in a previous clause. The occurrence of the Object and/or Adjunct with their respective verbs determines the transitivity of the clause as in other languages. In other words, within the clause, there is an important interrelationship between the Predicate and the other nuclear tagmemes. The tagmemes of Time and Location are marginal tagmemes since they are not directly related to the predicate, but are more commonly Setting.

Each clause type then correlates the set of verbs which may occur within the Predicate with the number and kind of roles of its other nuclear tagmemes (Pike and Pike 1977). The roles are: actor, undergoer, and scope; the slots are subject, direct object, and adjunct. The central meaning of the roles are: the actor is that which does the action of the verb; the undergoer is the item on which the actor acts; and the scope is the direction or goal toward or away from which the action is directed or an instrument used in performing the action.

If a clause has no actor, transitivity is irrelevant and the clause is referred to as Non-Transitive. It could also be referred to as Equative:

Gwili je bosoka.
banana 3rd unripe

The banana is not ripe.

If a clause has an actor, it is defined to be one of a set for which transitivity is relevant. For this set, then, the choice is between an undergoer and no undergoer. Those which have no undergoer are Intransitive:

Minyak mes oroto. ‘The oil already boils.’
oil already boils

Those which have an optional undergoer are Transitive:

Mina tumilgal eyebili. ‘Mina cooks food.
‘Mina food cooks

The final distinction is based upon those having a scope:

Bitransitive:

Ai buku jep gubanant. ‘I gave him a book.’
I book 3rd-to give-past
Bi-Intransitive (or Semi-transitive):

Maria
tesap
sofsant.
Maria
sago place
go-past

"Maria went to the sag"

In many cases, location or destinations would fall into the nuclear Adjunct slot of the clause as scope, especially when the location is in some way essential to the meaning of the Predicate. In these cases, the location is often directional.

Niko
onap
sofsant.
Niko
jungle-to
go-past

"Niko went to the jungle"

In other cases, locations or positions are marginal tagmemes of Location, especially when they are not essential and only weakly related at the most of the Predicate, and when they are not directional, but purely setting.

Niko
twen
Niko
tana
pig
tana
onap.
"Niko killed the pig in the jungle."

4.1. Clause Types

There are five clause types in Berik: Bitransitive, Transitive, Bi-Intransitive, Intransitive, and Non-Transitive (Equative). The chart below displays the tagmemes associated with the various clause types. The Temporal and Locational tagmemes are marginal; the other tagmemes are nuclear. Temporals, though most often occurring as the first tagmeme of a clause, especially to indicate a new paragraph, may permute to other positions in the clause except following the Predicate. Locationals may precede or follow the Predicate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clause Type</th>
<th>Temp</th>
<th>Subj</th>
<th>Obj</th>
<th>Adjunct</th>
<th>Loc Pred</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bitransitive</td>
<td>±</td>
<td>±</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>±</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transitive</td>
<td>±</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>± +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bi-Intransitive</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>± +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intransitive</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>± +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Transitive</td>
<td>±</td>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Comment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 3. Clause types with associated tagmemes.

4.1.1. Bitransitive Clause

The Subject, Object, Adjunct, and Predicate tagmemes are nuclear in the Bitransitive Clause and normally occur in that order. The Subject, Object, or Adjunct might not actually appear in the surface structure of the clause, but they would be understood in context.

7 The traditional slot terms of Subject, Object, etc. have been used in the above Chart rather than the role terms of Actor, Undergoer, and Scope.
The Object tagmemes are cross referenced in the Predicate as suffixes on the verb. Clarifying the explanation of Objects and Adjuncts in the introductory paragraph; the Adjunct as scope may be a recipient or donator of a thing or action, a locational, or an instrument used in performing the action.

Temporal and Locational tagmemes are marginal in all clause types.

Mar: Temp Nuc: Subj Object Adjunct Predicate Mar: Loc

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ir</th>
<th>ai</th>
<th>buku</th>
<th>jep</th>
<th>gubanant</th>
<th>jinap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yesterday</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>book</td>
<td>him-to</td>
<td>gave</td>
<td>house-in</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

'Yesterday I gave the book to him in the house.'

Joel mirunu Tuanf iribeyele.

'Joel plants corn for Mr.'

Je faawena jinap gelna.

'He places the spear in the house.'

Gamer je tini tobalsiusint twen sagabe

then he stick threw pig back-on

'Then he threw the stick onto the pig's back.'

Ai tesala betefem tebili

I leaves needle-with sew

'I sew leaves with the needle.'

Comments: The Adjunct may permute to follow the Predicate.

4.1.2. Transitive Clause

The optional Subject, Object, and obligatory Predicate tagmemes are nuclear in the Transitive clause. The Subject is omitted in an imperative.

Several features of the Object are marked in the Predicate. (See section 2.3.1.). The Object may permute to precede the Subject or in some rare instances to follow the Predicate.

Temporal and Locational tagmemes are marginal.

Mar: Temp Nuc: (Obj) Subject Object Predicate Mar: Loc

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Namwer</th>
<th>Mina</th>
<th>tumilgal</th>
<th>eyebili</th>
<th>dapurwer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>now</td>
<td>Mina</td>
<td>food</td>
<td>cooks</td>
<td>kitchen-in</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

'Now Mina cooks in the kitchen.'
**A Grammatical Sketch of Berik**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fos</th>
<th>disultena</th>
<th>get ‘Get water!’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tane</td>
<td>ginas</td>
<td>eyebana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>child</td>
<td>arrow</td>
<td>makes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>‘The child makes an arrow.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tini</td>
<td>ai</td>
<td>goltesant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stick</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>picked-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>‘I picked up the stick.’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.1.3. Bi-Intransitive Clause

The optional Subject and Adjunct as scope and the obligatory Predicate tagmemes are nuclear in the Bi-Intransitive clause. Temporals and Locationals are marginal. As with the Bitransitive clause, the Adjunct may be a locational essential to the Predicate, or an instrument used in performing the action. The Adjunct always carries the locational or the instrumental suffix.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mar: Temp Nuc:</th>
<th>Subj Adjunct</th>
<th>Pred</th>
<th>Mar: Loc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ir yesterday</td>
<td>Maria je tesap</td>
<td>sofsant.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maria sago place-to</td>
<td>went ‘Yesterday Maria went to the sago place.’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amnip me-to</td>
<td>jila!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>come ‘Come to me!’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuna stone</td>
<td>karton mifip</td>
<td>falnutena.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>carton lip-at</td>
<td>lays</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>‘The stone lies at the lip of the carton.’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aamke you-ques</td>
<td>atem canoe-by</td>
<td>difna?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>come ‘Did you come by canoe?’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Je she-1</td>
<td>jam she-2</td>
<td>nwni kursinip.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sits chair-on ‘She is sitting on the chair.’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tane child</td>
<td>jitamwer outside</td>
<td>naodna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>plays ‘The child plays outside.’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banggena</td>
<td>taosent squirrel</td>
<td>tinibe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>climbed tree-on ‘The squirrel climbed the tree.’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments: The adjunct may permute to follow the Predicate. Most Predicates in this clause are verbs of motion.

### 4.1.4. Intransitive Clause

The optional Subject and obligatory Predicate tagmemes are nuclear in the Intransitive clause. As in other clause types, Temporals and Locationals are marginal.
Mar: Temporal Nuc: Subject Predicate Mar: Locational

Namwer now wini je lady she irwana. gets up ‘Now the lady gets up.’

Aro jem rain it nwintana. sits ‘It’s raining. (Rain is falling.)’

Das iruwe! imp get up ‘Get up!’

Minyak mes oroto dapurwer oil already boils kitchen-in ‘The oil is already boiling in the kitchen.’

Ai bastantoifer sarbana. I little understand ‘I understand a little.’

Tantantane seyafter jam ge taibinene. children all they pl crawl ‘All the children crawl.’

4.1.5. **Non-Transitive (Equative) Clause**

The obligatory Topic and obligatory Comment are nuclear tagmemes in the Non-Transitive (Equative) clause. (See comment below for exclamations.) Temporals, as in other clause types, are marginal. Unlike other clause types, Locationals may fill the nuclear Comment slot. Common fillers of the Topic and Comment slots are listed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>± Temporals</th>
<th>+ Topic</th>
<th>+ Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temporals</td>
<td>Noun Phrase</td>
<td>Modifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporal Phrase</td>
<td>Possessive Phrase</td>
<td>Numerals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Question word</td>
<td>Response word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Noun Phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Location Phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Possessive Phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Question word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Exclamations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Comments: Temporals may also follow either the Topic or the Comment. In exclama-
tions (which are statistically few in number), the Topic may be omitted. Typical examples
of the Non-Transitive clause type follow.

Paulus aame mamkaya. Paul you mad ‘Paul, you are mad.’

Ir fena barbarsus. yesterday clothes finished-emp
‘Yesterday the clothes were completely gone (sold out).’

Ne seyafter mafnabara.
we all breath-have ‘We all have breath.’

Je namwer bwernabaryan. he now sickness-has-neg ‘He isn’t sick now.

Gwili ue bosoka.
banana it unripe ‘The banana is unripe.’

Gwolna je nanmena? dog it whose ‘Whose dog is it?’

Sandal amna tikar fensawer.
sandals my mat beside ‘My sandals are beside the mat.’

Je bwernabar namwer. he sickness-has now ‘He is sick now.’

Nesek! ‘That’s pitiful!’

5.0. SENTENCES

Sentences are basic units of discourse. Berik sentences may be broadly classified as
being either Independent or Dependent. An Independent Sentence is one which includes
one or more clauses, one of which is an independent clause. This independent clause is not
tied by some tagmemic feature, as for example, a subordinating tagmeme, to a preceding
sentence.

Ai twena tane tafam tebana.
I pig child hands-inst catch
‘I catch the small pig with my hands.’

Dependent sentences are those involving single words, phrases, and dependent clauses
and are tied by contextual information to a preceding utterance. A dependent clause in this
analysis is defined as one which includes a subordinating tagmeme.
A Grammatical Sketch of Berik

IRIAN, Volume XVI, 1988

Ngga. ‘Yes.’
yes

Fwera? ‘Where?’
where

Jerem jinap. ‘In his house.’
his house-in

Afwer fas. ‘The others are not.’
others none

Aame baif is gwenaram,
... you don’t want you do
‘If you don’t want to do it, ...’

It should be noted that this definition of dependent clauses and sentences differs from that used by other researchers in describing other Papuan languages. The structure of Berik does not exhibit medial and final verbs as described by Murane in Daga Grammar and Tipton in Nembi Discourse Structure. Berik has a very different grammatical structure from those languages and does not make the same distinctions between independent and dependent clauses and sentences as described by those researchers.

All sentences are marked with final falling intonation with varying degrees of pause between them when grouped into larger units of discourse. The remainder of this section will concentrate on the description of Independent Sentences.

5.1. Sentence tagmemes

Sentences are composed of marginal and nuclear tagmemes. Marginal tagmemes include introductory exclamations, terms of address (including personal names and kinship terms), and Hortatory introducers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tagmemes</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wa, Exc</td>
<td>introductory exclamations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tane amna</td>
<td>child my</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ao, Hort</td>
<td>(come) we food hort.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The nucleus of an Independent Sentence may be filled by any of the five Berik clause types.
5.2. Independent Sentences

Independent Sentences may be either Simple or Complex. If a sentence contains only one independent clause, it is a Simple Sentence. Simple Sentences may contain clauses embedded within them however, as the fillers of a phrase slot.

Wini fona aje gwidnim jega am damtana
lady water she carry rel. me see
‘The lady carrying water sees me.’

If a sentence contains more than one independent clause, which is in either a coordinate relationship with another independent clause or a subordinate relationship with a dependent clause, it is a Complex Sentence.

The role of any Independent Sentence nucleus may be that of an interrogative, an imperative, a hortative, or a statement. These four roles shall be discussed in relationship to the Simple Sentence, but their constructions may be used in the same manner with Complex Sentences. Complex Sentences will be discussed showing coordination, subordination, and the use of conjunctions.

5.2.1. Interrogative Sentences

Interrogative Sentences are identified by a question marker, ke, or an interrogative word occurring either sentence initially or following the subject. In Complex Sentences, neither the question marker nor the interrogative need be repeated in clauses following the initial clause. In rhetorical questions, the implied answer is always in the negative.

Maria je ke tesap sofsa?
Maria she ques sago-to go ‘Did Maria go to the sago place?’
Fonggalabar ne ge sofsa?
when we pl go ‘When shall we go?’
Aame ke twena im damtanant, ga im nunggin?
you ques pig you see-past and you run-past
‘Did you see the pig, and then run?’
Je ke tosa?
3rd ques know ‘How can she know?’
5.2.2. Imperative Sentences

Imperative Sentences are used to give commands. The imperative markers, das, ~ jas, sa, and se occur before any present tense transitive or intransitive imperative verb form. Other verbal suffixes. (See Section 2.3.1.) do not occur on the verb in the imperative construction.

Thimbwat, das nwinte! ‘Thimbwat, sit down!’
Thimbwat imp sit

Titiki aisere\text{em je} oltunabora. ‘Se tokso!
floor this it dirty imp. sweep
‘The floor is dirty. Sweep it!’

The correctional Imperative consists of two clauses: a negative statement followed by a positive imperative.

Nwinyen; das tate! ‘Don’t sit; lie down!’
sit-not imp lie down

Denggam ti taiyan; nombe s’gwidni!
axe-with wood cut-not machete use
‘Don’t cut the wood with an axe; use a machete!’

In a Complex Sentence the imperative marker is not repeated in clauses following the initial clause.

Ama, das armanul tumilgala, ga is eyebabili
friend imp buy food and you cook
‘My friend, buy the food and cook it!’

The single clause negative imperative is given by a negative imperative marker, ibsam ‘don’t,’ plus any transitive or intransitive verb which carries a final suffix -ram.

Ibsam jilaram! ‘Don’t come!’
neg-imp come

Ibsam gutalaram! ‘Don’t scratch!’
neg-imp scratch

5.3.3. Hortative Sentences are those which express advice or give suggestions or exhortations. The Hortative Sentence introducer ao ‘come’ precedes any clause containing the Hortative Action Phrase. (See Section 3.9.6.) In Complex Sentences the Hortative Sentence introducer occurs sentence initially and the hortative marker gan occurs before each verb.

Ao, gan nwinte.
Hort (come) hort sit ‘Come, let’s sit.’
A Grammatical Sketch of Berik

5.2.4. Statements

Statements are all those sentences which are not of the preceding types, that is interrogative, imperative, or hortative. Statements are by far the most numerous type of sentence, and as with the other sentence types, tend to be short.

There are few conjunctions in Berik so that normally complex English sentences are written as several Simple Sentences in Berik. The Simple Sentences are chronologically related so that the action included in the first sentence would occur logically before any action in the sentences which follow. However, if a conjunction occurs or if a verbal suffix which marks the linking of clauses occurs, then the sentence is a Complex Sentence. Example of a Complex Sentence:

```
Je Somanente aolna udarna gaS domolnutna.
he Somanente go plane re see
```

'He goes to Somanente (in order to) see the plane.'

Example of two Simple Sentences:

```
Je Somanente jem aolyan. Je udarna jem domolyan.
he Somanente he go-neg he plane he see-neg
```

'He doesn’t go to Somanente. He doesn’t see the plane.'

Further analysis of texts should give greater insights into this tendency toward shorter constructions. Chart 4 below summarizes the presentation of material regarding Complex Sentences in the paragraphs following it.

5.3. Complex Sentences

Complex Sentences are composed of two or more clauses of which at least one is an independent clause. These clauses are in either a coordinate relationship or a subordinate relationship in which one clause is subordinate to the other.9

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8 See Section 5.3.1. regarding this particle.

9 Both the coordinate relationship and the subordinate relationship between clauses in sentences have been grouped together under the general term complex (as contrasting with simple) sentences, rather than using the more usual distinction of complex versus compound.
Independent Sentences

Simple Sentences (used to illustrate roles)  Complex Sentences (used to illustrate coordination and subordination)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coordinating relationship</th>
<th>Subordinating relationship</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) interrogative</td>
<td>a) joined by coord. conj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) imperative</td>
<td>a) joined by subord. conj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) hortative</td>
<td>or rel particle ga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in non-initial clause positions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) statement</td>
<td>b) joined by rel particle ga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>clause initially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) joined by a subord suffix</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 5. Simple and Complex Sentences

5.3.1. Those clauses which are in a coordinate relationship are joined to one another by a coordinate conjunction, ane ‘and,’ or more commonly by a relational particle, ga, occurring between the clauses. This relational particle occurs frequently in discourse and needs more analysis with respect to higher grammatical levels, i.e. paragraphs and discourse. A contrastive conjunction, jeuga ‘but,’ also joins two or more clauses together in a contrasting coordinate relationship.

Aame is udanaburswana ane is gerna tane gtiowai. ‘You are pregnant and you will give birth to a boy.’

Ai jigala gartesant ga ai tisin jamer jinabo. ‘I got the goods and I walked (until I arrived) at the house.’

Gwidmir Tuan gwili tegafar ga ai as tombafa. ‘Tomorrow Mr. will cut the bananas and I will eat them.’

Das orotana ga asi s’bili. ‘Boil (the water) and then tell me.’

Fonggalabar aame twena damtana ga im nunggiri? ‘When you see the pig, then do you run?’

Niko kasian tombana, jeuga Tuan ga fos, telbili. ‘Niko eats peanuts, but Mr. drinks water.’
5.3.2. Unlike the coordinate relationship in which two or more independent clauses are joined by coordinate conjunctions or the relational particle ga, clauses in a subordinate relationship consist of one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.

5.3.2.1. The clauses may be joined together by subordinating conjunctions; jengga 'then,' jebas 'because' or by the relational particle ga which occurs in various slots in the second clause, except clause initially, but always precedes the predicate. The subject of the second clause may be omitted if it is co-referential with the subject of the initial clause.

\[ \text{Wa, twena nunggirbisi, jengga jensiriber.} \]
\[ \text{Oh, the pig runs, then it snorts.} \]

\[ \text{Ai, as sinar, jebas asia wisiam bitolu.} \]
\[ \text{I cry because I coolness feel} \]
\[ \text{I cry because I am hungry.} \]

\[ \text{Ai siafras nasonar asis ga tawastona.} \]
\[ \text{I wrongly speak you rel tell} \]
\[ \text{‘(When) I speak incorrectly, then you tell me.’} \]

\[ \text{Je fomfoma artena, esala gam tebili.} \]
\[ \text{he how know leaves rel sew} \]
\[ \text{‘How does he know (how) to sew leaves (for roofing)?’} \]

\[ \text{Je Somanente aolna udarnà ga domolnutna.} \]
\[ \text{He Somanente goes plane rel see} \]
\[ \text{‘He goes to Somanenete (in order to) see the plane.’} \]

5.3.2.2. A subordinating relationship between two clauses may also be indicated by the presence of the subordinating suffix, -ram on the verb of the initial clause in the Conditional and Sequential Sentences. In all the examples studied the two clauses are chronologically related with the action of the first clause occurring before the action of the second clause.

The Conditional Sentence is an example of this. The Conditional Sentence consists of two clauses; an initial dependent clause setting forth a condition, and a resultant independent clause.

\[ \text{Aame baif is gwenaram, ai isas saftana.} \]
\[ \text{you not want you do-subord I you hit} \]
\[ \text{‘If you don’t want to do it, I’ll hit you.’} \]

\[ \text{Barsa is taabuntnorom, abgwona bastoifer is terbana.} \]
\[ \text{rice you get-subord me little you give} \]
\[ \text{‘If you get rice, give me a little.’} \]
A Grammatical Sketch of Berik

Aro jem nwintaram, rain it falls-subord
‘If it rains, we won’t go for palm stems.’

Sequential Sentence examples:

Suster forteram; Daud saptena.
Sister come-subord David hit
‘After Sister came she hit David.’

Ne ke nesne nwinteneram ke nesne twina?
we ques we sit-subord ques we eat
‘Shall we sit and eat?’

Aame ijes gurulum je futu
you it plant-subord it died
‘What you planted died.’

Au, jinas tabanswenaram ga nesne nwintena
come house finish-subord then we sit
‘Come, let’s finish the house and sit.’

Namwer wini je irwanaram ga gwina
today lady she gets up-subord then goes
‘Today the lady gets up and goes away.’

5.3.2.3. The Causative Sentence consists of an initial transitive clause containing a Predicate word, taatwobana ‘to cause or to force,’ and a final "effect" clause. The understood subject of the final clause is the object of the initial clause, and the Predicate of the final clause carries an -ffinal suffix on the verb.

Je wina gam taatwilbini titik sapusof.
he wife rel forced floor sweep
‘He forced his wife to sweep the floor.’

Je Mina gam taatwilbili nanaf sofwef.
he Mina rel forced vegetables go
‘He forced Mina to go for vegetables.’

Korano anggwona jes taatwobana tis taarif.
chief man he forced wood chop
‘The chief forced the man to chop wood.’
Another Causative type Sentence in which the causing action is less overt consists of an initial clause containing a noun phrase and a Predicate word, *gwebana* 'to cause thru non-overt actions' and a final 'state or effect' clause including the particle *ga* 'change of state' preceding the verb.

Anas sa gwebana, je bwerna ga folbana.  
worms cause he sickness c.s. become  
‘Worms cause him to become sick.’

Kwimal le gwebana, je bwerna ga folbana.  
jungle spirit it caused he sickness c.s. became  
‘A jungle spirit caused him to become sick.’

Baapta Yesusmana je gwebana, angtane jeserem ga waakenson.  
Power Jesus-poss it caused person that c.s. healed  
‘The power of Jesus caused that man to be healed.’

Finally:

Niko aame ifom gwebana, tane jeserem je ga siana?  
Niko, you child that he you how caused c.s. cry  
‘Niko, how(or why) did you make that child to cry?’

Note also that in a question, the noun phrase and predicate word *gwebana*, can permute to follow the object.

Niko, aame tane jeserem je ifom gwebana, ga siana?  
Niko, you child that you how caused c.s. cry  
‘Niko, how did you make that child cry?’

5.3.2.4. Other examples of complex sentences include:

1. reason - RESULT: (because, so, therefore)

Jem temawer titiki je oltunoboro, je jes toksona titiki je.  
it because floor it dirty she it sweep floor it  
‘Because the floor was dirty, she swept it.’

2. means - RESULT: (by, through)

Titiki eswatem toksolaiserem, je titiki jem waakenson.  
floor broom-with sweeping she floor it cleaned  
‘By sweeping the floor with a broom, she got it clean.’
3. purpose - MEANS: (in order that, so that)

Je titik toksona jiga titiki gam waakenswef.
'she floor swept so then is clean'

'She swept the floor in order to get it clean.'

4. concession - CONTRAEXPECTATION: (although, in spite of)

Titiki jeserem safe jam tok sola.
'Although she swept that floor, that floor isn't clean.'

5. grounds - CONCLUSION: (therefore I conclude so)

Titiki jeserem waakena, je mes toksona.
'That floor is clean, (so) she must have swept it.'

6. grounds - EXHORTATION or IMPERATIVE (see also 5.3.2.):

Titiki aiserem je oltunoboro, se tokso!
'The floor is dirty, so sweep it!

7. condition - CONSEQUENCE:

Afa titiki je oltunoboro, je gam toksona titiki je.
'If the floor is dirty, she'll sweep it.'

5.4. Conclusion

This chapter on Sentences has sought to describe the distinctions between Independent and Dependent Sentences, and also Simple and Complex Sentences. Simple Sentences were used to show the different roles a sentence might play, and Complex Sentences were used to demonstrate coordination and subordination. Several examples were used in each Section to show the most common constructions. Further research needs to be done in order to make these distinctions even clearer. Especially needful is an analysis of the
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