MANGA BUANG SENTENCES

Roma Hardwick

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0. INTRODUCTION

0.1 General

Sentence boundaries of Manga Buang[1] are usually marked by falling intonation followed by a pause. A new sentence has rising intonation at the onset and may repeat the final clause of the previous sentence. A speaker may use the final falling intonation pattern indicating the end of a sentence and then add a P.S. which would then end with a lower final intonation than the previous one. In this case the grammatical sequence probably overrides the phonological sentence boundary. Rising intonation and non-final pause indicates there is a thinking pause and there is more to follow. This may also be indicated by the lengthening of the vowel on the conjunction be[2] e.g. be-ee or by adding an a after a conjunction with a final consonant e.g. mem-a, or by adding ka on some vowel final conjunctions e.g. tode-ka.

Most sentence nuclei are formed by joining clauses with conjunctions but a few are formed by simple juxtaposition of clauses. Embedding[3] of sentence within sentence is quite common and some guide-lines for analysing embedding are given in section 4.

0.2   Abbreviations

Alt.	Alternate
Ante.	Antecedent
B	Sentence Base
c.	continuous
cl.	clause
Co-ord.	Co-ordinate
Cons.	Consequent
Cont.	Contrary
DSMS	Different Subject Merged Sentence
def.	definite
f./F	Future tense
Loc.	Location
Obj.	Object
p./P	Past tense
Pred.	Predicate
MDQS	Merged Direct Quotation Sentence
mx	mutually exclusive
n=	repeated specificied number of times
n.ph.	noun phrase
neg.	negates
r.ax.ph.	relator axis phrase
SS	Same Subject
SSMS	Same Subject Merged Sentence
S.	Sentence
Seq.	Sequence
Subj.	Subject
Stat.	Statement
( )	Round brackets signify that the tagmemes included within the bracket are inter-dependent.
⟨ ⟩	Diamond brackets signify that the bracketed item is representative of all members of its class.
[ ]	Square brackets signify whichever exponent is chosen from the first bracket, the matching exponent must be chosen from the second bracket.
+	obligatory occurrence
±	optional occurrence

1.   SIMPLE AND MERGED SENTENCES

1.1   Simple Sentence

    Simple S   =   + Base(Nucleus):

                     Intransitive Clause
                     Transitive Clause
                     Equational Clause
                     noun phrase
                     noun
                     conjunction
                     exclamation word
                     question word

The Simple Sentence nucleus is one base expounded by

Intransitive Clause, Transitive Clause, Equational Clause,

noun phrase, noun, conjunction, exclamation word, or question word.

Examples:

hey	ya-kaas	loot.	
we	p.talked	very	'We talked a lot.'

hey	na-ko	sil.	
we	c.get	them	'We are teaching them.'

hey	ngeeyaata	loot.	
we	many	very	'We were very many.'

veeh	deed	
girl	Manga	'Manga girls.'

baalog	
caterpillar	'A caterpillar.'

be?	
and	'And (what will happen that is closely related to what you just said)?'

lati	
who	'Who?'

aayeey	
	'Whoopee !'

1.2.   Merged Sentences

The first two Merged Sentence types[3] discussed are
distinguished on the basis of clause level tagmemes, while the
third is described only in terms of sentence level tagmemes.
This may suggest that the first two should be interpreted as
Merged Clauses rather than Merged Sentences. This would leave
just one Merged Sentence which could perhaps be included as a
juxtaposed sentence. However Merged Sentences have a phonological
unity which is not characteristic of juxtaposed sentences. So for
the present all three are described as Merged Sentences.

1.2.1   Same Subject Merged Sentence

SSMS = ± Subj. ± Pred.$_1$ ± Pred.$_2$ ±(+ Pred.$_3$ ± Obj. ± Pred.$_4$) ± Loc.

pron. noun n.ph.	motion verb	motion verb position verb [naa-le 'stand' na-do 'sit' neep 'sleep']	other intran. verb trans. verb	noun n.ph. Cl.	position verb [naa-le na-do neep]	noun n.ph. r.ax.ph.

In a Same Subject Merged Sentence the Subject may occur only
sentence initial and is expounded by a pronoun, noun or noun phrase.
No less than two Predicate tagmemes are expounded in any one sentence,
and each, except the first, must have a same subject prefix (aa-)[4]
to show agreement with the Subject.

Predicate 1 is expounded by a motion intransitive verb.

Predicate 2 is expounded by either another motion intransitive verb or by one of three position intransitive verbs, namely naa-le 'stand', na-do 'sit' or neep 'sleep'.

Predicate 4 is expounded by any other intransitive verb or by a transitive verb.

Object may only occur when Predicate 3 is expounded by a transitive verb, and Object is expounded by a noun, noun phrase or Clause.[5]
Predicate 4 tagmeme only occurs if Predicate 3 is expounded, and it is expounded by a position intransitive verb agreeing with the verb which expounds Predicate 2.

Location is expounded by a noun, noun phrase or relator-axis phrase.

The Same Subject Merged Sentence is sometimes a contraction of a Purpose Sentence which has future tense and same Subject in both bases, and sometimes a contraction of a Co-ordinate Sentence which has the same Subject in both bases and verbs which are complementary in meaning. Still other examples of the Same Subject Merged Sentence seem to be fixed forms which are not contractions of any other currently acceptable sentence type.

Examples: Same Subject Merged Sentences

hey   va-lup   a-laah.
we   p.up   ss-p.went back
'We went up and returned.'

is a contraction of the Co-ordinate Sentence:

hey   va-lup   be   hey   a-laah.
we   p.up   and we   p.went back
'We went up and we returned.'

sa   na   aa-biing   kul
I   f.go   ss-f.do   work

may be a contraction of the Co-ordinate Sentence:

sa   na   be   aa-biing   kul.
I   f.go   and ss-f.do   work
'I will go and I will work.'

or of the Purpose Sentence:

sa   na   in   aa-biing   kul.
I   f.go   to   ss-do   work
'I will go to do work.'

hey   pin   a-la   ha-tung   kupak
we   all p.went p.put   luggage
'We all went and put the luggage.'

is a contraction of the Co-ordinate Sentence:

hey   a-la   pin   be   hey   ha-tung   kupak.
we   p.went all   and we   p.put   luggage.
'We all went and we put the luggage.'

ail   kadi   daa-le   is not a contraction of any sentence type.
they got up   they-stood
'They stood up.'

Examples: Same Subject Merged Sentences

hey   va-lup   na-do   na-kaas.
we   p.up   c.sat   c.talking
'We went up and sat talking.'

sa   la   naa-hop   naa-sevin   kaapiya   naa-hop   bayeen-alo.
I   p.went p.slept   c.reading   book   p.slept   house-inside
'I went and was lying down reading a book inside the house.'

la-naam   ga-ko   hey.
they-f.come f.get   us
'They will come and get us.'

sa   la   aa-he.
I   p.went ss-p.saw
'I went and saw.'

sate   veeh   yuuh   la-la   da-do   sa   baa-g.
my   women   two   they-p.went they-   my   home
                                     staying
'My two women friends have gone and are living at my home.'

hey   va-lup   naa-hop.
we   p.came up p.slept
'We came up and slept.'

laah   mo-kavaayin   pang.
p.went back kept-undo   hooks
'He went back and kept undoing the hooks.'

yuuh   la-to   kaavu   kaapiya.
two   they-down wrote   letter
'They two arrived and wrote a letter.'

yuuh   la-la   daa-le   vaavung.
two   they-p.went standing up there
'They two went and stood up there.'

hey   na-do   na-gin.
we   p.sat   c.waiting
'We sat waiting.'

sa   lak-ala   naa-le   ha-ving.
I   p.up-p.went p.stood   p.with
'I got up/and stood with it.' (on scales with luggage)

babuum   la   ha-taahin   vinaávi.
w.man   p.went   p.opened   door
'The white man went and opened the door.'

1.2.2 Different Subject Merged Sentence

DSMS = ± Subj.   ± Pred.₁   ± Obj.Subj.   ± Pred. 2

pronoun	trans.	pronoun	intrans. verb
noun	verb	noun	trans. verb
noun phrase	SSMS	noun phrase	SSMS
	DSMS		Alternative Sentence

In the Different Subject Merged Sentence, the Subject tagmeme, when it occurs, is expounded by a pronoun, noun or noun phrase.

Predicate 1 is expounded by a transitive verb, or Same Subject Merged Sentence. It may also be expounded by a Different Subject Merged Sentence which has the verb naam 'come (to me)' or naas 'go (to you)' as the final verb.

ObjectSubject tagmeme is expounded by a pronoun, noun or noun phrase which has the double function of Object (or rarely Indirect Object or Instrument) of Predicate 1 and Subject of Predicate 2. There are two Subject tagmemes and this is evidenced negatively by lack of the same subject pronoun prefix on the verb expounding Predicate 2, and positively by the possibility of deleting the first two tagmemes and still having the last two carry the basic meaning. Predicate 2 is expounded by an intransitive verb or a transitive or a Same Subject Merged Sentence which has only intransitive verbs.

The <u>Different Subject Merged Sentence</u> is sometimes a
contraction of a <u>Co-ordinate Sentence</u> which has either the same
Subject in both bases, or else the Object, Indirect Object or
Instrument of the first base is the Subject of the second base,
and the verbs of both bases are complementary in meaning.
One <u>Different Subject Merged Sentence</u> has been noted which is a
contraction of a <u>Contrast Sentence</u>. Still other <u>Different Subject
Merged Sentences</u> do not seem to be a contraction of any other
sentence type.

Examples: Different Subject Merged Sentence

saa	looh	sa-te	va	la	na-do	ludoos.
I	p.grab	my	things	went	sat	apart

'I took my things and sat them aside.'

is a contraction of the Co-ordinate Sentence:

saa	looh	sa-te	va	luus	be	sa	la	ha-tung	la	ludoos.
I	p.grab	my	things	p.down	and	I	p.went	p.put	p.went	apart

'I took my things down and went and put them aside.'

wiing	kaputung	moow	pin	daa-le	lain.
p.made	teacher	men	all	they-stood	line

'He made all the men teachers stand in line.'

is a contraction of the Co-ordinate Sentence:

wiing	lain	vu	kaputung	moow	pin	be	sil	daa-le	lain.
p.made	line	of	teacher	men	all	and	they	they-stood	line

'He made a line of all the men teachers and they stood in line.'

ha-ko	sa	lak	kaal	laam.
p.got	me	up	car	p.came

'He brought me by car.'

is a contraction of the Co-ordinate Sentence:

ha-ko	sa	lak	kaal	be	sa	laam.
p.got	me	up	car	and	I	p.came

'He took me by car and I came.'

Without the conjunction de, the following Contrast Sentence

becomes a Different Subject Merged Sentence:

saa-he	(de)	Kapu	laah	naa-le	na-be	heey	yaseen.
I-p.saw	(and)	Kapu	p.went back	stood	plant	some	yesterday

'I saw Kapu go back and stand planting some yesterday.'

The following does not seem to be a contraction of any other sentence type:

la-be	haah	hilin	mop.
they-laid	tree	p.blocked	road

'They laid a tree blocking the road.'

Examples: Different Subject Merged Sentence

heew	ga-tung	kaal	na-do	balis.
we.2	f.put	car	f.stay	bridge

'We will park the car at the bridge.'

hey	g-lak	a-la	Sibang	neep	Butaaweng.
we	p.up	p.went	Sibang	sleep	Butaaweng

'We went on board the Simbang at Butaaweng.'

ha-tung	vaahes	la.
p.put	string bag	p.went

'She put the string bag down.'

heey	naa-neel	vakasin	naas.
we 2	f.say	talk	f.come to you

'We will send you a message.'

yiiy	ha-be	neep.
we	p.laid	p.slept

'We laid her down.'

yaal	laa-te	la	voon.
they 3	they-threw	went	ground

'They three threw (them) out onto the ground.'

va-muuh	hil	vahaan	da-do	Wau.
p.divide	people	half	they-stay	Wau

'He divided the group and half stayed at Wau.'

ga	na	ga-ko	veeh-ato	naam.
you	f.go	f.get	girl-	f.come

'You go and bring the girl.'

wa-na	ga-ko	kaal	na-lip	Butaaweng.
we 2	f.get	car	fm.sleep	Butaaweng.

'We will go and get the car which/is at Butaaweng.'
                                               will be

la	kava	bel	kuuh	laan	saa-num.
p.went	carried	water	cool	came	I-p.drank

'He brought cool water (to me and) I drank it.'

kaapiya	naas	ga	ge.
book	f.go to you	f.look

'The book is going to you you look at it.'
         will

ham	ga-kO	va	pin	naam	saa-ge.
you	f.get	thing	all	f.come	I-f.see

'You bring everything (to me and) I will look (at them).

1.2.3   Merged Direct Quote Sentence

MDQS = + Base₁(Action):   + na-be   + Base₂(Direct Quote):

MDQS = + Base'₁(Action):   + na-be   + Base₂(Direct Quote):

Simple S SSMS	na-be	Simple S DSMS Co-ordinate S Purpose S

The Merged Direct Quote Sentence comprises a Base 1 (action) expounded by a Simple Sentence or Same Subject Merged Sentence, followed by the obligatory quote introducer na-be 'thus', and obligatory Base 2 (Direct Quote) expounded by Simple Sentence, Different Subject Merged Sentence, Co-ordinate Sentence and Purpose Sentence. Exponents of Base 2 are limited probably as only four examples of this sentence type have been found in the data to date. The Merged Direct Quote Sentence seems to be a contraction of a Co-ordinate Sequence Sentence in which the second base is expounded by a Direct Quote Sentence, and both bases have the same Subject. In the contracted form, Base 1 of the Direct Quote Sentence is deleted along with the conjunction tebe.

Examples: **Merged Direct Quote Sentence**

lpah   va-lup (tobe neel) na-be "gaas ya be malis laa-to."
p.went back p.came up then said   thus   "Salt ate and nothing went- "
'She went back up and said, "The salt has burnt away to nothing."'

la-viis   sil huulis   baalus   lopayo (tobe la-neel)   na-be
they-p.hit   them p.upstream plane   inside then they-said   thus
'They tapped each other on the shoulder all along the inside of the plane
and said,

"aayeey ! yaa-he   beek   naa-lee-to."
whoopee   we-see   coconuts o.standing-
'Whoopee ! We can see coconuts."'

dokta   Lait   laam (tobe   neel)   na-be "Ga naam in hoow a-na."
Doctor   Wright p.came then p.said thus   You f.come to we 2 f.go
'Doctor Wright came and said "Come on, let's go."'

sil   la-vuuh   hey naahu (tobe la-neel) na-be "sil me ga-ko dub e."
they they-stop us   then they-said thus   they not f.teach school
'They dismissed us and said ""They will not teach school."'   neg.

2.   MAIN SENTENCE TYPES

The main sentence system of Manga Buang includes eighteen
sentence types which are charted on Chart A. These sentences are
marked by conjunctions or juxtaposition and are grouped according
to whether they are close knit or loose knit sentences. Close knit
sentences are shown enclosed in the double lines and are so called
because the negative construction, which is the discontinuous
morpheme me....le, may enclose the whole sentence nucleus. Two
of the close knit sentences may have bound or free subject pronouns
in Base 2. On the other hand, in loose knit sentences, the negative
may not occur over the whole construction, but may occur in either
or both sentence bases, and the second base is restricted to free
subject pronouns.

CHART A	CLOSE KNIT	LOOSE KNIT	EMPHATIC LOOSE KNIT
MOTIVATION	PURPOSE S. $+B_1 + \underline{in}$ / $\underline{inabe}$ / $\underline{inaabe}$ $+ B_2$ P $\searrow$ F F $\nearrow$ $\pm$ bound SS pronoun	REASON S. $+B_1 + \underline{in}$ / $\underline{inabe}$ $+ B_2$ P $-$ P F $\diagdown$ $\underline{le} + F$ / $\underline{nevu} + F$	RESULT S. $+B_1 + \underline{hen} + B_2$ P $-$ P F $\diagup$ F
EXPECTATION	CO-ORDINATE S. $+B_1 + \underline{be}$ / $\underline{yuuh}$ / $\underline{osin}$ $+B_2 \pm (+\underline{be}$ / $\underline{yuuh}$ $+B)^n$ Same tense $\pm$ bound SS pronoun	CO-ORD. SEQUENCE S. $+B + (+ \underline{tobe} + B)^{n1-3}$ Same tense Only negates one base	COMPLETIVE S. $+ B_1 + \underline{mem}$ / $\underline{tomen}$ $\pm B_2$ $\pm \underline{le}$ 'first' in B_1 Same tense Only negates B_2
CONTRARY TO EXPECTATION	CONTRAST S. $+B_1 + \underline{de} + B_2 \pm (+\underline{de} + B_3)$ Any tense	CONTRAST SEQUENCE S. $+ B_1 + \underline{tode} + B_2$ $\pm (+ \underline{tode} + B_3)$ Same tense Only negates final B	LISTING S. $+ B_1 + B_2 \pm (B_3)^{n=?}$ Same tense Two or more tagmemes constant in each Base
OPPOSITION	ALTERNATIVE S. $+ B_1 + \underline{me} + B_2 \pm (+\underline{me} + B)^{n=?}$ Same tense	ADVERSATIVE S. $+ B_1 + \underline{le} + B_2$ Same tense Negates either Base	PARAPHRASE S. (Negative-Positive) $+ B_1 + B_2$ Same tense One negative obligatory
SPECIFICATION	INDIRECT QUOTATION S. $+ B_1 + \underline{nabe}$ / $\underline{naabe}$ $+ B_2$ Any tense May not neg. B_1 only	DIRECT QUOTATION S. $+ B_1 + \underline{nabe}$ / $\underline{naabe}$ $+ B_2$ Any tense Only negates B_2	AMPLIFICATION S. $+ B_1 + B_2$ Same tense Never neg. one B only
EXPLANATION	CONTRARY TO FACT S. $+ \underline{nabe} + B_1 + \underline{od} + B_2$ F $\diagup$ P $\diagdown$ F Negates either base	CONDITIONAL S. $\pm \underline{naabe} + B_1 + \underline{od} + B_2$ P $-$ P F $\diagdown$ F Negates either base	EXPLANATORY S. $+ B_1 + \underline{od} + B_2$ Same tense Only negates B_2

2.1   Purpose Sentence

Purpose S   =   + Base$_{1(Action)}$:   + $\langle in \rangle$ + Base$_{2(Purpose)}$:

Simple S[6]	in	Simple S
Merged S	inabe	Merged S
Reason S	inaabe	Reason
Co-ordinate S		Co-ordinate S
Contrast S		Contrast Sequence S
		Cont. to Fact S
		Conditional S

The Purpose Sentence comprises two obligatory sentence
bases joined by the obligatory purpose link $\langle in \rangle$ 'to, in order to'.
Base 1 contains an action and Base 2 the purpose of that action.
The form in appears to be interchangeable with either inabe, or inaabe.
inaabe is usually a portmanteau morpheme meaning 'so that if', used
when a Condition Sentence expounds Base 2 of the Purpose Sentence,
thus in + naabe = inaabe. Elsewhere inaabe seems to imply a
purpose which could not be fulfilled. There are no tense restrictions
in Base 1, but Base$_2$ predicate is restricted to future tense.
The Subject of Base 2 is not obligatory and the bound pronoun
form may occur. The negative may occur in Base 1 and Base 2
simultaneously, but negation of the whole construction is preferred
to this. Base 2 only may be negated but not Base 1 only.
Purpose is only stated before a long explanation of how it is
accomplished, or a statement of how the purpose was frustrated
or interrupted.

Examples: Purpose Sentence

ga   naah   in ga   buy   gaas.
you f.go back to you f.cut salt cane
'You go back to cut salt cane.'

sa laam   in a-na   ga-ko kul jak.
I   p.came to as-f.go f.get work f.up
'I came to go and got work.'

sa me a-laam   inabe sa ma-do   le.
I   not as-p.came to   I   f.stay   neg.
'I didn't come to stay.'

Pilip luus   be   lom   inabe nom.   voon.
Philip p.down and p.came back to   f.come back outside
'Philip came back downstairs to stay outside...'

yiiy ma-do inaabe kul   vaati baa-le   ya-baag od   yaa-biing jayuh ti.
we   f.stay to if   work what   f.stand our-home then we-f.do   together one
'We will stay to do together whatever work there is to do at our village.'

hey aa-lom   +ha-to Sam Sam inabe hey ma-do   Sam Sam-ato.....
we   -p.came back +p.down Sum Sum to   we   f.stay   Sum Sum-
'We came back down to Sum Sum to stay at Sum Sum....'

sa leeh   inabe a-naah   naa-gop.
I   p.went back to   as-f.go back f.sleep
'I went back to go to sleep.'

me   la-neel   banye laam   inabe taadin yuuh maadin ga-ngovin é.
not they-p.said news   p.came so that mothers and   fathers f.hear   neg.
'They didn't send a message so that the mothers and fathers would hear it.'

heey Giyusu naa-le   inabe heey ba-lup   od   haay aa-nya.
we 2 Giyusu p.stood to   some f.come up then we 2 f.hit
'Giyusu and I stood so that if some came up we would hit (them).'

heey na ga-buuh   inaabe   na-pak be   na ngaju heey od
some f.go f.surround so that if f.fright &   f.go there some then
'Some will go and surround (the opening of the cave) so that if (flying foxes)
take fright and fly away somewhere then

ail sapa   be   la-na   la-nya.
they f.follow and they-f.go they-f.hit
they will follow (them) and go and hit them.'

haay a-lom   ha-to inabe haay a-ge   kaapiya.
we 2 -p.came back   p.down to   we 2 f.see books
'We came back to see the books.'

Examples: Purpose Sentence

ail la-peelis loot be la-laan inabe kava sa.
they they-p.happy very and they-p.came to hug me
'They were very happy and they came to hug me.'

ga neelin maageen inabe ga biing vaati vu.
you p.forbade yg. man to you f.do what to
'You forbade the young man so that you will do what with him?'

sa naah be a-na inaabe aa-nooh manak ti.
I f.go back and es-f.go to es-f.grab bird one
'I will go back and go and grab a bird (out of the net).'

saa-he inaabe na ba-lup babuum ti-te tanku.
I-p.saw to f.go f.cup w.man one-'s place
'I watched to see whether he would go up to a whiteman's house.'

sa la inaabe sa naa-neel vu babuum.
I p.went to I f.-say to w.man
'I went to tell the whiteman.'

omaaho ti la inabe talu parg.
person one p.went to tie on hooks
'A person went to tie on hooks.'

hey a-la inabe aa-nye meebak.
we -p.went to es-f.kill flying foxes
'We went to kill flying foxes.'

sa laah inabe saa-nye manak heey ga-ving.
I p.went back to I-f.kill bird some f.-also
I went back to kill some more birds.'

o ga-ko veeh ngaaho inabe sapa hey osin hey na-do
you f.marry girl close to follow us and we f.stay
'You marry a local girl so that she will follow us and we will stay

talid-ajo in hey aa-biing kul.
open-here to we ss-f.do work.
here in the village to do work.'

haay a-la inabe a-na tatuva.
we 2 -p.went to ss-f.go store
'We two went to go to the store.'

waay a-la ha-ko haah inabe ya-daav bayeen jak.
we 3 -p.went p.got tree to we-f.build house f.up
'We three went and got timber to build a house with it.'

Examples: Purpose Sentence

la   ya-lup   in haay   inabe   hey   a-na   baalus   a-baan.
p.went p.up   for we 2 to   we   -f.go plane   home
'She went up for us to take us to the airport.'

hey a-lak   baalus   be   a-la   inabe   naa-tok   Bulolo.
we   -p.up   plane   and ss-went to   f.-land   Bulolo
'We got into the plane and went to land at Bulolo.'

2.2   Reason Sentence

Reason S   =   + Base$_{1(Action)}$:   + $\langle$ in $\rangle$ + Base$_{2(Reason)}$:

Simple S Purpose S Co-ordinate S	in inabe	Simple S Result S Co-ordinate S Co-ord. Sequence S

The Reason Sentence comprises two obligatory sentence bases joined by the obligatory reason link $\langle$ in $\rangle$ 'because'. Base 1 contains an action and Base 2 is the reason for that action. The Predicate of Base 1 has no tense restrictions, but the Predicate of Base 2 is restricted to past tense, or the future tense with the definite future marker le, or impending action marked by navu. The Reason Sentence must have the free pronoun form in Base 2. The negative may occur in either or both of the bases, but not over the whole construction. Reason Sentences easily transfer to Result Sentences by reversing the bases and substituting the result conjunction hom 'therefore' in place of $\langle$ in $\rangle$. The form in appears to be interchangeable with inabe.

Examples: Reason Sentence

ga   naah   in   sa haav   bayeen lung.
you f.go back because I p.built house pfinish
'You go back because I have finished building the house.'

vu   mone   vu   sa inabe hey na-gin   sil hook   dub.
gave money to   me because we   c.looked them in   school
                                   after
'He gave me money because we looked after them in school.'

sa   me   a-la   le   in   luk   ha-te.
I   not p.went neg. because rain p.fell
'I didn't go because it rained.'

hey a-daav   bayeen in aganho-lakin babuum navu naem be ii bik
we   f.build house   bec. close-up   w.man   about f.come & f.look pig
'We will build a house because it's almost time when the whiteman will come
and look at the pigs
in bik na-luus taaku.
bec. pig c.routing place
because the pigs are routing the village.'

da-biXKK ga-ko noo-din   be   da-jak-ana in laah.
they-f.start get children and they-up-go bec. she's gone back.
'They should start getting their children and get out of the way
because she's gone back.'

ga   naam-o   in yuuh- o la-neel
you f.come- ! because 2-emph. they said
'You come because they said...'

o na-puyu in le du-pake.
you f.-hold bec. will f.fall
'You hold on (to her) because (otherwise) she'll fall.'

o nabi kadi in # ga duus   bel in o navu ga naah Maniba yesin.
you start get Kto you wash   water bec. you about you   Maniba again
     up   f.go back
'You start getting up to have a shower because you are about to go
back to Maniba again.'

sa   na   yaavu-ng   in   dokta navu kaavu hey haale-g.
I   f.go above-there bec. Dr.   about write our names.
'I will go up there because the Doctor is about to record our names.'

ham me   a-biing ham ahem kalin in sil da-ko sil be da-do nivasa.
you not -f.make your stomachs sour bec. they they- them & they-c. good
                                           c.getting   living
'Don't make yourselves angry, because they are marrying each other and
living properly.'

Manga Buang Sentences

Examples: Reason Sentence

vi-dis   in   aa   inabe   lak aa   ni-g   yu   Manus.
p.surprised because me   because   p.up my   body   at   Manus.
'He was surprised to (see) me   because he knew me at Manus.'

yeew   na-do diin daka in   meebak le gangeyin galoon.
himself f.stay far little bec. ffox will f.sense smell
'He will stay a little distance off because the flying foxes would smell him.'

haay-oo na-do na-kaas inabe   lak aa   ni-g booy.
we 2 just sat c.talking because p.up my   body before.
'We two just sat talking because she knew me before.'

pak in babuum laan.
ran bec. w.man p.came.
away
'He ran away because the whiteman came.'

ga naah in   vinavi naa-lo   malie.
you f.go because door c.standing nothing.
    back
'You go back because the door is open.'

polis na ga-ko in baan   na-do ngaaho.
police f.go f.get bec. his home is   closeby
'The policeman will go and get him because his home is close by.'

ha-ko   ha-to in   ahevaavu yuuh   la-neel yu...
p.get   p.down bec. policeman two   they-said to..
'He brought him down because the/policemen said...'

da-neel nabee-jo inabe uncopasiv wiing vatii-ju.
they-say thus-here because child   p.did that thing
'They would speak like that because the child did that thing.'

2.3   Result Sentence

Result S =   + Base$_{1(Cause)}$:   + __hom__   + Base$_{2(Effect)}$:

__Simple S__ __Reason S__ __Co-ordinate S__ __Co-ord. Sequence S__ __Adversative S__ __Indirect Quote S__	__hom__	__Simple S__ __Merged S__ __Purpose S__ __Result S__ __Co-ordinate S__ __Co-ord. Sequence S__ __Contrast S__ __Direct Quote S__

A __Result Sentence__ comprises two obligatory sentence bases
joined by the ~~shkhgskhanx~~ obligatory result link __hom__ 'therefore, so'.
Base 1 contains the cause and Base 2 the effect. The only
restriction on the Predicates is that future tense may not occur
in Base 1 followed by past tense in Base 2. Base 1 and Base 2 may
both have future tense or both have past tense, or Base 1 may have
past tense followed by future tense in Base 2.   The negative may
not occur over the whole construction, but may occur in any of
the other possible combinations of positive - negative,
negative - positive, or negative - negative. A Result Sentence
easily transforms to a __Reason Sentence__ by reversing the bases and
substituting the reason link ⟨__in__⟩   for __hom__.

Examples: Result Sentence

bik   na-luus   teaku   hom   hey   a-daev   bayeen.
pig   c.-routing place   so   we   f.build   house
'The pigs are routing the village so we will build a house(for them).'

hey a-vi-dis   in   will yiis   lek   samel-ato   hom   hey   aa-yeenin.
we   p.startled because wheel p.hit   up   cement-   so   we   p.frightened
'We were startled because the wheels hit the cement (runway) so we were fright-
                                                                                ened.'

ha-ke   hom   sa   me   a-na   le.
p.got   so   I   not   f.ge   neg.
'He got it so I won't go.'

aa-te   kamutung booy hom   lek   an   ni-g   hom   haay   va-kaas.
my   teacher before so   p.up   my   body   so   we 2   p.talked.
'She was my teacher before, so she knew me, so we two talked.'

leah   hom   navu   naa-neel
p.went so   about   f.say
back   'She has gone back so she is about to tell.'

ga   lek   baalus   pnaiv hom   boow   a-na   Rintebe.
you go/on plane   small so   we 2   f.go   Rintebe.
'You have got on a small plane so we will go to Rintebe.'

ham- ee   na-wiing   biket   vati   loot   hom   hey   talu   ham.
you-just c.-doing   showing off something very   so   we   tie   you
'You are misbehaving something terribly so we will tie you up.'

aa-te   veeh   yuuh la-la da-dg   sa   hea-g   hom   sa   lek   ni.
my   women two   they-p.went living my home   so   I   up   body.
'My two lady friends have gone and are living at my village so I know.'

sa   nanye-g   doos   hom   soow   na-do   loot.
my   ears   blocked so   I Just c.-sat very
'My ears were blocked so I just sat a long time.'

looy   nipaya hom   saa-neel vu   Pengki....
sea   bad   so   I p.said to   Pengki....
'The sea was rough so I said to Pengki....'

navu   kaavu hey heale-g   hom   sa   na.
about write our names   so   I   f.go.
'He is about to write our names so I will go.'

sil le-ko   sill lung la   hom   yea-ke lek va me-g amu.
they they-got them finish went so   we f.see up   our eyes only
'They have been married so let's just watch them.'

Examples: Result Sentence

me   le   biing ga-ving hey lava-g e   hom goov ga-ko veeh ngaaho.
not will f.do   f.with   our talk   neg. so   you just get   girl close by
'She won't do what we say so you just marry a local girl.'

vehaavu vaalu   na-la   taaku din-aa-diin hom   sen talid-aje veeh me ngaey
yg. girl half c.going place distant   so   who village-here not many
'Some young girls are going to live at distant places so   girls

da-da   le.
c.living neg.
there are not many girls living at the village here.'

ham   e   na-do   hook   bayeen hom   ham-oo a-duus   kalabus in ham a-jak ni.
you will f.stay p.in village so   you-just -go   prison to you f.up body.
'You will surely have to stay in the village so you can just go to prison
so you will learn.'

sa haav talid laam hom   ga naam.
I p.clear space p.came so   you f.come.
I've cleared a space so you come.'

ha-ko   tanagin be laam tu ahapataas vu yiiy hom yaa-biing ga-ving.
p.got gospel   and p.came became broad   to us   so   we-f.do   f.with.
'He brought the gospel and it has become know to us so let's all believe it.'

navu goo-dak va hom sa ha-tup be....
about f.steal thing so I   p.ran and...
'He was about to steal something so I ran and...'

yi-te bayeen na-do ngaaho hom me na-na od lung.
his   home   is   close by so   eyes f.none well alright.
'His home is close by so if he disappears that's alright.'

mak laas wiing-aja de lom   hom sa ga-ko naae jeey samiin.
probably   p.did-that and came   so   I   f.get f.come tomorrow morning.
    p.went to you   back   to you
'He probably did go and do that and come so tomorrow morning I'll bring
him to you.'

saa yeenin na-he sa le naa-gop hook lum gaat hom sa na-pak.
I .afraid   p.thus I will f.sleep in   room guard so   I   c.ran away.
'I was afraid that I would have to sleep in the guard room so I ran away.'

daa-neel naa-be mak hey a-jba hom hil-ate vanoon od yoow baa-la.
they-f.say f. thus perhaps -p.ate so   people's food   well just f.stand.
                we
'They will say that perhaps we ate it so people's food should be left alone.'

2.4   Co-ordinate Sentence

Co-ord. S = + Base$_{1}$,   + $\langle$be$\rangle$ + Base$_{2}$, $\pm$(+ $\langle$be$\rangle$ + Base)$^{n=6}$

Simple S Merged S	be osin yuuh	Simple S Merged S. HDQS Purpose S Alternative S Explanatory S	be yuuh	Simple S Merged S Alternative S mx

A Co-ordinate Sentence comprises a sequence of sentence bases joined by the conjunction be 'and' which joins very closely linked actions, and also close sequences of actions with no specific reference to chronological sequence. A number of bases may be joined in a Co-ordinate Sentence, and a string of eight has been found observed. (WW6:5)   The conjunctions yuuh 'and, also' and osin 'and, also' may also join the bases of a Co-ordinate Sentence but they are more restricted in their usage. be may substitute for all occurrences of yuuh and osin but not vice versa. No rules for the restricted occurrences of yuuh and osin have been determined as there are very few examples. So far only Simple Sentences and Merged Sentences have been found expounding Base 1 of the Co-ordinate Sentence. The same tense occurs in the Predicates of all bases. Free pronouns usually occur in non-initial bases but seven examples of bound pronouns have been observed. Each base may be negated simultaneously but negation of the whole construction is preferred to this. Base 2 only may be negated but not Base 1 only which changes to a Contrast Sentence if so negated.

Examples: Co-ordinate Sentence

ha-ko   be   laam.
p.got   and p.came
'He got it and came.'

laah   na-ko kupak   be   len   va-lup.
p.went c.got luggage and p.came p.up
back   back
'He went back and was getting the luggage and he came back up.'

me   ha-ko   be   laam   e.
not p.got   and p.came neg.
'He didn't get it and come.'

da-aap   savul esin da-veel   vivak   be   da-vu nang lak.
they c.-cut grubs and   they c.-uproot cockroaches and th.c.give hook p.up
'They cut (trees to get) grubs and they dig up cockroaches and they bait
the hooks with (them).'

na   ga-si hook haah nama yuuh dok-a-na tatuuh vuun heey.
(they)f.go f.hang p.in tree hand and   f.in-f.go stone hole some
'(They) will go and hang on branches and go into some caves.'

neel   luua be   la   Rintebe.
p.spoke p.down and p.went Rintebe
'He spoke down (into the radio) and it went to Rintebe.'

hey aa-luua   be   babuum la   ha-taahin vinavi.
we   p.got down and w.man   p.went p.opened door
'We got out (of the plane) and the white man opened the door (of the car).'

sil la-ko sa-te kupak   lak be   hey a-la.
they they-p. I-poss.luggage p.up and we   -p.went
     got
'They got my luggage and we went.'

hey a-la bayeen-aju   be   sil la-tung   va   la.
we   p.went house-there   and they they-p. put things p.went
'We went to the house there and they put down the things.'

sil la-vu   bek   vu sa be aa naa-hop.
they they-p.gave bed to me and I p.slept
'They gave me a bed and I slept.'

sil samu kalong be   la-tung   va pin-ajo luk-ala.
they made box   and they-p. things all-here p.in-p.went
                          put
'They made boxes and they put all these things into (them).'

Examples: Co-ordinate Sentence

kaputung moow pin sil la-tup   voon be mo-da-laam.
teacher   men   all they they-p.ran ground & kept-they c.-coming
'All the men teachers had to walk and they were still coming.'

hilin   be   laah.
p.turn round &   p.went back
'He turned round and went back.'

~~laah   na-ko   kupak   be   lem   va-lup.~~
~~p.went   c.getting   luggage   and p.came p.up.~~
~~back~~   ~~back~~
~~'He went back and got the luggage and he came back up.'~~

lul   sa-te hahaanoon be vayum hook   keapiya.
p.pick I-poss. fruit   and p.wrap p.in   paper
'She picked my fruit and wrapped it in paper.'

sa   pak   be   sa laah naa-hop.
I ran away and I p.went p.slept
                   back
'I ran away and went back and slept.'

sa   lak-ala ha-ving   be   sa naa-le.
I   p.up-p. p.also   and I   p.stood
     went
'I got up on also and I stood (on the scales).'

wiing   lain vu kaputung moow pin be sil daa-le   lain.
p.made line of teacher   men   all and they they-p.stood line
'He lined up all the men teachers and they stood in line.'

aaa-yeenin   loot be sa meg oo   luus voon be soow   na-do.
I-p.frightened   very and my eyes just p.down ground and I just p.sat.
'I was very frightened and I just looked at the ground and just sat.'

kaputung kadi   daa-le   be la-yiis   sil.
teacher   got up they-stood & they-p.hit them.
'The teachers stood up and they hit each other.'

ha-ko   sa   be   haay aa-loh   Madang-ate taaku.
p.got   me   and we 2 -went   Madang-'s   place
'She took me and we went around Madang.'

haay a-la wookaap be sil da-yi kaal be da-vu   bensin vu haay.
we 2 p.went workshop and they they- car and they c.- petrol to we 2
                               c.look   gave
'We went to the workshop and they looked at the car and they gave us petrol.'

Examples: Co-ordinate Sentence

hey leet loct be hey a-laam na-do Wasu.
we very very and we p.came p.stay Wasu
'We went a long way and we came and stayed at Wasu.'

bil la-luus be babuun ti yuuh vane yik yuuh da-do
people they-p. and w.man one and wife they they they-stay
    disembarked   two

misin vu Urap od yuuh la-luus.
mission at Urap well they 2 they-p.disembarked.
'The people disembarked and a whiteman and his wife, they live at
the mission at Urap, well they disembarked.'

se ga-ko Letob be haay a-na Buagi be na la vanoon ga-ving se.
I f.get Letob and we 2 f.go Buangi & f.go f.eat food f.with me
'I will get Letob and we will go to Buangi and she will eat food with me.'

dekta-te veew teamuyin hey be laam.
Dr.'s dog followed us and p.came.
'The Doctor's dog followed us and came.'

kaal yiic voew be yib.
car p.hit dog and p.died.
'The car hit the dog and it died.'

sa lo-wayo aimaon loot be saa-su.
my insides heavy very and I-p.cried.
'I was very upset and I cried.'

hoow navu a-jak kaal be summr a-na.
we 2 about to f.up car and ss-f.go
'We two are about to get in the car and go.'

wa-na ga-ko kaal na-jip vaalu be wa-na ga-ko Sibang na-jip B.
we 2-f.go f.get car c.-sleep half and we 2-f.go f.get Simbang c.-sleep
'We'll go and get the car which is on the other side (of the bridge) and
we'll go and get the Simbang which is at Butaaweng.'

gil la-luus be la-la nin.
they they-p. and they-p. all.
    disembarked   went
'They disembarked and they all went.'

hey a-lak- a-la Sibang neep Butaaweng be hey a-laam.
we p.up p.went Simbang p.slept But. and we p.came.
'We got onto the Simbang at Butaaweng and we came.'

Examples: Coordinate Sentence

hey aa-luus be a-la   naa-le   naa-he taeku.
we p.disemb. and ss-p.went p.stood p.look place
'We disembarked and went and stood looking at the place.'

aaa-wiing ha-ving yuuh lavad be soow na-do.
I-p.did   p.with two   talk and I just p.stayed
'I did what they said and I stayed.'

aa va-lup be waay va-kaaa.
I   p.up   and we 3 p.talked
'I came up and we three talked.'

yuuh la-mugin   be yuuh   la-la daa-le   vaavung.
two   they-p.first & two   they-p.went p.stood above there
'They went ahead and they went and stood up there.'

yuuh la-looh Gayus lak   be la-laam.
two they-p.grab G.   p.up and they-p.came
'They took hold of Gayus (carried body) and they came.'

Baahulak luus be lom.
Baahulak p.down & p.came back.
'Baahulak got down and came back.'

han ga-ko be a-na   Deed jak.
you f.get and ss-go Deed f.up
'You take (her) and go to Deed.'

hey a-laam be hey ha-to ha-be luk-ala   bayeen-alo be hey na-do.
we p.came and we p.down p.laid p.in-p.went house-inside & we   p.sat
'We came and we arrived and laid (the body) inside the house and we sat.'

hey vaa-ku   be hey a-laam.
we   p.carried and we   p.came
'We carried (the body) and we came.'

sil ga-ko sil be sil ma-do nikmuh.
they f.get they and they f.sit cool
'They will marry eachother and they will live properly.'

yaa-ge   sil be ya-he-g nivasa vu sil.
we-f.see them and our-stom- good   to them.
                        aches
'We will look at them and we will be pleased with them.'

Examples: Coordinate Sentence

maageem til-ju   wiingin   vehaavu til-ju   be   yuuh la-ko yuuh.
yg. man one-there p.want yg. girl one-there &   two   they-p.got two.
'That young man wanted that young girl and they got married.'

moow beel   melabu osin daav   meel gweey osin naabon be veeh gadu....
men f.uproot old yam and f.plant yam   type   and   type   and girl f.carry
'The men will uproot the old yams and they will plant the gweey and the
naabon types and the girls will carry.....'   dig up

Deed le-yiis   Busaamang be paanyeeh sil be   la-wiliyak
Deed they-p.hit Busama   and beat   them and they-spoiled
'The Deed people fought the Busama people and they beat them and made a mess
                                                                      of them
be la-yiis   bik yuuh la-sap   sil-ate beek   yuuh la-wiliyak
and they-p.hit pig and they-p.cut their   coconuts and   they-p.spoiled
and they killed their pigs and cut down their coconuts and they made a mess of
                                                                      of them
sil be la-yiis sil be yoow   ni-d   paya lak.
them and theyp.hit them and they just bodies bad   p.up.
them and they fought them and they were really battered.'

ya me aa-biing ya-hep   kalin yuuh yiiy nan-meel yiiy
we not aa-f.make our-stomachs sour   and   we   f.-say   we
'We shouldn't get angry and we shouldn't get cross with each other

yuuh yaa-biing   vaati le.
and   we-f.do   what   neg.
and we shouldn't do anything.'

2.5   Co-ordinate Sequence Sentence

Co-ord. Seq. S = + Base$_{(Antecedent)}$ +(+ tobe   + Base$_{Consequent}$)$^{n=1-3}$

Simple S	tobe	Simple S
Merged S		Merged S
Purpose S		Reason S
Reason S		Co-ordinate S
Co-ordinate S		Completive S
Contrast S		Contrast S
Direct Quote S		Direct Quote S
Conditional S		Alternative S

The Co-ordinate Sequence Sentence comprises an obligatory
antecedent base followed by the obligatory conjunction tobe 'and then'
and obligatory consequent base of which there can be one, two or three
occurrences. The Co-ordinate Sequence Sentence has a minimum of
of two obligatory bases. tobe joins the same type of lexical material
as
xx does the co-ordinate conjunction be but has chronological sequence
of time in focus. The linear ordering of sentence bases corresponds
to the chronological order of events. The Predicate of all sentence
bases are the same tense. The negative may only occur in one base.

Examples: Sequence Co-ordinate Sentence

hey a-la daka ha-ving-ato tobe saa-lingin pailet yesin na-be...
we p.went little p.also-   and then I-p.asked pilot again thus....
'We went a little further and then I asked the pilot again,....'

sil de-do tobe sil deep.
they they-stayed then they they slept.
'They stayed and they slept.'

tobe la-yite sil loot tobe Gawaak yuuh yoow
then they-p.hit them very and then Gawaak and themselves
'Then they fought a lot, and then Gawaak and (her sister were by) themselves

tobe Sapik yi de yuuh yoow tobe luk-ala ha-ving.
then Sapik saw and two themselves then p.in-went p.with
then Sapik saw that they were by themselves and then ± he went in±
with them (to help fight).'
                            ±±±±±±
heow a-na Rintebe tobe o na-do Rintebe.
we 2 f.go Rintebe then you f.stay Rintebe.
'We two will go to Rintebe and then you will stay at Rintebe.'

laah na-ko kupak be lom va-lup tobe masis lul sa-te hah-aanoon.
p.went c.getting   and p.came p.came then w.lady picked my tree-gfruit
back   luggage   back up
'He went back and got the luggage and came back up and then the white lady
picked my berries.'

hey a-la ha-to tobe sil a-me-d la-yi beek-alis tobe kaputung kadi /
we p.went p.down then their eyes they-saw coconut- then teachers got up
                                       leaves   daale.
                                                                    standing
'We went down and then they saw coconut leaves and then the teachers
stood up.'

baalus tatong tobe hey an-vidis.
plane landed then we p.frightened.
'The plane landed and then we were frightened.'

hey aa-luus tobe sa nanye-g dees loot.
we p.got down then my ears blocked very
'We got out and then my ears blocked completely.'

hey a-la va-lup-aju tobe sa ka-g pasiy.
we p.went p.up-there then my neck small
'We went up there and then I was sad.'

Examples: Sequence Co-ordinate Sentence

hey loot loot tobe hey   na-do   laam Singaawa.
we   very very then we   p.stay p.came Singaawa.
'We went a long way and then we came and stayed at Singaawa.'

Mo-taahem na-do tobe   ~~patap~~ Manyiiy patap nanye balon yuuh   apim.
Motaahem   p.sat then   Manyiiy slapped ears times two   altogether.
'Motaahem ~~was~~ there and then Manyiiy slapped her ears twice.'
   sat

la-ya   vanoon   be la busin lavuun luk ~~hm~~ ha-to-lak tobe   deep.
they-p.ate food   and went night middle rain   p.fell-up then   they slept.
'They ate food and at midnight it rained and then they slept.'

sa la va-lup tobe   yiis dooti,   be ha-to tobe vu vu sa.
I   p.went p.came up then   hit   twenty, and p.down then gave to me
'I went up and then he hit twenty (flying foxes,) and came down and then
he gave them to me.'

yaal la-hu-lia la-la tobe   meebak   heey naale voon tobe ha-veehin
three they-went they-went then f.fox   some standing   then p.flew
       upstream   ground
'The three of them went in and then some flying foxes were standing on
the ground and they flew around

be la loot.
and went very
and went away.'

meebak le ga-ngoyin galoon tobe le na-pak.
f.fox will f.sense   smell   then will f.take fright.
'The flying foxes will smell his scent and then they will fly away.'

hey a-la osin Biyangei be lung tobe va-puuh hil vahaan da-da Wau...
we   p.went via   Biangai   and finish then p.tore people half they-stayed W
'We went via Biangai and ~~then~~ finished and then he divided the people, half
stayed at Wau....'

ba-lup tobe ii.
f.come up then f.see
'He will come ~~z~~up and then he will see.'

hey naa-tuuh tobe hey navu sakaav tobe navu kales.
we   f.pound   then we   ~~about~~ to hang then ~~about~~ to dry
'We will pound it and then we will hang it up and then it will dry.'

Examples: Sequence Co-ordinate Sentence

yunh   la-la   la-kul   bayeen   a-baan   tobe   laya   la   haav.
two   they-went they-cleared   site   then husband went built.
                       house
'The two of them went and cleared a house site and then the husband went
and built it.'

vaa-ke   motaai   lok-ala   tobe   kin-c   mo-na-ya   gaag.
p.struck match   in-went   then   fire-emph.just-c. salt cane.
                                           eating
'She struck a match into it and then the fire kept burning the salt cane.'
                                                                      (deeg)
knageeh   bel   lok-ala   tobe   bel   ha-ko   gaag-nte   nanyeen   ha-to   lok-ala dee
p.tipped water p.in-went then   water p.got salt's   sweetness p.down in-went po
'She tipped water into it and then the water took the salt's flavour down
into the pot.'

meebak   la   tatuuh   a-lu   tobe   sa   la   aa-looh   tobe   aaa-luus   bel.
f.fox went stone   head   then   I went ss-grab   then   I-down   water
'The flying fox went on top of the rock and then I went and grabbed it
and then I fell in the water

be   sa   la.
and I   went.
and I   went (in the water).'

lea-diiy   xtuxx   ke le   niweek   loot   tobe   lom   tobe   laah keelin
p.pulled   but strong   very   then   came back then went/underneath
'He pulled (on the lock) but it was very strong and   #back
then he came back and went back underneath
ahedaga   yeain
under   again
house
the house again.'

me   na-laam   be   na-yi   taaku   tobe   sa   naa-hu-lis   naa-lom   bayeen-alo.
eyes c.coming and c.looking place then   I   c.went in   c.coming house-inside
                                                                      back
'He was looking this way and looking around the place and then I ducked back
inside the house.'

kaleeh   babuum   loot   tobe   gaa-neel....
broke   w.man   very   then   I-said...
'He kept interrupting the whiteman and then I said...'

kalov   be   la   ha-vin   bel   tobe   hey   ha-tup   loot.
jumped and went p.down   water then   we   p.ran   very
'He jumped and went down into the river and then we xxx chased him.'

2.6   Completive Sentence

Completive S =   + Base$_1$ + <mem>   ± Base$_2$

Simple S Merged S Co-ordinate S Contrast Seq. S Indirect Quote S Contrast S Conditional S	mem temem	Simple S Merged S Purpose S Reason S Co-ordinate S Co-ord. Seq. S Contrast S Contrast Seq. S Indirect Quote S Direct Quote S Conditional S Explanatory S

The Completive Sentence comprises one obligatory sentence base followed by the obligatory completive link <mem> 'and then (when that is completed)' indicating that Base 1 has to be completed before the optional Base 2 occurs. Base 2 is optional only when its content has been stated previously, and it is obvious what would happen after the completion of Base 1. The Predicates of both bases must have the same tense, either past or future. Only the negation of Base 2 has been observed. mem is used when chronological sequence of time is not in focus, and temem is used it is in focus. mem often follows other conjunctions, and when it does it maintains the character of what precedes it, but adds the feature that the previous statement must be completed. The following combinations have been observed: be mem, de mem, in mem, tobe mem, tode mem, de naabe mem, od mem, naabe mem... od mem.   The Completive Sentence is the only sentence in which le 'first' may occur in the first base.

Examples: Completive Sentence


```
aa  ha-vaah     bak    mem  hey  na-do    na-kaas
I   p.tidied    bed    then we   c.sat    c.talking.
```
'I made the bed and then we sat and talked.'


```
hey  va-lup  bayeen  tomem   neel  nabe...
we   p.came  up house and then said thus...
```
'We came up to the house and then he said...'


```
            do
hey  baa-lf    ga-ngo  yi-te  vakasin  yeela  mem.
we   f.wait&  f.hear   his    talk     first  then.
```
'We should wait and hear what he has to say first and then.'

```
gaa  lon  va-lup  ya-baa-g-ajo     mem  sa-ha  va  nivasa vasa.
I    came back up  our-home-here    then I-ate things good good
```
'I came back up to our village here and then I ate really good things.'

```
       va
saa-ge / jung  na  le  mem   han  ga-tung  duk-ana  kalong.
I-f.see finish go first      you  f.put    f.in-go  box
     things          then
```
'I will look at the things first and then you can put them into the box.'


```
sa  nanye-g  tek     mem  sa  ha-ngoyin  taaku.
my  ears    p.fell   then I   p.heard    place.
```
'My ears clicked and then I heard again.'


```
sa  na-do      be  busin  mem  haay  veeh  valooy  haay  a-la.
I   p.stayed   &  night   then we 2  woman white   we 2  p.went.
```
'I stayed and It became dark and then the white lady and I went.'


```
hey  a-lak  kaal  be  hey  a-la     ha-to  Butaaweng  mem  hey  alak  a-la Sibang.
we   p.up   car   and we   p.went   down   Butaaweng  then we   p.up  went Simbang.
```
'We got in the car and we went down to Butaaweng and then we got on the Simbang.


```
haay  ga-tung  kaapiya  jak a-na kaal  mem  haay  ga-ko  hong.
we 2  f.put    books    f.up go  car   then we 2  f.got  you.
```
'We will get put the car books into the car and then we will get you.'


```
haay  naa-neel  vakasin  naas  mem   ga   nom    ga-to.
we 2  f.say     talk    f.come to then you  f.come back down.
```
'We will send you a message and then x you come back down.'


```
naa-be  veeh  na  taaku  diin    mem  muuh  naangal.
ŋ f.if  girl f.go place  distant then you 2 f.scold.
```
'If a girl is going to go to a distant place then you scold her.'


```
sil  la-bu   mone   mem  la-duk-ana  unak-alo.
they they-   money  then they-f.in-  house-inside.
     f.give              f.go
```
'They/pay their money and then they will go inside.'
     will

Examples: Completive Sentence

da-do   be   langaah lak   mem   la-tung   vanoon.
they-   and dawn   up   then they-put food
stayed   the
'They stayed and at dawn they put/food (into heaps).'

saa-neel   mone   haale   mem   Saalom   yuuh   yeen   teey.
I p.said   money name   then Saalom   and   son-in-law called out.
'I said how much money there was and then Saalom and his son-in-law called out.

la   mo-na-sap   savul   be   lung   la   mem   ha-ko   be   la.
p.went kept-c.-   grub   and finished went then p.got   and p.went.
      cutting   he
'He went and kept cutting (trees to get) grub and when that was finished
then he took them and went.'

da-vu   talu laa-to   mem   vayob   na-ya.
they-about tie go-   then eel   c.eats
'they tie them on and put them (hooks) out and then the eels eat them.'

la-biing   vanoon bopaata   mem   sil   ga-yeeh   meebak.
they-f.make food   big   then they f.boil   flying foxes.
'They will make a big feast and then they will cook the flying foxes.'

tasiis   veele   mem   kaatuuh.
harden   first   then f.pound.
'It will harden first and they she will pound it.' (making salt).

ya-ga   jung   na   mem   hey   aa-duk-anaam.
we f.eat f.finish then we   f.in-f.come back
        f.go
'We will finish eating and then we will come back in.'

sil la-la   la-to tomem yuuh la-looh Gayus lak be la-laam.
they they-went   and then two they-p. Gayus p.up and they-p.came.
        they-down   grabbed
'They went down and then the two picked Gayus up and then came.'

pang na-ha-hook   vayob   navu   tomem   na-yib.
hook c.-p.hooks   in eels teeth and then c.-dies.
'The hook goes into the eels teeth and then it dies.'

na   ngaaho vu   tatuuh navu   tomem   na-do.
f.go close   to   stone   sharp & then f.stay.
'He will go close to the sharp stones and then he will stay(there.)'

naa-le   soda ti lung la   tomem la-kaav haah ngaavi.....
c.stood Sunday one finished   & then they-peel tree bark.....
                   went
'It hung for a week and then they peeled off (some) bark.....'

Examples: Completive Sentence

lain	ango	Kamalatam	tok	la	Salamaua	mugin	tomem	hoy	ango
group	other	Kamalatam	fell	went	Salamaua	first	& then	we	other

The Kamalatam group arrived at Salamaua ~~xxxxxxxx~~ and then we, the
first

Kala	ga-tok	la	taamugin.
Kala	ac-fell	went	later.

Kala group, arrived later.'

ha-ko	kin	be	lem	ha-to	tomem	va-laah	lak	a-la.
p.got	wood	and	p.came back	p.down	& then	p.set fire	p.in	p.went.

'She ~~gut~~ got firewood and came back down and then set fire to it.'

gil	da-do	mo-da-ya	vanoon	tomem	da-do	be	deep.
they	they-eat	kept-they-c.eating	food	& then	they-stayed	and	they slept.

'They eat and kept eating food and then they stayed and slept.'

vaa-jang	lu	lu	tomem	ha-tung	na-do	taaku	yoow	mo-na-ya.
p.heaped	pile	pile	& then	p.put	p.stay	sun	~~just~~ itself	just-c.eat

'She heaped it up into piles and then she put it there and the sun
would keep on drying it out.'

waay	a-la	valup	opis	tomem	waay	a-lak-ala
we 3	p.went	p.up	office	& then	we 3	p.went up.

'We three went up to the office and then we went in.'

gaas-ajo	baa-le	le	mem	yaa-nom.
salt-here	f.stand	first	then	we-f.come back

'The salt will be left a while then we will come back.'

hey	ga-supin	le	mem	hey	ha-ja.
we	gathered	first	then	we	carry

'We gathered them first and then we carried them.'

ga-gin	be	langaah-ak	le	mem	ga-ko.
f.wait	and	dawn-up	first	then	f.get

'She will wait and when dawn has come/she will get it.'
                                                    then

ham	ga-ko	saa-ge	jung	na	le	mem	ham	ga-tung.
you	f.get	I-f.look	finish	go	first	then	you	f.put

'You bring it and I will look at it first and then you will put it away.'

2.7   Contrast Sentence

Contrast S =

+ Base₁(Statement):	+ de	+ Base₂(Contrastive Statement)	±(+ de	+ Base₃(Contrastive Std

+ Base 1(Statement):	+ _de_	+ Base 2(Contrastive Statement)	±(+ _de_	+ Base 3(Contrastive Std
Simple S Merged S Co-ordinate S Alternative S Indirect Quote S	de	Simple S Merged S Co-ordinate S Completive S Indirect Quote S		de Simple S Merged S Co-ordinate S Purpose S Conditional S

A Contrast Sentence comprises three sentence bases joined by
obligatory
the/contrastive link de 'and, but'. Bases 1 and 2 are obligatory

Base 3 is optional. The contrastive statements linked by de may show

only mild contrast such as a sequence of actions, usually of

unexpected outcome, or simultaneous actions where neither the sequence

nor simultaneity is brought into focus by the de. Other statements

linked by de show sharp contrast such as different participants

involved in contrasting actions or positive-negative paraphrased

statements. There are no tense restrictions in the Predicates of the

sentence bases. The negative may occur in any Base and also over

the whole construction.

Examples: Contrast Sentence

hey a-ha vanoon lung   de hey na-do.
we p.ate food finish and we p.sat
'We finished eating food and we sat.'

sa ka lingin sa baa-g la de sa na-do.
I neck p.asked my home p.went and I p.stayed
'I forgot about my home and I stayed.'

vanoon-ate na-lok-aleah hil vaalu de hil vaalu na.
food- e.-sufficient people half but people half no.
'The food was sufficient for half the people but not the other half.'

hey na-ko hey kaputung de hey na-ko unopasiv ha-ving.
we p.got we teachers and we p.got children p.also
'We taught us teachers and we taught children also.'

la-vu tiket vu hey de hey a-laam hook Maade.
they gave ticket us and we p.came p.on Monday.
    to
'They gave tickets to us and we came on Monday.'

la vu Goloka de me ga-ko be na Madang e.
f.eat at Goroka and not f.get and f.go Madang neg.
'She must eat (them) at Goroka and she is not to take (them) to Madang.'

sae-su lak bek vu waak-alo de sa me naa-le ha-ving sil e.
I-p.cried up bed at house-in and I not p.stand p.with them neg.
'I cried on the bed inside the house and I didn't stand with them.'

la ha-taahin vinavi kaal de ha-tung sa-te kupak lak-ala.
P.went p.open door car and p.put my luggage up-went
'He went and opened the car door and he put my luggage in.'

sa luk-ala de dokta Lait vayi vinaavi.
I in-went and Dr. Wright p.closed door
'I got in and Dr. Wright closed the door.'

kaputung-aso la-la mugin de sa ti-mu sa na-do.
teachers-etc. they went first and I one-only I p.stayed
'The teachers and others went ahead and only I stayed.'

la va pin vu Goloka de yoow jop be na.
f.eat thing all at Goroka and herself f.empty and f.go.
         handed
'She will eat everything at Goroka and just go empty handed.'

Examples: Contrast Sentence

laah   ha-ko   sa laam   de hey ahedees   na-do.
p.went back got   I   p.came and we   together p.sat.
'She went back and brought me and we sat together.'

la-laah pavis   de sil la-duuh   voow vaha de sil   tata   lek banis.
they-p. quick   and they they-p.   dog   leg   and they wound p.up bandage
cut   stitched
'They operated quickly and they stitched up the dog's leg and they bound
it up with a bandage.'

la-vu   sut   vu   de   sil la-duuh.
they-p. injec- to   and   they they-p.stitched.
gave   tion
'They gave an injection to (the dog) and they stitched him up.'

hey ha-vuuh Butaaweng hook 8 oklok   de hey a-laam busin-sadiin.
we p.left   Butaaweng at   8 oclock and we   p.came night-long
'We left Butaaweng at 8 o'clock and we came all night.'

macie   mugin   de heey bingau   teamu.
v.lady   ahead   and we 2 missionary followed
'The white lady went ahead and the missionary and I followed.'

hey na-do nasiy daka   loot   ha-ving de Palip lek-alaeh.
we   p.stay small little very   p.also   and Philip p.up-went back
'We stayed just a little longer and Philip went back up.'

sil la-lam   de waay - eew na-do.
they p.they-came back and we 3 just p.stayed.
'They came back and just us three stayed.'

sa lek-ala ha-ving be sa naa-le de   babuum ha-ko naaba.
I   p.up-went p.also   and I   p.stood and w.man   p.took number.
'I stood up (on the scales) also and the whiteman recorded the number.

caa-puvu haion de saa-su loot.
I-p.hold iron   and I-p.cried very
'I hold the iron post and cried a lot.'

hey ha-vuuh Sio de hey a-la.
we   p.left   Sio and we   p.went.
'We left Sio and went.'

hey naahan naa-hop de babuum yiis balo.
we   still   c.sleeping & w.man   p.hit bell.
'We were still asleep and the whiteman rang the bell.'

Examples: Contrast Sentence

sil la-viing daadun loot de sil la-peelis loot.
they they-p.   cheer   very and they they-p.   very
     made   happy
'They gave a big cheer and they were very happy.'

yuuh kava   sa loot de yuuh la-nuuh   sa loot.
two   p.hugged me very and two   they-p.   me very.
                                      kissed

'They hugged and kissed me a lot.'

neel nabe hey baa-le   de gango yi-te vakasin.
said thus we   f.stand and hear   his   talk.
'He said that we should wait and hear what he has to say.'

vahaan   na-neel   vakasin na-lom   de vahaan   na-neel vakasin
side   c.saying   talk   c.coming back and side   c.saying talk
'One side spoke this way, and one side spoke back

laah   de   vahaan na-neel   lom.
p.went and side   c.saying came back.
back
that way and one side spoke this way.' (An argument between two sides)

sil Bayamaatuuh od   sil la-ya sil anihees   de hesy daba-d
they Baiamatu   well they they- their blood   and km   foreheads-their
                                    p.ate   some
'The Baiamatu people, they swallowed their own blood, and some of them

yuuh avi-d   yuuh ame vuuk.
and   mouths-their and   etc. p.swelled.
their foreheads and mouths were etcetera were swollen.'

ham- ony no-na-biing   ham ahe-m   kalin de sil- ory
you-yours. just keep-c-making your stomachs sour   but they-themselves
                                                          emphatic
'You just keep on making yourselves angry but they are

sil de-de   nivasa.
they they-   good.
     c.living
living well.'

yas-ge   lak ya-me-g   mu   de viiy na-do.
we-f.see with our-eyes only and we   f.live
'We should just watch them and we'll all live together.'

ham vehaavu na-la na-do   taaku din-aa-diin de hey na-vu   salo vehaavu.
you yg. girl c.going c.stay place far-far   and we   c.giving search girls.
'You young girls are going and living at distant places and we are search
for young girls.'

Examples: <u>Contrast Sentence</u>

<u>ham</u> <u>a-go</u> <u>mu</u> <u>de</u> <u>yeew</u> <u>baa-le.</u>
you f.look only & itef. f.stand.
'You just look (at it) and it will just stand (there).' (i.e. leave it alone)

<u>sa</u> <u>na-ko</u>   <u>monee-ju</u>   <u>de</u> <u>sa</u> <u>naa-vu</u>   <u>kaavu</u>   <u>kaaniya.</u>
I c.taking   money-there and I c.giving writing paper
'I was taking money there and I was writing out receipts.'

<u>hil</u> <u>la-to</u>   <u>la-lok-alaam</u>   <u>be</u> <u>da-vu</u> <u>sil-ate</u> <u>mone</u> <u>de</u> <u>da-la.</u>
people they-arrived   they-p.in-came and they-c. their   money and they-c.going
                                                                                     giving
'People arrive and came in and they gave their money and went (inside).'

<u>sa</u> <u>bae-yiiy</u> <u>vinavi</u>   <u>de</u> <u>sil-oe</u>   <u>ma-do</u> <u>voon.</u>
I f.close   door   and they-just f.stay outside
'I would close the door and they would just have to stay outside.'

<u>hey</u> <u>naa-le</u> <u>de</u> <u>omaaho</u> <u>yuuh</u> <u>teey</u> <u>bayeen</u> <u>ti</u> <u>ti</u> <u>heele.</u>
we c.stood and people two called village one one name
'We stood and two people called out each village name.'

<u>pang</u> <u>heey</u> <u>naa-le</u> <u>malis</u> <u>de</u> <u>heey</u> <u>hook.</u>
hooks some c.stood none   and some p.in.
'Some hooks didn't have anything on them, and some did.'

<u>ham</u> <u>a-naas</u> <u>de</u> <u>Sibang</u> <u>la</u> <u>geen.</u>
you f.-go to and Simbang p.went already.
'You should have gone to it but it has gone already.' (Missed the boat)
                                            the Simbang

<u>la</u> <u>yi</u> <u>Pateep</u>   <u>de</u> <u>Pateep</u> <u>la-vu</u> <u>vu.</u>
p.went saw Pateep   and Pateep they-p.gave to.
'He went to see the Pateep people and the Pateeps gave (some) to him.'

<u>hey</u> <u>e-ha</u> <u>vu</u> <u>bel-alu</u>   <u>de</u> <u>hey</u> <u>na-do.</u>
we p.ate   at water-head and we   p.stayed.
'We ate at the river and we stayed.'

<u>yiiy</u> <u>ma-do</u> <u>lava-g</u>   <u>maein</u> <u>de</u> <u>yik</u> <u>yaa-biing</u> <u>ga-ving</u> <u>sil</u> <u>lava-d.</u>
we   f.stay talk-our   none   and simi- we-f.do   f.with   their talk.
                                          larly
"We won't say anything and we'll just go along with what they say.'

<u>ham</u> <u>a-na</u> <u>be</u> <u>jeey</u> <u>e</u> <u>de</u> <u>la-ji</u> <u>hil-ate</u> <u>bik</u> <u>e.</u>
you f.go and tomorrow and they-f.people's pigs first
                first   look
'You go and (we'll wait until) tomorrow, and they will look at
people's pigs first.'

Examples: Contrast Sentence

la-laah   bik be   la-tung   heey hook vanoon de heey-ok   laa-ku
they-p.cut pig and they-put some p.in food   and some-foe. they-carried
'They cut up the pigs and put some in the food, and some they carried

bik   do-doos hook vanoon daga-kook.
pig   whole   p.in food   base-bone
whole to the foot of the food heaps.'

hey a-la   ha-to   na-do   bel-alu   de yuuh la-la da-do.
we   p.went p.down p.xxt   water-head but two   they-p.went p.stayed
                            stayed
'We went down and stayed at the river but those two went and stayed.'(at D.)

 ha-gi laak nomaayuuh de na-puvu laak ti lak namaa-ju.
 p.hung net   ten   and c.held   not one p.with hand-there
'He hung up ten nets and hold one with his hands.'

hey ha-be   laah   bayeea-alo   de ga laam.
we   p.laid p.back house-inside and I   p.came.
'We laid her back inside the house and then I came.'

mak   la-yiia   de   mo-da-nya be   maalum   loot.
probably   they-killed & keep on-they   long time very
                          f.kill   and
'They have killed (them) and they'll probably go on killing them and
they'll last for years and years.'   (Type of bird which is very plentiful

hey talu ham be   ham na-gop meep   de   vanoon na-ma.
we   f.tie you and you f.sleep famine and food   f.none
'We will tie you up and you will sleep hungry and there won't be any food.'

yuuh la-ai   be   naa-le   de Giyusu vane ha-ko doo-yaal.
two   they-hung up & standing   and Giyusu wife p.got 2o x 3
'They hung up (the bird nets) and Giyusu's wife caught sixty.)

babuum yuuh la-to   be yuuh salo hong de yuuh kaavu kaapiya
w.men   two   they-arrived & two looking you and two   wrote letter
'Two whitemen arrived and were looking for you and they wrote a letter

be   neep   bel-alu.
and sleeps water-head
and it is at the river.'

yuuh o   kaavu kaapiya be la-be vu hey de yuuh la-laah.
two   just wrote letter   and they-laid us and two   they-p.went back.
                                     with
'They just wrote a letter and gave it to us and they went back.'

Examples: Contrast Sentence

ya   me   ha-gin   nivasa   le   de   hoo-dak   hil-ate   va.
we   not p.cared good   neg. and p.stole people's things.
'We didn't look after him properly and he stole people's things.'

sa   nan-sevin   kaapiya   de   sa   na-ha   lanbong.
I   c.reading   book   and I   c.eating sweet potato.
'I am reading a g book and I'm eating sweet potato.'

ymuh   me   dahooh   de   sa   naahooh   e.
two   not are thatching and I   am thatching   neg.
'Those two are not thatching and I am not thatching.'

hay   sabiing   vanoon   boneata   dnng   hareen   de   hay   naahen
we   will make feast   big   down   house   but we   still
'We will have a big feast down in the village but we are still

nava   sann   huv   vaha   ymuh   am   nin.
are   fixing palm trunks and   etc. all
fixing the palm trunk flooring and all the other things.'

2.8   Contrast Sequence Sentence

Contrast Sequence S =

+ Base$_{1:}$ + **tode**   + Base$_{2:}$ ± (+**tode**   + Base$_3$)

Simple S	tode	Simple S	tode	Simple S
Merged S		Merged S		Merged S
Co-ordinate S		Co-ordinate S		Contrast S
Seq. Coord. S		Co-ord. Seq. S		
Completive S		Contrast S		
Contrast S		Direct Quote S		
Indirect Quote S				

The Contrast Sequence Sentence comprises two obligatory sentence bases joined by the conjunction tode 'and then, but then' and an optional Base three 3   joined by an obligatory tode to the preceding bases. The Contrast Sequence Sentence has a minimum of two obligatory bases. tode joins the same type of lexical material as does the contrast conjunction de but has chronological sequence of time in focus. The linear ordering of sentence bases corresponds to the chronological order of events.   The negative may only occur in the final base. The Predicate of each base must be the same tense.

Manga Buang Sentences
Contrast Sequence Sentence

Examples:

sil daa-le lain tode teey ti ti na-la.
they c.standing line then called one one c.going.
'They were standing in line and then he called them one by one to go.'

saa su be lung tode dokta ha-to
I cried and finish then doctor p.arrived
'I finished crying and then the doctor arrived.'

sa luk-ala de dokta va-yi vinayi tode ha-ko sa be sa la.
I p.in-went & doctor p.closed door then p.got me and I p.went.
'I got in and the doctor closed the door and then he took me and I went.'

haay vaa-go lung la tode haay -ala.
we 2 p.paid p.finish went then we 2 p.went.
'We finished buying and then we went.'

sil la-luus be la-la pin tode hey sa-luus.
they they-dis- & they-went then we disembarked
     embarked   all
'They disembarked and all went and then we disembarked.'

o sa-tnahin kalong tode haay sa-ge.
you f.open box then we 2 f.look
'You open the box and then we will look see.'

saa-liigis vu tode saa-looh nama tode sa laan.
I-p.agreed with then I-shook hand then I p.came
'I agreed with her then I shook her hand and then I came.'

hey samm huv vaha jak be jung nem tode unoopasiv baa-go paadi.
we f.fix pandanus trunk f.up and f.finish go then children f.buy rice
'We will finish putting the flooring on and then the children will buy rice.'

hey naa-veey lung la tode hey naa-jeng.
we c.cast off p.finish went then we c.fill out
'We finish casting off and then we fill it out.'

tagul bees tode baa-su.
tie wings then f.put in bag
'He will tie the wings together and then put them into string bags.'

daahen daa-neel paya tode baalus tatong.
still they-talking bad then plane landed.
'They were interrupted while talking and the plane landed.'

la-la da-do nikuuh tode ham-o na-neel ham.
they-went they- cool then you- c.cross you
        living   emph.
'They have gone and are living calmly but then you are being cross with
each other.'

Examples: Contrast Sequence Sentence

ggaamong   la   Lae   tode   hey   aa-luk   aa-lom   bayeen.
war   p.went Lae   then   we   p.in   p.came back village
'The war went to Lae and then we came back to the village.'

baalus   la   pakwe   tode   na-do.
plane   p.went turned   then   s.stayed
'The plane went and turned around and then stopped.'

waay   va-kaas   lung   tode   saa-neel   vu   yuuh   na-be....
we 3 p.talked finish then   I-said   to   two   thus.....
'We three finished talking then I said to the two of them...'

hey   a-lak   kadu   ti   tode   hey   aa-luus.
we p.went up mountain 1 then   we   p.came down.
'We went up (over) a mountain and then we came down.'

hey   aa-luus   dub   loh-vu   kwaav   yuu-be-yuuh   tode   ti   sen   tu   nama-vaalu
we   attened   school for   months four(2+2) in then   one which / 5 (hand-half)
'We attended school for four months, and then the ~~one~~   became
~~xixtxhxbxrx~~ fifth month

hey   na-ko   uncopaaiv   heek   dub.
we   c.taught children   in   school.
we taught children in the school.'

na-yi   tode   na-tung   haole   tode   hey   na-tung lok-ala   kalong.
c.looking then c.putting name   then   we   c.putting p.in-went box
'She was looking and then putting names on and then we put (things) into
the boxes.'

hey   na-do   nado busin-ato   lung   la   tode   la-vu   tiket   vu   hey.
we   p.stayed stayed days-   p.finished went then they- tickets to   us
                                                        gave
'We stayed and stayed until our time was up and then they gave tickets to us.'

haay   a-la   ha-tung   sa   la   nyedoos   tode   hi-lin   be   laah   yesin.
we 2 p.went p.put   me p.went first   then   p.turned and went back again.
'We two went and he put me down first and then he turned around and went
back again.'

sa   ha-tung   vaahes   tode   sa   lak-ala   ha-ving.
I   p.put   string bag then   I   p.-up-went p.also.
'I put the string bag on and then I got up on also.' (on to scales).

babuum   ha-ko   naaba   tode   neel   be   sa   looh
w.man p.got   number   then   spoke and I   p.grabbed
'The whiteman wrote down the number and then he spoke and I took them off.

2.9   Listing Sentence

Listing S = + Base$_1$ + Base$_2$ $\pm$(Base$_3$)$^{n=}$

Simple S	Simple S	Simple S

The Listing Sentence comprises two or more sentence bases simply juxtaposed. Two bases are obligatory and following bases are optional, but as very few examples have been observed the number of optional bases has not been determined. The sentences show a parallelism of structure and two or more tagmemes must remain constant, one or two lexical items may be diverse. The Predicate of each base must have the same tense. The negative could possibly occur in every base, but not go over the whole construction. Further examples are needed to determine this.

Examples: Listing Sentence

saa-he	me-g	lak	Mumeng,	saa-he	me-g		lak	Deed,	saa-he
I-p.saw	my eyes	up	Mumeng,	I saw	my eyes		up	Manga,	I saw

'I saw Mumeng with my own eyes, I saw Manga with my own eyes, I saw

me-g	lak	taaku	pin-ajo	sa	ka-g	vaaa	loot.
my eyes	up	place	all-there	my	neck	good	very

all those places with my own eyes, and I was very pleased.'

babuum	na-vu	paadi,	na-vu	miit	vu	hey	hook	Praide.
w.man	c.gave	rice,	c.gave	meat	to	us	on	Friday

'The whiteman gave rice, he gave meat to us on Fridays.'

sa	naa-luus	bel	ha-ving	babuum,	sa	na-la	babuum	a-neen	toolet.
I	c-bathe	water	p.with	w.man	I	c.she went	w.man	possess.	toilet

'I used the white people's shower, I went to the white people's toilet.'

Geen-ajo	soow	ti-mu	soow	na-haav	sa-te	taaku.
Today-here	I myself	one-only	I myself	c.build	my	place

'Today I'm all alone, I'm the only one building my house,

soow	na-sap	sa-te	huv	vaha.
I myself	c.cutting	my	palm	trunk

I'm the only one cutting my flooring.'

2.10   Alternative Sentence

Alternative S = + Base$_{1(Alternative)}$ + me + Base$_{2(Alt.)}$ ±(+me + Base)^{n}

Simple S	me	Simple S
Purpose S		Purpose S
Co-ordinate S		Co-ordinate S
Indirect Quote S		Indirect Q. S
Contrary to Fact S		Contrast S.
Conditional S		Conditional S
		Explanatory S

The **Alternative Sentence** comprises two obligatory alternative bases with the obligatory pivot me 'or' coming between the two bases. A further optional base may be added if more than two alternatives are given. Further data may reveal further optional bases but so far only three bases have been observed. The bases offer the choice of two or more alternatives, usually employing the use of closely related lexical items or antonyms. The Predicates in the bases must agree in tense. Negatives have not yet been observed in **Alternative Sentences**, but further data may reveal these.

Examples: Alternative Sentence

ga	na	kaal	ango	bop	me	ga	na	kaal	ango	paaiv?
you	f.go	car	other	big	or	you	f.go	car	other	small

'Will you go in the big car, or will you go in the small car?'

vakasin	daka	hey	aa-neel	vu	ham	boy-aboey		me	hil	yeev
talk	little	we	p.said	to	you	before-before		or	people	leaders

'We've told you this time and time again, or the leaders

la-neel	vakasin	vu	ham	lak	busin	pin.
they-p.said	talk	to	you	p.up	day	all

have told you this very often.'

veeh	ti	jib	me	veeh	ti	lu	nihees	naem	me	aake	kaleeh.....
girl	one	f.die	or	girl	one	head	blood	f.came	or	arm	break......

'A girl will die, or a girl's head will bleed, or her arm will get broken..'

sa	aapa	tata	lopayo	loot	naabe	omaahonoon	va-vil	tata	lung
I	follow	fence	inside	very	if f.	people	p.wired	fence	finish

'I will follow right around the inside of the fence,(xxxxx) if people
have finished wiring the fence,

me	omaahonoon	haav	bayeen	lung	od ......
or	people	p.built	house	finish	then......

or people have finished building the house then....'

omaahonoon	pin	nabe	ga-ngo	Anutu-te	vakasin	od	la-biing	ga-ving
people	all	p.if	f.hear	God-'s	talk	then	they-f.do	f.with

If all people will obey God's words then they will really believe

bu-loot	me	omaahonoon	nabe	biing	paya	paya	in	Anutu-te	vakasin
strong-very	or	people	p.if	f.do	bad	bad	bec.	God-'s	talk

or if people reject God's words

od	many-ja	le	na	mop-aatoov	bop-aataa-jo.
then	he-there	will	f.go	road-main	big-main-there.

then that person will definitely go on the big wide road here.'

ham	naa-neel	vakasin	vu	maageem	aaa-bee-ju	me	vehaavu	od	yik
you	f.say	talk	to	yg. man	f.thus-there	or	yg. girl	then	similarly

'You can say that to the young men, or if it's a young girl then similarly

ham	naa-neel	va	ti	mu.
you	f. say	thing	one	only.

you can say the same thing (to her).'

Examples: Alternative Sentence

o   ŋa-do moow ngaaho in   ga biing kul ga-viŋg hev me
you f.stay man   close   so that you f.do work f.with   us   or
'You stay with a local man so that you will work with us or

yiiy ŋa-do inaabe kul   vaati baa-le ya-baa-g od yaa-biing javuh ti.
we   f.stay so that work what   f.stand our-home then we-f.do   together on
we will all stay so that we can do together whatever work there is in the villag

maa-be sil le-wiingin sil ngaaho na-be sil oo ga-ko sil be sil
f.if   they they-p.want them close   p.thus they just f.get them and they
'If they want those who live closeby (and they want to) get married and

sil ŋa-do ngaaho me bayeen daga kook-ajo yoow ga-ko vi od many nivaaa
they f.stay close   or house   base bone-here himself get her then that's goo
live close by   or if she marries within the village then that's good.'

sil sama be la-na   la-nya me sil baa-nooh lak vaasaay.
they follow and they-f.go they-f. or they f.shoot with bow
'They will follow (them) & hit (them) or they will shoot (them) with bow & arrow.

sil me lana   laaya me sil basnaah lak vaasay g.
they not they go they hit or they shoot with bow   nag.
'They will not go and hit or shoot with bows.'

2.11   Adversative Sentence

Adversative S = + Base$_{1(Action)}$:   + le   + Base$_{2(Adverse Reaction)}$

Simple S Merged S	le	Simple S Co-ordinate S Contrast S Indirect Quote S Direct Quote S

The Adversative Sentence comprises two obligatory sentence
bases joined by the adversative link le 'and, but'. Base 2 contains
the adverse response or reaction, or frustrated sequence. The Predicates
of both bases must be the same tense. A different subject may occur
in Base 2. The Object of Base 1 often becomes the Subject of Base 2.
The negative may occur in either or both of the sentence bases, but
not over the whole construction.

Examples: Adversative Sentence

ha-be   galaas   hook   le   galaas   la   me   yib-in-ate.
p.laid   thermometer p.in   but   thermom. p.went   dead-poss.
                                                        eye
'She put the thermometer in, but the thermometer went to the mark of death.'

lingin   sa   le   saa-neel   na-be...
p.asked   me   and   I -p.said p.thus...
'He asked me and I answered...'

~~saa-su~~ ~~le~~ ~~dokta~~ ~~neel~~ ~~na-be...~~
                  ~~we.~~
~~I-cried~~ ~~but~~ ~~Dr.~~ ~~said~~ ~~thus...~~
~~'I cried but the Dr. said.....'~~

dub-ajo   lu-kook   nivasa   naa-lee-ju   le   mu   va   nineen   neep
school-   head-bone   good   c.standing- but   only   heavy   c.sleeps
there   (knowledge)   there   thing
'This school has good teaching but there's a problem

hook   lopaye   na-be   vanoon   ma.
p.in   inside   thus   food   none.
there, there was not enough food.'

veeh   diin   naam   ma-de   ga-ving   hey   le   mu   le   leenin   hey.
girl   distant f.come f.stay f.with   us   but only will f.fright us
                                                                  -en
'A distant girl will come and stay with us but she will be afraid of us.'

vehaavu   ngeeyaata   da-de   le   mu   vaalu   ne-la   taaku   din-aa-diin.
yg. girls many   they-stay but only half   c.going place   far-far
There are plenty of young girls living (here) but some are going to
very distand places.'

o   noo-m   k le   mu   o   ~~kunt~~ ha-gin booy   sen   nipasiv...
your child   but only you   p.cared   before when small
'He is your child, but you cared for him when he was small....'

hey   a-laam   le   aim   dokta-te   voow   taamuyin.
we   p.came   but later doctor's   dog   followed
'We came but later the doctor's dog followed (the car).'

la-neel   na-be   saa-ge   taaku   le   ma   de   saa-he   taaku   nipaya-paya
they-said thus   If.look   place   but no and I -saw   place   bad-bad
'They told me to look at the place but I wouldn't (because) I had looked
and had seen rugged country
tobe   saa-yeenin   loot.
then   I-p.afraid   very
and I was very afraid.'

Examples: <u>Adversative Sentence</u>

<u>haay</u> <u>Giyusu</u> <u>naa-le</u> <u>inabe</u> <u>heey</u> <u>ba-lup</u> <u>od</u> <u>haay</u> <u>aa-nya</u> <u>le</u> <u>ma</u> <u>de</u>
we 2 Giyusu p.stood so that some f.come then we 2 f.hit but not and
                                                up
'Giyusu and I stood (outside) so that if some(flying foxes) came up then
we would hit (them) but we didn't, and we
<u>haay</u> <u>naa-yiis</u>   <u>le</u> <u>ma</u> <u>de</u> <u>la-lup</u> ~~trukuuxiunt~~ <u>da-la</u>   <u>loot.</u>
we 2 c.hitting but no and they-came up,   they-went   very
were hitting at (them) but didn't get any and they all flew away.'

<u>haay</u> <u>ha-gin</u> <u>hook</u> <u>busin</u> <u>yuuh</u> <u>le</u> <u>ma</u> <u>tobe</u> <u>sa</u> <u>laah</u> <u>aa-neel</u> <u>vu</u> <u>masie...</u>
we 2 p.waited for   days   two but no   then I p.went back said to Mrs.
'We two waited for two days but no(thing came) and then I went back and
said to the white lady...'

2.12   Paraphrase (Negative-Positive) Sentence

Paraphrase S =   + Base$_{1}$(Statement);   + Base$_{2}$(Paraphrased
                                                                      Statement)

Simple S	Simple S

The Paraphrase (Negative-Positive) Sentence comprise two
obligatory bases simply juxtaposed with the second base containing
a paraphrased statement, of Base 1. The Predicates of both bases
are of the same tense, and one base is obligatorily negated. To
                          three
date only two examples of this sentence types have been
observed.

Examples: Paraphrase (Negative-Positive) Sentence

me	na-vuuh	sa	le,	yoow	na-gin	sa	nivasa	loot.
not c.leave		me	neg., her-self	c.care	me	good	very

'She wouldn't leave me, she looked after me very well.'

yoow	davu	kadi	hook	busin,	me	le	la-na	hook	taaku	tumakin	e
themselves	cont.	rise	in	night,	not	def.	they-f.go	in	sun	bright	neg

'They get up in the night, they definitely
don't go in the daylight.'

sa	me	na-luua	e,	soow	na-lak-ado	kaal	ti	mu.
I	not	c.go down	neg., I	c.up.-stay myself	car	one	only

'I didn't get out, I'd just stay in the one car.'

2.13 Indirect Quotation Sentences

Indirect Quote. S = ± Base$_{1(Formulaic}$ + $\langle$ nabe $\rangle$ + Base$_{2(Indirect Quote):}$
$_{sentence):}$

Simple S	nabe	Simple S
Merged S	naabe	Reason S
Co-ordinate S		Co-ordinate S
		Completive S
		Contrast S
		Indirect Quote S
		Direct Quote S

The Indirect Quotation Sentence comprises optional Base 1 consisting of a formulaic sentence the Predicate of which is restricted to verbs of speech or sensation i.e., say, call, ask, agree, desire, see, feel, be pleased, able. Base 1 may be emitted only if the subject has previously been stated. It is sometimes omitted following a question, in dialogue exchange or excited speech. The quote link $\langle$ nabe $\rangle$ 'thus' and indirect quotation in Base 2 are obligatory. If Base 1 Predicate is past tense, then the past tense quote link nabe is used. If Base 1 Predicate is future tense, then the future tense quote link naabe is used. There are no tense restrictions in either base. The indirect quotation in Base 2 adapts the pronoun to the viewpoint of the speaker. The intonation is often very flat and not like that of the original quotation. The negative may occur over the whole construction, or in Base 2, but not only in Base 1.

Examples: Indirect Quote Sentence

sa navu teey na-be hey a-daav bayeen
I calling out thus we f.build house
'I was calling out that we should build the house.'

neel na-be hey baa-le de gango yi-te dakaain yoele.
p.said thus we f.stand and f.hear his talk first
'He said that we should wait and hear what he has to say first.'

neel na-be la-nys hey hook busin
said thus they-f. us in night
              hit
'He said that they would fight us during the night.'

la-neel nabe ga-be omaahonoon dé la-aa la-nys sil e.
they said thus f.lay body   and th.go th.hit them first.
'They said that they would put down the body and go and fight them first.'

Haagoem ti wiingin na-be ga-ko véhaayu ti.
yg. man one p.wants thus f.get yg. girl one.
'A young man wants to marry a young girl.'

yaa-biing ga-ving sil lava-d naabe la-wiingin sil na-be sil ga-ko sil
we-f.do f.with their talk f.thus they-want them p.thus they f.get them
'We should go along with what they say that they want (each other) to marry each other.'

ham a-wiingin na-be naa-neelin sil naa-bee-ja.
you p.want thus f.forbid them f.thus-here
'You want to forbid them ik like this.'

muuh naa-neelin naa-be yoow jak moow ma-do ngaaho.
you 2 f.scold f.thus herself up man f.stay close.
'You two scold her ikkaxkkis she's to marry a man and live closeby.'
               and say

veeh ti na-be jak vu maagoem ngaaho.
girl one p.thus f.up to yg. man close
'A girl says she will marry a local young man.'

geen bop lak yoow yi-te na-be biing vaati.
now big p.up herself her thus f.do what
'Now she's grown up it up to her to say what she'll do.'

yoow kn vu na-be ga-ko veah.
himself neck gave thus f.get girl
'He just decided to get married.'

ham ka-m vu na-be mak hey navu tatuhin.
your necks gave thus perhaps we are joking.
'You thought that perhaps we are joking.'

Examples: Indirect Quote Sentence

ham a-wiingin   na-be   naa-neel ham be ham a-nys ham.
you p.want   p.thus f.say   you and you f.hit you
'You want to get cross with each other and fight each other.'

ya
ham a-loh-vu   na-be   ham   e   baa-go   hil-ate   bik a?
you able to   thus   you will   f.pay   peoples   pig eh?
'You're able to pay for the people's pigs eh?'

ham a-he   na-be   laa-go   bik-aju   lak mone bopsate   le.
you p.saw p.thus they pd. pig-there up   money big   ?
'You saw that they bought those pigs for a lot of money didn't you?

lati   na-be   ham a-nys bik.
who   p.thus you f.hit pig
~~Whorakd~bonhttxthexpbgtt~~ 'Who said you should hit the pig?'

le-jingin   sil naa-be   sil laa-go   geet   a?
they-f.ask them f.thus   they they-pd. gate   eh?
'They ask them did they pay at the gate(eh)'.

ga ge   ma yuuh-ate kaapiya naa-be yuuh keavu laam nabe vaati.
you f.look their two letter   f.thus two   wrote p.came thus what.
'You look at their letter(and see) what they wrote.'

emaahonoon me da-ngo   na-be sa yeev e.
people   not they-c.   thus   I   leader neg.
                hearing
'People don't take notice that I am a leader.'

la-neel   na-be   san-ge   taaku
they-said   p.thus I-f.look place
'They told me to look at the place.'

me   le   naa-neel   naa-be   san-duus e.
not will f.say   f.thus   I-f.down neg.
'She wouldn't tell me to get down.'

sa me aa-neel   na-be sil la-na le.
I   not sa-p.said thus   they they-f.go neg.
'I didn't say they should go.'

me   ha vu na-be   bu   kaapiya vu sa le.
not neck gave thus f.give letter to me neg.
'He didn't think to give me the letter.'

saa-neel   na-be   sil la-na.
I-p.said   p.thus they they-f.go.
'I didn't say that they should go.'

2.14   Direct Quotation Sentence

Direct Quote S =   ± Base$_{1(Formulaic}$ + ⟨nabe⟩   + Base$_{2(Direct Quotation)}$
                              $_{sentence)}$:

Simple S Merged S Co-ordinate S	nabe naabe	Simple S Purpose S Reason S Co-ordinate S Coord. Seq. S Contrast S Contrast Seq. S Indirect Quote S Direct Quote S

The Direct Quotation Sentence comprises optional Base 1
consisting of a formulaic sentence the Predicate of which is
restricted to verbs of speech such as 'say, call, ask, agree.'
Base 1 may be omitted but only if the Subject has previously been
stated. It is sometimes omitted following a question, x in dialogue
exchange or excited speech. The ~~obligatory~~ quote link ⟨nabe⟩ 'thus'
and quotation in Base 2 are obligatory. If Base 1 Predicate is past
tense, then the past tense quote link nabe is used.   If Base 1
Predicate is future tense, then the future tense quote link naabe
is used. There are no tense restrictions in either base. The
direct quotation in Base 2 is the actual quotation with no adaptation
of the pronoun to the viewpoint of the speaker. Intonation is
frequently that of the original intonation. The sentence types
listed in the above bi-dimensional array have been found expounding
Base 2, but it is anticipated that almost any type of sentence could
fill this tagmeme. Base 2 may be negated, but the negative may not
occur over the whole construction or in Base 1 only.

Examples: Direct Quotation Sentence

saa-lingin na-be taaku tanaa-in?
I-p.asked p.thus place where-there?
'I asked, "What place is that there?"'

naol na-be Ukarumpa.
p.said p.thus Ukarumpa
'He said, "Ukarumpa!".

saa liigis na-be ko.
I p.agreed p.thus yes.
'I agreed saying "Yes."'

saa-naol na-be ee sa lak ni.
I-p.said p.thus yes I body up
'I said, "Yes, I know."'

liigis na-be mam lung de ham ga-ko be a-na Deed jak.
p.agreed thus nevermind finish & you f.get and -f.go Manga f.up
'He agreed saying "Nevermind that's OK, you go and get her and go to Manga."'

sa naa-naol yu ham naa-be maagem aymuh vehaavu da-ko sil tobe ham
I f.say to you f.thus yg. men and yg. girls they- them then you
'I will say to you, "Young men and young   marrying
girls are marrying each other and so then why

na-naol ham in?
c.cross you why?
are you being cross with yourselves?"'

ham naa-naol vu naa-be O hey a-nibaya veeh taaku diin.
you f.say to f.thus Oh we dislike girl place far
'You say to him, "Oh we don't like girls from distant places."'

Kiap le naa-naol naa-be "De ga wiingin na-be ga bu teenin in
Govt. will f.say f.thus "And you want p.thus you f.forbid why
officer
'The Govt. officer will say "And why do you want to forbid him for,

ga biing vaati vu?
you f.do what to
what are you going to do with him?"'

kadi naol na-be sa naah in aa-ge aa-te gaas.
rose p.said p.thus I f.go to ss-see my salt.
                                 back
'She got up and said, "I will go back and look at my salt."'

Examples: Direct Quotation Sentence

laah ya-lup-ate   neel na-be Ali-so!   Gaas ya loot be malis laa-te.
p.wentp.up-   p.said p.thus Wow.'   Salt ate very and gone went-
back
'She went back up and said, "Wow! The salt has burnt completely and it's
gone to nothing."'

neel na-be unoopasiv lati na-be ham a-nys se-te bik.
p.said thus child   who   thus   you f.hit my   pig.

'He said, "Which child said you should hit my pig?"'

saa-lingin na-be Goroka tana?
I-p.asked p.thus Goroka where?
'I asked, "Where is Goroka?"'

saa-neel sa haale-g na-be Letob.
I-p.said my name   thus   Letob.
'I said my name "Letob."'

neel na-be ya-na iak.
p.said thus we-f.go f.up
'She said, "Let's go."'

hey a-laah lingin na-be ham a-na ta?
we p.went back asked p.thus you f.go where?
'We went back and he asked "Where are you going?"'

saabe   Ke sa nanye-g doos.
I thus Yes my ears   blocked
'I said "Yes, my ears are blocked."'

sa no-g la saabe o Keen.
my eyes went I thus oh true.
'I looked and I said "Oh true."'

ham aho-m niyasa naa-be o lung.
your stomach good   f.thus oh alright.
'You be happy saying "Oh alright that's O.K."'

iingin ham naa-be ham na-yiia ham in?
f.ask   you f. thus you c.hitting you why?
'He will ask you, "Why are you fighting?"'

saabe mak Jong ha-be in he neep.
I thus perhaps p.laid and g.sleeping
'I said "Perhaps John has laid it down."'

2.15   Amplification Sentence

Amplification S =   + Base₁(Statement):   + Base₂(Amplification):

Simple S Co-ordinate S	Co-ordinate S Contrast S

The Amplification Sentence comprises two obligatory sentence
bases simply juxtaposed. Base 1 consists of a general statement and
Base 2 contains the specific amplification of that statement.
The same tense is used in the Predicate of both Base 1 and 2.
The negative may never occur in xx one base only. Not many examples
of this sentence types have been observed to date.

Examples:

na-pak   be   na   ngaju   heey,   na   ga-si   hook   haah   name
f.fright   and   f.go there   some,   f.go f.hang   in   tree   branch
(Some) will take fright and go wherever, they will go and hang in the branches

yuuh   duk-a-na   tatuuh   vuun   heey.
and   f.in-f.go   stone   hole   some
of trees and go into some caves.'

sa   na-wiing   kul   nabee-jo,   sa   mo-kaavu   kaapiya   vadiisin-aadiin.
I   e.doing   work   thus-here,   I   keep-writing paper   daytime-long
'I am doing work like this, I keep on writing all day long.'

waay   a-laam   Mumeng,   masia   mugin   de   haay   bingsu   taamu.
we 3   p.came   Mumeng,   w.lady   first   and   we 2   missionary followed
'We three came to Mumeng, the white lady came first and the missionary
and I came later.'

2.16   Contrary to Fact Sentence

Contrary to Fact S =

| + nabe | + Base₁(Protasis): | + od | + Base₂(Apodosis): |

| nabe | Simple S
Merged S
Alternative S | od | Simple S
Merged S
Co-ordinate S
Contrast S
Alternative S |

The Contrary to Fact Sentence is introduced by the obligatory past tense condition marker nabe 'if', followed by an obligatory Base 1 the protasis, joined by the obligatory link od 'then' to obligatory Base 2 the apodosis. The Subject of Base 1 may precede nabe for emphasis, but Subject of Base 2 must follow the link od. Base 1 Predicate is restricted to future tense, but there are no tense restrictions in Base 2. The negative may occur in either or both bases, but may not occur over the whole construction. The Contrary to Fact Sentence can transform to a past Result Sentence by reversing the negatives.

Examples: Contrary to Fact Sentence

na-be   sa   naa-neel   havasa   haale   od   saa   jeenin.
p.if   I   f.say   father-in-law   name   then   I   f.afraid
'If I had said my father-in-law's name I would have been afraid.'

geen   ga   laam-ajo   na-be   na-ma   od   o   na-do   Deed.
today   you   p.came-here   p.if   f.not   then   you   c.stay   Manga.
'Today you came here. If you hadn't you would be at Manga.'

na-be   luk   ga-to   od   kalong   sme   le   kales   vaseen   o.
p.if   rain   f.fall   then   box   not   will   dry   yesterday   neg.
'If it had rained, then the box wouldn't have got dry yesterday.'

Transforms to: luk   ha-levang   hom   kalong   kales   vaseen
                 rain   p.clear   therefore   box   dry   yesterday
                 'There was no rain so the box dried yesterday.'

na-be   hil-ate   va   ti   baa-le   me   ma-do   mop   od   ham   a-ge   mu
p.if   people's   thing   one   f.stand   or   f.sit   road   then   you   f.look   only
'If people's things are standing or sitting on the road then just look at them

de   yoow   baa-le   de   ham   me   nama-m   jak   o.
and   itself   f.stand   and   you   not   your   hands   up   neg.
and leave them alone, and don't touch them.'

na-be   o   ma-do   Deed   od   ga   me   le   ga   ge   taaku   le.
p.if   you   f.stay   Manga   then   you   not   will   you   f.see   place   neg.
'If you had stayed at Manga then you wouldn't have seen the place.'

na-be   ga   me   ga   naam   e   od   o   na-do   bayeen.
p.if   you   not   you   f.come   neg.   then   you   c.stay   village
'If you hadn't come then you would have been in the village.'

na-be   luk   ga-levang   od   nya   baal   vaseen.
p.if   rain   f.clear   then   f.hit   ball   yesterday.
'If it hadn't rained then he would have played volley ball yesterday.'

na-be   omaahonoon   ga-ngo   Amutu-te   vakasin   od   le-biing   ga-ying   bu-loot.
p.if   people   f.hear   God's   talk   then   they-do   f.with   completely
'If people had heard God's talk, then they would have believed really well.'

na-be   saa-nom   ba-lup   od   sa   sapa   tata   lopayo   loot
p.if   I-f.come   f.up   then   I   follow   fence   inside   very
   if   back
'If I had come up then I would have followed all around the inside of the fence

2.17   Conditional Sentence

Conditional S =

± S naabe	+ Base₁(Protasis):	+ od	+ Base₂(Apodosis):
naabe	Simple S Merged S Co-ordinate S	od	Simple S Purpose S Reason S Co-ordinate S Contrast S

The Conditional Sentence is introduced by the optional
future condition marker naabe 'XXHB'if' followed by Base 1
(the protasis) the Predicate of which has no tense restrictions.
Base 1 is linked by the obligatory link od 'then' to Base 2 (the
apodosis).   Most occasions when naabe is omitted the Conditional
Sentence is expounding the quotation tagmeme of an Indirect
Quotation Sentence OR the purpose tagmeme of the Purpose Sentence.
The only tense restriction in Base 2 is that a past tense may not
follow a Base 1 Predicate future tense.   The Subject of Base 1 may
precede naabe for emphasis, but Subject of Base 2 must follow od.
The negative may occur in either or both of the bases, but not
over the whole construction.

Examples: Conditional Sentence

naa-be omaahoncon biing paya-paya in sa haale-g od lohvu sil
f. if   people   f.do   bad-bad because my   name   then equal they
'If people disregard my name then they will

la-na   mop   ~~kwkmuk~~ nipaya.
they-f.go road   bad.
go on the bad road.'

naa-be bus   ango ga-ko ti me yuuh od na-wiing nabee-ju.
f.if   day   another f.get one or two   then c.doing like-there.
'If another day he will get one or two then he does it like that.'

naa-be ham a-biiy bik be vuuti nihees laem od ham baa-go.
f.if   you p.spear pig and part blood   p.came then you f.pay
'If you have speared a pig and a part has bled then you will pay.'

naa-be bik jib od ham baa-go dok-anaah.
p.if   pig f.die then you f.pay   f.in-go back
'If the pig dies then you'll pay in return.'

naa-be nihees laam od ham a-bu mone.
p.if   blood   p.came then you f.give money
'If it has bled then you will be fined.'

naa-be na-ma od   ham a-duus kalabus in ham a-jak ni.
f.if   f.no   then you f.down prison   to you f.up   body
'If you don't then you will go to prison so you will learn.'

naa-be na-ma od Molis le nys ham in yi-te s bik.
f.if   f.no   then Maurice will f. you because his   pig.
                                   hit   of
'If you don't then Maurice will hit you because of (what you did to) his pig.'

naa-be yiis be tatuuh vuun lung la od mem duus be naah.
f.if   p.hit and stone   hole finished then then f.down & f.go back
                                want
'If he's hit (the flying foxes) and the cave is finished, then he'll
come down and go back.'

naa-be hil ngeeyaata od mem heey baa-le kabini de heey....
f.if   people many   then then some f.stand under   and some....
'If there are plenty of people then some will stand underneath and some...'

naa-be me la-lup geen e   od mak daahen.
f.if   not they-up today neg. then perhaps still
'If they haven't come today, then perhaps they are still there.'

Examples: Condition Sentence

naa-be la neep ti od ga-to peey husin sa ga-ko naas feey.
f.if p.went p.slept one then f.down later night I f.get f.come tomorrow
                                                                            to
'If he has gone and slept somewhere then he will arrive later tonight and
I'll bring him to you tomorrow.'

naa-be ga-ko va ti od sa naa-neel vu.
f.if f.get thing one then I f.say to
'If she gets something then I'll say to her...'

naa-be la-biing vanoon bop ti od la-daav be ga-ko na talid in ga-yed
f.if they-f.make feast big one then they-dig & f.get f.go clear to f.boil
'If they are going to make a big feast then they will dig (them) up and
take them to the clearing to boil (them).'

naa-be la-wiingin na-be la-ja vanoon bop ti od la-na baa-ku.
f.if they-p.want p.thus they-f.eat food big one then they-f.go f.carry
'If they want to eat a big feast then they will go and carry (tree kangaroos).

naa-be ham a-na kot od ham- o ta-va.
f.if you f.go court then your-emph. your something.
'If you go to court then that's your fault.'

lingin veeh bop nabe vakasin heey neep s vu sil od
p.asked women big thus talk some sleeps with them then
'He asked the older women if they had any matters to discuss them they

daa-neel ga-ving.
they-say f.also
should speak up too.'

2.18   Explanatory Sentence

Explanatory S = + Base$_{1}$(Statement): + od + Base$_{2}$(Explanation):

Simple S Co-ordinate S	od	Simple S Reason S Co-ordinate S Contrast S

The Explanatory Sentence comprises obligatory Base 1 containing a statement, joined by obligatory explanatory link od 'then' to obligatory Base 2 containing the explanation of Base 1 statement. The Predicate of both Base 1 and 2 must have the same tense. The same Subject occurs in both bases. The negative may occur in Base 2 only. Only three examples have been observed, and they have tentatively been analysed as Explantory Sentence types but they may possibly be Sentence topic margins.

Examples:

ha-ko   vayob   ti   od   yiis   be   ha-be   la.
p.got   eel   one   then   p.hit   and   p.laid   p.went
'He got one eel, he hit it and laid it down.'

da-yiis   meebak   od   da-wiing   nabeeju.
they-c.hit   f.foxes   then   they-c.do   thus-there
'When they kill flying foxes they do it like that.'

Golokaa-ju   o   ga-ko   TAA   od   ga-na   Goloka.
Goroka-there   you   f.get   TAA   then   youf.go   Goroka.
'For Goroka, when you get a TAA plane then you would go to Goroka.'

3.   SENTENCE PERIPHERY

3.1   Outer Periphery

Sentence introducers include all conjunctions and links
described in the various sentence types in addition to others
that act only as sentence introducers. e.g.

yik	'similarly, likewise'
ngajok	'however'
mam	'never mind'
ma	'now'
mak	'perhaps, probably'
sim	'next, afterwards'
mu	'only'

Function and meaning of some of the above are not fully understood
and further examples will help clarify usage, but for now they are
being regarded as sentence introducers that show relationship
of the sentence to the previous sentence.

Exclamations and vocatives are also outer periphery of the
sentence.   e.g.

ke	'yes'
ee	'agreement - yes'
Ali-ee	'brother - vocative !'
Ali-so	'Wow !' (literally 'brother & company')
aayeey	'whoopee !'
wapo	'oh dear!'

3.2   Inner Periphery

3.2.1 Topic Margin

Sentence Topic Margin =   + Topic Margin: + od   + Base(Nucleus):

noun noun phrase	od	Simple S Purpose S Reason S Co-ordinate S Contrast S Indirect Quote S Direct Quote S

Sentence Topic Margin occurs at the beginning of the sentence with the obligatory link od linking it to the nucleus of the sentence. Topic Margin is usually Subject in the following base but it may also be Object, Time or Location. Only nouns and noun phrases have been found as exponents of the Sentence Topic Margin.

Examples: Sentence Topic Margins

sil   Bayamaatuuh   od   sil   la-ya   sil ani-hees.
they Baiamatu   than they they-p. their blood
                    well   ate
'The Baiamatu people, they swallowed their own blood.'

taaku   pin-aja   od   hey   ha-vuuh   de   hey   a-laam   loot.
place   all-here well we   p.left   and we   p.came   very
'All these places, we left them and came all the way.'

8 oklok   od   Simbang   ga-vuuh   Maaniba   de   na.
8 o'clock   well Simbang   f.leave   Maaniba   and   f.go
'At 8 o'clock, the Simbang will leave Maaniba.'

babuum-aju   bayaen tii-ju   od   da-ko   omaahonoon   lava-d-ato
w.man-there village one-there they-c.   people's   language-
                                 well getting
'The whitemen there, the village there, they record people's languages.'

buus, kaseen   dun   * kapla va   san-ajo   od   yoow   malis.
shoots shoots   sugar   cabbage which-here well them   none.
type   type   cane   things   just
'buus, kaseen, sugar cane, cabbage, things which are here, well there were none

ti   sen   tu   nama-vaalu   od   hey   na-ko   unoopasiv   hook   dub.
one which became 5(hands-   well we   c.taught children   in   school
                 half)
'On the fifth month, we taught children in school.'

Maadee-jo   od   Simbang   la   Sapla Haus.
Monday-there well Simbang went Chapter House.
'On Monday, the Simbang went to Shapter House.'

veeh   sen   na-biing   veeh-ate   kul-aju   od   luus   ha-ving.
woman who   c.doing   women's   work-there well down   also
'The woman who is doing the women's work there, she disembarked also.'

Gayus   a-naan   ni-lakin   sen   ni-lak   vu   aning   od   me   la-neel   banye   laam.
Gayus   her   sickness   which sick   at   round   well not they-said news   came.
                                                  *there
'Gayus's sickness when she was sick around there, well they didn't send
the news around...'

va   deka   nabe   sen   ham   na-neel   ham   lak   busin   pin-aja
thing little thus   which you   c.cross   you   up   day   all-here
'This little thing that you are being cross with each other over all the time

od   me   na-lohvu   le.
well not c.right   neg.
it's not right.'

3.2.2   Time Margin

Sentence Time Margin = + Time Margin: + Conj.   + Base(Nucleus):

noun noun phrase	be tobe	Simple S Merged S Co-ordinate S

The Sentence Time Margin usually occurs pre-nuclear but
it can permute to the post-nuclear position.   The exponents of
Time Margin are nouns which are time words, or noun phrases
joined to the nucleus of the sentence by the conjunctions be or
tobe depending on whether close co-ordination or sequence is
in focus.   Further data may reveal conjunctions being used
as links in Time Margins.

Examples: Time Margins

kul butoov semiin-aanoon be waay a-la na-do.
work five morning-real and we 3 p.went c.stayed.
'It was Friday morning and we went and stayed.'

soosin tobe hey a-laam.
afternoon & then we p.came.
'It was afternoon and then we came.'

hey na-do be 9 oklok.
we c.stayed and 9 o'clock
'We stayed and it was 9 o'clock.'

deep be langaah-ak.
they- and dawn-up
slept
'They slept and dawn came.'

waay na-do be taaku bus osin be mekanu luus.
we 5 stayed and place night also and darkness p.down
'We stayed and night came and darkness fell.'

da-do be kul butoov tobe la-yooh vanoon be soosin mem la-ya va.
they- and work five then they-boil food and afternoon then they-
stayed (Friday) ate thing
'They stayed and it was Friday and then they boiled the food and
in the afternoon they ate things.'

busin-aa-diin de langaah-ak be hey me aha vanoon daka le.
night-long and dawn-up and we not ate food little neg.
'All night long and in the daylight and we didn't eat any food.'

hey naa-hop be geen samiin tobe Maluo ha-ko noow.
we c.sleep and today morning then Maluo p.got child
'We slept and this morning Maluo had her child.'

Tode taaku mekanu hook-ato mem haay ha-ko be haay a-la.
then place dark in- then we 2 p.got and we 2 pwent.
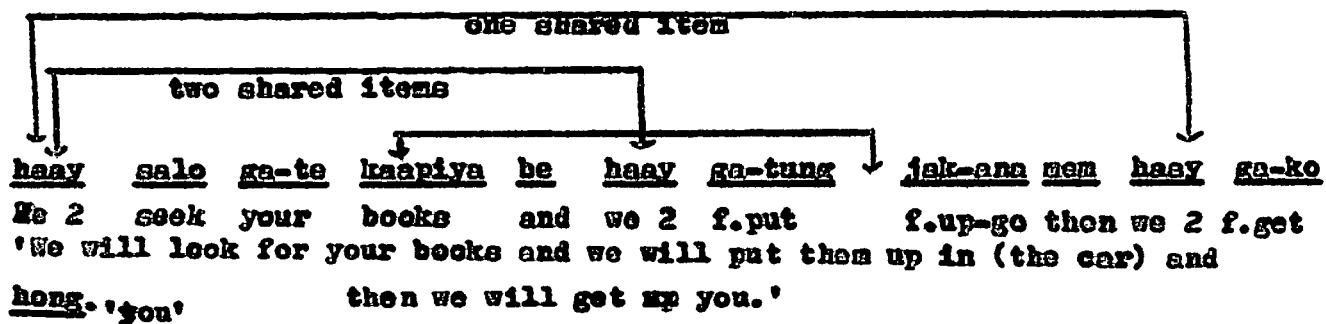'Then it got dark and then we got (them) and went.'

4.   EMBEDDING

Since there is frequent and sometimes complicated embedding of sentence within sentence, the following guide-lines apply to the analysis of embedding.

(a)   Since sentence types are distinguished mainly by their
conjunctions, in a sentence which has many conjunctions it
is important to find which conjunction marks the pivot of
the whole sentence and thus tells what type of sentence it is.
This pivot of the sentence may be marked by

   (i)   sequence of conjunctions,

   (ii)   a conjunction plus the introducer <u>yik</u>

   (iii)   a change of subject.

(b)   As a general rule, close knit sentence constructions tend
to embed in loose knit sentence constructions but rarely
vice versa.   However, some sentence types do seem to be much
more open to embedding than others, and the <u>Direct Quotation</u>
<u>Sentence</u>, <u>Purpose Sentence</u> and Conditional Sentence seem to be
especially open to embedding in Base 2.

(c)   In looking for the closest constructions which will be the
lowest level of embedding, probably the greatest number
of same components of clause level tagmemes are an indication
of closest constructions.   Example:

haay	salo	ga-te	kaapiya	be	haay	ga-tung	jak-ann	mem	haay	ga-ko

We 2   seek   your   books   and   we 2 f.put   f.up-go then we 2 f.get
'We will look for your books and we will put them up in (the car) and

<u>hong</u>. 'you'   then we will get up you.'

The first two clauses joined by a _be_ have two same exponents
of clause level tagmemes, namely the Subject 'we' and Object
'your books' which is unstated but understood in the second clause.

Between the second and third clause there is only one same
exponent of clause level tagmemes, namely the Subject 'we'.
This indicates that the first two clauses form the closest
construction, thus the whole is a <u>Completive Sentence</u> with a
<u>Co-ordinate Sentence</u> embedding in its Base 1.

The following is an example of extensive embedding, with the
pivot of the whole sentence marked by a sequence of conjunctions
<u>od</u> <u>mem</u>, thus the whole sentence is a <u>Conditional Sentence</u> (seen
from the first conjunction of the sequence). The following diagram
plots the embedding.   <u>Example</u>:

<u>Le</u>   <u>naa-be</u> <u>hil</u>   <u>ngeeyaataf</u> <u>od</u>   <u>mem</u>   <u>heey</u> <u>baa-le</u> <u>kabini</u>
But   f.if   people many   well then   some   f.stand underneath
'But if there are lots of people, well then some will stand underneath

<u>de</u>   <u>heey</u>   <u>na</u>   <u>gu-lis</u>   <u>de</u>   <u>heey</u>   <u>na</u>   <u>ga-buuh</u>
and   some   f.go   f.inside and   some   f.go   f.surround
and some will go inside (the cave) and some will stand around(the opening)

<u>inaa-be</u> <u>na-pak</u>   <u>be</u>   <u>na</u>   <u>ngaju</u>   <u>heey,</u>   <u>na</u>   <u>ga-si</u>
so that if f.fright   and f.go   there   some, f.go   f.heng
so that if they take fright and fly off somewhere, they'll go and hang up

<u>hook</u> <u>haah</u> <u>nama</u> <u>yuuh</u>   <u>dok-ana</u>   <u>tatuuh</u> <u>vuun</u> <u>heey</u> <u>od</u>   <u>sil</u>   <u>sapa</u>
in   tree   hand   and   f.in-go   stone   hole   some   then they   follow
in the branches of a tree and go into some caves, then they will follow

<u>be</u>   <u>la-na</u>   <u>la-nya</u>   <u>ne</u>   <u>sil</u>   <u>baa-neeh</u>   <u>lak</u>   <u>vaasaey</u>
and they-f.go   they-f.hit or   they f.shoot   with   bow & arrow
them and go and hit them, or they will shoot them with bow and arrow

<u>yuuh</u>   <u>ame.</u>
and   etc.
etcetera. '

Diagram of embedding:

Conditional S
- naabo
- Simple S
- od mem
- Contrast S
  - Simple S
  - de
  - SSMerged S
  - de
  - Purpose S
    - SSMerged S
    - inaabe
    - Conditional S
      - inaabe
      - Co-ordinate S
        - Simple S
        - be
        - Amplification S
          - Simple S
          - Co-ordinate S
            - SSMerged S
            - yuuh
            - Simple S
      - od
      - Co-ordinate S
        - Simple S
        - be
        - Alternative S
          - SSMerged S
          - me
          - Simple S
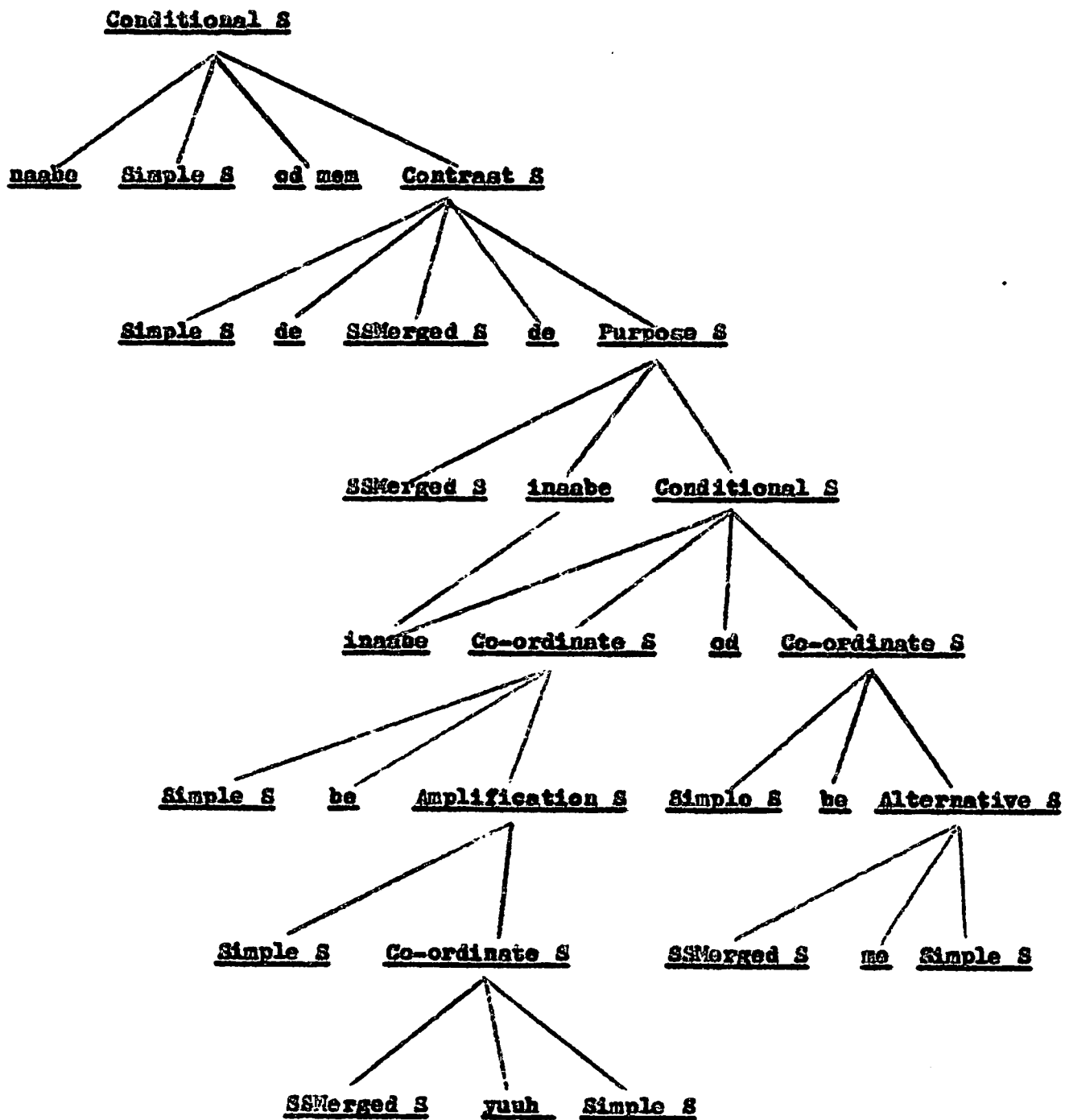
5.   RESIDUE

Several problems of analysis remain.

5.1. A <u>Completed Action Sentence Margin</u> could perhaps be set up.
The margin would be expounded by <u>lung</u> <u>la</u> 'p.finished p.went' or
a clause marked finally with the clitic -<u>ato/to</u>. This clitic
usually marks the end of a relative clause.

<u>Examples</u>:

<u>saa-ge</u>	<u>jung</u>	<u>na</u>	<u>le</u>	<u>mem</u>	<u>ham</u>	<u>ga-tung</u>	<u>duk-ena</u>	<u>kalong</u>.
I-f.look	f.finished	first	then	you	f.put	f.in-go	box	
	f.go							

'I will look finisht looking first then you will put them into the boxes.'

<u>hey</u>	<u>na-do</u>	<u>na-do</u>	<u>busin-ato</u>	<u>lung</u> <u>la</u>	<u>tedeka</u>...<u>la-vu</u>	<u>tiket</u> <u>vu</u> <u>hey</u>.
we	stayed	stayed	day-	finished	then	they-p. ticket to us
				went		gave

'We stayed and stayed until the time was up then they gave tickets to us.'

<u>mem</u>	<u>lung</u>	<u>la</u>	<u>tode</u>	<u>sil</u>	<u>ga-ko</u>.
Then	finish	went	then	they	f.get

'Then when that was done they would get it!

<u>lung</u>	<u>la</u>	<u>de</u>	<u>sa</u>	<u>laah</u>.
finished	went	&	I	p.went back

'(my crying) finished and I went back'

<u>hey</u>	<u>ha-te</u>	<u>tatong-ato</u>,	<u>saa</u>	<u>yeenin</u>	<u>loot</u>.
we	p.down	taxied-	I	p.fright	very

'We landed and taxied, I was very frightened.'

<u>sa</u>	<u>lak</u>	<u>mia</u>	<u>Ita</u>	<u>nii-to</u>,	<u>haay-cow</u>	<u>na-kaaa</u>	<u>lak</u>	<u>busin</u> <u>nin</u>.
I	up	Miss	Heather	body-	we 2-ourselves	talked	up	night all

'I know Miss Heather, we talked together every day.'

<u>sa-te</u>	<u>vehaavu-so</u>	<u>la-yi</u>	<u>nabe</u>	<u>sa</u>	<u>va-lup</u>	<u>naalee-ato</u>,	,
my	young girls-	they-saw	thus	I	p.up	c.standing-	
	& company						

'My young girl friends saw that I had come up and was standing,

<u>sil</u>	<u>la-wiing</u>	<u>daadun</u>	<u>loot</u>.
they	they-made	noise	very

they made a lot of noise.'

5.2   Several uses of <u>nabe</u> remain unclear.

When <u>nabe</u> is the only Predicate in a sentence, it means 'like'

and the sentence is a Simple Sentence.

<u>Example:</u>

<u>nalu</u>	<u>nabe</u>	<u>maganaan.</u>
nose	like	his father

'He has a nose like his father.'

(a) However, it is not clear whether

<u>ti</u>	<u>haale</u>	<u>nabe</u>	<u>Misf</u>	<u>Ita.</u>
one	name	thus	Miss	Heather

'One's name was Miss Heather.'

is a <u>Simple Sentence</u> or an <u>Indirect Quotation Sentence.</u>

(b)   A few sentences have been found which use _nabe_ in a similar

way to the Indirect Quotation Sentence, but they do not seem

to fit that sentence type.

ya   nimeen   naep   hook   lopayo   nabe   vanoon   ma.
thing   heavy   p.sleeps in   inside   thus   food   none
'There was a problem there, there was no food.'

meebek-aju...   yi-te   hu gabun   nabe   omashonoon   me....
f.fox-there   his   custom   thus   people   not
'Those flying foxes....their habits are such that a people wouldn't....'

yaon   yi-te   lopayo   nabe   lak   moon.
herself her   inside   thus   marry man
'It's up to her to decide that she will get married.'

(c)   The use of _nabe_ _san_ 'like this' may be closely related

to _nabe_ 'like' explained above, but this has yet to be

determined.

Paulus   wiing   vu   voon   nabe   son   yate   hibon   la-wiing.
Paul   did   on   earth   like   which our   old man they-did
'Paul acted on earth like our old men acted.'

5.3 Two other sentence types, both highlighting contrast, may

be established.

(a)   The Sentence Introducer _mu_ 'but' occasionally occurs sentence

medial so may be acting as a conjunction.

basik   mu   ya   le   ga-ngoyin.
f.explode   but   we   def.   f.will hear
'They will explode it but we will definitely hear it.'

kalow   lok-ala   paahup   be   laa-to   mu   hey   doosin.
jumped   p.in-went scrub   and   p.went-   but   we   didn't know
'He jumped into the scrub and went but we didn't know.'

vaha   sapa   leahel   be   lak   mu   sil   sapa.

(b)   ngajok 'but, however' usually occurs sentence initial in

the EMPHATIC CONTRAST PARAGRAPH, but one example has been

found where intonation suggest that ngajo is occuring sentence

medial.

Example:

o	neo-m	le	mu	o	ha-gin	booy	sen	ninaaiv	ngajok	geen	bop-ak
your child		but	but	you	cared	before	when	small	however	now	big-up

'He is your child, but you cared for him before when he was small,
however now he's grown up.'

5.4 Several examples of sentences comprising juxtaposed clauses

do not fit any of the three established juxtaposed sentence types,

Lising, Paraphrase or Amplification Sentences. Those which remain

seem to show contrast, sequence or result.   Perhaps the best

solution would be to set up one or more further sentence types.

Another possibility would be to consider some sentence conjunctions,

such as toho, bo, hom, de, toda as optional.   These juxtaposed

sentences could then be included under these various sentence types.

However this seems to be a less realistic solution.

Examples:

hey	kadi	lak	be	a-laam,	ngaamong	la	Lae.
we	rose	up	and	p.came,	war	went	Lae

'We got up and came, the war went to Lae.'

Toho	hey	a-la	va-lup	Wau.	hey	naahop	busin	ti	mu,	hey
then	we	p.went	p.up	Wau,	we	slept	night	one	only,	we

'Then we went up to Wau, we slept one night, we

kadi	lak	be	hey	a-la	Waadumi.
rose	up	and	we	p.went	Waadumi

got up and we went to Waadumi.'

Toda	ha-tsahin	vinavi	in	en,	en	pasong	a-la.
then	p.opened	door	for me,		I	jumped	p.went

'Then he opened the door for me, I jumped out.'

F O O T N O T E S

1.   Buang is an Austronesian language spoken by approximately 8000 people, some of whom are living in the valley of the Snake River and in the mountains which flank it on the South East side. Many of the Buang people are now living either permanently or semi-permanently at various places of employment, especially in the main coastal towns. The Snake River is in the Morobe District _Province_ of the ~~Territory~~ _Papua_ of New Guinea, and is accessible by road from Mumeng or by air. The Buang language comprises three main dialects, ~~so called~~, but the one which is spoken at the Mumeng (S.W.) end of the valley seems sufficiently different from the other two to be regarded as a separate language and is here referred to as Manga Buang. Manga Buang has approximately 2,000 speakers. The paper was _is_ based on a section of text material which was collected during a total of 27 months residence in the village of Manga, the main village of the area, between 1963 and 1970, while living there under the auspices of the Summer Institute of Linguistics. This research was undertaken at a Linguistic Workshop held at S.I.L., Ukarumpa and was sponsored by Project Contract No. OEC-9-097756-4409(014) Hierarchy & Universality of Discourse Constituents (NG Languages) by the Office of Education of the US Department of Health, Education and Welfare.   The

2. Project Director was Dr. Robert E. Longacre.

2. Orthographic symbols used in this paper represent the following phonemes:

p	/p/	i	/i/
b	/^{n}b/	ii	/i·/
t	/t/	e	/ə/
d	/^{n}d/	ee	/e^·/
k	/ḳ/	ee	/ɛ·/
kw	/ḳ^w/	a	/ʌ/
g	/^{ŋ}g/	aa	/a/
gw	/^{ŋ}g^w/	o	/o/
v	/ʋ/	oo	/o^·/
s	/ts/	oo	/ɔ·/
j	/^{n}dž/	u	/ʋ/
h	/ḥ/	uu	/u·/
m	/m/		
n	/n/		
ny	/n^y/		
ng	/ṇ/		
ngw	/ŋ^w/		
l	/ř/		
w	/w/		
y	/y/		

3. Embedding and Merged Sentences were analysed and written up for inclusion in this paper by my co-worker Miss Jean Healey. I would like to acknowledge the help which she and Dr. Phyllis Healey gave me in the preparation of this paper.

4. Only certain classes of verbs take the same subject pronoun prefixes. Certain other verbs may distinguish only 3rd person plural, other verbs do not show same or different subject.

5. This is not embedding of the Different Subject Merged Sentence as Predicate 4 has the same Subject as Predicate 1, 2 & 3.

6. Exponents of the sentence base tagmemes have been shown in the bi-dimensional arrays of each sentence type, but for the remainder of this paper the exponents have not been listed in the descriptions. For some sentence types it would be likely that further data would reveal a greater range of exponents in sentence bases.