

BUNAMA PHRASES

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PHRASESI VERBAL PHRASES

Negatives, accompaniment, temporals all influence the verb in some way but not on the phrase level. They are treated on the clause level slots on the basis that

- a) they are frequently separated from the verb by other clause level slots
- b) all of them occur as a slot shared by two or more verbs which are interpreted as merged sentences.

Adverbs and certain verb and noun roots when they follow the verb stem are interpreted as forming a verb stem

- a) when the verb stem can be inflected by prefixes and/or suffixes
- b) when they act as units and not separable by expansion

eg. verb root and unlimited-type adverb

ya-'ebwae-daisi-ya

I-give-only-completive 'the only thing I did was give'

e.g. 'i-malu-hedade-ya

he-laugh-much-completive 'he laughed a lot'

verbal-type adverb and verb root

eg. 'u-'ita-bwaibwaini-di

you-see-well-them 'you look after them well'

eg. 'u-goi-pwai-ya

you-fetch.water-finish-completive 'you have finished fetching water'

eg. ya-lagu-leleni-di-ya

I-put-line-them-completive 'I put them in a line'

verb root and verb root

eg. 'i-lisi-toho-di

he-pull-try-them 'he tried to pull them'

verb root and noun root

eg. 'i-hutu-'epo-ya-wa

she-move-land.slide-completive-there 'she caused landslide to move the

noun root and two verb roots

eg. 'ahe-tuhu-tuhu-na

leg-join-join-its 'his knee'

In the following verb phrases:

- a) both verbs are inflected but there are lexical restrictions which

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dictate the selection of verbs of one or more slots

b) all the verbs refer to the same action (encode the deep structure relations of an auxiliary verb?)

c) Tenses and aspects of the verbs agree

d) no breath pause between the verbs

There are 4 basic types of verb phrases: process, motion, durative and repetitive.

They differ in the number of bases possible, connector, types of fillers

I.I. Process Verb Phrase

Formula Process VX = $V_1 \pm \text{Connector} \mp V_2$

where either V_1 or V_2 is restricted as to its fillers.

The presence of the connector is infrequent and so far only ma 'and' has been observed.

They occasionally have been observed in discontinued manifestation with either object or subject between the verbs.

I.I.I. Initiatory Verb Phrase

Init.VX = $+V_1:V_{in} +V_2:V$

V_{in} is the initiatory verb and denotes the starting of an action. Only 2 verbs have been found which can fill this slot

gogona 'to start moving' and he'ale 'begin'

V is any verb

Examples

a) 'i-gogona 'i-tauva

he-start.move he-go 'he start off going'

b) si-gogona-hila si-dobi

they-start-return they-descend 'they start off descending'

c) 'i-gogona 'i-dobidobi

he-start he-going down 'he started off going down'

d) 'i-he'ale 'i-nao-wa

she-start she-go-there 'she started off going to there'

e) si-he'ale si-pili-ya

they-start they-run-completive 'they started and ran'

f) 'i-he'ale 'i-welaha

she-start she-sing 'she started to sing'

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I.1.2. Completive Verb Phrase

Comp.VX = + V₁:V + V₂:V_{com}

V_{com} is a completive verb with either the verb root gunwala 'finish' or this verb root in a verb stem

Examples

- a) 'i-gabu 'i-gumwala
he-roast he-finish 'he finished roasting'
- b) 'i-hunu-di-ya 'i-lohe-gumwali-di-ya
he-kill-them-compl. he-causative-finish-them-completive
'he killed them all off completely'
- c) si-nuwanuwatuhu-mo-wa 'i-gumwala
they-thinking-only-completive it-finish 'they were only thinking
and then finished'
- d) si-'ai si-lohe-gumwali-i
they-eat t hey-causative-finish 'they finished off eating it'

I.1.3. Quotative Verb Phrase

Quot.VX = V₁:V_s + V₂:V_q

V_s is a speaking verb and V_q is the quote verb gwae 'speak' 'say'

Examples

- a) 'i-'ala-bwau 'i-gwae
she-noise-yell she-say 'she called out and said'
- b) 'i-bwaubwau-dobi-ma 'i-gwae
he-calling-down-here he-say 'he was calling down to here and said'
- c) si-he-gwae-ya si-gwae
they-causative-say-compl. they-say 'they told him they said'
- d) 'i-hesilala (sina-na ma tama-na 'oi-di-ya) 'i-gwae
he-ask (mother-his and father-his at-their-to) he-say
'he asked his mother and father and said'
- e) 'u-'e-'abo'abo-wegau 'u-gwae
you-caus.-lie-to- me you-say 'you lied to me and said'
- f) 'i-he-gwae-ya ma 'i-gwae
she-caus.-say-compl. and she-say 'she told him and said'

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I.4. Motion Verb Phrase

Motion $VX = + V_1 : V_m + V_2 : V + V_3 : V_m$

tan/ya where V_m is any verb meaning 'to go' and tends to be a more general
eg verb of motion. V is any verb and usually denotes the specific
na action of going. The two or three verbs used to express what is in
effect the one predication ?)

V_1 and V_2 can be rotated in position.

Examples In some ~~cla~~ sentences a verb occurs with a general verb of motion

a) but they do not refer the same action but rather to a succession
actions in time and/or logical relations

eg. 'i-tauya 'i-gomana

he-go he-fish,with.net 'he went and then fished with a net'

This is not interpreted as a verb phrase but rather sentence type

Examples

a) 'i-'ahala-ule-ya-ma 'i-tau-ya-ma

he-carry-throw-compl.here he-go-compl.--here 'he hurled himself and
came down here'

b) 'i-hane+i 'i-tauya

he-climb-it he-go 'he carried it up and he went'

c) si-tauya-ma si-hila-ma

they-go-here they-return-here 'they returned here'

d) 'i-pili 'i-tautauya

he-run he-coming going 'he was running'

e) si-lahulahusa si-lagalaga

they-dancing they-going.inland 'they were dancing and moving shorewards'

f) ya-laga ya-toe

I-go.inland I-take 'I took him inland'

g) si-nao-ma, si-humu, si-tauya

THEY-go.along.beach-here, they-clear.track-they-go

'they move along parallel to the beach and clear the track as they go'

h) 'i-tutu-baula-hila 'i-nao

he-move-ground-return he-go.along.beach 'he jumped up and down

and returned along the path parallel to the
beach'

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I.43. Durative Verb Phrase

Dur.VX = +V₁:V +V₂:V_{d1} ±V₃:V_{d2}

V is any verb and V_d is a durative verb with a repeat of the verb root of V₁, filler, but manifesting continuous manner. The durative verb signals a continuation of the primary (main) action.

The presence of a filler of V₃ is infrequent.

V₁ and V₂ can be rotated in position but it is more usual to have them in the order as in the formula.

Examples

- a) 'i-miya-toi-va 'i-miyamiya
she-stay-sat-compl. she-staying 'she sat down and stayed'
- b) 'i-'eno-sa'asa'ai-ya 'i-'eno'eno
he-lie-on.back-compl. he-lying 'he was lying on his back'
- c) si-'eno-leleni-ya si-'eno'eno
they-lie-line-compl. they-lying 'they continued on lying in line'
- d) 'i-'eno'eno-wa 'i-'eno-gomale-ya
she-lying-compl. she-lie-hungry-compl. 'she was hungry as she was lying'
- e) si-hehe-hane si-hanehane
they-caus.-climb they-climbing 'they carried it up as they continued to climb up'
- f) si-miyamiya si-miya-bwaibwaina si-miya-'ama'amasa
they-staying they-stay-good they-stay-dying
'they were living on happily but getting older (or until they died?)'

Note: When there is a connector between the verbs it denotes a succession of actions in time and/or logical relation

eg. si-sopila-latu-ma ~~to~~ si-sopisopila-dadana
they-jump. from.place.to.place-arrive-here they-jumping-everywhere
'they jump out here and then they jump all over the place'

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I.4. Repetitive Verb Phrase

$$\text{Rep.VX} = + V_I: V + (V_I)^n : V_R$$

with all its inflections

V is any verb and V_R is the verb repeated and it may be repeated an indefinite number of times (the maximum number so far being 5 times). The repetitive verb phrase signals prolongation or repetition of the action. Sometimes the vowel of the penultimate syllable of the last verb in the phrase (with clause primary stress) is notably lengthened with rapidly falling intonation on the final syllable.

Examples

a) 'i-hane-ma 'i-hane-ma 'i-haneeee-ma.

he-cl b-here he-climb-here he-climb-here 'he climbed and climbed and climbed here'

b) si-hiyahiya si-hiyahiya si-hiyahiya si-hiyahiya si-hiyahiya

they-tugging they-tug in they-tugging they-tugging they-tug ing

' they kept on tugging and tugging with out result for ages'

c) ta-miya-lugu-wa ta-miya-lugu-wa ta-miya-lugu-wa

we-stay-enter-there we-stay-enter-there we-stay-enter-there

'let's move over there to go in, let's keep going'

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2. NON-VERBAL PHRASES

Each phrase type is presented in the form of a bi-dimensional array which names the slots of the phrases and lists under each slot label the constructions which have been found to expound that slot.

2.I. Basic Noun Phrase and its Subtypes

2.I.I. The Noun Phrase

<u>± Referent</u>	<u>± Quantifier</u>	<u>± Deictic</u>	<u>+ Head</u>
basic pronoun	numeral	demonstrative	noun
proper noun (n ₀)	rep		basic nx
interrogative	app.nu.x		modified nx
	co.nu.x		possessive nx
	enum.pn		coordinate nx
	limiter		appositional nx
			modified nx
			basic pronoun
			enumerative pronoun
			demonstrative
			interrogative
			numeral
			coordinate numeral x

Special Features

- a. Any of the slots can optionally follow the head and change the focus of the phrase. None of the slots can occur in both positions in the phrase.
- b. The preferred order for all the slots is as given in the chart but different orderings do occur
 - e.g quantifier slot can optionally follow deictic (example e)
 - e.g referent slot can optionally follow deictic (example b)
 - e.g when both quantifier and referent slots follow the head they can commonly occur in the order quantifier followed by referent
- c. The quantifier slot can be repeated when an enumerative pronoun and limiter occur together (example d)
- d. Most commonly the phrase is manifested by only two slots although

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referent and deictic optional slots are fairly common.

Long phrases are rare. However as embedding often occurs within the possessive phrase the basic noun phrase can become quite long when the head of the slot is filled by a possessive phrase(ex. g)

e. Discontinuous manifestations can occur.

f. The noun phrase fills the subject, ^{object} object, topic, comment and complement slots in the clauses, and a variety of slots in other non-verbal phrases.

g. These restrictions have been found in the optional slots when the head slot is filled by the following:

Head

Interrogative - only quantifier and deictic slots occur.

Demonstrative - only ^{quantifier} referent slot occurs.

Numeral or coordinate numeral phrase- only referent slot and wete 'also' in the quantifier slot.

h. Repetitive particle wete 'also' has also been found filling the place of a head of noun phrase but never occurring with any of the optional slots.

Examples

a. baluma loheya 'aigeda

baluma man one (a)
(sugar cane)

'a Baluma sugar cane man'

b. bewa taudi gumabwaini-di

these them good, looking-their

'these good looking (men) they'

c. 'eta to'aha

one what

'one whatever'

d. tauna loheya-ina 'iboi namo

that man-that himself only

'that man by himself only'

e. 'asa-ina madou-na beno 'aigeda

village-that big-its that one

'that big village'

f. taudi magisubusubu

they eagle.belonging

'those people of the eagle clan'

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- g. tauma waha-ma-yao mwane-di-yao taudi
us uncle-our-pl wife-their-pl they 'our uncles' wives those
people'
- h. taiya beno loheya
who that man 'whoever(another) man that on'
- i. wete 'owa
also you 'you also'
- j. beno 'aigeda
that one 'one of those'

2.1.2. The Time Phrase

All of the optional fillers slots that are found in the basic noun phrase can occur. The fillers of the head slot are: noun(time), modified time phrase, possessive time phrase, and rela tor axis time phrase.

The time phrase fills the time slot in clauses and a variety of slots in non-verbal time phrases.

Examples

- a. bewa 'abwa
this afterwards 'this time afterwards'
- b. heisa sabwele
how.many day 'some number of days'
- c. wete sabwele hetoi-na
also day three-its 'also the third day'
- d. to'aha tapwalole
what worship 'that certain Sunday'

2.1.3 The Location Phrase

The quantifier and deictic optional slots that are found in the basic noun phrase can occur.

The fillers of the head slot are: noun(place), modified location x, appositional location phrase, relator axis location phrase

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The Locationa Phrase fills the location slot in clauses and a variety of slots in non-verbal phrases.

Examples

- a. Misima namo
Misima only 'only Misima'
- b. 'wabu 'aigeda 'oiha beno
plain one at-its that 'on that plain'
- c. 'aiwe 'etuhutuhu-na be 'atama-ya bewa
tree stump-its and open.place-in this
'at these places, on a tree stump and out in the open'
- d. to'cha Canawaiwaila
Anawaiwaila 'where the Anawaiwaila river is'

2.2. Modified Phrase

+Head	+ Modifier
noun (n _p , n _{pl})	adverb (unlimited)
basic noun x	noun root
possessive adj.x	verb root
coordinate noun x	descriptive
basic pronoun	
demonstrative	
numeral	
interrogative	
noun (n) ₀	
temporal	

Special Features

- a. The preferred order for the slots is as given in the chart but the modifier has been found to precede the head slot. The descriptive particle hali 'another' always precedes the head slot.
- b. Noun roots and verb roots have been interpreted as filling the modifier slot of modifier phrases rather than forming noun or verb stems on the basis that it has been found that some nouns

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filling the head slot can take a specifier suffix (n)ina 'the' (example j) and some take a possessive suffix or preceded by a possessive pronoun (example e) thus separating the fillers of the head and modifier slots. Also some speakers of the language prefer to write them separately.

- c. The modified phrase is distinguished from the basic phrase because of the different slots and the fillers of these slots.
- d. The modified phrase is divided into two subtypes:

- i. The Modified Time Phrase- The fillers of the head slot are noun (time), and temporals.

The time phrase fills the time slot in clauses, and a variety of slots in other non-verbal time phrases.

- ii. The Modified Noun Phrase- The fillers of the head slot are all those indicated in the chart other than those occurring in the time phrase.

The noun phrase fills the subject and all the object slots, topic, comment and complement slots in clauses, and a variety of slots in other non-verbal phrases.

Examples

a. da'ule madou-na daidaite

stone big-its only

'only a big stone'

b. 'eda bwaga

road distance

'long way'

c. hali bohali wete

another bag also

'also another bag'

d. taudi nugeta

they lead

'they the first ones'

e. nugeta 'ida misinali-yao

lead our missionary-pl

'our first missionaries'

f/ 'aihale-ina 'ina gwae-ina moisa

old woman-the her word-the true

'the old woman's true words'

g. da'ule masiha

stone ordinary

'ordinary stone'

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h. moisa 'owa 'ino gwae-ina
true you your word-the

'your true words'

i. guguyoi woiyawa
darkness great

'great darkness/unenlightened time'

j. loheya-ina giba
man-the charcoal

'charcaol covered man'

2.3. Possessive Phrase

[†] Referent		+([†] Connector	+Possessor	+Item) ⁿ	
Subtype	noun	be	possession suffix	Subtype	noun
i,ii,	noun proper	ma	<-gu>	i	noun proper(a _q)
iii,iv	basic pronoun	ma wete	possession pn		interrogative
	demonstrative	bo			numeral
	numeral				basic noun x
	interrogative				appositional n x
	basic noun x				coordinate n x
	modified noun x			ii	adjective
	possessive n x			iii	locative
	possessive adj x				basic location x
	coordinate n x				appositional locx
	appositional n x				noun (location)
	relator axis acc.x				stative clause
iii	basic location x			iv	noun (time)
iv	noun (time)				basic time x
	temporal				possessive timex
	basic time x				appositional tx

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Special Features

- a. This is probably the most common type of phrase in the language.
- b. When the form of possession is intimate the suffix is on the item.
When the form of possession is intermediate or distant the possessor slot is filled by a possessive pronoun and the possessor slot occurs following the possessor. There is only one example where the item slot precedes the possessor (example s)
- c. The only case where the item slot is optional is when the filler is 'e'ahai 'food' or some particular type of food. The intermediate possessive pronoun is obligatory and the 'food' is understood from the context (see example o).
- d. The possessive phrase occurs more commonly with the referent than without it.
- e. The referent can be discontinuous from (example o) and/or follow the possessor and item slots (examples s,t) with no change of meaning and possibly because of change of focus or higher level influence.
- f. The possessive suffix on fillers in the item slot (except for adjective or adjective-type phrases) is a 1st order suffix and can have 2nd, 3rd and 4th order suffixes following. (2nd order- plural, 3rd order- specification, location, instrument, 4th order- limiter)

e.g. mwagu-na-mo

head-his-only

'only his head'

e.g. niba-i-na-ina

cousin-?-his-the

'the his cousin the aforementioned one'

e.g. tama-mi-yao-wedi

father-your(pl)-pl-those 'your fathers those ones'

(Note: In cases where (n)i or e precedes the possessive suffix, this may be considered an adjectivizer suffix or presuffix morphophonemic change ?? See examples a,b,i,k,n,r,x.)

The possessive suffix on adjectives can be preceded by an intensifier suffix -hedade 'very' and followed by specifier suffix +(n)ina/edi 'the/those' or limiter suffix -mo 'only'.

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- g. Since a possessive phrase is an optional filler of the referent slot, embedding of one possessive phrase in another is a common feature, mostly of only two phrases (see examples i,m,e,l,v) but there can be embedding of more than two phrases (see example w).
- h. The connector can only be optionally manifested when n is 2 or more. In examples thus far the maximum number of times the item slot can be repeated is 4 (i.e. n=1-4)
- i. There are 4 subtypes in the possessive phrase based on the different fillers of the item and /or referent slots (which are indicated in the chart according to the numbers of the subtypes below) and their distribution in clauses and other non-verbal phrase types.

Subtypes:

- i) Possessive noun phrase- fills the subject, all the object slots, topic, comment, and complement slots in clauses, and a variety of slots in other non-verbal phrases.
- ii) Possessive adjective phrase- the adjective filling the item slot is intimately possessed. This phrase fills the same slots as the noun phrase and also the manner slot in clauses (examples e,m,p,q,r,t,u,v,w).
- iii) Possessive location slot- fills the location slot in clauses (example l,y,z)
- iv) Possessive time phrase-fills the time slot in clauses (example z)

Examples

a. loheya-ina Balum-i-na

man-the Baluma sugar cane?-its 'the man in the Baluma sugar cane'

b. Dobu tupwa-i-na

Dobu part?-its 'Dobu area'

c. Dogula 'ina tupwa

Dogula its part 'Dogula area'

d. maheya ma 'edewa-ina mahai-di

pig and dog-the smell-their 'the pig's and dog's smell'

e. 'owa yawasi-u to-dudule-na

you breath-your very-long-its 'you can hold your breath a very long time'

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- f. bewa tubu-mi-yao be sināmi-yao waha-mi-yao 'imi boda-a %
 these grand father-your-pl uncle-your-pl your group-pl
 and mother-your-pl
 'these people your grandfathers and mothers and uncles and your friends'
- g. 'etoi 'ana baibaiwa
 three its number 'they were three in number'
- h. tubu-mai ba'ida-na 'adi hola
 grand son-our with-her their sea water 'our grandson and her water
- i. 'ina gwae 'aiged-e-na-ina
 her word one-?-its-the 'the same talk as her's'
- j. 'wa'wamo 'eta laha-na
 type of tree one branch-its 'another branch of the 'wa'wamo tree'
- k. bewa 'ada walata, bewa 'ada gaeba, bewa ginaula mabwaiya-di
 m. this our pot this our dish this thing all-their
 'this pot, this dish, this thing are all our's'
- k. bewa to-'eh-i-u
 this what-where-?-your(sg) 'what part of you† is this'
- l. gwama-ina 'ina 'ebe-'eno dudu-ni-na-ina
 child-the his place-sleep underneath-?-his-the
 'underneath the child's bed'
- n. Bunama wahine-i-na
 Bunama woman-?-her its I Bunama woman'
- o. gwagwama-edi sitehata-edi (geya) 'adi
 children-those four-those (not) their 'those four children's food'
- p. ginaula haga-na haga-na
 thing different-its different-its 'different things'
- q. ginaula haga-di
 thing different-their their different things
- r. tau-gu hehe-waiwai-ni-gu
 person-my causative-strong-?-my 'my strength'
- s. loheya 'ana to'ai
 man his one who-eat 'the person who eats men'

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- t. mabwaiya-di (sidoudou) to-'amas-i-na 'ina boda-o
all-their 'they crying) one who-die-the his group-pl
'all of the dead man's friends (they were crying)'
- u. dobe-ina wa'ewa'e'e-na-ina ma wete gabwagabwalotu-na-ina
skirt-the white-its-the and also black from mud-its-the
'the white and black mud stained skirt'
- v. waligowa tupwa-na bwebwehali-di ma tupwa-na yogeyoge-di
crocodile part-its red-their and part-its yellow-their
'some of the crocodiles are red and some are yellow'
- w. hada-ina 'ana pasapasa 'ana 'ita bwebwe'a-na
house-the its decorations its look good-its
'the decorations in the house looked good'
- x. 'ina 'ewou-ina tauto-na 'ana wose pa'ali-na
his canoe-the huge-its its paddling hard-its
'his very big canoe was hard to paddle'
- y. dei-da
near-us 'near us'
- z. 'e'etahi 'ana sauga
harvest its time 'the time for harvesting'

2.4. Coordinate Phrase

Basic formula of coordinate phrase: $+(+Head \downarrow Connector)^n + Head \downarrow Connector_2$

Special Features

- The heads of the coordinate phrase are more commonly filled with the nuclear items of the filler phrases than extremely expanded phrases.
- Discontinuous manifestation has been observed especially with the predicate of the clause before the connector between two heads of the phrase (example noun x, f ad location x, a)
- With most types only two heads occur though more heads could be expected in all types.
- It seems the connectors are ~~related~~ selected according to their basic meaning but there is much interchange in use depending on the speaker. ma connector of different things, ta connector of like things or things that are expected to go together, be connector of people or like things, wete connector where it is an added thought.

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- e. Connector₁ is optional but it is more common to have a connector especially when there are two heads, but when there are more than two heads it is more common to have a connector between the last two heads only.
- f. In the examples thus far the maximum number of times that the head and connector₁ slots can be repeated is 6, but it can be expected this could be a greater number depending on how many items need to be listed.
- g. There are 6 subtypes of coordinate phrase distinguished on the basis of the fillers of the slots and their distribution in clauses and other non-verbal phrases.

2.4.I. Coordinate Noun Phrase

+ Head (+Head	Connector ₁) ⁿ	+Head	Connector ₂
noun	ma	noun	ta
noun proper (p, n)	ma wete	noun proper (p, n)	be
basic pronoun	wete	basic noun x	bo
modified noun x	ta	modified n x	
appositional n x	bo	possessive n x	
possessive n x	be	appositional n x	
possessive adj x	be wete	relator-axis	
relator-axis		accompaniment x	
similarity x		accompaniment x	
accompaniment x			

Special Features

- a. The coordinate noun phrase is the only subtype found to have an optional connector₂ and this usually only occurs when the heads are listing like items (examples a, h) or listing alternative items (example b).
- b. The noun phrase fills the subject, all object slots, topic, comment, and complement slots in clauses and slots in a variety of non-verbal phrases.

Examples

- a. 'wateya ta weda ta maheya ta 'wadoya ta guliliya ta
yam and taro and pig and opossum and flying fox and
'yam and taro and pig and opossum and flying fox'

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- b. 'uibai bo silahana bo
shell fish or fish or 'shell fish or fish'
- c. maheya-ina ma 'ana ba'ida-na
pig-the and its with-its 'the pig together with his food'
- d. ma'ilulu bo hali bwasumo bo hali bwasumo
Ma'ilulu bird or another bird or another bird
'Ma'ilulu bird or another bird or yet another kind of bird'
- e. dohi madou-na ma tutu namala
flood big-its and thunder lightening 'heavy rain and thunder and
lightening'
- f. ma-sina-na be ma-tama-na ('idi 'asa nage) ma-'idi boda-0
with-mother-his with-father-his their place that with-their group-pl
and
'with his mother and father and their friends (to their village)'
- g. bewa 'ada 'edewa, 'ada 'am'am ma wete ginauli haga-di to'aha
this our dog our chicken and also thing other²-their what
'this is our dog and our chicken and also these other things whatever
are here'
- h. lobaloba be mainina be bunebune be taitu be hali 'wateya
be 66 hali 'wateya
'Lobaloba.yam and Mainina.yam and Bunebune.yam and Taitu.yam
and another.kind of yam and yet another.kind of yam'

2.4.2. Coordinate Time Phrase

+(+Head	+ Connector ₁) ⁿ	+ Head	+ Connector ₂
noun(time)	ma	temporal	
temporal	ma wete	basic time x	
basic time x	ta	modified time x	
appositional time x	bo	modified noun x	
relator-axis time x		relator-axis time x	

Special Features

- a. In examples thus far n= 1 although conceivably it could be a greater number.
- b. No filler of connector slot has been found thus far.

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- c. At least one of the heads must be filled by a 'time' word or time-type phrase.
- d. The time phrase fills the time slot in clauses and slots in a variety of other non-verbal phrases.

Examples

- a. boi ma nige wete
yesterday and earlier. today also 'yesterday and also today'
- b. sauga 'ehata-na 'oi-na ma wete nima-'ai'aigeda 'oi-na
time four-its at-its and also five-one at-its
'on the fourth day and also on the sixth day'
- c. sauga nige ta guguyoi woiyawa
time earlier and darkness great 'earlier and unenlightened time'

2.4.3. Coordinate Location Phrase

+ (+ Head	Connector) ⁿ	+ Head	Connector
noun (place)	wete	noun(place)	
noun(with location suffix)	ma wete	possessive location x	
possessive locat on x		relator-axis location x	
possessive noun x			
relator-axis location x			

Special Features

- a. At least one of the heads must be filled by a 'location' type word or phrase.
- b. In examples thus far no examples been found of connector.
- c. The location phrase fills the location slot in clauses and slots a variety of other non-verbal phrases.

d. max. no. of n = 2

Examples.

- a. bale'u-wa ('i-maha) wete wagahata-ina 'oi-na
ground-on it-fill also verandah-the at-its
'(it filled/covered) the ground and the verandah'
- b. 'iya-di-yao 'oi-di-ya, waha-di-yao tubu-di-yao tama-di-yao
friend-their-pl at-their-to uncle-their-pl grandfather-their-pl father-their-pl
nd mwane-di-yao 'oi-di-ya
wife-their-pl at-their-to
,to their friends and uncles and grandfathers and fathers and husbands'

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c. 'ina 'ebe-miya, gabul-iāna ma wete tabwa-na

HIS place-stay under.house-?-his and also top-his

'where he sits and under the house and also the upper part(of the hou

2.4.4. Coordinate Numeral Phrase

+(+ Head	± Connector ₁) ⁿ	+ Head	±Connector ₂
numeral	bo	numeral	
coordinate numeral x	ma	coordinate numeral x	

Special Features

- In examples thus far no filler for connector slot.
- In examples thus far maximum number of n= 1.
- The numeral phrase fills the quantifier and head slot of basic phrase(noun or can act as a head of a noun-type phrase (example c), and manner slot of clauses.

Examples

a. nima-bwaubwau ma 'eluwa bo 'etoi
FIVE- say.say and two or three 'ten and two(twelve) or thirteen'

b. (gwama) 'aigeda 'aigeda
child one one 'each (child)'

c. 'aigeda 'aigeda
one one 'each and everything (I tellyou, you do.)'

2.4.5. Coordinate Reason Phrase

+(+ Head	Connector ₁) ⁿ	+ Head	Connector ₂
relator-axis ^{reason} referent x	ma	relator-axis ^{reason} referent x	

Special Features

- Only one example thus far and n= 1.
- The reason phrase fills the reason slot in clauses.

Example

mwali weyahi-di ma bagi labiya walata weyahi-di
mwali.shell because-their and bagi sago pot because-their
' because of mwali shell necklaces and bagi shell necklaces and sago
and pots'

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2.4.6. Coordinate Interrogative Phrase

+ (+ Head	+ Connector) ⁿ	+ Head	+ Connector ₂
interrogative	ta	interrogative	

Special Features

- a. Only two examples found thus far and n= 1
- b. The interrogative phrase fills the interrogative tagmeme in interrogative clauses.

Examples

- a. to-gid-ega ta to-'eh-ega
what-like-from and what-where-from 'how and where.from'
- b. to-gid-ega to-mahisa
what-like-from what-time 'how and when'

2.5. Appositional Phrases

Appositional Phrase

general formula : + Item (+ Apposition)ⁿ

Special Features

- a. Words and/or phrases can be strung together almost indefinitely to form an apposition phrase.
- b. Appositional phrases function as a chain of stative clauses but in form they are phrases.
- c. The apposition slot may have discontinued manifestation
- d. In some examples the filler of the item slot is a more general term and the apposition is a more specific reference to this item filler. This is particularly relevant for apposition time and location phrases.
- e. There are 5 subtypes differentiated on the basis of the fillers of the slots and distribution in clauses and phrases.

2.5.1. Appositional Noun Phrase

+Item	(+ Apposition) ⁿ
noun	noun
basic pronoun	noun proper / np n _k n _c ()
interrogative	basic pronoun
numeral	interrogative
co. n x basic noun x	mod (noun
poss.n x poss.adj x	possessive possessive adj x
	loc n x

Special Features

- a. The maximum number in examples thus far of times the apposition slot is repeated is 2. -)
- b. The noun phrase fills the subject, all object slots, topic, comment, and complementary slots in clauses and slots in a variety of non-verbal phrases.

Examples

- a. 'a'ihale'ina ma-'iya-na-o wahiwahine baibaiwa-di
old.woman-the with-friend-her-pl women all-their
'the old lady with her friends, all of them women'
- b. haga-na ma haga-na tupwa-na bwehabwehali-di ma tupwa-na yogeyoge-d
different-its and part-its red-their and part-its yellow-thei
different-its
'of different kinds, so^{red} red and some yellow'
- c. gwagwama sitahata ma nuhu-diu 'aigeda loheloheya sitahata ma wahine 'aiged
CHILDren four and sister-their one men four and girl one
'four children and their sister, four men and one girl'
- d. toni-waga loheloheya siteluwa ma-nuhu-diu ma-natu-na
owner-canoe men two with-sister-their with-child-her
'the owners of the canoe are two men with their sister and her child'
- e. 'iya-gu gwama-ina tau-na digayagaya
friend-my child-the person-his young.man
'my friend who is a child but a young man'

2.5.2. Appositional Location Phrase

<u>+ Item</u>	<u>(+ Apposition)ⁿ</u>
NOUN(with location suffix)	noun (with location suffix)
noun (place)	noun (place)
locational	locational
basic noun x	possessive location x
possessive location x	relator-axis location x
possessive noun x	included clause
relator-axis location x	

Special Features

- In a location phrase at least one filler of the item and/or apposition slot is a 'location' word or phrase.
- In the data thus far the maximum number for n is 2 but conceivably it could be a greater number.
- The location phrase fills the location slot in clauses and slots in a variety of non-verbal location phrases.

Examples

- 'ina 'ebe-miya logidi 'oima-na
his place-stay house.post at-its 'his seat near the house post'
- nobwa 'asa-i
there village-in 'there in the village'
- beno Malukwasiya 'oya-i
that Malukwasiya hill-on 'on the hill there at Malukwasiya'
- hola-i 'ida 'isu-wa Salimadebana
beach-on our point-on Salimadebana 'on the beach at Salimadebana point'
- mwali nima-di-ya , tau-na loheya-ina 'ama'amasi-na-ina 'ina boda-o
arm-their-on he-his man-the dead.man-his-the his group-pl
6666di-ya 'oi-di-ya
at-their-on
'the dead man's relatives and friends on their hands'

2.5.3. Appositional Time Phrase

+ Item	(+ Apposition) ²²
noun (time)	noun (time)
temporal	temporal
basic time x	basic time x
possessive noun x	coordinate time x
possessive time x	appositional time x
relator-axis time x	relator-axis time x
included clause	relator-axis noun-directive x

Special Features

- In a time phrase at least one filler of the item and/or apposition slot is a 'time' word or phrase.
- In data thus far the maximum number for n is 2
- The time phrase fills the time slot in clauses and slots in a variety of non-verbal location phrases.

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Examples

a. nata 'abwa

later.today afterwards 'somewhat later today'

b. mwalo 'oi-na tubu-ma-o 'oi-di-ya

early at-its grandfather-our-pl at-their-in 'in the early time of our grandfathers'

c. to-sabwelo 'oi-na bewa sabwelo-ina bo bewa tapwalolo-ina

what-day at-its this day-the or this day-the

'on whatever day ,today or this Sunday'

d. nata nihuwa-n-ega 'igu sauga moisa

later.today night-its-from my time truly 'later when the night is nearly passed will be my time truly'

e. 'ana siga nige I976

its end earlier year.I976 'the end of it was earlier in this year'

2.5.4. Appositional Referent Phrase

+ Item

(+ Apposition) ⁿ

relator-axis origin x

possessive noun x (with instrument suffix)

Special Features

a. In data thus far only one example has been found, where n= 1

b. This referent phrase fills the referent slot in clauses

Example

tehala

'oi-n-ega

deba-n-ega

reef

at-its-from

top-its-from

'from the top of the reef'

2.5.5. Appositional Numeral Phrase

+ Item

(+ Apposition) ⁿ

numeral

repetitive

numeral

repetitive

Special Features

a. The number of types of fillers for the two slots is limited but the occurrence of this phrase is quite frequent.

b. Maximum number for n=1

c. The numeral phrase fills the quantifier slot in basic phrases and manner slot in clauses

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Examples

- a. wete 'aigeda
also one 'also another one'
- b. 'eta wete
one also 'just one more'

2.6. Accompaniment Phrase

Accompaniment phrase

general formula: + Accompaniment + Accompanier

Special Features

- a. The accompaniment phrase may stand alone in the clause in which case the person or animal being accompanied is understood from the context.
- b. There are two subtypes, both having the same basic structure (same slots) and both have the same filler of the accompaniment slot. They are differentiated on the basis of different fillers of the accompanier slot and filling different slots in clauses.
- c. Both Subtypes can be fillers of the heads of coordinate noun phrases.
e.g; subtype 1- see note d.
e.g. subtype 2- ma-'idi 'aliliya ma-'idi wepasi (sitauya)
with -their spear with-their club they-go

'they go with their spears and clubs'
- d. The accompaniment is interpreted as a prefix with the meaning 'with' rather than the connector ma 'and' because the accompaniment prefix can often be preceded by a connector with the meaning 'and' either on sentence level connecting clauses
e.g. 'adi 'i-'e'u le ma ma-mwane-na si-'ai-ya
their she-cook and with-husband-her they-eat-completive
'she cooked their food and then with her husband they ate it'
or connecting accompaniment phrases to form coordinate phrases
e.g. wahine 'aigeda ma-mwane-na be ma-natu-diu si-gelu
woman one with-husband and with-child-their they-board
'a woman with her husband and their child get on board'

2.6.1 Accompaniment Phrase Subtype I

+ Accompaniment	+ Accompanier
accompaniment prefix	basic noun x
<u>ma-</u> 'with'	possessive noun x
	appositional noun x

Special Features

- a. In all examples thus far the accompanied slot is filled by a person or animal. Also the accompanied is animate.
- b. When the accompaniment phrase is together with other nouns or noun-type phrases they form a coordinate noun phrase (see 2.4.I)

This coordinate phrase fills subject, all object slots, topic, comment, ~~the complementary slots of clauses~~ and slots in a variety of non-verbal phrases.

- c. Possessive pronouns or suffixes, and subject or object suffixes on verbs take account of the coordinate phrase in both subject and number

e.g. taugu ma-'igu haihai-yao guyai 'a-'ahali
me with-my relative-pl feast we-carry

'I and my relatives will carry the food for the feast'

e.g. ma-tasi-na si-lahusa

with-brother-his they-dance 'he and his brother will dance'

e.g. ma-mwane-u-ina 'ami maheya-ina be 'ami wa-'ai
with-husband-the your pig-the and your you-eat

'you and your husband eat your pig and food'

In the first example, the subject on the verb is 1st person plural.

In the second example, the subject on the verb is 3rd person plural.

In the third example, the subject on the verb is 2nd person plural,

and the possessive pronouns 'ami 'your' are 2nd person plural.

Examples

a. ma-natu-diu 'aigeda

with-child-their one 'with their child'

b. ma-'idi hewali

with-their young.man 'with their friend the young man'

c. ma-'iya-na-o wahiwahine baibaiwa-di 'with her/friends

with-friend-her-pl women all-their

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Special Features cont'd

- d. When an animal fills the accompanier slot it can be accompanying in the sense they are both carrying out the action

e.g. aloheya 'aigeda ma-'ina 'edewa sitautauya pwatula
man one with-his dog they-going bush

'a man and his dog are going to the bush'

e.g. 'wali'wali ma-'iya-na si-myammiyamiya
ant with-friend-his they-staying

'an ant and his friend(lizard) are there'

2.6.2. Accompaniment Phrase Subtype 2

+ Accompaniment

+ Accompanier

accompaniment prefix

possessive noun phrase

ma- 'with'

Special Features

- a. The general meaning of this subtype seems to be it is a 'part' of the accompanied person animal or object
e.g. feelings (b,c,g), part of a person (a), part of an object(h), characteristic or action(d), appearance (e,f), carrying something (i,j).

- b. Fills the accompaniment slot in clauses and the heads of coordinate noun phrase, and complementary or in pass or clause

- c. possessive pronouns and suffixes and subject and object suffixes are unaffected by this phrase

e.g. sola-na 'oi-na ma-'ina nuwa gala

inside-her at-her with-her mind bad 'she was sad inside her'

e.g. 'owa ma-'ate-u 'u-yawayawala

you with-heart-your you-wandering 'you go on walking about with your heart'

e.g. ma-'ina 'edewa bwalabwala-ina sola-na 'ido'o-ya

with-his dog bag-his inside-its he-put-completive

'he went with his dog which he carried inside his bag'

Examples

a. ma-yawasi-da

with-breath-our

'we are alive'

b. ma-gomale-na

with-hunger-his

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- c. ma-'adi gomale
with-their hunger 'they are hungry'
- d. ma-'ana nugeta
with-his lead 'he is going ahead'
- e. ma-'adi bweyaha
with-their blood 'they are covered in blood'
- f. ma-bweyabweyahi-di
with-bloodiness-their 'they were bloody in appearance'
- g. ma-'ina 'alamanimanini
with-his anger 'he was angry'
- h. ma-'ina 'ebe-sohota-ina sani-na Bolosohotai
with-its place-enter-the name-its Bolosohotai
'the name of the harbour is Bolosohotai'
- i. ma-'ina yoguli
with-his conch.shell 'he carried his conch shell'
- j. ma-'ina 'edewa
with-his dog 'he was carrying his dog'

2.7. Relator-axis Phrases

General formula: 1 Axis + Relator

Special Features

- a. The axis is related to the clause in which they occur by post-position relators. However there are some examples where the relator precedes the axis.
- b. When there is no occurrence of axis filler this is understood from the context.
- c. Discontinued manifestation has been found especially of the predicate of the clause preceding the relator, and also some examples where the relator phrase which fills the axis slot.
- d. There 6 subtypes distinguished on the basis of difference in fillers of the slot + distribution the phrases in clauses

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e. The location and the time phrases could be considered under the one subtype called Directive because of their fillers of the ~~real~~ relator slot being the same. However the location is separated from the time here because of the different clause slots they fill and the different fillers of the axis slot.

2.7.1. Relator-axis Location Phrase

<u>± Axis</u>	<u>+ Relator</u>
noun	location relator < 'oi-gu-wa >
noun(place)	
numeral	location suffix <u>-ya</u> √ <u>-wa</u> √ <u>-i</u>
demonstrative	
possessive noun x	
possessive location x	
possessive adjective x	
appositional noun x	
coordinate noun x	
included clause	

Special Features

- a. The relator slot is filled by
- i) location relator- which is the directive relator 'oi- 'at' which is inflected for person and number by the possessive suffix(refers to the filler of the axis slot) and with the location suffix meaning 'to, in, on ,near, by, for' (except for 3rd sg and 1st pl-see chart I)
 - ii) location suffix on a variety of non-verbal phrases (mostly location-type phrases)

Chart I

The directive relator is inflected to form the location relator as follows

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	'oi-gu-wa	Inclusive 'oi-da Exclusive 'oi-ma
2nd	'oi-u-wa	'oi-mi-ya
3rd	'oi-na	'oi-di-ya

- b. Location phrase fills the location slot and secondary object and referential object in clauses and slots in some location-type non-verbal phrases.
- c. In the majority of phrases the relator expresses a location meaning

while in some phrases the relator expresses a location/benefactive 'for' meaning (examples j,k,l)

- c. The fillers of the axis slot can occur without a relator but they have the function of a relator-axis phrase and the relator is understood from the context (See Clauses-Location Tagmeme)

e.g. pwatula 'i-tauya

bush he-go 'he is going to the bush'

e.g. 'idi gaula si-miyamiya

t eir hole they-staying 'they are living in their cave'

Examples

a. sa'ala 'aigeda sani-na Dinalolowali 'oi-na

valley one name-its Dinalolowali at-its 'in a valley called Dinalolowali'

b. 'iya-di-yao 'oi-di-ya

friend-their-pl at-their-to 'to their friends'

c. 'aigeda 'oi-na

one at-his 'to his another (person)'

d. 'oi-gu-wa

at-my-to 'to me'

e. gwagwama 'oi-mi-ya

children at-your-to 'to you children'

f. la'uwa-edi gamwagamwa-ni-di-ya

crab-those middle?-their-in 'in the middle of the crabs'

g. dei-gu-wa

near-my-to 'to near me'

h. 'oi-na sola-na

at-its inside-its 'inside it'

i. bene 'oi-na sewasewa

that at-its swamp 'at that swamp'

j. (geya 'eta wete he'asisiya) 'oi-uwa

(not one also fasting at-your-for '(no more fasting) for you'

k. ('ina paihowa madou-na) 'oi-ma

its work big-its at-our '(much work) for us'

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1. ('idi nuwa gala) hiwape-ina 'oi-na
(their mind bad) widow-the at-its '(their sadness) for the widow'

2.7.12. Relator-axis Time Phrase

+ Axis	+ Relator
noun (time)	location relator \ 'oi-na >
temporal	
demonstrative	location suffix
possessive time x	
modified time x	<u>-wa</u> <u>-ya</u> ~ <u>-i</u>
basic noun x	
basic time x	
included clause	

Special Features

- a. The relator slot is filled by a directive relator 'oi- inflected in same way as in location phrase (however only 3rd person forms been found)
and by a location suffix on a variety of non-verbal phrases (mostly time-type phrases)
- b. Time phrases fill the time slot in clauses and slots in some time-type non-verbal phrases
- c. The fillers of the axis slot can occur without a filler of the relator slot but have the same function as a relator-axis time phrase and it would seem the relator is understood from the context
(see Clauses- time tagmeme)

Examples

- a. mwalo tubu-da-o 'oi-di-ya
early grandfather-our-pl at-their-in 'in the early times of our grandfathers'
- b. sauga dudule-na 'oi-na
time long-its at-its 'for a long time'
- c. beno 'oi-na
that at-its 'at that time'
- d. 'oi-na
at-its 'then (in the afternoon)'
- e. aida Peraide-ya
our Friday-at 'on Friday, (it will be) our (time)'

2.7.3. Relator-axis Referent Phrase

<u>±</u> Axis	<u>+</u> Relator
noun	referent relator \ 'oi-gu-wega)
noun(place)	
basic pronoun	referent suffix <u>-yega</u> ~ <u>-wega</u>
modified noun x	
basic noun x	
possessive noun x	
possessive location x	
coordinate noun x	
relator-axis referent x	
included clause	

Special Features

a. The relator slot is filled by

- i) referent relator which is the directive relator 'oi- 'at' which is inflected for person and number by a possession suffix (which refers to the filler of the axis slot) and with the referent suffix -ega -wega -yega 'by, with, from' (see chart 2)

or ii) referent suffix on a variety of non-verbal phrases (mostly noun-type)

Chart 2

The directive relator 'oi- is inflected to form a referent relator as follows:

Person	Singular		Plural
Ist	'oi-gu-wega	inclusive	'oi-d-ega
		exclusive	'oi-m-ega
2nd	'oi-u-wega		'oi-mi-yega
3rd	'oi-n-ega		'oi-di-yega

b. Referent phrases fill the referent manner and comment slots in clauses and slots in the non-verbal phrases (appositional referent x)

c. The referent phrase can be considered as the following sub-types

- i) instrument- which has the meaning of 'by, with' (examples a,b)
 ii) origin- which has the meaning of 'from' (examples c,d,e,f,g,)

This origin subtype also expresses family relationships where the axis includes a relationship term and the referent suffix implies an age or status category removed from the relationship term (examples h,i)

→ type of origin/reason (example j)

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- d. There is one example thus far of embedding of referent^(or q.n) phrase in the axis slot with the relator implying 'instrument' meaning to the overall phrase(example k)

Examples

- a. hali 'eda ma hali 'eda 'oi-n-ega
another road and another road at-its-by 'by different methods'
- b. bewa 'abi-yahi-di-ya 'oi-n-ega
this by.hand-firm-them-completive at-its-by 'by grabbing hard in this way'
- c. holi 'ahala-n-ega
different shoulder-his-from 'from his other shoulder'
- d. 'oi-gu-wega
at-my-from 'from me'
- e. tau-da 'oi-d-ega
person-our at-our-from 'from us'
- f. galu-n-ega
top-its-from 'from the top of the tree'
- g. 'wali'wali dei-n-ega
ant near-its-from 'from close to the ant'
- h. 'aloumau-na dei-n-ega
last.born-her near-her-from 'second to youngest in the family'
- i. sina-na-ina tautuwa-n-ega
mother-her-the oldest-her-from 'second to oldest mother'
- j. 'ina/paihowa 'oi-n-ega ('si-gwae,"..")
HIS work at-it-from (they-say & 'because of his work (they say)'
- k. mulimuli-yega 'oi-n-ega
behind-from at-its-by 'by the back of the village'

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2.7.4. Relator-axis Similarity Phrase

<u>┌</u> Axis	+ Relator
noun	
noun(place)	comparative particle
demonstrative	
basic noun x	
possessive noun x	
possessive adjective x	
included clause	

Special Features

- a. The filler of the relator slot is one of the following comparative particles
gide 'like', 'about, approximately'
gidemusa which appears to have the same basic meaning as gide except perhaps for greater similarity (examples c,f)
gide'usa suggested by language helper but no examples been found in text as yet
- b. The filler of the relator slot can either be in phrase post-position or phrase pre-position. Each type seems equally frequent.
- c. The similarity phrase fills the manner and comment slots in clauses and slots in some non-verbal phrases.
- d. Where the comparative particle is phrase pre-position and the axis is filled by a clause (examples f-i) the clause ~~could be interpreted as a kind of~~ containing the similarity x, could be interpreted as a type of comparison sentence with a comparative statement and relator as a link and a parallel statement. However have considered it here as a phrase because the included filler of the axis has no different function from other axis fillers and the relator functions rather as a relator than a link between two clauses. There don't seem to be any restrictions on tense, aspect or manner in either of the statements in the clause.

Examples

- a. bolime 'aigeda gide
season one like 'about one year'
- b. gide
like 'like this (they working)'

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- c. 'ina nuwatuhu-ina wete gidemusa ('i-paihowa-'ese)
his thinking-that also like (he-work-exactly)
'he did it just like he thought'
- d. gide dudule-na
like long-its 'approximately a long way'
- e. gide Mwa'unwa'u 'something the place Mwa'unwa'u'
- f. gidemusa 'eda 'aigeda-ina
like road one-its 'exactly in the same way'
- g. gide geya tanoha bwebwe'a-na
like not garden good-its 'such as no good gardens'
- h. gide si-gwae," Gegya Duwau 'oi-na 'wateya"
like they-say," Not Duwau at-its yam." 'they talk like this,
"There are no yams at Duwau."
- i. gide 'ima mwalo sauga 'oi-na tubu-ma-yao 'idi munuga
like our early time at-its grandfather-our-pl their custom
'same as our grandfathers' traditions in early times'

2.7.5. Relator-axis Reason Phrase

<u>Axis</u>	<u>+ Relator</u>
noun	reason relator
basic person pro noun	
interrogative	
demonstrative	
possessive noun x	
coordinate noun x	
appositional noun x	
included clause	

Special Features

- a. The relator slot is filled by the reason relator weyahi- (or weyai- in fast pronunciation)
meaning 'for' (examples a,g) 'because of' (examples b,d,e,f)
and 'about/concerning' (examples c)
which is inflected for person and number by a possession suffix (see chart 3) which refers to the filler of the axis slot.

Chart 3

The reason relator is inflected as follows:

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	weyahi-gu	inclusive weyahi-da exclusive weyahi-ma
2nd	weyahi-u	weyahi-mi
3rd	weyahi-na	weyahi-di

- b. The reason phrase fills the reason slot in clauses and slots in some non-verbal phrases
- c. The relator always occurs in phrase post position
- d. When the relator precedes the axis the relator and axis is interpreted rather as a causative margin in a causative margin sentence (see sentences) because the reason relator acts rather as a subordinator rather than a relator in a phrase and tenses in verbs (when occur) seem to be same in causative margin and nucleus of sentence.

Examples

- a. (wahiwahine si-waliwali) weyahi-mi
(women they-singing) for-you 'for you'
- b. to'aha weyahi-na
what because-its 'why'
- c. hiwape 'ina hai-hila weyahi-na
widow her marriage-again about-its 'about the widow's remarriage'
- d. Mwadawa geya waiwai-na-mo weyahi-na
Mwadawa not strong-its-only because-its 'because the Mwadawa tree's wood not at all strong'
- e. si-gwae," 'e'ahai 'a-'ebwae-di-ya" weyahi-na
they-say " food we-give-them-compl." because-its
'because they said it, " We gave them food" '
- g. tapwa'e be sada weyahi-di
tobacco and betel.nut for-their ' for tobacco and betel nut'

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2.7.6 Relator-axis Accompaniment Phrase

<u>Axis</u>	<u>z+ Relator</u>
noun	accompaniment relator
basic pronoun	
basic noun x	
possessive noun x	
appositional noun x	

Special Features

a. The relator slot is filled by the accompaniment relator

ba'ida- or mahete- 'together with' (was suggested that the latter was the true Bunama word but the former is used more frequently by Bunama speakers) which is inflected for number and person by a possession suffix (see chart 4) which does not refer to the filler of the axis or accompanier slot but rather to the accompanied object or person.

Chart 4

The accompaniment relator is inflected as follows

I) Singular form- when one object or person fills the axis slot

Person	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1st	ba'ida-gu	incl. ba'ida-i excl. ba'ida-mai	mahete-gu	mahete-dai -mai
2nd	ba'ida-u	ba'ida-miu	-u	-miu
3rd	ba'ida-na	ba'ida-diu	-na	-diu

II) Plural form- more than one person or object fills the axis slot

1st	ba'ida-gwao	incl. ba'ida-daiyao excl. ba'ida-maiyao	-gwao	-daiyao -mai yao
2nd	ba'ida-mwao	ba'ida-miyao	-mwao	-miyao
3rd	ba'ida-nao	ba'ida-diyao	-nao	-diyao

b. when the accompaniment phrase is together with other nouns or

noun-type phrases they fill the heads slots of a coordinate noun^{see 11}

e.g. (Taupoipoiyawa) gwagwana mahete-nao (sinianiya)
giant children with-their (they-staying)

'The giant was living with the children'

Possessive pronouns or suffixes in possessive phrases, and subject prefixes and object suffixes on verbs take account of the person and number

e.g. mahete-gwao ('a-hehe-'upwa) 'they and I (fight)'
with -me-pl (we-causative-break) 'they fight)with me'

e.g. (niu-ina) gomana ba'ida-na ('i-'ewe-di-ya)
coconut-the fish.net with-its he-take-them-comple tive

The object suffix -di takes account of the coconut and the fish net

* grandmother-like, wife-your-the; with-your (your water)

The possessive pronoun 'ami is plural.

Examples

b sina-na-ina ba'ida-diu
mother-her-the with-their 'her mother with team (the children)'

d. 'igu haihai-yao ba'ida-gwao
my relative-pl with-my 'I and my relatives by marriage'

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3. General Questions on Phrases

3.1. Possession has been described under 2.3. and see Word level (noun)

3.2. Noun phrases occurring without a noun head.

Basic noun phrase- see 2.1.1.

- wete (also) can manifest the phrase

e.g. Wete 'i-miyamiya

also he-staying 'another (person) is staying'.

3.3. Long phrases

The preferred number of slots in noun phrases observed in text is either two or three, though longer phrases have been found.

Embedding of possessive phrases which is fairly common can often produce up to five slots in the total phrase.

Coordinate and appositional noun phrases by their structure are capable of being long phrases. It is not uncommon to find these filling the axis slot of relator-axis phrases.

Phrases with included clauses occur quite frequently.