

NOTES ON THE ESSENTIAL FEATURES OF THE GIMI LANGUAGE, EASTERN HIGHLANDS

Sam and Nancy McBride

Unpublished Workpaper
May, 1973.

Summer Institute of Linguistics
Ukarumpa, Papua New Guinea

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....1
STEMS.....~~5~~
WORDS.....3
VERBS.....27
PHRASES.....71
CLAUSES.....102
SENTENCES.....115
SEQUENCE OF SENTENCES.....118
UNRESOLVED ISSUES.....120
Abbreviations 127

0. INTRODUCTION

The southern dialect of the Gimi language is spoken by approximately 10,000 people living in the Okapa Sub District of the Eastern Highlands District of Papua New Guinea.

These essentials are mainly based on just over 100 pages of recorded text by a variety of speakers in a variety of areas on a variety of subjects. Most of the field work has been done in the Ubai area. The most used informants have been Kabazo Bazanimi of Kia village and Hutenu Nimiazak from Kepurai village.

We are very grateful to John and Lynn white and Pat and Barbara Smith of New Tribes Mission and Al Schulz of the Lutheran Mission for the data with which they have supplied us and their comments and suggestions. We especially appreciate all the hours of help given to us by Elizabeth Murane of S.I.L.

Morphophonemic note.

The morphophonemic changes in Gimi are caused either by the glottal stop or by vowel harmony. There are no consonant clusters in the language and the only consonant occurring finally is glottal k and g. When k and/or g is contiguous to another consonant either at word or morpheme boundaries the following changes occur:

k or g + m becomes b

k or g + n becomes d*

k or g + r becomes t

Before all other consonants k or g is deleted.

*The exception to this rule is na 'thing' in which the n never changes.

There are a few other changes that occur in certain suffixes but they will be indicated where necessary.

When object prefixation occurs the first vowel of the verb undergoes the following changes:

a and e preceded by i becomes i

o preceded by i becomes u.

1. STEMS

There are no compounds in Gimi; a sequence of nouns or verbs being interpreted as phrases.

The people seem to be able to coin new phrases quite readily to cover new situations.

nakak namak

rope house

'prison'

asigik za

nose stick

'steering wheel'

The only derived stems in Gimi are verb stems derived from nouns by the use of a verbalizer, -be. They are described under the section on stative verbs.

2. WORDS

The words classes in Gimi are:

- i/ Nouns
- ii/ Pronouns
- iii/ Adverbs
- iv/ Descriptives
- v/ Demonstratives
- vi/ Locatives
- vii/ Numerals
- viii/ Interrogatives
- ix/ Temporals
- x/ Connectives
- xi/ Response words
- xii/ Verbs

Word classes are separated in Gimi by the affixation which is permitted with each class, by the order in which these affixes occur and by distribution in higher levels.

i/ Nouns

nouns in Gimi fill the Head slots of Modified Noun Phrases, Substantive Phrases, Coordinate Phrases, the Axis slot of Relator Axis Phrases and the subject, Object, and Indirect Object slots of clauses.

There are two main classes of nouns; those that do not have a possessor prefix and those that obligatorily do.

1. No Possessive Prefix Nouns - these divide into 3 sub classes.

A. General Nouns

General Nouns fill the head slot of Modified Noun Phrases, Substantive Phrases, Coordinate Phrases, the Axis slot of Relator Axis Phrases and the Subject, Object and Indirect Object slots of clauses.

A General Noun =

+ nucleus	+ Modifier 1	Previous + Referent	Possessor + Pronoun
G.N.S.	- <u>goata</u> 'big' - <u>ososo</u> 'medium' - <u>amenek</u> 'small' - <u>rabak</u> 'merely' - <u>abak</u> 'just' - <u>zamuk</u> 'hitting'	- <u>ak</u> 'one' - <u>rare</u> 'two' - <u>agae</u> 'plural'	<- <u>nek</u> >

+ Article	+ Pronoun	+ Inclusive	+ Modifier 2
<- <u>mo</u> > 'the'	<- <u>na</u> >	- <u>ta</u>	- <u>rahok</u> 'really' - <u>isak</u> 'true'

+ Limiter	+ Object
- <u>asakak</u> ~ <u>asak</u> ~ <u>kak</u> 'only'	- <u>pe</u>

Rules: All the slots except the Modifier 2 slot can occur on one noun if a possessive relator is used following the inclusive slot. However 1-4 slots is much more common.

bana-goata-data-agae-ne-bo-gi-sug-asak-pe
~~man-big~~-big-many-my-art-they-poss-only-obj

'Only (the things) belonging to them my many big men.

(Previously referred to)

Description of Slots and Fillers:

The modifier 1 modifies the noun to which it is suffixed.

-goatak 'big'

This has a sense of importance about ^{it} ~~is~~ as well as of bigness in size. It usually occurs on the Head of a M.N.Ph.. It is mutually exclusive with an adjective meaning small in the ^M M.N.Ph.

anosa bana-goata
 big man-big
 'a very big man'

If it is reduplicated with consonant change it means more than one big thing.

anosa bana-goata-datak
 big man-big-big
 'The very big men.'

If it is exactly reduplicated it is referring to only one article but implies extraordinary bigness.

anosa sipi-goata-goata

big ship-big-big

'The enormous ship'

-ososo 'medium'

This makes whatever it is modifying a little smaller. It seems to usually occur on the Head of a M.N.Ph. which has big in it.

anosa bana-ososo

big man-medium

'The medium sized man'

-amenek 'small'

This modifies the noun stem to make it even smaller.

habana bana-amenek

small man-small

'The very small man.'

When it is reduplicated it means more than one small thing.

sutikese-amene-benek

suitcase-small-small

'many small suitcases'

-rabak 'mere'

It is not easy to find an English translation for this and we are not sure we fully control it. It seems to have within it a hidden allusion to something else or a hidden comparison with something else.

za-rabak

wood-mere

'mere wood' as against strong wood

bana-rabak

man-mere

'mere man' as against something that does not die.

kaina-rabak

talk-mere

'mere speech' means native tongue of the speaker.

ru-tabak

/axe-mere

'mere axe' as against stone axes.

-abak 'just'

This one is a little hard to define too.

It occurs with only 4 nouns as far as we can tell. These are tree, stone, ground and water and it is always followed by Locative Relator -biti 'out of'. Seems to mean 'just' or 'only' or 'mere' or something of that nature. It is not a variation of -rabak 'mere' as it does not have the same comparative flavour and can occur on the same roots.

za-aba-biti ka-kana-un-e

tree-just-out of not-come-we-ind

'We did not appear out of just trees.'

onek-aba-biti ka-kana-un-e

water-just-out of not-come-we-ind

'We did not appear out of just water.'

-zamuk 'hitting thing'

This is used to modify the noun to make it a

thing for hitting things. It is not an agent as the agent marker can be added to it. It changes stick to hitting stick, etc.

za-zamuk

stick-hitting thing

'a stick for hitting'

higiza-zamuk

pitpit-hitting thing

'pitpit for hitting'

hama-zamuk

hammer-hitting thing

'hammer'

penisori-zamuk

pencil-hitting thing

'a pencil for hitting (writing)'

Previous Referent Slot this slot is used to indicate that the speaker is still referring to the same person or thing as has been previously mentioned in the story.

-ak 'one'

barusi-ak

plane -one

'The plane already referred to'

-rare 'two'

raganak-rare

girls-two

'Those two girls already referred to'

-agae 'plural'

bana-agae

men-plural

'Those men already referred to'

Possessor Pronoun Slot<-nek> =

	1	2	3
sg.	<u>-nek</u>	<u>-kak</u>	<u>-bak</u>
dl.	<u>-rerek</u>	<u>-ririk</u>	<u>-rigik</u>
pl.	<u>-rek</u>	<u>-rik</u>	<u>-ik</u>

baña-nek

man-my

'my man'

ragana-bak

girl-his

'his daughter'

Article Slot this slot doesn't seem to have any particular meaning but has a number of functions.

1. It obligatorily marks the subject of transitive and ditransitive clauses.
2. On general nouns it is obligatory when they are the Axis of a Possessive Relator Axis Phrase.
3. It can be used as a sort of exclamation.
4. It is obligatory before the pronoun slot but only occurs in the singular form even if the pronoun is plural.

<-mo> =

sg.	<u>-mo</u>
dl.	<u>-mi</u>

bana-mo ha-iz-e
 man-the hit-he-ind
 'The man hit him'

bana-mo-sug na
 man the poss thing
 'The man's thing'

bana-mo
 man-o
 'O man!'

bana-mi ha-ab-e
 man-pl hit-they-ind
 'The men hit him'

bana-mo-na
 man-the-I
 'I the man.'

Pronoun Slot - this slot personalizes the noun to which it is suffixed. It is obligatorily preceded by the Article Slot and the Article is always in its singular form.

<-na>=

	1	2	3
sg.	<u>-na</u>	<u>-ka</u>	<u>-a</u>
dl.	<u>-gere</u>	<u>-giri</u>	<u>-giri</u>
pl.	<u>-gi</u>	<u>-gi</u>	<u>-gi</u>

bana-mo-na
 man-the-I
 'I the man.'

bana-mo-gi
 man-the-they
 'They the men'

Inclusive Slot - This slot is used when the hearer is included in those being spoken about. It is obligatorily preceded by either the article in the plural form or by the pronoun slot, where it only occurs on the first and second person dual and plural.

bana-mi-ta
 man-the-incl
 'We men (including the hearer).'

bana-mo-gere-ta
 man-the1st dl-incl
 'We two men (including the hearer)'

When the inclusive slot is absent and the article or pronoun slots are used it implies the exclusion of the hearer.

Modifier 2 Slot - the function of this slot is to intensify the noun to which it is suffixed. It is a different slot from the Modifier 1 as both can occur in the same noun. It usually occurs intensifying a M.N.Ph.

soko bana-rahok
 good man-really
 'A really good man'

isak is somewhat similar but means more true or straight as opposed to lying and cheating.

soko bana-isak
 good man-true
 'a truly good man'

Limitier Slot - This slot means 'only' and limits the noun to being that thing alone. It carries an inherent implication that there is no other kind of thing involved. The -asak and -kak seem to be only reduced forms of -asakak as we can not find any difference in meaning or distribution. The -asak shortened form seems to be the most common.

bana-asakak

man-only

'Only men'

Object Slot - objects are only marked when the noun stem or suffixes end in k or g.

bana-mo baza-pe ha-iz-e

man-the woman-obj hit-he-ind

'The man hit the woman.'

B. PROPER NAMES

Proper names fill the Axis slot of Relator Axis Phrases, Head slots of Coordinate Noun Phrases, Apposition Slots of Appositional Noun Phrases and the Subject, Object and Indirect Object Slots of Clauses. Only Pronoun Subject and Object suffixes are permitted with proper names. In addition, the Vocative suffix -o occurs only on proper names.

A Proper Names =

± Nucleus	± Pronoun	± Subject	± Object	± Vocative
Proper Name	< <u>-na</u> >	<u>-be</u>	<u>-pe</u>	<u>-o</u> 'hey'

- Rules: 1. Usually only the singular forms of the pronoun slot occur though I suppose if one had a group of people with the same name the dual and plural forms could ~~appear~~ ^{occur}.

Kabazo-na

Kabazo-I

'I Kabazo'

2. The Subject slot marker is optional but when a proper name is filling the Object Slot the Object marker is obligatory.

Kabazo-be Baho-pe ha-iz-e

Kabazo-subj Baho-obj hit-he-ind

'Kabazo hit Baho'

3. The Vocative Slot is used when calling for a person's attention and should be answered with an o.

Samu-o

Sam-hey

'Hey Sam'

C. PLACE NAMES

Place names fill the axis slots of Locative, Referent, Possessive and Similarity Relator Axis Phrases and the Locative Slots of clauses. Only the Modifier 2 and the Limiter Slots occur with Place Names.

A Place Name =

* Nucleus + Modifier 2 + Limiter

Place name	- <u>rahok</u>	- <u>asak</u>
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Ubai-rahok
 Ubai-really
 'Really Ubai'

Ubai-asak
 Ubai-only
 'Only Ubai'

2. Prefix Nouns

Prefix nouns fill the Head slot of Modified Noun Phrases, Appositional Noun Phrases, Coordinate Noun Phrases, The Axis slot of Relator Axis Phrases, and the Subject, Object and Indirect Object Slots of clauses.

A Prefix Noun stem =

+ Poss Prefix	+ Noun Root
< <u>na</u> >	Kin Noun Body Part

<na> =

	1	2	3
SG.	<u>na</u> -	<u>ka</u> -	<u>a</u> -
dl.	<u>ra</u> -	<u>ri</u> -	<u>i</u> -

Prefix Nouns divide into 2 sub classes:

A. Kin Nouns

A Kin Noun =

+ Nucleus	± Pluralizer	± (+ Possessor	+ Article)
Kin Noun Stem	- <u>dak</u> pl. - <u>hak</u> pl. - <u>nak</u> pl. - <u>tak</u> pl.	<- <u>nek</u> >	<- <u>mo</u> >

± Pronoun	± Inclusive	± Modifier	± Limiter	± Object
<*- <u>na</u> >	- <u>ta</u>	- <u>rahok</u> 'really'	*asakak - <u>asak</u> - <u>kak</u> 'only'	-pe

- Rules: 1. Some kin nouns fall into the class of general nouns and have no obligatory prefix.
2. Pluralizer Slot is mutually exclusive to all other slots on a kin noun. Each kin stem can take only one of these pluralizers. The reasons for which stems take which affix seem to be purely arbitrary.

na-si-dak
my-sister-pl
'My sisters.'

na-no-hak
my-mother-pl
'My mothers'

na-da-nak
my-younger brother-pl
'my younger brothers'

na-ba-tuk
 my-father-pl.
 'My fathers'

Note that some kin nouns which do not have the possessive prefix take this slot.

3. The Possessor slot is obligatorily followed by the Article slot.
4. Most kin nouns almost always have the possessor and Article slots on them. Some rarely do and one -na -ba 'friend' never has the possessor slot but may take the Article slot.
5. The Modifier and Limiter slots seem to be mutually exclusive. Otherwise it is quite common for all the slots to be used.

na-no-ne-bo-ki-ta-raho-pe
 my-mother-my-the-you pl.-incl-really-obj
 'You are really my mothers.'

6. Kin nouns are obligatorily marked for object when they are filling the object slot.

B. Body Parts

Body part nouns fill the Head slot of Modified Noun Phrases, the coordinate Noun Phrase, the Appositional Noun Phrases, the axis slot of Relator Axis Phrases and the Subject, and Object slots of clauses.

A Body Part Noun =

+ Nucleus ± Mo₁ ± P Pr ± Art ± Mo₂ ± Lim ± Obj

Body Part N.S.	<u>-goata</u> <u>-ososo</u> <u>-amenek</u> <u>-rabak</u> <u>-zamuk</u>	Same	as Noun	General		
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- Rules:
1. Mo₁ and Mo₂ Slots seem to be mutually exclusive.
 2. Mo₂ and Lim Slots are mutually exclusive to each other and all other slots except the Obj Slot.
 3. Only Body Part Nouns ending in k or g or having suffixes ending in k or g are marked for Obj.
 4. Mo₁ when it occurs with body part nouns does not have as many fillers as Mo₁ which occurs with General Nouns.

anosa na-za-goata-ne-bo
big my-hand-big-my-the
'My very big hand'

ii Pronouns

Pronouns in Gimi are free forms which fill the Head Slots of Acc N. Ph., ~~C~~^Pord N Ph, the item and appositional slot of App N. Ph., the Axis slot of R.A. Phrases, and the Subject, Object and Indirect Object slots of clauses.

There are 3 sets of pronouns in Gimi:

1. Basic Pronouns

	1	2	3
sg.	<u>nege</u>	<u>kage</u>	<u>age</u>
dl.	<u>regere</u>	<u>rigiri</u>	<u>igiri</u>
pl.	<u>rege</u>	<u>rigi</u>	<u>igi</u>

2. The intens^sive pronouns mean 'I myself' etc. and also cover the reflexive area of meaning.

	1	2	3
sg.	<u>aebona</u>	<u>aeboga</u>	<u>aeboa</u>
dl.	<u>aebogereta</u>	<u>aebogirita</u>	<u>aebogiri</u>
pl.	<u>aebogita</u>	<u>aebogita</u>	<u>aebogi</u>

3. The limited pronouns mean 'I only' etc.

sg.	<u>negeboka</u>	<u>kageboka</u>	<u>ageboka</u>
dl.	<u>regereboka</u>	<u>rigiriboka</u>	<u>igiriboga</u>
pl.	<u>regeboga</u>	<u>rigiboga</u>	<u>igiboga</u>

A Pronoun =

+ Nucleus	± Tagmeme Marker
Pronoun	- <u>be</u> 'Subj'
	- <u>pe</u> 'obj'

- Rules:
1. Only Subjects of transitive and ditransitive verbs are marked and even then it is optional.
 2. Pronouns are obligatorily marked for Object

nege-be rigi-pe ri-hi-ob-e
 I-subj you-obj you all-I-ind
 'I hit you all.'

The interrogative pronoun is kega 'who'. It follows the same distribution pattern and rules as the other pronouns except that it permits the pronoun slot to be affixed to it.

kega-ka
 who-you
 'Who are you?'

iii Adverbs

Adverbs Modify the head of a Modified Verb Phrase. The only suffixation they take is those ending in k or g take -pe.

ununu-pe ba-iz-e
 returning soon-? go-he-ind
 'He went intending to return soon.'

The exception to the rule is igok 'already' which only takes -pe before the equational verb ani when modifying other verbs the usual morphophonemic changes take place.

Some adverbs can be reduplicated:

hiku hiku ba-iz-e
stupidly stupidly go-he-ind
'He went very stupidly.'

Some Adverbs can also pattern as Adjectives and verb roots.

iv Descriptives

Descriptives in Gimi are free forms that fill the Modifier slots of Modified Noun Phrases. They cover the categories of size, shape, colour quality, etc.

<u>ano</u>	'big'
<u>amukoko</u>	'spherical'
<u>nakuk</u>	'red'
<u>soko</u>	'good'

The only descriptive that takes any suffixation is ano 'big' which usually has -sa or -pe suffixed to it.

v Demonstratives

There are two type ^{of} ~~es~~ demonstratives in Gimi.

- A. Demonstrative Locatives - these have a locative quality about them and mean this in a certain place depending on the viewpoint of the speaker. They fill the Limiter slot in M.N.Ph and the Axis slot in Locative, Referent and Similarity R.A. Phrases. They have no suffixes.

<u>kaba</u>	'this right here.'
<u>kama</u>	'This (slightly further away).'
<u>kobo</u>	'That (a few chains away).'
<u>kebe</u>	'That (¼ mile away).'
<u>keme^{omo}</u>	'That (up to a mile away).'
<u>keme</u>	'That (greater distances).'

B. General Demonstratives

These have nothing of a locative quality about them. They fill the Limiter slot of N.M.Ph., the apposition slot of Appositional N.Ph., the Axis slot of Locative, Referent and Possessive R.A. phrases and Subject and Object slots of clauses.

There are only two general demonstratives -

<u>ke</u>	'this'
<u>ara</u>	'this'

A General Demonstrative =

+ Nucleus	+ ?	+ Article	+ Pronoun	+ Tageme Marker
<u>ke</u> <u>ara</u>	- <u>ba</u>	- <u>bo</u>	- <u>gi</u>	- <u>be</u> 'subj' - <u>pe</u> 'obj'

Because of trouble with homophonous forms I am not at all sure of the rules governing suffixation or their meaning.

- Rules:
1. ara 'this' only has -pe suffixed to it.
ke-ba-ki means 'those'
 2. The pronoun -gi must be preceded by the Article -bo.

vi Locatives

There are two types of Locatives in Gimi:

A. Class 1 Locative

Class 1 Locatives fill the Axis slot of L.R.A. Ph., and ~~Poss~~ R.A. Ph., and the Locative slot of clauses.

abereki 'above'

ameki 'below'

abeki 'underneath'

The only suffix they can take is the Limiter -asak 'only'.

ameki-asak

below-only

'Only below.'

B. Class 2 Locative

These can only fill the Axis slot of L.R.A. Ph. and the only relator that goes with them is -rai 'towards'.

ini-tai 'above'

aga-tai 'over'

abo-rai 'beside'

vii Numerals

Numerals in Gimi fill the number slot of a M.N. ph, Apposition slot of an App.N. ph, the Axis slot of Possessive, Similarity, Agent Locative and Referent R.A. phrases and the Subject, Object and Indirect Object slots of clauses.

It is a very restricted class of only 3 members.

kikak 'one'
rare 'two'
hagok 'many'

A Numeral =

+ Nucleus	+ Modifier ₁	+ Art	+ Mo ₂	+ Lim	+ Obj
Number	-goata	Same as General Noun			

- Rules:
1. Modifier and Limiter slots are mutually exclusive.
 2. Article slot is obligatory with Poss. Relator.

viii Interrogatives

There are two interrogative words in Gimi:

1. æk 'where' - this fills the Axis slots of Locative and Referent R.A. Phrases and the Subject, Object and Indirect Object slots of clauses.

Rules: 1. The only Locative relators that can occur on it are -rai 'towards' and -tati 'from'.

2. The only suffix that occurs on it is the Article -bo which makes it 'which'.

ae-bo 'which'

3. The Article is obligatory when it is filling the ~~the~~ Axis slot of an Referent R.A. Phrase.

2. era- 'what' - the basic meaning of this is 'what' but it takes many combinations of suffixes to give various shades of meaning. As most of them are verbal suffixes it will be treated more fully under verbs.

ix Temporals

There are 3 sub classes of Temporals in Gimi:

1. General - General Temporals fill the Axis slots of ~~Poss~~^P R.A. phrases and the Time slots of clauses. It is a very small class.

<u>ibigama</u>	'now'
<u>harik</u>	'before'
<u>aik</u>	'later'
<u>ogik</u>	'later'
<u>aeabi</u>	'when'

Rules: aik 'later' and ogik 'later' can not fill the Axis slot of ~~Poss~~^P R.A. phrases.

2. Specific - These divide again into two sub classes.

- a. Those that fill the Axis slots of ~~poss~~^P R.A. Phrases and time slots in clauses.

<u>aigak</u>	'yesterday or tomorrow'
<u>akigak</u>	'day before yesterday xx or the day after tomorrow.'
<u>utunabik</u>	'night'

- b. Those that fill the axis slot of ~~Loc~~^L R.A. phrases and the Time slots of clauses.

<u>nugik</u>	'afternoon'
<u>igibek</u>	'morning'

3. Time nouns - these occur as the Head of a Temporal Phrase.

kuna 'day'
abi 'time'
nabi 'time'

x Connectives

There are two connectives in Gimi:

1. zagok 'with' - this fills the connective slot in Accompaniment Noun Phrases.

Kabazo zago Abaroro zago-pe ba-ar-e
 Kabazo with Abaroro with go-they-ind
 'Kabazo went with Abaroro.'

2. gana 'and' - this fills the connective slot in coordinate Noun Phrases.

Utunu na gana abidi na gana meta-un-e
 black thing and smell thing and quit-we-ind
 'We are quitting our black things and smells (sins)'

xi Response Words

Response words don't fill any particular slot except that of a response to some situation not necessarily verbal. They do not take affixation.

<u>kekek</u>	'no'	Usually in response to a question.
<u>ee</u> and <u>ehe</u>	'yes'	Usually in response to a question.
<u>o</u>	'I hear you'	In answer to a proper name with the vocative.
<u>ue</u>	'Do you hear me?'	Used when the speaker calls someone and they don't answer.
<u>ia</u>	'You don't say'	Mild surprise at something that someone has said.
<u>obe</u>	'I agree'	An expression of agreement.
<u>ube</u>		An expression of surprise and fear. Usually accompanied by shaking of the hands and repeated at least twice.
<u>uso</u>	'heave ho'	Used to give coordination to pulling or pushing something.
<u>oso</u>	'I'm puffed'	Expression of fatigue. This is also the basis of the verb 'tired'.
<u>kae</u>	'Oh dear'	Expression of concern.
<u>ma</u>	'Here take it'	Used when offering something to someone.
<u>uš</u>		Expression of a kind of sympathetic regret.
<u>ezo ezo</u>		Mild surprise.

There is also a velar click which denotes anger.

3. Verbs

Verbs in Gimi are distinguished from other word classes by their distribution and morphology. Only they can fill the predicate slot of clauses.

Verbs will be described in 3 sections. The stem and its prefixes we described under the verb complex. The next section will describe the suffixes which determine whether the verb is a medial or final verb. Finally Imperative, Alternative, Equational, Derived, Descriptive, Desirative, Contra-factual, Stative, Interrogative and Pseudo Transitive verbs will be described.

Section 1 Verb Complexes

There are two type of verb complex in Gimi:

1. No object prefix verb complex. There are the intransitive stems and transitive stems that don't take an object prefix.

A No Object Prefix Verb Complex =

<u>±</u> Neg	<u>±</u> Directional	+ Nucleus	<u>±</u> Class Marker
<u>kag-</u>	<u>o-</u> 'from' <u>ru-</u> 'down' <u>i-</u> 'up'	Intr. V.S. No Obj Tr. V.S.	<u>-o</u>

- Rules:
1. The fillers of the directional slot also occur as fillers of the Head 1 tagmeme in a Compound Verb Phrase.
 2. Some verb stems are obligatorily followed by -o 'class marker' when aspect, tense, adjectiviser or any medial verb

marker are suffixed to them. It is optional on the same stems when final person suffixes <-ob> are used.

3. Some verb stems cause initial m of suffixes to change to b.

ka-tu-ba-iz-e
not-down-go-he-ind
'He didn't go down.'

ka-tu-a-buru-o-kari-iz-e
not-down-him-carry-cm-com-he-ind
'He didn't go down and carry him.'

2. An obligatory object prefix verb complex. These are the transitive stems that take object prefixes and ditransitive verb complexes.

An obligatory object prefix verb complex =

+ Negative + Directional + Obj Prefix + Nucleus + cm

<u>kag-</u>	<u>o-</u> 'from' <u>ru-</u> 'down' <u>i-</u> 'up'	< <u>na-</u> >	Tr. V.S. Ditr V.S.	<u>-o</u>
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<na-> =

	1	2	3
sg	<u>na-</u>	<u>ka-</u>	<u>a-</u>
pl.	<u>ra-</u>	<u>ri-</u>	<u>i-</u>

- Rules:
1. The first person markers for the ditransitive verb stem are ne- 'sg 1st per' and re- 'pl 1st per'
 2. With verb stem -ha 'hit' the third singular morpheme is \emptyset .
 3. -me 'give' is the only ditransitive verb stem.
 4. Rules 1, 2 and 3 of the other verb complex apply to this one too.

ka-tu-a-buru-iz-e

Neg-down-him-carry-he-ind

'He didn't go down and carry him.'

ka-tu-a-buru^{o-kari}-iz-e

Neg-down-him-carry-cm-com-he-ind

'He didn't go down and carry him.'

Section 2 Final and Medial Verbs

A. Final Verbs

Final verbs fill the predicate slot of the final clause of a sentence.

A Final Verb Type 1 =

+ Nucleus	+ Aspect	+ Tense	+ Subj	+ Mood
V. Complex	- <u>tami</u> ~ <u>tari</u> 'con'	[- <u>ta</u> 'pt']	[<ob>]	- <u>e</u> 'ind'
	- <u>miri</u> 'con'			- <u>o</u> 'inte'
	- <u>kai</u> ~ <u>kari</u> 'com'			- <u>aok</u> 'em'
	- <u>mara</u> 'almost'			- <u>a</u> 'Re'
	- <u>meta</u> 'finished'	[- <u>s</u> 'ft']	[<ub>]	
	- <u>ba</u> 'int'			
	- <u>te</u> 'sporadic'			
	- <u>dape</u> 'inc'			
	- <u>soi</u> 'alt inte'			

Description of Slots and Fillers:

Aspect Slot manifests the aspects of Gimi verbs and tends to complement the rather weak tense system.

-tami~tari 'continuous'

This is used when the action is in a sense complete and yet still continuing. The fluctuation seems to depend on individual idiosyncrasy.

be-tami-iz-e
 sleep-con-he-ind
 'He is sleeping.'

he-tari-iz-e
 hear-con-he-ind
 'He is hearing (understands).'

-miri 'continuous'

This is used when the action is being continued but more in a flowing sense than the other continuous aspect.

ba-miri-iz-e

go-con-he-ind

'He is in the process of going.'

-kai-kari 'complete'

This is used when the action is recently completed.

ba-kari-iz-e

go-com-he-ind

'He has gone (not long ago).'

Only this aspect is optionally reduplicated to show the action was habitual or often repeated in the past.

ba-kari-kari-iz-e

go-com-com-he-ind

'He went often'

-mara 'almost'

The meaning of this is a bit obscure, in some cases it seems to mean the action almost happened and in others that the action happened first like 'pastaim' in Pidgin.

nama-pe o-mara-iz-e

house do-almost-he-ind

'He almost built a house.'

ha-mara-iz-e

hit-almost-he-ind.

'He almost hit him.'

-meta 'finished'

This is stronger than the other completed aspect and means the action is over and done with completely.

hako-meta-iz-e
shut-finished-he-ind
'He has shut it.'

-ba 'intensifier'

This strengthens the action, making it more intense.

hakeke-^{o-ba}ba-iz-e
hard-cm-int-it-ind
'It is really hard.'

ida-ba-iz-e
die-int-he-ind
'He is dead' (as against fainting).

-te 'sporadic'

This means that the action occurs in fits and starts. In a sort of unplanned way it happens.

ba-te-ob-e
go-sp-I-ind

'I went' (stopping and going on).

-dape 'incomplete'

This is used when the action is not completed or may not even have begun. It is mutually exclusive with all other verbal suffixes. It occurs very frequently with the negative.

ka-kana-dape
not-come-yet
'He hasn't come yet.'

Tense slot indicates whether the action is past or future. Tense is not very strong in Gimi and when tense is not marked it can mean past, present or future.

-ta 'past tense'

Usually it indicates a fairly distant past and occurs mostly in stories of the old days. It can be used of as close a time as yesterday.

ba-ta-iz-e

go-p.t.-he-ind

'He went'

-g 'future'

This is usually a fairly close future and can mean almost immediately. -g 'ft' is -ge when it occurs between a's.

-ta 'p.t.' and -g 'ft' occur only with $\langle \text{-ob} \rangle$ Subject markers.

ba-g-ob-e

go-ft-I-ind

'I will go.'

ba-ge-ab-e

go-ft-they-ind

'They will ^{go} go.'

-s 'future'

This is a slightly more indefinite future than -g or maybe more polite. It means something close to may. It is always used in some kind of interrogative construction either in the interrogative mood or with an interrogative or an alternative verb.

Rules: Always occurs with <-ub> Subject Markers

ba-s-ub-o

go-ft-I-inte

'May I go?'

ae-tai-ba-s-ub-e

where-towards-go-ft-I-ind

'Where will I go?'

era-be-na-o-miri-s-in-e

what-is-thing-cm^{cm}-ft-you-ind

'What will you be doing?'

ba-s-u-bara ka-ba-s-ub-e

go-ft-I-or not-go-ft-I-ind

'Shall I go or not?'

-s is -n in third person singular.

ba-n-eb-o

go-ft-he-inte

'Will he go?'

-soi 'Alternative Interrogative'

This slot is another way of asking a question.

It demands more than a yes/no answer.

It is mutually exclusive with the aspect and tense slots.

It takes any of the <-ob> Subject Markers but usually it is third person singular.

It only occurs with the Indicative Mood.

Most frequently the shortened form of the Subject Marker is used and the Mood Marker does not appear.

miri-so-i

is-alt. inte-he

'Is he here or where?'

Subject slot.

<-ob> =

	1	2	3
sg	<u>-ob</u>	<u>-an</u>	<u>-iz</u>
dl	<u>-ur</u>	<u>-ar</u>	<u>-ar</u>
pl	<u>-un</u>	<u>-ab</u>	<u>-ab</u>

ba-ob-e

go-I-ind

'I go.'

Rules: The consonant is omitted if the optional mood tagmeme does not occur or if the emphatic mood occurs as its glottal allomorph.

ba-i

go-he

'He goes.'

<-ub> =

	1	2	3
sg	<u>-ub</u>	<u>-in</u>	<u>-eb</u>
dl	<u>-ur</u>	<u>-ir^{3/4}</u>	<u>-ir</u>
pl	<u>-un</u>	<u>-ib</u>	<u>-ib</u>

ba-s-ub-o

go-ft-I-inte

'May I go?'

For Rules see -s 'future' description.

Mood Slot must be preceded by the full form of the Subject Markers.

-e 'Indicative'

This shows that the action is a statement.

ba-ob-e

go-I-ind

'I go.'

-o 'Interrogative'

This asks a question that expects a yes/no answer though a fuller explanation may be given.

miri-an-o

be-you-inte

'Are you there?'

-o sometimes fluctuates to -a with no apparent change in meaning.

miri-an-a

be-you-inte

'Are you there?'

Rules: When there is an interrogative word or an alternative in the construction ~~en~~ the Mood Marker is always indicative even though the construction is basically interrogative and has interrogative intonation.

-aok 'emphatic'

This strengthens the action marking it more definite. It only occurs with <ob> Subject Markers.

ba-ob-aok

go-I-em

'I am emphatically going.'

-aok may be reduced to -akba-ob-ak

go-I-em

'I am emphatically going.'

It can also be reduced to -k in which case the consonant of the Subject Marker is lost:

ba-o-k

go*I-em

'I am emphatically going.'

-a 'Reason'

This could be said to be a kind of a rhetorical question marker but whatever, it is used to link two sentences in a reason relationship

na-no-ne-bo miri-an-a isapa ne-me-o

my-mother-my-art be-you-re kaukau me-give-imp

'Because you are my mother give me some kaukau.'

The order of the sentences can be reversed with no change of meaning.

isapa ne-me-o na-no-ne-bo miri-an-a

kaukau me-give-imp my-mother-my-art be-you-re

'Give me some kaukau because you are my mother.'

A Final Verb Type 2 =

+ Nucleus	+ Aspect	+ Tense	+ Subj	+ Mood
V. Complex	Same as final verb type	$\left[\begin{array}{l} -\underline{g} \text{ 'ft' } \\ -\underline{ta} \text{ 'p.t.' } \end{array} \right]$ $\left[-\underline{s} \text{ 'ft' } \right]$	$\langle -\underline{o} \rangle$ $\langle -\underline{u} \rangle$	$-\underline{mane}$ 'ev'

Subject Slot $\langle -\underline{o} \rangle$ =

	1	2	3
sg	$-\underline{o}$	$-\underline{ak}$	$-\underline{ik}$
dl	$-\underline{ure}$	$-\underline{are}$	$-\underline{are}$
pl	$-\underline{uk}$	$-\underline{a}$	$-\underline{a}$

Rules: $\langle -\underline{o} \rangle$ is optionally preceded by $-\underline{g}$ 'ft' or \underline{ta} 'p.t.' but does not occur with $-\underline{s}$ 'ft'.

$\langle -\underline{u} \rangle$ =

	1	2	3
SG	$-\underline{u}$	$-\underline{ik}$	$-\underline{e}$
dl	$-\underline{ure}$	$-\underline{ire}$	$-\underline{ire}$
pl	$-\underline{uk}$	$-\underline{i}$	$-\underline{i}$

Rules: $\langle -\underline{u} \rangle$ is obligatorily preceded by $-\underline{s}$ 'ft' and does not occur with $-\underline{g}$ 'ft'.

MOOD

-mane 'evident' is a bit stronger than
 the -e 'ind', but not as strong as the
-aok 'emphatic'. I have called it evident
 for lack of a better name.

ba-o-mane

go-I-ev

'It is evident I am going.'

ba-s-u-mane

go-ft-I-ev

'It is evident I will go.'

B. Medial Verbs

Medial Verbs in Gimi fill the predicate slot of medial clauses.

There are 4 types of Medial Verbs:

1. No Subject
2. Same Subject
3. Different Subject
4. Inclusive

Rules: Medial Verb suffixes cause stems or suffixes ending in rV to lose the rV.

1. No Subject Medial Verbs fill the Head Slot of verb phrases and the Predicate slot of Dependent Medial clauses. Optionally a subject occurs if the verb is manifesting the Predicate but never occurs when the verb fills the Head 1 slot of Verb phrases.

A No Subject Medial Verb =

+ Nucleus	+ Link	± Subject
V. Complex	[<u>-me</u> 'co h ']	< <u>-tena</u> >]
	[<u>-me</u> 'rep']	< <u>-gatena</u> >]
	[<u>-te</u> 'sp']	< <u>-gana</u> >]
	- <u>ta</u> 'simu'	
	[<u>-mete</u> 'Cl.Sg']	< <u>-gana</u> >]

This links two actions performed by the same actor and occupying two separate time periods but considered by the speaker to be equal halves of one compound action.

-me 'compound'

This links two actions performed by same actor and occupying two separate time periods but considered by the speaker to be equal halves of one compound action.

Rules: <-tena> occurs only with -me 'co'

<-tena> =

	1	2	3
sg	<u>-tena</u>	<u>-teda</u>	<u>-tena</u> na <u>-tono</u>
dl	<u>-tere</u>	<u>-tiriri</u>	<u>-tiniri</u>
pl	<u>-tera</u>	<u>-tiri</u>	<u>-tiri</u>

ha-me na-o

kill-and eat-imp

'Kill and eat it.'

With verb stems ba 'go' and mara 'put'

-me becomes -mo.

ba-mo me-te kana-o

go-and get-sim⁴come-imp

'Go and bring it.'

ma-mo mese-o

put-and throw-imp

'Stack it up.'

When the verb is reduplicated the second

-mo becomes ma.

ma-mo ma-ma mese-o

put-and put-and throw-imp

'Keep on stacking it up.'

ra-buru-o-me-teno barusi zabu-tai ba-iz-e
 us-take-cm-co-he plane place-to go-he-ind
 'He picked us up and took us to the airstrip.'

-me 'Repetitive'

This is used when the action is repeated over a period of time. It is distinguished from me 'compound' in that it is never -mo, does not shorten verb stems kana 'come' to a or mara 'put' to ma, has a different subject suffix and is usually repeated with the same verb stem. -me 'compound' always has a different verb stem in the following verb. It may be repeated as many as 7 times.

<-gatena> =

	1	2	3
sg.	<u>-gatena</u>	<u>-gateda</u>	<u>-gatenonkatono</u>
dl.	<u>-gatere</u>	<u>-gatiriri</u>	<u>-gatiniri</u>
pl.	<u>-gatera</u>	<u>-gatiri</u>	<u>-gatini</u>

Rules: 1. Rules 1 and 2 of -me 'compound' apply here too.

2. <-gatena> can sometimes be reduced to -gate.

ba-me ba-me ba-me ba-iz-e
 go-rep go-rep go-rep go-he-ind
 'He kept going and going.'

nese-me nese-me nese-me-gatini
 walk-rep walk-rep walk-rep-they
 'They walked and walked and then.....'

-te 'sporadic'

This is used to link two separate actions performed by the same actor and occurring within the same overall time period but in which the first action occurs only once or sporadically within the time period, while the second action is more continuous.

<-gana> =

	1	2	3
sg	<u>-gana</u>	<u>-gada</u>	<u>-gono</u>
dl	<u>-gere</u>	<u>-giriri</u>	<u>-giniri</u>
pl	<u>-gera</u>	<u>-giri</u>	<u>-gini</u>

Rules: 1. Rules 1 and 2 -me 'co' apply here too.

me-te kana-iz-e
~~et~~et-sp come-he-ind
 'He brings it.'

na-te ba-iz-e
 eat-sp go-he-ind
 'He eats as he goes.'

2. The -te can be reduplicated

a-ga-te-te ba-iz-e
 it-look-sp-sp go-he-ind
 'He is looking here and there
 as he goes'

-ta 'Simultaneous'

This links two separate actions performed by the same actor and with equal status and continuity within the same time period.

Rules: Verbs with the -ta suffix fill only the Head 1 slot of Aux Verb phrases.

guara-ta nese-iz-e

search-and walk-he-ind

'He was se~~ar~~ching and walking.'

rekeseni kaina o-i-mi-ta nese-miri-un-e

election talk say-they-give-sim walk-con-we-ind

'We went around talking about the election.'

-mete 'Close Sequence'

This links two actions performed by the same actor and occurring in a very close sequence of time.

Rules: 1. 1 and 2 rules of -me 'co' apply to -mete too.

2. <-gana> is described under -te 'sp'

a-buru-o-mete kabu-iz-e

him-carry-cm-cl sg go down-he-ind

'He picked him up and went down.'

ari-bete ba-iz-e

stand-cl sg go-he-ind

'He stood up and went.'

ara bana-mo kabikise-o-mete-gono.....

this man-art appears-cm-cl sg-he

'This (dead) man appears and.....'

2. Same Subject Medial Verbs fill the predicate slot of independent medial clauses.

A Same Subject Medial Verb =

+ Nucleus	+ Aspect	+ Link	+ Subj	+ Antecedent
V. Complex	Same as Final Verb Type	-gatV 'S.S.Seg	<-na>	-pe

-gatV Same Subject Sequential

This links two clauses the predicates of which ~~we~~^{are} performed by the same actor and are in a sequential time relationship.

- Rules: 1. V = the vowel of the following subject marker. When there is no subject marker or when the vowel of the subject marker is a V = e.
2. -gatV can be reduced to -tV in which case subject suffix is obligatory.

<-na> =

	1	2	3
sg	- <u>na</u>	- <u>da</u>	- <u>no</u>
dl	- <u>re</u>	- <u>riri</u>	- <u>niri</u>
pl	- <u>ra</u>	- <u>ri</u>	- <u>ni</u>

-pe 'Antecedent'

We are not at all sure of the purpose of this slot. It seems to mean that the second action is in some sense consequent on the first action. Or in other words the first action must occur before the second one can.

mei-gati-ni

get-SSS-they

'They got it and.....'

ori-pe hazau-gate

parcel-obj wrap-SSS

'They wrap a parcel and.....'

he-tami-te-da

hear-con-SSS-you

'You hear and.....'

ugunu ha-gati-ni-pe

pig kill-SSS-they-ant

'Now that they have killed the pig.....'

3. Different Subject Medial Verbs fill the predicate slots of Independent Medial Clauses.

A Different Subject Medial Verb =

+ Nucleus	+ Aspect	+ Tense	+ Subj /	+ Link
V. Complex	Same as Final Verb Type 1	Same as Final Verb Type 2	Same as Final Verb Type 2	<-gV>

+ Anticipatory Subject + Antecedent

Same as Same Subject Medial Verb	- <u>pe</u>
-------------------------------------	-------------

- Rules: 1. -ta 'pt' when it occurs must take <-o> Subject suffixes.
 2. -s 'ft' must take <-u> Subject suffixes.

-gV links actions performed by different actors in a sequential or simultaneous time relationship.

V is the vowel of the following Subject marker.

ANTICIPATORY Subject See Same Subject Medial Verbs for description

Antecedent See Same Subject Medial Verbs for description.

ba-o-go-no miri-iz-e
 go-I-ds-he be-he-ind
 'I went and he stayed.'

ba-s-u-go-no miri-g-iz-e
 go-ft-I-ds-he be-ft-he-ind
 'I will go and he will stay.'

4. An Inclusive Medial Verbs fill the predicate slot of Independent Medial clauses.

An Inclusive Medial Verb =

+ Nucleus	+ Aspect	+ Tense	+ Subject	+ Link
V. Complex	Same as Final Verb Type 1	Same as Type 2	Final Verb	- <u>ma</u> 'Incl'

+ Anticipatory Subject	+ Echo Subject
<u>pe</u> 'ss' <u>de</u> 'ds'	<- <u>gana</u> >

For Aspect, Tense and Subject slots description and rules see Different Subject Medial Verbs.

-ma 'Inclusive'

This device is used to link actions in which the second action is included in the time space of the first action. Could be translated as 'as' or 'while'.

-pe 'Same Subject'

This fills the Anticipatory Subject slot when the following action is performed by the same actor as the preceding action.

kareki gu-a-ma-pe agisagi na-pe-ab-e
 possum ^{tie} they-they-^{incl}ind-ss all ^{kinds}inds thing-ver-they-ind
 'As they are tying the possum they do all
 kinds of things.'

The Subject of the following action is sometimes performed by a different actor but they are always in some way included in the subject of the first action.

barusi rae-i ba-i-ba-pe makamu-i a-ga-ur-e
 plane lae-to go-it-^{incl}ind-ss Markham-to it-look-we-ind
 'As the plane was going to Lae we saw the Markham.'

-de Different Subject

This is used to indicate that the subject of the following verb will be different though the following action is included in the time period of the first action. Usually the Subject of the second action is understood. It is used frequently in reported speech to indicate a change of speakers.

a-ga-ure-ma-de ka-bir'iz-e
 him-look-we-incl-ds not-be-he-ind
 'He wasn't around while we were looking for him.'

Echo Subject slot is used to keep the focus on the subject.

For description of <-gana> see -te 'sp' section of No Subject Medial verbs.

o-i-ba-pe-gono ka-o-re-me-iz-e
 say-he-incl-ss-es not-say-us-give-he-ind
 'As he was saying this he didn't tell us.'

Section 3 Other Verbs

1. Imperative Verbs

These fill the predicate slot of final clauses.

An Imperative Verb =

+ Nucleus	+ Aspect	+ Subj/Tense	+ Mood	+ 2nd Imp
V. Complex	Same as Final Verb Type1	[<-iz> 'present']	-o imp	-o
		[<-d> 'ft']	-e imp	-de -une -gono
		-une -gono		

Subject/tense <-iz> is the 'present tense' form and is slightly stronger and less polite than the future form.

<-iz> 'Present' =

	1	2
sg	*	∅
dl	-gere	-ir
pl	-ikariz	-iz

* Doesn't occur

ba-o
go-imp
'You go.'

ba-ikaraiz-o
go-we-imp
'Let us all go.'

<-d> 'future' =

	1	2
sg	*	<u>-d</u>
dl	<u>-gered</u>	<u>-ires</u>
pl	<u>-ikarais</u>	<u>-is</u>

* *does not occur*

Rules: <-d> only occurs with -e 'imp' Mood Marker.

ba-d-e
go-you-imp
'You go!'

ba-ikarais-e
go-we-imp
'Let us all go.'

-une and -gono make no subject or tense distinction.

ba-gono
go-imp
'go'

2nd Imperative slot is used to make the imperative a little stronger.

- Rules:
1. -gono and -une cannot co-occur and cannot occur in both imperative slots at the same time.
 2. -o '2nd Imp' does not co-occur with -o 'imp'.
 3. -de '2nd imp' does not co-occur with -e 'imp'

There is an impatient imperative form using just the verb stem. It can be used in reference to one or a group.

ba 'go'

ba-une-de
go-imp^f-2nd imp
'you go'

ba-ikaraiz-o-une
go-we-imp-2nd-imp
'Let's go.'

2. Alternative Verbs

These fill the predicate slot of Final_d and Medial clauses.

An Alternative Verb=

+ Nucleus	± Aspect	± Tense	+ Subject	+ Alternative
V. Complex	See Typel Final Verbs for Description	[<u>s</u> 'ft']	< <u>o</u> > < <u>u</u> >]	<u>bara</u> 'or' <u>pa</u> 'but'

± ?

<u>e</u>

ba-s-u-bara

go-ft-I-or

'Shall I go or not?'

Rules: -e is sometimes used when -bara 'or'
is utterance final. It doesn't occur
on -pa 'but'.

ba-s-u-bara-e

go-ft-I-or-?

'Shall I go or?'

-pa 'but'

In text Verbs with -pa 'but' suffixed to
them always fill the predicate slots of
final verbs.

In Conversation the following clause can
be handled by ellipsis.

It is often used with a summary verb, to link
the positive and negative halves of an argument.

ka-a-ga-u-pa hari-sa hari-sa ra-ba-gi o-s-u-ma-ke-ob-e
 not-it-see-we-but before-of before-of our-father-they
 do-ft-we-adj-ref-I-ind

'We haven't seen it but I want to do as our ancestors did.'

3. Equational Verbs

These fill the predicate slots in Medial and Final Equational clauses.

There are 2 types of Equational Verbs in Gimi:

- A. Positive
- B. Negative

A. A Positive Equational Verb =

<u>±</u> Neg	+ Nuc	<u>±</u> Aspect	<u>±</u> Tense	<u>±</u> Subject	<u>±</u> Suffixes
<u>kag-</u>	<u>ani</u>	<u>-tami~tari</u> 'con'	[<u>-g</u> 'ft'	<u>-i</u> 'it' 3 sg.	Any non-imperative
		<u>-miri</u> 'con'	[<u>-n</u> 'ft'	<u>-e</u> '3sg' <u>-k</u> '3sg'	Medial and Final Suffixes

Rules: 1. -tami~tari and -miri are the only fillers of the Aspect Slot.

ani-tami-iz-e
 is-con-it-ind

'It continues being.'

2. -g 'ft' occurs optionally with -i 'Subject Marker'

3. -i Subject Marker is mutually exclusive with -n 'ft.'

4. -i 'Subject Marker' occurs only when the verb is filling the Predicate slot of final clauses.

ani-i
is-it
'It is'

5. If Mood Markers are used -i becomes * -iz.

ani-iz-o
is-it-inte
'Is it?'

6. -e 'Subject Marker' is obligatorily preceded by -n 'ft'.

7. -n 'ft' and -e 'Subject Marker' occur only when the verb is filling the predicate slot of Medial clauses or Adjective clauses.

ani-n-e-ga-na
is-ft-it-d.s.-I
'It will be and I.....'

8. -ik 'Subject Marker' occurs only when the verb has no tense marked and is filling the predicate slot of a Medial clause.

ani-i-ba-pe
is-it-incl-ss
'While it is.'

9. When the No Subject Medial Verb suffixes are used the Subject Slot is obligatorily absent.

ani-me
is-and
'It is and...'

10. When No Subject Medial suffixes are used they are always followed by an Equational Clause.

kamani sikuru kaina-be be-dag nama-pe ani-me o-da sikuru
government school talk-? sleep-ad house-? is-and do-ad school
'Government schools are not schools that have houses for

kaina amu-pa
talk not-is-but.....
sleeping but.....'

B. Negative Equational Verbs

These fill the predicate slot of Medial and Final Equational clauses.

A Negative Equational Verb =

+ Nucleus	+ Subject	+ Mood
<u>kagare</u> 'is not'	<u>-iz</u> 'it'	-e 'Ind' -o 'Inte' -aok 'em' -pa 'but'

- Rules:**
1. kagare 'is not' mostly occurs without any suffixes.
 2. -pa 'but' is mutually exclusive with the Subject Slot and when it is suffixed to the verb it fills the Predicate slot of Medial Equational Clauses.

kagare-pa
 is not-but
 'It is not but.....'

3. Subject Slot is obligatory to the other mood suffixes and when Subject and Mood Markers are suffixed to the verb it fills the Predicate slot of Final Equational Clauses.

kagare-iz-o
 is not-it-inte
 'Isn't it?'

4. Derived Verbs

These fill the Predicate slot of Final and Medial Clauses.

There are two types of Derived Verbs:

- A. Final Derived Verbs
- B. Medial Derived Verbs

A. Final Derived Verbs fill the Predicate Slot of final clauses.

A Final Derived Verb =

+ Nucleus	+ Verbalizer	+ Subject	+ Mood
Nouns Adj Dem	- <u>pe</u> 'ver'	<- <u>ob</u> >	- <u>e</u> 'ind'

baka-pe-ob-e
 song-ver-I-ind
 'I sing.'

When the Mood Suffix is absent the
 consonant of the Subject suffixes
 is lost.

baka-pe-o
 song-ver-I
 'I sing.'

B. Medial Derived Verbs

These verbs fill the Predicate slot of Medial
 Clauses.

A Derived Medial Verb =

+ Nucleus	+ Verbalizer	+ Link	+ Subject
Derived Verb Stem	<u>-pe</u> 'ver'	<u>-ba</u> 'incl'	<u>-pe</u> 'ss'

utunu bana-mi-ta-sug ami-pe-ba-pe sini-pe mei-biri-un-e
 black man-pl-inc-of fashions-ver-inc-ss sins-obj
 get-con-we-ind.

'While we do our black man's ways we sin.'

5. Descriptive Verbs

Descriptive Verbs fill the Nucleus slot of Desirative
 Stative verbs and the Predicate slot of Adjective
 clauses.

There are two types of Descriptive Verbs.

- A. No Subject
- B. Subject

A. No Subject Descriptive Verbs

A No Subject Descriptive Verb =

+ Nucleus	+ Aspect	+ Tense	+ Adjectiviser
[V. Complex A Positive Equational Verb	See Type 1 Final Verbs	- <u>ta</u> 'pt'	- <u>da</u> 'ad'
	- <u>tami</u> - <u>tari</u> 'con'		

na-da ina
eat-ad thing
'The eating thing (food)'

hari-sa ani-da na
before-of is-ad thing
'The thing of before'

ani-tami-da na
is-con-ad thing
'The thing that continues to be.'

B. Subject Descriptive Verbs

A Subject Descriptive Verb =

+ Nucleus	+ Aspect	+ Tense	+ Suj	+ Ad
[V. Complex Positive Equational Verb A Desirative Verb	- <u>miri</u> 'con'	[- <u>ta</u> 'pt'	<eo>	- <u>ma</u>
	- <u>tami</u> - <u>tari</u> 'con'	[- <u>s</u> 'ft'	<-u>	'ad'

- Rules:
1. -miri 'con' is the only Aspect that can occur when a V. Complex is filling the Nucleus slot.
 2. -tamiw-tari is the only Aspect that can occur when a Positive Equational Verb is filling the Nucleus slot.
 3. When -ta 'pt' occurs it is obligatorily followed by <-o> 'Subject Marker'.
 4. When -s 'ft' occurs it is obligatorily followed by <-u> Subject suffixes.

ba-ta-i-ba bana
 go-pt-he-ad man
 'The man who went'

ba-n-e-ma bana
 go-ft-he-ad† man
 'The man who will go.'

5. When the Nucleus slot is filled by a Desirative Verb the Aspect slot and the Tense slot are obligatorily absent.

ba-da-ke-i-ba bana
 go-adj-de-he-adj' man
 'The man who wants to go.'

ba-ne-e-ma-ke-o-ma bana
 go-ft-he-ad-de-I-ad man
 'The man whom I want to go.'

6. Desirative Verbs

These verbs fill the Nucleus slot of Descriptive and Stative verbs and the Predicate slot of Final and Medial clauses.

A Desirative Verb consists basically of a descriptive verb plus referent so the desire is covered by a sort of ellipsis.

A Desirative Verb =

+ Nucleus + Desirative +

Descriptive Verb	<u>-ke</u> 'ref'	Any final or Medial (except NSM) suffixes but no Aspect or Tense (except <u>s</u> 'ft' and <u>be</u> 'st') and no Imperative suffixes.
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Rules: 1. In the Present Tense the Nucleus is filled by a No Subject Descriptive Verb.

ba-da-ke-ob-e
go-ad-ref-I-ind
'I want to go.'

2. In the Future Tense the Nucleus is filled by a -s 'ft' Descriptive Verb.

ba-s-u-ma-ke-ob-e
go-ft-I-ad-ref-I-ind
'I will and want to go.'

3. When the Subject of the Nucleus and the Subject of the Desirative Verb don't agree it means the

Subject of the Desirative Verb desires the Subject of the Nucleus to do the action. In this case the Subject of the Nucleus is always the -s 'ft' form.

ba-s-i-ba-ke-ob-e
go-ft-you-ad-ref-I-ind
'I want you to go'

4. The Alternative Interrogative can occur.

ba-da-ke-so-i
go-ad-k-or-he
'Does he want to do or not?'

7. Contra-factual Verbs

Contra-factual Verbs in Gimi fill the predicate slot of Medial and Final clauses.

The distinctive feature of the contra-factual verb is the Contra-factual Marker. It could be translated 'if so' and 'so then' but the implication is that the opposite is actually the truth.

A Final Contra-factual Verb =

+ Nucleus	+ Aspect	+ Mood
V. Complex	<u>-asi</u> <u>-arasi</u> 'cf'	<u>-ne</u> 'ev'

As yet we have been unable to find any reason for the fluctuation of -arasi and -asi.

ba-asi-ne
go-cv-ev
'If we had gone (but we didn't).'

A Medial Contra-factual Verb =

+ Nucleus	+ Aspect	+ Link	+ Subject
V. Complex	<u>-arasiw-asi</u> 'cf'	[<u>-ba</u> 'incl']	<u>-pe</u> 'ss' <gana>

When the Link slot occurs it is obligatorily followed by -pe 'ss'.

he-me isa-arasi-ba-pe
hear-and true-cf-incl-ss
'If we hear well (but we don't)....'

<gana> (see No Subject Medial Verbs) is mutually exclusive with -ba 'incl'.

a-gogo-arasi-gana
him-send-cf-I
'If I had sent him (but I didn't).....'

8. Stative Verbs

Stative verbs fill the Predicate slot of Stative Clauses.

There are two types of Stative Verbs in Gimi.

- A. Positive
- B. Negative

A. Positive Stative verbs

A Positive Stative Verb =

+ Nucleus	+ Stative	± (+ Medial Subj ± Final Subj	
A De. Verb	<u>-be</u> 'is'	< <u>-gana</u> >	< <u>-ob</u> >
Any Word Class other than Connectives and Response Words.		<u>-gate</u>	
Possessive Locative Similar Referent			
<i>RA Phrase</i> RA Ph/			

± Mood 1)	± Mood 2
<u>-e</u> 'ind'	<u>-zo</u> 'inte'
<u>-o</u> 'inte'	<u>-za</u> 'inte'
<u>-aok</u> 'em'	<u>-soi</u> 'or'
<u>-a</u> 'Re'	<u>-zaok</u> 'em'
	<u>-para_N-parae_N-pao</u> 'or'

Rules: 1. When the Stative occurs on a De. Verb it is mutually exclusive with all the De. Verb suffixes following ke 'Ref'.

ba-da-ke-be
go-ad-ref-st.
'He wants to go.'

2. When -be is sentence final and no other Stative suffixes follow and the Nucleus ends in k or g it becomes -re

baza-re

woman-is

'It is a woman.'

When -re is suffixes to a Poss^{possessive} Relator Axis Phrase it can be followed by -o 'vocative.'

baza-bo-su-re-o

woman-Art-Poss-is-vo

'It is the woman's.'

3. When the Nucleus ends in k or g and there are other stative suffixes following -be becomes pe.

baza-pe-gono-iz-e

woman-is-she-she-ind

'She is a woman.'

4. When the Stative verb is filling the Predicate slot of Stative Medial clauses only the Medial Subject slot occurs.

ruk abi bana-be-gono ka-ha-iz-e

axe bow man-is-he you-hit-he-ind

He is a fighting man and will hit you.'

5. -gate only occurs when the Stative clause is filling Head slots of coordinate Noun Phrases.

masta zimi-be-gate nege-be-gate
 master Jim-is-and I-is-and
 'Master Jim and I.'

6. Final Subject slot only occurs when the Stative verb is filling the Predicate slot of a Final Stative clause. It is obligatorily preceded by the Medial Subject slot and followed by the Mood 1 slot.

soko bana-be-gana-ob~~e~~e
 good man-is-I-I-ind
 'I am a good man.'

7. The Mood 2 slot is mutually ~~ex~~clusive with both the Subject slots and the Mood 1 slot.

bana-be-zo
 man-is-inte
 'Is it a man?'

-zo becomes -ze when an interrogative word is used in the construction.

era-be bana-be-ze
 what-is man-is-inte
 'What man is this?'

-para can be used when the Stative clause is filling the Head slot of coordinate Noun Phrases.

zoni-be-para pati-be-para
 John-is-or pati-is-or
 'John or Pat'

-parae only occurs utterance final.

bana-be-parae
 man-is-or
 'Is it a man or...?'

B. Negative Stative Verbs

A Negative Stative Verb =

+ Nucleus	+ Mood
<u>amu</u> 'is not'	<u>-ne</u> 'ind'
	<u>-pa</u> 'but'

Rules: 1. -ne Mood suffix occurs only when the Negative Stative Verb is filling the Predicate slot of a Final Stative clause.

soko bana amu-ne
 good man is not-ind
 'He is not a good man'

2. -pa Mood suffix occurs mostly when the Negative Stative Verb is filling the Predicate slot of a Medial Stative clause. It can occur finally but there is an understood Final clause.

soko bana amu-pa
 good man is/ not-but
 'He is not a good man but....'

9. Interrogative Verbs

There are 2 types of Interrogative Verbs:

- A. Regular
- B. Stative

A. Regular

A Regular Final Interrogative Verb =

+ Nucleus + Subject + Mood

<u>era-</u> 'what'	< <u>-ob</u> >	<u>-e</u>
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era-an-e

what-you-ind

'What are you doing?'

A Regular Medial Interrogative Verb =

era-o-me

what-cm-con

'How?'

B. Stative

A Stative Interrogative Verb =

+ Nucleus + Stative + ?

<u>era-</u> 'What'	<u>-be</u> 'is'	Various Things
--------------------	-----------------	-------------------

era-be

What-is

'What is it?'

era-be-ausa

what-is-sim

'The same as what?'

era-be-ausa-an-e

what-is-sim-you-ind

'You are doing it in what way?'

era-be-agi

What-is-many

'How many?'

era-be-na

what-is-thing

'What thing?'

era-be-na-ke

what-is-thing-ref

'Why?'

The analysis of this area is still very incomplete but we put it in so it would not be lost.

There is also a sort of echo question used when the addressee does not know how to answer.

era-iz-e

what-he-ind

'What is he doing?'

era-ra-iz-e

what-what-he-ind

'Yes, What is he doing?'

10. Pseudo-Transitive Verbs

These verbs have the Subject encoded in the object prefix of the verb stem. They could be interpreted as regular transitive verbs if the verb stem is translated to mean 'affect'. However, what in that case would be the subject is marked as object and what would be the object if present is marked as subject. Pseudo Transitive verbs fill the Predicate slot of Medial and Final clauses.

There are two types:

- A. Pseudo-transitive Verb 1
- B. Pseudo-transitive Verb 2

A Pseudo-transitive Verb 1 =

+ Negative	+ Object	+ V. Stem	+ Subject	± Mood	666
<u>kag-</u> 'not'	< <u>na-</u> > See Verb Complex	<u>-o</u> 'desire' 'be' <u>-mataba</u> 'forget'	<u>-iz</u> 'it'	<u>-e</u> 'ind' <u>-o</u> 'inte' <u>-aok</u> 'em' <u>-a</u> 're'	

A Pseudo-transitive Verb 2 =

± Negative	+ Obj	+ V. Stem	+Subject 1	+ Subject 2
<u>kag-</u> 'not'	< <u>na</u> >	<u>-o</u> 'desire' 'be' <u>-mataba</u> 'forget'	<u>-ik</u> 'it'	< <u>gana</u> >

± (+ Subject 3 ± Mood)

< <u>-ob</u> >	<u>-e</u> 'ind' <u>-o</u> 'inte' <u>-aok</u> 'em' <u>-a</u> 'Re'
----------------	---

Rules: 1. When the Referent slot occurs on a clause whose Predicate is filled by a Pseudo-transitive Verb the Verb Stem -o takes on its meaning of desire.

isapa-ke na-o-iz-e
kukau-ref me-de-it-ind
'I want kukau.'

2. When the Object slot occurs in a clause whose Predicate is filled by a Pseudo-transitive verb the verb stem -e^o takes on its meaning of 'being'.

eno-pe na-o-iz-e
sick-obj me-be-it-ind
'I am sick.'

3. When the Mood slot is absent the consonant of the ^{object} Subject slot is lost.

eno-pe na-o-i
sick-obj me-be-it
'I am sick'

4. When the Pseudo-transitive Verb 2 is filling the Predicate of a Medial clause only the Subject 1 suffixes occur.

eno-pe na-o-ik-gana miri-ob-e
sick-obj I-be-it-I stay-I-ind
'I am sick so I am staying.'

5. When the Pseudo-transitive Verb 2 is filling the Predicate of a Final clause the Subject 2 slot optionally occurs and has the effect of intensifying the verb. It is obligatorily preceded by the Subject 1 slot and followed by the Mood slot. The two Subject slots must always agree with each other and the prefix subject slot.

eno-pe na-o-ik-gana-ob-e
sick-obj I-be-it-I-I-ind
'I am very sick'

na-mataba-iz-e
 I-forget-it-ind
 'I forgot'

PHRASES

5. Verb Phrases

There are 8 types of Verb Phrases in Gimi.
 They fill the Predicate slot of Medial and Final clauses.

Unless otherwise stated the negative always occurs on the Head ~~and~~ Verb or stem of a Verb phrase.

A. Process Verb Phrase

A Process Verb Phrase =

+ Head 1 + Head 2

V. Complex	Verb
------------	------

aro utugu-iz-e
 shake test-he-ind
 'He tests an arrow by shaking it up and down.'

When the action is repeated or performed by a plural Subject the Verb stem of the second verb can be repeated.

kari-bi i-me aro/ hare hare-un-e
 car-in up-and shake jump ~~■~~ jump-we-ind
 'We climbed up into the car.'

B. Modified Verb Phrase =

+ Modifier	+ Head
Adverb	Adverb Verb
Reduplicated	Reduplicated
Adverb	Verb
	V. Phrase

hiku ba-iz-e

stupidly go-he-ind

'He went in a stupid way.'

The Modifier can be reduplicated when the action is performed by a plural Subject or the speaker wishes to intensify the modification.

hiku hiku ba-iz-e

stupid stupid go-he-ind

'He went very stupidly.'

The same rule applies to the reduplication of the Verb stem of the Head slot.

rarara-pe be be-ma-gate-rahung_φrily sleep sleep-first-sss-we

'First we sleep hungrily.'

kogia-pe aro hare-iz-e

quickly-? shake jump-he-ind

'He jumped over quickly.'

C. Auxiliary Verb Phrases

An Auxiliary Verb Phrase =

(+ Head 1)ⁿ⁼³ + Head 2

A No Subject Medial Verb	Verb Rep V. Ph. Be V. Ph. Aux V. Ph Process V. Ph
-----------------------------	---

o-ta o-ta o-ta ba-me ba-me ba-me
do-and do-and do-and go-rep go-rep go-rep
'Keep doing it many times.'

azio-ta uru-me uru-me uru-me
care-and go-up^{rep} go-up-rep go up-rep
'We took care of it as we kept on going up.'

uku-pe ba-mo hara-o-me na-ta-o
firewood-obj go-and cut-cm-and/ me-be-^{imp}ind
'Go and cut the firewood for me.'

ru-pe ba-mo me-te kana-o
axe-obj go-and get-and come-imp
'Go and bring the axe.'

D. Repetitive Verb Phrase

A Repetitive Verb Phrase =

(+ Head 1)ⁿ⁼¹⁻⁶ + Head 2

No Subject Medial Verb <u>-me</u>	A Verb with same stem
--	--------------------------

The No Subject Medial verb~~s~~ is always suffixed with -me 'repetitive'.

ba-me ba-me ba-me ba-iz-e
go-rep go-rep go-rep go-he-ind
'He kept on going and going.'

The following example shows the Repetitive Verb Phrases fitting the Head 1 tagmeme of Auxiliary Verb Phrases.

kana-me a-me ara-o-gati~~n~~i
come-rep come-and this-cm-sss-they
'They wept coming and doing this.'

E. Emotion Verb Phrases

An Emotion Verb Phrase =

<u>+</u> Modifier	+ Head 1	+ Head 2	<u>+</u> Head 3
<u>anosa</u> 'big' <u>haba</u> 'small'	A Body part	Emotion verb [Emotion V.S.	anosa and Verbal Suffixes]

na-da ubutu-iz-e
my-stomach cut-it-ind
'I am ~~angry~~ angry.'

anosa na-daf ubutu-iz-e
big my-stomach cut-it-ind
'I am very angry.'

- Rules:
1. When Head 3 tagmeme occurs the verbal suffixes for the phrase are on Head 3.
 2. Modifier slot and Head 3 slot are mutually exclusive.

ra-u-pugu anosa-un-e
our-liver-afraid big-we-ind
'We were very scared.'

3. The emotion verb phrase can take the negative on either the Head 1 or Head 2 slots.

na-da kag-ubutu-iz-e
my-stomach not-cut-it-ind
'I am not angry.'

ka-da-da ubutu-iz-e
not-my-stomach cut-it-ind
'I am not angry.'

Gimi Grammar Essentials

The Emotional Verb Phrase usually has Third Singular Subject suffixes but when the Subject suffix agrees with the body part Poss Prefix, the Emotion is a little stronger.

na-da ubutu-ob-e
my-stomach cut-I-ind
'I am pretty mad.'

F. Benefactive Verb Phrase

A Benefactive Verb Phrase =

+ Head 1 + Head 2

No Subject Medial Verb <u>-me</u> 'comp'	Benefactive Verb Complex
--	-----------------------------

A Benefactive Verb Complex =

+ Object + Be Stem + Verbal Suffix

	1	2	3	- <u>ta</u> 'for'	Any Verbal Suffix
sg	<u>na-</u>	<u>ka-</u>	<u>a-</u>		
dl	<u>ra-</u>	<u>ri-</u>	<u>i-</u>		

uku-pe hara-o-me na-ta-o
 firewood-obj cut-cm-and me-be-imp
 'Cut the firewood for me.'

uku-pe hara-o-me i-ti-ob-e
 firewood-obj cut-cm-and they-be-I-ind
 'I am cutting the firewood for them.'

G. Negative Verb Phrases

Certain Verb stems and Modified and Emotion Verb Phrases are optionally negated by the use of a Negative Verb Phrase.

A Negative Verb Phrase =

+ Head 1	+ Negative	+ Head 2
(Certain) V. Stems M.V. Ph Emo V. Ph	<u>-kag</u> = 'not'	<u>-o</u> 'do' any Verbal Suffixes

rukakai kag-o-o
cry not-do-imp
'Don't cry!'

When the Head 1 slot of a Ne. V. Ph is filled by a Verb Phrase the Final Head of that Verb Phrase must be filled by a Verb stem.

A Modified Verb Phrase is obligatorily negated by a Ne. V. Ph.

haba miri kag-o-ob-e
nothing be not-do-I-ind
'I am not doing nothing.'

Emotion Verb Phrases are obligatorily negated by a Negative Verb Phrase when they are in the imperative and optionally for other moods.

ka-u pugu kag-o-o
 your-liver afraid not-do-imp
 'Do not be afraid.'

na-u pugu kag-o-ob-e
 my liver afraid not-do-I-ind
 'I am not afraid.'

H. Take Verb Phrases.

There is another type of Verb Phrase that is formed only with the verb me 'get' or 'take'.

A Take Verb Phrase =

+ Head 1 + Directional + Head 2

<u>me</u> 'get'	<u>-rek</u> 'from'	Verb
	<u>-rok</u> 'to'	Pro V Ph
	<u>-ruk</u> 'down'	Be V Ph
	<u>-rik</u> 'up'	

When -rok 'to' occurs the vowel of me 'get' becomes the same as the vowel of the directional suffix.

mo-rok a-hu-o
get-down it-hold-imp
'Hold it down.'

me-rik a-hu-o
get-up it-hold-imp
'Hold it up.'

This Verb Phrase is used quite a bit in constructions associated with travel.

Goroka-i mo-ro na-ta-o
Goroka-to get-to me-put-imp
'Take me to Goroka.'

When the person arrives somewhere the directional suffix takes its direction from the standpoint of the speaker.

<u>Goroka-i mo-rok mese-iz-e</u>	<u>Goroka-i me-rek mese-iz-e</u>
Goroka ^{to} get ^{from} throw-he-ind	Goroka-to get-from-throw
'He arrived at Goroka.'	he-ind
(The speaker being at the place where the subject left from.)	'He arrived at Goroka.'
	(The speaker being in Goroka.)

6. Non Verbal PhrasesA. Noun Phrases

Noun Phrases in Gimi fill the Subject, Object, and Indirect Object slots in clauses.

The different types of Noun Phrases in Gimi are

1. Substantive Phrase
2. List Noun Phrase
3. Modified Noun Phrase
4. Coordinate Noun Phrase
5. Appositional Noun Phrase

1. Substantive Phrases

A Substantive Phrase =

+ Head 1	+ Head 2	+ Head 3	+ Head 4
N. Stem	N. Stem	N. Stem	Noun
Sub Ph	V. Stem		
Adj Cl			

Rules: 1. All the suffixation occurs on the Head 4 noun.

abi bana

bow man

'policeman'

a-da a-gau ruk abi kaina

his-younger brother his-older brother

axe-bow talk

'An argument between an older and younger brother.'

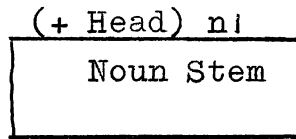
bari abere na agigiza-i-ba are hu namak

tanket cut thing make-he-ad feces hole house

'Peace or 'reconciliation' 'The toilet he made.'

2. List Noun Phrase

A List Noun Phrase =



This phrase is a list usually of one class of item such as foods or arrows etc. There is a short pause between each item.

ina zabi zaki isapa remu ani-iz-e

taro sugercane banana kaukau greens is-it-ind

'There are taro, sugarcane, kaukau, and greens.

3. Modified Noun Phrase

A Modified Noun Phrase

+ Limiter	+ Number	+ Time	+ Size	+ Mo	+ Colour
Dem P.R.A. Ph	Numeral N. Ph.	Tem Ph PRA Ph	Adj	Adj Adj Cl	Colour Adj

+ Head

Noun Sub Ph

Rege-sug hari-sag anosa azio-da ago bana
 we-p before-p big care-ad pink man
 'Our former big white boss.'

When the Modifier slot is filled by an Adjective the order of the Size and Modifier slots is reversed.

soko anosa ago bana
 good big pink man
 'The good big white man.'

4. Coordinate Noun Phrase

A coordinate Noun Phrase =

$\pm (+ \text{Head 1} + \text{Conjunction})^n (+ \text{Head 2} + \text{Conjunction})$

[Noun	<u>zagok</u> 'with']	Same as	<u>zagope</u> 'with'
	MN Ph	<u>-gana</u> 'and'		Head 1	<u>-gana</u> 'and'
	P R A Ph	< <u>-gi</u> >			< <u>-gi</u> >

Rules: 1. zagok 'with' and -gana 'and' occur on any type of noun.

2. The final zagok must have -pe suffixed to it.

bana zagok bazak zagok arak zagope ba-ab-e
 man with woman with child with-? go-the-ind
 'The man, the woman and the child went'.

3. <-gi> =

	1	2
dl	<u>-gere</u>	<u>-giri</u>
pl	<u>-gi</u>	<u>-gi</u>

samu-gi pati-gi zoni-gi ba-ab-e
 Sam-they Pat-they John-they go-they-ind
 'Sam and Pat and John went'.

4. <-gi> has -ta suffixed to it when the hearer is included in the phrase.

Samu-gere-ta nege-gere-ta ba-gere^d-e
 Sam-we-incl I-we-incl go-we-imp
 'Sam you go with me.'

5. Appositional Noun Phrases

A Appositional Noun Phrase =

+ Item	+ Apposition, 1	+ ^{Apposition} Apposition 2	+ Apposition 3
N	Num	M N Ph	Dem
Pr	N. Ph		
N. Ph	R.A. Ph		
R.A. Ph	Dem		
-be	Adj cl		
<u>*be</u>		<u>-be</u>	<u>-be</u>

- Rules:
1. -be is -pe when the final morpheme of the slot ends in k or g.
 2. One -be is obligatory but all can occur.

beke za-be ke-tai-sa-be ara beke za-be kobo-pe
 pronged stick-? road-to-p-? this pronged stick-? that
 there-?

'That pronged stick over there by the road.'

ara ibiza bazak adok ba-tami-i-ba baza-ke-bo
 This new woman small house go-con-her-ad woman-ref-?
 'This new girl the one who has gone to the small house.'

na-da ina-a-pe soko na-da ina
 eat-ad thing-prev ref-? good eat-ad thing
 'This food good food.'

R. Coordinate Phrase

Coordinate Phrases fill the Subject, Object, Indirect Object and Locative slots of clauses.

A Coordinate Phrase =

+ Head 1	+ (Head 2) ⁿ	+ Head 3
Stative V. <u>-gate</u>	Stative V. <u>-gate</u>	Stative V. <u>-gate</u>
L. R.A. Ph <u>-biti</u>	L. R.A. Ph <u>-biti</u>	L.R.A. Ph <u>-biti</u>
Body Part <u>-mo</u>	Body Part <u>-mo</u>	Body Part <u>-mo</u>

Rules: 1. Stative verbs can fill the Head slot of Cd Noun Phrases. When they do the only suffixes they can take are -gate 'sss'.

bana-be-gate baza-pe-gate ba-ar-e
 man-is-sss woman-is-sss go-they-ind
 'The man and the woman went.'

2. L.R.A. Ph can only occur in the Head of a Cd N. Ph when the R.A. suffix is suffixed to a body part. -biti 'out of' is the only L.R.A. suffix that can occur in this construction.

na-notu-bitu na-za-pitu anosa na-gesugu-o-ba-iz-e
 my-head-out of my-hand-out of big me-pain-cm-
 int-it-ind
 'My head and my hand are very sore.'

3. Body parts can also fill the Head slot of Coordinate N. Ph by having the article suffixed to them.

na-notu-mo na-za-bo na-gesugu-iz-e
 my-head-the my-hand-the me-pain-it-ind
 'My head and my hand pain.'

C. -para Coordinate Phrases

Stative Verbs with -para suffixed to them can make Cd Phrases with most word and non-verbal phrase types.

-para Cd Phrases fill the clause level slots appropriate to the fillers of the Nucleus of the Stative verb.

A -para Coordinate Phrase =

	+ Head 1	(+ Head 2) ⁿ	+ Interrogative
(a)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> N Pr M N Ph <small>SUB PH</small> P R A Ph <small>DEM</small> Sim R A Ph </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> N Pr M N Ph <small>SUB PH</small> P R A Ph <small>DEM</small> Sim R A Ph </div>	era 'what' aek 'where' e 'st' kega 'who'
(b)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> Loc L R A Ph </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> Loc L R A Ph </div>	
(c)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> Tem Tem Ph </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> Tem Tem Ph </div>	
(d)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> Adj </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> Adj </div>	
(e)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> Ref R A Ph </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> Ref R A Ph </div>	
(f)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> Inst R A Ph </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> Inst R A Ph </div>	
	-be-para	-be-para	

- Rules: 1. Fillers of each slot can only occur with other fillers within their own set of brackets.
2. Fillers of (a) brackets fill the Subject, Object and Indirect Object slots of clauses.

ara ragana-pe-para ari-pe-para ba-ar-e
 this girl-is-or boy-is-or go-they-ind
 'This boy or girl will go.'

The be-para is optional on the Final Head slot.

zo-pe-para agisagi na-da ina ne-me-dake-iz-e
 clothes-is-or all kinds eat-ad thing me-give-ad-ref-he-ind
 'He wants to give me clothes and all kinds of food.'

akaru bana-be-para era-be-ausa bana
 important man-is-or what-is-like man
 'An important man or what kind of man.'

3. Fillers of (b) bracket fill the Locative slot of clauses.

Gorokai-be-para kainadui-be-para mosipi-be-para
 Goroka-is-or Kainantu-is-or Moresby-is-or
 'Kainantu or Goroka or Moresby.'

nama-pi-be-para ki-tai-be-para na-o-be-tami~~te~~-na
 house-in-is-or garden-to-is-or my-eyes-sleep-con-sss-I
 'I sleep in the house or in the garden.'

4. Fillers of (c) brackets fill the time slot of clauses.

nugi-ta-pe-para e-mar^oi-ba~~n~~nabi-be-para kaena kag-o-me
 afternoon-at-is-or now-sunrise~~it~~-ad time-is-or mumu
 not-do-and
 'In the morning or afternoon they don't make mumus.'

5. Fillers of (d) brackets fill the Topic and Comment slots of Stative clauses.

soko-be-para kogure-pe-para-e
 good-is-or bad-is-or-is
 'Is it good or bad?'

6. Fillers of (e) brackets fill the Referent slot of clauses.

isapa-ke-be-para ina-ke-be-para ka-o-iz-e
 kaukau-ref-is-or taro-ref-is-or you-de-it-ind
 'Do you want kaukau or taro?'

7. Fillers of (f) brackets fill the Instrument slot of clauses.

sipeti-dugu-pe-para ru-tati-be-para ha-iz-e
 spade-with-is-or axe-with-is-or hit-he-ind
 'Did he hit him with a spade or an axe?'

D. Temporal Phrases

Temporal Phrases fill the Time slot of clauses.

There are 3 types of Temporal Phrases:

1. Modified Time Phrases
2. Appositional Time Phrases
3. Relator Axis Time Phrases

1. Modified Time Phrase =

+ Modifier	+ Head
Adj	Temporal
TPRA ph	
Adj Cl	

soko utunabik

good night

'A good night.'

hari-sa utunabik

before-of night

'The past night.'

e-mar*o*-i-ba nabi

now-sunrise-it-ad time

'The time just as the sun comes up.'

2. Appositional Time Phrase =

+ Item	+ Apposition
Tem	Temporal
MT Ph	MT Ph
<u>-be</u>	

-be is obligatory on the Item.

sarebi-be e-marō-i-ba nabi
 Saturday-? now-sunrise-it-ad time
 'Saturday, just as the sun rose.'

3. Relator Axis Time Phrase *

+ Axis	+ Relator
Temporal	<u>-ta</u> 'at' <u>-sa</u> 'of'

The Possessive R. A. Time Phrase fills the time slot of M N Ph.

[†]
i-ka-pe
 moon-at-?
 'A month.'

aigak-sa
 yesterday-of
 'Yesterdays'

E. Number Phrases

Number Phrases fill the Number slot of M N Ph and with the proper context fill the Subject, Object and Indirect Object slots of clauses and the Number slot of M N Ph.

At this stage of analysis we have no formula for number phrases but here are some examples.

kikak kikak
one one
'each'

rare-a-kika
two-?-one
'Three'

rare-bete rare-bete
two-with two-with
'four'

kai-sa na-zaf ubu
side-of my-hand cut
'Five'

na-zak rare
my-hand two
'ten'

F. Locative Phrase

Locative Phrases fill the Location slot of clauses.
 There are two types of Locative ^{Phrases} clauses.

1. Modified Locative Phrases
2. Appositional Locative Phrase

1. Modified Locative Phrase =

+ Modifier	+ Head
Demonstrative	Locative

komo abereki

that up

'That thing away up there.'

2. Appositional Locative Phrase.

+ Item	+ Apposition
Locative	Place Name
Place Name	L R A Ph
L R A Ph	Locative

aneki ubai miri-iz-pe

below Ubai is-he-ind

'He is below at Ubai'

komo-tai ameki miri-iz-e

that-to below is-he-ind

'He is there, below.'

G Demonstrative Phrase

Demonstrative Phrases fill the Nucleus slot of Stative verbs and the Summary slot of Direct Quote sentences.

A Demonstrative Phrase =

+ Head	+ Modifier
demonstrative	<u>arak</u> 'this'

ke-be ara-re
 this-? this-is
 'That's it.'

7. Possession

There are three types of Possession in Gimi:

1. Possessive Prefix
2. Possessive Pronoun Suffix
3. Possessive R. A. Phrase

Type 1 Possessive Prefix. See Kin Nouns and Body Part Nouns

Type 2 Possessive Pronoun Suffix. See description of Possessive Pronoun Suffixes in the description of Nominal affixes.

Type 3 Possessive R. A. Phrase. This fills the Subject, Object, and Indirect Object slots of clauses and embed in other R A Phrases.

A Possessive R A Phrase =

+ Axis	+ Relator	+ Item
N	- <u>sug</u> 'of'	Same
Pr	(animate)	as
P R A Ph	- <u>sag</u> 'Of'	Axis
M N Ph	(inanimate)	Slot
SubPh		
Ap Ph		
L R A Ph		

The P R A Ph often embeds in other phrase types. The suffixes which occur when the phrase is embedded occur on the Item. If the Item does not occur these suffixes occur after the Relator.

-sug occurs with animate things

bana-mo-sug ura
man-the-p dog

-sag occurs with inanimate things and L.R.A. Phrases.

ae-tai-sag bazak
where-to-p woman
'The woman from where?'

baza-bo-sug-ke
woman-the-p-ref
'concerning the woman's (thing)'

8. No. As far as we know other tagememes do not take ~~that~~ the place of the Head in Modified Noun Phrases.

9. There are 4 Relator Axis Phrases in Gimi:

- A. Locative Relator Axis Phrases
- B. Similarity Relator Axis Phrases
- C. Instrument Relator Axis Phrases
- D. Referent Relator Axis Phrases

A. Locative Relator Axis Phrases

L R A Ph fill the Axis slot of P R A Phrases and the Location slot of clauses.

A L R A Ph =

+ Axis	+ Relator
N	- <u>rak</u> 'at'
Pr	- <u>raini</u> 'towards'
Dem	- <u>rati</u> - <u>iti</u> 'from'
<u>æk</u> 'where'	- <u>biti</u> 'out of'
Num	- <u>bi</u> 'in'
N Ph	
Adj Cl	
Class 2 Loc	

Rules: On place names -rai 'to' is -i and -rati 'from' is -iti.

ae-tati kana-an-e
 where-from come-you-ind
 'Where have you come from?'

ago bana-rai ba-ob-e
 pink man-to go-I-ind
 'I am going to the white man.'

ae-tai-sa kinak miri-an-e
 where-to-of person is-you-ind
 'Where do you come from?'

B. Similarity Relator Axis Phrase (see 98a)

+ Axis	+ Relator	+ Item
N	$\langle \text{-ausa} \rangle$ 'similar'	N
Adj Cl		N Ph
Adj		
N Ph		
P R A Ph		

$\langle \text{-ausa} \rangle =$

	1	2	3
sg	<u>-nausa</u>	<u>-kausa</u>	<u>-ausa</u>
dl	<u>-rausa</u>	<u>-riusa</u>	<u>-iusa</u>

rege-sug nama-ausa na
 we-p house-like-thing
 'Something that is like our house.'

moki bana-^{man}ausa kinak
 monkey ~~man~~-like person
 'A monkey is a man like creature.'

The Relator suffix may be reduplicated

koki-o-ma-ausa-ausa-o-me
 tie-cm-ad-like-like-cm-and
 'In the same way I tie and tie.'

C Instrument Relator Axis Phrases

Inst R A Ph fill the Inst slot of Transitive ,
Ditransitive and Stative clauses.

Am Instrument Relator Axis Phrase =

+ Axis	+ Relator
N	<u>-dugu</u> 'with'
N Ph	<u>-rati</u> 'with'
Adj Cl	
Dem	
Pr	

We have not been able to pin down the reason why one relator suffix is used one time and the other another time even on the same axis. It seems to have something to do with the action that the Instrument is used to perform.

one-dugu basimi~~ka~~-ma bana
water-with wash-they-ad man
'The baptized man.'

ru-tati ha-o
axe-with hit-imp
'Hit him with an axe.'

habake kaina-rati amu-pa bazak kaina-rati-be terebore anosa
humbug talk-with is not-but woman talk-with-? trouble big
terebore hautaga-iz-e
trouble appears-it-ind

'It is not humbug talk but women talk that causes big trouble to arise.'

ibigama ago bana kana-iba-tati regesoba-iz-e
now pink man come-he-ad-with lost-it-ind
'Now because of the coming of the white man it is lost.'

A Similarity Relator Axis Phrase fills the Nucleus slot of Stative Verbs and the Subject, Object, and Indirect Object slots of clauses.

D. Referent Relator Axis Phrases

Ref R A Ph fill the Ref slot in Intransitive, Transitive and Ditransitive clauses, the Comment slot of Stative clauses and the Addressee slot of Quotation clauses.

A Ref R A Ph =

+ Axis	+ Relator
N	- <u>ke</u> 'ref'
N Ph	
Pr	
Dem	
Adj Cl	
P R A Ph	
Sim R A Ph	
L R A Ph	

-ke means something like 'concerning'. It^t often expresses 'purpose' but has a wider meaning and usage than that.

Suabe-sa kina-ke

Chuave-of person-ref

'Concerning the Chuave people.'

Ubai-sa ozuna-ra-ke

Ubai-of work-at-ref

'Concerning the work at Ubai.'

The Adj Cl can be quite long and involved.

azabu-o-me rege-pe ra-buru-o-mete nese-me ha-me ara-asa-bo
strong-cm-and we-obj us-carry-cm-cl sg walk-and kill-and

o-me ra-ta ra+ta-a-ma-ke.....

child-only-art do-and us-be us-be-they-ad-ref

'Because they were strong in carrying us as they went and in fighting for us when we were only children.....'

Because of all the embedding, long phrases do occur in text quite often. The order of clause slots in Gimi is quite free so it would be hard to say whether the length of the phrase is affecting or not.

CLAUSES

11. The difference between a sequence of verbs, a verb phrase and a sequence of clauses is determined by verb morphology and distribution.

In a sequence of verb stems only the final stem has suffixation. See Process Verb Phrase.

A Verb Phrase is determined by the presence of No Subject Medial suffixes, the obligatory absence of Subject slot or any other clause level tagmemes between it and the verb stem of the Head 2 slot. *See Verb phrases*

A sequence of clauses is determined by the presence of Subject suffixes occurring on No Subject Medial verbs or the presence of other clause level tagmemes between the verbs or the presence of Same Subject or Different Subject Medial suffixes.

Phrase ba-mo kurui^oz-e
 go-and lang-it-ind
 'It went and landed.'

Clause ra-buru-o-me-teno ba-iz-e
 us-carry-cm-and-it go-it-ind
 'It picked us ^Pup and went.'

Phrase ba-me ba-me ba-me ba-iz-e
 go-rep go-rep go-rep go-it-ind
 'It kept on going.'

Clause ba-me ba-me ba-me kainadui agora-pe ba-iz-e
 go-rep go-rep go-rep Kainantu enough-? go-it-ind
 'It kept on going and it came to Kainantu.'

Phrase	<u>ha-me na-ob-e</u> kill-and eat-I-ind 'I killed and ate.'
Clause	<u>ha-gate na-ob-e</u> kill-sss eat-I-ind 'I killed and then I ate.'

The only included clauses in Gimi are Adjective clauses.
See Descriptive Verbs.

12. There are two Dependent clause types in Gimi, Medial and Adjective. Dependent clauses are distinguished from independent clauses by verb morphology and distribution. Verbs of Medial clauses have different Subject Markers and Mood is obligatorily absent. Medial Clauses only occur finally, when there is an implied Imperative.

ba-gate-da
go-sss-you
'go(and do so and so)'

Adjective clauses are distinguished by the use of -ma or da Adjectivizer in the verb and occur only as a filler of clause level tagmemes.

Medial Clauses

Intransitive:

Pr: miri-ik-ga-na Pr: kana-ob-e
stay-he-ds-I come-I-ind
'He stayed and I came.'

Øitransitive:

Ind Obj: isapa Pr: ne-me-gate-da
kaukau me-give-sss-you
'You give me some kaukau and....'

Equational:

ra-notu-bi nahe-dahe-na ani-gato-no
 our-head-in think-think-thing is-ss^s-it
 'In our heads is thought and....'

Transitive^Q

Subj: bana-mo Pr: na-ha-i-ga-na
 man-art me-hit-he-ds-I
 'The man^d hit me and I....'

Stative:

soko bana-be-gana
 good man-is-I
 'I am a good man and I....'

Adjective Clauses

Transitive:

rege-sug azio-da bana

our-p care-ad man

'Our director' 'The one who takes care of us.'

Intransitive:

Loc: nege-ta-pe miri-i-ba baname-at-? is-~~me~~-ad man

'The man who is with me.'

Ditransitive:

Pr: ne-me-i-ba-na

me-give-he-ad-thing

'The thing he gave me.'

Equational:

ro areu-pe ani-i-ba bana

another his-skin-? is-he-ad man

'The man who has another skin.'

13 and 14. Independent Clauses

There are 5 basic types of Independent Clauses in Gimi:

1. Intransitive
2. Transitive
3. Ditransitive
4. Equational
5. Stative

All except the Stative Clause occur as Final, Medial or Adjective Clauses. The Stative does not occur as an Adjective Clause.

	Final	Medial	Adjective
Intransitive	x	x	x
Transitive	x	x	x
Ditransitive	x	x	x
Equational	x	x	x
Stative	x	x	

Intransitive - Intransitive clauses differ from other clauses because they have only one nuclear tagmeme, the obligatory Predicate which must be filled by a No Object Verb Complex or Intransitive Verb Phrase.

Examples:

Pr: ba-ob-e
 go-I-ind
 'I go.'

Subj: bana-mo Pur: kaki naga-ke Pr: ba-iz-e
 man-Art fence vine-ref go-he-ind
 'The man went for some fence vine.'

Subj: ago bana Ti: made-bi Loc: rae-i Pr: ba-iz-e
 pink man Monday-in Lae-towards go-he-ind
 'On Monday the white man went to Lae.'

Subj: nege-be Loc: monok kaina-rati Pr: kana-ob-e
 I-? religious talk-from come-I-ind

Ti: ibigama
 now

'I came from the church service just now.'

Transitive - Only the Predicate is obligatory in the Transitive Clause but optional Nuclear Object and Inst tagmemes also occur.

A Transitive Clause =

± Object	± Instrument	+ Predicate
N	Inst R A Ph	Tr V 1
N Ph		Tr V 2
Pr		Tr V Ph
Num		
Num Ph		
P R A Ph		
Sim R A Ph		

Examples

Pr: na-ha-iz-e
 me-hit-he-ind
 'He hit~~ed~~ me.'

Ti: Tude-bi Pur: era-be-na-ke Subj: bana-mo Obj: baza-pe
 Tuesday-in What-ver-thing-ref man-art woman-~~obj~~ *obj*

Inst: zamu-tati Pr: ha-iz-e Loc: nama-pi
 stick-with hit-he-ind house-in

'Why did the man hit the woman in the house on Tuesday?'

Ti: ibigama-be Obj: kara-pe tisa bana-mo o-n-e-ma kaina
 now this-? teacher man-art say-ft-he-ad-*talk*

Pr: he-g-ob-e
 hear-ft-I-ind
 talk hear-ft-I-ind

'Now I will be able to hear this talk the teacher gives me.'

Ditransitive - In a Ditransitive clause only the Predicate tagmeme expounded by -me 'give' is obligatory. Nuclear Object, Indirect Object and Instrument tagmemes are optional.

A Ditransitive clause =

+ Object	+ Indirect Object	+ Instrument	+ Predicate
N	N	Inst R A Ph	Ditr V
Cd N Ph	N Ph		Ditr V
Fr	Num		Ph
Num	Num Ph		
Num Ph	P. R A Ph		
P R A Ph	Sim R A Ph		
Sim R A Ph			

Examples:

T: ai-pe I Obj: isapa Obj: ara maru ara-pe Fr: a-me-ab-e
 later-? kaukau this first born child-?
 him-give-they-ind
 'Later they give this first born child kaukau.'

T: aⁱga-pe Subj: a-ba-ba-bo Obj: ara-ba-pe Inst: syipuni-rati
 yesterday his-father-his-art child-his-? spoon-with
 + Obj: marasini Fr: a-me-iz-e Loc: nama-pi
 medicine him-give-he-ind house-in
 'Yesterday the father gave his child some medicine
 with a spoon in the house.'

I Obj: igikaraisa Subj: aba bana Obj: a-si-da bana
 some her-husband man her-sister-ad man

Fr: o-me a-me-ab-e
 go-and him-give-they-ind

'Her husbands went and gave some to her brothers.'

Equational Clauses:- There are 2 Obligatory tagmemes, the topic and Predicate and one optional tagmeme in the Equational clause. Further expansion is not possible. Equational clauses differ from other clause types in that the topic is obligatory and the Predicate is only expounded by ani 'is' and kagare 'is not'. In addition only one Peripheral tagmeme, the Comment, is permitted. Equational clauses differ from stative clauses in that Equational clauses have 2 obligatory tagmemes while the Stative has only one. The Comment of the Stative Clause must be suffixed with -be and there is no suffixation on the Comment of the Equational Clause.

An Equational Clause =

+ Topic	+ Comment	+ Predicate
Dem Ph	Same	Equational
Dem	as	Verb
N	Topic	
N Ph		
Tem Ph		
Adj Cl		
Loc Ph		
P R A Ph		
Inst R A Ph		
Sim R A Ph		
Ref R A Ph		
L R A Ph		

~~like~~ The Comment slot can occur following the Predicate.

Examples

ke-be ehe ani-i
 this-? yes is-it
 'Yes this is it/it is enough'

haba ibiza bana ani-i
 nothing new man is-he
 'He is a recent arrival'

rakisi-be zoni-i-ba-ausa o-me rakisi-be ha-ge-a-ba-pe ani-i
 tax-? John-his-ad-sim do-and tax-? hit-ft-you-ad-? is-it
 Is the tax you will pay the same as John does?'

ke-pe ro ami-pe kama ara-pe nege-su-pe kag-ani-i-ba-na
 this-? another way-? this here this-? my-p-? not-is-it-ad-thing
 'This thing of my ways being different from these others.'

kage-su-pe kagare
 you-p-? is not
 'It is not yours.'

Stative Clauses - There is only one obligatory tagmeme in the Stative clause, The Comment which must be filled by a Stative Verb. Optionally a Topic occurs.

A Stative Clause =

+ Topic	+ Comment
N	Stative
N Ph	Verb
Dem	-be n-re

Order of tagmemes is optionally reversed.

Examples

hana-re

good-is

'It is good.'

ke-be ami-a-re serekamani

This-? ways-?-is self government

'These are the ways of self government.'

zabi-amenek utu zabi-re

sugar-small black sugar-is

'This small sugar cane is black sugar cane.'

ozuna kag-o-da kina-re

work not-do-ad person-is

They are the people who do not work.'

Aneti zago Baraini zago Kabazo zago Baho zago-pe

Annette with Brian with Kabazo with Baho with-is

Samu zago Nasi-sug ara-re

Sam with Nancy-p child-is

*Annette and Brian and
Kabazo and Baho are
Sam and Nancy's children*

15. The Time, Subject, Location and Referent slots are peripheral to Transitive, Intransitive and Ditransitive clauses. They occur in any order. If the Predicate is filled by a Final verb one of these tagmemes is permitted to occur following the Predicate.

This is an array of the slots and fillers.

<u>±</u> Time	<u>±</u> Subject	<u>±</u> Location	<u>±</u> Referent
Tem Ph	N	Loc	Ref R A
Tem	N Ph	Place Name	Ph
	Pr	L R A Ph	
	Numeral	L Ph	
	Num Ph		

Special Features

1. Time and Subject slots co-occur with the Referent but most frequently only the Subject slot co-occurs with the Referent.
2. When the Subject slot co-occurs with the Referent the Subject is marked by $\langle \underline{-mo} \rangle$.
3. The Referent tagmeme covers the areas of meaning of 'purpose' where it could be translated as "for" or "for the purpose of" or "on account of" and also covers the area of meaning of the topic under discussion where it can be translated as "about" or "concerning."

16. It is possible for all the slots to occur in a single clause but it is most unlikely to happen. In a survey of 3 page of computer input about 50% of the clauses had only the Predicate. In the remaining clauses of the sample the bulk only one other slot, either Subject, Locative, Object and so on, occurred with the Predicate. Two other tagmemes occurred in about 10% of the clauses and three other tagmemes in about 2%. There^{were} ~~no~~ cases of four other tagmemes with the Predicate. The order of the tagmemes is quite free because the suffixation ~~na~~ marks each tagmeme quite clearly. The Predicate normally occurs last in the clause. However any one, but only one, tagmeme can occur following the predicate. The great majority of the clauses are short.

17. The only clauses that occur filling Modifying slots in Noun Phrases are Adjective clauses. See Descriptive verbs and Dependent clauses.

Example:

barusi-be me-te ba-i-ba kota-pe me-be me-be o-me
 plane-? get-and bring-it-ad cargo-? get-and get-and
 do-and

'We were getting the cargo that the plane brought.'

18. See Coordinate Noun Phrase and List Noun Phrase and -para Coordinate Phrases.

SENTENCES

19. Grammatically the end of a sentence is indicated by a final verb. The next sentence often repeats this verb in a medial form. There is a tendency for the breath pause to occur **after** this medial form rather than following the final verb.

When the alternative (<bara> occurs sentence finally -e is added giving -barae.

The consonant of the person endings and the mood endings are omitted more frequently in conversation than in narrative.

20. Clauses are joined into sentences by the use of Medial Verbs.
21. Conditional sentences in Gimi are formed by the use of contra-factual verbs, the future tense in medial verbs or simple sequence medial verbs. The usual order is condition and result which cannot be reversed.

ago bana kana-asi-ba-pe kag-ida-asi-ne
pink man come-cf-incl-ss not-die-cf-ev

'If the white man had come he wouldn't have died.'
(but he did die)

kau ara-n-e-ga-ra ka-ba-un-e
rain fall-it-ds-we stay-we-ind

'It is raining so we are staying.'

Kau ara ik-gara miri-un-e
Rain fall it-ds-we stay we-ind

'It is raining so we are staying'

22. As many as 10 clauses can occur in a sentence although more than 4 or 5 is a lot less frequent. The only thing that acts like a conjunction is the Demonstrative pronoun with a Locative Relator suffixed to it. It occurs just as frequently in long as short sentences and could be filling the Time slot. Clauses are usually joined together by Medial verbs. As far as is known the sentences in conversation may be shorter than in narrative because understood information is not given in conversation. But it seems just as likely to have multi-clause sentences in conversation as in text. Longer sentences can be broken into shorter sentences by changing a Medial verb to a final verb.

23. The relationship in sentences is predominantly coordinate.

o-ha-mete kana-a-gi-ni karegi#a-pe kago-ab-e

go-kill-cl sg come-they-ds-they possum-Pr Ref-obj
tie-they-ind

'They go and kill possums and come and tie up these
possums.'

A Subordinate Relationship is expressed by the use of inclusive medial verbs or adjective clauses.

ba-o-ma-pe a-ga-ob-e

go-I-incl-ss him-see-I-ind

'As I went I saw him.'

bana ida-i-ba kuna baka-pe-oo-e

man die-he-ad time song-ver-they-ind

'When a man dies they sing.'

24. As far as is known there are no interrogatives that expect only a 'yes' answer or only a 'no' answer. The Interrogative Mood and Alternative Verbs can be answered yes or no but when an interrogative word is in the construction or de 'where' is suffixed to a noun it demands something other than a yes/no answer.

miri-an-o ee miri-ob-e
 is-you-inte yes is-I-ind
 'Are you there? Yes, I'm here.'

bana-be-parae kekek baza-re
 man-is-or no woman-is
 'Is it a man or what? No it's a woman.'

Samu-de komo-tai miri-i
 Sam-where There-to is-he
 'Where is Sam? He is over there.'

25. Quotations are typically direct. They are usually introduced by either the verbs 'say' or 'tell', but this is not obligatory. They are obligatorily closed by ome 'thus' and sometimes summarised by a Demonstrative Phrase. The Addressee always has -ke 'Ref', suffixed to it and the author is marked by the Subject suffixes of the verb 'say' or 'tell' or by a free subject. Either the verb 'say' or 'tell' is obligatory either at the beginning or end of the quote and can occur in both positions.

o-ne-me-iz-e ubai ba-da-ke-ob-e ome ke-be ara-pe
 say-me-give-he-ind Ubai go-ad-ref-I-ind this-? this-?
o-ne-me-iz-e
 say-me-give-he-ind

'He said to me 'I want to go to Ubai'.'

26. A sequence is predominantly in the chronological order of the events narrated. Inclusive Medial clauses enable the speaker to go back and fill in more details about events.

SEQUENCE OF SENTENCES

7.27. Identification of actors

- The identification of actors is accomplished mainly by the use of the links in the Medial verbs and the Subject suffixes on the verb. Pronouns can be used but not all that frequently. If the speaker feels the Subject or Object needs further identification he may add a pronoun or other identifier after the final verb of the sentence. A Pronoun can be used to refer back to some one in another sentence but it occurs infrequently. The distinction between Subject and Object is maintained by Subject and Object suffixes ^{the fillers of the subj and obj slots, the obj prefixes on verbs} on verbs and the Subject suffixes on verbs.

The usual method is to begin with a description of the characters in their respective slots and the verbal affixes maintain the distinction until some new character is introduced. Then the process is repeated. Unfamiliar narrative tends to have a fuller description of characters and more frequent identification by use of Subject and Objects slots.

ect, ves

28. Most logical connections are covered by a simple sequence of clauses or sentences. The exception is Reason sentences.

na-no-ne-bo miri-an-a isapa ne-me-o

my-mother-my-art is-you-re kaukau me-give-imp

'Because you are my mother give me some food.'

Sentences are usually connect by the repetition of the final verb stem or Verb phrase of the preceding sentence with Medial suffixes on it or by a summary verb -o 'do' with Medial suffixes on it. The type of medial suffixes on the repeated verb or Verb phrase give an indication of the time relationship between the sentences.

karegi o-ha-mete kana-ab-e. o-ha-mete kana-a-gi-ni-pe
 possum go-kill-clsg come-they-ind go-kill-clsg come-they-
ke-ta-pe kareki-a-pe kago-ab-e
 ds-they-? this-at-? Possum-Pr Ref-Ojb parcel-they-ind
 'They go and kill possums and come. Having killed
 the possums and come back, then others tie up the
 possums in a parcel.'

29/30/ Analysis is not complete enough to say anything about paragraph introduction or closure. However a topic is often introduced with ke-pe 'this' or a story with a sort of title 'I am going to talk about so and so,' or 'I want to tell a little story'. Narratives are usually closed by some kind of Sim R A Phrase.

ara-ausa
 this-sim
 'That's it.'

or

ara-ausa-be
 This-sim-?
 'This is it.'

or

ara-ausa-ob-e
 this-sim-I-ind
 'This I have said.'

31. Unresolved Issues

31. Further work needs to be done on verb morphology especially in relation to Stative verbs and in understanding the Processes and meaning of different ways of nominalizing then verbalizing then nominalizing and so on. Also in the area of fillers of phrase and clause level slots and their embedding and in the levels from sentence on up.

32. A. Cause

Cause is expressed by the reason mood on final verbs.

na-no-ne-bo miri-an-a ne-me-o
 my-mother-my-art is-you-re me-give-imp
 'Because you are my mother give to me.'

B. Result

Result is expressed by a sequence of clauses.

eno-pe na-i-gana haba miri-ob-e
 sick-obj me-it-I nothing is-I-ind
 'I am sick (so) I am doing nothing.'

C. Contrary Result

Contrary result is expressed by reason mood on final verbs.

o-me ka-ha-iz-a giso-me ba-o
 do-and-you-hit-it-re easy-and go-imp
 'Go easy in case you fall over.'

The distinction between these 3 areas is a bit fuzzy.

D. Imperative

See Imperative verbs

- E. See question 24
- F. See question 24 and Interrogative words and verbs.
- G. Rhetorical questions are marked by the use of a interrogative mood.

kage-su-pe-za

you-p-st-inte

'Is it yours?' (Means it isn't so leave it alone.)

- H. See Verb Complex, Negative Stative verb, Negative Equational verbs and Negative verb Phrases.

ka-ba-k-iz-e

not-go-ft-he-ind

'He will not go.'

- I. See Similarity R A Phrase

nege-nausa bana

me-like man

'He is a man like me.'

- J. Verbal similie is also expressed either by the of similarity suffixes on Adj Cl or using -ausa 'like' as a verb stem.

ago bana mei-a-ma ausa-o-me anosa sabe/mei-te-ra

pink man get-they-ad like-cm-and big knowledge get-sss-we

'In the same way white men get knowledge we will get it.'

ago bana-mo-gi agigiza-o-me ausa-o-me-a-pe

pink man-art-they make-cm-and like-cm-and-pr ref-?

nothing-cm and make-cm-ft-we-ind

haba-o-me agigiza-o-g-un-e

'Just as the white men make things so we will make them out of nothing.'

K. Comparison in Gimi is expressed by the use of opposites.

ugunu-mo-sug abese kogurek abese ani-i-pa
 pig-art-p meat bad meat is-it-but
^{cassowary-art-p meat good meat is it ind}
amanani-bo-sug abese soko abese ani-iz-e
 'Cassowary meat is better than pig meat.'

L. Benefaction. See Benefactive Phrase

M. ~~Not~~ Not observed.

N. Not observed.

O. See alternative verbs.

1. ma-bi-be-para i-ta-pe-para miri-g-iz-e
 ground-on-st-or stone-at-st-or is-ft-he-ind
 'He will sit on the ground or on a stone.'
 2. ma-bi ka-biri-i-pa i-ta-pe miri-iz-e
 ground-on not-is-he-but stone-at-? is-he-ind
 'He won't sit on the ground but on the stone.'
 3. ma-bi miri-n-e-bara i-ta-pe miri-n-e-barae
 ground-on is-ft-he-or stone-at-? is-ft-he-or
 'Will he sit on the ground or the stone?'
 4. be-tami-i-para na-iz-e
 sleep-con-he-or eat-he-ind
 'He's sleeping or eating.'
- be-tami-n-e-bara na-n-eb-e
 sleep-con-ft-he-or eat-ft-he-ind
 'Will he sleep or eat?'

P. There is no Passive in Gimi.

- Q. Abstract concepts are expressed by M N Ph and Verbs of Verb Phrases.

nahe dahe na
think think thing
'Thought'

amu amu na
please please thing
'gift'

soko na
good thing
'Goodness'

- R. These abstract things are expressed with direct quotes or verbs that cover the situation or the benefactive or the negative of the opposites.

hako-me a-ta-ab-e
shut-and her-be-they-ind
'They forbade her'

ba-o o-a-me-o
go-imp say-him-give-imp
'Tell ^{him} ~~them~~ to go.'

amu amu-o-me na-ta-iz-e
please please-cm-and me-be-he-ind
'He praised me.'

ka d̄amataba-iz-e
^{me} not forget-it-ind
'I remembered.'

- S. 1. similie See Similarity R A Phrase
2. Not observed

These transliterated stems take affixation the same as Gimi stems.

taraimi*ob-e
try-I-ind
'I try it.'

- U. Ellipses takes place quite frequently when the information is understood. It is most common in M N Phrases and P R A Phrases where the Head or Item slot may be lost. Ellipses is an integral part of desiderative verbs where there is no verb stem meaning want.

ba-da-ke-ob-e
go-ad-ref-I-ind
'I want to go.'

- V. Cause and effect is usually expressed by a sequence of clauses in chronological order.

o-me ha-gate rugaga-iz-e
do-and hit-sss cry-he-ind
'He fell over so he is crying.'

- W. The vernacular numbers up to 5 are commonly used and ten and twenty which are also expressed by ban dora and ban paun. The Pidgin numbers are more and more frequently used.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>33. <u>pepa ne-me-o</u>
paper me-give-imp
'Give me some money.'</p> | <p><u>reho na-an-o</u>
betel nut eat-you-inte
'I am going to hit you in the
mouth and make it bleed.'</p> |
|--|---|

kika uga-pe nege-sug nama-pi a-me miri-iz-e
one frog-? I-p house-in come-and is-~~he~~-ind
'I have got me a wife.'

na-da ubutu-iz-e
my-stomach cut-it-ind
'I am angry.'

ABBREVIATIONS

Acc N Ph	Accompanient Noun Phrase
ad	Adjectivizer
adj	Adjective
Adj Ph	Adjective Phrase
adv	Adverb
alt	Alternate
ant	Antecedent
App N Ph	Appositional Noun Phrase
Art	Article
Aux	Auxiliary
Be	Benefactive
Be Ph	Benefactive Phrase
cd	Coordinate
Cd N Ph	Coordinate Noun Phrase
cf	Contra-factual
cl	Clause
cl sg	Close sequence
co	Compound
com	Complete
con	Continuous
cm	Class Marker
de	Desirative
des	Descriptive
dem	Demonstrative
Ditr	Ditransitive
Dir	Directional
ds	Different Subject
dl	Dual

em	Emphatic
Emo V Ph	Emotional Verb Phrase
Eq	Equational
es	Echo Subject
ev	Evident
ft	Future
I Obj	Indirect Object
imp	Imperative
inc	Incomplete
incl	Inclusive
ind	Indicative
inst	Instrument
Inst R A Ph	Instrument Relator Axis Phrase
int	Intensifier
inte	Interrogative
intr	Intransitive
Loc	Locative
L R A Ph	Locative Relator Axis Phrase
Lim	Limiter
M N Ph	Modified Noun Phrase
Mo	Modifier
M T Ph	Modified Time Phrase
N	Noun
N S	No Subject
ns	noun stem
neg	Negative
Ne V Ph	Negative Verb Phrase
Nuc	Nucleus
Num	Numeral
Num Ph	Numeral Phrase

obj	Object
p	Possession
per	Person
Ph	Phrase
pl	Plural
pr	Pronoun
Pr	Predicate
Pr Ref	Previous Referent
Pro V Ph	Process Verb Phrase
P R A Ph	Possessive Relator Axis Phrase
pt	Past Tense
pur	Purpose
R A	Relator Axis
Re	Reason
ref	Referent
Ref R A Ph	Referent Relator Axis Phrase
Rep	Repetitive
Sim	Similar
simu	Simultaneous
Sg	Singular
SM	Subject Marker
sp	Sporadic
ss	Same Subejct
sss	Same Subject Sequence
sub	Substantive
Sub Ph	Substantive Phrase
Subj	Subject
Ti	Time
T P R A Ph	Time Possessive Relator Axis Phrase
Tem	Temporal
Tr	Transitive

v	Verb
ver	Verbalize
vo	Vocative
vs	Verb Stem
1	First Person
2	Second Person
3	Third Person

haba-na kaina-ne-pe o-dake-o-b-e. Ubai miri-ta-o-b-e.
 small-thing talk-my-st. say-des-I-sg-st. Ubai is-pt-I-sg-st.
 I have a short talk I would like to say. I was at Ubai.

ako bana zako-pe miri-ure-ko-no-pe o-ne-me-i-z-e
 pink man with-st. is-we 2-ds-he-st. say-me-give-hö-sg-ind.
 The white man was with me and he said to me,

(ara ako bana-be a-keke Samu-be)
 this pink man-st. his-name Sam-st.
 (this white man's name is Sam)

o-ne-me-i-z-e ukarumpa-i ba-k-ure-ma-ne ome
 say-me-give-he-sg-ind. Ukarumpa-pm go-ft-we 2-pare-? thus
 he said to me, I would like you to go with me to Ukarumpa thus

o-ne-me-i-z-e neke-su zabu-tai
 say-me-give-he-sg-ind I-poss. ground-towards
 he said to me come to my ground place

o-ne-me-i-ka-na-pe neke nahe-da-ina-be
 say-me-give-he-ds-I-at ac. I think-adjec-thing-st.
 He said to me and I wondered

era-be zabu-tai ara ba-s-ure-make-i-z-e.
 what-st ground-towards this go-ft-we 2- des-he-ind.
 what place is this he wants us to go to.

ome nahe-ta-o-b-e. nahe-o-ko-no-pe ke-be-ba-ne
 thus think-pt-I-sg-st. think-I-ds-he-at ac. this-st- -
 thus I thought. While I was thinking this

ome o-ne-me-i-z-e ba-s-ure-ma kuna
 thus say-me-give-he-sg-ind. go-ft-we 2- adjunct. time
 The time for us to go is almost here he said.

kiko-pe ba-ne ome o-ne-me-i-ka-na-pe kota-ka-pe
 finish-st. thus say-me-give-he-ds-I-at ac. cargo-your-st.
 so get your

aru-o-de ome o-ne-me-i-ka-na kota-dek o-me
 gather- -you thus say-me-give-he-ds-I cargo-my do-comp
 ft.
 imp.

cargo gathered together he said to me so I got my cargo ready

aru-o-me-te-na kana-o-b-e ako bana-mo-su dama
 gather- -comp-ss-I come-i-sg-ind. pink man-sm-poss house
 and came to the white man's house.

herekopeta kana-i-z-e. herekopeta kana-i-ke-re-pe
 helicopter come-it-sg-ind. helicopter come-it-ds-we 2-at ac
 The helicopter came. After the helicopter came

neke-be kika ara zako-pe na-kau-ne-bo zako
 I-st. one child with-st. my-older brother-my-sm with
 one child came with my older brother whose name is Irebabo

a-keke-ba-pe irebabo zako kota-ina-pe
 his-name-his-st. Irebabo with cargo-thing inanimate-st.
 brought our cargo.

o-me-te-re kana-ure-ma-de ako bana-mo-be
do-comp-ss-we 2 come-we 2- pare-ds pink man-sm-st.
As we were bringing it the white man

karu-o-me kana-iro ome o-i-z-e rekere-ke-be
hurry-verb-comp. come you 2 thus say-he-sg-ind. we 2-ref-st.
imp
said to us hurry up and come.

karu-o-me kana-iro ome o-i-ke-re karu-o-me
quickly-verb-comp. come-you2 thus say-he-ds-we 2 quickly-ver-comp
imp
He said hurry up and come you two he said and as we were hurrying to

kana-ure-ma-de herikopeta-bi rikiri iko-horitakame
come-we 2- pare-ds helicopter-in you 2 finish-first
come he said to us I want you two to go first in the helicopter

ba-s-ire-make-o-b-e ome o-re-me-i-z-e.
go-ft-you2-des-I-sg-ind. thus say-us-give-he-sg-ind.
imp

o-re-me-i-ke-re-pe hana-re ome o-u-r-e.
say-us-give-he-ds-we2-at ac good-st thus
He said this to us and we answered okay.

o-kate-re ako bana-mo-su kota-pe hako kota-pe
say-ss-we2 pink man-sm-poss. cargo-st. plenty cargo-st.
After we answered he put in lots of cargo

me-be mara-i-z-e. o-kate-no ke-ta-pe
get comp put-he-sg-ind. do-ss-he this-at-st.
belonging to the white man. When he had done this then

rekere i-me aro-hare-u-r-e. herikopeta aku-bi
we 2 go up-comp cut-jum--we2-ind. helicopter insides-in
entered the insides of the helicopter.

i-me aro-hare-o-kate ke-ta-pe ako bana-bo-be
 go up-comp cut-jump- -ss this-at-st pink man-sm-st.

After we had entered then the white man

asiki-za-ra-pe a-hu-i-z-e. a-hu-kate-no
 nose-stick-at-st. it-hold-he-sg-ind. it-hold-ss-he
 took hold of the steering wheel. He took hold of it and

ra-buru-o-me-te-no ini-tai harabibi-o-me-te-no
 us-carry- -comp-ss-he above-towards fly- -comp-ss-he
 and carrying us above flying

kana-i-z-e kana-me kana-me raramo-i a-me
 come-he-sg-ind. come-rep come-rep Tarabo-pm come-comp
 he came. It kept coming and coming till it got to Tarabo.

kuru-i-z-e a-me kuru-kate-no ke-ta-pe
 land-he-sg-ind. come-comp. land-s3-he this-at-st.
 When he had landed

me-ru-ta-ta-i-ke-re kota-pe me-be me-be
 get-down-us-put-he-ds-we all cargo st get-rep get-rep
 he let us off and we unloaded the cargo

o-me ma-bi-aru-u-r-e. aru-o-me
 do-comp ground-on-bring-we 2-dl-ind. gather- -comp
 and piled it up on the ground. After we had gathered it

mara-ure-ko-no ke-ta-pe kara ako bana-pe ro
 put-we 2-ds-he this-at-st this pink man-st again
 then the white man went back again.

ba-i-z-e. ro ba-i-ba-pe rare baza-pe
 go-he-sg-ind. again go-he-pare-at ac two woman-st.
 He went back again for two women.

ome o-i-z-e. o-i-ka-ra ke-ta-pe
 thus say-he-sg-ind. say-he-ds-weall this-at-st.
 Because he said this

kota-pe me-te ara barusi-bi mo-ro
 cargo-st. get-sim. this plane-in get-towards
 we brought the cargo and put it in the plane.

bo-ro-u-n-e. mo-ro bo-ro-u-ko-no
 get-towards-we all-sg-ind. get-towards get-towards-weall-ds-he
 After we had loaded the plane

ke-ta-pe ara ako bana-mo-be kota-pe barusi-bi
 this-at-st. this pink man-sm-st. cargo-st. plane-in
 then the white man took the cargo that had come in the plane

me-te ba-i-ba kota-pe me-be me-be o-me
 get-sim. go-it-adjt. cargo-st. get-rep get-rep do-comp.
 and load it all in the

a-me-i-z-e herikopeta-pe o-i-ko-no herikopeta-mo
 it-give-he-sg-ind. helicopter-st. do-he-ds-he helicopter-sm
 helicopter which took it down to Ubai.

ro ma-be ma-be me-te-no Ubai me-te kabu-i-z-e.
 again put-rep put-rep get-ds-it Ubai get-sim go down-it-sg-ind.

me-te kabu-i-ko-no-pe ke-ta-pe reke-pe
 get-sim. go down-it-ds-he-at ac this-at-st. we all
 After it had gone down then we all

kota-pe ma-be ma-be-meta-kate ke-ta-pe
 cargo-st. put-rep get-rep-compl-ss this-at-st.
 stacked up all the cargo that was left and then

bana-pe i-me ari-u-n-e . bana i-me ari-u-ko-no-pe
 man-st go up-comp stand-we-pl-ind man go up-comp stand-we-ds-he-ac
 The we people went up and stood on the scale and then he

ke-ta-pe muku-bi me-be kau-i-z-e. napak
 this-at-st, book-in get-comp write-he-sg-ind. number
 took the number and wrote it in the book - number.

ke-ta-pe me-re beta - kate-no-pe barusi-a-bo
 this-at-st get-towards leave ss-he-at ac. plane-it-sm
 Then the plane left and went back

ro-ba-kari-i-z-e. ba-kari-i-ba-pe
 again-go-complete-it-sg-ind. go-complete-he-pare-at ac.
 for the other white man.

kika ako bana ba-mo a-buru-i-z-e. rakana-ba
 one pink man go-comp he-carry-he-sg-ind. daughter-his
misapi-sa He also brought
misapi-inani poss
zako ro-be \wedge ara-pe pita-pe a-buru-o-te
 with another st. child-st. Peter-st. he-carry- -sim
 his daughter and the young man from misapi, Peter,

akibu baza-ba-pe a-buru-o-te akibu bazak
 akibu woman-his-st. her-carry- -sim akibu woman
 and his wife who is an akibu woman and came bringing them

a-buru-o-me-te-no kana-i-z-e.
 her-carry- -comp-ss-he come-ha-sg-ind.