2. Morphology of verbs in the middle of sentences

2.1 Verb stems without "outwer" suffixes.

In Process Sentences and Motion Amplification Sentences
the predicates in the middle of the sentence consist of
verb stems without any "outer" suffix and with any stem-final
consonant dropped.

aseh-a   aji e'u   ro-e.
frighten-and go up arrive come-and

'I was frightened and climbing up I came (here).'

hu va karo   sitova va'-ana.
he go over there store go-past

'He went over there to the store.'

2.2 Three dependent verbs.

In Purposive Sentences the clause in the first slot
has a dependent purposive verb with ⟨-'i⟩, a set of three
free variants -'i, -'iro and -'irono, suffixed to the stem.
In conditional sentences the clause in the Protasis slot has
a dependent conditional verb with -'ipisa suffixed to the stem.
In other sentences the clause in the middle slots in the
sentence may have the dependent suffixes -'ira'omo or -'irakuni
to indicate a delayed sequence of action.

na kaukara ve-'i   va'-o.
I   work   do-purp go-pres

'I'm going to work.'

a   va'-ipisa   apej-a'a.
you go-cond.   get-cond.

'If you were going you would get it.'

hu ve-'ira'omo   na u'o ve-huna.
he do-until   I too do-fut.

'He will do it for a while and then I'll also do it.'

2.3 The main dependent verbs.

In other types of sentences there are a large number of dependent verbs ⚥ forms which occur in the clauses filling the slots in the middle of the sentences. All of these indicate whether the subject of the next clause is the same as or different from the subject of the clause with the dependent verb. Many of them also indicate tense. And all of them indicate whether the pair of actions are simultaneous or in chronological sequence. These suffixes are listed as follows:

Different Subject			Same Subject			
Future	Past	Present	Person-Number	Future	Past	Present
-a'e/-e	-uma	-u'e	1st Sg.		-Narejo	
	'and (then)'		1, 2, 3 Plurals		-Nareja	'and later'
			2,3 Sg.		-Narena	
			General	-Nareje -Nareja'e	-Narame	-Nare'e -Nareja'e
-u/-u'u 'and (then)'			-Na 'and (then)'			
			-'i(vo)/-'ika'i(vo) 'and, but'			

Future	Past	Present				
-'eje/ -'eja'e	'ejume -'eme	-'eju'e		-i'i 'while, as'		
	'while,as'					

(left margin: Sequence / Simultaneous)

2.4 Sentences embedded in other sentences

When a sentence (especially of the type described in
section 6 below) is embedded within a longer sentence, the
last verb of the embedded sentence takes a form appropriate to

the slot it is filling within the larger sentence--~~x~~ the
form that the verb of a single clause would take if it were
filling the same slot. Thus the final verb of an embedded
sentence may be a verb stem or any of the dependent verb
forms described in 2.1-2.3 above. In the examples in this
paper such embedded sentences have been set in parentheses
( ).

(<u>ve-'i</u>   <u>va</u>) <u>arev-uta</u>.
do-purp go   stop-past

'I was going to go (to work) but I didn't'.

(<u>iruma</u> <u>va</u> <u>i-'ipisa</u>)   <u>nimaraj-a'a</u>.
food   go eat-cond.   good-cond.

'If you were to go and eat the food that would be fine.'

(<u>a</u>   <u>va</u> <u>'ana</u> <u>pua-ma</u>) <u>nihi-'amana</u>.
you go   hit   cut-and   cook-imp.

'You go kill it, cut it up and cook it.'

3. Sentence Periphery

    Certain features that are common to all sentences are
tentatively described here as peripheral. This does not
mean that they are unimportant, but rather that they do not
seem to be useful in identifying contrastive types of sentence
structure.

3.1 Sentence Introducers

    All types of sentence have an optional <u>Introduction</u>
slot filled by any one of a class of sentence introducers.

All of these words are various dependent, semi-dependent,
and independent conjunctival forms of the stem ej. (Thus
alternatively we could say the Introduction slot is filled by
a Recapitulation Clause.) This is homophonous with the stem
ej 'bring up', but in this usage ej is a pro-verb which
recapitulates the last clause(s) of the previous sentence,
and agrees in tense and subject-person with it (when suffixed
for tense and subject person). The various suffixes occurring
on ej have the same meaning as described in 1.2-1.4, 2.2-2.3
above.

A deictic Introducer consists of ej- (homophonous with
ej- 'bring up', that occurs in non-initial positions in
sentences) and a deictic subject-tense suffix and a a
deictic suffix. (See section 5. of Verb paper.)

Both subject-tense and deictic suffixes have the same
meanings in deictic introducers as they do in ordinary deictic
verbs.

ej / deictic subj-tense suffixes / deictic suffix

ej / Na / jaho -- enajaho 'and when'

The suffix -huni indicating future tense for any person.
The deictic suffixes -jarana 'the one to whom', -kava 'that
which' -ija'ina'e 'the same as that', and -'avo/-'uvo 'able'
do not form Introducers.

This third system of Introducers only vary for person
in the past tense. These all imply that the subject of the
preceding sentence is the same as the following sentence.

These forms could be regarded as a combination of ej-
and -Na 'and' and non-final subject-tense suffixes (see
section 6.1 of Verb paper), with the same meanings as in
ordinary non-final verbs.

ej- ⧸ -Na ⧸ non-final subject-tense specific suffixes

ej- ⧸ -Na ⧸ -reja --→ enareja 'and afterwards'

CHART 5

Subject-Tense Introducers

	Future	Past	Present
1 Sing. 1, 2, 3 Pl.		enarejo enareja enareja'a	
⫞⫞⫞ 2,3 Sg.		enarena enarena'a	
All persons	enareje enareja'e	enarame	enare'e enareju'e

This second system of introducers consist of a combina-
tion of ej- and tense specific non-final verb ending (see
section 6.1 and 6.2 of verb paper) which carry the same meaning
as in ordinary non-final verbs.

ej- ≠ tense specific suffix

ej- ≠ -ume ⟶ ejume 'and then'

CHART 6

Tense Specific Introducers

Meaning and Usage	Future	Past	Present
Simultaneous Act. Different Subject D.S. 'while' 'as'	e'eje/ e'eja'e	e'ejume	e'eju'e
Simultaneous Act. D.S. 'while' 'as'		e'eme	
Consequence Sequence D.S. 'and so', 'and then! 'and	eje/eja'e	ejume	eju'e

Invarient Introducers consist of ej- and the invarient ending (6.3 of verb paper) which do not change for either subject-person or tense. These suffixes have the same meaning in introducers as they do in ordinary non-final verbs. The subject and tense is shown by the subject-tense suffix of the following verb or implied by context.

The suffixes -i/-'iro(no) 'to (purpose)' and -'ipisa 'if (unfulfilled condition)' do not form Introducers.

ej- ≠ invarient suffix

ej- ≠ -i'i --→ eji'i 'and while'

ej- ≠ -'ika'i --→ e'ika'i 'and after', 'and'

Another system of introducers consists of ena (probably formed from ej- ≠ -Na 'and')} followed by any of the three connective suffixes which occur with final verbs/ (see section 8. of verb paper).}

ena 'and'

ena ≠ connective suffix

ena'omo 'and so' (when used as a question ena'omo? the meaning may be translated 'and so then what?')

enakúna 'and so'

enaka'ivo '(and) but'

There are three more introducers (which also occur between clauses as conjunctions):

ijihuna'e (synonymous with deictic introducer enajihuna'e) 'because of this'

ijihunihahi (synonymous with deictic introducer enajihunihahi) 'and that's why'

ee 'and'

pijih-u'e	ija	vej-i'i	hij-ura.	E'eme
spear them-and	this	do-while	stay-habit.	And while

taupa	ka'ene	Misimatoruna	'uav-u-jarahara	ro-ana.
European	that	Misimatoru	tell-past-the one	came-past

'We speared them and we lived doing that way.' And while we did this way, that European the one they call Misimatoru came'

na ro-i'i ⌈kiv-u-jaho⌉ pu iki hij-ara.   'Ejume ukijaho
I come-while⌊see-past-that⌋ here sit-past And then the birds
                              they

puá-me.
~~but~~ up-and
cut

'And as I was coming I saw they were sitting here. And then

they cut up the birds. And they...'

3.2 Intonation

All sentences have one of several intonation contours

on their last verb and are almost always followed by a

pause often accompanied by a glottal stop. ~~But~~ Further

research is needed to determine which intonation contours

occur with which sentence types, with which kinds of verbs

at the end of a sentence, and at which slots within a paragraph.

It is at least clear that the sentences in the middle and

end slots in a time-oriented paragraph usually have different

intonations.

3.3 Emphatic Particle 'uá

Any sentence which ends with an independent verb may

have an optional Emphatic slot filled with 'uá following its

last clause. Such a sentence still behaves as though it ends

in an independent verb. Because of this it does not seem

profitable to describe 'uá as the verb stem 'say', nor is

there any other instance of a sentence ending in a verb stem.

Hence <u>'uá</u> is regarded as an emphatic particle.

Examples:

<u>atuata-'ava-rono</u> <u>ijihuna'e</u> <u>venijaho</u>   <u>mué-nare'e</u>
COLD*fut-purpose that's why firewood the gather-as

   <u>vej-ura</u> <u>'uá</u>
   do-cont emph

'We would be cold, that's why we gather firewood!'

<u>hu</u> <u>vena</u>   <u>mué-'iro</u>   <u>va'-ana.</u> <u>'uá</u>
he firewood gather-purp. go-past emph.

'He went to get firewood!'

<u>Na</u> <u>niva?'iro</u> <u>va'-o.</u> <u>'uá</u>
I go-purp.   go-pres emph

'I am getting ready to go!'

<u>hu</u> <u>niro-arena</u>   <u>va'-ana</u> <u>'uá</u>
he come-and   go-past emph

'He came and left!'

<u>Taiva</u> <u>niape-'iro</u> <u>ro-arena</u> <u>ari</u>   <u>ranam-ana.</u> <u>'uá</u>
Taiva get-purp. come-after village put-past   emph

'Taiva was going to get it (ttok it) and put it in the village'

<u>va'-iro</u>   <u>vatana'e</u>   <u>arem-a</u> <u>ro-ana.</u> <u>'uá</u>
go-purp   go-past and left-and come-past emph.

'T He was going to go. And he left and returned!'

<u>ro-'iro</u>   <u>ro-ana'e</u>   <u>arem-a</u> <u>va'-ana.</u> <u>'uá</u>
come-purp. come-past-and left-and go-past emph

'He was going to come. And he left!'

4. The first clause of a sentence

The first clause of a sentence tends to have more clause-
level slots such as subject, object, time and location, than
do the following clauses in the sentence. In particular,
it if the first clause contains a motion verb and the second
clause contains a transitive verb, speakers prefer to put
the object of the second clause into the first clause.
Example:

'iruma va i-nana.
food   go eat-past

'He went and ate the food.'

(A reverse tendency is that the location slot in a
clause with a motion verb often occurs preferably following
that verb and apparently inside the next clause which also
contains a motion verb.) More observations in this area
would be helpful.

5. Merged Sentences or Verb Phrases

5.1 Continuative Verb Phrase

Slots	$\neq \underline{Base}$ $n = 1,2,3$	$\neq \underline{Aspect}$
Fillers	any verb ending in -Nu	any form of va' continuative

Rules - - -

Meaning

> The stem va' loses its ordinary 'go' meaning and here
> indicates that the action of the Base is continued
> considerably, and may be translated "keep on (do)ing"

Example

pu   'iruma i-nu   i-nu   va'-ume.
they food   eat-and eat-and   contin-and

'They kept on eating the food. And he...'

5.2   Perpetual Verb Phrase

Slots	∮ Base	∮ Aspect
Fillers	any verb with dependent suffix -i'i	any form of nav 'keep on' hij 'keep on'

Rules   ↗ - - -

Meaning

> This construction indicates that the action of the
> Base goes on and on for a very long time.

Examples:

ijiane vu'-i'i   na-mana.
there   come-while cont-past

'(The snake) kept on coming there and coming.'

vena   ~~XXXXXXX~~ ata-i'i hi-nana.
firewood   split-while cont-past

'He kept on splitting and splitting the firewood.'

5.3 Desiderative-Inceptive Verb Phrase

Slots	≠ Base	≠ Aspect
Fillers	any verb ending in -'i	any form of vej 'be about to' or 'aha 'want to'

Rules

    1. The second vowel of the desiderative stem 'aha
       is an object suffix which agrees with the subjec-
       tive object (English subject).

    2. The suffix -'irono is infrequent before 'aha.

Meaning

    The stems vej and 'aha lose their ordinary 'do' and
'treat' meanings and here they indicate that the action
of the Base is about to or ready to start, and that
one desires to do the action of the Base respectively.

va-'i   vej-ume.
go-purp.   do-and

'(The bird) was about to go. And he...'

<u>hi-'eme</u>   <u>irerijaho</u> <u>ro-arame</u> <u>hu</u> <u>toa</u>   <u>ru-'iro</u>   <u>'aha-ume.</u>
stay-while the irera come-and he water bathe-purp want-and

'while I was there an <u>irera</u> (bird) came and he waded to
bathe in the water. And he...'

nú <u>i-'i</u>   <u>vej-o.</u>
we eat-purp about to-pres

'We are ready to eat.'

nú <u>i-'iro</u>   <u>'ahi-o</u>
we eat-purp want-pres.

'I want to eat it.'

nú <u>i-'iro</u> 'ahu-o.
we eat-purp want-pres

'We want to eat it.'

6. Sentences with distinctive structures

    There are five sentence types which contrast with each
other in their internal structure and which (a) are rather
limited in their length and in the types of sentences they
embed within them, and which (b) embed very readily within
chained sentences.

6.1 Process Sentence

Slots	$\neq$ Initiation	$\angle$ Motion^n n $=$ 1,2,3	$\neq$ Culmination
Fillers	Clause containing <u>ape</u> 'get' <u>uri</u> 'get up, decide' <u>pataro</u> 'ignore	clause containing a motion verb <u>va</u> 'go' <u>ro</u> 'come' <u>aji</u> 'climb' <u>ari</u> 'descend' <u>e'u</u> 'arrive' <u>irecha</u> 'put' Motion Amplification Sentence	clause containing any verb

Rules
1. Read 2,3, or 4 slots

2. Don't read the same verb in two successive slots

3. The last verb may take any ending

4. All preceding verbs have no "outer" suffix and drop their stem-final consonants.

5. In certain instances, when the stem-final vowel of a verb comes together with an unstressed stem-initial vowel of the next verb, there is coalescence or loss of a stem vowel.

<u>hu</u> <u>ape-na</u> <u>oj-ume</u>.   <u>hu</u> <u>ape-noj-ume</u>.
he get-and walk-and   he get-walk-and

'He got it and walked around. And they...'

Meaning

The actions described by the verbs in this construction are viewed as a single process, as a sequence of actions taking

place immediately one after another. These clauses are

regarded as a ~~verb~~ very tight construction, as representing

a close sequence of actions.

2. All the clauses in this construction have the same

    subject. A negative prefix negates the verb to

    which it is attached and all verbs that follow it

    within this construction.

Examples:

<u>ro</u>   <u>'use-ume</u>.
come put-and

'We come and put (the firewood down). And he...'

<u>'Enaka'ivo</u> <u>vuéhi</u>   <u>pura</u> <u>ro</u>   <u>'anú-a</u>
And   in turn   they come kill us-and

'And then in turn they came and killed (some of) us and they..'

<u>apena</u>   (<u>va</u> <u>ma-'ika'i</u>)   <u>ro-'amana</u>.
get and   (go give-and after)   come-imperative

'After you have taken it and given it to him, come (back)!'

<u>a</u> <u>va</u> <u>kahi</u>   <u>paape-nana</u>.
you go up there not get-past

'You went up there and didn't get it.'

<u>a</u>   <u>pa-va</u>   <u>kahi</u>   <u>ape-~~xxxx~~^{nana}</u>.
you not-go up there get-past

'You didn't go up there and get it.'

<u>ape</u> <u>mah-ume</u>.
get give-and

'I got (my new marble) and gave it to him. And he...'

nu na'i ro 'use-me.
we night come arrive-and

'We came and arrived at night. And we...'

iji'a ape aji va 'osanana-me.
then get go up go trap-and

'Then I got (the string) and went up (and set the trap).

And I...'

iji'a uri arev-ara.
then got up stop-past

'Then we decided and stopped (our fighting)'.

These clause strings may consist of only a string of verb stems followed by the last verb in the string suffixes with dependent or independent suffixes.

Examples:

iji aji e'u ro-e.
there go up arrive come-and

'I went up there and arrived (on top) and came (here).
And I...'

ari va 'osanana-'ika'i hij-uta.
go down go trap-and after stay-past

'After I went down and set the trap I waited (for the birds).'

'e'u ro va ape-ne.
arrive come go get-and

'I arrived and came (inside) and went (over) and got it.
And I...'

naumijaho ape va 'osanana-me.
the string get go trap-and

'I took the string and went and trapped (birds). And I...'

pataro aji   'e'u   ro-e.
ignore come up arrive come-and

'I forgot it and came up and arrived (at the top of the Hill)
and came (here to the village).'

ro   use va mué-na
come put go gather-and

'We came and put (the firewood down) and went and gathered
more and we...'

On the other hand, the clauses in these strings may
be much fuller. Most any clause level tagmeme may intervene
between verb stems. For example, subject, object, time,
conjunction, direction, location and benefactive.

Examples:

Loc. aji   ro   ika nami-ne.
     come up come here stand-and

'I came up (into Jim's house) and stood (right) there. And I...'

Loc. ika   ari   aji achaha   'ahi iji hij-umakavi'i
     there come down go up crosspiece on there stay-when

'When (the bird) flew down, and climbed up onto the cross-
piece and stayed there, I...'

Loc./Obj. Va kariano   Uchipunahi emahu   nuna kiv-ume.
          go over there Uchipunahi parents my see-and

'I went over there to Uchipunahi to see my parents. And they...'

Obj./Ben. ro   pu'ijaho reha vena-me.
           come the chelter what do for-ƴand

'I came (over) to the shelter and fixed the what-cha-ma-call it.
And I...'

Obj. va   icha   'u-me.
      go   trees cut-and

'We go and cut the trees. And we...'

Obj. Va   taraa ahatu-me.
      go   brush cut-and

'We go and cut the brush. And we...'

Obj. ape-na (ro   iji   sav-u'e)
      get-and come this plant-and

'We bring these (plants) and plant them and they....'

Obj. va soa   sa-me.
      go plants plant-and

'We go and plant the plants. And we...'

Time vuéhi   karara ape ro   ijine 'anú-u'e
      In turn they   get come   then hit us-and

'(so) in turn, the men over there took (their spears) and
came and then killed (some of) us and we...'

Obj. Va hanuha   ri-me.
      go animals put into-and

'We went and put the animals into (bamboos for cooking). And we...'

Subj. aji-ma   (ro   ijane 'iruma ka'ene nara ape-na)
       come up-and   (come   they   food   that   I   got-and)

       va'-u-jaho] i-ne.
       go-past-that] eat-and

'They came up (into the house) and ate that food that I had
brought. And they...'

6.2 Motion Amplification Sentence

Slots	$\neq$ Motion^n $n = 1,2$	$\neq$ Motion
<u>Fillers</u>	clause containing stem of motion verb	clause containing motion verb in any form
	<u>ape</u> 'get' <u>va</u> 'go' <u>ro</u> 'come' <u>aji</u> 'climb' <u>ari</u> 'descend'	<u>aepi</u> 'get' <u>va</u>' 'go' <u>ro</u> 'come' <u>ajiv</u> 'climb' <u>arih</u> 'descend'

Rules

1. The verbs are always separated by a clause-level tagmeme such as location or time or by a purpose clause.

2. All clauses contain the same verb.

Meaning

Only one action is to be understood. The two or three clauses provide added information about non-predicate slots. (Does this mean that Managalasi dislikes too many slots in the one clause?)

Examples: