Sentence Structure of Siocon Subanon

Revised Draft

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The Sentence Structure of Siocon Subanon

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0. **Introduction.**

Siocon Subanon has thirteen sentence types. These include twelve independent types that comprise the sentence nucleus and one dependent type (Relator-Axis) that is an exponent of the sentence margin. The following matrix represents the system of independent sentences. The vertical columns show four generic series of nucleus types (Quasi-clausal, Concatenated, Opposition and Quotation) while the horizontal rows show three degrees of cohesion (loose, tight and balanced).

<table>
<thead>
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The following bidimensional array represents the general sentence structure.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>In</th>
<th>$\pm$ TM$_1$</th>
<th>$\pm$ TM$_2$</th>
<th>$\pm$ Ex</th>
<th>$\pm$ ST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In word</td>
<td>time Nph</td>
<td>RAS$_1$</td>
<td>Ex word</td>
<td>topic Nph/ topic pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\langle$ati$\rangle$</td>
<td>$\langle$dangan dow en$\rangle$</td>
<td>time gerund$^2$</td>
<td>$\langle$aba$\rangle$</td>
<td>'well'</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Abreviations

CauM  Cause Margin
CirM  Circumstance Margin
ConM  Concessive Margin
CondM Conditional Margin
Emph Emphasis Marker
Ex Exclamation
In Introducer
Nph Noun Phrase
Nuc Nucleus
PurM Purpose Margin
Ques Question Marker
RAS Relator-Axis Sentence
ReaM Reason Margin
ResM Result Margin
ST Sentence Topic
Sta Stative Marker
TM Time Margin
Voc Vocative

Rules:

1. Ex may permute to pre-TM1 position.

2. ST may permute to pre-TM1 position.

3. CondM and ConM may permute to post-Nuc position with the stipulation that other post-Nuc margins may not occur.
4. PurM and CauM may permute to pre-Nuc position with the stipulation
   that other pre-Nuc periphery may not occur except In.

5. Voc may occur in post-Nuc position.

6. CirM (asa) may permute to post-Nuc position.

**Sentence Introducers.**

The Sentence Introducers (In) function with reference to paragraph
or discourse level as links between sentences. The Sentence
Introducers include: 

- ati 'then', bu kitu pa 'and this', tibua 'but',
- na 'now', dadi 'therefore', bu kodua 'secondly', sopolati non 'for example'.

(1) **Ati si Apo Tobonawoy sakali minuli song Mogindanow,**

then forefather " when went home (to) "

Then forefather Tobonawoy when he went home it was to Mogindanow.

(2) **Bu kitu pa tinala nog gina non koni long "manok koni**

and this what said mother his this said chicken this

minsan boluyon niu di da muli di da mokulog sog baloy.

even let loose you not return not (sta) leave house

Also, what his mother said was, she said, "this chicken, even

though you let him loose will not come home, will not leave

this house."

(3) **Tibua bila mokpolayu a dodà o di o mokogonop pò**

but if go far you indeed not I able to make it because

mondok o ma.

*year* I (emph)

But if you go far I can't stand it because I'm afraid.

(4) **Na bila daw mipanow ilan posunà ditù ò ilan obutoy,**

now if walked they headed there not they get pigs

Now when they headed that way, they got no pigs.

(5) **Dadi ok pangkat nami mogated nok paloy ditù.**

therefore forefathers our carried rice there

Therefore our forefathers took rice there.
(6) *Bu kodua inà bila molongas da nanam nog glogomàan ko* secondly mom if good (sta) flavor stepfather my pogolapon non pa ok kayu o kotù bu kolabow o di pokpodam get he yet wood my that & carabow my not lend sog gotow. people

Secondly mom, if my stepfather is feeling good may he get that wood and my carabow don't lend to anybody.

(7) *Sopola ti non bila ngon gotow mikitid u song molayù matong* for example if there is person from far arrive sog baloy niu poknon niu.

house your feed (him) you all

*For example, if there is someone from afar who arrives at your house feed him.*

1.2 Time Margin

Time Margin (TM) is expounded by a time phrase or a time clause which indicates consecutive time horizons.

Examples of Time Phrase:

(1) "*Sintak non, poksaloy mo,*" long, "akon sok tigayam.*" then sell you said me hunter

"Then you sell me," he said, "to the hunter."

(2) *Tubus nion, sintak non mokingkodingkod, g lokabong na.* after that while he sitting afternoon now

After that while he had been sitting it was afternoon.

Examples of Time Clause:

(1) *Dangan dow en ò, sintak non mokpikilpikil, sakali dow* meanwhile while he thinking when mikotingag, Bondala, og gobi.

look up " night

Meanwhile, while thinking, he looked up, Bondalà, it was night time.

(2) *Migbulona minulì batà non ken.* became day went home child her that

*The next day her child returned home.*
1.3 Time Margin

Time Margin sub (TM sub) is expounded by RAS sub and indicates narrative linkage between the sentences of a paragraph. (See also section 2.13.1) Two RAS sub may occur juxtaposed provided that the first one is RAS sub with relator sintak 'while' and the second one is RAS sub with relator sakali 'when', gaman kobon 'when', moka 'when', etc.

(1) Sintak non mokpipilpikil, sakali dow mikotingag, og gobi. while he thinking when look up night

While he was thinking, when he looked up, it was night.

(2) Sintak non ospanow gaman kobon ok kayu ken dubaon sog while he walk when tree that cover gunaan non, kiando kan, ahead his afraid

While he was walking, when that tree covered his way ahead, he was afraid.

(3) Dadi bila solog solon omalis ditu. so if high tide drift there

So at high tide it will drift out.

(4) Bung midoksà non ponogàoy pingimud non ginubang non ken. when finished he cutting picked up he chips his that

When he had finished cutting down the tree he picked up the chips.

(5) Sintak non motulug miktoginop. while he sleeping dreamed

While he was sleeping he dreamed.

(6) Dadi sakali miktalà, si datà, moleg. so after spoke chief like

So after he had spoken the chief liked it.

(7) Pogdatong non diion dà ilan pokulog. having arrived he there not they go away

He having arrived there, they had not gone away.

(8) Na poksugò non koyon dun ò mpanow dodà glaki now having ordered she that it walked indeed man
non koyon
her that
Now she having ordered him (to do) that, that husband of
walked indeed.

(9) Pokpolnas ni Pitandang dun koyon binotang non sog glupa.
take out it that placed he dirt
Pitandang having taken that one out, he put it on the ground.

1.4 Exclamation.
The Exclamation tagme (Ex) is expounded by the class {aba}.
Exclamation can range from mild incredibility to contradiction (e!),
from surprise to disgust (aba!), and to attention getting (oi!), etc.
Context and intonation determine the degree of meaning.

(1) EI konà da, le.
(Ex) is not friend
Oh no it is not, Friend!

(2) "Abal!" long dow, "lanèù na nog di niu begoyon saka
(Ex) said too much now not you give but
bangkoy na."
corpse now
"Phooey! It is a corpse now and you still won't give it away!",
he said.

(3) "O! nà amo mogolomolom pó di niu motongow mokokàid
(Ex) not you walk in dark because not you see harmful
diniu."
to you
"Hey! Don't walk in the dark because you can't see what is
harmful to you."

1.5 Sentence Topic.
Sentence Topic (ST) is expounded by a topic noun phrase. The
element represented by Sentence Topic is reiterated in the nucleus
by a pronoun which must agree with the sentence topic as to person
and number.
Koni sog dipag koni mokalap pa gayam non bu somul this other side this can get yet dog his & all the time non songkén.

his rice increase

As for this fellow on the other side of the river, his dog gets game yet all the time his rice yield increases.

Dadi si Pitandang, dàidun gínâ non bu gamâ non. so none mother his & father his

And so Pitandang, he had no mother or father.

Baboy nilan koni abal gahatghat kodag oitoy mullini pig their this (Ex) barely lift bring go home this nog duà ilan da mokpitang dun.
two they (sta) carry it

This pig of theirs, wow!, it could barely be lifted to bring home with two of them to carry it.

Na glibon koyon sakalì miktalù bila ngon migololud now woman that when talked if there is one to take res-
dianon mogunut na en.
ponsibility of her go along now she

Now that woman (when she) said that if there is one to chaperone her she will go along.

1.6 Concessive Margin.

Concessive Margin (ConM) is expounded by RAS₂. Two concessive margins may occur juxtaposed.

(1) Talù mo sok sulutan minsan boluyboluyon o sìgy dì o say you (to) sultan even though loosened I also not I da mawa. (sta) go away

You tell the sultan that even though I am loose I will not leave.

(2) Dadi akon insan sog gumbadan dàidun pożontungan ko so I even though also shaman none remuneration my fault finding

sog gombatà o. children my

And so, as for me, even though also a shaman, I have not remuneration from my children.
(5) Minsan soloyon, minsan sibùon tibua baloy nami koni nog even though but even though brim just house our this
gakò di nami da bogoyon.
riches not ve (sta) give

Even though (you) will buy (it), even though (you) will brim this house with riches, we will not give it (to you).

(4) Minsan daidun mangoy dinika bolomà angoy a ditù sog even though none go to you tomorrow go you there
bogolal.
council

Even though nobody goes to you tomorrow, go there to the council.

(5) Minsan dì mokalap sulayan ta na tibua ompanow.
even though not able get try we now just walk

Even though we can not get (anything), let's just try to go.

1.7 Condition Margin.

The Condition Margin (CondM) is expounded by $RAS$. (See section 2.13.3)

(1) Somò piktulikan mo binianan ta kitù dì a ombolong, if memorize you way our that not you lost

If you had memorized the way we took you would not have been lost.

(2) Somò da' o ini bian dini kanan ka ma, if not I this pass here eat you (emph)

If I had not passed here you would have been eaten.

(3) Somò minawà amo dini dì ta da amo bunùon, if get out you here not we (sta) you kill

If you had left here we would not have to kill you.

(4) Bila mawà amo da dì amo da bunùon, if leave you (sta) not you (sta) killed

If you all get out of here you won't be killed.

(5) Bila kanan ko baboy koni dà na koitan ko tanan if eat I pig this not now able to bring I just
mulì sog gombatà o.
go home children my

If I eat this pig there won't be any to take home to my children.
(6) Bila ukadon nika on tantu moglacet o dun pò mamak, if uncover you it real ruin I it because snake

If you uncover it I will really be ruined by it because it is a snake.

(7) "Tubus nità dì kobulungan bug konà o," talà nok tolabi, after that not medicined if not I word wise man (wordly)

"After that he can not be medicined if I don't do it," said the (wordly) wise man.

1.8 Circumstance Margin.

The Circumstance Margin (CirM) is expounded by RAG. The marker asa indicates a circumstance which is contingent on a non past action and means 'as long as'. The marker paga indicates a circumstance which is the result of a past action and means 'since'.

(1) Asa mokulì o da mogulun o na bila dì mobon, as long as return I (sta) go along I now if not long

"As long as I can go home, I will go along if (we) will not be long.

(2) Asa sok taga sok mokogulan kitì pogingalan non as long as beginning old people that name it

no Zamboangan Nawàn.

Zamboanga 

As long as it was the time of the old people, the name of Zamboanga was Nawàn.

(3) Bila ngon pa migololud dianon pò ngor

if there is yet one responsible to her because there is

linumolat dianon kon mogulun na asa og bayà

one pitying to her that go now as long as responsible

nike, your

If there is one who is responsible for her because there is one who pities her, that one (she) will go along now, as long as it is your responsibility.

(4) Asa tindanan mo da akon molec o ma mogulun dinika as long as pay you (sta) I want I (emph) go with you

manga duà gobi ita tibua gobon ta.

about two night we just duration our

As long as you pay my way, I want to go along with you just for
the duration of about two nights (days).

(5) Paga mikodini a na akon na ken bayàbayà o na sumugù since are here you now I now that privilege my now order dinika.
to you

Since you are here now it is my privilege to give orders to you.

(6) Paga migbayàbayà amo na ma nok pikilan niu nà niu since responsibility you now (emph) think/mind your now your na pomikilon moglololiag pa. I now pomikil niu now frame of mind make merry yet that frame of mind your moglokotubù na.
make living now

Since your thinking is your own responsibility, don’t have in mind to just play. Have in mind to work making a living.

1.9 Vocative.

The tagmemic Vocative (Voc) is expounded by a proper name, a kinship term or le ‘friend’.

(1) Long, "Le, Bata Bilà, imungoy nika pa", long, "ilan." said friend " " make you yet said they

He said, "Friend, Bata Bilà, will you make it for them," he said.

(2) Sintak non dow mopanow o gaman kobon ok kayu dow koyon o while he said walk when tree said that
dubaon sog gunaan non, Bason, ilison non pò mian dow ditù, cover ahead his " rub he because pass said there

While he was walking, when the tree up ahead covered his way, Bason, he rubbed his hands together (afraid) because he must pass there.

(3) "Loko inà, tinagù o sog bolokanan."
I say mother put I kitchen

"I say, mom, I put (it) in the kitchen."

1.10 Result Margin.

Result Margin (ResM) is expounded by RAS. (See section 2.13.5).
There is indeed something wrong therefore let's not say anything more about it.

Now he couldn't finish eating the pig therefore he left it behind.

"Here I will be sleeping," he said, they say, therefore he went now, they say, pity him, to eat his wrapped lunch.

And so that man did not (want to) return therefore he slept on.

It does not act like a pest therefore that one, that pig there, is dangerous.

1.11 Purpose Margin.

The Purpose Margin (PurM) is expounded by RAS 6. (See section 2.13.6).

(1) Koni dalan koni pokotulikoy mo lò bagon mo di kolingawan. this trail this memorize you so that you not forget

You memorize this trail so that you won't forget (the way).

(2) Mindadi bagon tibua kosunan nog gloginìaìn non na so so that just know (that) stepmother her now

Indeed alive return we here beginning this her stepmother

And so, so that we will know indeed that her stepmother is alive, let us go back to the beginning. (where we left off)
(3) 
Bunu ni bu bagon di mokul dini. 
kill you so that not return here

You kill (her) so that (she) can not return here.

(4) Gondow gondow mogninang bagon mokalap nok kanan non.
day day work so that get food his

Every day he works so that he can get his food.

(5) Sintak non moglasig pilakon non ok kolopi non bagon da
while chase threw she purse her so that (sta)
mogindo nq glaki kotu.
stand male that

While they were chasing each other, she threw her purse so that
that fellow would stand still.

1.12 Cause Margin.

Cause Margin (GauM) is expounded by RAS.7. (See section 2.13.7)

(1) Dadi bung minatoy dun glibon koyon minul gogin dan non
so when died it woman that went home stepmother her
koyon pdo minatoy na buan.
that because dead now (emph)

So when that woman died from it, her stepmother went home
because she was dead.

(2) PDO bila ngon sala non pdo kon da sala
because if there is fault he because not (sta) fault
sok kodiwata 2, uakilon ko dian bogolal.
order of gods my deliver I to councilores

Because when he commits a fault (but) because it is not a
fault against my gods, I hand him over to the councilors.

(3) Na glaki koyon milot na mongati pdo mongati
now man that stopped now bird snaring because bird snaring
sloy di dow tanan mokalap.
even not said just able to get

Now that fellow stopped bird snaring because even in bird
snaring (he) just was not, it is said, able to get (anything).
(4) Ok potubuam ko dion pogusibon mobato pò intaman pets my there care for very well because calculation
ko tolú semana nomon kòtù dion anì.
my three weeks right now there we

Care for my pets there very well because it ià my calculation
three weeks from now we will be there.

(5) Mokpogolikea ma gotowanan pò ponongowon ma sìuusa prepare (emph) people because look for (emph) pity
glaki koni bosia pò dà gobi na sog ponon non moksoilì
man this would because two night now request his return-
da.
in-one-day (sta)

The people were preparing because they were, pity them, going
to look for this fellow because it was two days after he said
he would return in one day.

1.13 Reason Margin.

Reason Margin (Realâ) is expounded by an RASâ or a reason noun phrase
(Realâph).

Examples of Realâ expounded by RASâ:

(1) Dadi sintak non na minato yamà nog batà koyon kabal non
so then he now died father child that reason

ok tulug pasmu koyon.
sleep deficient that

And so then the father of that child died by reason that his
deficiency was sleep.

(2) Somì ibalat da sog pokpitangon dà o na modag kabal nong
if suppose (sta) carrying not I now contend reason

mibogatan o nog gleg o dinika.
burdened I love my to you

If it were something to be carried I would not be able to by
reason that I am burdened by my love to you.

(3) Pikilpikil o ombà ita sog glam nog banza sabap sog dà ita
thinking I below we all nations reason not we

pongadi.
study

I'm thinking that we are below all nations by reason that we have
not studied (no education).
But we Subanons here are poor here by reason that our forefathers they had no crops but rice.

Examples of Reason Margin expounded by a Realiph:

(1) Sàan iningolanan non si Momolibud Pulù pò ombolibud non reason named his " " because turn he

og bonus kabal nok kodasig non.
country reason strength his

The reason his name is Momolibud Pulù is because he turns around a country by reason of his strength.

(2) Dì o na tanan ompikil muli dion kabal nok kolongas
not I now just think go home there reason niceness

nilan dinakin.
their to me

I'm thinking I'll not go home there by reason of their being so nice to me.

2. Sentence Types.

2.1 Simple Sentence.

The Simple Sentence (SS) is represented by the following bidimensional array:

```
+ SS Base
   Any Independent clause
```

Note: A partial clause may expound SS base when ellipsis has resulted in the deletion of a portion of that clause.

(1) Dadi koni Pitandang dàidun ginà bu gamà non.
so this " none mother and father his
And so Pitandang (he) had no mother or father (orphan).
(2) Koni konà putì mitom.
this not white black
This it is not white it is black.
(3) Bung miglesik koyon og bangkoy koyon mitubù.
when cry out that corpse that living
When that one cried out, that corpse, it was living.
(4) Midoksu na.
finished now
It's finished.
(5) Òô.
Yes
Yes. (answer to inquiry)
(6) Saka.
but
But (at the same time)... ? (asking for an explanation)
(7) Dibabà.
down river
Down river. (answer to an inquiry)
(8) Sakalì mikodunggù si Solinghayà Bunsu dion sog Dumolung.
when disembarked " " there "
When Solinghayà Bunsu disembarked it was ther at Dumolung.
(9) Sakalì tinonduan ni miskinan ok pologayan non sok
when pointed poorman way of escape his
koboksakan nok kayu.
place where felled tree
When the poorman pointed out his way of escape it was the place where the tree was being felled.
(10) Na sintak non mognimtòm tokgal tonggal og gikìtì koyon,
now while he examining looking up twig that
sakalì non mikonsongan, gobi.
when he became aware night
Now while he was examining, looking up at the twig, when he realized it, it was night.
2.2 Paraphrase Sentence.

The Paraphrase Sentence has three subtypes. One subtype reiterates the statement exponent, another expands the exponent of the statement by amplifying, and the third by expanding in a sequential manner. The Paraphrase Sentence is represented in the following bidimensional array:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>+ Base State.</th>
<th>+ Base Exp₁</th>
<th>+ Base Exp₂</th>
<th>+ Base Exp₃</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Base State. = Base Statement  
Base Exp = Base Expansion

Notes:
1) There are no overt links between the statement and its expansion(s).
2) Topic of Base State remains the same in the Base Expansions.
3) Reiteration subtype is not an exponent of Base Exp₃.

2.2.1 Examples of Reiteration subtype:

Note: Base Exp₁ and Base Exp₂ reiterate the Base statement.

(1) Dadi ion toluon ko diniu, "Oi! Nà amo mopolomolom, oi! so it tell I to you Hey not you walk at night hey nà amo mokpanow nog robi po dì niu motongow mokokài night because not you see harmful diniu." to you

So I say this to you, "Hey, don't walk around in the dark, hey, don't walk around at night because you can't see that which is harmful (spirits) to you.

(2) Si Atow motud talù nika sobonal bisala no tihua somò tinùud " true word your truth talk your but if had done non tinibabà non, he fault his

Atow, your words are truth what you say is truth but if he had
done it it would have been his fault.

(3) Konà ta pinintua konà ta momosun dun, not we advise not we enlighten it

We are not the ones to advise, we are not the ones to enlighten.

(4) Dadi mà long nog gotow koyon, nog duma non koyon nong so like said person that companion his that

moglame "ponokpàoy nika", long non dun, "pò bagon moktukalà." shine crow you said he it because so that crow

And so thus said that man, that companion of his, the shining one, "you make the sound of crowing," he said, "because so that (the rooster) will crow."

(5) Long dow si Bata Bilà "Bug ondà a da kolikodoy pò said said " " if not you (sta) leave because

kiboiyan ka da nonog a lokaad a dini pò at home you (sta) come down you lower level you here because

olasan ta sokpatan ta glonuân glasalama bu clear away we add to we yard foot of stairs and

sinigbut sinukaput, " ma long nog glaki koyon.

full of weeds full of trash thus said man that

Bata Bila said, they say, "If you have not left because you are at home, descend, come to a lower level because let's clear away, let's add to the yard, to the area around the stairs (engage in battle) (it's) full of weeds, (it's) full of trash," thus said that man.

(6) Bu kitì pa tinalù nog ginà non koni long, "manok koni and that yet said mother his this said chicken this

minsan boluyon niu dì da mulli dì da even though let loose you not (sta) go home not (sta)
mokulog sog baloy."

stray away house

And another thing, this mother of his said, "this chicken,
even though he is let loose, will not return (to his former home), will not stray from (this) house.

(7) Dadi sintak non mogonongonong glibon ken mokpikilpikil, "Akon," so while she living woman that thinking I

long koni, "glibon sok kodokolan nog gotow, glibon nok pimillian said this woman many people woman chosen

sok kolivagan." wide place
And so while she was living, that woman was thinking, "I am", she thought, "a woman from the populace, a woman chosen from the populated areas."

(8) Bung mibalü pilumpok non glam nok konakon non pilumpok when widowed gathered he all subjects his gathered non glam nog glibon sok pingmoluman non pò såan he all woman rulership his because reason n moglibon mokpuli pò mibalü. take a wife again because widowed

When (he was) widowed he caused all his subjects to gather together, he caused all the women in his kingdom to gather together because the reason he will take another woman is because he was widowed.

(9) Saan mololat o dinika ika keyon molayà ginonggayan nika reason pity I to you you that far destination your momogusaha a mokesukatsukat a mokpanow a nog gayan make a living you get provisions you walk you dog

nika saka dì a mokalap. your but not you can get

The reason I pity you (is because) you have come a long way to make a living, to get provisions, to walk your dog (hunt) but you have not been able to get (anything).

(10) Bila mokomongman ka bulomà mokotanud a nok sisolom when become aware you tomorrow become awake you morning

angoy a alap nong mitongow nika kotù nog gëktì dia sok go you get saw you that twig there

tiniduan nika ken angoy a soksipon nok kayu kotù. where from your that go you get a piece tree that

When you become aware tomorrow, when you awaken in the morning, go get what you saw, that twig at that where you came from place, get a piece of that tree.

2.2.2 Examples of Amplification subtype.

Note: Amplification occurs as information added in Base Exp₁, Base repeated from Exp₂ or Base Exp₃ to some lexical item in Base statement.
(1) Dì ita mokinongog nong molaton dì mogbantoy nong molaton
not we listen bad not watch bad
pò màana non mulì sog gulu ta,
because meaning it return head our
Let us not listen to what is bad, let us not watch what is bad because it will go into our minds.

(2) KoleGAN ko dì moglimbung koleGAN ko dì mogdakow koleGAN ko
dì moglibak glam nog gombatà o.
desire my not cheat desire my not steal desire my
not gossip all children my
My wish is that all my children will not cheat, my wish is that (they) will not steal, my wish is that (they) will not gossip.

(3) Bila migligupas ilan dion sintak non mibunù non da mibunù
dog that pig that
When they fought there he was killed, the pig was killed by the dog.

(4) Kobolianan nog bogolal oitan ta nog gasi oitan ta nog
council carry we rice wine carry we
bogas bila tumalù bogolal ta.
uncooked rice when say council our
As for the ceremony of the council, let us carry rice wine,
let us carry uncooked rice when our council says to.

(5) Ondì ita tokodoy mogawid nog gliMBòNG ondì ita tokodoy mogawid
ceremony not we very cheat not we very hold
carry things because God not take things God not cheat
n nok mogalap pò Divata dì mogalap Divata dì moglimbung.
not person poor desire my if none to him there is
Let's not practice cheating, let's not practice taking things
because God doesn't take things, God doesn't cheat.

(6) Og gotow miskinam Dìxìxìxì person poor desire my if none to him there is
do sala kotow bogayan nok sala kotow tobanang pò akon
koleGAN ko moktincobangoy akon koleGAN ko moksulut koleGAN
(sta) one person give one person help because I
desire my mutual help I desire my mutual agreement desire
koleGAN ko akon gotow molaton Dì poksaDìsDìan.
my I person bad not despise
As for the poor man, my desire is that if there is someone who has nothing each one will give help to another because my desire is that everyone help each other, my desire is that everyone be satisfied. My desire is that the bad person will not be despised.

(7) Mialap non ok kotubù non mialap non koponapot non saka konà got he living his got he clothing his but not ilan moginaang. they work

He got his living (food), he got his clothing but they didn't work.

(8) Nà a mokpu pò sàan nà a mokpu konà ami gotow not you jump because reason not you jump not we people molàat, konà ami gotow kotù nong momunù, konà ami gotow bad not we people that killer not we people kotù nong mokosabol. that bad manners/disrespect

Don't jump (off of there) because the reason don't you jump (off of there) we aren't bad people, we aren't those people who kill, we aren't those people with bad manners.

2.2.3 Examples of Sequence subtype:

Note: Each subsequent statement is based on the previous one.

(1) Bung minalok og gla di koyon, minalok sog dibang, impangoy when kissed man that kissed left change side non sog slintu, mogokpus sinawa non, mitubù bangkoy ken. he right gasp breath här live corpse that

When that man kissed (it), he kissed (it) on the left side, did the same on the right side, her breath gasped, that corpse was alive.

(2) Sintak nion midoksù mongamà, tinumokpa sok panggo non, after that finished betel chew get down bed his kuminindang nog sampik non, sumigloy nong monsala non, put aside blanket his drape bandana his sampin nok kalis non, sinumolod sok solod. pick up sword his entered inside

After that he had finished his chew, he got down out of his bed, took off his blanket, draped his bandana (over his shoulder), picked up his sword, went inside.
The widow's child arrived on the earth, (he) went ahead and laid down, (he) covered his head with his blanket, he straightened out the pillow, now (he) didn't open it up (uncover).

That fellow entered in, put aside his blanket, draped his bandana (over his shoulder) but (and) at his right side was his sword.

2.3 Merged Sentence.

The Merged Sentence is the result of an ellipsis of some statement within the nucleus of a sentence which causes the juxtaposition of two verbs. This sentence type is represented by the following bidimensional array:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>+ Act Base₁</th>
<th>+ Act Base₂</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>verb</td>
<td>any clause (?)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Act Base = Action Base

Notes: 1) Topic will be the same in Act Base₁ and Act Base₂.

2) The action of the Act Base tagmeme are simultaneous.

(1) Dadi akon dì o mosipog dun inalap niu ma nog bolian,
sor I not I ashamed it taken you (emph) shaman
So I'm not caused to be ashamed you have taken (me) as (your) shaman.
(2) Si Momolibud Pulù mibagak mogbantoy no sop nok tinapa nilan. "left behind watch again dried fish their
Momolibud Pulù was left behind to watch again their dried fish.

(3) Mogutom mogutom ilan angoyon poluvasoy. hungry hungry they go let out
(When) they are a little hungry (they) go (and) let (it) out.

(4) Dadi minulê minalap nok tolawan non. so went home got spear his
So (he) went home (and) got his spear.

(5) Dadi inangoy ukadoy. so went for unwrap
So (she) went for (it and) unwrapped (it).

(6) Dayundayun sop manguy pongasopongasoy ok ponganon nog gamun non. continue again go mierse seize food father his
Continuing on again (he) went (and) seized his father's food.

2.4 Coordinate Sentence.
The Coordinate Sentence 6 is represented in the following bidimensional array:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>+ Base₁</th>
<th>+ link</th>
<th>+ Base₂</th>
<th>+ link</th>
<th>+ Base₃</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any sent. type(?)</td>
<td>bu 'and'</td>
<td>Any sent. type(?)</td>
<td>bu 'and'</td>
<td>Any sent. type(?)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: 1) The actions are loosely joined and occur simultaneously.
2) Exponents of Base tagmemes may permute.

(1) Pogdatong dioj pa lò pokìpokì ilan nog gutom bu having arrived there yet bent over they hunger and
mogulang na,
old now
Having arrived there, they were bent over with hunger and they were old now.
Koni sog dipag, koni, mokalap pa gayam non bu somul non this other side this can get yet dog his and all the time songkòan
adequate rice harvest

As for the fellow on the other side (of the river), his dog is able to get (pigs) and all the time his rice harvest is good.

Dadi minuli minalap non tolawan non bu ngon gitok so went home got he spear his and there is puppy non binogbid non, his called he

So he went home to get his spear and he had a puppy which he called.

Dadi kidoksuan nog batà nog balulibon mimondag sog mogbunù sxo finish child widow won fight kitù bu migdaya pa
that and wealthy yet

So the end of the widow's child is he won that fight and he became wealthy.

Migdatù na bu inuakilan nok sulutan kitù nog glam nog became ruler now and delivered sulutan that all bayàbayà non glam nog dayadayà nok sulutan,
responsibility his all riches sultan
(He) became ruler now and to him was delivered by the sultan all the responsibility, all the riches of the sultan.

Dadi sop tigayam koyon sog dipag, dà doksu nog gayam so again hunter that other side not finish dog non mitipot pomatoy bu molanggas ain totubù, his used up died and skinny where living 

So again as for that hunter on the other side (of the river), his dogs were useless, all died and what (were left) living were thin.

Dadi sokaug mo tokodoy mamà nion bu koyon na ginubang no so relate you very like that and that now chips his koyon abot nika sok pandiù bu òmoit nika muli, that wrap you head scarf and carry you go home

So you be sure to relate (it) like that and now those, its chips, you wrap those in (your) headscarf and you carry (them) home.
(8) Konia bogakon ta dini bu konia popongoyon ta dio bu this leave we here and this cause to go we there and konia sop pipaton ta nog gombatà bu ita sop this again cause to care for we children and we again mogdunut ita mangoy diyo. go together we go there
This one we will leave here and this one we will cause to go over there and this one also we will cause to care for the children and as for us, let's go together over there.

(9) Tumolipag a dibua bu tukadtukad a mikàan. cross over you just and climb a little you little
You just cross over and you climb up a little.

2.5 Sequence Sentence.
The Sequence Sentence is represented by the following bidimensional array:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>+ Event₁</th>
<th>+ link</th>
<th>+ Event₂</th>
<th>+ link</th>
<th>+ Event₃</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RAS₁</td>
<td>mangka</td>
<td>goal focus clause</td>
<td>mangka</td>
<td>goal focus clause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SS</td>
<td>'then'</td>
<td>'then' bu 'and' bu mangka 'at the same time'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: 1) Link marker must appear at least once but may be otherwise omitted.
2) Simultaneous action between events is expressed with marker bu mangka.

(1) Bung midosù non ponogaoy mangka non pongimudoy ginubang ken. when finished he cutting then he picked up chips that when he had finished cutting down the tree then he picked up the chips.

(2) Minatong en sog dugu non tumidop nog glansok non mangka sobot. arrived kushe room her lit torch her then sew
She arrived at her room, she lit her torch then sewed.

(3) Dadi inangoy non ginà non mangka ilan dion pogonongon na. So went for her mother his then they there live now. So he went for his mother then they were living there now.

(4) Mikan non tibua en mangka gobok sok tolunan. He just ate him then run forest.

He just ate him then ran into the forest.

(5) Dadi inalap globuyù koyon, posolodoy sok puyutan m. So got wild chicken that put inside carrying case mangka tolucy, "na panow ita na ban." then said now walk we now (emph).

So (he) got that wild chicken, put (it) inside the carrying case then said, "now, let's go now!"

(6) Dadi inawa' no sop ni Pitandang pisolod sok puyutan so took away again " put inside carrying case mangka ilan pogdayun no sop. then they continue again.

So Pitandang took (it) up again, put it inside the carrying case then they continued on again.

(8) Dadi inabot non sok pandiù non mangka non bogbodoy mangka so wrapped he head scarf his then he tie up then non tokotoy po' bagon di mokolus. he bind up because so that not can get out.

So he wrapped (it) in his head scarf then he tied (it) up then he bound (it) up tight so that (it) wouldn't be able to get out.

(8) Bila binogbod non nok pandiù non koyon mangka non tokotoy when tied up he head scarf his that then he bind up nog guoy mangka non olapoy og globuyù non koyon bu rattan then he got wild chicken his that and

gobok null po' kondokan.
run go home because afraid.

When he tied (it) up with that head scarf of his then he bound (it) up tight with rattan then he got that wild chicken of his and (then) ran home because (he) was afraid.
(9) Dadi inalap non og banoy nog bulotakan koyon bu oitoy so got he section of bamboo that and carry di'ntu ni Apò Tobunawoy pó kitu pidatù. there "" because that made king So he took the section of bamboo and (then) carried it to father Tobunawoy because he was the king.

(10) Tubus nion midokù solaboy , piglapà non na bu togùoy after that finished singeing cut up he now and put sok topaan. drying house After (he) finished singeing (the pig) now he cut (it) up and (then) put (it) in the drying house.

(11) Dangan nion mayàmayà ken moglogdong gam non dow meanwhile gradually that straighten while it said kosolaboy, minglogdong bu mangka konà ma ilakad kolanggas. singe straighten at the same time not (emph) little thin Meanwhile that one gradually straightening out while, they say, (the pig) was being singed, it became straight and at the same time was not very skinny.

(12) Glaki koyon gayam non ken nomon koyon molombù na bu mangka man that dog his that right then fat now and at the same time mologdong na glawas non. straight now body his As for that man his dog was fat and at the same time well proportioned.

(13) "Kobon non akon ompanow na tibua" bu mangka all the time it I walk now just and at the same time ilan sog dipag koyon, tigayam sog dipag, ondi dodà they other side that hunter other side not indeed ilan mokalap nok kotubù non. they can get living his "I just go all the time (to get pigs)" , at the same time they on the other side (of the river), the hunter on the other side they can't make a living.
Reason Sentence.

Reason Sentence is represented by the following bidimensional array:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>+ link</th>
<th>+ Base₁</th>
<th>+ link</th>
<th>+ Base₂</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sāan 'reason'</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>pō 'because'</td>
<td>Any sentence(?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bagon 'so that'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Permutation rule: \( P\left( \text{link}_1 \right)\left( \text{Base}_1 \right)\left( \text{link}_2 \right)\left( \text{Base}_2 \right) = \left( \text{Base}_2 \right)\left( \text{link}_1 \right)\left( \text{Base}_1 \right) \)

(1) Long dow "Le, sāan ini tinowagan ko ika nong said said friend reason here called I you monombaloy a dini pō landù," long dow, "glolatan ko visit you here because great said said pity my dinika."

to you

He said, they say, "Friend, the reason I called you to visit here is because," he said, they say," I pity you very much."

(2) Koni sāan iningolanan non si Momolibud Pulù pō this reason named his " " because embolibud non og bonua kabal nok kodasig, turn he country by reason strength. This one, the reason he is called Momolibud Pulù is because he can turn land around on account of his strength.

(3) Sintak mosingkodingkod mokà dow glolabong na ion kon while sitting during said afternoon now he this sāan mokpoponginongogan pō mokotolug lò kon dia, reason making conversation because can sleep this there while he was sitting there, during the evening, they say, this one, the reason he was making conversation was because he was able to sleep there.
Ati sàan dow iningolanan si Mongiman pò imungon
then reason said named " because make
non og giman non nok tibuk nog glolosan nok kayu,
he spring trap his whole very large tree
Then, the reason, it is said, that this one is called Mongiman
is because he makes his spring trap out of the whole trunk of
very large trees.

Dadi sàan kon inangoy non pò midamatdamat non nog ditù
so reason this went for her because intuition he there
dodà pinitang nog glominàan non,
indeed carried stepmother her
So the reason this one went for (her) was because he intuitively
knew that there indeed (she) was carried by her stepmother.

Sàan bunùon ta amo pò dà amo pokulog dini,
reason kill we you because not you go away here
The reason we will kill you is because you did not go away
from here.

Sàan tinogikawan ko ika mà nion bagon dì a
reason insert nose ring I you like that so that not you
mokulì.
can go home
The reason I have inserted the nose ring in you like that
is so that you can't go home.

Dadi sàan tolùon ko dianiu long nog bogolal dun bagon
so reason said I to you said council it so that
niu modongog.
you hear
So the reason I'm telling you what the council said is so
that you will hear (it).

Talù suusa gombatà non ken, "Mongmogulang ami da sàan,"
word pity child her that respect elderly we (sta) reason
long, "inangoy nami amo."
said went for we you
Her children said, pity them, "We respect the elderly that's
why we went for you."
(10) Mà long ni Momolà Bato, "dini amo ma sàan dì amo mokulì." like said " here you (emph) reason not you can go home

Thus said Momolà Bato, "You are here that's why you couldn't go home."

2.7 Antithetical Sentence.

The Antithetical Sentence has four distinct subtypes each of which may be identified by the particle which links the thesis to the antithesis.

2.7.1 Tibua subtype.

The following bidimensional array represents the tibua subtype?:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>+ Base₁</th>
<th>+ link</th>
<th>+ Base₂</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any sent.(?)</td>
<td>tibua 'but'</td>
<td>Any sent.(?)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: 1) Permutation rule: $P (Base₁) (link) (Base₂)$

$$= \bigwedge (Base₂) (link) (Base₁)$$

2) There is no restriction on the occurrence of negatives.

(1) Og gotow koyon tidu sog gobi kitù moglamag da asta person that from night that shine (sta) until

song miglogondow kon miglamag da tibua dì na nog dì daylight that shone (sta) but not now not

non motongow motongow non na gotow da tibua moglamag. he seen seen he now person (sta) but shine

As for that person from day to night he shone but it wasn't that he wasn't seen, he was seen as a person but he shone.

(2) Kiondokan na koni Okè tibua ompanow na tibua. afraid now this " but walk now just

This Okè was afraid now but he just walked on (anyway).
(3) "Dà o sunoy," long dow dun, "bug andun bayad non dun not I know said said it how much payment his it tibua dà na dodà bogovoy." but now indeed give "I don't know," he said, they say, "how much he will pay, but (it) won't indeed be given."

(4) Og bonua koni dini ombeis pa dion sok Siocon tibua na country this here good yet there " but not amorogdodama neg dì / o mulì dion, you be anxious not I go home there
This country is better than there at Siocon but don't you be anxious that I'll not go home there.

(5) Kobon itù og gotow si Pitandang ngalan non batàbatà long ago person " name his small pa tibua bung nomon koni pogingalan ditù nami mokogulang yet but when present time called there our forefather nami na pò minobon na, our now because long time now Long ago Pitandang was the name of a person who was small yet but at this time, there to us, he is called our forefather because it has been a long time now.

(6) Dà lual da ini ok paloy nilan tibua bila ok paloy nilan not else (sta) here rice their but if rice their bña! miglaposlapos og glon nilan, wow continue to increase left over from previous their year
They had nothing else but rice but as for their rice, wow! that left over from previous years kept piling up. (an expression meaning that there was surplus).

(7) Len binianan non tibua mogdolagan ilan da, another way his but neck-&-neck they (sta) His was another path but they were neck-and-neck (just the name).

(8) Tabal koyon bobat no sop tibua len no sop bobat non answer that song again but another again song her dia sog batà nog balulibon konia, to child widow this That answer was again a song but her song was another again (than the one) to this widow's child.
2.7.2 Saka subtype.

The saka subtype is represented by the following bidimensional array:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>+ Base₁</th>
<th>+ link</th>
<th>+ Base₂</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All sent. type(?)</td>
<td>saka 'but'</td>
<td>All sent. types(?)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: 1) If a negative occurs in one base it will not occur in the other.

2) Base₂ may express a sequence action or present problem situations regarding Base₁.

(1) Dà non tokotoy saka inabot tibua bu ulloy sog bàol.
not he bind up but wrap just and return box

He didn't bind it up but only wrapped it and (then) returned it to the box.

(2) Dangan dow en miglogondow è aba! mokpikilpikil koni continue said it became day wow thinking this
long dow, "gondow koni mull amì saka," long dow itù, "ngon said said day this go home we but said said that there is
kitù miktalù monobaloy o ditù saka jialon toginopen ko." that said visit t I there but deep dream my

Meanwhile, after it became day, w/ow!, this fellow was thinking, "Today we're going home but that fellow said that I was to visit him but that was just a dream."

(3) Aba! bài o ini saka glangkap mo dow nog bài.
princess I here but things your said princess well!

Well! Here I am a princess but what you have are the things of a princess.

(4) Binogoy non ok kapi saka kolegan non ok cha.
given he coffee but desire his tea

He was given coffee but his desire was tea.
(5) Ukadon nika ma saka mamak le en. unwrap you (emph) but snake friend it
You unwrap (it) but it is a snake, friend!

(6) Di o mokull ñò glolabong na saka landù kolayù not I can go home because afternoon but very far
ginongayan ko koni.
journey may this
I can't get home because it's afternoon now but (and) this
journey of mine has been very far.

(7) Ombolu a ma mogonong nok sala me da. minsan akon mn
brave you (emph) live one you (sta) even I
glaki o da saka ondì o ma le mìokogonop sog bonua man I (sta) but not I (emph) friend can endure country
mo koni.
your this
You are brave to live alone. Even though I, I'm a male but
I can't endure this country of yours.

(8) Gondow gondow ompanow saka ondì obutan.
day day walk but not catch (pigs)
Everyday (he) went but (he) didn't catch any pigs.

(9) Aba! iduma ompanow ma saka sima ma duma wow why walk (emph) but who (emph) companion here
bila mogbata a?
when give birth you
Wow! Why (if I) go but who will be your companion here when
you give birth?

(10) Aba! landù na nog di nui bogoyon saka bangkoy na.
wow very much now not you in give but corpse now
Wow! It's too much now that you will not give (it) but it
is a corpse now!

2.7.3 Lual subtype.

The lual subtype is represented by the following bidimensional
array:

\[
\begin{array}{|c|c|c|}
\hline
+ Base_1 & + link & + Base_2 \\
\hline
negative clause & (l)ual & SS \\
\hline
'but' & Indep. clause & \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]
Notes: 1) The exponent of Base₁ may be partially deleted often leaving only the negative.
2) The link lual often combines with the negative of Base₁.

(1) Dadi pimali non, "biña morgan an dà lual ok sabi so advised his when we work not other call to
niu akon pò koni muli o na sok pomitun.
you me because this go home I now place of stars

So his advise was, "when you begin preparing you fields, call upon (pray to) no one else but me because I'm going home now to the place of the stars."

(2) Dàidun sibon nikan goy sog bonua nami koni lual ika koyon none yet could come place our this except you that
No one has yet been able to come to this place of ours except you.

(3) Dà lual motongow non batà non kon dia saka miktalù not other seen he child her that there but said
ok sinumaloy koni, "migasta," long, "dodà mnok kitù,"
buyer this lost said indeed chicken that

He saw nothing else but her child in there but the buyer said, "That chicken," he said, "is lost indeed."

(4) Nemon kotù tibua miskinan ami dini manga Subanons dini present time just poor we here (pl.) " here
tibua sabap non o⁵ mokogulang kitù dàidun pomulan lual but reason it forefathers that none crops except
paloy da pomulan nilan kitù.
rice (sta) crops their that

Now we Subanons here are poor here but the reason is those forefathers grew nothing but rice that was their crop.

(5) Dàidun da lual kitù da none (sta) except that (sta)

There is none but that one.

(6) Dà lual kitù da.
no but that (sta)

No other, (just) that one.
(7) Da lual da ini ok paloy nilan, no other (sta) here rice their

Nothing else here, (just) their rice.

(8) Da lual ok peginangon non bug gondow mabol bug gobi no other work her when day weave when night gumaling bug ondi sumobot glibon koyon.

spin when not sew woman that

She has no other work except when day (she) weaves, when night (she) spins, when not (doing these) that woman is sewing.

2.7.4 Bigdia non subtype.

The following bidimensional array represents the bigdia non subtype:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>+ Base₁</th>
<th>+ link</th>
<th>+ Base₂</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SS</td>
<td>Bigdia non 'but'</td>
<td>SS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: 1) Permutation of bases is not possible.

2) This type most often occurs with a negative in Base₂.

It is usually an antithesis of Base₁.

(1) Mibantug og batà nok sulutan kon ombès nog glibon news child sultan that good woman

bigdia non dà gìnà non.

but not mother her

The news was that this daughter of the sultan was a good looker but that she didn't have a mother (died).

(2) Tinipot daya non bigdia non dì tobangan mogakot. finished wealth his but not help transport

He gave all his wealth but he didn't help transport (it).

(3) Koni dinagit nog bangog bigdia non wà wà nini dà pokolob da. this caught eagle but this not fall forward (sta)

This one was caught by the eagle but this one didn't fall forward.
(4) Tinontong non dow en sog dibabow, nog bato bigdià non saw he said it on top of rock but
dà ditù kodokpil og pigà non sog bato. not there touch buttocks his rock
He saw him, it is said, on the rock but his buttocks were not touching the rock.

(5) Ong mamak dow en sa dangow da og diabà non snake said it one span (sta) length his
bigdià non ngon og glà non, but there is chicken to knot his
It was a snake, they say, one span being his length but he had a chicken's top knot.

(6) Moliputut ma dow mamà nog bula ken bigdià non og bulawan. round (emph) said like ball that but gold
It was round like a ball but it was gold.

(7) "Oo," mà long nog glibon non, "mibatà o bigdià non yes like said woman his gave birth I but
dà pogdadi batà kitù." not all right baby that
"Yes," thus said his wife, "I gave birth but that child was not all right (died)."

(8) Sunan ko dun binuni nika bigdià non potiang o na. know I it hid you but never mind I now
I know it that you hid (it) but I'll never mind now.

(9) Koyon ok sala kotow bogu pogduoy bigdià non dì non malap ok kotubù non.
That one fellow was newly married but he did not get his food (make a decent living).

2.8 Alternative Sentence.

The Alternative Sentence is represented by the following bidimensional array:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prop./intro.</th>
<th>Alternative₁</th>
<th>link</th>
<th>Alternative₂</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RA Question phrase</td>
<td>SS</td>
<td>bugs/ atawaka 'or'</td>
<td>SS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RA = Relator-Axis
Prop. = Proposition
Intro. = Introduction

Notes:
1) There is agreement in topic from Alternative₁ to Alternative₂.
2) If there is a question expressed the question marker tâ or <olo> 'what' must appear in either one or both of the Alternatives. <olo> 'what' will be in Alternative₂.
3) The Alternatives may not be permuted if a prop. is expressed.

(1) Nà amo moglangolango atawaka moksonto ksauntok pò dì not you get drunk or fight because not pia.
good
Don't be continually getting drunk or continually fighting because that isn't good behavior.

(2) Ain kolegan mo mangoy a dio bung mokbagad a tâ dini?
where desire your go. you there or remain you (ques) here
What do you want to do go over there or stay here?

(3) Ain nog gombaís mo motubù tâ bung momúnù?
which good your live (ques) or killing
Which do you like, living or killing?

(4) Dà o sunoy bung namu omanow o bulomà tâ atawaka not I know when walk I tomorrow (ques) or
dinglag tâ.
day after tomorrow (ques)
I don't know when I'll go: tomorrow or the day after tomorrow.

(5) Dà o sunoy bok sina ong monaloy bulomà si Seymour not I know who buyer tomorrow "

atatwaka si Dick tâ.
or " (ques)
I don't know who is the buyer tomorrow Seymour or Dick.

(6) Sima dinumag ika tâ bug akon tâ?
who won you (ques) or pa (ques)
Who won you or I?
(7) Long saw, "Le, olo ma pondayan ta ini bunluon said said friend what (emph) solution our here kill
atawaka olo? or what

(He) said, they say, "Friend, what is our solution here kill (her) or what?"

2.9 Alternative Conditional Sentence.

The following bidimensional array represents the Alternative Conditional Sentence:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>+ link₁</th>
<th>+ Pro</th>
<th>+ link₂</th>
<th>+ Apod</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bug/bila 'if'</td>
<td>SS/ indep. clause</td>
<td>ati 'then'</td>
<td>SS/ noun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pro = Protasis
Apod = Apodosis

Notes: 1) The protasis is negative.
2) Non-topic actor subject follows the negative kona in this sentence type.
3) P (link₁) (Pro) (link₂) (Apod)
   = 7 (link₂) (Apod) (link₁) (Pro).
4) The subject focus active verb is affixed for abilitative mode in the protasis.

(1) Bug dàidun puti ati gitom.
   if none white then black

121 If there are no white ones then black ones.

(2) Buk konà ni Kano ati si Mantaw.
    if not " then "

If it is not Kano then it is Mantaw.

(3) Buk konà puti ati gitom.
    if not white then black

If it is not white it is black.
(4) Bila dì mokobaloy ompanow si Seymour ati si Dick if not can come about walk "then "
opononow.
cause to walk
If Seymour can't go then we'll have Dick go. (answer to an
inquiry).

(5) Bila motongow non glibon ken bug ain mikangoy ati
if seen him woman that if where can go then
kitù poktabok na dianon pò dì na kosunan nong
that hand over now to him because not now know
mogulang non (bug ain mikangoy).
parents her if where can go

If that woman is seen by him where ever she might have
gone then that one will be handed over to him (in marriage)
because her parents do not (can't) know (where she might
have gone).

2.10 Direct Quote Sentence.
The Direct Quote Sentence is represented by the following
bidimensional array:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>+ DQF₁</th>
<th>+ DQF₂</th>
<th>+ Quote</th>
<th>+ DQF₃</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(&lt;talù&gt; 'say')</td>
<td>(&lt;long&gt; 'said')</td>
<td>any sent. (?) paragraph discourse</td>
<td>(&lt;mà long non&gt; 'thus he spoke')</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DQF = Direct Quote Formula

Notes: 1) DQF₂ may permute to // (sentence level tagmeme break)
of # (clause level tagmeme break within the quote
except within or immediately preceding an adjunct
cluster⁹ or post-verb (non emphatic) pronoun.

2) Non direct discourse material may appear within a
Direct Quote Sentence, i.e., a parenthetical, to introduce
or explain a situation.
The following are examples of note number 2.

(1) Minatong dion tolion non ok pontad koni ṣpò koni arrived there rope he sand this because this bombus ion non da doksu non toljoy, "ompitang o later he he (sta) finished he rope carry I dion ṣpò ikotan ko dagat ken bagon dì mogdogok." there because tie up I sea that so that not roar.

He arrived there to rope this sand because this one later, that's it, (when) finished tying it, "I'll carry it there because I'll tie up that sea so that (it) won't roar."

(2) "Mulì o pa ditù ni inà", ṣpò ion kon ngon pa go home I yet there mother because he that there is yet mogulang non ngon da pigilusan non, "bu gomon sunoy parents his there is (sta) siblings his in the event nog ompok ilan dun bagon ilan dì kotokowan," mà dislike they it so that they not take by suprise like long nog glaki kon. said man that "I'll go home yet to mother's," because he still has his parents and brothers and sisters, "in the event that they won't like it (a marriage proposal) so that they won't be taken by suprise," thus said that man.

(3) "Dadi soninù glawas nika dì o na mokantu," sogaga so much more body your not I now can contend therefore mitaban glawas non. snared body his "And so, much more I cannot contend against you," therefore he became his servant.

More examples of Direct Quote Sentence:

(4) Talù non, "Bila," long, "bogoyon nika akon sok tolabi ken word his when said give you me wise man that pinipini non tumabok dun mà ninia lukatoj nika mangka just as he receive it like this let loose you then poktalù 'Oho! Kilukatan ko. Dà o tibobàoy.'" say " let loose I not my fault.

He said, "When you give me to the wise man, just as he is about to receive me like this, drop me then say, 'Oho! I let it loose. I didn't mean to.'"
Dadi bung miminalan sog glupà miktalù sog glibon non, so when make kaingan earth said woman his

"Bombus," long, "tasondow cito mo akon nok pongan on," later said noon carry you me food

long non sog glibon non, said he woman his

So when he was making his kaingan on the earth he said to his wife, "Later," he said, "at noon bring me lunch," he said to his wife.

Mikpikilpikil glibon koni, "Olo," long, "pondayan ko ini thinking woman this what said solution my here

nok togiluan ko koni?"

stepchild my this

This woman was thinking, "What," she said, "is my solution here about this stepchild of mine?"

Miktalù tingmaya ken, "Olo," long, "kituà nika dini said dwarf that what said come out you here

sog baloy koni?"

house this

That dwarf said, "Now," he said, "did you happen to come to this house?"

Sinsak non sog glibon non, "Idumen, migbatà a?" asked he woman his what happened give birth you

He asked his wife, "What happened, did you give birth?"

Sintak non mogonongongong dion, midongog non talù nok while he living there heard he word

tolabi, "Ilingon ko ika mà nion pò bagon ka wise man did I you like that because so that you

mosinìsa dun, suffer (caus)

While he was living there he heard the words of the wise man: "I did like this to you so that you would be caused to suffer."

"Na," long dow, "bhiis bagon o," long dow, "àr ompinglow," now said said good so that I said said not lonely

"Now," he said, they say, "good so that I," he said, they say, "won't be lonely."
(11) Na sintaktan non mokpanow, miktàlù dow glibon non, now while while he walk said said woman his
long dow, "Motiksà a tibua mokpanow nog gayam said said waste time you just walk dog
nika koyon nog ondà a da mokalap nog insan og your that not you (sta) can get even
boktin sìoy,"
piglet also/even

Now during the time he was walking (hunting), his wife was talking, they say, she said, they say, "You are just wasting your time walking that dog of yours (hunting) you can't even get a piglet even."

2.11 Indirect Quote Sentence.
The Indirect Quote Sentence is represented in the following bidimensional array:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>+ IDQF₁</th>
<th>+ IDQF₂</th>
<th>+ Indirect Quote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>〈momàlî〉 'advise'</td>
<td>dow</td>
<td>'it is said'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>〈talù〉 'say'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>〈moknikîl〉 'think'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IDQF = Indirect quote formula

Notes: 1) If minus IDQF₁ then plus IDQF₂
If plus IDQF₁ then plus/minus IDQF₂

2) IDQF₂ may permute to // (sentence level tagmeme break) or # (clause level tagmeme break) within any sentence except within or immediately preceding an adjunct cluster or post-verb (non emphatic) pronoun.
(1) Pimolian ma dow nog dalan non nog bila musi di advised (emph) said way his when go home not
dità bian sog binianan non.
there pass way his
He advised, they say, concerning his trail that when he went
home not to pass the same way he came.

(2) Talù mo sok sulutan minsan boluyon o dioy di
word your sultan even though I'd let loose I also not
I (sta) go away
You tell the sultan that even though I'm loosened, I'll not
stray away.

(3) Midalładì tingag nog glibon koyon long dow ion di
quickly look up woman that said said she not
non mooman mokposolod dodà dow mokpolèos pò
she know cause to enter indeed said entertain because
bonua non kon og gobù.
place her that isolated place
(When) that woman quickly looked up she said, they say, that
she didn't know how indeed to let enter, to entertain, they say,
because that place of hers was an isolated place.

(4) Tingala dow ngen gotow dun.
guess said there is people it
(They) guess, they say, there are people (in there).

(5) Mikpikilpikil glibon ken bug olo dow pondayan non
thinking woman that what said solution her
nok togiluan non kon.
stepchild her that
That woman was thinking what her solution would be, it is
said, concerning that stepchild of hers.

(6) Tinalù nog tingmaya bug olo dow-kitu non glibon
said dwarf what said come out woman
kon sog baloy.
that house
The dwarf said (asked) what, made this woman come to
(this) house.
(7) Talu nog glaki mo bila dow modopot tason dow oitan word man your when said reach noon bring
mo dow nok ponganon non.
you said food his

Your husband said that when it is noon you bring, he said, his food (to him).

(8) Pimali dianon bu bila dow moginang ilan da lual advised to him when said work they not another
sobion nilan ion.
call for them him

He advised him that when, he said, they work (their fields) they were to call for (worship) no other but him.

2.12 **Indirect Question Sentence.**

The Indirect Question Sentence is represented by the following bidimensional array:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>+ IDQuesF</th>
<th>+ link</th>
<th>+ Question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sak 'ask'</td>
<td>bug 'if'</td>
<td>Simple Sent. [11]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IDQuesF = Indirect question formula**

**Notes:**
1) Either <elo> 'what' or tâ (question marker) must appear within the exponent of the Question tagmeme.

2) The indirect quote formula marker dow may not occur within the exponent of the Question tagmeme.

(1) Dadi kabi simulat o dianiu po’ moginongogan o so this written I to you because hear/inquire I

dianiu bung nokopiapia da tâ nanam niu dion?
to you if good (sta) (ques) flavor your there

And so I wrote this to you because I'll inquire of you if you are all in good health there.
Dadi said new: olo dianon bug dì ta moleg
so asked said person that if not (ques) like
necklace

So that person asked, they say, if she would like a necklace.

Dadi asked non nion mogenongong ion non na sinakan
so while she there living he it now asked

batà ken bug olo kituà non?
child that if what come out her

So while living there, that's it now, she was asked what
had brought her.

Sinak non dianon bug dì ta moleg moksabi diani
asked he to him if not (ques) like call for to

Kosagon bombus gobi?
" later night

He asked him if he wouldn't like to call for Kosagon later
this evening.

Sinumak glaki mo bung mogoit a ta nok ponganon
asked man your if bring you (ques) food
dianon?
to him

Your husband asked if you would bring food to him.

Sinakan glibon ken bug olo pondayan non nok togiluan
asked woman that if what solution her stepchild

non kon?
her that

That woman was asked what her' solution was concerning
that stepchild of hers.

Sinak non dow bung ngon ta da gotow dun?
asked he said if there is (ques) (sta) people it

He asked, it is said, if there was anybody there.

Sinak non sog glibon non bung migbata ta en?
asked he woman his if gave birth (ques) she

He asked his wife if she had given birth.
2.13 The Dependent Sentence.

The Dependent Sentence or Relator-Axis Sentence (RAS) has eight subtypes based upon the distribution of the relator words within the periphery of the sentence (see bidimensional array of general sentence structure under section 0). The Dependent Sentence is represented in the following bidimensional array:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>+ Relator</th>
<th>+ Axis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>relator word</td>
<td>RA noun phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indep. clause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>all sentences(?)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.13.1 Relator-Axis Sentence₁.

The relators of RAS₁, sakalə 'when', sintak 'while', bug and bila 'when', refer to time and are found in the exponent of T_M of the sentence periphery.

(1) Sintak non motuluŋ ...
   while he sleep
   While he was sleeping ...

(2) Sintak non mokingkodingkod ...
   while he sitting
   While he was sitting ...

(3) Sintak non ompanow ...
   while he walk
   while he was walking ...

(4) Sintak non moglibutlibut ...
   while he encircled
   While he went around and around (it) ...

(5) Sakalə ilan mipanow koni sakalə ilan mikotuə ...
    when they walked this when they came out
    When they walked, when they came out ...
(6) **Sakali** ilan mitona ...  
when they alighted  
When they alighted ...

(7) **Sakali** ilan motalop ...  
when they out of sight  
When they were out of sight ...

(8) **Bung** midokeu ion monaga ...  
when finished he cut down tree  
When he finished cutting down the tree ...

(9) **Bila** mangoy a sok taonsait ...  
when go you town site  
When you go to town site (down town) ...

2.13.2 **Relator-Axis Sentence.**

The relator of RAS₂, *(m)*insan 'even though' is found in the exponent of ConM of the sentence periphery.

(1) **Insan** mangoy ditu ion ...  
even though go there he  
Even though he goes there ...

(2) **Insan** boluyboluyon o sioy ...  
even though loosened I also  
Even though I am also loosened ...

(3) **Insan** sop gunsadan ...  
even though again shaman  
Again, even though a shaman ...

2.13.3 **Relator-Axis Sentence..**

In the RAS₃, the relators' somè 'if' indicates a contrary to fact condition while bug and bila 'if' represent a state or event which in the speaker's view is tentative and is one of two or more eventualities. This contrasts with bug and bila 'when' which in the speaker's view represents a state or event that is expected or inevitable. The relators of RAS₃ are found in the exponents of
CondM of the sentence periphery.

(1) Sômè piktulikan mo dalan kitù ... 
If memorized you trail that
If you had memorized that trail ...

(2) Bila pogilokan mo sawan ken ...
If play with you cup that
If you play with that cup ...

(3) Bug dì niu bogoyon ... 
If not you give
If you don't give (it) ...

2.13.4 Relator-Axis Sentence₄.
The relators of RAS₄, asa 'as long as' and paga 'since', are found in the exponent of CirM of the sentence periphery.

(1) Asa mokulì o da ... 
as long as can go home I (sta)
As long as I can go home ...

(2) Paga mikobulug a na mà nion ...
since involved you now like that
Since you have involved yourself now like that ...

2.13.5 Relator-Axis Sentence₅.
The relator of RAS₅, sogaga 'therefore', is found in the exponent of ResM of the sentence periphery.

(1) ... sogaga og gayam o koyon podunuton ko dianika. 
therefore dog my that cause to follow I to you
... therefore that dog of mine I will cause to follow you.

(2) ... sogaga ulì a. 
therefore go home you
... therefore you go home.

(3) ... sogaga pogbuat a na pò mokuoy ita. 
therefore get up you now because separate we
... therefore get up now because we'll go our separate ways.
(4) ... sogaga koni minawà na sog bonua kon. 
therefore this left now place that

\[ \text{\ldots therefore this one left now that place.} \]

(5) ... sogaga pogolikos amo. 
therefore get ready you

\[ \text{\ldots therefore you get ready (to go).} \]

(6) ... sogaga mokitabang ita sok koliwagan bonua. 
therefore ask for help we wide place

\[ \text{\ldots therefore let us ask for help from the populated area.} \]

2.13.6 Relator-Axis Sentence_6.

The relator of RAS_6, bagon 'so that', is found in the exponent of PurM of the sentence periphery.

(1) ... bagon ko koosulan glolat mo dinakon. 
so that I know love your to me

\[ \text{\ldots so that I will know your love for me.} \]

(2) ... bagon ilan dì ombolong. 
so that they not lost

\[ \text{\ldots so that they won't be lost.} \]

(3) ... bagon amo dì gobion. 
so that you not benighted

\[ \text{\ldots so that you will not be benighted.} \]

2.13.7 Relator-Axis Sentence_7.

The relator of RAS_7, pò 'because', is found in the exponent of CauM of the sentence periphery.

(1) ... pò minatoy na buan. 
because died now (emph)

\[ \text{\ldots because she's dead now.} \]

(2) ... pò dà ual poginangan non mongati. 
because not another dìng his snare birds

\[ \text{\ldots because he does nothing else but snare birds.} \]
(3) ... pó bila dow bolongon da gomon sunoy because if said leave along (sta) perchance mongmula bài koni. disaster princess this
... because if, they say, (she) is left alone perchance a disaster will befall this princess.

(4) ... pó bila mm ombàiis da ok panow non kon because if g'ood (sta) journey his that mokuli da tibua bung molaton panow non kon dì can return (sta) but if bad journey his that not na mokuli.
now can return
... because if that journey of his is good he can return but if that journey of his is bad he cannot return.

(5) ... pó koni Okò koni bata pa buan mikàikà pa. because this " this child yet (emph) small yet ... because this one, this Oko is a child yet, small yet.

(6) ... pó saàn minangoy ami ditù. pó inanggat ami. because the reason went we there because invited we ...
... because the reason we went there was because we were invited.

(7) ... pó ompanow o pa sog bukidbukid ken pó ponowon because walk I yet inland that because walk ko pa gayam ta ken.
I yet dog our that
... because I'll go now inland because I'll walk yet that dog of ours (go hunting).

2.13.8 Relator-Axis Sentenceg The relations of RASg, kabal non 'by reason' and sabap non and sabap sog 'reason being', are found in the exponent of ReAM in the sentence periphery.

(1) ... kabal non ok tulug pasmu koyon.
by reason of sleep lack that
... by reason that sleep was that deficiency of his.
(2) ... kabal nong mibogatan o dun.
by reason burdened I it

... by reason that I am burdened by it.

(3) ... sabap non ong mokogulang nami dàidun pomulan nilan
reason forefathers our none crops their
ual paloy da.
but rice (sta)

... the reason being our forefathers they had no crops
but rice.

(4) ... sabap sog Gispaniol.
reason Spanish

... the reason being the Spanish.

(5) ... sabap sog da' ita pongadi
reason not we study

... the reason being we have not studied.
FOOTNOTES

1. Siccon Subanon phonemes with their corresponding orthographical symbols:

   \[ \begin{array}{ccc}
   p & t & n \\
   k & k & ng \\
   ? & ? & w \\
   b & b & y \\
   d & d & a \\
   g & g & i \\
   l & l & o \\
   s & s & u \\
   m & m & u
   \end{array} \]

2. pog- = a nominal transform of a verbal clause.

3. A morphoemeric change is as follows: The \( g \) of topic marker og, non-topic marker nog, direction marker sog, and relator word bag will assimilate to voicing of the following consonant or become a velar nasal preceding a nasal.

4. A popular poetical style, the paraphrase sentence is found in Hortatory and Narrative discourse almost exclusively.

5. dun occurring with the class of verbs of which sipog 'ashamed' is a member, indicates causation.

6. The coordinate sentence type is not as common as either the paraphrase type or a string of simple sentences. An informant will permit a long \( g \) concatenated string but no more than three bases were ever found in texts.

7. Tibua is also found on the clause level and means 'just' or 'only'. It also occurs as exponent of in of the sentence periphery.

8. Bigdia pa may mean a synonym. It is found as an exponent of in of the sentence periphery.

9. The constituents of an adjunct cluster include tā (question marker); na 'now'; pa 'yet'; da (stative marker); ma and ba (emphasis markers).
10. Only one known exception to this rule is the Indirect Question Sentence.

11. An imbedded Alternative Sentence is not favorable here. The connotation would be that the speaker favored the negative alternative.

Columns: Quasi-Clausal, Concatenated, Opposition, Quotation.

At the bottom of Page 1, continued on P.2, a Bi-dimensional array of the sentence, with the object of showing the structure of the periphery. Pre-nuclear there occurs: Introduction, Time Margin 1, Time Margin 2, Exclamation, Sentence Topic, Concessive Margin, Conditional Margin, Circumstance Margin, Vocative. Post-nuclear occur: Result Margin, Purpose Margin, Cause Margin, and Reason Margin. This makes a total of 9 margins, which might indicate some sort of symmetrical 3 x 3 margin system, although he has but two Time Margins. Hall does not attempt to present a general scheme for the margins.

P.3 Sentence Introducer. Some of the items that expound Sentence Introducer mean things such as: 'then, and this, thought, now, therefore, secondly, for example'.

P.4 Time Margin 1. Indicates consecutive time horizons.

P.5 Time Margin 2. Expounded by RAS 1 and used for Narrative linkage within Narrative paragraphs. Two RAS 1 may occur juxtaposed on the same sentence, with the first having a relator which means 'while', and the second having a relator which means 'when'. It may possibly indicate that there are really three Time Margins, not just two.

P.6 Exclamation; Sentence Topic. Sentence Topic is reiterated by a pronoun in the nucleus.

P.7 Concessive Margin. Two consecutive margins may occur juxtaposed, such as: 'Even though you will buy it, even though you will bring this house with riches, we will not give it to you.'

P.8 Condition Margin

P.9 Circumstance Margin. Two markers occur marking Circumstance, one of which means 'as long as' and the other which means 'since!'

P.10 Vocative; Result Margin

P.11 Purpose Margin

P.12 Cause Margin

P.13 Reason Margin. Expounded by an RAS, or by a Reason-word phrase.

P.14 Simple Sentence (extra-systemic)

P.16 Paraphrase Sentence. Three sub-types. One type reiterates the statement exponent; another expands the exponent of the statement by amplifying; the third, by expanding in a sequential manner. This makes the Sequence Sentence a sub-type of the Paraphrase.

P.21 Merged Sentence. The actions of the two bases are simultaneous. The topic is the same between the two bases.

P.22 Coordinate Sentence. The construction medial link is bu 'and'. Up to three bases may occur. Actions are loosely joined and occur simultaneously. Certain of the examples don't appear to be simultaneous to me. I believe the situation really is that the Time sequence is not focal.

P.24 Sequence Sentence. Notice that there was a sub-type of Paraphrase Sentence which was a Sequence sub-type of Paraphrase. In this sentence on P.24, there is a construction medial link mangka meaning 'then'. He also lists bu 'and' and bu mangka at the same time as further exponents of construction medial link in the Sequence Sentence. There may be a bit of a mix-up here between Sequence and Coordinate. Thus, Ex.7 under Coordinate says: 'You wrap those in your headscarf and carry them
home. Ex. 9 says: 'You just cross over and climb up a little'. Both would seem to me to imply some sequence, even though bu is the construction medial link, and they are under Coordinate Sentence. They are, of course, under the third type which says it is Sequence. Under Sequence Sentence we have Ex. 9: 'He took the section of bamboo and carried it to his father.', which is no different from the example of bu under Coordinate Sentence. Bu mangka specifically means 'at the same time'. Should all such examples go back under the Coordinate S?

P.27 Reason Sentence. The construction medial link is a word which means 'because' or 'so that'. The construction initial marker is seein 'reason'. 'The reason I called you to visit here is because I pity you very much.'

P.29 Antithetical Sentence. Four distinct sub-types. The first sub-type uses the word tibua 'as, but'. The bases can permute; there is no restriction on the order of the negatives. 'This Oko was afraid now, but he just walked on anyway.'

P.31 The second sub-type uses sake for the construction medial link, which means 'but'. If a negative occurs in one base, it won't occur in the other. Base 2 may express a sequence action or present a problem situation regarding Base 1. Ex: 'He was given coffee, but his desire was tea.' 'He didn't bind it up, but only wrapped it, and turned it to the box.' 'You unwrap it, but it is a snake, friend.'

P.32 Third sub-type employs lual as the construction medial link which means 'but'. This link often combines with the negative of Base 1, giving such brief sentences as 'No other, just that one'. In this sub-type the first base must be negative.

P.34 The fourth sub-type employs the particle complex bigida non 'but'. There is no permutation. The negative often occurs in Base 2. Usually Base 2 is the antithesis of Base 1. To me it seems that we do not have any true antonyms ever expressed in this sub-type. We get things like: 'He gave all his wealth, but didn't help transport it.' 'She is good looking, but doesn't have a mother.' It was round like a ball, but with gold.' The antithesis seems to be discourse-conditional and to make little sense out of a discourse.

P.35 Alternative Sentence. The construction medial link is bu 'and' or atawaka 'or'. Besides Alternative 1 and Alternative 2 there may be a preposed proposition or introduction. Alternative may not be permuted when a proposition is expressed. This gives a sentence of the sort either: 'I don't know when I'll go, tomorrow or the day after tomorrow', or 'Who won, you or I?'

P.37 Alternative Conditional Sentence. Medial link ati 'then'. With a protasis and apodosis. 'If Seymour can't go, we'll have Dick go.'

P.38 Direct Quote Sentence. There is a DQF1 and DQF2 and DQF3, which follows a quote. It is the Direct Quotation 2 which can permute to within the quote itself.

P.41 Indirect Quote Sentence. The Indirect Quote is a word like 'advise, say, or think'. Indirect Quote 1 followed by Indirect Quote 2 using the verb 'to say' specifically. But this is a different verb 'say' than in the Direct Quote Formula of P.38.

P.43 Indirect Question. Involving the verb 'ask' or some such verb and the word 'if'. 'He asked if so and so.'

P.45 Dependent Sentence. The RAS and various classes are presented and discussed on these and following pages.

P.51 FN1 Phonemes and Orthographic Symbols