Angaataha Sentences Continued: Non-Narrative Sentences, Subordinate Sentences, Quotation Sentences, and Sentence Periphery

Ronald Huisman

March, 1981

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0.   ABBREVIATIONS

Ben	Benefactive Tagmeme
clit	clitic
comp	completive morpheme
dem	demonstrative
dim	diminutive
Dir	Directional Tagmeme
DR	suffix that predicts a different referent
dub	dubitative
emp	emphatic
eu	euphony, a phoneme or syllable used to make the speech sound better; also, a phoneme used to separate segments that are not allowed to occur contiguously
foc	focus
Foc Obj	Focal Object Tagmeme
f.o	focal object clitic
fut	future tense
imp	imperative mode
ind	indicative mode
Instr	Instrumental Tagmeme
instr	instrumental clitic
inter	interrogative
irr	irrealis
Loc	Locative Tagmeme
loc	locative clitic
log	suffix indicating logical or temporal basis for other actions; also called "narrative aspect suffix"
Man	Manner Tagmeme
narr	narrative aspect suffix
n.cl	noun class suffix
neg	negative
non fut	nonfuture
Obj	Object Tagmeme
per	perfective morpheme

pl	plural
poss	possessive
Pred	Predicative Tagmeme
Pur	Purposive Tagmeme
pur	purposive clitic
rea	reason
Ref	Referential Tagmeme
ref	referential clitic
refl	reflexive suffix
rel	relativizer suffix
repet	repetitive suffix
rea	restrictive demonstrative morpheme
s	singular
SR	suffix that predicts the same referent, i.e., the person-number suffixes of secondary medial verbs. There is no suffix whose sole function is to predict the same referent.
su	subordination: this suffix indicates that the verb is completely sub-ordinate to another verb in the verb phrase.
Subj	Subject Tagmeme
Time	Time Tagmeme
t.m.	transitional morpheme, connecting noun root or adjective root to the noun suffix
voc	vocative
1	1st person
2	second person
3	third person
/	in morpheme gloss: indicates that the material between two hyphens signifies two morphemes, i.e., portmanteau
	in English translation: indicates alternate translations of a vernacular word
Ø	indicates that the morpheme, due to morphophonemic changes, is not represented by any phonemes

In the previous chapter we discussed narrative sentence types. These are the ones used in the event line of the story. However, many of the verb sets are not used in narrative sentence types. In this chapter we will discuss those that do not do so. They occur in conversations, background or collateral information, and things like side comments given by a story teller. The non-narrative sentences in which these verb sets occur are of three types: simple, co-ordinate, and subordinate. We will discuss these three types in that order.

1. Non-narrative Simple Sentence

A non-narrative simple sentence consists of an obligatory final non-narrative clause. A non-narrative clause contains a final verb which does not have the narrative aspect suffix -aa in it. The exception to that is when a narrative sentence is made interrogative. The simple sentence may have different kinds of verb suffixes expressing various semantic functions. These are: 1) indicative, 2) desiderative, 3) future, 4) imperative and 5) interrogative.

1.1 Sentence in Indicative Mode.

The Indicative Sentence is characterized by a non-narrative final verb as predicate of any of the clause types except equative. The stem of the verb is followed by one of the indicative mode suffixes: -ô, first person, all numbers; -(îs)ê, second singular; -(î)sê, third singular, second and third dual; -ôpô, second and third plural. (From here on, these morphemes will be called ind (indicative). The person and number will not be stated.)

The Indicative Sentence is used to: 1) give opinions or feelings on a subject, 2) report on an event and isolate it from other events and 3) make negative assertions. Over 33% of the indicative sentences found in texts are negative statements. In narrative discourse, quite often the negatives occur in indicative sentences.

1. Nis-apí   ya-y-ôpô.   'They are afraid of me.'
    my-about   fear-do-ind

2. Tîrausîsi-há singîrîsi-hantí k-âiwa-i-sankí   ikóni-hôpô.
    trousers   singlets   that-things-f.o-also steal-ind

    'They stole trousers, singlets and other things, too.'

    This Indicative Sentence was stated in order to tell the other
man in the dialogue why he did not want to buy other clothes at
Ukarumpa. He had had clothes stolen already.

3. Sa-n-aatí   ma-u-só-sê.   Apôpí-p-urí   ma-u-só-sê.
    his-mother-n.cl neg-him-see-3s.ind woman-t.m-two neg-him-see-ind

    'His mother did not see him. The two women did not see him.'

    1.2 Indicative Sentence with Desiderative Suffix.

    The Desiderative Sentence is characterized by an obligatory
final non-narrative verb. This verb is suffixed by the desiderative
morpheme complex, -taati, and an indicative mode suffix. (See
the morphology section for a detailed description of the desiderative
verb.)

4. N-u-taati-w-íy-opô.   'They want to go.'
    foc- go down- pur- 2/3pl-do-ind

5. Pîwí-há   w-a   ik-îh-apí   ká-t-i-tan-t-íy-ô.
    talk-n.cl   a-n.cl net bag-n.cl-about   foc-talk-irr-pur-1s-do-ind

    'I want to tell a story about a net bag.'

    1.3   Indicative Sentence with Future Suffix

    The predicate of the Simple Future Sentence consists of an
obligatory non-narrative final verb. The stem of this verb is
followed by the future suffix -ta and then one of the indicative
mode suffixes. This sentence type is used to predict and to talk

about near future things that cannot be proven. Also, when referring
to a choice made in the near future, the future tense is used.

6.   Sihá   k-ô   nant-ápá   na-n-tái-sê.
      later   that-one   food-n.cl   foc-eat-fut-do-ind

      'Later he will eat.'

If a person who is asked whether John is at home is not near
John's house, he cannot say definitely that John is there. So he
will say:

7.   Nmóní-hó   ápí-m-í-ta-í-sê.
      John-n.cl   here-be-irr-fut-do-ind

      'John will be there (when you arrive).' or 'John is probably there.

The following is an example of an act of the will or a choice
made in the immediate future:

8.   Nimí aràihó   ná-i-t-ô.   'I will take (some) fish.'
      I   fish-n.cl foc-get/irr-fut-ind

1.4   Imperative Sentence

The Imperative verb suffixes are the person-number suffix and
the indicative mode suffix in that order. There are no imperative
forms in the first person. When a first person form is elicited the
speaker will give an emphatic form of the first person future:
na-n-ta-a-nô   'I am going to eat now.'
foc-eat-fut-ind-emp

9.   Na-pí-wí-se.   'You (pl) must/ can come.' or
      foc-come-2/3pl-ind   'Let them (pl) come.'

10.   Kinyí wání na-ní-m-â.
      you   now foc-eat-2s-ind

      'You must/can eat now.'

1.5   Interrogative Sentence

All of the above Simple Sentences, 1.1 through 1.4, and the
Simple Narrative Sentence, 2.1 in the previous chapter, can be made
into interrogative sentences. However, in order to make an
interrogative out of the imperative, the future interrogative set
of suffixes must be used. The exception is the 3rd singular imperative.
It has its own interrogative ending. Basically, to make an indicative
into an interrogative, the indicative suffix, -e, is replaced by
the interrogative suffix, -o. But, due to complicated morphology,
the interrogative is manifested in various other forms. (See
morphology section.)

Example of a Simple Interrogative Sentence:

11.   Nis-apí   ya-y-ôwô.   'Are they afraid of me?'
      my-about   fear-do-2/3pl-inter

Purposive Interrogative Sentence:

12.   N-u-tan-t-â-is-ô.   'Does he want to go?'
      foc-go down-pur-1s-foc-do-inter

Future Interrogative Sentence:

13.   Sihi   k-ô   nant-ápá   na-n-tâ-is-ô.
      later that-n.cl   food-n.cl   foc-eat-fut-do-inter
      'Will he eat later?'

Imperative Interrogative Sentence:

14.   Na-n-tâ-i-nô.   'Can you eat?' or 'Will you eat?'
      foc-eat-fut-do-inter

15.   Na-n-an-ô.   'Can/should he eat?'
      foc-eat-3s-inter

Narrative Interrogative Sentence

16.   Nsôni-hô   nant-ápá   na-n-at-â-is-ô.
      John-n.cl food-n.cl   foc-eat-3s-narr-do-inter

      'Is John eating?' or 'Was John eating (when you saw him)?'

2.   Co-ordinate Non-narrative Sentence

All the antecedent bases that occur in narrative sentences also occur in non-narrative sentences. So Series, Sequence, Simultaneous and Purposive Non-narrative Sentences can occur. They can occur with all of the final bases mentioned in part 1 of this chapter. The following are examples of some of the antecedent bases occurring with various final bases containing non-narrative verbs:

17. Antecedent Base: Series clause + Final Base: Indicative Sentence.
    (Compare example 3 of the previous chapter.)

> Na-ntaa-waatɨ   máas-úmwaangɨ apóp-aatɨ   wáatɨ
> foc-enter-1pl.SR   door-loc   woman-n.cl a-n.cl
>
> kusɨkûsɨ-haatɨ   w-ɨ̂nsá-hô.
> secretary-n.cl   her-look-ind

'We entered and, at the door, we met a woman, the secretary.'

Note that the English translation is the same as that for the Narrative Sentence. However, the above sentence would be spoken in answer to a question such as, 'What happened when you first arrived at the printshop?'

18. Antecedent Base: Sequence clause + Final Base: Future Sentence

> K-ô   na-s-onɨ-hɨ̂   nɨnɨ kâ-un-t-ɨ̂-t-ê.
> that-n.cl foc-come-3s.fut-DR I   foc-him-say-irr-fut-ind

'When he comes I will tell him.'

19. Antecedent Base: Simultaneous clause + Final Base: Imperative
    Sentence

> Nyahɨ m̂pɨ-n-ta-haawɨ̂   na-n-ta-a-nô.
> we   here-ref-be-narr/1pɨ foc-eat-fut-ind-emp

'We must/can eat while we sit down.'

20. Antecedent Base: Purposive clause + Final Base: Simple
    Desiderative Sentence
    (Compare example 13 of the previous chapter.)

> Nyank-ɨ́ nya-wɨ-taatɨ-wɨ́   na-p-ɨ-taatɨ-w-ɨ́y-opô.
> we-f.o us-hit-pur-2/3pl   foc-come-irr-pur-2/3pl-do-ind

'They want to come for the purpose of killing us.'

3.   Subordinate Sentences

There are three types of subordinate sentences: Reason-Result,
Conditional and Antithetical.

3.1   Reason-Result Sentence

The Reason-Result Sentences has two bases. The first base is
filled by the Reason and the second base is filled by the Result.
The signal in the morphology that indicates a Reason-Result sentence
is the indicative mode suffix set with a non-final ending, $-\underline{i} \sim -\underline{ni} \sim -\underline{n}$
instead of the final endings, $-\underline{o}$ and $-\underline{e}$. This suffix occurs very last
in the Reason base.

The following are examples of the Reason-Result Sentence, with
the suffix showing 'reason' underlined:

21.   Reason: Relative Clause + Result: Series Clause

    Reason: ...an-aangí   wep-át-á   na-masa-wí-haang-isí
            house-n.cl mud-n.cl-with foc-daub-2/3pl-n.cl-rea

    Result: na-waapa-ma-p-osa-wí...
             foc-chip of-comp-2.3pí-per-2/3plSR

'Since it was a house daubed with mud, they first chipped off
(the mud) and...'

22.   Reason: Comment + Result: Simple Imperative Sentence

    Reason: Ñkaa-sí   Result: n-ipaa-t-ê.
             good-rea   pre-put on-be-ind

'That's okay, put (it) on.' or more literally 'It is good, so put it
                                                                      on'

23.   Reason: Simple Narrative Sentence + Result: Simple Future Sentence.

    Reason: Nisí an-aangí   n-iya-t-a-isí
             my   house-n.cl foc-fall down-3s-narr-rea

Result: sihi   w-aangi   angi-mat-í-t-ô.
         later   another-n.cl   house-build-irr-fut-ind

'My house is falling down, so later I will build another one.'

When the Reason is filled by a future non-narrative verb
and the Result is filled by a narrative verb, i.e., a verb in the
event line, the different-referent suffix is added to the future non-
narrative verb.

24.   Reason: Future Non-narrative Sentence + Result: Simple Narrative
                Sentence

       Reason: Kinyi nant-ápá   wáati   na-n-ta-ini-hí
                you   food-n.cl strong   foc-eat-fut-rea/2s-DR

       Result: nini taahi-p-ípá   tiha-t-âa-y-ô.
                I   much-t.m-n.cl   cook-1s-narr-do-ind

'You will eat a lot of food, so I am cooking much food.'

When the Reason is filled by a future non-narrative verb,
it can be translated 'In case...'. If the semantic context indicates
a negative psychological idea, the Reason can be translated 'Lest...'.

25.   Reason: Future Non-narrative Sentence - Result: Series Non-
                narrative Sentence

       Reason: Nini ipoti opisihant-aatihí   otipip-ati k-a-in-ti-pa-ní
                I   later office-n.cl-inside   work-n.cl foc-do-1s-dub-rea

       Result: kî-hirí n-un-tí   n-ai-ta-a-nô.
                key-n.cl foc-go down-1s.SR foc-get/irr-fut-ind-emp

'In case I work in the office later on, I must go and get the
key (to the office).

26.   Reason: Future Non-narrative Sentence - Result: Series
                Non-narrative Sentence

       Reason: Nini otipip-ati kâ-inti-pa-ní
                I   work-n.cl   foc-do-1s-dub-rea

       Result: n-un-tí   âwai-si-hoái   ma-us-ôn-t-ô.
                foc-go down-1s.SR big-t.m-n.cl-f.o neg-him-see-fut-ind

'Lest I have to do work, I will not go and see the big man (i.e., the boss).'

If the Result is in the nonfuture tense, the Reason has to occur in a quotation. Outside the quotation, there is no verb with a suffix to indicate reason. The verb 'say' uses the Medial Series set of suffixes, so the sentence is actually a co-ordinate one. It is a semantic transform of the Narrative Purpose Sentence, but it probably shows more emotion.

27. Nini otipip-atí   kâ-in-ti-pa-n-ê   n-tí   n-un-tí
     I   work-n.cl   foc-do-1s-dub-rea-ind say-1s.SR foc-go down-1s.SR

     âwai-sí-he-âi   ma-us-oní-hô.
     big-t.m-n.cl-f.o neg-him-see-ind

     ' "Lest I do work," saying, I did not go and see the big
     man (i.e., the boss).'

                                    or

'In order to avoid work, I did not go and see the boss.'

3.1.1   Other Ways of Showing Reason-Result

One alternate way of showing the reason for an action is to ask the question, "This thing- why was it?" or, "This thing (i.e., action) was not (just) for any thing (i.e., reason)," after the action has been stated. Immediately following one of the above two statements, the reason is stated. The action- or result, if you like- can potentially be stated again after the reason.

28. Apí-hô   otipip-atí ka-mâa-y-atí   an-aangí
     my father-n.cl work-n.cl foc-not-do-3s.SR house-n.cl

     mpi-n-t-at-â-i-sê.   S-ânti   nápa-ap-e.   Timp-ípá
     here-refl-be-3s-narr-do-ind this-n.cl what-for-it is sickness-n.cl

     n-e-t-aa-tí   an-aangí   mpi-n-t-at-â-i-sê.
     foc-get-3s-log-3s.SR house-n.cl here-refl-be-3s-narr-do-ind

     'My father is staying in (his) house, not doing (any) work.
     Why is that? He got sick and so he is staying in (his) house.'

If the result were not repeated, the verb 'get' would keep its medial characteristics, except that the final vowel would be -e and tone is changed. This tells the hearer that the result is not going to be repeated but is implied.

29. ... nápáape. Timp1pá n-e-t-áa-t-e.
                          foc-get-3s-log-3s-ind

    '...Why is that? Because he got sick.'

30. ...mâipi-h-aiwá   pihiti-w1 ...ka-mâ-i-tâ-apô.   s-ânti
       bad-eu-things   many-3pl   foc-not-do/irr-fut-ind this-n.cl

    a-pa-ap1-mâa-h-e   Autaahaat1-ho-m1-h-ant1
    any-n.cl-ref-not-eu-it is God-n.cl-poss-eu-n.cl

    âim1   n-e-w-âa-w-e.
    completely   foc-get-3pl-log-3pl-ind

    '...they will not do ...many sins. This is not for (just) any reason (i.e., the reason for the above is the following) :they have completely taken (on) God's thing (i.e., nature or way of life).'

    From examples 28-30, we see that the Reason can come after the Result in Angaat1ha. But certain phrases are used to accommodate this. Actually the above three examples could be considered examples of Theme-Expansion or Theme-Exposition. This method of showing logical relations is used very frequently in expository discourse.

    Another alternate way of showing Reason-Result is a very low-keyed one. That is, there are no grammatical features to show it. The logical relation of the actions tells the hearer that the idea of "so" is there. As mentioned in the Narrative sentence paper.

31. Wip1-w-i-h1   na-mâa-y-ô.
    rain-propel-3s.nonfut-DR foc-not-go-ind

    'It rained (so) I did not go.'

32. Nini k-ó-âi   tiw-oni-h1   nko-t-â-i-sê.
    I   that-b.cl-f.o fight/him/propel-1.nonfut-DR cry-3s-narr-do-ind

    'I hit him(so) he cried.'

3.2   Conditional Sentence

The Conditional Sentence consists of two bases: the Protasis, with the semantic function of 'if', and the Apodosis, with the semantic function of 'then'.

The suffixes which are diagnostic of the Conditional Sentence are -aa and -íhi in that order. The suffix -aa is usually called "narrative aspect morpheme" because it obligatorily occurs in the final verbs of the event line. But outside the event line, which is the case of the Conditional Sentence, this suffix functions as "logical or temporal basis".

The suffix -íhi, when considering its function over the whole language, has the meaning of "actually" and the function of topicalization. In narrative discourse, this suffix indicates that the actor which it is topicalizing is about to do something that is crucial to the theme of the story. This suffix also is attached to the noun class ending, -anti, which in turn is prefixed by the restrictive demonstrative m-. The result is an emphatic adverb, 'certainly'.

33.   A-í-hí   k-ŏ-hí *...   ápípí   ápí-n-t-at-á
      foc-do-DR   that-n.cl-actually quietly   here-ref-be-3s-narr

      wí-ŏsa-t-at-á-í-sê.
      him-look-be-3s-narr-do-ind

* When i follows a vowel longer than itself, it drops. In the above case, the high tone goes over to the longer vowel.

'Then, as for him, ...he actually sat quietly and watched him.'

The context of the story indicates that, instead of taking the boy out of the attic that was filled with smoke, he actually sat and watched him die.

34.   M-ānt-íhí   ikón-taatá-w-íy-opŏ.
      res-n.cl-actually   steal-pur-2/3 pl-do-ind

'Certainly they are (coming) for the purpose of stealing.'

Let us now discuss the -áahi suffix complex as it functions in

verbs. Before discussing the Conditional Sentence per se, we will
look at the -aahi suffixes occurring on verbs that are in the event
line. When used in that way, the suffixes show that there is a
drastic change in events or that the next event is crucial to the
theme of the story.

35. ...k-ânti-nihí   awe-n-t-aa-t-âa-hi   mûmwiri-hiri
        that-n.cl-only not-be-3s-log-3s-log-actually nose septum-n.cl

      esê   t-oni-hí   na-nya-tanga-w-âa-y-opô.
      ouch   say-1.nonfut-DR   foc-us-pierce-2/3pl-log-do-ind

      '...when that thing (feast) was actually all finished, then our
nose septum --- "Ouch," we said ---- they pierced.'

      The first words of the above text are, "I want to tell about
them piercing our noses." When the event actually takes place, the
-åahi verb ending occurs.

      Another environment in the event line in which the -âahi suffix
complex occurs is when a verb of motion follows it, resulting in a
quick change of setting.

36. ...k-ânt-otí   yámwaa-t-åa-y-ô.   Yámwaa-t-aa-t-âa-hi
        that-n.cl-into climb-1s-log-do-ind   climb-1p-log-1p-log-actually
      n-o-t-âa-y-ô.
      foc-go down-1p-log-do-ind

      '...into that thing (car) I climbed. No sooner had I actually
climbed, then I went.'

      3.2.1   Future Conditional Sentence

      The final base of the apodosis of the Conditional Sentence is
filled by two sets of verbs: the future, which includes the imperative,
and the future dubitative conditional. When the former is used, a
Future Conditional Sentence is formed. When the latter is used, a
Past Conditional (Contrafactual) Sentence is formed. We will first

look at the Future Conditional Sentence with various fillers in its
protasis and apodosis.

37.   Protasis: Simultaneous Clause + Apodosis: Simple Future Sentence

      Protasis: n-o-p-aa-p-áa-hɨ
                 foc-go down-2s-log-2s-log-actually

      Apodosis: ús-on-tâ-i-sê
                 him-see-fut-do-ind

      'If you go, you will see him.'

38.   Protasis: Series Clause + Apodosis; Series Future Sentence

      Protasis: Râi-hinɨ́   n-um-pɨ́   mpi-n-ta-p-aa-p-áa-hɨ
                 Lae-edge   foc-go down-2s.SR here-ref-be-2s-log-2s-log-
                                                                 actually

      Apodosis: timp-ɨ́pá   n-e-pɨ́   na-pw-ɨ-tâ-i-sê.
                 sickness-n.cl   foc-get-2s.SR foc-die-irr-fut-do-ind

      'If you go and live in Lae, you will get sick and die.'

39.   Protasis: Sequence Clause + Apodosis: Simple Imperative Sentence

      Protasis: Wip-âtɨ́   wi-mâa-w-on-Ø-áa-hɨ
                 rain-n.cl   rain-neg-propel-3s.fut-DR-log-actually

      Apodosis: na-m-m-ê̂.
                 foc-come-2s-ind

      'If it doesn't rain, come.'

40.   Protasis: Sequence Sentence + Apodosis: Sequence Future Sentence

      Protasis: Wip-âtɨ́   wi-mâa-w-onɨ-hɨ́   n-o-p-aa-p-áa-hɨ
                 rain-n.cl   rain-neg-3s.fut-DR foc-go down-2s-log-2s-log-
                                                                 actually

      Apodosis: Kɨnyɨ́   naisó-ho-âi   ús-o-samɨ-hɨ́
                 your   friend-n.cl-f.o   him-see-2s.fut-DR

                 nawɨ́-hó   na-hɨ-m-ɨ́-ta-i-sê.
                 money-n.cl   foc-you-give-irr-fut-do-ind

'If it doesn't rain and you go, you will see your friend and he will give you money.'

41. Protasis: Purpose Clause + Apodosis: Simple Imperative Sentence

Protasis: K-o   napai-hiri   n-ai-tant-aa-hi
           that-one   sweet potato-n.cl foc-get/irr-pur-log-actually

Apodosis: nawi-ho   n-u-ny-e
           money-n.cl   foc-him-give-ind

'If he wants to buy sweet potato, give him money.'

42. Protasis: Purpose Sentence + Apodosis: Simple Interrogative Sentence

Protasis: K-o   otipip-ati   k-a-i-tanti   Rai-hin-api
           that-n.cl work-n.cl   foc-do/irr-pur   Lae-edge toward

           n-o-t-aa-t-aa-hi
           foc-go down-3s-log-3s-log-actually

Apodosis: timp-ipa   n-ai-ta-is-o.
           sickness-n.cl   foc-get/irr-fut-do-inter

'If he goes to Lae to work, will he get sick?'

3.2.2 Past Conditional (Contrafactual) Sentence

The verb of the final base of the protasis of the Contrafactual Sentence has the same suffixes as that of the Future Conditional Sentence, that is, -aahi. As mentioned earlier, it is the apodosis that is different.

In the following examples, we will take examples 32 - 42 and change the apodosis so that the result is a Contrafactual Sentence. The imperative will, of necessity, be changed to future. (A context of past tense is assumed in all examples.)

43. Protasis: N-o-p-aa-p-aa-hi
                foc-godown-2s-log-actually

Apodosis: us-on-ta-in-ihe.
           him-see-fut-rea.2s-actually

'If you had gone, you would have seen him.'

44. Protasis: Râi-hini   n-um-pí   mpi-n-ta-p-aa-p-âa-hi
             Lae-edge   foc-go down-2s   here-ref-be-2s-log-2s-log-
                                                                   actually

    Apodsis: timp-ipá   n-e-pí   na-pw-i-ta-in-íhe
             sickness-n.cl foc-get-2s   foc-die-irr-fut-rea.2s-actually

    'If you had gone and lived in Lae, you would have gotten sick
    and died'

45. Protasis: Wip-âtí   wi-mâa-w-on-ø-aa-r-âa-hi
             rain-n.cl   rain-neg-propel-3s.fut-DR-log-eu-log-actually

    Apodosis: na-p-i-ta-in-íhe
             foc-come-irr-fut-ass-rea.2s-actually

    ⊕ When the primary Future Set showing different referent occurs
in the final base of the protasis, the -aa, logical basis suffix,
can optionally occur twice. The -r occurs to separate vowels. This
rule also applies to the Future Conditional.

    'If it had not rained, you could/would have come.'

46. Protasis: Wip-âtí   wi-mâa-w-oni-hí   n-o-p-aa-p-âa-hi
             rain-n.cl   rain-neg-propel-3s.fut-DR   foc-go down-2s-log-
                                                      2s-log-actually

    Apodosis: Kinyí naisó-ho-âi   ús-o-sami-hí
             your   friend-n.cl-f.o   him-see-2s.fut-DR

             nawí-hó   na-hi-m-i-tá-i-he.
             money-n.cl   foc-you-give-irr-fut-rea.3s-actually

    'If it had not rained and you had gone, you would have seen
your friend and he would have given you money.'

47. Protasis: K-ô   napái-hirí   n-ai-tant-âa-hi
             that-n.cl   sweet potato-n.cl   foc-get/irr-pur-log-actually

    Apodosis: nawí-hó   n-u-m-i-ta-in-íhe.
             money-n.cl   foc-him-give-irr-fut-rea.2s-actually

    'If he had wanted to buy sweet potato, you could/ would have
given him money.'

48. Protasis: K-ô   otɨpɨp-atɨ kâ-i-tantɨ   Râi-hin-apɨ
               that-n.cl   work-n.cl   foc-do/irr-pur Lae-edge-toward

               n-o-t-aa-t-âa-hɨ
               foc-go dwon-3s-log-3s-log-actually

    Apodosis: timp-ɨpâ   n-ai-tâ-i-he
               sickness-n.cl   foc-get/irr-fut-rea.3s-actually

'If he had gone to Lae to work, he would have gotten sick.'

3.3   Antithetical Sentences

The Antithetical Sentence consist of an obligatory Thesis and
Antithesis. The link between the two is a noun class marker
obligatorily suffixed to the final predicate of the Thesis and an
optional repeat of that noun class marker in the form of a demonstrative.
When the noun class marker -antɨ is used, it indicates that the action
in the Thesis actually happened. When the noun class marker -atɨ
is used, it indicates that the intended action in the Thesis could
not be filled; there is frustrated intention.

These two noun class markers, then, are diagnostic of two types
of Antithetical Sentence. One type shows that the actions of both
the Thesis and the Antithesis actually happened but the action in
the Antithesis is contrary to what one would expect to happen. The
other type shows that the intended action in the Thesis could not
be fulfilled because of the situation in the Antithesis. We will
call the first type Contra-expectation Sentence and the second type
Frustrated Intention Sentence.

3.3.1   Contra-expectation Sentence

Both the Thesis and Antithesis can be filled by one or more
clauses but the final clause in the Thesis cannot be filled by a
final verb.

49. Thesis: Utâa-hô   k-ô   mâipɨ-ho-n-t-âa-hantɨ
              man-n.cl   that-n.cl   bad-n.cl-be-3s-log-n.cl

     Antithesis: nawɨ-hô   na-nɨ-ny-at-â-i-sê.
                  money-n.cl foc-me-give-3s-narr-do-ind

'That man is a bad man, but he gave me money anyway.'

50. Thesis: Wip-átí   wipí-w-i-hí-<u>hantí</u>
               rain-n.cl   rain-propel-3s.nonfut-DR-n.cl

     Antithesis: ntáa-ya-t-âa-y-ô
                  path-go up- 1s-do-ind

'It was raining, but I went for a walk.'

51. Thesis: Wip-átí   wipí-w-i-hí   apí-hó
               rain-n.cl   rain-propel-3s. nonfut-DR my father- n.cl

     na-s-atí   na-m-û-mê   n-t-i-hí-<u>hantí</u>
     foc-come-3s.SR foc-neg-go down-2s.imp   me-talk-3s.nonfut-DR-n.cl

     Antithesis: nini   n-un-tí   otipíp-atí k-íya-t-âa-y-ô
                  I   foc-go down--1s.SR work-n.cl   foc-do-1s-narr-do-ind.

'It was raining and my father came and, "Don't go," he said to
me, but I went and did (some) work.'

52. Thesis: Íkw-irí   yáa-s-oní-∅-<u>hantí</u>   k-ânti
               hand-n.cl pain-you-3s.fut-DR-n.cl   that-n.cl

     Antithesis: kinyi otipíp-atí w-iti   kâ-is-ami-hí
                  you   work-n.cl   another-n.cl foc-do-2s.fut-DR

     áwai-sí-hó   ñkaa-rê   hi-t-í-ta-i-sê.
     big-t.m-n.cl good-it is   you-say-irr-fut-do-ind

'(Your) hands will be sore, but you will work some more and the
boss will say to you, "That's good."'

A mild degree of contra-expectation can be shown without the
noun class marker linkage. This is because of the semantics of the
context, especially if there is a negative in either the thesis or
the antithesis.

53. Thesis: Wirí-hir-apí   mmoni-honi-hí
               rope-n.cl-for   see-1.nonfut-DR
     Antithesis: owé-ti-sê.
                  not-be-ind

'I looked for the rope, (but) it was not there.'

54. Thesis: Usant-aat-apí   na-m̆a-y-aatí
              garden-n.cl-toward   foc-neg-go up-1.pl.S R

     Antithesis: titihí   ani-pípih-apí   n-o-h-m̆a-y-ô.
                  straight   house-place-toward   foc-go down-1du/pl-narr-do
                                                                    -ind

     'We did not go to the garden; (instead) we went directly to
     (our)home.'

55. Thesis: Nini k-ó-átí   nant-apí   n-u-ny-oní-hí
              I   that-n.cl-f.o   food-n.cl   foc-him-give-1.nonfut-DR

     Antithesis: na-mí-i-á-sô.
                  foc-neg-eu-eat-ind

     'I gave his food (but/and) he did not eat.'

3.3.2   Frustrated Intention Sentence

     It is in the final base of the Thesis where the diagnostic
morphology of frustrated intention occurs. There are three diagnostic
elements: 1) The verb stem is always the future one. 2) There is
no declension of the verb. That is, the person-number morphemes do
not occur. Immediately after the verb stem the future suffix -ta
occurs. 3) Following the suffix -ta is the noun class marker -atí.
The -h is there between the suffixes to separate two vowels that
cannot occur contiguously. The noun class marker can optionally
occur again as the demonstrative kâti.

56. Thesis: Nini na-pi-tí ká-ni-t-t-tá-h-atí
              I   foc-come foc-you-talk-irr-fut-eu-n.cl
                    -ta.

     Antithesis: wip-átí   wipí-w-i-hí   na-m̆a-e-ô.
                  rain-n.cl   rain-propel-3s.nonfut-DR foc-neg-come-ind

     'I would have come and talked to you, but it rained and I did
not come.'

57. Thesis: Nini Angaatânt-apí   na-is-má-hí   k-úsani
              I   langimar-toward   foc-go up-1s.fut-DR   that-family

     Rái-hin-apí   n-u-ó-tá-hátí   k-áti
     Lae-edge-toward   foc-go down-irr-fut-eu-n.cl   that-n.cl

Antithesis: nawí-hó   owe-t-isí   na-m-û-ø-tá-apô.
             money-n.cl not-be-rea foc-neg-go down-irr-fut-ind

'When I go to Langimar, they (as a) family would go to Lae but,
since there is no money, they will not go.'

In the following sentence we have the Conditional, Reason-Result
and Antithetical Sentences all represented in one sentence.

58.   Thesis: Nkwínyaa-pá-hiya-a-t-an-aa-r-áa-hi
                think-2/3pl-human pl-eu-be-3s.fut-log-eu-log-actually

       nǐn-ar-ê   t-i-tá-h-ati
       good-eu-it is   be-irr-fut-eu-n.cl

       Antithesis: mâipí-h-ons-isí   Wawáisaatô
                    inadequate-eu-dim-rea.3s   name of man

       nâpari isí-h-i-gê.
       why   hold-eu-do-ind

'If it had been (one of) the older women (that you held) we
would say, "It's alright," but, since she is a young girl, why did
you hold her, Wawaisaato?'

4.3.2.1   An Alternate Way of Showing Frustrated Intention

    There is another way of showing frustrated intention. This is
done by using a quotation, the last verb of which has the first
person future suffix. The quotation in turn is suffixed by the stem
of the verb 'talk', the proper person-number suffix predicting the
same referent (SR), the stem of the verb 'do' and, finally, a medial
suffix which predicts a different referent or one which predicts the
same referent.

59.   Mpóu-s-oni-hí   nant-apá   n-ai-t-ô-n-t-a-is-ani-hí
       dawn-eu-3s.fut-DR food-n.cl   foc-get/irr-fut-ind-talk-1s-foc-do-
                                                          1s.fut-DR

       wipí-w-on-ø-áa-hí   na-m-âi-t-ô.
       rain-propel-3s.fut-DR-log-actually foc-neg-get/irr-fut-ind

'I plan to get food tomorrow (but) if it rains, I will not get (it).'

60. K-ô   maas-úmwaangí n-uw-i-t-ô-t-at-a-i-hí
     that-n.cl   door-loc   foc-open-irr-fut-ind-talk-3s-foc-do/3s.
                                                        nonfut-DR

     watip-ê.
     strong-it was

     'He tried to   open the door (but) it was stuck.'

61. K-íya   an-aangí   nka   n-uw-í-t-ô-ti-wi-ya-w-â
     that-human pl   house-n.cl good   foc-open-irr-fut-ind-talk-2/3 pl-do-
                                                         2/3 pl-narr

     kí-hirí   isi-sí   n-iya-w-âa-y-opô.
     key-n.cl carry-su foc-go up-2/3pl-narr-do-ind

     'Thinking they would open the (door of the) house with no
problems, they brought the key (but it turned out that they could
not open it).'

5.   Quotation Sentence

     A Quotation Sentence has an obligatory quotation and an obligatory
quotation closure consisting of the verb 'speak' or some related word,
such as 'ask','scold', etc. There is an optional quotation opening
which   also consists of the verb 'speak'or a related word. Both
the opening and the closure can have either one or two verbs of speech.
The important difference between the opening and the closure is that
one of the verbs in the opening is always prefixed by a demonstrative
root; the verbs in the closure never are.

62. sa-n-aatí   meti-ho-âi   sá-t-â   kâ-un-t-at-âa-sê
     his-mother-n.cl   boy-n.cl-f.o   this-say-3s.SR foc-him-say-3s-narr-
                                                              ind

     na-nô-p-ê   un-t-at-âa-sê.
     foc-sleep-2s-ind him-say-3s-narr-ind

     'The mother, saying thus, said to her boy, "You must sleep,"
she said to him.'

     An alternate way of stating the quotation opening with no change
in meaning is to say only the final verb with the demonstrative prefix.

63.   ...mḗtɨ-ho-âi   sâ-un-t-at-âa-sê...
      boy-n.cl-f.o   this-him-say-3s-narr-ind

   '...she said thus to her boy...'

Even though a final verb occurs in the quotation opening, we
do not put a full stop after it. This is because the demonstrative
prefix expresses the semantic idea 'said thus' or 'said the following'.
So the hearer clearly knows that the quotation is yet to come.

The quotation opening can be optionally omitted.

64.   Kɨnyɨ na-im-pɨ   k-ô-âi   otɨpɨp-atɨ
      you   foc-go up-2s.SR that-n.cl-f.o work-n.cl

      kâ-ɨ-tâ-inô   t-ɨ-pɨ   n-un-sê-m-e.
      foc-do/irr-fut-do-inter say-eu-2s.SR foc-him-ask-2s-ind

   'You go and, "Will you do some work," saying to him, you ask him.'

When there is a quotation opening, a final form of the verb 'speak'
usually occurs. However, there are times when   only a medial form
of 'speak' occurs.

65.   K-îya   sâ-t-ɨ-wɨ   tɨ-hɨ-w-ɨ-t-ô
      that-human pl   this-say-eu-3pl.SR fight-you-propel-irr-fut-ind

      hɨ-t-isai-h-âahɨ   kêtɨ   yanɨhɨmâp-e.
      you-say-3pl.fut-eu-actually quickly flee-2s-ind

   'If they say thus to you, "We are going to hit you," you must
quickly flee.'

66.   Nisɨ naisô-hô   sâ-t-atɨ   mwɨsɨ-hâ owê-ho-nɨn-e
      my   friend-n.cl   this-say-3s.SR axe-n.cl not-n.cl-I-am

      t-ɨ-ta-ɨ-hɨ   nisɨ-hâ isɨ-sɨ   na-ɨ-t-ô.
      say-irr-fut-do-DR my-n.cl carry-su foc-goup/irr-fut-ind

   'In case my friend says, "I don't have an axe," I will carry
mine and go.'

The above two examples are those of subordinate sentences. It
is mainly in this type of sentence that only a medial form of 'speak'

occurs in the quotation opening.

If a verb of speech other than the verb 'speak' per se is used, the quotation closure obligatorily contains the verb 'speak' first and the other verb of speech next. (See Ex.64) This is also true when the verb 'think' is used. All thoughts are put into quotations.

67. K-ô   awai-sɨ-ho-nɨn-e   t-atɨ   nkwɨnyaa-t-â-i-sê.
    that-n.cl big-t.m-n.cl-I-am   say-3s.SR   think-3s-narr-do-ind

'He, "I am a big man," saying, he thought.'

or

'He considered himself to be an important man.'

If the speaker wishes to add information such as   focal object or manner in the quotation closure, the verb 'say' must occur twice. The added information is stated between the two occurrences of the verb (say). The above situation arises often   when there is a lengthy quotation.

68. Sahɨ   n-epemai-t-ɨ-wɨ   Yisâas-i-ho-pɨ   nkwɨnyaa-pɨ-se
    you pl.   foc-turn-be-eu-3pl.SR Jesus-eu-n.cl-   believe-3pl-ind
                                             ref
    t-atɨ   Pɨtâa-hô   Yútâa-h-iyâ-i
    say-3s.SR   Peter-n.cl   Jew-eu-human pl-f.o

    kâ-un-t-i-hɨ   atɨsa-w-âa-y-opô.
    foc-them-say-3s.nonfut-DR   hear-3pl-narr-do-ind

' "You must repent and believe on Jesus," saying, Peter told the Jews and they heard (him).'

The Quotation Sentence can manifest itself in any sentence type discussed in this chapter or in the chapter on narrative sentences.

    Series Quotation Sentence - Ex.64
    Sequence Quotation Sentence - EX.68
    Conditional Quotation Sentence - Ex.65
    Reason-Result Sentence - Ex.66

The verb 'say' in the indicative mode- that is, without the narrative aspect suffix -aa - has not been found in the quotation opening in any texts. However, it can occur in the quotation closure. For example, if one is stating an event and isolating it form other events, he closes off the quotation in the indicative mode. If someone asked a child why he didn't go to school that day, he could say:

69. N-n-âatí   na-m-û-m-ê   n-t-î-sê.
    my-mother-n.cl   foc-not-go down-2s-ind me-say-do-ind

    'My mother told me, "Don't go." '

It is correct to say, though, that, if a quotation closure has a final form of 'say', it is most often in the narrative aspect.

6.   Sentence Periphery

6.1   Sentence Opening

The four types of sentence opening are: tail-head linkage, conjunctions, interjections and vocatives.

6.1.1   Tail-head Linkage

By tail-head linkage, we mean the use of a final verb st the end of a sentence and the repeat of that same verb in a medial form.

70. ... na-ma-sí   n-o-h-âa-y-ô.   N-o-waatí....
         foc-leave-su   foc-go down-1.pl-do-ind foc-go down-1.pl.SR

     '....leaving (there) we went. We went and...'

71. ...nya-t-at-âa-sê.   T-i-hí   mpito-h-oní-h-urâ...
        us-say-3s-narr-ind   say-3s.nonfut-DR   stand-eu-1.nonfut-DR-time

     '...he said to us. He said and, while we stood there...'

Other tagmemes can be repeated along with the verb.

72. ...k-âati   Sopér-aa-ho-pí   piwí-hâ   n-usoaas-at-â-i-sê.
        that-n.cl   Sopera-n.cl-for   talk-n.cl   foc-send-3s-narr-do-ind

     Piwí-hâ   n-usoaas-i-hí...
     talk-n.cl   foc-send-3s.nonfut-DR

'...she sent talk for Sopera (to come). She sent talk and..'

More than one clause can be repeated.

73. ...s-a-y-atî   isiwa-t-at-â-i-sê.   S-a-y-atî
        come-3s-go up-3s.SR hold-be-3s-narr-do-ind   come-3s-go up-3s.SR

     isiwa-t-i-hî...
     hold-be-3s.nonfut-DR

'...he went back and forth and held him. He went back and forth and held him and...'

A type of tail-head linkage is the use of medial forms of the verb 'do' in the head of the second sentence instead of repeating the verb that is in the tail of the previous sentence. In order to see that there is at least some arbitrariness in the substitution of the verb 'do', we will look at an example from a text that was both given orally and then later written by the same man.

74. From the oral version: (linkage underlined)

     ...rûmihantî   masinimântî   mpintahaawî aunihihirî
        room   that one up there   we sit and   song

     kâtaatî   nkaapûntitahâahânte nya-t-at-âa-sê.   T-i-hî
     we talk   room to pray   us-say-3s-narr-ind   say-3s.nonfut-DR

     na-s-ah-âa-y-ô.
     foc-come-1.pl-narr-do-ind

' "...this room on top here is where we sit and sing songs and pray," he said to us. He said and we came.'

75. From the written version:

     ...kimâsini   kîmpihi aunihîhirî kataatî   nkaapûntitahâahapîhê
        on top here here   song   we talk   place to pray

     nya-t-at-âasê.   A-i-hî   k-âpihi   na-ma-sî
     us-say-3s-narr-ind foc-do-DR   that-place   foc-leave-su

     na-s-aatî...
     foc-come-1.pl.SR

'"...on top here is where we sing songs and pray,' he said to us. He did and (i.e., then) we left that place and came and...'

It would be an oversimplification if we said that the only function of medial forms of the verb 'do' in the sentence opening is that of substituting for the verb of the tail of the previous sentence. Another function is to signal that the speaker is going out of the event line and into background material and vice versa. The secondary medial form, iyataati, is used to signal departure from the event line and the primary medial form, aihi is used to signal re-entry into the event line.

76. ' "...nutaanô   un-t-ah-âa-t-ô.   Iy-at-aa-tí
        let's go   her-say-1.pl-narr-say-ind   do-3s-narr-3s.SR

    nyahi   taahiyíhiyaanini   kâati   misisihaatisâ
    we   we many   she   with the white lady

    ntâayahaamâayô   owétisê   nehí   nisí   naisôhurí   yáhuritihí
    we did not walk no   just   my   two friends   they two and

    ninitihí   misisihaatitihí   siyaanini   kâiwa   kâiwa
    I and   white lady and   we people   those things   those things

    mmonaatí   ntâa-y-ah-âa-y-ô.   A-i-hí   kâatisaatí
    we saw and path-gouup-1.pl-narr-do-ind   foc-do-DR with her

    kâatamí   anipípihí   nohâayô.
    her   home   we went

' "...let's go," we said to her. By the way, there were not a lot of us who went walking with the white lady, not at all; just my two friends and I and the white lady, we people, we walked around and saw various things. Anyway, back to the story, we went with her to her home.'

6.1.2 Conjunctions

In discussing medial forms of the verb 'do', we have already become involved in the subject of conjunctions. Notice Ex.76

that neither <u>iyataati</u> nor <u>aihi</u> agree with the privious verb in
person and number. This is because they are not basically functioning
in the role of tail-head linkage. One might say that the former
one is disconnecting and the latter one is reconnecting.

Another case in point where there is no agreement of person
and number is the use of <u>aihi</u> to join two sentences that are both
in the event line.

77. ....wo   namoti   Sepuronihonge   unta   ampipa
        a male she bore and you are Zebulum saying to him name

     n-usoaas-at-a-i-se.   <u>A-i-hi</u   ipotinihi Reyaahati
     foc-send-3s-narr-do-ind foc-do-DR later on   Leah

     apopaati waati namotaise.
     female   a   she bore

'...she gave birth to another boy and she named him Zebulun.
<u>Then</u>, later, Leah gave birth to a daughter.'

In the above example, Leah is the subject of the verbs in
both sentences, yet the medial verb 'do' predicts a different referent.
What is the reason for this? The word <u>aihi</u> is the most used conjunction
in narrative discourse and, for that matter, perhaps in the whole
language. Because this verb form is functioning as a conjunction,
the DR suffix, -<u>hi</u>,may not have much power, so to speak, to predict
a change of subject. There may be another reason for the use of the
DR suffix as shown by Ex. 77. The context states that Leah gave
birth to two sons. Then later there is a change; she has a daughter.
So there is a mild adversative here, and <u>aihi</u> could be translated 'but'.

The conjunction <u>aihi</u> is also used when the time relationship
between two sections of discourse is not clear or of little concern
to the speaker. Also, after a heading or title, this conjunction
is often used.

78. ...K 2-hanti   n-iya-u-nya-t-aa-y-o.
       two kina-n.cl foc-take out-him-give-1s-narr-do-ind

A-i-hí   n-o-há   Tenimâiri-hant-á   n-oaipa-há...
foc-do-DR   foc-go down-1.du TenMile-n.cl-at   foc-arrive-1.du

'...I took two kina out (of my pocket) and gave (it) to him.
Then we two went and arrived at Ten Mile...'

In the context of the above example, the driver asks the story-
teller to give him two kina and he gives it to him. This occurs
somewhere between Mumeng and Ten Mile (Lae). Then some time passes
and they arrive at Ten Mile and the driver says, "This is Ten Mile
so you can get out." The narrator uses aihí to fill in or gloss
over the time period between the giving of the money and the arrival
in Lae.

79. A-i-hí   Pîtâayi Nsôniyâ taamî   páwíhá ísihiyái
     foc-do-DR Peter and John and presently talk   to people

     ausaapí   kâuntihí...
     they proclaim they told them and

     'And while Peter and John were presently preaching to the people...'

The context immediately preceding this example is that of Peter
and John preaching to a crowd. In between this and the above
example, a heading is placed, stating that the following talk is about
Peter and John being imprisoned. There is no gap of time in the text,
but, in order to connect the gap caused by the heading, the conjunction
aihí is used.
The verb 'do' in practically all the medial verb sets can be
used as a conjunction. Some of these will be discussed in the chapter
on discourse types.
There are a few conjunctions other than medial forms of the verb
'do'. One of them is ámí, with a whole spectrum of meanings such as
'and', 'but', 'then', 'again', 'also', 'that is', 'in other words,' etc.

80. ...tihôâa-p-ê,   Ámí sisí-há   n-iyo-t-oní-h-urá...
        make fire-2s-ind then fire-n.cl foc-extinguish-be-3s.fut-DR-time

     '...make a fire. Then, again, when the fire has gone out...'

The word ámí can occur after tail-head linkage.

81. ...Wâu-haatí tíma-h-íya-t-âa-y-ô.   Wâu-haatí tíma-h-íya-tí
    Wau-loc   throw-eu-do-is-narr-do-ind   Wau-loc   throw-eu-do-is.

    ámí   mpárûs-i-há   w-aatí Râi-hin-apí-haatí   yámwaa-tí...
    then airplane-eu-n.cl an-n.cl Lae-edge-toward-n.cl   climb-is. SR

SR

'...I landed in Wau. I landed in Wau and then I climbed
into an airplane (going) to Lae and...'

The word ámí can also occur after a medial form of 'do' that
is functioning as a conjunction.

82. '... kônsí   kâatisatí maasí   mpimítaisê.   Iy-oní-hí
        that little one   with her   together he will live do-3s.fut-DR

    ámí   Autaahaatíhoaisankí winsaatí mpimítaisê.
    besides that God also   watching he will live

'...the baby will live with her. And, besides that, God also
will take care of him.'

Out of the 60 occurrences of ámí in the concordance only 6,
or 10%, of them occur after a final verb. So ámí is actually used
more within the sentence than in the periphery. The following is an
example of an interclausal occurrence of ámí;

83. ...napái-hirí   kípo-hí   ns-apíhí
       sweet potato-n.cl put in net bag-1.du.SR   before-place

    ámí   n-iy-ahí...
    again foc-go up-1.du.SR

'...we two put sweet potato in (our) net bags and we went back
again...'

Another conjunction is the word ó. It is used in non-narrative
discourse only. In conversation the meaning of ó is 'oh....' or 'well,...'
(sentence initial).

84. ó   k-íy-on-∅-âa-hí   niní na-m-û-t-ô.
    well foc-do-3s.fut-DR-log-actually   I   foc-not-go down/irr-fut-ind

'Well, if it does (i.e., if that's the case), I won't go.'

In hortatory discourse this conjunction is used to begin the
sentences which support his argument or thesis.

85. Ô   kaunsôrïhantï   namêhaawâahi... mïmâipïyï
     however local govt. council   if we don't get   poorly

     m̂pinyaihï   ïsihiyá usa   kaunsôrïhantï   m̂aaritïwï
     we will live and   people   other   local govt. council be ing happy

     nehohïyïhiyá nyankï sïsïpihïnyatïtaapô.
     they who got   us   they will make fun of us

'However, if we don't get a local government council, we will
live poorly and other people who have happily gotten a local government
council will make fun of us.'

Finally, another conjunction is the word é. It is used in
interrogative sentences to separate the positive question from the
negative one, for example, "Did he go <u>or</u> not?"

86. K-ô   na-p-î-sô   é   owê-t-i-sô.
     that-n.cl foc-come-do-inter   or   not-be-do-inter

     'Did he come <u>or</u> not?'

87. Utâa-ho   ipotï na-p-i-sï-hô   k-ô-âi
     man-n.cl   later foc-come-do-ind/rel-n.cl   foc-n.cl-f.o

     ti-w-ï-tâ-i-sô   é   owe-tï-ta-i-sô.
     fight-propel-irr-fut-do-inter   or   not-be-fut-do-inter

'Will the man who is coming behind hit him or not?'

Because there is no full stop preceding é, it might appear that
this conjunction is not in the opening of a sentence. But it should
be noticed that the verb preceding é is a final one.

6.1.3   Interjections

The most common interjection is the exclamation esê,

also pronounced ekê. Depending on the context it can mean 'Wow!',
'Oh man!', 'Ouch!', etc.

88. Esê   ńkaa-hańt-e.   'Wow, that's a good one!'
     Wow   good-n.cl-it is

89. ...mumwirî-hirî   esê   t-oni-hí
        nose septum-n.cl   ouch   say-1.nonfut-DR

     na-nya-tanga-w-âa-y-opô.
     foc-us-pierce-2/3pl-narr-do-ind

     '...(our) nose septum --- "Ouch, we said" ---they pierced.'

     Another interjection is the word ê, 'Oh," used to acknowledge
that you understood what the other person said, or, at least, to
acknowledge that you heard him speak to you.

90. Ê   wán   tóra-hant-e.   'Oh (I understand), it (costs) one
                                                                      dollar'
     oh   one   dollar-n.cl-it is

     The   interjection that shows disdain or disgust is the word wa.
The following is a reply to a threat, "I might come and hit you":

91. Wa   ya-m-o-ngi   ńt-iya-i-s-un-t-i-sê.
     ha   dem-res-n.cl-you   who-human pl.-f.o-eu-them-say-do-ind

     'Ha! You, here, who (do you think) you are talking to?'

     An answer to the statement, "I can't sell you any fish," might be:

92. Wa   nápá-ap-e.   'Oh, ridiculous! Why (not)?'
     Oh   what-for-it is

6.1.4   Vocatives

     All personal names and kinship terms can occur as vocatives.
Also second person pronouns and predicates of relative clauses that
have second person endings can occur as vocatives.

93. Pitâa-ho-ng-ê   na-m-m-ê   'Peter, come!'
     Peter-n.cl-you-ind foc-come-2s-ind

94. N-o-r-ê   n-o-p-â-i-nô.
    mother-you-eu-ind foc-go down-2s-narr-do-inter

    'Mother, are you going?'

95. Na-mïhâa-p-e   kï-m-o-ngï.   'Stop (it),you!'
    foc-stop-2s-ind   dem-res-n.cl-you

96. Sahï   otïpïp-atï k-ïïy-o-hïyï-h-iya-at-ê
    you pl work-n.cl   foc-do-ind-rel-eu-human pl-voc-ind

    sâ-pï   mâar-i-ta-t-âa-y-ô.
    you pl-about   heart-do-be-l.s-narr-do-ind

    'You who have been working, I am pleased with you.'

6.2   Sentence Closure

Angaatïha sentences close off, naturally, with a final verb.
This finality is indicated by morphemes and by tone. The only
special or marked closure that occurs is right dislocation. The
purpose of right dislocation is that "of clarifying previous information
or highlighting that particular information." (Roberta Huisman, 1980).
Another possible reason for right dislocation is that some sentences
get too unwieldy because of too many tagmemes. So one or two tagmemes
are put after the predicate. For instance, in the following example,
there is only one tagmeme before the predicate, but it consists
of a relative clause which is made up of an Object, Manner and
Predicate tagmeme. The Object tagmeme in the relative clause is a
list of four words. So, to alleviate the load on the left side, one
tagmeme occurs after the predicate in right dislocation.

97. ...kïtïhâ otïpïpâ   naporïhïrï nantâpâ mpïyatï kâihïhoâi
       grass   garden work fence   food   properly he who did

    nusoaasawâayopô   apôpaatï.
    they send   woman

    '...they would give to the man who properly did the grass, garden
work, fences and food ---a woman.'

In the next example, the Manner tagmeme is repeated, with the Time tagmeme in between. The Locative tagmeme is in right dislocation.

98. ...kêtá   ipáhó sáasonihí   kêti   nammê
       quickly   sun   it shines brightly   quickly   you must come

    nsapíhí   angipípihapí.
    back   to the house place

    '...quickly, during mid-morning, quickly come-- <u>back home</u>.'

Far right dislocations may consist of one or two words, as in the above examples, or they may consist of a long string of speech, as in the next example.

99. Aihí   mísísihaatí waatí nasatáisê <u>nyankí</u> <u>nanyamaasí</u>
    it did and   white lady   a   she came us   taking us

    <u>anihaiwá</u>   <u>káhátimatipetáhaiwaapíhí</u> <u>nanyisá</u> <u>ntáitantí.</u>
    buildings   to many various buildings   she shows she wants to walk
                                                                 around

    'Well, a white lady came ---<u>to take us and walk (around) to many
    various buildings and show (them) to us.</u>'

Examples 97 and 98 are from oral texts and 99 is from a written text.