ANGAATEHA CLAUSES

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0.   ABBREVIATIONS

Ben	Benefactive Tagmeme
clit	clitic
dim	diminutive
Dir	Directional Tagmeme
DR	suffix that predicts a different referent
eu	euphony; a phoneme or syllable used to make the speech sound better; also, a phoneme used to separate vowels 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
pl	plural
poss	possessive
Pred	Predicate Tagmeme
Pur	Purposive Tagmeme
pur	purposive clitic
rea	reason
Ref	Referential Tagmeme
ref	referential clitic
refl	reflexive suffix
rel	relativizer suffix
repet	repetitive suffix
res	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 class suffix
1	first 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
∅	indicates that the morpheme, due to morphophonemic changes, is not represented by any phonemes

Angaatiha Clauses

1. INTRODUCTION

Clauses are units of predication above the phrase level and below the sentence. A clause in Angaatiha is defined as a string of speech with only one Predicate or Predicate-like tagmeme. The clause manifests tagmemes on the sentence, clause or phrase levels. A Predicate is defined as one final or medial verb or verb phrase.

The order of the tagmemes in all the clause types is relatively free. The Predicate tagmeme, however, must be final in the clause. Any tagmeme occurring after the Predicate is considered to be out of normal order but not abnormal speech. The functions of this type of order will be discussed in the chapter about sentences.

The Directional Tagmeme differs from the Location Tagmeme in that it cannot occur in as many clause types as the Location. The Directional Tagmeme cannot occur in the Ditransitive, Stative or Equational Clauses.

The fillers of the Referent, Purposive, Benefactive and Inanimate Directional Tagmemes all have the same clitic, -apî-pi. They also share the idea of intention: Referent -the intention to expound or clarify; Purposive -the intention of acting upon something; Benefactive -the intention of helping something animate; Inanimate Directional -the intention of arriving at something inanimate. The Referent Tagmeme usually occurs with the verb 'talk' or a synonym of it.

1. nisî otipip-at-apî   kâ-ti-t-ô
   my   work-n.cl-about   foc-talk-fut-ind/
   'I will tell about my work.'

The Purposive Tagmeme usually occurs with a verb of motion and the action verb is implied. For example:

2. nini tî-hir-apî   n-o-t-âa-y-ô
   I   firewood-n.cl-for   foc-go down-1/3s-narr-do-ind
   'I went for (the purpose of getting) firewood.'

The fillers of the Subject and the Object Tagmemes are both
unmarked. That is, they have no clitics attached to them. However,
when the object is focal in the clause it does have a clitic attached
to it. This brings us to the matter of continuum of transitivity.

In Angaatiha the transitivity of the clause (the verb and
its modifiers) cannot be understood as a dichotomy in which there
are intransitive clauses and full transitive ones. Transitivity
must be considered from the viewpoint of continuum. For example,
the objective case adds more transitivity to the clause than the
benefactive case, but the latter does add some (in line with Thompson
and Hopper's criterion that the greater number of participants
implies greater transitivity).

Varying degrees of transitivity are exhibited within the verb
and also in other clause tagmemes.

Within the verb a continuum of transitivity is shown by the
ordering of the transitivity prefixes. There is only one set of
prefixes to indicate all of the cases except the nominative.
So, if more than one case needs to be indicated, the case receiving
the most transitivity is placed nearest to the verb stem. Example:

3. na-n-u-ny-ê
    foc-for me-him-give-2s.imp
    'Give (it) to him for me!'

4. Subj: Autaahaatího   Obj: apóp-aatí
          God   woman-n.cl
    Ben: kô-pí   Pred: n-iw-u-mwaa-sí
         he-for   foc-for him-her-take-su
    na-sa-t-â-i-sê
    foc-come-1/3s-narr-do-ind
    'God brought the woman (to him) for his benefit.'

In both examples 1 and 2, the benefactive, receiving less transitivity, is farther away from the verb stem than the object is.

When there are two objects in one clause, the one receiving the most transitivity receives the focal object clitic. As an example of this, let us expand Example 3:

5. Foc Obj: utâa-hó ńkaa-ho-ái   Obj: nawí-hó
            man-n.cl good-n.cl-f.o   money-n.cl
   Pred: na-n-u-ny-ê
         foc-for me-him-give-2s.imp
   'Give the money to the good man for me!'

There are **five clause types** in Angaatiha: Ditransitive, Transitive, Intransitive, Stative and Equational. We will discuss them in that order. The format of the discussion will consist of:
(1) a chart showing the tagmemes that can occur in the clause. These are listed horizontally along the top of the chart. The fillers of the tagmemes are listed vertically along the left-hand side. It must be understood that not all of the tagmemes can occur in one clause. Likewise, not all of the fillers of a given tagmeme can occur at one time.
(2) examples of expanded clause from texts and examples of minimal clauses, and
(3) comments about that clause type.

Please note that, because the functions of some of the morphemes are not yet completely understood, the names given to them are temporary in nature. Also, some of the morpheme breaks may be changed later.

Anqaatiha Clauses

2. DITRANSITIVE CLAUSE

Ditransitive Clause =	±Time ± clit. -ra -aatihi -eti~-ehi	±Loc ± clit.	±Ref + clit. -api	±Ben + clit. -api	±Subj	±Obj	±Foc Obj + clit. -i~-ai	±Man	+Pred
Noun	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Nominalized Verb			x						
Noun Phrase	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Pronoun			x	x	x	x	x		
Demonstrative	x		x		x	x	x		
Adjective	x		x	x	x	x	x		
Time Word	x		x						
Manner Word								x	
Locative Word	x		x						
Verb								x	x
Verb Phrase									x
Relative Clause	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Idiomatic Temporal Clause	x								

6. Time: wáni   Ref: otiwipatí   otihir-apí
        now   stick for starting fire   string for starting fire-about
    Obj: piwáa-honsí   Foc Obj: nk-í   Pred: ká-hi-ta-t̮áa-t-ô
        talk-little   you-f.o   foc-you-talk-1/3s-narr-talk-ind
    'Now I have told you a short talk about making fire from
    bush materials.'

7. Foc Obj: kusíkusi-ho-âi   Obj: pâasi-hantí
            secretary-n.cl-f.o   letter-n.cl

    Pred: n-un-s-oni-hí
            foc-him-show-1p.non.fut-DR

    'I showed the letter to the secretary and . . .'

Example of minimal Ditransitive Clause, i.e. where only the Predicate
occurs:
8. Pred: Na-ni-nya-t-âri-sê
            foc-me-gave-1/3s-narr-do-ind

        'He gave (it) to me.'

Comments on the Ditransitive Clause:
a) To date, the greatest number of tagmemes found in one clause
   is 5.

b) The Object, Focal Object, and Predicate are nuclear tagmemes,
but only the Predicate is obligatory. The Object and Focal Object
are often not physically there because they were mentioned in
a preceding clause. Another reason for the absence of the Focal
Object tagmeme is that it is always realized in the transitivity
prefix of the verb.

Example of the Object tagmeme occurring in a previous sentence:
(The object and the clause under consideration are underlined.)

9. kimô   isûntipiho piwáahitatí   nantápá sápa nápa nanihê
    this one finger   talk to you   food   that what you eat

    hititaisê.   Nápa nanihê hitonihí   máarihó
    it will say to you what you eat it will say to you   heart

    owetanihí   ñkwitâisê.   Ñkwitainí
    it will be gone and   you will cry you will cry, so

    ikomáanipí   Man: nehí   Subj: Isihiyá Pred: na-hi-ny-ai-hí
    do not steal   just   people   foc-you-give-3pl-fut-
                                                                              DR
    na-ni-mê.
    'This finger will tell you, "What's that food you are eating?'
    he will say to you. "What are you eating?" he will say to you
    and (your) heart will be gone and you will cry. You will cry,
    so do not steal; just eat when people give (food) to you.'

Example of the missing Focal Object being realized in the transitivity
 prefix of the verb:
10. Subj: k-ô   Obj: piwíhá Pre: piwáa-hi-ta-t-ââ-sê
          that n.cl   talk   talk-you-talk-1/3s-narr-ind
     'He talked (some) talk to you.'

c) Verbs found to date in the Ditransitive Clause are:
    give   na-ni-nya-
              foc-me-give
    give a person   na-n-oaasa-
                      foc-me-give a person
    talk   ka-n-ta
              foc-me-talk
    show   na-ni-sa-
              foc-me-show

d) All the verbs in the Ditransitive Clause have an obligatory
transitivity prefix. See the section on verbs for a list of
the prefixes.

e) In the Time tagmeme, clitics are used to make nouns and noun
phrases into temporals. If the word is naturally a temporal
because of its morphemic composition, a clitic is not used. This
is true for all clauses. Example of a noun phrase using a clitic:

11. Time: waatɨ-hó   kɨm-ó-etɨ́   Foc Obj: k-ó-ái
          moon-n.cl   this-n.cl-on   that-n.cl-f.o

     Obj: nawɨ́-hó   Pred: n-u-nya-t-âa-y-ô
          money-n.cl   foc-him-give-1/3s-narr-do -ind

     'I gave him money this month.'

12. Time: nsɨhɨ   Subj: nɨnɨ Foc Obj: k-âat-ɨ́
           before   I   that-n.cl-f.o

     Obj: utɨpɨ́-hantɨ́   Pred: n-û-ns-ô
          paper-n.cl   foc-her-show-1p.past

     'I showed her the letter before.'

f) Due to their large number, the locative clitics were not listed
on the chart. All the fillers of the Locative tagmeme have a
locative suffix of some kind, but they are not all clitics.
That is, when certain words, basically locative words and place
names, are modified, the locative marker occurs in both the head
and modifier slot of the phrase, not just in the modifier slot
as a clitic would. This statement on the nature of locatives is
true for all the clause types.
Example of the Locative filler using a clitic:

13. Loc: opîsi-hantî âwai-ntî-hant-aatihî Obj: nawî-hó
          office-n.cl   big-t.m-n.cl-clit   money-n.cl

     Foc Obj: k-ó-ái   Pred: n-u-nya-t-âa-y-ô
             that-n.cl-f.o   foc-him-give-1s -narr-do-ind

     'I gave him money in the big office.'

Example of the Locative filler not using a clitic.

14. Loc: s-ápihi   ńkaa-hapihî Obj: nant-ápá
          that-place   good-place   food-n.cl

     Foc Obj: mâahá-i   Pred: n-u-ny-ê   'There at that good place give
             baby-f.o   foc-him-give-2s.imp   food to the baby'

     A rule of thumb about locatives is that clitics are used to
make nouns and noun phrases into locatives. If the word is naturally
a locative because of its morphemic composition, a clitic is not used.

g) The Object tagmeme and the Focal Object tagmeme of the same
clause can both receive the focal object clitic if the speaker
wants to highlight the participants in the object slot or if he
wants to show the emotive content of it. In English, this is best
shown by intonation.

15. Obj: ásî-hiyá   mâipi-hiyá-i
          women-human pl   bad-human pl-f.o

     Foc Obj: akwiranî-ho-ái Pred: n-un-sa-w-âa-y-opô
             snake-n.cl-f.o   foc-him-show-2/3pl-narr-do-ind

     'They showed just the bad women to the snake.'

3. TRANSITIVE CLAUSE

Transitive Clause =	± Time ± clit -ra -aatihi -eti~ -ehi	± Loc ± clit	± Dir +clit -api~ -pi -enta -aatihi	± Ref +clit -api~ -pi	± Ben +clit -api~ -pi	± Instr +clit -a~-ra	± Subj	± Obj	± Foc Obj +clit -i~ -ai	± Man	+ Pred
Noun	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Proper Noun		x	x	x	x		x	x	x		
Noun Phrase	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Accompaniment Phrase						x	x				x
Pronoun		x	x	x	x		x	x	x		
Nominalized Verb				x			x	x	x		
Demonstrative	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Adjective		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Time Word	x										
Temporal Clause	x			x							
Manner Word										x	
Locative Word		x	x	x							
Verb										x	x
Verb Phrase											x
Relative Clause	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		

Examples of an expanded Transitive Clause:

16. Subj: nɨnɨ   Time: wánɨ   Obj: sisɨ́hā   wa
              I   now   fire   a

     Pred: tɨhôâ-i-tan-t-iy-o-nɨ́
              make.fire-irr-pur-1/3s-do-ɨnd-so

     'Now I want to make a fire, so . . ..'

17. Subj: Yakôpɨ-hő   Foc Obj: apwáat-aatɨ́   Resêrɨ-haat-ɨ́
              Jacob-n.cl   his wife-n.cl Rachel-n.cl-f.o

     Loc: Mpétɨrehêmɨ-hant-â   ntétɨ Pred: yámwaa-t-â-i-ŝê
              Bethlehem-n.cl-at   near   dig-1/3s-narr-do-ind

     'Jacob buried his wife, ᴿachel, near Bethlehem.'

Examples of minimal Transitive Clause:

18. Pred: isɨwa-t-â-i-ŝê
              hold-1/3s-narr-do-ind
              'He held (it).'

19. Pred: tɨ-hɨ-wa-t-â-i-ŝê
              fight-you-propel-1/3s-narr-do-ind
              'He fought you.'

 Comments on the Transitive Clause
a) The greatest number of tagmemes found in one clause is 4.
b) The Predicate, Object and Goal tagmemes are nuclear to the
Transitive Clause. However, the Object and Goal tagmemes cannot
occur in the same clause. When they do, the result is, of course,
a Ditransitive Clause, which is discussed earlier.

c) Inanimate nouns or noun phrases usually do not have the goal
clitic attached to them. But they occasionally have this clitic
attached for the following reasons:

1) The noun is considered animate in that particular story.
   Example from a story about a net bag who went to another
   village and stole food:

20. Foc Obj: ik-îh-í   Instr: yâip-at-á   yásáihɨr-á
            net bag-n.cl-g   arrow-n.cl-instr bow-n.cl-instr

     Pred: yáho-tí
           shoot-1/3s.SR

     'He shot the net bag with a bow and arrow and . . .'

2) The noun is in focus in (is part of the theme of) that
   particular section of the story.

21, Foc Obj: íp-at-í   Pred: n-ehɨmwaa-w-aa-w-áahɨ
            tree-n.cl-g   foc-jump over-2/3pl-narr-2/3pl-if
     'If you (pl) clear (jump over) the tree ...'

d) The focal object clitic can also occur in the Subject tagmeme.
 When it does, it puts the subject in sharp focus.

22. Foc Obj: akwɨraní-ho-ái Subj: nk-í   Pred: ti-pê
            snake-n.cl-f.o   you-f.o   hit-2s.imp
        'You hit the snake! (I don't want to.)

e) A verb prefixed with a demonstrative can fill the Manner tagmeme:

23. Man: s-íy-atí   Pred: k-íy-at-â-ɨ-sê
            that-do-3s   foc-do-3s-narr-do-ind
            'He did (it) that way.'

f) The importance of having both Verb and Verb Phrase in the
chart is shown by the following example:

24. Subjı kâarɨ-hantɨ́ Dirı k-âpɨh-apɨ́
         car-n.cl   that-place-from

     Predı na-nɨ-maa-sɨ́   na-s-atɨ́
         foc-me-take-su foc-come-3s.SR

     'A car brought me from there and . . . '

In the above example, the first verb is subordinate to the second.
But it is this subordinate verb that makes the clause transitive.
So a verb phrase, not just a verb alone, makes this a transitive clause.

g) There is a sub-type of the Transitive Clause which we will
call the Experiential Transitive Clause. In it, that which would be
subject in English is the focal object, experiencing things such
as hunger, shame, anger etc.
     The time, Locative, Referent, Subject and Manner tagmemes
optionally occur and the Predicate is obligatory. If the patient
is referred to by a separate word or phrase, that word or phrase
usually gets the focal object clitic attached to it, but sometimes
the nominative form is used. Transitivity is also shown by the
transitivity prefix in the verb and the referent clitic in the
Referent Tagmeme.

25. Predı m̂pɨ-nɨ-mâ-ꭶ ê
         wind-me-effect- 3ꭶ.ind

     'I am cold.'

26. Subjı nk-ɨ́   Refı napâi-hɨr-apɨ́
         you-f.o   sweet potato-n.cl-ref

     Predı nsâ-hɨ-ma-honɨ-hɨ́
         hunger-you(s)-effect-3s.fut-DR

       'When you get hungry for sweet potato . . .'

27. Ref: s-ânt-apí   Subj: utâa-hó   Ref: apwáat-aat-apí
        that-n.cl-ref   man-n.cl   his wife-n.cl-ref
     Man: ápipaahí Pred: apo-u-sa-t-â-i-sê
        really   liver-him-do-1/3s-narr-do -ind

   'Because of that thing the man was very angry with reference
    to his wife.'

There are two Referent tagmemes in the above clause. But the
first one refers to an action that the wife had done. It is in
the periphery of the clause. The second shows to whom the anger
is directed and is thus in the core of the clause.

4. INTRANSITIVE CLAUSE

Intransitive Clause =	± Time ± clit -ra -aatɨhɨ -etɨ ~ -ehɨ	± Loc ±clit	± Dir + clit -apɨ~ -pɨ -enta -aapɨhɨ	± Ref +clit -apɨ~ -pɨ	± Ben + clit -apɨ~ -pɨ	± Pur + clit -apɨ~ -pɨ	± Subj	± Man	+ Pred
Noun	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Proper Noun		x	x	x	x		x		
Noun Phrase	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Accompaniment Phrase							x		
Pronoun		x	x	x	x		x		
Nominalized Verb				x					
Demonstrative	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Adjective		x	x	x	x	x	x		
Time Word	x								
Manner Word								x	
Locative Word		x	x						
Verb								x	x
Verb Phrase									x
Temporal Clause	x								
Relative Clause	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		

Examples of an expanded Intransitive Clause:

28.   Man: kêtɨ   Time: ipɨ-hó   sáas-onɨ-hɨ́   Man: kêtɨ
          quickly   sun-n.cl burns-3s.fut-DR   quickly

        Pred: na-m-mê   Loc: ns-apɨhɨ
              foc-come-2s.imp   before-place

      'Quickly, when the sun burns brightly, quickly come back again.'

In the above example, the Manner tagmeme, repeated for the purpose
of emphasis, is separated by the Time tagmeme. One should not
view this as two Manner tagmemes. In fact, the first three tagmemes
can be looked upon as one unit semantically. The words in the
Time tagmeme explain how quickly he should come back: while the sun
is still rising in the sky. There are various possible reasons
why the Locative slot follows the Predicate. One may be that there
were too many tagmemes preceding the predicate. Another reason
may be emphasis. Another may be that it is an actual after thought.

29.   Pur: asɨpɨ́-ho-pɨ́   Time: asɨsɨ-ha-atɨhɨ́
          marsupial-n.cl-for   day-n.cl-in amongst

      Pred: na-im-pɨ́
            foc-go up-2s.SR

      'For the purpose of (getting) marsupials (from the traps),
you must go in the morning and . . .'

Examples of a minimal Intransitive Clause:

30.   Pred: n-o-t-âa-y-ô
            foc-go down-1/3s-narr-do-ind
            'I went down.'

31.   Pred: na-nô-t-âa-y-ô
            foc-sleep-1/3s-narr-do-ind
            'I slept.'

Comments on the Intransitive Clause.

a) The greatest number of tagmemes found in one clause is 4.

b) When a tranᵢitivity prefix is used in an intransitive verb, it
indicates a benefactive.

32.   Ben: nis-apí   Pred: na-n-o-t-â-i-sê
          my-for   foc-me-go down-1/3s-narr-do-ind
          'He will go up for me.'

c)   Time and Manner tagmemes can be filled by a pronoun plus -nihi.
The meaning of this suffix is :thoroughly/really/completely:.
When it occurs with the verb 'go', it means "a long ways" or
"for a long time:.

34.   Man: k-âa-ngí-nihí   Pred: na-i-mê
          dem-n.cl-you-thoroughly   foc-go up-2s.imp
          'You (feminine) go out of my sight.'   or
          'You (feminine) go away and don't come back.'

d)   The focal object clitic can occur in the Subject tagmeme.
When it does, it puts the subject into sharp focus or contrasts
it with the subject of another clause or sentence.

35.   Subj: nk-í   Man: nihê napaisaatí Loc: w-ins-etí
          you-f.o   just   softly   another-dim-on

      Pred: n-u-mê
          foc-go down-2s.imp
          'As for you, you just go softly in another direction
          (or, on your own way).'

36.   Subj: K-ô-âi   Loc: w-apihi   Pred: na-nô-t-â-i-sê
          that-n.cl-f.o   another-place   foc-sleep-1/3s-narr-do -ind

      Subj: Apôp-â   k-âat-í   Loc: w-apihi
          woman-n.cl that-n.cl-f.o   another-place

Pred: na-nô-t-â-i-sê   Time: na-maa-ti-mî-hura
    foc-sleep-1/3s-narr-do-ind   foc-take-be-2/3du-time

'As for him, he sleeps in one place. As for that woman (his future wife), she sleeps in another place -- when they (are about to) marry.'

5. STATIVE CLAUSE

Stative Clause =	± Time ± clitics -ra -aatihi -eti ~ -ehi	± Loc. ± clitics	± Ref. + clit. -api ~ - pi	± Ben + clit. -api ~ - pi	± Subj	± Man	+ Pred
Noun	x	x	x	x	x		
Proper Noun		x	x	x	x		
Noun Phrase		x	x	x	x		
Accompaniment Phrase					x		
Pronoun	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Nominalized Verb	x	x	x	x	x		
Demonstrative	x	x	x	x	x		
Adjective		x	x	x	x		
Time Word	x						
Manner Word						x	
Locative Word		x					
Locative Phrase		x					
Verb							x
Verb Phrase							x
Temporal Clause	x		x				
Relative Clause	x	x	x	x	x		

Examples of an expanded Stative Clause:

37. Subj: nini   Time: nsih-urá   Loc: Aiyúráa-hant-á
             I   before-time   Aiyura-n.cl-at

     Pred: m̂pi-n-ta-t-âa-y-ô
           here-refl-be-1/3s-narr- do -ind

     'Some time ago I lived at Aiyura.'

38. Loc: nepátah-á   nawí-ha-atihí   Subj: nsomaahip-atí
           bad terrain-at rock-n.cl-among   cave-n.cl

     Pred: ntâu-n-t-i-hí
           make hole-refl-be-3s. non fut - DR

     'In some bad terrain, among the rocks, there was a cave and . . . '

Examples of a minimal Stative Clause:

39. Pred: na-nô-p-o-ta-p-â-i-sê
           foc-sleep-2s-prone-be-2s-narr- do -ind
           'You are resting.'

     Pred: n-u-n-t-î-sê
           foc-open-refl-be- do -ind
           'It is open.'

Comments on the Stative Clause
a) The greatest number of tagmemes found in one clause in unelicited
text is 3.
b) There are two groups of stative verbs. One group consists of
tranitive verbs made into stative verbs by using the reflexive
morpheme and the stative morpheme 'be'. It appears that the reflexive
morpheme is used to neutralize the transitivity of the verb.
The other group consists of verbs that do not originate from transitive
verbs.

Examples of a transitive verb made into a stative:
40.   Subj: apóti-hirí   Loc: wiri-hir-etí
          clothes-n.cl   vine-n.cl-on

      Pred: na-hoesa-n-t-i-hí
          foc-hang up-refl-be-3s. non fut -ΔR
      'The clothes were hanging on the line and . . .'

Examples of an exception; that is, a transitive verb stem plus
the morpheme 'be', but no reflexive morpheme.
      Ref: k-ô-pí   Pred:nsa-ta-m-â-i-sê
          that n.cl-for   watch-be-2/3du-narr- do-ind
      'They were waiting for him.'

A possible reason why the reflexive morpheme is not used in this
case is that the idea of 'waiting for' is quite transitive.

Example of a verb that does not originate from a transitive verb:
42.   Subj: íp-atí   Pred: âh-e-t-í-ta-i-sê
          tree-n.cl   there-upright-be-irr-fut- do -ind
      'A tree will be standing there.'

c)   The Time tagmeme can be filled by a pronoun that is either
prefixed by the adverb apipaahí, 'thoroughly', or suffixed by
-nihi, 'really, actually'. Examples:
43.   Time: apipáah-o-niní   Pred:mpi-n-ta-t-âa-y-ô
          thoroughly-n.cl-I   here-refl-be-1/3s-narr-do-ind
      'I (have) lived here all my life.'

44.   Time: k-ô-nihí   Pred: mpi-n-ta-t-â-i-sê
          that-n.cl-really   here-refl-be-1/3s-narr-do-ind
      'He (has) lived here a long time.'

d) Examples of how the Referent tagmeme can be filled:

45. Ben: nis-apí   Pred: ahi-n-o-t-áne
         my-for   there-me-prone-be-3s.imp
      'Let it stay there for me (to get later).'

46. Subj: nisí méti-hó   Pred: na-ni-pwi-t-at-â-i-sê
          my   child-n.cl   foc-me-shut-be-3s-narr-do-ind
      'My child is shut up (in prison and I feel the burden of it).'

e) The Referent tagmeme can also be filled by the Temporal Clause:

47. Ref: ipi-hó ipit-oni-h-apí   Pred: ah-o-t-áne
         sun-n.cl shine-3s.fut-DR-for   there-prone-be-3s.imp
      'Let it stay for when the sun shines (stronger).'

f) A sub-type of the Stative Clause is the Existential Clause.
Its basic function is to show the nature or existence of something or
someone.

48. Pred: sanki-haa-nini-t-i-hí
           not yet-n.cl-I-be-ass.3s-DR
      '. . . when I was not full grown . . .'

49. Subj: m-aa-há   Pred: wo-ho-t-í-ta-i-sê
          baby-n.cl   male-n.cl-be-irr-fut-do-ind
      'The baby will be a boy.'

    A sub-type of the Existential Clause is one which shows process
or becoming. The predicate has two extra suffixes, the focal object
and the morpheme -ma, which indicates effect or change. To make
very clear that process is taking place, the verb 'appear/arrive'
can occur in the sentence but is not obligatory.

50. Subj: nyahi Pred: n-oaipa-waatí
          we   foc-appear-1pl.SR

      awai-s-awí-hiyaa-nin-i-ma-t-í-t-ô
      big-t.m-pl-human al-I-f.o-eff-be-irr-fut-ind
      'We will become big/important people.'

51. Pred: nturi-hir-i-ma-t-at-â-i-sê
           pond-n.cl-f.o-eff-be-3s-narr-do-ind
      'It became a pond.'

6.   EQUATIONAL CLAUSE

Equational Clause

± Topic	± Manner	± Comment + -e ~ -re
Noun	apipaahi 'really'	Noun
Proper Noun	akitinihi 'truly'	Proper Noun
Noun Phrase		Noun Phrase
Pronoun		Pronoun
Nominalized Verb		Nominalized Verb
Demonstrative		Demonstrative
Adjective		Adjective
Time Word		Time Word
Locative Word		Locative Word
Locative Phrase		Locative Phrase
Relative Clause		Relative Clause
Accompaniment Phrase		
		adjective stem
		Accompaniment Phrase

Example of an expanded Equational Clause
52.   Top: nisí piwí-hã   Ref: apí-ho-pí
            my   talk-n.cl   my father-n.cl-about

      Man: ápipaahí   Com: áwai-sí-hãa-re
            really   big-t.m-n.cl-it is
      'My talk about my father is really a long one.'

Examples of a minimal Equational Clause
53.   Com: sanki-hó-ng-e
            not yet-n.cl-you-are
      'You are not grown up.'

54.   Com: itáp-aa-nisí-hó-re
            woman-n.cl-my-n.cl-it is
      'He belongs to me, a woman.'

Comments on the Equational Clause
a)   The greatest number of tagmemes in an unelited clause is 3.
b)   The Equational Clause consists of two nuclear tagmemes, the
Topic and the Comment. Only the Comment tagmeme is obligatory.
 That is, if the Topic has been discussed earlier in the discourse
it does not need to appear in the Equational Clause.
c)   The Comment tagmeme always ends with the suffix -e~-re. In fact,
this is the signal that the string of speech is an Equational Clause.
Anything that is nominal or adjectival in nature can be made into
an Equational Clause.
d)   All the exponents of the Topic can occur in the Comment.
e)   The reader of the chart should not assume that the exponent of
Comment can co-occur with the exponent of Topic that is directly
across from it. The lists should be considered to be only that.

A proper noun cannot fill the Comment if a proper noun fills the Topic.
Examples:

55. * Top: Pítâa-hó   Com: Pítâa-hó-re
         Peter-n.cl   Peter-n.cl-it is
    'Peter is Peter.'

56. * Top: Aiyúrâa-hantɨ   Com: Nkorókâa-hант-e
         Aiyura-n.cl   Goroka-n.cl-it is
    'Aiyura is Goroka.'
With the above exceptions all the exponents of the Comment can
occur with the exponent of the Topic directly across from it if
they are not the same words.

57. Top: náatɨ-hó   Com: nant-áp-ê
         edible insect-n.cl   food-n.cl-it is
    'Edible insects are food.'

58. Top: kɨ-m̂-ô   Com: k-ô-rê
         dem-res-n.cl   dem-n.cl-it is
    'This one is the one (you were talking about).'

59. Top: Âsɨkî-hotɨ́   Com: mɨ́-hot-ê
         Aseki-loc   res-loc-it is
    'Aseki is over there.'

f) There are special instances when a Time or Locative tagmeme
can occur. It is when an adjective stem without the noun class
suffix occurs in the Comment tagmeme and there is ellipsis in the
speech.

60. Time: wánɨ   Com: ńk-ê
              now   good-it is
    'Now it is (working) well.'
                 or
    'Now (that you've fixed it) it is good.'

61. Loc: s-ápɨhɨ   Com: ńk-ê
              that-place   good-it is
    'That place (where you put it) is good.'

Contrast the above with the following example in which both the
Topic and the Comment have locative material in them
62.   Top: s-âpɨhɨ   Com: n̂kaa-hapɨ́h-e
            that-place   good-place-it is
      'That place is a good place.'

g)   The adjective stem can occur by itself
63.   Com: n̂k-ê/n̂kaa-rê
            good-it is   good-it is
      'It is good.'

h)   When the Accompaniment Phrase is used in the Equative Clause,
it gives the semantic function of possession. To show the opposite
of possession, an Equative Clause whose Comment is filled by a
noun phrase which has the word owê, 'nothing/no', in it is used
64.   Top:k-ô   Com: nawɨ́-hô   âwai-sɨ́-ho-ai-sâ-hô-re
            that-n.cl   money-n.cl big-t.m-n.cl-f.o-with-n.cl-it is
      'He is a person with a lot of money.'

65.   Top: k-ô   Com: nawɨ́-hô   owê-hô-re
            that-n.cl   money-n.cl nothing-n.cl-it is
      'He is a person without money.'

i)   Equational Clauses are made negative by putting the negative
morpheme just before the equative morpheme.
66.   Top: napâi-hɨrɨ́   kɨ-m-ɨ́rɨ
            sweet potato-n.cl that-res-n.cl
      Com: n̂kaa-hɨrɨ́-mâa-he
            good-n.cl-not-it is
      'This sweet potato is not good.'

7. Processes in Angaatiha which cause recursion within clauses --
relativization and nominalization.

Verbs are made into nominal material by means of relativization
and nominalization. Nominalization is much more limited than
relativization in its form and in its function. It is limited to
two sets of verb suffixes and to only two of the eleven noun class
endings plus a suffix meaning 'plural things'. Its only function is
similar to a gerund in English.

Example of nominalization.

67. k-ô-mí   kâ-i-ntí-hant-apí   at-îsa-t-âa-y-ô
    that-n.cl-poss   foc-do-rel-n.cl-about   ear-do-1/3s-narr-do-ind
    'I heard about his doings.'

In contrast, the relative clause uses all but a few of the
verb suffixes and all of the noun class endings.

Lest this introduction get too complicated to follow, let us now
discuss in detail relativization and nominalization in that order.

7.1 Relativization.

7.1.1   Composition of the Relative Clause.

The predicate of the relative clause is composed of two parts:
a verb and an appendage. The appendage may consist of any one of
the following: noun class marker, noun class marker plus pronoun,
pronoun, number affix, time affix, locative affix. The following
are examples of the various types of appendages used with the verb
'talk' in the past tense, first person, all numbers -for brevity's
sake, here called indicative mode and translated as 'I':(predicate
of relative clause underlined.)

Noun class marker:

68. napâi-hirí   kâ-t-o-hi-rí-hirí   na-na-p-â-i-sê
    sweet potato-n.cl   foc-talk-iná-rel-n.cl   foc-eat-2s-narr-do-ind
    'You are eating the sweet potato which I talked about.'

Noun class marker plus pronoun:

69. nɨnɨ <u>ká-t-o-hɨ́-ho-nɨnɨ́</u>   n-o-t-âa-y-ô
     I   foc-talk-ind-rel-n.cl-pro   foc-go down-1/3s-narr-do -ind
     'I who talked am going.'

Pronoun:

70. yahuraangɨ́   <u>ká-t-o-hɨ́-hur-aangɨ́</u>
     we two men   foc-talk-ind-rel-two-we

     n-o-h-âa-y-ô
     foc-go down-1du/pl-narr-do -ind
     'We two who talked are going.'

Number affix;

71. utâa-hurɨ́ <u>ka-t-o-hɨ́-hurɨ́</u>   n-o-m-â-i-sê
     man-two   foc-talk-ind-rel-two   foc-go down-2/3du-narr- de -ind
     'The two men about whom I talked are going.'

72. ɨsɨ-hiyá   <u>ká-t-o-hɨyɨ́-hiyá</u>
     people-human pl   foc-talk-ind-rel-human pl

     n-o-w-âa-y-opô
     foc-go down-3/2pl-narr-do -ind
     'The people about whom I talked are going.'

73. <u>ká-t-o-hɨ́-hurá</u>   kɨnyɨ n-ɨ́nsa-p-â-i-sê
     foc-talk-ind-rel-time   you   me-look-2s-narr-de -ind
     'The time that I talked, you were watching me.'

Locative affix:

74.   pɨwɨ́-há ká-t-o-hɨ-pɨpɨhɨ́   kaanɨ́h-ê
     talk-n.cl foc-talk-ind-rel-place   far-it is
          'The place where I talked is far away.'

In all but the last two examples, the thing to which the
predicate of the relative clause relates has been stated. By the
very nature of a relative clause, the predicate must relate to something.
In Angaatɨha, the thing it is related to i.e.,antecedent, does not

have to occur in the clause, but it must occur somewhere earlier
in the discourse, even if only casually referred to.

7.1.2   Tagmemes within the Relative Clause   five
          All of the tagmemes which occur in the clause types discussed
above also occur in the Relative Clause. This is only natural
because the Relative Clause is a recursion of the above clauses
within another clause.
          The following are examples of expanded Relative Clauses.
The examples consist of the relative clause and the clause in which
the Relative Clause recurs. (Relative Clause is underlined).
75.   Subj: utâa-hó   w-o   Obj: otipi-á   Man: ńka

              man-n.cl a-n.cl   work-n.cl   well

      Pred: kâ-ihihoái   n-ua-oaasa-w-áa-y-opô

              foc-do-DR-n.cl-f.o   foc-him-send-2.3pl-narr-do -ind
'They give (a woman for marriage) to the man who does (his)
work well.'
76.   Foc Obj: Sa-naan-iyí   sa-pihó-yá-í

              his-older sister-and   his-brother-in-law-and-f.o

      Subj: ísi-hiyá   Obj: nant-pá   maasápi-hó asipi-hó

              food-n.cl   food-n.cl pig-n.cl   marsupial-n.cl

      napopí-hó nant-ápá k-ápa   k-ápa
      eel-n.cl food-n.cl that-n.cl   that-n.cl

      Pred: n-u-ny-au-hi-hapá   n-e-pí
              foc-them-give-2/3pl-DR-n.cl   foc-get-2s/du/pl,3du/pl SR
'The food, pig, marsupials,eels -avariety of food- which
people gave to his older sister and brother-in-law, they two
took and . . .'

77. Obj: âinɨ-hɨrɨ́ k-âiwa   k-âiwa
          iron-n.cl   that-things   that-things

     Inst: sisɨ́-hâ wátɨpɨ-hâ   m̂pɨpa-i-sá-haa-rá
           fire-n.cl strong-n.cl wind-n.cl-f.o-with-n.cl-inst

     Pred: na-mân̂tipa-pɨ́   ns-apɨhɨ   mpi-pɨ́
            foc-cut-2/3pl   before-place join-2/3pl

     k-íy-o-hɨ-pɨ́pɨhɨ́   m̂mona-h-âa-y-ô
     foc-do-ɨnd-rel-place   see-1du/pl-narr-dȩ-ind
     'We saw a place where they cut and put back together iron and
     various things by means of a strong fire accompanied by wind.'

7.1.3 Roles or tagmemes which can be relativized.
       Subject tagmeme:
78.   Subj: utâa-hó   Obj: nant-ápá
            man-n,cl   foc-n.cl

      Pred: na-ins-í-ho-âi   ús-ona-t-âa-y-ô
            foc-eat/3s.ind-rel-n.cl-f.o   him-see-1s-narr-dȩ-ind
      'I saw the man who ate the food.'

      Object tagmeme:
Example 76 is an example of an object tagmeme being relativized.
Another example is:
79. Obj: napáɨ-hɨrɨ́   Subj: nɨnɨ
          sweet potato-n.cl   I

     Pred: áh-iy-o-hɨ-rɨ́-hɨrɨ́   na-na-t-âa-y-ô
           there-do-ɨnd-rel-t.m-n.cl foc-eat-1s-narr-dȩ-ind
     'I am eating the sweet potato which I put there.'

80. Foc: utâa-ho Obj: naasɨpi-hó Pred: n-u-m-in-kí-ho-á̯ɨ
         man-n.cl   pig-n.cl   foc-him-give-ind.2s-rel-n.cl-f.o

úʂ-ona-t-âa-y-ô
him-see-1s-narr-do-ind

'I saw the man to whom you gave the pig.'

Referent tagmeme:
81. Ref: utâa-hó   Pred: ńkw-in-kí-ho-âi
         man-n.cl   cry-ind.2s-rel-n.cl-f.o

úʂ-ona-t-âa-y-ô
him-see-1s-narr-do-ind

'I saw the man(for)whom you cried.'
The verb cry' requires a referent tagmeme. However, in the case
of the relative clause above, it is the author's feeling that
an appositive would occur if the referent kôpí, 'for him',
were inserted before the word nkwinkihoai. Then the English
translation would be: 'I saw the man, the one you cried for.'

Intrumental tagmeme:
82. Instr: íri-hirí Foc Obj: sû-hir-í
            stick-n.cl   dog-n.cl-f.o

Pred: ti-w-in-ki-rí-hirí   m̂mona-t-âa-y-ô
       fight-propel-ind.2s-rel-t.m-n.cl see-1s-narr-do-ind

'I saw the stick (with) which you hit the dog.'
In a normal transitive clause, the instrumental clitic -á̱
would be suffixed to the tagmeme word írihiri, 'stick'.
But when the instrumental tagneme is being relativized, it
cannot occur

Directional tagmeme:
83. Dir: utâa-hó Subj: kinyi Pred: na-in-kí-ho-âi
         man-n.cl   you   foc-g/ind.2s-rel-n.cl-f.o

ús-ona-t-âa-y-ô
him-see-1s-narr-do-ind

'I saw the man (to) whom you went.'

Compare the above example with its intransitive clause counterpart:

84. Subj: kinyi Dir: utâa-ho-entâ   Pred: na-i-se
        you   man-n.cl-toward   foc-go-ind
     'You went toward the man.'

As can be seen from examples 80 through 83, the obligatory
clitics of the Focal Object, Referent, Instrumental, and Directional
tagmemes do not occur when that tagmeme is being relativized.
If it is allowed, a different meaning results, as mentioned
under example 81.

7.1.4   Tagmemes which the Relative Clause can fill.
     With the exception of the Predicate and Manner tagmemes, the
Relative Clause can fill all the tagmemes of any clause type.
     The following are examples of each kind of tagmeme being filled
by a relative clause (underlined):
     Time tagmeme:
85. Time: mpi-hi-ma-honi-h-urâ   Obj: sisi-hâ
           wind-you-eff-3s.fut-DR-time   fire-n.cl

     Pred: tihóaa-pê
           make fire-2s.imp
     'Whenever you are cold, make a fire.'

     Locative tagmeme:
86: Loc: anki-hó   angi-mat-im-pipihi
          lizard var.-n.cl house-build-ind.3s-place

     Pred: na-nô-w-âa-y-opô
           foc-sleep-2/3pl-narr-do-ind
     'They slept at the place where the lizard built the house.'
     Directional tagmeme:
87. Dir: na-nó-ai-taa-pi-hap-api   Pred: n-u-mê
          foc-sleep-irr-pur-2s-place-toward   foc-go down-2s.imp
     'Go to the place where you are meant to sleep!'

Referential tagmeme:
88.   Ref: <u>kɨ-m-ô   utâa-m-o   nk-ɨ́ńsa-sɨ́-m-o-pɨ́</u>

　　　　　that-res-n.cl   man-res-n.cl you-look-ind/rel-res-n.cl-ref

　　　Pred: kâ-tɨ-tan-t-íy-ô

　　　　　foc-talk-pur-1/3s-do-ind

　　　'That man there, the one who is looking at you, I want to
　　　talk about him.'

Benefactive tagmeme:
89.   Subj:nɨnɨ Ben:<u>utâa-ho   timp-ɨ́pá́</u>

　　　　　　I   man-n.cl sickness-n.cl

　　　<u>timp-âi-sɨ́-ho-pɨ́</u>   Obj: otɨpɨp-atɨ́
　　　sickness-do-ind/rel-n.cl-for   work-n.cl

　　　Pred: kɨ́yat-âa-y-ô
　　　　　foc-do-1/3s-narr-do-ind

　　　'I am doing work for the sick man.'

Subject tagmeme:
90.   Subj: <u>utâa-hô   nisɨ́ otɨpɨp-atɨ́</u>

　　　　　　man-n.cl   my   work-n.cl

　　　<u>kâ-i-sɨ́-hô</u>   Pred: nâ-i-sê
　　　foc-do-ind/rel-n.cl   foc-go-ind

　　　'The man who works for me went (away).'

Object tagmeme:
91.   Obj: <u>napâi-hɨrɨ́   n-e-hin-kɨ-rɨ́-hɨrɨ́</u>

　　　　　sweet potato-n.cl   foc-get-ind.2s-rel-t.m-n.cl

　　　Pred: na-n-at-â-i-sê
　　　　　foc-eat-3s-narr-do-ind

　　　'He is eating the sweet potato that you got.'

Focal object tagmeme:

92. Foc Obj: <u>na-p-i-hi-ho-ai</u>   Pred: ti-ti
          foc-come-ind-DR-n.cl-f.o   fight-1s.SR
     'I killed anyone who came (along) and . . .'

Topic tagmeme:

93. Top: <u>utaa-ho nawi-ho   na-ni-m-i-si-ho</u>
          man-n.cl money-n.cl   foc-me-give-ind-rel-n.cl
                                         3s.
     Com: nkaa-ho-re
          good-n.cl-he is
     'The man who gave me money is a good man.'

Comment tagmeme:

94. Top: nini Com: <u>tenimairi-hant-a   mmoni-ti-haa-nin-e</u>
               I   Ten Mile-n.cl-loc   see-1s.SR-n.cl-I-am
     'I am one who has seen Ten Mile.'

7.1.5   Variants of focus -application of the Relative Clause
          Most of the various sets of verbs can occur in the Relative
Clause. They do not occur at random, however. The speaker uses
the verb set of his choice to give the desired fine meaning or
focus that he has in mind. Let us consider each set of verbs
which can occur in the Relative Clause and notice what kinds of
focus they have.

Secondary Tight Series Medial
     This verb form consists of only the verb stem plus the person
-number suffix and predicts the same referent in the next verb,
as do all secondary verbs.
a) When the verb suffix and the noun class marker refer to the
same party i.e. when the subject is being relativized:
     The habituative idea is quite strong; also, the idea of having
a lot of experience in the area being discussed. The perfect aspect
can also be detected.

95. Top: k-áatɨ   Com: nisɨ́ apóti-hɨrɨ́   mpâus-á-hâat-e
         that-n.cl   my   clothes-n.cl wash-3s-n.cl-is

'She is the one who always washes my clothes.'

                         or

'She has been washing my clothes.'

 b) When the verb suffix and the noun class marker do not refer
to the same party, i.e. when the object is being relativized:

    The focus is on the object. A by-product of this focus is what
we call passive voice in English, although there is no genuine
passive voice in Angaatɨha.

96. Com: nisɨ́ nkwɨ́sɨ-ha-atɨh-apɨ́   na-mwɨ-tɨ́-hó-re
         my   abdomen-n.cl-in-from   foc-bear-1s-n.cl-is

'He is one whom I bore from my abdomen.'

                 or

'He was borne by me.'

Secondary Simultaneous Medial

    This verb form consists of a suffix -aa which indicates simultaneity
of action with the following verb or the basis for the action
of the next verb. Because it obligatorily occurs in the final verb
in the event line of narrative discourse, it is called "narrative
aspect marker" (narr) throughout this chapter. Before and after
this suffix, the person-number suffix occurs. However, in relative
clauses, it does not appear afterwards. When this set is used,
the idea of actuality is in focus. Other foci are simultaneity and
cause-effect. To at least some extent, the context determines
the focus.

97. Subj: w-ɨ́nsa-w-áa-hiyá   Pred: ntáa-hɨwa-w-áa-y-opô
         her-see-2/3pl-narr-people   path-open-2/3pl-narr-do-ind

'People who actually saw her vomited.'

98.   Subj: nkɨ́-son-at-âa-haatɨ́   k-âatɨ   Pred: m̂pi-to-n-t-â-i-sê
            you-look-3s-narr-n.cl   that-n.cl   here-upright-be-1/3s-narr-
                                                                do-ind

    'That (woman) who actually saw you is standing (nearby).
                              or
    'That woman who saw you while (you were doing it) is standing (nearby).'

Secondary Repetitive

    This form shows action going on repeatedly over a period of time
but no special focus is put on any particular one of those actions.
This idea also comes across when this verb set is used in a relative
clause. The relative clause puts more focus on the actor, stating
that it is the nature of the actor to do this action repeatedly.
Occurrences of this clause are mainly outside the event line, in
conversation and backround material.

99.   Com: nkáa-tɨ-pɨ́   m̂pi-to-mpɨpɨ́-hó-ng-e
            call-talk-2s   here-upright-2s-repet-n.cl-you-are

    'You are one who stands around repetitively and calls out.'

100.   k-ô   nkáa-t-i-hɨ́   m̂pi-to-mpɨwɨ́-ho-sɨ́
     that-n.cl call-talk-3s.non-fut-DR   here-upright-2/3pl.repet-n.cl-so

    'He was one who called out and the women stood around repetitively
(waiting) for him, so...'
                              Or
    'He being one who caused them to hang around, (waiting) for his call..'

    The verb m̂pitompɨwɨ is 2/3 plural and refers to a group of women.
It is attached to the noun class marker, -ho, which makes the word a
relative clause. This noun class marker refers to a man, the subject of
the verb nkáatihɨ́. So about the only way to give a proper English
translation is to give it a causative idea.

Secondary Tight Series Medial Predicting A Motion Verb

This set of verbs has only one suffix, -mi, for all person-numbers.
It predicts that the next verb will be a motion verb. It also functions
to show repetitive action. This is the function that it has in a relative
clause, with the focus on the actor of the relative clause. The perfect
aspect can also be noticed.

101. Com: yamwip-at-i-sá-hiyá-i   âh-iya-mí-ho-nín-e
              scar-n.cl-f.o-with-people-f.o   there-do-motion-n.cl-I-am

      'I am the one who's been burying people with scars.'

Primary Non-future Medial

This set of verbs predicts a different referent for the next verb.
This set does not have the basic person-number suffixes, but there are
four contrasts shown by the indicative mode suffixes that it uses.
When this set occurs in relative clauses the clauses do not define closely.
The relative pronoun in the English translation would be "anyone,
whoever, or whatever". This kind of relative clause is used often in
explanatory discourse, in which the speaker is not giving a specific
instance, but is describing conditions as they were.

102. Foc Obj: Utâa-ho w-o   otipip-á   ńka   kâ-i-hí-ho-âi
                man-n.cl a-n.cl work-n.cl   good   foc-do-DR-n.cl-f.o

      Pred: n-us-oaasa-w-áa-y-opô
               foc-him-send-2/3pl-narr-do-ind

      'They gave (a woman for marriage) to any man who did (his) work well.'

103. Foc Obj: asi-hiyá   w-ińsa-hau-hí-hiyá-i
                women-human pl   him-look-2/3pl.non fut-DR-human pl-f.o

      Pred: ti-w-atí
               fight-propel-3sSR

      'He hits any women who look at him and...'

Primary Future Medial

This verb set also predicts a different referent for the next verb. This set does not have the basic person-number suffixes either, but it has four contrastive suffixes whose source seems to be a mixture of the indicative mode and something else still not fully ascertained. The relative clauses using this set are often found in hortatory discourse and in explanatory discourse pertaining to future events, such as when telling a person what a place will be like when he gets there. This kind of clause is not sharply definitive.

104. Foc Obj: kô-hó   yotipɨ́-hó   ntáa-y-onɨ́-h-apa-ɨ́
              bird-n.cl   lizard-n.cl   path-go up-3s.fut-DR-n.cl-f.o

     Pred: yáho-pɨ́
            shoot-2sSR

'You shoot whatever birds and lizards may be walking around and...'

105. Obj: kɨ-n-ɨ́yá   kɨ-nanɨ́ŝô
          your-mother-human pl   your-older sisters-human pl

     nk-ap-ɨ́yá   nant-ápá   na-hɨ-ny-ai-hɨ́-hapá
     your-father-human pl   food-n.cl foc-you-give-2/3 du/pl fut-DR-n.cl

     Pred: e-pɨ́
            take-2s.SR

'Take whatever food your mothers, your older sisters and your fathers give you and ...'

Indicative Mode

Relative clauses using the indicative mode suffixes are sharply definitive (Ron Huisman, 1978). The antecedent is known by the hearer as well as the speaker. The clause refers back to old information.

106. Instr: nawî-hó   na-nïm-i-nkî-ho-rá
             money-n.cl   foc-me-give-ind 2/3 s/du-rel-n.cl-with

      Obj: nant-ápá   Pred: n-e-t-âa-y-ô
             food-n.cl   foc-get-1/ʂ-narr-do-ind

      'I bought food with the money that you gave me.'

In well-known stories, this definitive relative clause is used
to highlight actions done by the important actors or to clue in the
hearer about something exciting that is about to happen.

107. Subj: na-i-s-aam-âatî-h÷   Loc: k-âat-amî
             foc-go-ind 2/3 s/du-rel-n.cl-actually   that-n.cl-poss

      osaat-aatî Pred: wî-ra-ta-ma-sî-hî
      garden-n.cl   rope-do-be-comp-ind-DR

      '...it was she who actually went and hung herself in her garden and...'

                         or (paraphrased)

      '...and what do you suppose she did? She actually went and hung
      herself in her garden and...'

                         Purposive

Relative clauses using the purposive suffix show the purpose
or customary function of the antecedent, something true for all time.
It can also refer to a future action or a desire of the antecedent.

108. Top: apóp-á   Com: napâi-hirî
            woman-n.cl   sweet potato-n.cl

      otïp-ai-tan-tî-hâat-e
      work-do/irr-pur-1/3s-n.cl-is

      'The woman is meant to grow the sweet potato.'

                         or

      'The woman customarily works the garden.'

109.   Obj: utɨpɨ-hó   nsɨpatɨp-ai-taatɨ-wɨ-hiya-apɨ-hantɨ
                paper-n.cl   mark-do/irr-pur-2/3pl-human pl-for-n.cl

        Pred: anɨ-mat-aatɨ
                house-build-1pl SR

        '...we built a house for those people who were going to be writing
        on paper and...'

                                        or

        '...we built a house for those who customarily write on paper,
        i.e. secretaries, and...'

7.2   Nominalization

        Nominalized verbs consist of a verb stem, a suffix from one of
two different sets of verb suffixes, and one of two noun class markers,
-antɨ and -atɨ. The semantic outcome of this construction is a gerund
such as 'going' and 'sleeping'.
        There is very little difference in meaning between the use of
the two noun class markers. If there is any difference, it would be that
when -atɨ is used, the action being discussed is happening at a particular
time. Conversely, then, when -antɨ is used, the speaker is not focussing
on a particular time.

110.   Ref: múmwɨrɨ-hɨrɨ   na-nya-tang-o-hɨ-p-át-apɨ
                nose septum-n.cl foc-us-pierce-ind.3pl-rel-t.m-n.cl-about
        Pred: ká-t-ɨ-tan-t-ɨy-o
                foc-talk-irr-pur-1/3s-do-ind

        'I want to tell about them piercing our noses.'

        The above example is from a text in which the speaker tells of
a particular nose-piercing (initiation), that of him and his peers.
He names the place where they were initiated and he tells how many
young men were initiated. So he is referring to a particular time.

Also, the use of the transitivity prefix nya-, 'us', shows that this is
a particular initiation. Example #110, but using -anti and omitting
transitivity prefix:

111.   Ref: múmwiri-hiri   na-tang-o-hi-ti-hant-api
              nose septum-n.cl   foc-pierce-1/3 pl.ind-rel-t.m-n.cl-about

       Pred: kâ-t-i-tan-t-iy-ô
              foc.-talk-irr-pur-1/3s-do-1.ind

       'I want to tell about nose-piercing.'

An inanimate plural ending, -aiwa, can be used to nominalize the
verb:

112.   Top: k-íya-ami   k-íy-o-hi-w-âiwa
              dem-human pl-poss   foc-do-1/3pl.ind-rel-t.m-things

       Com: mâipi-haiwâa-re
              bad-things-it is

       'Their customs are bad ones.'

When the indicative mode set is used, as in examples 110 through 112
above, the focus is on an action that has happened or is happening.
       When the purposive set of suffixes is used, the speaker is referring
to an action that someone is or was intending to do.

113.   Obj: k-ô-mi   kâ-itan-ti-hanti   Sub: nini
              that-n.cl-poss   foc-do/irr-pur-1/3s-n.cl   I

       Pred: mmona-t-aa-ti
              see-1/3s-narr-1/3s

       'Seeing what he was going to do, I...'

                              or
              'Discovering his plans, I...'
       The next verb in the above example can be either future or non-
future because the nominalized verb with the purposive suffix is
tenseless.

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