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rea	reason
ref	referent
RU	Round Unit
S	Sentence
1s	first person singular
2s	second person singular
3s	third person singular
sg	singular
SgU	Singular Unit
ScU	Standard Count Unit
sim	simultaneous
sta	stative
StU	Strip Unit
succ	succession
SU	Structure Unit
TiU	Time Unit
TrU	Tree Unit

Chapter 1

Morphophonemics

1.0 The phonemes of Biangai are fifteen consonants and six vowels. The consonants are the stops p, t, and k; the nasals m, n, and ng; the semivowels w and y; the laterals l, ll, and r, and the fricatives b, g, s, and z.

The voiceless stop /k/ occurs utterance-finally as a back stop (k). The liquid /l/ is a flap (ḷ), the /ll/ is a lateral and the /r/ is a flap (ṛ). The fricatives b, g, z, and the liquid r occur word medially between vowels. The voiceless stop /p/ is voiced following m; /t/ is voiced following n; and /k/ is voiced following ng.

The vowels are a, e, i, ei, o, and u. Two glides ai and au occur.

The voiced mid open unrounded ~~vocoid~~ /a/ is raised to (â) in the presence of /y/ or /i/; is backed to (ɔ̂) in the presence of /w/ except before velars, stops and nasals. The voiced mid open unrounded central vocoid /e/ is ~~considered~~ considered (ɛ̂) as the norm but fluctuates with (ɛ) in the presence of /l/ /y/ and/or /i/; fluctuates with (ɔ̂) before /r/ in the presence of /w/ and /u/; following /l/ and preceding /w/ is heard with (e) quality; and finally tends to be raised to (ə̂) except following /l/, /p/, /t/, /k/ and when pitch contour is falling.

The voiced mid close unrounded front vocoid /ei/ is only found following /b/, /l/, /ll/, /w/, /m/, /n/, /y/, /s/, and /k/. It fluctuates with (e') before syllable final /k/ following /w/ and /y/. The voiced high close unrounded front vocoid /i/ is considered norm but fluctuates with (i) in final closed syllables; in penultimate syllables preceding a final syllable whose vowel nucleus is (i); and/or contiguous to alveolars. It ~~fluctuates~~ fluctuates with (e^^h) word finally when the pitch contour is falling.

Biangai ~~syllables~~ syllables may only be closed by a nasal, vowel, glottal, or /k/. Since there are no consonant clusters within the syllable, the only clusters permitted are those formed at syllable boundaries which must have a nasal, a stop, or glottal as the first of two. In such instances, the nasal always takes the point of articulation of the following consonant.

1.1. Morphophonemic Rules. Biangai nouns and affixes fall into three categories. These three categories may be indicated by the final morphophonemes ng, and k, and by a final vowel. Examples follow

<u>lang</u>	'knife'	<u>kampe</u>	'sweet potato'	<u>yompu</u>	'man'
<u>king</u>	'stone'	<u>lawik</u>	'yam'	<u>mango</u>	'father'
<u>leng</u>	'vine'	<u>korik</u>	'skin'	<u>keri</u>	'dog'
<u>yereng</u>	'village'	<u>kik</u>	'net bag'	<u>iwi</u>	'blood'

1.1.1. When an initial consonant morpheme ~~fix~~ follows a /ng/ final stem or suffix the following changes occur:

1) If the consonant of the suffix is a stop the /ng/ assimilates to the same point of articulation and the stop is voiced.

Examples:

iwing + tau = iwintau 'corn, also'
 corn also

kang + ta = kanta 'arrived'
 go ca

ibeng + pek = ibempek 'dead man'
 die MU

iwing + pek = iwimpek 'cooked corn on the cob'
 corn MU

Kiking + ku = Kikingku 'Kiking (did it)'
 Kiking act

kang + ki = kangki 'will go'
 go nca

2) Preceding all other consonants the /ng/ is reduced.

Examples:

wizibang + mek = wizibamek 'the wizibang bird'
 bird.name AnU

iwing + yeng = iwiyeng 'a lot of corn'
 corn PIU

kang + weli = kaweki 'about to go'
 go pur

ibeng + si = ibezi 'is dying'
 die to.become

1.1.2 When a suffix with a voiceless initial phoneme follows a vowel the initial phoneme of the suffix is voiced at the same point of articulation.

examples:

marek-pek 'son'
 son-MU

yompu-bek 'man'
 man-MU

<u>willak-pene</u> full-pur	'in order to fill'	<u>ngaingai liyi-bene</u> to.dry-pur	'in order to dry'
<u>yeik-ta</u> name-NPU	'name'	<u>yabi-ra</u> sugar-NPU	'sugar cane'
<u>mantik-pek-tau</u> boy-MU-also	'the boy, too'	<u>ne-rau</u> me-also	'me, too'
<u>kik-kik</u> net.bag-CU	'net bag'	<u>kipe-gik</u> sugar.bag-CU	'sugar bag'
<u>kik-kik-ke</u> net.bag-CU-in	'in the net bag'	<u>kik nogo-gik</u> net.bag my-CU	'my net bag'
<u>kampek-sik</u> s.potato-SCU potato'	'a piece of sweet	<u>yezi-zik</u> fire-SCU	'fire'
<u>willak-si</u> full-to.become	'to become full'	<u>sabullu-zi</u> soft- kxxxxxxxxxxx to.become	'to become soft'

3
1.1.3* Vowel harmony occurs between the possessor and the referent in Item Possessive Phrases. The Actor marker -ko is used with first person singular and dual, -ku is used with 2nd and 3rd person singular.

referent + Possessor = Possessive Pronoun			
<u>ne</u> I	+	<u>go</u>	= <u>nogo</u> 'my'
<u>ni</u> you	+	<u>gu</u>	= <u>nugu</u> 'yours'
<u>pi</u> he	+	<u>gu</u>	= <u>pugu</u> 'his, hers'
<u>te</u> du.in	+	<u>go</u>	= <u>togo</u> 'ours'

1.1.4 Vowel harmony occurs between the final vowel in a pronoun, name or classifier and the Subject/Instrument Slot marker in Clause. The Subject/Instrument Slot marker is -ko following e, a, o and -ku following i, and u.

STEMS

2. Stems. Most words in Biangai are roots. A root consists of a single morpheme which manifests the basic meaning of the word, and is the nucleus of the word. There are, nevertheless, a few compound and reduplicated stems.

2.1. Reduplicated Stems. Complete and partial reduplication of roots to form stems occurs in Biangai. In some stems only the final or final two syllables are reduplicated. Some are onomatopoeic in nature.

2.1.1. Complete Reduplicated Stems are nouns (names) and/or inconjugable stems.

Stems which can only be nouns:

Unreduplicated Form	Reduplicated Form
<u>kuluk</u> 'level ground'	<u>kulukkuluk</u> 'butterfly'
	<u>kilikkilik</u> 'stone war club'
	<u>kobellekkobellek</u> 'tree type'
	<u>sobosobo</u> 'rubbish'
	<u>sugusugu</u> 'cocroach'
	<u>silliksillik</u> 'type of grass'

Stems which can only be inconjugable stems:

<u>keta</u> 'to answer'	<u>ketaketa</u> 'to knock'
	<u>kolekkolek</u> 'crooked'
<u>kuk</u> 'ripe'	<u>kukuk</u> 'to replace'
<u>waze</u> 'just'	<u>wazewaze</u> 'haphazard'
sillok <u>sillok</u> 'to tie'	<u>silloksillok</u> 'to tangle'
<u>tek</u> 'space'	<u>tektek</u> 'to pray, to joke'
<u>kulo</u> 'bird name'	<u>kulokulo</u> 'to play around'
	<u>sugesuge</u> 'to scatter'
	<u>kulukulu</u> 'to knock'

2.1.2 Reduplicated Stems where the last one or two syllables are reduplicated:

wirere 'awake'
sikaikkaik 'mess around, to destroy things'
watakaukau 'fish type'
yumumu 'speechless'

2.2. Compound Stems. 'Compound' stems consisting of nouns have been observed. Such compounds are used as nouns and also occur filling the Lexical Item of a Definitive Verb Phrase.

2.2.1. Noun Stems:

wire + ga + were = wiregawere 'face'
 eye and forward

mele + lliwi + wek = melelliwiwek 'fingernail'
 arm claw FLU

inge + gan + ta = ingeganta 'ball of foot'
 leg pad NPU

koloya + mantik + wili = koloyakamantikwili
 girl boy PAU 'children'

ya + koru + ngik = yakorungik 'small intestine'
 feces small NGPU

yong + kampu + wili + yongkampuwili 'people'
 woman man PAU

2.2.2. Lexical Item Stems:

kili + ga + manga 'yawn'
 teeth and chin

yongo + mo 'around'
 back forth

Chapter 3

WORDS

3.0 Words are the smallest units which can be isolated and which cannot be further divided into free forms. They are inflectable and occur in the hierarchical order above stems and below phrases.

Word classes are distinguished from each other by:

- 1) the occurrence in different tagmemes on the phrase and clause level,
- 2) the particular set of suffixes which occur with them and the order in which they occur,
- 3) and their occurrence with the possessive tagmemes.

Some words manifest more than one class. Note sub-classes listed under the listing of classes below.

Word classes are as follows:

Dependent Words

Classifiers	Limiters
Slot markers	
Relators	
Inclusive	
Animate	

Independent Words

Particles which generally occur without suffixes

Responses	Accompaniment
Exclamations	Negatives
Conjunctions	Manner Adverbs
Intensifiers	Inconjugable Stems
Exclusive	

Classes which optionally occur with suffixes

Nouns	Adjectives
Pronouns	Locatives
Temporals	Interrogatives
Numerals	

Classes which obligatorily occur with at least one suffix

Verbs

3.1 Dependent Words.

3.1.1. Classifiers are a limited set of ~~xxx~~ suffixes or post-clitics occurring optionally on the noun, obligatorily on the last word of the Noun Phrase and the Included Clause. The Classifiers refer to features of size, shape, number, and perception. There are twenty-four classifiers. Any new item which is introduced to the Biangai, is coded into one of the existing classes according to culturally established features.

e.g. 'car' in Biangai is kari + Structure Unit -mak = karimak.

More than one Classifier can occur depending on the meaning desired. This is defined as a Classifier Complex.

e.g. ~~kai~~ kai 'water'

kai-wik
water-new 'fresh water'

kai-bek
water-Male Unit 'any other kind of water'

kai-bek-pek
water-MU-MU 'hot water'

wiyeng waze kaile kaile-rik-yeng-ka
ropes just bad bad-GPU-PIU-from
'from ropes of poor quality'

panu-ngai-wili
mother-ALU-PAU
'all the aunts of an ancestral line'

The Actor/Demonstrative form of the Male Unit pok and the Female Unit molo have been observed in free form to denote focus. e.g. Pok ta? 'Who is that one?'

Classifiers are as follows:

3.1.1.1. -pek 'Male Unit' refers to the male person or by shape, elongated.

mantik-pek 'boy'

mango-bek 'father'

mangalek-pek 'mustache, ~~mark~~ beard'

yompu-bek 'man'

kilipi-bek 'pencil'

kangkam-pek 'brain'

3.1.1.2. -mele 'Female Unit'

yongok-mele 'woman'

panu-mele 'mother'

kolomantik-mele 'girl'

pelewe-mele 'star'

3.1.1.3. -kik 'Container Unit' is a bag of some type in which objects and babies are carried.

kik-kik 'net bag'

kallok-kik 'man's bag for personal items'

kipe-gik 'sugar bag'

selek-kik 'woman's bag for personal items'

3.1.1.4. -sik 'Standard Count Unit'mele-zik 'arm, branch'mele na-zik 'one hand = 5'inge-zik 'leg'yezi-zik 'fire'kampek-sik 'piece of sweet potato'3.1.1.5. -nging 'Group, Cluster Unit'li-ning 'cluster of bananas'kai-ning 'sand'nakke-ning 'each group'ngo-ning 'plant with prickles'

3.1.1.6. -tik 'General Partitive Unit' ~~xxxxxx~~ refers to only a part or portion of a object or concept.

pu-rik 'that part'kopi-rik 'coffee powder'kain-tik 'door'lilek-tik 'banana leaf'melebun-tik 'upper arm'

3.1.1.7. -ngik 'Non-general Partitive Unit' refers to one member of an inanimate group or any piece of an object which has been torn, ^cbut, or broken off from the original whole.

pe-ngik 'this piece'

wi-ngik 'piece of rope'

kapiya-ngik 'piece of paper'

3.1.1.8. -ta 'Non partative General Unit' occurs with or represents any whole object or concept.

yabi-ra 'one whole sugar cane'

kebi-ra 'head'

ingelo-ra 'foot'

ingegan-ta 'ball of foot'

yeik-ta 'name'

yeren-ta 'village'

3.1.1.9. -mek 'Animal, Spirit, Grove, Food Unit' occurs with all animals, insects, fish, and birds. It occurs with the root foods. It has reference to the Spirits, shadow, and place of ancestors.

liye-mek 'pig'

kemale-mek 'snake'

winak-mek 'bird'

sugusugu-mek 'cockroach'

ku-mek 'spirit'

kullu-mek 'grove of pandanas nuts'

3.1.1.10 -mak 'Structure Unit'

i-mak 'house'

kari-mak 'car'

lu-mak 'church'

balusu-mak 'airplane'

3.1.1.11 -lei 'Tree, Strength Unit' refers to tree types and items made of wood. It also refers to strength and sufficiency.

yengelei-lei 'tree'

yawe-lei 'garden'

lopo-lei 'wooden box'

koza-lei 'strenght, bone'

wa-lei 'canoe'

3.1.1.12. -ling 'Strip Unit'

mele-ling 'armband'

kai-ling 'river'

wiza-ling 'band around arrow shaft'

yale-ling 'band around spear'

3.1.1.13. -lik 'Pointed, Numb Unit'

kili-lik 'dead tooth'

inge-lik 'numb leg'

wiza-lik 'spear'

yale-lik 'spear'

yenge-lik 'grass'

3.1.1.14. -llik 'Kind, Custom Unit'

miza-llik 'custom'

ta-llik 'what kind'

na-llik 'another kind'

pi-llik 'same kind'

3.1.1.15. -lek 'Round, Unit' occurs with nouns round in shape or used as a weapon, tool or instrument.

lei-lek 'bow'

ngabellak keri-lek 'hoe'

yengelei-lek 'tree leaf'

ngaba-lek 'taro leaf'

3.1.1.16. -wek 'Covering, Flat Unit'

melelliwi-wek 'fingernail'

kollau-wek 'shield'

la-wek 'knife'

sobeli-wek 'shovel'

nalik-wek 'one shilling'

3.1.1.17 -lemeng 'Area Unit' shortened form, -le

pu-lemeng 'that area'

pe-lemeng 'this area'

Wau-lemeng 'the Wau area'

yerengke-lemeng 'the village area'

3.1.1.18. -merek '~~plant~~ Plant Unit' occurs with any seedling for planting or small plant like vegetation.

kebe-merek 'leaf for thatching'

kowei-merek 'tree type plant'

kulluk-merek 'edible young sprouts of greens'

ngaba-merek 'taro plant'

3.1.1.19. -ngaing 'Ancestral, Crew Unit'marek-ngaing 'a crew of work men'ingempu-ngaing 'ancestral line of grandparents'panugamango-ngaing 'ancestral line of Aunts and Uncles'

3.1.1.20. -wek 'Time Unit' indicates time. Nouns inflected with the Time Unit occur in the Time tagmeme of the Clause. The Time Unit obligatorily cooccurs with the time slot marker -ke.

pu-wek-ke 'at that time'Sonte-wek-ke 'on Sunday'

yenge Aseki Misinalek wiziya-wek-ke
 over Asiki Missionary was-time-at
 'at the time (he) was a missionary over
 in Asiki'

ullogo Sarere-wek-ke
 past Saturday-time-at
 during last Saturday'

koka Isata Oliterage-wek-ke
 before Easter Holiday-time-at
 'during the previous Easter Holiday'

3.1.1.21 -nak 'Singular Unit'yompanu-nak 'one man'Kaiorowalek-nak 'one European man'kilipi-nak 'one pencil'

k

3.1.1.22. -yau 'Dual Unit'yompanu-yau 'two men'pu-yau 'those two'kilipi-yau 'two pencils'3.1.1.23. -wili 'Plural Animate Unit'yompu-wili 'men'yongkampu-wili 'people'~~MAN~~ mantik-wili 'boys'keri-wili 'dogs'3.1.1.24. -yeng 'Plural Inanimate Unit'kampek-yeng 'sweet potatoes'kilipi-yeng 'pencils'kik-yeng 'net bags'

3.1.2. The Slot Marker -ko is a dependent word which marks Subject and Instrument tagmeme in the Clause. The slot marker -ko optionally occurs on fillers of the Subject tagmeme and obligatorily occurs on the fillers of the Instrument tagmeme. Instrument covers the semantic areas of instrument or material with which an action ~~was~~ is done.

no-go
I-act 'I (did)'

Yamu-gu
Yamu-act 'Yamu (did)'

wire-bok-ko
eye-MU-act 'eye (is sore)'

pu-ruk-ku
that-GPU-act 'that (is why)'

lawek-ko
knife-instr '(cut) with a knife'

suwan-tuk-ku
sugar.leaves-GPU-instr '(covered) with sugar
cane leaves'

pellak-yeng-ko
blanket-PIU-instr '(covered) with blankets'

kaigorik pelayeng tumulli-ruk-ku
cloth plates wipe-GPU-instr
'(wipe them) with a dish wiping cloth'

3.1.3. The Relators 'ki 'toward', -ke 'at, near, by' and -ka 'from' manifest Relator tagmeme in Temporal and Locative Phrases. The Relators also mark Goal tagmeme in Clauses. The Relators -ka and -ke suffix to verbs to function as conjunctions on the sentence level in the Development Sentence and the Simultaneous Coterminous Different Subject Sentence respectively.

i-ge
house-in 'in the house'

i-gi
house-to 'to the house'

i-ga
house-from 'from the house'

Sarere-wek-ke
Saturday-TIU-at 'on Saturday'

pi-ye-gi
he-A-gl 'to him'

ne-ye-ge
I-A-gl 'for me'

yawe nigi pu-ra-ge
work your that-NPU-gl 'toward your work'

were ngeriya-yeng were koya-gele-ga
first planted-PIU first were-def-gl
'from those that were first planted (in the
other garden)'

3 3.1.4. The Animate -ye in combination with the
Relators -ki, -ke, and -ka become the Animate Goal
marker in the Clause.

pi-yegi
he-Agl 'to him'

Ninga-yegi
Ninga-Agl 'to (see) Ninga'

liye-wili-yegi
pig-PAU-Agl '(give food) to the pigs'

kali-yege
mama-Agl '(do that) for mama'

panu-yega
mother-Agl '(get the book) from mother'

3.1.5. The Inclusive -rau 'also, too' occurs
word, phrase, and clause periphery.

korik-yen-tau
skin-PIU-too 'skins too'

korik / puwiliti-yen-tau
skin / their-PIU-too 'their skin too'

koloyakamantik nawili-rau 'some other children'
children some-too ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

kaigisagi-rau ono
will.wash-too neg 'will not wash too'

yokampanu puli kiling kangki nawili-rau
people they with will.go some-too
'some people who will go with them too'

3.1.6. The Limitier ma- 'just, all' occurs as a prefix on pronouns, locatives, and the verb mizi 'do'

ma-puli
lim-they 'all of them'

ma-piyau
lim-dual 'both of them'

ma-pe-le-ge
lim-this-ArU-at 'just here'

ma-mizi
lim-do 'motion, indicate/ just do'

The Limitier also occurs on demonstratives .

ma-pura 'if, that's all'

ma-purik 'that's all'

The Limitier also occurs on Intensified Pronouns.

ni mak-ngeze
you lim-self 'you yourself'

teni paka ngela inganega yo-wili-rau
 we up cut kunai back-PAU-too

'we who will go back up through the kunai grass, too'

3.2. Independent Words are classes of words which generally occur without suffixes.

3.2.1. Response words manifest Response tagmeme of sentence periphery.

<u>ei</u> 'yes'	<u>weik</u> 'it is enough, cease'
<u>ma</u> 'of course'	<u>wo</u> 'what?, Sir!'
<u>makne</u> 'perhaps'	<u>a-a</u> 'no'
<u>mabillik</u> 'nevermind'	<u>yeik</u> 'nothing, without, for no purpose'
<u>pangka</u> 'allright'	

The response words a-a and yeik are also used to intensify the negative in a Negative Sentence.

3.2.2. Exclamations manifest the Exclamation tagmeme of sentence periphery.

<u>o</u> 'oh'	<u>kani</u> 'indeed! (emphatic)'
<u>ei</u> 'yes!'	<u>okuwi</u> '(amazement)'
<u>aik</u> 'hey'	<u>igali</u> '(disgust)'

3.2.3. Conjunctions manifest Link tagmemes in Phrases and Sentences. They optionally hold sentences together in Paragraphs and hold paragraphs together in Discourse.

Conjunctions which hold paragraphs together in Discourse.

keya 'and'

togo 'and then' is an Episode initiator in Narrative Discourse as well as optionally hold paragraphs together in Discourse.

kapura 'but' optionally links paragraphs in Expository and Hortatory Discourse.

pulaga 'and after that' optionally initiates Procedures in Procedural Discourse.

pungiziga 'and after awhile' optionally initiates Procedures in Procedural Discourse.

Conjunctions which optionally hold sentences together in Paragraphs.

keya 'and'

togo 'and then'

tegi 'therefore' optionally link sentences in Exposition and Result Paragraphs.

kapura 'but' optionally link sentences in Question, Verbal Exchange, Contrast and Antithetical Paragraphs.

pulaga 'and after that' optionally link sentences in Narrative and Exposition Paragraphs.

ma 'or' links sentences in Alternate and Result Paragraphs.

Conjunctions which ~~manifestly~~ manifest Link tagmeme in Sentences.

keya 'and' manifest Link tagmeme in Coupling and Serial Sentences.

ma 'or' manifest Link tagmeme in Alternate Sentence and Marker tagmeme in Yes-No Interrogative Sentence.

mamizige 'even though' manifests Link tagmeme of Frustrated Succession Sentence.

logo 'and then' manifests Link tagmeme of Succession Sentence.

segeya 'instead' manifests Link tagmeme of Adversitive Sentence.

kapura 'but' manifests Link tagmeme of Antithetical Sentence.

kesek/kasiya/mangerikke '(contrary to fact)' manifests Link tagmeme of Contrary to Fact Sentence.

-mei (sg)/wei (pl) 'as, while' manifests Link tagmeme in Simultaneous Coterminous Same Subject Sentence.

ta-verb-ge/ -rai/ge '(Associate Simultaneous)' manifests Link tagmeme in Associate Simultaneous Sentence.

Conjunctions which manifest Link tagmeme in Phrases.

keya 'and' manifest Link tagmeme of Co-ordinate Phrase.

ma 'or' manifest Link tagmeme of Alternate Phrase.

3.2.4. There are five Intensifier roots: the Emphatics kani, mena, nei; the Definiteness kele; and a Pronoun which has two forms ngeze and makngeze.

3.2.4.1. The Emphatic Intensifier kani optionally occurs initially as an exclamation and follows any noun, phrase, clause, or sentence to add emphasis. It also

functions as a reason marker in the Reason Margin Sentence.

kani mango-bok-ko ngai.
emp father-MU-act watch

'Indeed, (you are) the boss, watch out!'

melezik kani
arm emp '(pay) attention (to your) arm!'

kemale-wili-yegi kani
snake-PAU-Agl emp '(pay) attention to the snakes!'

yongok nugu-mele yolu-molo kani
woman your-FU to.be-FU.act emp

'Your wife is here!'

ka-weki mizi kani legi...
go-pur do emp Cir

'Since (you are) going to go....'

Ne kollokngago kai ono kani.
I plenty say neg emp

'I definitely am not joking!'

...kallogallo ma-bu-wek-ke yani kani waberek
strong just-taht-TiU-at give.you Reason

waberek panu.
careful very

'..just now (I) give you strength so (be) very careful.'

3.2.4.2. The Emphatic Intensifier mena follows a construction to add emphasis and also optionally occurs as a reason marker in the Reason Margin Sentence.

weik mena
enough emp 'It is enough!'

yeik mena
nothing emp 'It really is nothing!'

puwili yong-kampu kirek-wili kele...
 they woman-man adult-PAU def

'Yes, they, the adult men and women,...'

pulu-gu-rik kele...
 they-act-GPU def 'yes, they (did)!...'

puli lewa purik kele... 'granted, coming (to) them...'
 they come that def

kolla kele...
 fetched def '(He) positively fetches (and drinks)..'

ngeriya kele...
 to.plant def 'although (you) plant....'

Ne yawe-lei langai-yagi kele kapura...
 I garden-TrU light-nca def but

'I am willing to light the garden but...'

3.2.4.5. The Pronoun Intensifier fills the Intensifier tagmeme of the Intensified Pronoun Phrase. There are two forms ngeze which occurs with all third person and limited plural basic pronouns and makngeze which occurs with all other basic pronouns. The latter is formed by prefixing the limiter mak- 'just' to ngeze.

3.2.5. The Exclusive keke 'only' occurs in phrase periphery and as an adjective in the Modifier slot of a Modified Noun Phrase.

yompuwili keke
 men only 'only men'

i puwiligi-mak keke
 house their-SU only 'only their houses'

nawili liyewili keke nawili
 some pigs only some 'only some pigs'

3.2.6. The Accompaniment killing 'with' manifests the Accompanier tagmeme in an Accompaniment Phrase.

ne kiling
I with '(some girls went) with me'

Kagowe kiling
Kagowe with 'two old women were there
with Kagowe'

tin narik kiling
tin one with 'with the tin'

ni kiling Laini
you with group 'the group with you'

3.2.7. There are ^{three four} five Negatives which have been observed in Biangai.

3.2.7.1. Ono expounds the obligatory Negative tagmeme of a Negative Sentence and expounds the optional Negative tagmeme in a Negative Adjective Phrase.

Ne ngago ni-yege na-ra ono.
I talk you-Agl one-NPU neg
'I do not have a message for you.'

Na-mele-ga nak-tau wik kangki ono.
one-FU-and one-too alive will.go neg
'Not one of (their) men and women either will return alive.'

yeik yompanubek ono
nothing man neg
'~~It is not a common man, it is not a common man.~~'

yongokampu kerumk-wili kele ono
people adult-PAU def neg
'positively not adult people'

keremungke ono
~~many~~ many neg 'not many'

wazono ono
good neg 'not good'

3.2.7.2. The Negative Emphatic nagani and the Negative nangai/nagai expound the obligatory Negative tagmeme of a Negative Sentence.

Ai ngago kaiya yolu nagani.
hey talk say to.be neg

'Hey, (you) shouldn't be there talking.'

~~Kxxa~~ pu-lei wezamei nagani.
Koza that-TrU throw.away neg
bone

'(You) can't neglect that strength.'

Pi yezizik walliyi nangai....
he fire build neg

'(Because) he didn't light the fire....'

~~Rixxkexegema~~ ...pi wei mizi nagai.
he get do neg

'.....he is not getting about.'

~~x3x~~ 3.2.7.3. A-a occurs following a Negative Sentence to intensify the Negative. It is also used as a Response.

Te kali ni-yegi keriyi kang mizagi
du.ex mama you-agl to.see go will.do

langai ono a-a.
able neg neg

'Mama and I will not be able to go see how you are doing, no sir!'

3.2.7.4. The Negative yeik optionally occurs following a Negative Sentence to intensify the Negative, and occurs in the optional Opposite tagmeme of a Yes-No Interrogative Sentence. It also occurs in the Comment of an Equational Clause, preceding and following Nouns, the Modifier slot of the Modified Noun Phrase, and the Adverb slot of a General Verb Phrase. It is also used as a Response.

nak-tau yeik ono na-mele-rau yeik ono.
 one-too neg neg one-FU-too neg neg

'(they) carried around plenty of pig meat; not one man (was) without (some); not one woman either (was) without (some).'

3.2.8. Manner Adverb roots expound the Manner tagmeme in clauses. A representative list is given below.

<u>pillik</u> 'like this'	<u>mabillik</u> 'just the same'
<u>kaile</u> 'bad'	<u>menalege</u> 'altogether'
<u>kaile kaile</u> 'poorly'	<u>waberek</u> 'careful, proper'
<u>yeik</u> 'without'	<u>kozang</u> 'strong'
<u>wazono</u> 'good'	<u>kallagallo</u> 'strong'
<u>waze</u> 'just'	<u>willibek</u> 'continually'
<u>waze waze</u> 'haphazard'	<u>ngezangai</u> 'hurry'
<u>mawinta</u> 'more'	<u>yompiyangai</u> 'excellent'
<u>liwik</u> 'secretly'	

3.2.9. The Inconjugable Stems are a closed class of verb auxiliaries. They fill the Lexical Head of the Definitive Verb Phrase and do not occur in other constructions. Some Inconjugable Stems occur with only one specific verb and others may occur with more than one depending on the meaning desired.

A representative list is given below. The Inconjugable Stems are listed with their specific verbs in the Definitive Verb Phrase in Section

kollok 'sweet' lolo 'sew'

<u>kiyak</u> 'sour'	<u>lasinta</u> 'sneeze'
<u>kek</u> 'yell'	<u>kuturu</u> 'caught'
<u>sang</u> 'count'	<u>kebak</u> 'carry on shoulders'
<u>yongolo</u> 'dance'	<u>mene</u> 'locomotion'

3.3. Open classes which optionally take one or two orders of suffixes are nouns, pronouns, adjectives, temporals, locatives, and interrogatives.

3.3.1 Nouns are ~~k~~ roots which are free forms. They manifest Head of General Noun Phrase as well as tagmemes in all other Noun Phrases and Relator-Axis Phrases.

There are two major divisions within nouns, animate and inanimate, distinguished on the basis of affixation of Plural Animate and Inanimate Unit classifiers. Animate Nouns further sub-divide.

3.3.1.1 Animate Nouns. To pluralize Animate Nouns, only the Plural Animate Unit classifier -wili can be suffixed to the root. They sub-divide into non-kin and kin on the basis of distribution in Possessive Phrases.

a) Kin Nouns manifest the Item in the Referent Possessive Phrase.

<u>mango</u> 'father'	<u>sei</u> 'older sibling'
<u>pailik</u> 'in-law'	<u>sak</u> 'younger sibling'
<u>panu</u> 'mother'	<u>yelibu</u> 'grand parent'
<u>kali</u> 'mama'	<u>marek</u> 'son'
<u>peba</u> 'papa'	yango <u>yango</u> 'daughter'

b) Non-Kin Nouns manifest the Item in the Item Possessive Phrase.

kollau 'spirit'

yompanu 'man'

watakal 'fish'

kolomantik 'girl'

kolu 'ant'

keri 'dog'

pelewe 'star'

kemale 'snake'

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

~~XXXX~~

~~XXXXXX~~

3.3.1.2 Inanimate Nouns. To pluralize Inanimate Nouns, only the Plural Inanimate Unit classifier -yeng can be suffixed to the root.

kampek 'sweet potato' i 'house'

yawe 'garden' yabi 'sugar cane'

yereng 'village' king 'stone'

kik 'net bag' iwi 'blood'

3.3.2. Pronouns fill the Subject tagmeme of clauses, the Axis and Accompaniment of Accompaniment Phrase, Head of Resemblance Phrase, first Head slot of Serial Noun Phrase, Referent of Referent Possessive Phrase, Item of Appositional Noun Phrase, the Enumeration of Summery Noun Phrase and the Referent of a Referent Possessive Phrase. Pronouns are sub-divided into Personal and Demonstrative Pronouns.

3.3.2.1. Personal Pronouns. There are 12 Personal Pronouns in Biangai which are the basic pronouns.

singular		plural		
		dual	limited	general
1st	<u>ne</u>	(incl.) <u>tewa</u> (excl.) <u>te</u>	<u>tonuwa</u>	<u>teni</u>
2nd	<u>ni</u>	<u>yali</u>	<u>inuwa</u>	<u>ini</u>
3rd	<u>pi</u>	<u>piyau</u>	<u>puwili</u>	

The limited plurals are a smaller number than general plurals. They are limited to a family, clan or a small group in contrast to teni which often refers to the whole village.

There are three mutually exclusive pronominal suffixes: -ki 'possessive', -ko '(possessive)', and -yegi '(goal marker)'.

3.3.2.1.1. The Possessor marker -ki is suffixed to the basic pronoun which occurs in the Referent tagmeme of the Referent Possessive Phrase. It is voiced following vowels.

singular		plural		
		dual	limited	general
1st	<u>negi</u>	(in.) <u>tewagi</u> (ex) <u>tegi</u>	<u>tonuwagi</u>	* <u>tenigi</u>
2nd	<u>nigi</u>	<u>yaligi</u>	<u>inuwagi</u>	<u>inigi</u>
3rd	<u>pigi</u>	<u>piyaugi</u>	<u>puwiligi</u>	

3.3.2.1.2. The Possessor marker -ko is suffixed to the singular and dual forms of the basic pronoun and occur in the Referent tagmeme of the Item Possessor Phrase. Vowel harmony is then manifested between the marker and the vowel of the pronoun. See section 1.1.3.

	singular	dual
1st	<u>nogo</u>	(in.) <u>tewago</u> (ex.) <u>togo</u>
2nd	<u>nugu</u>	
3rd	pugu	

3.3.2.1.3. Animate Goal Pronouns consists of the basic pronoun plus the Animate marker -ye- plus one of the Relators -ki 'to', -ke 'at', and -ka 'from'. Goal Pronouns manifest the Goal Tagmeme of the clause.

singular		plural		
		dual	limited	general
1st	neyegi	tewayegi teyegi	tonuwayegi	teniyegi
2nd	niyegi	yaliyegi	inuwayegi	iniyegi
3rd	piyegi	piyauyegi	puwiliyegi	

Ne ni-yegi kerewiyi.
I you-agl to.hear

'I (want) to hear about you.'

Ne ni-yege ngago na-ra ono.
I you-agl word one-NPU neg

'I don't (have) a message for you.'

negi yangomele-yaga namele
my daughter-from one-FU

'one of my daughters'

ini ne-yegi
you I-agl 'You all (can't worry) about me.'

ne pi-yaga
I him-agl 'I (received a letter) from him'

puli teni~~yeg~~yege kozak-kai.
they we-agl talk-say 'They told us.'

3.3.2.2. Demonstrative Pronouns pe 'this' and pu 'that' manifest the Demonstrative tagmeme in the ~~Mafi~~ Modified Noun Phrase and the General Time Phrase. They manifest the Specifier of a General Locative Phrase.

The Demonstrative Pronouns take all classifiers. When they take the Non-Partative Unit -ta, it substitutes for large units such as a whole body of reported speech. The Demonstrative Pronouns prefixed to the NPU and General Partative Unit become focus markers. A detailed description is under section 4.1.5. The Limiter ma- is optionally prefixed to the Demonstrative Pronouns.

pe-mek
this-AnU 'this pig'

pu-yeng
that-PIU 'those things'

kalike pu-rik
later that-GPU 'later (focus)'

imak ngizi pu-wek-ke
house build that-TiU-at
'at the time of house building'

ni purik 'you (focus)'
you that

ma-be-le-ge
lim-this-ArU-at 'just here'

3.3.3. Temporal words manifest tagmemes of temporal phrases and ~~Time~~ Time tagmeme of clause. There are three sub-classes of temporals defined on the basis of their distribution in temporal phrases. There are four temporals that fill two classes: were 'first' and yaka 'immediate past' occur in both Temporal₁ and Temporal₂, and wok 'day' and wangene 'morning' occur in both Temporal₂ and Temporal₃.

Temporal₁ manifest Qualifier tagmeme in General Time Phrase.

<u>koka</u> 'before'	<u>wangkowa</u> 'tomorrow'
<u>ullogo</u> 'past, yesterday'	<u>yaka</u> 'immediate past'
<u>mabek</u> 'today, present'	<u>were</u> 'first'
<u>wangki</u> 'future'	<u>ngolluk</u> 'still'

Temporal₂ manifest Head tagmeme in General Time Phrase.

<u>kusa</u> 'night'	<u>kalike</u> 'later'
<u>wok</u> 'day'	<u>Sonte</u> 'Runday'
<u>ngong</u> 'month'	<u>Monte</u> 'Monday'
<u>wang</u> 'time'	<u>Tunte</u> 'Tuesday'
<u>kepilei</u> 'afternoon'	<u>Tirinte</u> 'Wednesday'
<u>wangene</u> 'morning'	<u>Ponte</u> ' Friday Thursday'
<u>wallaka</u> 'remote past'	<u>Perainte</u> 'Friday'
<u>yaka</u> 'immediate past'	<u>Sarere</u> 'Saturday'
<u>weik</u> 'immediate present'	

Temporal₃ manifest Head of Modified Time Phrase.

<u>wok</u> 'day'	<u>teng</u> 'time'
<u>wangene</u>	<u>sollo</u> 'beginning, origin'

Four temporals have been adopted because of European influence. They optionally take the Time Unit classifier. They are: awa 'hour', killok 'o'clock', pelo 'lunch time', and Kisimasi 'year'.

3.3.4. Numeral roots fill slots in the Number Phrase.

wamenak 'only one'

nayau 'two'

nayauganak 'three'

mangabektauno 'four'

melenazik 'five'

meleyau 'ten'

yompunak 'twenty'

nayeng 'some, (inanimate)'

nawili 'some, (animate)'

mabuyeng 'all, (inanimate)'

mabuwili 'all, animate)'

kolokngagono 'many'

keremungke 'many'

ngellek 'plenty'

3.3.5. Adjectives occur in the Modifier tagmeme on the Modified Noun Phrase and in the Comment tagmeme of Equational Clauses. Certain Adjectives are also used as adverbs and are listed in both classes. Adjectives occur with all classifiers and when expounding the Comment tagmeme are optionally inflected with the non-completed aspect -ki. Below is a representative list.

yokollong 'long'

si 'old'

ngerewallek 'short'

kuneng 'heavy'

<u>wazono</u> 'good'	<u>yompiyangai</u> 'excellent'
<u>kaile</u> 'bad'	<u>yemane</u> 'big'
<u>unatuba</u> 'big'	<u>songono</u> 'little'
<u>willangka</u> 'white'	<u>kollokngagono</u> 'many'
<u>kusabanu</u> 'black'	<u>yezingei</u> 'hot'
<u>simangkaime</u> 'yellow'	<u>kabeneng</u> 'cold'
<u>lewege</u> 'great, above'	
<u>keke</u> 'only'	

3.3.6. Locatives fill Heads in the Double Headed and Specified Locative Phrases. There are three types of Locatives: Elevational Words, Positional Words, and Distance Words.

Elevational Words are relative to the speaker.

<u>paka</u> 'up'
<u>pongo</u> 'down'
<u>yenge</u> 'across'
<u>panga</u> 'over'
<u>yeke</u> 'up in'

Positional Words are related to the placement of objects and are obligatorily suffixed by the Relator -ki 'to', -ke 'at', or -ka 'from'

<u>ngale-ge</u> 'on top'
<u>yung-ke</u> 'in side'
<u>kuleng-ke</u> 'underneath'
<u>pe-ziwa-gi</u> 'to this side'
this-side-to
<u>na-ziwa-ga</u>
one-side-from 'from the other side'

The Positional Words cooccur in the ^ILocative Appositional Phrase where they are optionally preceded by Elevational words.

Distance Words obligatorily take the Relators -ki 'to', -ke 'at', -ka 'from'.

kewei-ke 'long ways'

merek-ki 'close to'

merek-ke 'close by'

merek-ka 'from close by'

3.3.7. Interrogatives occur in the clause or phrase tagmeme appropriate to the question. The basic interrogative is ta or tak. It occurs with classifiers, relators and slot markers as illustrated below. Additional interrogatives are nangki/ngenangki and nangai/ngenangai depending on the Dialect of the speaker.

Ta/tak 'who' fills the Topic, Subject, Object and Goal tagmemes.

1. C: Ni T: ta?
you who 'Who are you?'
2. C: panga pok T: ta? 'Who is that over there?'
3. T: pu-wili C: ta-wili?
that-PAU who-PAU 'Who are they?'
4. S: nu-gu P: kozak-kai O: pura G: tak-yegi P: yagenta?
you-act speech-say that who-agl inform
'To whom did you tell that?'

Tak occurs with -ko to function as ~~agank~~ actor.

1. Tak-ko kai-wek-ke keriyagine?
 who-act say-TiU-at intend.to.hear
 (to whom, when talking, do you intend to hear)
 'To whom (do you) intend to listen?'
2. Yaka mizi-weki kai pu-ra tak-ko mizagi-ra?
 past do-pur say that-NPU who-act xwill.do-NPU
 'Who will do that work that was planned?'

Ta occurs with -ka 'whose' and fills the Comment tagmeme.

1. kik pu-gik taka-gik? 'Whose bag is that?'
 bag that-CU whose-CU
2. I taka-mak? 'Whose house?'
 house whose-SU

Ta is suffixed optionally by -rik '(GPU)' preceding the obligatory relator -ke to mean 'which'

1. Ini ngeragi ngeriya logo lewa pura wok takke?
 you food planted and.then come that day which
 'On which day did you plant food and then come?'
2. ...weik ta-rik-ke wellagella kangki miza.
 now which-GPU-at come.out will.go did
 '/now wondered which way to go to come (out of the valley).'

Ta ~~or ta~~ ^{is} are obligatorily suffixed by -le '(ArU)' or -ra '(NPU)' preceding the relator -ki 'to', -ke 'at', -ka 'from' to mean 'where'.

1. Ni ta-le-gi kang? 'Where (are you) going?'
 you where-AMrU go
2. Pe-bok tak-ko ta-la-ga weiya?
 this-MU who-act where-ArU-from got
 'Who got this pencil from where?'

3. Ni yereng ta-ra-ga lewa?
 you village where-NPU-from come
 'What village do you come from?'
4. Yawe nu-gu-lei ta-le-ge?
 garden you-act-TU where-ArU-at
 'Where (is) your garden?'

Ta is suffixed by -llik '(Kind Unit)'what' and fills the optional Opposite tagmeme of a Yes-No Interrogative Sentence, the Comment tagmeme of the Equational and Classified Equational Clause and the Object tagmeme.

1. Ni kemegeme keya wizingka korik pillik nayeng
 you sick and sore-and skin this some
ni-yege lewagella yolu ma tallik?
 you-agl appear to.be or what
 '(Are) you sick and have sores on your skin or what?'
2. Yoko-pek wok tallik-pek?
 today-MU day what-MU
 'Today (is) what kind of day?' (~~Work~~ Work or Play?)
3. Nu-gu ngago kai-ra tallik?
 you-act talk say-NPU what
 (Your calling is what?) 'Why (did) you call?'
4. Pi tallik kai?
 he what say 'What (did) he say?'
5. Kewellemek pangke pangke ma tallik mizi purik...
 barrer to.be.straight or what do that
 'Check (to see) is the barrer straight or what?..'
6. Ini tallik yolu?
 you.pl what to.be 'How are you all?'
7. Te kali-gu panga pu-lo-go ni-yegi mereki
 we.two mama-act over that-ArU-act you-agl close
tallik mizi keya tallik mizi kelleniyagi ono.
 what do and what do will.make.you neg
 'Mama and I will not be close to you over there (to ask) How are (you) doing? and How will you make out?'

Tallik is reduplicated tallik tallik and optionally shortened to ta-tallik 'how many' and fills the number tagmeme of the Modified Noun Phrase.

1. Ni mantik-wili tallik tallik?
you child-PAU how-many
'How many children (do) you (have)?'
2. Yompanu pulogo yawe mizi-wili tatallik?
man there work do-PAU how.many
'How many men work there?'
3. Yali wok tallik tallik yengelege koyiyagi?
you.two day how.many over.there will.remain
'How many days will you two stay over there?'
4. Ni wok tatallik-ke pe-yeng ngeriya?
you day how.many-on these-PIU planted
'How many days (did) you (take) to plant these things?'
5. Tallik tallik-ta?
how.many-GPU 'How much (is) it (the saucepan)?'

Tallik is obligatorily suffixed by -wek (Time Unit)' preceding the relator -ke 'at' to mean 'at what time or when'. Tallikwekke alternates with tangak 'when'.

1. Ni tallik-wek-ke kangki miza?
you what-TIU-at will.go did
'When will you be going?'
2. Kolontik tangak weik yompu weiya?
girl when now man got
'When(did)the young girl recently get married?'

Nangki/ngenangki 'why' is a response word and also manifests the Topic tagmeme.

1. Nangki? Tonuwa mamorok mabilik koyinta.
why we all just.the.same to.be
'Why? We all are just alike.'

the Result Margin Sentence. The first two must be suffixed with a Classifier and the Goal marker just as a Predicate of the Statement Margin of the Result Margin Sentence.

1. Statement: Piyau tallik-ta-gi werega
 the.two what-NPU-igl Result

Result: pelege koyinta?
 here to.be

'For what reason are the two staying here?'

2. Statement: Ni nangai-yeng-ki iwak
 you wäht-PIU-igl Result

Result: sakpek ula logo pi ingkei?
 yng.bro hit and.then he cry

'What (did) you hit little brother for and he (is) crying?'

3. Statement: Yali nangki wiyeke
 you.2 why Result

Result: watabi piyeng ngoweiya.
 thing these stole

'Why did you two steal these things?'

4. Statement: Puli tallik-tik-ki iwaka
 they what-GPU-igl Result

Result: imak ngizi ono?
 house to.build neg

'Why didn't they build the house?'

3.4. Classes which obligatorily occur with at least one suffix - Verbs.

Verbs in Biangai have the following characteristics:

- 1) they manifest Predicate tagmeme of clause and
- 2) they have unique suffixation as described in Affixation.

3.4.1. Verb Classes. Verbs are divided into 3 sub-

classes on the basis of their distribution in the various clause types. These three classes are: ditransitive, transitive, and intransitive. A fourth class, definitive verb, cuts across the other classes.

3.4.1.1. Ditransitive Verbs manifest the Predicate tagmeme of the Ditransitive Clause and co-occur only with Animate nouns as subject. The structure of Ditransitive Verbs is explained with the following array.

Ditransitive Verbs

marked object	stem
n-	any
m-	Ditransitive
y-	verb stem

Rules:

1) The morpheme n- marks 1st and 2nd person singular objects, m- marks 3rd person singular, y- marks all dual and plural objects. Exceptions are in the 3rd person stem -el- 'hit, kill' where the e goes to u and no m occurs; and in the plural stem iza orowei 'take' where no y occurs with the i.

2) If the stem starts with a consonant the marked object follows the stem. In case of one stem the marked object occurs initially with the second stem of a compound verb stem, eg. wezamel- 'to send him away'. A limited list of ditransitive stems is as follows:

an- 'to give'
iza orowei-'to take'
el- 'to hit, kill'
ei- 'to say'
waligelle- 'to show'
waza- 'to bare'
kelle- 'to make, cause'
weza-()-el- 'to send away'
yaliya- 'to seduce'

3.4.1.2 Transitive Verbs manifest the Predicate tagmeme of Transitive Clause. There is no morphological difference between transitive and intransitive verbs. The following is a representative list.

<u>pakell-</u> 'to see, visit'	<u>ngeri-</u> 'to plant'
<u>yew-</u> 'to shoot'	<u>kaigis-</u> 'to wash'
<u>kir-</u> 'to cut'	<u>mogos-</u> 'to sit'
<u>n-</u> 'to eat'	<u>walliy-</u> 'to roast'
<u>williy-</u> 'to pull out'	<u>wakiy-</u> 'to get inside or to put inside'
<u>kis-</u> 'to split'	

3.4.1.3. Intransitive Verbs manifest Predicate tagmeme of Intransitive Clause. The following is a ~~representative~~ representative list.

<u>mogos-</u> 'sit'	<u>kerewiy-</u> 'see, hear'
<u>luwez-</u> 'stand	

Some Intransitive stems are inconjugable stems.

wiyek 'sleep' kemageme 'sick'

3.4.1.3.1. Nature Intransitive Verbs co-occur ~~wikk~~ only with inanimate nature nouns manifesting Subject of ~~Siann~~ clause. The following is a representative list.

ngai 'to shine' yokmek ngai 'sun (is) shining'
kuli/mani 'to rain' koboyau kuli '(It is) raining'
kelang 'to be dried up' kai kelang 'Water (is) dried up'

3.4.1.3.2. Motion Intransitive Verbs are intransitive when they co-occur with animate nouns manifesting Subject tagmeme of clause. Some have irregular stems. Motion Verbs manifest the Motion tagmeme of a Motion Merged Sentence. The following is a representative list.

kang 'to go' kaiyima 'came'
lewa 'come' kampella 'went'

3.4.1.4. The Definitive Verb is a limited class of verbs that cut across the transitive and intransitive verb classification. Definitive verb manifest the grammatical head of Definitive ~~Bark~~ Verb Phrase.

miz- 'do' kell- 'like'
ul- 'hit' man- 'give'
kelley- 'make' mei- 'say'
kir- 'cut' kai- 'say'
ngel- 'cut' mel- 'give'
wiy- 'to put'

3.4.2. Affixation. Affix classes are based on order of occurrence from the verb stem. There is one order of prefixeꞤ and there are four orders of suffixes.

Negative Prefix na- optionally occurs with verbs and verb phrases.

Biangai Verbal Affix Prefix

negative	stem
na-	any stem except ditransitive

yawe namizi
work not-do 'not working'

ngago kozang na-kai
w talk strong not-say 'did not talk powerfully'

kemegeme yemizi na-mek-tau panga awizik na-mizi
sick big one-AnU-too over hospital not-do
'did not have any serious sickness in the hospital'

kere nawiyi
ear not-put 'do not listen'

kai na-gisi
water not-split 'not washed'

ingi na-mei
sing not-say 'not singing'

kuturu na-uli
incoj not-hit 'not caughing'

Suffixes

3.4.2. Affixation. Affix classes are based on order of occurrence from the verb stem. There are four orders of suffixes. Any Biangai verb is permitted to be suffixed by the following four orders:

Biangai Verbal Suffixes

<u>+</u> Direction	<u>+</u> Aspect	<u>+</u> Tense	<u>+</u> Mood
- <u>to</u> 'return'	- <u>i</u> (actual)	- <u>geya</u> (present continuous)	- <u>e</u> (imperative)
- <u>mo</u> 'down'	- <u>a</u> (completed)	- <u>inta/yagenta</u> (present durative)	- <u>mo</u> (obligatory)
- <u>yongo</u> 'over'	- <u>ki</u> (non-completed)	- <u>meige</u> (past durative)	- <u>ne</u> (Intentional)
- <u>yo</u> 'back'		- <u>anging/sa</u> (future definite)	- <u>angi</u> (Provocative)
			- <u>lengai</u> (Physical abilitative)
			- <u>mbo</u> (Pretention)

Rules:

- 1) All four of the suffixes have never been observed on one verb. Co-occurrence rules will be described under each suffix.
- 2) The Tense suffix -anging '(future definite)', and the Mood suffix -angi '(provocative)' have subject person markers.

Subject Person Markers	suffix
<u>m-</u>	- <u>anging</u>
<u>n-</u>	- <u>angi</u>
<u>pen-</u>	

The m-occurs with 1st and 2nd person singular subjects, pen-occurs with 3rd person singular, and n-occurs with all plural subjects.

- 3) The Tense suffix -inta '(present durative)' has a second form -yagenta which has a second function as a free verb meaning 'to inform'.
- 4) The future definite -anging has another form -angai which is a second Physical Abilitative Mood.
- 5) The Imperative Mood -e occurs on subjects that are singular and -i ~~████~~ occurs on plural subjects.
- 6) The Completed Aspect -a changes to -ya on stems ending in vowels, and the Non-completed Aspect -ki changes to -agi on stems ending in a consonant.
- 7) The Obligatory -mo changes to -zo with subjects which are plural.

3.4.2.1. ~~DM~~ Direction Suffixes consist of four suffixes: -to 'back to where the subject came from', -mo 'down', -yongo 'over up', and -yo 'back down'. These directionals also fill the Lexical Items of the Definitive Verb Phrase and the Head of a Locative Phrase.

<u>kan-to</u>		<u>yongo-le-ge</u>
go-return	'to return'	over-ArU-at 'over that way'
<u>kayi-mo</u>		ꝑ
came-down	'to come down'	
<u>ka-yongo</u>		<u>mo-le-ge</u>
go-over	'to go over'	down-ArU-at 'down that way'
<u>yongo-mo mizi</u>		
over-down do	'back and forth, around'	

miza orwei-geya 'taking'

mizageya 'doing'

kazimizigeya 'being afraid'

lewageya 'coming'

~~wezayigeya~~ ~~wezayigeya~~ ~~wezayigeya~~ ~~wezayigeya~~ ~~wezayigeya~~

wezayigeya 'lining them up'

-inta 'present durative' The present durative suffix has been observed on 'to be' verbs filling the Auxiliary tagmeme of the Continuous Verb Phrase. Another suffix -yagenta '(present durative)' has been observed. It has also been observed as a full verb meaning 'to inform'.

wizinta 'remaining, sg.'

koyinta 'remaining, pl.'

kaiyagenta 'telling'

wiziyagenta 'remaining, sg.'

koyiyagenta 'remaining, pl.'

kampelliyagenta 'going'

weliyagenta 'looking'

mamiziyagenta 'motioning'

niyagenta 'eating'

tallik yagenta 'What (did you) inform (him of)?'
what inform

-meige 'past durative' may be repeated for longer duration.

kaiyimeige 'continued coming'

kaiyimeige meige meige 'continued coming as on track'

kantameige 'arriving'

Kameige 'continued going'

yawe mizimeige 'continued working'

koyintameige 'continued staying'

kampelleige 'continued traveling'

kai tagoneige 'continued going around'

-anging 'future definite' has been observed on Transitive and ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Intransitive Verbs, and optionally sa suffixed to the Auxiliary verb of a Development Verb Phrase. The future definite -anging + weki 'purpose' encodes future purpose. The future definite -anging + kelli 'like' encodes future desire. A second future definite tense suffix -sa has been observed following the non-completed aspect.

kapiya mizi-manging '(I) will surely train'

mizi-benanging '(he) will definitely do'

kallagallo wizagami-benangi kani
strong remain-fut.def emp

'(the fence) will definitely remain strong'

walli-benanging ono 'definitely will not fall'

kuni-benanging 'will surely go'

kaigisi-nanging '(they) will surely wash'

piyau kampelli-nangi-weki
the.two go-will.surely-pur

'the two will surely go'

imak ngizi-benangi-weki
house build-3.s.fut.def-pur

'he ~~ɣ~~ definitely purposes to build a house'

kai mizi-benangi-weki 'she intends to cook'

kampelli-manging kelli
go-1.s.will.surely like '(I) would like to go'

yawe mizagi-sa
will.work-fu.def '(They) definitely will work'

kangkisa '(father) definitely will go'

weiyagisa ma
or 'will (you) definitely get married
or (not)?'

kobo managisa '(it) definitely will rain'

3.4.2.4. Mood Suffixes consist of six suffixes. Some may be directly affixed to the stem while others follow other order suffixes as designated below.

3.4.2.4.1. Imperative Mood.

Imperative -e is suffixed to stems of verbs in clauses manifesting a singular subject and when reference is close by.

kampelle '(you) go!'

mogose '(you.singular) sit down!'

kaigise '(singular) wash!'

kerewiye '(singular) listen!'

Imperative -i is suffixed to stems of verbs in clauses manifesting a plural subject and when reference is over there.

kampelli '(you all) go!'

mogosi '(everyone) sit down!'

kerewiyi '(everyone) listen!'

komi '(you all) stay!'

3.4.2.4.2. Obligative Mood.

Obligatory -mo is suffixed following the actual aspect as a second order suffix on verbs manifesting a singular subject.

kiriwei willibek mizi-mo
follow continually do-~~ng~~ oblig
'(you) must always obey'

waberek ngai wizai-mo
carefully watch to.be-s.oblig
'(you) must take care (of her)'

wireyau ngela wizi-mo
eyes cut to.be-s.oblig
'(you) must be alert'

kallagallo panu wara komi-zo
strong very carried to.be-pl.oblig
'(you.pl) must hold (it) tightly'

puli wireklek-wili mei-zo
they leaf-PAU call-pl.oblig
'(you all) must call them leaves'

3.4.2.4.3. Intentive Mood. Intentive -ne is suffixed as a second order suffix.

kozak-nei-yagi-ne
talk-say.to.you-nca-int
'(I) intend to talk to you'

pakella-gi-ne
to.see-nca-int
'intend to see'

yo-gi-ne
back-nca-int
'(I)intend to return'

wara-gi-ne
carry-nca-int

'(leave it, I) intend to carry (it later)'

3.4.2.4.4. Provocative Mood. The Provocative -angi is suffixed to the actual aspect as a second order suffix.

Inuwa pi ula logo tallik mizi-n-angi?
you.p he hit.him and.then what do-pl-prov

'You (all) have hit him and (now) what will you do?'

Ni tallik mizi-m-angi puli ngai lewa-wek-ke-rik?
you what do-2.s-prov they fight come-TiU-at-GPU

'What will you (2.s) do when they come to fight?'

Piyeng ni weiya logo mangobek i-ge
those.things you got and.then owner house-at

wizilege purik tallik kelle-m-i-m-angi.
is.there if what cause-him-aa-2.s-prov

'You take those things and if the owner is there at the house, what will you do to him?'

* the following should be inserted following Intentive Mood, or with the Future Definite Tense.

The future definite -angi + Intentive Mood -ne encodes consensus.

...wok no-go panga i-ge ngeragi walliya
day I-act over house-in food cooked

nani-weki mena koli kai pu-wek-ke
give.to.you-pur emp come say that-TiU-at

uri-m-angi-ne.
come-2.s-fut.def-int

..the day I say, "Come over to the house to cook food to give you." at that time, you can come.'

...logo weik no-go weik mena kai pu-wek-ke
 and.then now I-act now emp say that-TiU-at

yo-yaro-n-angi-ne.
 back-come-pl-fut.def-int

'...and then when I say "(It is) enough." you all can return.'

3.4.2.4.5. Physical Abilitative Mood suffix is -lengai which is suffixed to the non-completed aspect to be the second order suffix.

...te kali ni-yegi keriyi kang mizagi-lengai ono.
 we.two mama you-agl see go will.do-p.abl neg

'..mama and I will not be able to go see you.'

...nak-ko ullogo weiyagi-lengai.
 one-act yesterday will.get-p.abl

'..someone probably got it yesterday.'

yongok pu-molo yali ini-yau logo
 woman that-FU.act 2.du relative-two and.then

nu-gu ngago meiyagi-lengai-mele.
 you-act talk will.say.to.him-p.abl-FU

'That woman (is) your relative and so you (are) one who can talk to her.'

Ilei wantik no-go wagellagi-lengai.
 tree pole I-act will.carry-p.abl

'(I am) able to carry the pole.'

3.4.2.4.6. Pretense Mood. Pretense -mbo is suffixed following the actual aspect as a second order suffix on verbs manifesting action of pretending or to threaten.

Pi ni-yegi yawe mizi-mpo miza.
 he you-agl to.work-pret did

'He pretended to work for you.'

Mango-go pi winilek-ko kiri-mpo kellemiya.
 father-act he ax-instr cut-pret caused.him

'Father threatened to cut him with the axe.'

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Chapter 4

PHRASES

4.0. Introduction. A Biangai phrase occurs in the grammatical hierarchy between word and clause level. It fills tagmemes on the clause level. Embedding of one phrase in another phrase is common.

4.1. Phrase periphery. The nucleus of any phrase optionally occurs with the classifier complex (see section 3.1.1.) In the phrase periphery there are a limited number of optional tagmemes. They are not nuclear or ~~is~~ diagnostic to any phrase type and occur with words, phrases, and clauses alike.

Phrase Nucleus	Classifier + Comple	+ Emphasis	+ Exclusive
word phrase clause	any of 24 classifiers and/or in combination	<u>kani</u> <u>nei</u> <u>mena</u>	<u>keke</u> 'only'

+ Inclusive	+ Definiteness	+ Focus
+ - <u>au</u> 'too'	<u>kele</u> 'indeed, really really, yes'	<u>purik</u> <u>pura</u> <u>pera</u>

Rules:

1. The maximum number of peripheral tagmemes that co-occur is two. There are some restrictions as noted below.
2. Kani and nei co-occur as double emphatic.
3. Kani, keke, -rau, and kele all co-occur with purik
4. Keke and -rau never co-occur.

kangki kani ~~ni~~ nei
will.go emp emp 'definitely will go!'

wiyagi kele purik
will.get def focus 'definitely will get!'

piyau mani purik kele 'They definitely gave
dual give.to.him focus def to him!'

wei purik-tau
get focus-too 'got that too!'

- 4.1.1. Emphasis Periphery. Emphasis is manifested by three emphasis markers: kani '(call attention to)', nei '(I said it)', and mena '(points out situation with ~~ni~~ looking forward to some action or command to follow)'.

koli nei
come emp 'Come!'

melezik kani 'watch out for your arm'
arm emp

weik mena 'that's enough!'
enough emp

- 4.2.3. Exclusive Periphery. Exclusive is manifested by keke 'only'.

keri-wili keke 'only dogs'
dog-PAU only

yompu-nak keke 'only one man'
man-one only

kalike purik...
later that 'later,....'

pillik miza purik
like.this did that 'did (it) like that!'

ngeragi yemane-na-mek purik
food big-one-AnU that
'one large group of food!'

4.2. Phrase Types. Phrases will be divided into Non-Predicative and Predicative Phrase types and will be described in the following order:

4.2.1. Non-Predicative Phrase Types

4.2.1.1. Number Phrase

2. Accompaniment Phrase

3 . Resemblance Phrase

4. Adjective Phrase

~~5. Intensified Adjective Phrase~~

~~56.~~ Negative Adjective Phrase

~~67.~~ Alternate Phrase

~~78.~~ Intensified Pronoun Phrase

~~89.~~ Possessive Phrases

~~910.~~ Temporal Phrases

~~1011.~~ Locative Phrases

~~1112.~~ Noun Phrases

4.2.2. Predicative Phrase Types

4.2.2.1. Complex Verb Phrases

4.2.2.2. Auxiliary Verb Phrases

4.2.1. Non-Predicative Phrase Types

4.2.1.1. The Number Phrase. Numerals and Number Phrases

occur in the Number tagmeme of the Modified Noun Phrase.

In Biangai the system of counting is based upon a man's fingers and toes. Actually only 7 numerals exist in the language (1,2,3,4,5,10,20). The number phrases comprise the rest by various ways of adding fingers and toes and men (units of twenty) to arrive at the desired number. The Number Phrase is co-ordinate in form, adding units until the desired number is obtained.

Number Phrases consist of an obligatory Head₁ and an obligatory Head₂. Head₁ is filled with basic units of 5, 10, 20 (literally one hand, 2 hands, one man, etc.) while Head₂ is filled with a derived unit of 'from another hand' or from another foot' plus a numeral to make an addition phrase.

Number Phrase

+ HEAD ₁	+Conj	+HEAD ₂	+CONJ	+ NUMERAL
numerals	<u>keya</u> <u>ka</u> 'and'	Modified Noun P. Locative P.	<u>keya</u> <u>ka</u> 'and'	numerals

mele-na-zik na-zik-ka nak
arm-one-SCU one-SCU-and one 'six'

mele-na-zik-ka na-zik-ka mangobektauno
arm-one-SCU-and one-SCU-and four 'nine'

mele-yau-ga pongo inge-na-zik-ka nak
arm-two-and down foot-one-SCU-and one 'eleven'

mele-yau inge-na-zik-ka nayau
arm-two foot-one-SCU-and two 'twelve'

mele-yau keya inge-na-zik
arm-two and foot-one-SCU 'fifteen'

4.2.1. Accompaniment Phrase consists of an optional Accompanier, an obligatory Axis tagmeme and an obligatory Relator tagmeme. The Accompaniment Phrase fills the Subject, Object, and Instrument tagmemes in the clause.

Accompaniment Phrase

+ ACCOMPANIER	+ AXIS	+ RELATOR
noun	noun	<u>kiling</u>
pronoun	pronoun	'with'
Modified Noun Phrase	Modified N.P.	
Summary N.P.	Appositional N.P.	
Item Possessive Phrase	Resemblance N.P.	
	Co-ordinate N.P.	
	Qualified N.P.	

Rules:

1. The optional Accompanier tagmeme readily occurs post-Relator.

yokampanu puli kiling
people they with 'people with them'

teni puli kiling
we they with 'we with them'

ne kiling kolomantik nawili
I with girls some 'some girls with me'

nawili winiyeng kiling
some axes with 'some (men) with axes'

te Silas kiling yongok paka Kairu-ga nawili
 dual Silas with woman up Kairu-from some
 'some women from Kairu with Silas and I'

winak ngek nayauganak kiling nayau-ga nalik
 bird egg three with two-and one-POU
 '3 shillings (along) with 3 eggs'

Weleng keya Kagowe kiling yongok-si-yau
 Weleng and Kagowe with woman-old-DU
 'two old women with Weleng and Kagowe'

4.2.1.3. The Resemblance Phrase consists of an optional Head tagmeme and an obligatory Resemblance tagmeme. The Resemblance Phrase fills the Head tagmeme of the Modified Noun Phrase on the Phrase level and fills the Comment tagmeme and Manner in clauses. The Head is omitted only in context.

Resemblance Phrase

<u>+</u> Head	+ RESEMBLANCE
noun	<u>pillik</u> 'like this'
Modified Noun Ph	<u>weza</u> 'similiar'
Co-ordinate Noun Phrase	<u>kellik</u> 'like'
Alternate Noun Phrase	<u>mabillik</u> 'just the same'

lawik pillik-yeng
 yam like.this-PIU 'like this yam'

kazi kaile pillik-yeng
 way bad like.this-PIU 'like these bad actions'