Fleischmann, Lillian <u>Negation</u> <u>in</u> <u>Bine</u>

Negation in Bine is fairly straightforward. The range of the negative does not seem to extend beyond the clause in which it occurs. The same word <u>lica</u> 'not' negates both nouns and verbs.

LICA   Lica occurs preceeding the verb that it negat s:

1. <u>Maja</u> <u>me</u>, <u>siige</u>,   <u>lica</u>   <u>ä-d-uj-i</u>.
    reef   to   finished   not   intr-go(m.sg)-P5-i/3sg.s
    'Finished, he did not go to the reef.'

2. <u>Teeme</u> <u>bräju</u> <u>cina</u> <u>lica</u> <u>e-cl-i-ge</u>   <u>gawe</u>   <u>bora</u>   <u>me</u>.
    3.pos   root   nsg.s   not   3er-go-P2/i-3sg.   ground   inside   to
    'Their roots didn't go into the ground.'

3. <u>Tabe</u> <u>siŋi</u> <u>lica</u> <u>g-e</u>   <u>pui</u> <u>biname</u> <u>ne</u>   <u>ä-tity-er-a-me</u>.
    3sg.s   want   not   St.-pl.p   that   person   sg.o   cl-help-inc-nom-inf
    'He did not want to help that person.'

4. <u>Tabe</u> <u>cäŋecna</u>   <u>ute</u>   <u>lica</u>. ⌈<u>g-e</u>⌉
    3sg.s   carefully   sleep   not   ⌊St-pl.p⌋
    'He [did] not sleep well.'

In Sentence Four the stative verb is omitted, leaving the negative that proceeds it as the last element in the clause.

The negative comes between the verb and its modifier, as in Sentence 5.

5. <u>Cine</u>   <u>pui</u>   <u>name</u> <u>pi</u>   <u>cäŋecna</u>   <u>lica</u> <u>jaa-wen-em-u-si</u>.
    1ex.mg.s   that   of   because   carefully   not   3o.ir-do-pl.o-hab-1/
    'Becuase of that we don't do it carefully.'

6. <u>Cine</u>   <u>toraca-rage</u> <u>lica</u> <u>je-wen-en-i-si</u>.
    1ex.nsg.s   true-really   no   3o-do-prog-P2/i-1/3nsg.s
    'We don't truly do it.'

7. <u>Pui</u>   <u>name</u> <u>pi</u>   <u>Kunini</u> <u>matikäli</u> <u>ŋii</u>   <u>lica</u> <u>g-ye</u>.
    that   of   because   Kunini   little   name   not   St-3sg.np
    'Because of that Kunini is not a little name. [but a big name]

The negative in Sentence Seven combines with the word little to give the meaning of 'not little, but <u>big</u>', as in 'not a little bit tasty' meaning 'very tasty'. While ten years ago, some older men frowned on such expressions, they have since become popular with all ages, and Sentence Seven was spoken by an old man.

In Sentence Eight the words 'enough land' are negated.

8. <u>Gawe-cewe</u>   <u>cibibi</u> <u>lica</u> <u>biname</u> <u>tääpu-me</u>.
    ground-place   enough   not   person   purpose-to
    'The land is not enough for the people.'

In Sentence Nine it is a time word that is being negated, and in Ten a locative word.

9. <u>Page</u> <u>lica</u>, <u>ciyeciye</u> <u>pa</u>   <u>na-cl-ep-i</u>- - -
    today   not   tomorrow   will   1pl.er-go-F3-i/3sg
    'Not today, tomorrow we will go.'

10. "Ai-ma   lica   t-a-cn-i-ge   pui   magebi te?"
    here-to nòt   tw-int-return-P2/i-3sg.s   that woman   sg.s
    '"That woman didn't come back here?"'

11. "Yoo,   lice g-we."
    Yes,   not   St-3.f.sg.np
    '"Yes, she's not (here)."'

GONE   Negative commands are formed with the word gone 'don't' plus
first or second person habitual verb forms, which are sometimes omitted.
Other negative commands are expressed with gone plus a non-finite verb
nomonalization.

12. Maane   ŋenecu mäpu   gone   [1-ä-b-it-u-te!   ]
    2sg.s   heart   heavy   don't [ir-intr-becone-sem-hab-2sg.s   ]
    'Don't you become heavy hearted!'

13. Gone!   14. Ute   gone!
    don't   sleep   don't
    'Don't!'   'Don't sleep!'

15. Peei   ne   gone   wa-wen-a!
    that   sg.o   don't cl-do-nom
    'Don't do that!'

16. Peei   gone   jaa-wen-u-te!
    that   don't 3o.ir-do-hab-2sg.s
    'Don't do that! (Stronger and more lasting command.)

17. Mine   gone   jaa-wen-u-si!
    1incl.nsg.s don't 3o.ir-do-hab-1/3nsg.s
    'We won't do that!'

LIGA   While liba means 'if' or 'when', liga means 'when tried, it failed'--
and   frustrated effort. Naabe also means frustrated effort. The two words
NAABE
may be used together, or either may be omitted with only a small change
in meaning.

18. Teepi   liga   ju-rŋ-i-si,
    3nsg.s when(frustrated)   3f.o.-search.for-P2/i-1/3nsg.s

    siige,   lica jo-pän-i-si.
    finished not   3f.o-find-P2/i-1/3nsg.s

    'When they searched for her in vain, finished, they didn't find her.'

19. Poo   te   biiri liga,   a-bum-en-i-ge,
    sailing.canoe sg.s moved when(frustrated)   int-sink-prog-P2/i-3sg.s

    iŋle   niiye te   ä-ŋ-ŋr-uj-i.
    reason water sg.s int-fill-inc-P5-i/3sg.s

    'When the canoe moved, it began to sink because the water was filling
it.' [The change of tense between the two clauses indicates simultaneous
action.]

20. **Cane** **naabe** **liga** **je-wen-an-i-ne,**
1sg.s attempts(frustrated) when(frustrated) 3o-do-it-P2/i-1sg.s

äbli **cäco** **a-meg-a.**
ability without cl-fix-nom

'When I tried and tried, I was unable to fix it.'

21. **Cane** **naabe** **je-wen-an-i-ne,** **äbli** **cäco**
1sg.s attempt(frustrated) 3o-do-it-P2/i-1sg.s ability without

a-meg-a.
cl-fix-nom

'I attempted (many times) unsuccessfully and was unable to fix it.'

The use of naabe seems to imply more than one attempt, where liga may or may not mean many attempts. In Sentences 20 and 21, of course, the iterative (repetitive) marker in the verb do heightens this meaning.

Sometimes the postposition cäco 'without' is used to negate a clause.

22. **Teepi** **umle** **cäco** **g-emi.**
3nsg.s knowing without St-pl.np

'They are without knowing./They don't know.'

23. **Cane** **äbli** **cäco** **g-äne.**
1sg.s ability without St-1sg.np

'I am without ability./I can't.'

NEGATIVES Many of the languages in the Trans-Fly have remnants of what seems to have once been a system of negative verbs. Bine also has evidences of such an obsolete system.

24. **Tabe** **beswa** **o-tn-i-me.**
3sg.s not-want cl-go-nom-inf

'He didn't want to go.'

25. **Cane** **beswa** **g-äne.**
Cane **durau** **g-äne.**
1sg.s not-want St-1sg.np

'I don't want to.'

While languages with serial verbs may sometimes negate both verbs with one negative, Bine, without serial verbs, would negate a finite verb plus an infinitive to do this.

26. **Teepi** **lica** **s-e-cl-um-i** **deedei** **a-l-etn-a-me.**[1]
3nsg.s not tw-3er-go-P3-i/3sg food cl-buy-acc-nom-inf

'They didn't go to buy food./They didn't go get food.'

[1] aletna means 'to buy/trade': acata aletmane means 'to put for buying; to sell. The first verb is conjugated; the second is in the infinitive.

_Cane apu jaŋenine _ _ _