

IAMALELE SENTENCES

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ABBREVIATIONS

cont	continuous aspect
emph	emphatic
imm	immanent aspect
int	intensive aspect
m	sentence level clitic
pl	plural
unrl	unreal aspect

0. INTRODUCTION

This paper is a tentative description of Iamalele Sentence types. The Iamalele language is spoken by about 2,500 people living on the Northern section of Fergusson Island. This island, a member of the D'Entrecasteaux group is to the north of the eastern tip of mainland Papua New Guinea.

The data upon which this paper is based was collected over the period from January 1971 to March 1975 under the auspices of the Summer Institute of Linguistics with the help of numerous informants from all age groups. Men from a number of villages gave valuable assistance, but most of the time has been spent at Naie village, near the Iamalele patrol post at Mabea village. Eidi Nugavali must be mentioned as one who proved to be a very willing and accurate language helper.

Additional data has been taken from a concordance of Iamalele consisting of 15,400 words of text, made on the I.B.M. computer at the University of Papua New Guinea in 1975. Use has been made of 'Iamalele Grammar Essentials' by Bryan Ezard (Summer Institute of Linguistics), during this analysis.

The Tagmemic model as set forth in R.E. ^oIngacre's Grammar Discovery Procedures (Mouton 1964), and in his Hierarchy and Universality of Discourse Constituents in New Guinea Languages: Discussion, (Georgetown U.P. 1972) provides the frame-work upon which this presentation is based. I am indebted to my colleague P. Wilson for helpful comments in the preparation of this paper.

This paper was prepared as part of the study programme at the Summer Institute of Linguistics course held at the University of New South Wales during the summer of 1975-1976. Although a large amount of data was available on tape, and in transcribed text, this paper is at the best, only tentative, due to the limited amount of time available for analysis.

Iamalele has 26 phonemes. 19 consonants, and 5 vowels.

The consonants are three voiceless stops, t, k, ' (glottal), and two voiced stops b, and d. The voiced and voiceless bilabial fricatives represented by f, and v, and the voiceless alveolar fricative s. The voiced velar fricative is represented by g, and the two nasals are m, and n. The voiced alveolar lateral is l, and the voiced high close back rounded non-syllabic vocoid is w. Y is used to represent the voiced dental high close front unrounded non-syllabic vocoid. Also the labialised phonemes kw, 'w, fw, bw, mw, occur.

The vowels are the high open unrounded front, i, the mid open front e, the low open central a, the mid close back o. and the high open back u.

The Iamalele sentence boundaries are usually indicated by final (falling) intonation and pause. Since Iamalele has no medial and final verb form, there are no overt markers showing dependant verbs, and so there is no structural difference between verbs comprising the initial, medial and final bases within the sentence. The norm is that verbs occur in logical or chronological order of events. At times it is difficult to determine the sentence boundaries, particularly in fast speech and the final basis for deciding sentence boundaries are grammatical criteria rather than phonological, as at times there is skewing between the grammatical and phonological sentences. The occurrence of peripheral tagmemes, or the recapitulation of the final verb indicates a new sentence. The occurrence of the various sentence connectors as set out in the periphery give possible clues as to boundaries, and the suffix -nina 'the before mentioned..' on ~~verbs~~ signals a new sentence.

The length of sentences vary with the type of discourse. It is common to use short sentences, comprised of only two or three clauses in juxtaposition in narrative or conversation, but myths and legends have very long sentences, often in excess of 20 clauses. The normal sentence is about four clauses, in which some embedding may occur.

The details presented on embedding, and the distribution of sentences

in various types of discourse is by necessity some-what sketchy and this will be remedied with further analysis both at sentence and discourse levels.

In the array for each sentence type, under the list of fillers any special features, peculiar to that sentence type will be listed, and then explained more fully in the rules which follow the bi-dimensional array.

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1. PERIPHERY

There are two pre-nuclear peripheral tagmemes, and one post-nuclear peripheral tagmeme, all being optional

Periphery ₁	Periphery ₂	Nucleus	Periphery ₃
conjunctions	sentence		emphatic negative
recapitulation	topic		discourse end
completive	time margin		formula
exclamation	vocative		
yes / no			
response			
<u>'asa'aiana</u>			
'enough'			
<u>bei</u> 'there'			

Periphery₁

The sentence conjunctions serve to link various sentences together on the paragraph level. They include the following:

<u>wata</u>	'and, again'
<u>'alo</u>	'or'
<u>fai</u>	'because'
<u>we'e, siwe</u>	'but, and'
<u>bega</u>	'then, so'
<u>e</u>	'so'

Frequently, in Narrative or Procedural discourse, the last verb of the preceding sentence is repeated at the beginning of the sentence. This recapitulation links the sentences closely together.

An alternative method is to announce the completion of the action in the previous sentence, by commencing the new sentence by the completive verb i'a'ava 'it is finished'.

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Responses and exclamations are yes, no responses, and various attention getting devices.

The locative link bei is used to link sentences together where the focus is to be maintained on the last location to be mentioned in the previous sentence.

Two Periphery₁ items may occur together in the one sentence.

Periphery₂

The sentence topic occurs in this position, and serves to focus upon the central point of the sentence about to be uttered.

Time, as it affects a complete sentence, or larger passage is also mentioned in this peripheral₂ tagmeme, where-as time in a more limited area is a clause level function.

Vocatives, such as ^{'my father'} tamaku, are frequent in Iamalele, and are a peripheral₂ feature.

Periphery₃

A limited number of item follow the sentence nucleus, and to date, only the emphatic negative kebu 'not' , and a formulaic utterance 'asa'aiand ba ni'odi 'that's enough' which often completes a discourse have been observed.

Peripheral₂ items always follow Peripheral₁ items, and Peripheral₁ items may permute into the nucleus.

Examples

a) Periphery₁ : wata
also

Nucleus: 'ifwai 'ai vuagi-di i-vole-ku taiadi 'a-'ani
some tree fruit-their he-give-me together we-eat

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'Also he gave me some fruit, and together we ate

b) Periphery₁ (conjunction, locative) bei wata

Nucleus: i-'ani wata i-yemu bei
he-eat and he-drink there

'There also he ate and drank.'

c) Periphery₁: (conjunction, locative) e (.....) bei
so there

Nucleus: niula (....) i-bakuli
Coconut he-plant

'so there he planted coconuts.'

d) Periphery₁: i-'a'ava (completive)
it-finish

Nucleus: yau a-'avula wata a-yemu
I I-chew betel nut also I-drink

'When it was finished, I chewed betel nut and smoked.'

e) Periphery₂: (time) basenadi tatomogovo yadi-tova i-mia-mia
before ancestors their-time they-cont-stay

Nucleus: tamu yavine i-venatuna
ONE woman she-give.birth

'A long time ago, in the time of the ancestors,
a woman gave birth.'

f) Periphery₂: (sentence topic) yadi-lakama 'waine-ye
their-come-up it-at

Nucleus: tamu 'uvi 'wain-ega i-voi we'e tamu 'uvi 'wain-ega
one yam it-from he-paddle but one yam it-from

i-kuma
he-pole

'When they came up, one yam paddled, the other
yam poled.

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g) Nucleus; yau kebu a-na-na-go-ga
 I not I-int-go-emph

Periphery₃: (emphatic negative) kebu
 not

'I definately will not go.'

h) Periphery₁: 'asiau bei
 now there

Nucleus: ta-na-'ailove
 we-will-stop

Periphery₃: 'asa'aiana bani'odi
 enough like

'We will stop there for now, that's enough.'

2. SENTENCES

Table 1 gives an overall picture of the fourteen contrastive sentence types. They are basically divided into five main groups. The first group is composed of the types without links, which are in juxtaposition. The second group of sentences with concatenation basically are balanced around a central link, and are used to contrast and compare. The Explanation group give reasons for actions completed, while the Implication group are those dealing with hypothetical situations and similarities.

The final and largest group are those of Quotation sentences. Both direct and indirect quotes are handled, and also a non-speech quote sentence which expresses things perceived by the senses.

The numbers in the boxes with each sentence type in table 1, are section heading numbers, and the types will be described in that order.

Optional peripheral tagmemes are common to each sentence type and for the sake of simplicity have been omitted from the bi-dimensional arrays.

TABLE 1.

Iamalele Sentence Types

JUXTAPOSITION	CONCATENATION	EXPLANATION	IMPLICATION	QUOTATION
Sequence Sentence 4.1	Amplification Sentence 5.1	Result Sentence 6.1	Conditional Sentence 7.1	Quote Sentence 8.1
Amplification Sentence 4.2	Contrast Sentence 5.2	Reason Sentence 6.2	Similarity Sentence 7.2	Error Quote Sentence 8.2
Parallel Sentence 4.3	Alternate Sentence 5.3			Indirect Quote Sentence 8.3
				Perception Quote Sentence 8.4

3. THE SIMPLE SENTENCE

The Simple Sentence is extra-systemic, and consists of a single clause. It is distinguished from a clause as a sentence type however, by the optional occurrence of the various peripheral tagmemes.

This type of sentence occurs frequently in Narrative discourse and in conversation.

Examples

- a) Base: 'asiau yalua iave-di i'eno'eno yaluana 'wai-ne-ye
 Today spirits foot.print.their they.sleep spirits.place at.it

'Today the foot prints of the spirits are at Yaluana.'

- b) Periphery 2: (time) nagamidi
 first

Base: tanoga a-nike-i
 forest I.hit.it

'First, I will clear the forest.'

- c) Periphery 1: (conjunction) 'asa'aiana
 enough

Base: 'ai-fata
 it.equal

'That is sufficient.'

d) Periphery 1 (conjunction) wata
also

Periphery 2 (location) bâi
there

Base: 'anunu-ma i-'ewa?di
spirit+our he-took+them

'Also there, he took our pictures.'

e) Periphery 1: (conjunction) e
so

Base: 'wei bwaiki-na i-obu
rain big+it it+down

'So it rained heavily.'

f) Periphery 1: e bega
so then

Base: 'a-laka
we+go.up

'So then we went up.'

g) Base: yama-kukua i-dodogi waka fwayafwaye-ye
our-cargo he-placed boat ground.at

'He put our things in the tractor.'

4. SENTENCES IN JUXTAPOSITION

4.1 SEQUENCE SENTENCE

The Sequence sentence is by far the most prevalent type of sentence in Iamalele speech. It consists of a Prior Action base, an optional number of Succeeding Action based, followed finally by a Subsequent Action base. Any number of Succeeding Action bases may occur, the greatest number observed being 24 in a traditional narrative. The usual number of bases present in the Sequence sentence is either two or three, although four are quite common.

The bases are typically realized by clauses, especially when more than three bases are occurring in the one sentence, but bases may be realized by any other sentence type. The Sequence sentence differs from other sentence types by the greater number of possible bases and the juxtaposition of the bases.

Slots: +Prior Action + (Succeeding Action)ⁿ + Subsequent Action

Fillers:	clause	clause	clause
	any sentence	any sentence	any sentence

Rules

- 1) Only two bases, the Prior Action and the Subsequent Action are obligatory.
- 2) Optional links occurring between bases are such words as mulleta 'afterwards' and e 'so'.
- 3) The state, aspect, and person affixes in the bases do not necessarily have to agree from base to base.

- 4) The Sequence sentence frequently follows a Peripheral tagmeme realized by the completive verb i'a'ava 'it is finished', or a recapitulation of the final verb of the preceeding sentence. The suffix -nina 'that(before-mentioned)' may also occur with nouns in the various bases, as a device to link sentences within the paragraph.
- 5) The superscript 'n' on the Succeeding Action base indicates any number of occurrences of this base from $n = 0$ to $n = 24$, which is the greatest number yet to be observed.
- 6) Both temporal overlap and temporal succession can be expressed within the Sequence sentence.

Discussion

The Sequence sentence is the most frequently used type of sentence, and occurs particularly in Narrative and Procedural discourses. It is used to describe a series of events or actions linked in logical or chronological order.

It usually stands alone as an independant sentence, but a limited number of bases (e.g.)2) can ~~be realized by~~ other sentence types such as Reason and Contrast Sentences.

Because of the large number of bases, individual bases will not be indicated in the following examples, but each base corresponds to each verb.

Examples

- a) Base: a-'ewa-i a-'ani-a
I-take-it I-eat-it

'I took it and ate it.'

- b) Base: i-kumaga i-'a'ava-na muli a?'ewa-i
it-ripe it-finish-it later I-take-it

'Later, when it was fully ripe, I took it.'

- c) Periphery 1 (conjunction) bega
then

Base: 'a-laka 'a-laka iakku Dioni i-'abiawa 'afo'afo e i-miabui
we-go.up we-go.up friend-my John he-exhausted very so he-sit

asai'afo i-veawai e mulieta 'a-nago
part he-rest so later 'we-go

'Then we went up and up, and my friend John was very exhausted
so we rested a while and later went on up.'

- d) This example illustrates temporal overlap.

Base: I-'ewa-i i-nu-nago vavine i-souyedi i-da'isa
H2take-it he-cont-go woman she-come.out she-unrl-see

'akoned 'ai kwamana i-'ewa-i i-nu-nawe-ni
already fire shield he-take-it he-cont-carry-it

'He took it and as he was going the woman came out
and perhaps saw that already the child had taken the
fire and was carrying it away.

- e) The following example shows the embedding of an Alternate sentence.

Base: a-i-mia-mia 'ani'ani i-na-'a'ava-a o malamala
I-imm-cont-stay food it-int-finish-emph or harvest

labia a-i-talagi-di a-i-voa-voala a-i'ani
sago I-imm-chop-them I-imm-cont-gouge I-imm-eat.

'When ~~he~~ ^{am} staying the food will be finished, or it^{is} harvest
time, I will chop down sago trees, gouge the sago and eat it.'

- f) The following is an example of a Contrast sentence embedded within the Subsequent Action base.

Base: Tamu ilama i-'ewa-i i-lu'afo-'a tanoga i-tu~~tu~~uaya
 one knife he-take-it he-work.magic garden he-clear-it

we'e kebu i-da-'ogoi
 BUT not he-unrl-dig

'He took a knife, worked magic and cleared the garden,
 but he didn't dig it.

4.2 AMPLIFICATION SENTENCE

The Amplification sentence is composed of two bases, both being obligatory. They are a Statement base and an Amplification base, which are juxtaposed together. The Amplification base clarifies, amplifies, or evaluates the Statement base.

The Amplification sentence is similar to the Sequence sentence, but contrasts with it in that the final ^{base} amplifies and expands the preceding base, and between the bases optionally exists sentence final falling intonation and pause. Also the Amplification sentence has only two bases whereas the Sequence sentence has two or more.

Slots	+ Statement	+ Amplification
Fillers	Clause	Phrase Clause Sentence
Special features	Only one clause may occur.	Clarifies, amplifies, or evaluates Statement.

Rules

- 1) Both the Statement and Amplification bases are obligatory and may not be repeated.
- 2) The Amplification base must expand, amplify or evaluate the Statement base.
- 3) Where the Amplification base is evaluating the Statement, it is realized by a Stative Clause or a Possessed Noun Phrase.
- 4) Where the Amplification base is realized by a single noun, it usually refers to the object of the preceding Clause.

Discussion

The Amplification Sentence is used to add more specific or extra information to a preceeding statement. Amplification is a frequently used device, often used as an after-thought.

Embedding within the Sequence sentence is quite common in Narrative discourse.

Examples :

a) Periphery2 bei
 there

Statement: Uvau natu-na i-'ise-ni
 Uvau child-his he-saw-him

Amplification: nima-na base 'ai i-'ala-i
 hand-his before fire it-burn-it

'There he saw Uvau's child who recently burnt his hand.'

b) Statement: Dioni wata 'anunu bei i-'ewadi laube'u
 John again spirit there he-took-them ~~plain~~

Amplification: laube'u
 plain

'There again John took pictures, they were of the plain.'

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- c) In the following example, the Amplification evaluates the Statement.
It is embedded within a Sequence sentence.

e Faisoni i-tovoi-ga ~~i-veifufu-ga~~
Faisoni he-stand-up-emph

Statement: i-veifufu-ga sikulu faifai-di
He-speak-emph school purpose-it

Amplification: wata 'ana-nogaya 'atumai-na
and it's-sound good-it's

'Faison stood up and spoke concerning the school, and it
sounded good.'

d) Periphery 2 i'a'ava
it-finish

Statement: Iobiola 'ifwai kukua i-mie-di
Iobiola some thing he-brought-them

Amplification: mwali, bwagaga, le'a i-mie-di
arm-shell, pig.tusk arm-band he-bring-them

'When it was finished, Iobiola brought some things,
there were arm-shells, pig tusks and arm bands'

- e) The next two examples illustrate the Amplification sentence
embedded within a Sequence sentence.

'a-mai 'ede-ye
we-come road-at

Statement: wata kwakwama 'ifai kileu i-'ewa
again children some stone they-take

Amplification: 'adi-tumo
their-throwing.stones

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'We came on the road, again the children got some stones, they
were their stones for rolling down hills.'

f) Periphery 2 i-'a'ava
it-finish

Statement: wata bani'odi tuilala tamu 'ani'ani i-talafweai
again like elder one food he-dice

Amplification: dimudimu fedede
white.man sweet.potatoes

wata Rubeni 'ani'ani 'ifwai i-veluyaviyavi-di
again Ruben food some he-warm-it

bi'wa i-'alai-di e 'a-'ani
taro he-bake-them so we-eat

'Then it was finished, as before an elder diced some
food (potatoes) and Ruben warmed some cooked food
and baked some taro, and we ate.'

4.3 THE PARALLEL SENTENCE

The Parallel sentence consists of an initial Summary base expounded by a clause or sentence followed by up to three parallel bases. The Summary base and two of the Parallel bases are obligatory. The parallel bases are expounded only by Phrases or Clauses.

The Parallel sentence has similarity to the Amplification sentence, but contrasts with it because of the greater number of possible bases, and the exponents of the bases must show agreement as to subject matter.

Slots	+ Summary	+ Parallel ₁	+ Parallel ₂	+ Parallel ₃
Fillers	Clause Sequence sentence	Clause Phrase	Clause _v Phrase	Clause Phrase

Special
feature

The three parallel bases must agree as
to subject matter.

Rules

- 1) The Summary base and two of the Parallel bases are obligatory, the third is optional.
- 2) The action or entity expressed in each of the Parallel bases must be similar, and all parallel bases must reflect the components of the Summary base.
- 3) Three Parallel bases have been observed to date, but it is conceivable that further bases would be possible.

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- 4) The Summary base and the Parallel bases can exist in separate Phonological sentences.

Discussion

The Parallel sentence is a fairly infrequent sentence type which is used to separate and focus upon individual actions or entities that have previously been summarised in the Summary base.

This type of sentence has so far been observed to occur in isolation and embedded in traditional narratives, and in Sequence sentences as found in narrative discourse.

Examples

- a) Summary : yadi-laka-ma 'waineye
 Their come-up at.it

Parallel ₁ : tamu 'uvi 'wainega i-voi
 one yam with.it he-paddle

Parallel ₂ wete tamu 'uvi 'wainega i-kuma
 and one yam with.it he-pole

'As they came up, one yam paddled, and one yam poled.'

- b) Periphery : bega
 then

Statement: 'adi-'ailuga i-tovoi i-nago mo'ai 'wai-di-e
 ~~THEIR~~-two he-stand he-go old.lady her-at

Parallel ₁ : tamu iavetana
 one male

Parallel₂ : tamu vevinena
one female

'Then the two of them stood up and went to the old lady,
one was a male, and the other one was a female.'

c) The following example illustrates two phonological sentences
within the one Parallel sentence.

Statement: a-'ise-di doketasi yadi-sauluva bani'odi Fafua
I-see-them doctors their-custom like Papua

Parallel₁ : Fafua tamu i-'aset-a-i
Papua one he-understand-it

Parallel₂ : we'e tamu kebu i-da-'aset-a-i
and one not he-unrl-understand-it

bani'odi wata doketasi
like also doctors

'I see that the ways of doctors are like the ways of Papuans.
Some understand and some don't understand, and that is
like doctors.'

d) The example below is a Parallel sentence embedded within a Sequence
sentence. This sentence has 26 bases, and therefore will not be
reproduced in full

bega yadi-'eda i-ve-di i[?]-vila-di ~~i-mai yana-vanuga~~
so their-road he-show-them they-return-they they-come their-house

Statement: i-mai yana-vanuga 'aitamogana 'aitamogana 'oye-ye
they-come his-house one one mountain-at

Parallel₁ : tamu 'uvi i-nago Wai
ONE yam he-go Wai

~~Parallel~~

5. CONCATENATION

5.1 COORDINATE SENTENCE

The Coordinate sentence consists of two obligatory coordinate bases, realized by clauses or sentences. An obligatory Coordinate link wata 'and, also' joins the two bases. An optional Coordinate base with its link may occur between the two bases already mentioned. This Coordinate base₂ is realized by a single clause.

The Coordinate sentence is similar in structure to the Contrast sentence, and the Alternative Sentence, and the contrastive features are listed under the individual sentence types.

Slots + Coordinate₁ = (+ link + Coordinate₂) + link + Coordinate₃

Fillers	Perception	<u>wata</u>	Clause	<u>wata</u>	Perception
	sentence	'and,		'and,	sentence
	Clause	also'		also'	Clause

Special The three bases must all agree as to state and aspect features

Rules

- 1) The Coordinate₁ base and the Coordinate₃ base are both obligatory.
- 2) The link, wata 'and, also' is obligatory.
- 3) When the optional Coordinate₂ base occurs, it's link must also precede it. Coordinate₂ base is only realized by a single clause and when this base is present, Coordinate₃ base is realized only by a single clause.
- 4) There must be complete agreement between the bases as to state and aspect, but the verbs need not agree for subject/object person markers.
- 5) When the final verb of Coordinate₃ base is the same as the verb of Coordinate₁ base, it may elide.

- 6) The free form wata 'and, also' is used as a coordinating link in the Coordinate Phrase.

Discussion

The Coordinate sentence is used to link two or more entities, or actions together. When actions are linked they always occur simultaneously. This type of sentence most frequently occurs in Narrative and Hortatory discourses. It may occur as an isolated independent sentence, but it is more frequently found embedded in sentences such as Sequence or Perception sentences.

Examples

a) Periphery 1 wata
again

Periphery 2 bei
there

Coordinate₁ Dioni 'ana'ana vuagi-di i-'ani,
John food fruit-it he-eat

link wata
and

Coordinate₂ ufa i-yemu
water he-drink

link wata
and

Coordinate₃ sai'afo 'a-yogomia
Part we-stay

'Again where John ate fruit, and drank water, and we rested for a while'

b) The following five examples show embedding within Sequence sentences.

(a) Yau Tovainago bei tufwa'ena i-vele-ku a-vili-a a-yemu
 I Tovainago there tobacco he-give-me I-roll-it I-drink

Bagana 'a-'i'isa-naweni 'a-lulukamase-ni
 Bagana we-see-across we-wait-it

Coordinate₁ : 'a-miamia
 we-cont-stay

link: wata
 and

Coordinate₃: 'a-'ise-'ise-ni
 we-cont-see-it

'There, Tovainago gave me tobacco, I rolled and smoked, and we looked across and watched the Bagana, we stayed and looked at it.'

c) i-'ise-ni
 he-see-it

Coordinate₁ nua-na i-'ewa-i
~~he-saw~~-his he-take-it

link wata
 and

Coordinate₃: 'anumu-na i-'ewa-i
 spirit-his he-take-it

'He saw it and was amazed, and he took it's picture.'

d) 'a-laka-ma 'a-miabui kaniselo 'waine-ye ma-en-avo wata-tai-d
 we-go-up we-sit.down councilor him-at with-friend-pl

Coordinate₁: taia-di 'a-ve-veifufu
 with-them we-cont-talk

link: wata
 and

Coordinate₃: 'ima 'a-'avu'avula
 we we-chew.cont.

'We went up, sat down with the councilor and his friends, talked together and chewed betel nut.'

e) Dioni i-tovoi i-nago vanuga 'aitamogana 'aitamogana
John he-stand he-go house one one

Coordinate₁: i'-ise-di nage-di bani'odi i-'aiyogoned
~~he~~see-it inside-it how they-build-them

link: wata
and
~~and~~

Coordinate₂: i'-ise-di 'adi-saila'a ayalele
he-see-them their-roof grass

link wata
and

Coordinate₃: baibai i'-ise-ni 'ataman-e
yam.house he-see-it village-at

'John stood up and went to each house and saw inside how they build them, and he saw that their rooves were of grass, and he saw a yam house in the village.'

f) In this example the verb in the Coordinate₃ base elides.

c Eddie i-'isa-obu
Eddie he-look-down

Coordinate₁: 'atamana misinale Saibutu i-'ise-ni
house missionary Saibutu he-see-it

link: wata
and

Coordinate₃: Saibutu tomotoga yadi 'atamana Ø
Saibutu people their village

'Eddie looked down and saw the Saibutu missionary's house and he saw the Saibutu people's village.'

5.2 THE CONTRAST SENTENCE

The Contrast sentence consists of a Thesis base, and an Antithesis base, each realized by Phrases, Clauses, or Sentences. A free form link optionally occurs between the bases. This takes one of the forms we'e, siwe 'but' or wata 'also'.

The Contrast sentence is similar in structure to both the Coordinate and Alternate sentences. The contrasts with the Alternate sentence are set out in that section, and the Coordinate sentence contrasts with the Contrast sentence in the following ways.

- 1) The link takes a different form.
- 2) The Coordinate sentence has restrictions as to the exponents of the bases, in that the action or entities in each base must be similar.
- 3) Only two bases are permitted in the Contrast sentence.

The Contrast sentence.

Slots	+ Thesis	+ link	+ Antithesis
Fillers	Clause	<u>we'e</u>	Clause
	Sequence	<u>siwe</u>	Sequence
	sentence	'but'	sentence
	Similarity	<u>wata</u>	Coordinate
	sentence	'also'	sentence
			Reason
			sentence

Rules

- 1) Thesis and Antithesis bases are both obligatory.
- 2) The forms of the link we'e and siwe 'but', alternate according to speaker preference. The link is optional
- 3) When the link wata 'also' is used, the Antithesis must be negated.
- 4) No aspect, state, or time agreement is necessary between bases.

- 5) The Contrast sentence can exist across Phonological boundaries.
 i.e. One grammatical Contrast sentence can contain two phonological sentences.

Discussion

The Contrast Sentence is used to contrast one act^{io}n or entity against another. It frequently occurs in Narrative discourse and in conversation. It may occur as an isolated independent sentence, or embedded in Sequence sentences, or Perception sentences.

Examples

a) Thesis: 'a-laka oya tonovi-na
 we-go.up mountain steep-its

link: wata
 also

Antithesis: kebu tonovi-otogi-na
 NOT steep-really-it

' We went up a steep mountain, but it wasn't really steep.'

b) Thesis: 'aiata 'aitonu nage-di-e mo'ai nua-nua-di i-na-dega
 day three inside-it-at lady desire-her she-int-flee

link: sive
 but

Antithesis: kebu 'adi-fata fai o'olo age-di-e i-'eno-'eno
 NOT her-equal because snake leg-her-at it-cont-sleep

'For three days the old lady wanted to flee, but she
 couldn't because the snake was sleeping on her legs.'

(Antithesis expounded by Reason sentence.)

- c) The following example illustrates two phonological sentences within a single Contrast sentence.

Thesis: a-baila sikulu.
 I-dislike school

link: we'e t
 but

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Antithesis: ta-na-toke sakulu
we-will-strong school

'I hate school. But we will work hard at it.'

d) Thesis: 'aiata tami tama-di-avo 'akona i-nu-nago bakule-ye
day one father-their-pl already they-cont-go garden-to

link: we'e
but

Antithesis: kwakwama 'aise-di i-'wava-'wava.
children selves-them they-cont-play

'one day their fathers had already gone to the garden,
but just the children were playing.'

e) The following Contrast sentence is embedded in a Sequence sentence.

Thesis: Tauou bani'odi
wallaby like

link: sive
but

Antithesis: touou bwaiki-di
wallaby big-it

de'e bani'odi vagitau gui-di manamanawe-di

'It was like a wallaby, but wallabies are big, this was
like a possum with a long tail.'

f) This example is embedded within a Sequence sentence.

i-vila-di i-mai Atukamwane i-'idewa-dewa yadi-kukua
they-return-they they-come A. they-prepare-cont their-thing

Thesis: i-tauya
they-leave

Link: \emptyset

Antithesis: kebu tonovi-di i-da-mai Saibutu
not straight-their they-unrl-come Saibutu.

'They returned and came to Atukamwane, and prepared their
things, and left, but they didn't come straight to Saibutu!'

5.3 THE ALTERNATE SENTENCE

The Alternate sentence consists of an initial Statement base, realized by a Noun Phrase, Clause or Sentence, followed by the link 'alo 'or' which is an independant form. Then follows the Alternate base realized by a Phrase, Clause, Sentence, or kebu 'not'. Both the base and the link are obligatory. Up to two additional Alternative bases with their respective links optionally occur between the two bases already mentioned.

The Alternate sentence is most similar in structure to the Contrast sentence, but they contrast in the following ways.

- 1) The link 'alo 'or' is obligatory, but the link in the Contrast sentence is optional.
- 2) Only two bases may occur in the Contrast sentence.
- 3) The exponents of the Alternate base differ from those realizing the Antithesis base of the Contrast sentence.

The Alternate Sentence

Slots	+ Statement	<u>+</u> (+link	+ Alternate ₁) ⁿ	+ link	+ Alternate
Fillers	Clause	<u>'alo</u>	Clause	<u>'alo</u>	Clause
	Sequence	<u>o</u>	Sequence	<u>o</u>	Sequence
	sentence	'or'	Similarity	'or'	Reason
			sentences		Purpose
					sentences
					Phrase
					<u>kebu</u>
					'not'

Rules

- 1) Statement and Alternate₂ bases are obligatory.
- 2) The forms of the obligatory link 'alo, o 'or' , alternate according to speaker preference.

- 3) The superscript 'n' on the Alternate₁ base indicates that up to two additional Alternate₁ bases have been observed to occur. One additional alternate base and it's link is relatively common but any further expansion usually occurs with several phonological sentences within the one grammatical Alternate sentence.
- 4) Kebun'not', only occurs in the final Alternate base, and always indicates an interrogative.
- 5) There is no aspect or state concord necessary between the bases.
- 6) The verb of the Alternate₂ base may elide when it is the same as the verb in the Statement base.

Discussion

The Alternate sentence is used to present two or more alternatives for choice. It's most frequent occurrence is in conversation when alternatives are being discussed, or in Hortatory discourse. It appears as an independent sentence, and also embedded in Perception, Amplification, and Sequence sentences.

Examples

a) Statement: a-i-vetago
I-imm-boil

link: o
or

Alternate₂: a-i-baniuma
I-imm-wrap

'I will cook it or wrap it up.'

b) Statement: vona mogitana
talk true

Link: 'alo
'or'

Alternate₂: a-vekali
I-wrong

'Do I speak truly, or am I wrong?'

The following four examples are embedded within Sequence sentences

c) I-nago wafolo
he-go Wafolo

Statement: ava'aibe 'ammu-da i-nu-nago
where spirit-our they-cont-go

Link: 'alo 'or'

Alternate₂: valua-da (verb elided)
ghost-our

'He went to Wafolo where our spirits or our ghosts go.'

d) kebu 'a-da-'asetai-ga i-'eva-di i-mai
NOT we-unrl-know-emph he-take-them he-come

Statement: i-siobu-yedi
he-put-down

Link: o
or

Alternate₂ bei i-mia-mia-ni
place he-cont-stay

fai bwaiki-di igana a'isodi.
because big-their fish we-saw-them

'We don't know whether he took them, and brought them
and put them in, or whether they always were there,
because I saw that they were big fish.'

e) wata nuanua-na i-na-'asetai-i tomotoga 'ifwai-di
also desire-he he-int-know-it man some-their

i-na-yetalaga bani'odi lugavia i-na-ve-yetalaga
he-int-fight like war he-int-cont-fight

Statement: tomotoga-nidi-avo to-yetalaga i-na-nike-di
man-these-pl manfight he-int-hit-them

Link: o
or

Alternate₁: bani'odi i-na-fanisi-di
like he-int-punish-them

Link: 'alo
or

~~Alternate₂~~

Alternate₂: ava'ai i-na-vai-di
 what he-int-do-them

'He wants to know about some people who will fight,
 like fighting in war, will he punish these fighters,
 or how will he punish them, or what will he do?'

f) Statement: bei ta-na-mia i-na-nago i-'ani-bweka-bweka-i
 there we-int-stay it-int-go it-cont-pierce-it

ta-na-'ise-ni
 we-int-see-it

Statement: wata ai'edi ta-na-'idewa-dewa@vaitugana
 again if we-int-prepare-again

Link: 'alo
 or

Alternative₂: kebu
 not

'We will stay there, and much later, it will become
 leaky, and we will see it, and perhaps we will repair
 it again, or not?'

6. EXPLANATION SENTENCES

6.1. The Result sentence

The Result sentence consists of an obligatory Reason base, realised by a Noun Phrase, Clause, or Sentence, and an obligatory Result base realised by a clause or sentence. The link bega 'therefore' optionally occurs between the bases. Up to two additional Result bases with their optional links, may occur between the bases previously mentioned.

The Result sentence is similar to the Reason sentence but contrasts with it by features listed under that sentence type.

Slots:	+ Reason	$\pm (\pm \text{link} + \text{Result})^2$	$\pm \text{link}$	+ Result
Fillers:	Noun Ph.	<u>bega</u>	clause	<u>bega</u> clause
	clause	<u>begaiddi</u>	Sequence	<u>begaiddi</u> Sequence
	Sequence	<u>begamiddi</u>	sentence	<u>begamiddi</u> Reason
	Coordinate sentences	'therefore'		'therefore' sentences

Rules:

- 1) The Reason and one Result base are obligatory.
- 2) The link bega 'therefore' is optional.
- 3) The form of the link, bega begaiddi begamiddi 'therefore' used, is dependant on the dialect of the speaker.
- 4) Up to two Result bases with optional links may occur between the Reason and Result bases.
- 5) When the Result sentence indicates Purpose, only two bases are present.

Discussion

The Result sentence is used to show the result of a given action. Because the Result base can be repeated a number of times, several results can come from the one action. This type of sentence can also be used to indicate the purpose of a given action.

The Result sentence is found in isolation, but more frequently it is found embedded within a Sequence sentence. Narrative discourse and traditional stories frequently use this form of construction.

Examples:

E) Reason: ayalele i-'alata
kumai-grass he-burn

Result: 'asiau i-'enc-'enc-va ayalele 'ana-wagava Ulaveta
today it-cont-sleep-pl grass it-name Ulaveta

'He burnt the kumai grass, therefore today there is the
kumai grass area called Ulaveta.'

The next two examples are embedded within Sequence sentences.

b) 'ima 'a-mai 'a-'isa-'ava
we we-come we-see-finish

Reason: kalibo 'akonadi 'wa-sigoi-a
Mango already you-finish-it

Link: bega
therefore

Result: Ana 'a-vagavai-a-ga taiadi 'a-mai
Ann we-bring.back-her-emph together we-come

'We come and saw that you had already finished the mango
therefore we got Ann and came.'

c) vuata kebu tomotoga i-da-'asete-i
NET not man they-unrl-know-it

Reason: i-mia-mia-gi Manawaivula yai-vuata 'wai-n-ega
It-cont-stay God his-net to-him-from

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Link: bega
therefore

Result₁: tomotoga a66aset-a-i-na
men- they-understand-it-m

Link: bega
therefore

Result₂: 'adi-igana i-'ona-i
their-fish they-catch-pl

'The people did not understand about fishing nets, and the net came from God, there-fore the people understand therefore they catch fish.'

d) Reason: Iesu i-'ive'atunai-da
Jesus he-make.good-us

Link bega
therefore

Result₁: 'asiau ta-i-nago ani'ie ta-veiana
day we-imm-go longaway we-make-friend

Link: bega
therefore

Result₂: ta-ve-tama-na
we-make-father-his

Link: bega
therefore

Result₃: ta-ve-novu-na
we-make-sister-her

fai ta-'aset-a-i Iesu Keliso yana-mageta 'wai-ne-ye
because we-know-it Jesus Christ his-light it-at

'Jesus made us good, therefore today we can go a long way and make friends, therefore we make (other) fathers, therefore we make (other) sisters, because we know this comes from Jesus Christ's light.'

The following two sentences are used to indicate purpose.

e) Rea 'adi-doki i-na-talafofona i-na-susuya
 her-skirt she-int-put.up she-int-dance

Reason: 'ai i-na-'anita'i
 fire it-int-fall

Link: bega
 therefore

Result: 'adi-'adi i-na-vetago
 her-food she-int-cook

'She put on many skirts and would dance and fire fall down, in order that she would cook her food.'

f) i-obu i-lulu'afua
 he-come.down he-work.magic

Reason: sai'afu i-tutusasa-i
 part it-split.open-it

Link: bega
 therefore

Result: ufa i-tai-na
 water it-flow-it

'He came down and worked magic, and the ground partly split open, in order that water flowed out.'

6.2 The Reason Sentence

The Reason sentence consists of a Cause base and an Effect base, conjoined by either of the links fai 'because, or faifaina 'for that reason'. This sentence type can occur in three different configurations as the Effect base can permute to the sentence final position, and the link can be in two forms. The first configuration is Effect base followed by the link fai 'because' and then the Cause Base. The second is in the order of, link fai 'because', followed by Cause and Effect bases. The third configuration is the Cause base followed by the link faifaina 'for that reason' and the Effect base.

The Reason sentence contrasts with all other sentence types because of the links fai and faifaina and also the potential to occur in the three configurations.

Reason sentence: configuration 1

Slots:	+ Effect	+ Link	+ Cause
Fillers	Coordinate	<u>fai</u>	clause
	Contrast	because	
	sentences		
	clause		

Reason sentence: configuration 2

Slots:	+ Link	+ Cause	+ Effect
Fillers:	<u>fai</u>	clause	clause
		Sequence	Sequence
		sentence	sentence

Reason sentence: configuration 3

Slots:	+ Cause	+ Link	+ Effect
Fillers:	clause	<u>faifaina</u> 'for that reason'	clause

Rules:

- 1) Cause and Effect bases are obligatory and only one of each may occur.
- 2) Either link must occur.
- 3) In the second configuration, the link fai 'because' may permute into the clause base. The Effect base is optionally marked by bega 'therefore' in the base initial position.
- 4) One grammatical Reason sentence may contain two phonological sentences.
- 5) There is no limitation as to the state and aspect markers in each base.

Discussion

The Reason sentence is used to show cause and effect relationships,, and frequently appears in Narrative discourse.

This sentence type appears as an independant sentence or embedded in Sequence, Contrast and Coordinate sentences.

Examples:

a) Effect: yama-'eno kebu 'atumai-di
 our-sleep not good-them

Link: fai
 because

Cause: 'efa'efa bwaiki-di luma-luma-ma i-'itu-di
 FLOOR big-them side-our it-stick-them

'We didn't sleep well, because the big floor boards stuck into our sides.'

- b) In the following example, a Coordinate sentence is embedded in the effect base.

Effect: Atukamwana 'wai-ne-ye i-mia-mia kebu sauluva 'atumai-na
 Atukamwana to-at-it they-cont-stay not ways good-it

wata 'ani'ani kebu 'atumai-ida i-da-veluaga-i
 and food not good-their they-unrl-find-it

Link: fai
 because

Cause: tufwa-na kaukau i-'end'eno
 some-it cold it-cont-sleep

'They stayed at Atukamwana but their ways weren't good and they didn't find good food, because it was cold there.'

- c) Link: fai
 because

Cause: i-vona-vona-ga
 he-cont-speak-emph

Result: bega bawe a-love-ni
 therefore pig a-spear-it

'Because he kept talking, therefore I speared the pig.'

- d) a-luañeni kebu a-da-veluaga-i
 I-look.for not I-unrl-find-it

Link: fai
 because

Cause: 'akonadi i-yagata
 already it-warm

Effect: i-giva 'ai luku-di-e
 IT-hide tree leaf-their-at

'We looked for it but didn't find it, because already it was warm, and it was hiding in the leaves.'

e) 'ede-ye o'olo
 road-at snake

Cause: yau a-kumeta a-nago-ga 'ede-ye
 I I-go.first I-go-emph road-at

Link: fai
 because

Effect: a-bai
 I-break

'There was a snake on the road, and because I was first on the road, I killed it.'

f) Cause: yaku-bunu mayaga
 my-skin ?

Link: faifai-na
 reason-it

Effect: a-love-ni
 I-spear-it

'I was ashamed, for that reason I speared the pig.'

7. IMPLICATION

7.1 The Conditional Sentence

The Conditional sentence consists of two obligatory bases, the Protasis and the Apodosis. Either one of two links must also occur. ai'edi 'if' or we'e 'but' precede the Protasis and 'asa'aiana 'enough, alright' follow the Apodosis. Only clauses have been observed to realize the two bases, and they must be either stative clauses or clauses with their verbs marked for intensive aspect.

The Conditional sentence differs from other types of sentence by the obligatory occurrence of the Protasis and Apodosis bases, and also the actions must be in the future. The form of the links is also different from other sentence links.

Conditional sentence

	+-----+-----+			
Slots:	+ Link	+ Protasis	+ Apodosis	- Link
Fillers	<u>ai'edi</u> 'if' <u>we'e</u> 'but'	clause	clause	<u>'asa'aiana</u> 'enough' 'alright'

Special clauses must express
feature future time

Rules

- 1) Both Protasis and Apodosis bases must occur, and neither can be repeated.
- 2) Either link, but not both must occur.
- 3) Unless the bases are realized by a stative clause, the verbs realizing the bases must be marked for intensive (future) aspect.

Discussion

The Conditional sentence is used to indicate that if a particular condition is met, in the future, a certain event will take place.

It is found in various types of discourse, especially in Narrative and Procedural discourse.

The Conditional sentence usually occurs in an independent form, but it also occurs embedded in the other sentence types such as the Quote sentences.

Examples

a) Link: 'ai'edi
if

Protasis: bola a-na-veluagai
later I-int-find-it

Apodosis: wata a-na-kiluma 'waimu-ye a-na-vone-mu
again I-int-write you-at I-int-tell-you

'If I find it later, I will write to you again
and tell you.'

b) Link: we'e
but

Protasis: sai-otogi-na 'wei
small-very-it rain

Apodosis: wata sai-otogi-na beidi-mo i-na-nu-nago
and small-very-it there-along it-int-cont-go

iave-ne-amo tuatuaiaa 'wai-ne-amo
track-it-along old-it to-it-along

'If there is a very little rain, again a little
will be going along where the old avalanche-trail
goes.'

c) Link: we'e
but

Protasis: 'wei bwaiki-na i-na-'wei-ga wata bwaiki-na i-na-nago
rain big-it it-int-rain-emph also big-it-it-int-go

Apodosis: no'o welavi-nidi i-na-etoyoyoai-di
those tree-them it-int-pull.out-them

'If it rains heavily and again it goes big,
it will pull out those trees.'

The next two examples are embedded within Quote sentences.

d) a-nua-ni
I-think-it

Link: 'ai'edi
if

Protasis: 'omu taiadi 'wai-ku-ye
you with to-me-at

Apodosis: matatabu-na safaili-na
all-it light-it

'I think, if you are with me, everything will be easy'

e) a-vo
he-say

Protasis: 'omi kebu 'wa-na-'ani-ga yau a-na-tani
you not you-int-eat-emph I I-int-eat

Apodosis: a-na wafa
I-int-die

Link: 'asa'aiana
enough

'He said, "Do not eat it, I will eat it, and if I die
it is alright."'

7.2 Similarity sentence

The Similarity sentence is composed of an obligatory Statement base and an optional Comparative base, conjoined by the similarity link bani'odi 'like, similar to'. The Statement base is realized by clauses or Sequence sentences, and the Comparative base has only been observed to be realized by a clause or phrase. The Comparison base may elide when this sentence type is used to summarise, or to complete a speech.

The Similarity sentence is suspect with other link sentences, but contrasts with them, by the form of the link, the optionally occurring Comparative base and its exponents, and the necessary similarity in meaning between the base exponents.

Similarity sentence:

Slots:	+ Statement	+ Link	+ Comparative
Fillers:	clause	<u>bani'odi</u>	clause
	Sequence	<u>bani'odi</u>	phrase
	<u>side</u>	'like,	
	<u>de'e</u>	similar'	
	'this'		

Rules:

- 1) The Statement base and the link bani'odi 'like' are obligatory.
- 2) The Comparative base only elides when the Similarity sentence stands as an independant sentence and summarises a spoken or reported speech.
- 3) Neither the bases or link may be repeated.
- 4) The forms bani'odi, bani'odi 'like, similar' are a dialectical difference.
- 5) No agreement of person, state or aspect is required between the bases.
- 6) The link may permute to sentence final position. e.g. example e)

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'Also at the big market I saw lots of food, like
we Iamalele people eat.'

d) Ifwai i-'ise-di
some he-see-them

Statement: vanuga ivaudi b
house new

Link: bani'odi
like

Comparative: 'ida ta-'aiyogone-di
we we-build-them

'Some he saw were new house^s, like we build them.'

e) Statement: de'e
this

Comparative: Kolia i-vona
Kolia he-say

Link: bani'odi
like

'Kolia spoke like this.'

f) Statement, side
this

Link: bani'odi
like

Compa rative: yaku-ifufu 'ana-ma'usa
my-talk it-and

'Like this, it the end of my talk.'

8. QUOTATION SENTENCES

8.1 The Quote Sentence

The Quote sentence consists of an optional Quote Formula, expounded by a clause of saying or thinking, followed by an obligatory Quote Marker expounded by the verb ivo 'he said'. The obligatory Quote which follows is expounded by any utterance. The inflection on the verbs of saying in the Quote Formula and the Quote Marker are always the same.

The Quote sentence is similar to the Error Quote^e sentence, but differs from it by the obligatory occurrence of an Error Quote Marker expounded by ako 'erroneously', and by a different transform potential.

Quote sentence

Slots	+ Quote Formula	+ Quote Marker	+ Quote
Fillers	Clause marked by: <u>ivonedi</u> 'he said' <u>inuanua</u> 'he thought' <u>ivelutoli</u> 'he asked' etc.	<u>ivo</u> 'he said'	any utterance
Special features	must concord as to subject person marker		

Rules

- 1) The Quote Marker, and Quote are obligatory, while the Quote Formula is optional.
- 2) None of the bases may be repeated with-in the one sentence.
- 3) The Quote Marker, and the Quote Formula must concord as to the subject inflection on the verbs.
- 4) The Quote may be expounded by a paragraph, i.e. two ore more phonological sentences.
- 5) Two ore more Quote sentences may occur with-in the one phonological sentence.

Discussion

The Quote sentence is used to report direct speech and is frequently used particularly in Narrative discourse, with the Quote unadapted to the speakers view point.

Apart from occurring in isolation as an independant sentence, it is also frequently found embedded with-in Sequence sentences.

Examples

- 1) Quote Formula: mulieta i-velutolie-ku
later he-ask-me

Quote Marker: iveo
he-say

Quote: 'aivia 'awasasa mulieta Atukamwana ta-na-souye-da
how.many space later Atukamwana we-int-come.out-us

'Later he asked me, 'How long before we arrive at Atukamwana?'

- 2) Quote Marker: yalua i-vo
spirit he-say

Quote: 'ima kwaitu
us sugar.cane

'The spirit said, 'Our (tabu food) is sugar cane.'

c) Quote Formula: dimidim yadi-vona
white.people their-talk

Quote Marker: i-vo
they-say

Quote: maka
mark

'The white people say in their talk, "It is a mark."'

d) Embedded within a Sequence sentence

i-'ewa-i i-nago i-kabuni i-'ani'ani-a yadi-lamoga
she-take-it she-go she-cook she-cont-eat-it her-husband

i-'ise-ni
he-see-it

Quote Marker: i-vo
she-say

Quote: Ava'aibe de's ava'aibe 'wa-'ewa-i
what this what you-get-it

'She took it and went and cooked it and ate it,
and her husband saw it and said, "What is it, where
did you get it"?''

e) The following example has two sentences manifesting the Quote.

Quote Formula: Viviani i-vone-ni
Viviani he-speak-him

Quote Marker: i-vo
he-say

Quote: O 'atumai-na. A-na-'ewa-i a-na-'ani-a
oh good-it I-int-get-it I-int-eat-it

'Vivianisspoke to him and said, "Oh that's alright.
I will take it and eat it."'

f) This example illustrates two Quote sentences within the one phonological sentence.

Quote Marker: a-vo
I-say

Quote: a-ma-vo 'ami-kalibo-- 'wa-kwakwa
Friend-our-pl your-mango you-gather

Quote Marker: i-vo
they-say

Quote: e'e. 'ama-kalibo 'a-kwakwa
YES our-mango we-gather

'I said, "Did you gather your mangos for eating,"
They said, "yes. We have gathered our mangos."

8.2 The Error Quote Sentence.

The Error Quote sentence consists of an optional Quote Formula expounded by clauses of saying or thinking, followed by an obligatory Quote Marker expounded by a clause marked by i-vo 'he said'. The obligatory Error Quote Marker which follows is expounded by ako 'erroneously'. Finally is an obligatory Quote expounded by any utterance. The inflection on the verbs of saying in the Quote Formula and the Quote Marker are always the same. The Quote is not adapted to the speakers point of view.

The Error Quote sentence contrasts with the Quote Sentence in the manner described under that sentence type.

Error Quote sentence

Slots	+ Quote Formula	+ Quote Marker	+ Error Quote Marker	+ Quote
Fillers	clause marked <u>ivonedl</u> 'he said' <u>inuanua</u> 'he thought' etc.	clause marked <u>ivo</u>	<u>ako</u> 'erroneously'	any utterance
	verbs must concord as to subject person inflection			

Rules

- 1) The Quote Marker, The Error Quote Marker and the Quote are all obligatory, while the Quote Formula is optional.
- 2) None of the bases may be repeated with in the one grammatical sentence.
- 3) The Quote Marker, and the Quote Formula must concord as to the subject inflection on the verbs.

- 4) The Quote may be expounded by a paragraph, i.e. two or more phonological sentences.
- 5) Two or more ~~Quote~~ Quote sentences may occur within the one phonological sentence.
- 6) The Error Quote Marker, may permute to precede the Quote Marker

Discussion

The Error Quote sentence is used to report direct speech when the speaker of the Quote is in error, either because the statement in the Quote is unrealized, or the speaker is making a statement which the reporter believes to be in error, or morally wrong.

Apart from occurring in isolation as an independant sentence, the Error Quote sentence is frequently found embedded within a Sequence sentence.

Examples.

- a) Quote Formula: a-nua-nua
I-think

Quote Marker: a-vo
I-say

Error Quote Marker: ako
erroneously

Quote: 'wei i-na-'wei
rain it-int-rain

'I thought wrongly, "it will rain."

- B) Quote Marker: ta-vo
we-say

Error Quote Marker: ako
erroneously

Quote: ia-ku kebu mani'odi wata 'uvi i-na-koyovi
friend-my not like again yam he-int-dig

We said wrongly, "My friend, he won't dig yam like that again."

- c) The following example shows the Error Quote Marker permuting to precede the Quote Marker.

Quote Formula: i-nua-sako
he-mind-bad

~~Quote~~ Quote Formula: ako
erroneously

Quote Formula: i-vo
he-say

Quote: i-nago i-'ani-di fai i-silakai-di
HE-go he-cont-eat because he-lift.up-them

'They were angry and wrongly said, "He went and ate them, because he lifted them up."

- d) The next two examples illustrate Error Quote sentences embedded within Sequence sentences.

'a-yogomia 'a-kelu 'a-mi-mai 'ede-ye 'waoa 'wai-ne-ge
we-stay we-get.on we-cant-come road-at cloud at-it

i-'ewa-ma i-laka-ve-ma wata i-obu 'ina 'a-kololo
IT-take-us it-lift-up-us and it-down we we-fear

Quote Marker: 'a-vo
we-say

Error Quote Marker: 'a-i-be'u
we-imm-fall

'We waited, got on board, and were coming on the road, it got us, lifted us up, and we came down, we were frightened and said wrongly, "We will fall."

- e) Basenadi dudubala bwaiki-na totomogo-vo e-di-avo i-'ani-ani-di
long.ago darkness big-it men-pl friend-their-pl they-eat-pl

Quote Formula: yadi-nuanua i-nua-na
their-thought they-think-it

Quote Marker: i-vo 'Long ago when great darkness, men would eat
they-say their friends, they said wrongly,
"our friends, they are our meat."

Error Quote Marker: ako
erroneously

Quote: e-n-avo taunidi 'ama-'aisaya
FRIEND?our-pl them our-meat

8.3 The Indirect Quote Sentence

The Indirect Quote sentence is composed of an obligatory Quote Formula base realized by clauses of saying or thinking, followed by an optional Indirect Quote Link bani'odi 'how'. The Indirect Quote base, which is obligatory has only been observed to be realized by a single clause. The Quote is adapted to the speaker's view point.

The Indirect Quote sentence contrasts with the Direct Quote Sentence types in the following manner.

- 1) The absence of the Quote Marker Ivo 'he say'.
- 2) The optional presence of the Indirect Quote Link bani'odi 'how'
- 3) The obligatory occurrence of the Quote Formula.

Indirect Quote Sentences

Slots:	+ Quote Formula	+ Indirect Quote Link	+ Indirect Quote
Fillers	<u>nuani</u> 'to think' <u>veifufu</u> 'to talk' <u>vona</u> 'to speak' etc.	<u>bani'odi</u> 'how'	clause

Rules

- 1) The Quote Formula and The Indirect Quote bases are both obligatory while the Indirect quote Link is optional.
- 2) None of the bases may be repeated within the one sentence.
- 3) The exponents of the Quote Formula base, must be verbs of saying or thinking.

Discussion

The Indirect Quote sentence is used to report indirect speech, with the adaption of the quoted to the speakers view point. This type of sentence

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is infrequently used, as the Iamalele people prefer to report an utterance as direct speech.

Although this type of sentence can occur in isolation, it is frequently embedded in Sequences in Narrative discourse.

Examples

a) Quote Formula: a-nua-ni
I-think-it

Indirect Quote: 'ai'edi 'omu taiadi 'wai-ku-ye matatabu-na safaili-na
if you with to-me-at all-it light-it

'I Think that if you come to me, all will be easy.'

The following examples are all embedded within Sequence sentences.

b) i-nago i-'ise?ise-ni Lubeni i-nago
he-go he-cont-see-it Ruben he-go

Quote Formula: i-vaifufu-yeni
HE-TALK-to.him

Indirect Quote Link: bani'odi
how

Indirect Quote: alaidi bawe i-'one-one-di
~~FREQUENTLY~~ pig they-cont-catch-them

'He went and was looking and Ruben went and told him how frequently they trap pigs.'

c) i-vila-di i-mai
they-return-they they-come

Quote Formula: i-nua-nua
they-cont-think

Indirect Quote Link: bani'odi-ga
how-emph

Indirect Quote: 'ai 'ala'alata i-na-'ewa-i
 fire burning they-int-get-it

'They returned, and came thinking how they
 would get the burning fire.'

d)

'a-laka 'a-laka 'Wa'wa'uye 'a-le'wa
 we-go.up we-go.up 'Wa'wa'uye we-arrive

Quote Formula: Dioni a-vone-ni
 John I-speak-him

Indirect Quote: Isikeli tama-na base-bei i-ve'ufo-i 'wai-ne-ye
 Isikeli father-his before they-bury-him to-it-at

'We went up and up and arrived at 'Wa'wa'uye and
 I told John that recently here they buried
 Isikeli's father.'

8.4 The Perception Quote Sentence

The Perception Quote sentence is composed of a Perception Formula, realized by verbs embodying one of the five senses, or a verb of demonstration, followed by a Perception Quote base realized usually by a single clause, or occasionally by a sentence.

The Perception sentence differs from other Quote sentences by the occurrence of the Perception Formula and its different exponents, and by the absence of a Quote Marker or Indirect Quote Link.

PerceptionQuote sentence

Slots: + Perception Formula

+ Perception Quote

Fillers:

-ve
'show'

Clause
Similarity sentence

-'aset
'know'

Coordinate sentence

-'isa
'see'

-nogai
'hear'

Spec. verb must be one of
features perception or demon-
stration.

Rules

- 1) Both the Perception Formula and the Perception Quote are obligatory.
- 2) The Perception Formula may permute to follow the Perception Quote
- 3) Only verbs expressing the senses or demonstration are permitted.
To date verbs of seeing, hearing, knowing, feeling, and showing have been observed. Presumably other verbs expressing perception such as smelling or taste could also expound the Perception Formula.

- 4) A single clause usually realizes the Perception Quote, but sentences occasionally have been observed.

Discussion

The Perception sentence is used to indicate things that are seen, heard, known, shown and others involving human sense. It is seen frequently, especially in Narrative discourses where it is often embedded within a Sequence sentence. It has also been observed embedded within a Coordinate sentence. Further analysis would probably show the Perception Quote sentence embedded in other types of sentences.

Examples

- a) Perception Formula: 'ede-ye 'a-noga-i
road-at we-hear-it

Perception Quote: iai i-kwage
bird of paradise it-cry

'On the road we heard a bird of paradise cry.'

- b) Periphery: wata
and

Perception Formula: a-ve-ni
I-show-it

Perception Quote: digaba 'ifwai i-laka-laka taitaina iave-na
GROWTH some it-cont-come.up avalanche trail-it

'And I showed him some secondary growth growing up on the path of the avalanche'

- c) Perception Formula follows Perception Quote.

Perception Quote: wata kaukau lovan-e
also cold night-at

Perception Formula: 'a-vebai-ma
we-feel-us

'Also at night {we felt cold.'

The following three sentences are embedded within Sequence sentences.

d) Tomotoga 'adi-'aitonu ma-taiadi tulai-di 'adi-'ailuga
 MEN their-three with-younger-their older-their their-two

siai-di 'aitamogana i-mia-mia
 small-their one they-cont-stay

Perception Formula: i-'isa-'iss-ni
 they-cont-see-it

Perception Quote: tova-tova 'ai lufwa-na i-laka-laka ani'ie
~~time-time~~ Fire smok-it it-cont-go.up long.way

'There were three men, one younger, and two older,
 and many times they would see smoke going up a
 great distance.'

e) The following example shows an Amplification sentence embedded
 in the Perception Quote.

'a-mai 'ede-ye
 we-come road-at

Perception Quote: tamu welavi bwaikina, Tomoivau basenadi i-kuya-i
 ONE tree big-it Tomoivau before he-mark-it

Perception Formula: a-ve-ni
 I-show-him

'We came on the road and I showed him a big tree
 that Tomoivua had marked before.'

f) 'a-mia-mia 'a-'isa-nago
 we-cont-stay I-see-go

Perception Formula: a-'ise-ni
 I-see-it

Perception Quote: Didigavu 'ana-'eda
 Didigavu it-road

'We were staying there, and I looked across
 and saw the Didigavu road.'