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**EK NII SENTENCES & PARAGRAPHS**

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SECTION III

FK NIL SENTENCES

SECTION II

EK NII PARAGRAPHS

The Ek Nii language belongs to the Hagen language family of the Wahgi Valley of the Western Highlands. There are approximately 6,500 speakers of the Ek Nii language occupying an area of about 15 miles, starting at Kudjip on the East and including the whole of the Wahgi Valley west up to the Tuman River. There are several dialects of Ek Nii on the South side of the Wahgi River and at least one more on the North side. We are quite centrally located on the South side of the Valley.

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The Sentence in Ek Nii consists of main relationships such as Base, Thesis, Temporal Clause and others. The name of each sentence type described in each main section corresponds with the function which signals the relationship between expounded units.

Coordinate sentence types consist of at least two conjoined bases which are expounded by smaller units, such as clause or simple sentence.

In Ek Nii, there is often a great lexical load not evident in the grammatical structure. These sentence types encode deep structure relationship. This research is an endeavor to show this relationship between the deep structure and surface structure.

## 1.1 ABBREVIATIONS

B	Base
Conj.	Conjunction
Ind. C.	Independent Clause
Imp.	Imperative
FC	Final Clause
Cond.	Condition
CTF	Contrary to Fact
Fut.	Future
FV	Final Verb
Alt.	Alternative
TC	Temporal Clause
+	Obligatory Occurance
±	Optional Occurance
f	Final Base
Neg.	Negative
Ant.	Antonym
Prop.	Proposition
Antith.	Antithetical

## 1.2 DEEP STRUCTURE SYMBOLS

P	Predication
Q	Different Predication
a	Subject
b	Different Subject
<u>Pa</u>	Coterminus
n superscript	Repeated unspecified number of times
$\bar{P}$	Predication is Negated
X	Temporal or Location
Y	Alternative Temporal or Location
( )	Implied Relations
R	Alternate Predication
>	Implies
"	Antonym
G	Generic
S	Specific
<u>P</u>	Extended Action
$\bar{P}$	Punctiliar Action
$\beta$	Hypothetical Negation of Proposition
{ }	Subgrouping of Propositional Relationship
^	Conjoined with
$\bar{I}$	Alternated
V	Universal Quantifier "whenever"

1.3 VERB CHART

	SINGULAR			DUAL		PLURAL	
	1	2	3	1	2/3	-1	2/3
CONT.	-nd	-n	-im	-mbilɪ	-mbilɪ	-min	-min
NEAR COMP.	-r	-rin	-rim	-pilɪ	-kilɪ	-pin	-k
MED. S.S.	-p	-kin	-pi	ɪpilɪ	-kilɪ	-pin	-k
MED. D.S.	-amb	-an	-ang	-ambilɪ	-angilɪ	-amin	-angin
DES.	-biɪ	-nɟii	-ba	-bilɪ	-ngilɪ	-min	-ngifi
FAR COMP.	-ɫ	-lin	-lin	-ɫimbilɪ	-ɫimbilɪ	-ɫamin	-ɫamin
C.to F.	-ɫamb	-ɫan	-ɫang	-ɫambilɪ	-ɫangilɪ	-ɫamin	-ɫangin
COMP.	-nɟ	-n	-m	-nɟipilɪ	-nɟingilɪ	-nɟipin	-nɟing
IMM.FUT.	-amb	-an	-angile	-ambilɪ	-angilɪ	-amin	-angin
IMPER.		-∅			-eɫ		-eɫi

## I. COORDINATE SENTENCE TYPES

Coordinate sentence types encode as Temporally Coterminus Relationship and Coupling Relationship which tend to occur in Juxtaposition without a medial link, and Conjoining relationship which may occur with a non-obligatory medial link.

Predication in sentences which encode as Temporally Coterminus Relationship differs from Base to Base in our limited corpus. Sentences which encode as Coupling Relationship have identical predication but pronominal subjects differ from Base to Base.

### A. Temporally Coterminus Relationship: $P_a \wedge Q_a$

Coterminus predications encode as + Base + Base.

#### Examples:

1. Se      kan                      andipuh.  
Show we (2) looking, walked.  
'We (2) walked looking at the show'.
2. Ma   ond   onde   kolup,              engin.  
My tree one being dry is standing up.  
'One of my trees is dry and standing'.
3. Wuv-~~ni~~.                      tor              sinjing.  
They yelling, out they got.  
'They yelling got it off.'

The Coordinate sentence links two or three sentence bases by means of conjunction kin 'and', 'but', and 'when'. This conjunction however, is not obligatory and such sentence bases may be conjoined by juxtaposition without any linkage. Coordinate sentences may encode deep structure relationships such as Temporal Cotermminus, Temporal Overlap and Temporal Succession.

### B. Conjoining Relationships: PaAQb

Conjoining predications encode as: ± TC ± Conj. + Base

#### Examples: Temporal Cotermminus

1. Ok      enin      wumb      onerangin,      kin  
 Before you all people not coming yet and/when  
sin      opu      erpin.  
 we fighting we did.

'Before when you people hadn't come yet, we fought'.

2. Ab      du      mei      si      tona      kindangin,  
 Women ditch ground get on top put  
sin      wu      aka pin      si      wultung,      alting  
 we men garden get west east  
e      kindpin.  
 this we put.

'The women put the ground on top and we men make gardens around about here east and west.'

Examples: Temporal Overlap

Pe anin wangin. kin ya pe tona  
 Now you all coming, and here now on top

op moɬup  
 coming staying

'Now you all have come here and I have grown up.'

Examples: Temporal Succession

Wumb oi piipin. kin ya epi gul  
 People on top hearing and here something old fashion

mana kind sikindpin.  
 down put left.

'The people heard on top (church) and here left their old fashions.'

Silip oi ond pin pupul. ond tukmbul.  
 We (2) on top bush going, tree will cut.

'We (2) are going to the bush and will cut wood.'

Tui maime siki punjingul.  
 Axe taking, we (2) went.

'We (2) took an axe and went.'

### C. Coupling Relationship: Pa/Pb...^Pn

Coupling relationships encode as independent clauses with identical tense-aspect endings, and no conjunction.

#### Examples:

1. Tunj multum, Nuandii multum, Wii multum, War multum,  
Tunj lived, Nuandii lived, Wii lived, War lived,

Pamo multum, Endipii multum; (wu keii mulkii.)  
Pamo lived, Endipii lived; (men all lived.)

'Tunj, Nuandii, Wii, War, Pamo, Endipii lived; (all these men lived).'

2. Panwu meng sin, Dua molun, Kupul meng sin,  
Panwu carry got, Dua lives, Kupul carry got

Simbil molun, Makeii meng sin, Kupul Taine  
Simbil lives, Makeii carry got, Kupul Taine

molumbul  
(2) live.

'Panwu gave birth to Dua and he lives, Kupul gave birth to Simbil and he lives, Makeii gave birth to Kupul and Taine and they (2) live.'

3. Silang erip, alting, kindip, Mege  
Silang clan I make east chasing Mege clan

erip, wultung, kindip, Mamilke erip,  
I make west chasing, Mamilke I make  
(clan)

moring, kindip ...'  
north chasing

'I chased the Silang people east, I chased the Mege people west, I chased the Mamilke people down north...'

## II. ANTI-THETICAL SENTENCE TYPES

Antithetical sentence types encode as Contrastive Sequence Relationship, Substitute Sequence Relationship, Alternative Concept Relationship and Unfulfilled Sequence Relationship

CONTRASTIVE SEQ. RELATION.	SUBSTITUTE SEQ. RELATION.	ALTERNATIVE CONCEPT REL.	UNFULFILLED SEQ. RELATION.
Base <sub>1</sub> : TC (Thesis)	Base <sub>1</sub> : Prop. Fut. FC ± Conj. <u>ne</u>	Base <sub>1</sub> : TC +	Base <sub>1</sub> : Fut. FC
+	+	+	+
Base <sub>2</sub> : Neg. FC (Antith)	Base <sub>2</sub> : FC	Base <sub>2</sub> : FC + say/think	Base <sub>2</sub> : Neg. Pro-Verb

A. Contrastive Sequence Relationship: Pa<sup>n</sup> ^ P<sub>b</sub> or Pa<sup>n</sup> ^ Q<sub>b</sub> and

Examples: Pa<sup>n</sup> ^ P<sub>b</sub> or Pa<sup>n</sup> ^ Q<sub>b</sub>      PaX ^ PaX<sup>n</sup> or PaX ^ P<sub>b</sub>X<sup>n</sup>

1. Ok      opu      erik,      kileng      wunduk,  
Before fighting they did,      spear      ready

kumb      topi topik,      wu--nik,      wumb  
shield      carrying,      shouting      people

tok      erik,      eii      na      enerim.  
fight      doing,      this      I      didn't do.

'They fought readying the spear, carrying the shield, shouting, fighting people (but) this I didn't do.'

2. Kundii kou wumb wult ait onjing, keneni.  
Red white people west east they made, I didn't see.

'All the white people went east and west (but) I didn't see them.'

3. En onim yuk lus pungii, siiip  
They going nothing they will go, we (2)  
themselves

lus punerimbi.  
nothing will not go.

'They themselves will go nothing (without), we (2) will not go nothing (without).'

4. Akip ya wul ond epi ombu palim,  
Now here west trees something some are

wumb ende pinsim.  
people another are not.

'Now here west there are some trees (but) there aren't people.'

Examples: PaX^Fax" or PaX^Foy"

1. Eii enim pe wangin, onmin, ok  
This you all now coming are doing, before

sin enain.  
we didn't (know how to) do it.

'Now you all coming are doing (but) before we didn't know how to do it.'

2. MeLumbul, ya ok ya mufnerkul.  
They (2) here before here they (2) didn't stay.  
staying,

'They (2) are staying here (but) before they (2) didn't stay here.'

### B. Substitute Sequence Relationship: (P>Q)APAR

Substitute Sequence relationships encode as +Base<sub>1</sub>:

Prop.Fut.FC ± ne +Base<sub>2</sub>:FC

#### Examples:

1. Opu nginnat of ende erimbii; enin  
 Fighting fashion one I will do you all  
ne ok mon nengin .....  
 now coming no saying

'The fighting fashion I would do but you all coming  
 said no.....'

2. Erinci ne wumb neii mak palimii.  
 They will do but people ground marked doing  
sinin kos palin pinba.  
 we courtcase being it will be.

'They will do this lest there be a court-case but  
 the people marked the ground already.'

3. Kang, kung os pukae alting bii  
 he hitting horse jump over I'll go  
ne erang noh pum.  
 but doing it water he went.

'He hitting the horse, it wanting to jump over but  
 it fell in the water.'

## C. Alternative Concept Relationship: P1Q^(P=Q)

Alternative Concept Relationship encodes as +Base<sub>1</sub>:TC

+Reversal: non pa/eii non +Base<sub>2</sub>:TC +say/think!

Examples:

1. Jim Salla kumina non pa ngui wumb  
 Jim Salla First came on the contrary spirit people

kolk punmun onmun, pa nik.  
 died are going coming, they said.

'Jim Taylor came at first but on the contrary, they thought the spirits of the dead were coming.'

2. Bramin nong tun nong sin ngang kin  
 We did white shells us giving and

sin non pa sin kob pu-nun wumb  
 we on the contrary our died before people

tun ngonmun, pa.  
 bring giving, we said.

'We trading for shells, they giving us but on the contrary, we thought the dead were bringing giving them to us.'

3. Nipi, eie tona pu pu pup wut mana  
 Haying this on top going going vest down

pu pu pup nga opu at mana pang  
 going going again coming east down coming

non pa wumb kun ye-i-i konduk onmun,  
 on contrary people poison shirt are coming,

pa.  
 they said.'

4. Eli nor balus eii opu purum, eii non  
 This north airplane up came it went, on the contrary  
keii Eimbal wunj eii ei op duii nip  
 bird Eimbal white tail this coming noise saying  
moiang purum, a nik.  
 staying it went, they thought.

'The airplane coming from the north went up, on the contrary, they thought it was a Eimbal bird with a white tail coming and going up.'

#### D. Unfulfilled Sequence Relationship: (Pa) Fa

The Unfulfilled Sequence Relationship is encoded as

+Base<sub>1</sub>:FC<sub>put</sub> ±Base<sub>2</sub>: Neg. of Pro-Verb.

#### Examples:

1. Tang, kange erip sikindnbii; enerin.  
 It hitting, boy doing will take off; he not doing.

'It hitting him, the boy wanted to take it off (but)  
 (father)  
 he wasn't able to.'

2. Kung os alting bii ne erim; kapufe  
 Horse other side will go so he did; enough

enerin.  
 he not doing.

'The horse wanted to cross the water but he wasn't able.'

3. Kung, pana, aka, epi unda singii;  
 Pigs, greens, sweet potato, something out they will  
 get;

pinabin.  
 it isn't there.

'They want to get pigs, greens, sweet potato, (but)  
 they aren't able.'

### III. PARAPHRASE SENTENCE TYPES

The Paraphrase Sentence Type is a juxtaposition structure without medial linking. This sentence type encodes the following deep structure relationships: Identity, Generic-Specific, Specific-Generic, and Amplification.

#### A. Affirmative Relations

##### 1. Identification Relationship: PaAP<sup>b</sup> or PaAP<sup>a</sup>

Identification Relationship encodes as: +Base<sub>1</sub>+Base<sub>2</sub>

Examples: PaAP<sup>b</sup>

1. Tuku      kindinmin,      kapute      onogang;  
 Inside we are putting, enough it isn't doing  
sin ya   dup   kona   ete      andinmin      pehim.  
 we here Fire place this we are walking it is.

'We are putting money (pay) together (but) it isn't enough, we are having a hard time here now.'

2. Esi      kan   poɬ      tunenmbi,      na      ningiɬ  
 This understand I won't be able, my eyes  
eni      enimi.  
 dark are (Emp).

'This I won't be able to understand; my eyes are dim.'

Examples: PaAP<sup>a</sup>

1. Eiinge      amb      Jiabi,      Doiabu      teɬ      okuɬ,  
 These women Jimbi, Dolimbu both came

moiku      kin      oku      peki.  
staying      and      coming      they (2) slept.

'These people, Jimbi and Doimbu both came, stayed and coming they (2) slept.'

2. Sin      ngonj      wumb      kin      mulpun,      opu nginma  
We      skin      people      and      staying      fighting  
  
er      elain.  
doing we used to do.

'We were heathen people; we used to do fighting.'

## Ex. 2. Generic-Specific: gPaAsPa

Generic-Specific relationship encodes as +Base<sub>1</sub>  
+Base<sub>2</sub>

### Examples:

1. Kongun      oripi      moum,      draini      er      norup  
work      doing      he stays,      driver      doing      staying  
  
yi      nirin.  
like this, he said.

'"He is working there, he is being a driver", he said.'

2. Eii      sinin      wumb      ka      moi,      porin      nirin,  
This      we      people      good      are staying,      finish saying,  
  
sitip      mer      ninimbil.  
we (2)      down      are talking.

'We people are staying good, we (2) are going down  
(to church) hearing God's talk'.

3. Ngii kona nirik si pipil. kang  
 House place inside getting boy

wu aran ngii kona nirik pupun.  
 man father house place inside we went.

'In the house we getting, inside the boy's  
 father's house, we went.'

4. Kupiring sikindpin opun; Kora  
 Morning we leaving coming; Kora

sikindpil opul.  
 we (2) leaving, we (2) came.

'In the morning, we leaving came and we (2) left  
 Kora and we (2) came.'

5. "lip pele" nirin, al Nu Gini Kombani  
 "You (2) you (2) go!she said, East New Guinea Company

ngii kona al komung, al tondung pukul;  
 house place east mountain, east up we (2) went;

mer manding saim.  
 north down it is.

"You (2) go!"she said,"East up the mountain going,  
 New Guinea Company is down below."

## 3. Specific-Genoric: sPaŋgPa

Specific-Genoric relationship encodes as: +Base<sup>n</sup>+Base<sup>f</sup>  
 The final base always occurs at the end of a list and often is in the nature of a summary statement.

Examples:

1. Kapis kin rais kin kelipin: kuni kalipin.  
 Cabbage and rice and we cooked; food we cooked.

'We cooked cabbage and rice; we cooked the food.'

2. Kisap mak to mundunj moŋum, Tupuŋ mak to  
 Kisap marking I put he stays, Tupuŋ marking

mundunj moŋum; wu taŋ mendipiŋ  
 I put he stays; men two finish

mak to moŋ.  
 marking I stay.

'Kisap, I marked, he stays, Tupuŋ, I marked, he stays,  
 two men truely I marked.'

3. Arip moŋup kin amb sip, kangiŋ amb  
 Now I staying and wife getting, boy's wife

sip, ku moni orip, ka kung koip,...  
 getting money making, pigs kung cooking

oŋ ei mini pe end.  
 fashion this only now I'm doing.'

'Now I'm buying a wife, getting my boy's wife,  
 working making money, cooking pigs...;now this  
 fashion only I'm doing.'

4. Sin epi ende ele kambang ngupu ele  
 We something one this lime (from Beetle mouth this  
 Nut tree)

nonmun.  
 we are eating.

'We got this lime something (from the Beetle Nut tree);  
this we eat.'

5. Tunj multum, Numndii multum, Wii multum, War multum,  
Tunj lived, Numndii lived, Wii lived, War lived,  
Pamo multum, Endipii multum; wu keii mulki.  
Pamo lived, Endipii lived; men all lived (Emp).'

'Tunj, Numndii, Wii, War, Pamo, Endipii lived; all these  
men lived.'

6. Wumb kepii top, tui top, yi erip top,  
People stick fighting, axe fighting, like this doing  
fighting.

ol kis erip muls.  
sin doing I stayed.

'I fought people with the stick and axe; like this I  
fought and kept sinning.'

## 4. Amplification Relationship: Pa\Fab or Pa\FaX

Amplification relationship encodes as: +Base<sub>1</sub>+Base<sub>2</sub>

Examples:

1. Ngii kona nirik sip piniŋ, kange aren ngii  
 House place inside (2) went, boy's father house

kona nirik pupun.  
 place inside they went.

'They (2) went inside the house; they went inside the  
 boy's father's house.'

2. Ya noi enim, oi keŋ keŋ erip paiŋ.  
 Here water there is, only little there is.

'There is water here; only a little there is.'

3. Ok wuŋ tiraŋk, wuŋ Kilteii tiraŋk,  
 Before west they began, west Kilteii they began

ok eii ok.  
 Before on top they came.

'They began in the west; coming from Kilteii in the west.'

4. Meii amb meii silŋin, amb duŋ meii  
 Ground women ground usually throw, women ditch ground

ei tona kindangin...  
 get on top put

'The women throw the ground out of the ditch; they put  
 the ground on top...'

## B. Negated Antonym

## 1. Positive-Negative Relationship: PaX\PaX"

This relationship encodes as: +Base:Ind.C.+Base<sub>2</sub>:

Neg.Ant.Ind.C.

Examples:

1. Nim      ond puł      tondring      pułi;      ninin.  
You      road      on top      go!      he saying

mandring      pułerin.  
down below      don't go.

'You go on the top road; don't go down below.'

2. Tondring pułi;      mandring      non. yi      ninin.  
Up on top, you go! down below no, like this, he said.'

'You go on the top road; down below don't go,'  
he said.'

3. Ei      pepi      kin      epi      asiprii      pałin.      epi  
This staying and something big it is something

pałin.      noł      konbis      pałabin.  
it is, water      small it isn't.

'Some rivers come into the Wahgi river and it is  
big now; it isn't small.'

2. Negative-Positive Relationship: FaAP<sup>a</sup> or FabAPab<sup>a</sup>

This relationship encodes as +Base<sub>1</sub>:Neg. Ind. C. +  
Base<sub>2</sub>: Ant. Ind. C.

Examples:

1. Pe kange Tumbu oia oia em ond wak  
Now boy Tumbu he this Koroka nut trees

tunari; andinin.  
not leaving; he's staying.

'Now the boy Tumbu is not leaving the Koroka Nut  
trees; he's staying there.'

2. Enin kangun enarik; tuku wii erik  
You all work not doing; inside nothing making

ondinjing.  
you're doing.

'You aren't doing work; you're doing nothing.'

3. Eninge enim kange wu pinarik kin  
This you all young men aren't hearing

tuku enim wii taun erik.  
inside you all nothing walking are doing.

'This you all young men aren't listening; you  
all are doing nothing.'

### 3. Negated Alternative

Negated Alternative Relationship: Pa~~b~~Pa~~b~~ or PaX~~A~~PaY

The Negated Alternative relationship encodes as:

+Base<sub>1</sub>:Alt. +Base<sub>2</sub>:Neg. Alt. In both clauses the subjects and verbs are the same but the second clause is negated and denies an alternative different from the first one.

#### Examples:

o ei ni be end; nga wi pe  
Fashion this only now I'm doing; again nothing now

o ende enand.  
Fashion another I'm not doing.

2. yi ennin. ei ok yi enainin.  
Like this we are doing, this before like we didn't do.  
this

We are doing like this; before like this we didn't do.'

#### IV. TIME-RELATED SENTENCE TYPES

##### A. Temporal Overlap Relationship

Temporal Overlap Sentence types encode as Concurrent Extended Action Relationship, Concurrent Functiliar Action Relationship and Concurrent Extended Functiliar Action Relationships. These types occur in juxtaposition without medial linkage and may be distinguished by time overlapping of commencement and termination of predication.

##### 1. Concurrent Extended Action Relationship: P      Q

Concurrent Extended Actions encode as: +Base<sub>1</sub>:TC  
+Base<sub>2</sub>:FC

##### Examples:

1. Ane            ninmbit;                            tortung            punum.  
Brother we (2) are talking; outside it is going.

'Brother (while) we are talking, it's (talk) going outside.'

2. Nomb                            ei                            ok;                            tona                            ok  
At this time this you coming; up before  
opu                            erik                            enjing.  
Fighting doing they did.

'At the time of your coming here; they were fighting.'

3. Ek nipin molamin, kung salin ku,  
 Talk we talking staying, pigs there are too,  
amb salin ku, pana aka epi  
 women there are too, greens, sweet potato something  
ombu ende salin.  
 kinds other there are.

'While we keep talking; there are pigs, women and greens, sweet potato and other kinds of food.'

4. Nipin molamin, kung anda salin ku,  
 We talking staying, pigs outside there are too,  
amb molam ku.  
 women there are too.

'While we keep talking, pigs are outside and women are staying outside too.'

- \* 5. Elain; na kangit ei mit molamb.  
 While doing this I boy this like I was.  
 fashion;

'While we were doing this fashion, I was a boy like this.'

6. Ya enim mande tor wangin; ya na  
 Here you all close to coming; here I  
kangit ei mit muls.  
 boy this like I stayed.

'You all came here while I was a boy like this one.'

\* Notice reversed order of TC and FC.

2. Concurrent Punctiliar Action Relationship: P^AQ

Concurrent Punctiliar Action Relationships encode as:

+Base<sub>1</sub>:TC +Base<sub>2</sub>:TC

Examples:

1. Eni            angia orung            erang.            boi    belli  
 Time            5 o'clock            being,            work bell

kopi            turum.  
 stick            it fought.

'It being 5 o'clock; the bell rang.'

2. Ambilip,            tona            pup            pum.  
 Holding it,            on top            going            he went.

'While holding it, he climbed on top.'

## 3. Concurrent Extended and Punctiliar Action Relationships:

P ^Q

Concurrent Extended Action following Punctiliar

Action encodes as: +Base<sub>1</sub>:TC +Base<sub>2</sub>:FC

Examples:

1. Na kangil kin kanil Wal Pese opu  
 I boy when I saw Wal Pese coming

wul purus.  
 west he went.

'When Wal Pese came and went west, I was a boy.'

2. Na kangil eii mil mohamb olum.  
 I boy this like I staying, he came.

'I was a boy like this when he came.'

\* 3. Multum. krii sipil...  
 She being there, ask we (2) did

'She being there, we asked her'.

\* Notice reversed order of TC and FC.

## B. Temporal Succession Relationships

### 1. Span-Functiliar Action Relationships: P      Q

A Span action followed in succession by a Functiliar action is encoded as: +Base<sub>1</sub>:TC +Base<sub>2</sub>:FC

#### Examples:

1. Kisan      Singa      teġ      aġ      nambis      pu  
 Kisan and Singa    both      east      coast      go  
endikiġ      endikiġ;      pe      tona      okut.  
 walking      walking;      now.      up      they (2) came.'

'Kisan and Singa both went to the coast working;  
 now they (2) came back here.'

2. Dup      kilamin,      tilang      erang,      ku      nirik  
 Fire      lighting,      light      making      too,      inside  
okumun.  
 we usually come.

'After lighting a fire, making a light, we usually  
 come inside.'

- \* 3. Wamb,      kin      nga      enim      tona      wangin...  
 I coming, then      again you all      on top      coming

'I was growing up when you all were coming...'

\* Notice both Base<sub>1</sub> and Base<sub>2</sub> are filled by a TC.



### 3. Punctiliar Event-Span Relationship: P<sub>1</sub>Q<sub>2</sub>\_\_\_\_\_

An Event predication followed temporally by a durative predication is encoded as: +Base<sub>1</sub>:FC +Base<sub>2</sub>:FC.

#### Examples:

1. Ok ne ku<sub>1</sub>upun, ya mei nana  
 Before when we dying, here ground down  
muk ku, nip piir.  
 we stayed too, saying I thought.

'Before when we died, we stayed down in the ground also, I thought.'

2. Amb ku<sub>1</sub>k, ei kin ok sin wu  
 Women dieing, this then before we men  
tungii, pa.  
 will fight, they said.

'Before when women died, they said, their spirits would fight us men.'

## V. IMPLICATION SENTENCE TYPES

Implication Sentence Types encode as Suppositional Relationship, Contrafactual Relationship and Contrary Result Relationship .

SUPPOSITIONAL REL.	CONTRAFACTUAL REL.	CONTRARY RESULT REL.
+Base <sub>1</sub> : Cond. ± Conj. <u>kin</u> + Base <sub>2</sub> :Fut.FC	+Base <sub>1</sub> : Cond.CTF ± Conj. <u>kin</u> + Base <sub>2</sub> :Fut.FC	+Base <sub>1</sub> :Fut.FC + Conj. <u>ne</u> + Base <sub>2</sub> :Fut.FC

### A. Suppositional Relationships: P>Q

Condition predication preceding conjunction kin may be completive but the final verb must be future tense. Condition and nuclear propositions encode as:  
+Base<sub>1</sub>:Cond.± Conj.+Base<sub>2</sub>:FC

#### Examples:

1. Eii    na    ngum,    sinj,    kin    pora    nimba.  
She    I/me    gave, I got,    then    finish it    will be.

'If she gives it and I got it, then it will be finished.'

2. Enin    kongun    enarik,    tuku    wii    taun  
You all    work    not doing,    inside    nothing    rounding  
erik    endinging,    kin    eii    ernin    eii  
doing    made    ,    then    this    will do    it  
kapulo    enornba.  
enough    will not be.

'You all didn't work, inside you did nothing, if  
this(fashion)you will do, then it won't be(good)  
enough.'

3. Siria            gupman            piiong,            porun            nimba.  
We            government            hearing,            finish            it will be.

'If the government hears us, it will be finished.'

4. Nin            ner            Ek Nii            tor kindang,            pipin            nimin.  
You            down            Ek Nii            show            ,            hearing will sing.

'If you show songs in Ek Nii, then we hearing, will sing.'

B. Contrafactual Relationship:  $(P_{\beta} (P_{\beta} Q_{\beta})) \wedge P \wedge Q$

Contrafactual condition and contrafactual result  
 encodes as: +Base<sub>1</sub>:Cond.CTF  $\pm$ Conj.<sup>kin</sup> +Base<sub>2</sub>:Fut.FC

Examples:

1. Nin buk etc kenje kanip nimbi.  
 Your book this would-see seeing I'll tell.

'If I would have seen your book, I would tell you.'

2. Biinge na tilang erang kinilamb kin  
 This I light would-do I would see then  
o po kunum etc molupu omba.  
 coming now time this he staying, he will come.

'If I had this light (understanding) then I would  
 know the time He will come back.'

3. Eli mit kinilamb kin o kunum etc  
 This like I would see when coming time this  
orang, etc orang na kinilamb.  
 he would this he would come I would see.  
 come

'If I would see like this, the time when He would  
 come, I would see when He would come.'

4. Ek etc nipin, pora ni molamin, kin mana  
 Talk this saying, finish staying, when down  
opu, mongum ka ende tuu ngang, kin  
 coming, fruit (talk) good one bringing giving, then  
nilamini.  
 would talk (Imp).

'If this talk we keep talking then the good news  
He would bring, we would see (know) (this).'

C. Contrary Result Relationship:  $(P \supset Q) \wedge \bar{P} \wedge Q$

The Contrary Result Relationship encodes as: +Base<sub>1</sub>:

Put.FC + ne +Base<sub>2</sub>: Put.FC

The predications of proposal and result are future  
tense.

Examples:

1. wumb mei wii sinba; ne kupun  
People ground nothing will get; so kunaii  
engimb, ond, ku, epi eii nana  
grass trees stones something this down  
mei wii sinba.  
ground nothing will get.

'Grass, trees, and stones will come on this ground, (lest)  
the people live on unproductive ground.'

2. Nik eringii; ne wumb mei mak  
Talking they will do; so people ground mark  
palim, sinim kos palim pinba.  
there is, we court there is will be.

'They will do this (lest) there be a court but  
the people marked the ground.'

## D. Causation Relationship

### 1. Efficient Cause Relationship: $P \wedge (P \supset Q)$

The Efficient Cause relationship encodes as: +Base<sub>1</sub>:

Proposal FC +Causative Marker ku/mil ku +Base<sub>2</sub>:

Completive ResultFC

#### Examples:

1. Eli pup to kilamin; ku tilang orang,  
This blowing fire making; also light making,

kanilamin.  
we see.

'We blow the fire making it go, also making  
light that we see.'

2. Wumb yi erip mengip sirin;  
People like this doing carrying got (gave birth)

mil ku, milyem yi er kindirin.  
like this too, blood like this doing they put.

'The people like this gave birth to children so  
the blood line continued.'

3. Akip ya sin nimin mil ku piip  
Now here we talking so that too hearing

mobup nimba.  
staying will talk.

'Now here we are talking so that he keep on hearing,  
will talk (know how to).'

4. Einga ek eif palim mil ku ninmin.  
 This talk up it is like this too are singing.'

'This talk is here so that we are singing it.'

## 2. Final Cause Relationship: PA(P<sub>2</sub>Q)

Final Cause relationship encodes as +Base<sub>1</sub>:Temp.

Proposal +Base<sub>2</sub>:Fut.Result.

### Examples:

1. Nanim sikel pasim ende, wumb ka nok  
 I'm food dividing some, people good eating,

mulngii.  
 they will stay.

'I'm dividing the food (so that) the people will eat  
 and stay good.'

2. Na nel pep, kuni song nop, vi erip  
 I water washing, food fruit eating, like doing,  
 this

molanb, kanik pe tuk, ongii.  
 staying, they seeing now inside, they will come.

'I am baptized, eating communion; this I keep doing  
 (in order that) they seeing will then come inside  
 (to church),

3. kui ka tal kindipi, nga kung  
 Rats, wild animals both putting, again pigs

awu kindipi, nok wumb ka mulngii.  
 dogs, putting, they eating, people good they will stay.'

'I put rats, wild animals both and pigs and dogs,  
(in order that) the people will eat and stay good.'

4. Ne amen ond tange, doksa wumb  
My father tree hitting, doctor people

nimbil ond.  
will talk I'm coming.

'A tree hit my father and I'm coming to tell the  
doctor.'

5. Sii kurupul onimbul.  
We (2) finding we (2) will come.

'We are coming to find him.'

6. Orung kalipi opu sinim tumba  
Another line (clan) coming us will fight

onus.  
is coming.'

'Another line (clan) will come to kill us.'

# VI. ALTERNATION SENTENCE TYPES

An Alternation sentence may have two or more alternative choices linked by alternative, min 'or'.

## A. Excluded Middle

### 1. Alternative Relationship: Pa+Fa

Alternative Propositions in which the second predication is the negative of the first, encode as: +Base<sub>1</sub>:1st Alt.FC +Alt.Conj. min +Neg.

#### Examples:

1. Ngii     saiim     min     mon?  
House    there is    or     not?

'Is there a house or not?'

2. Pa   nga     tapu!     ta!     tunji!   min   mon?  
Now again   tomorrow   two   will you hit or not?

'How today or tomorrow will you hit her or not?'

3. Ei!   omu     paiim     min     mon?  
This fish   there is   or     not?

'Is there fish or not?'

4. E!   nimba     min     mon?  
it   will talk   or     not?

'Will it talk or not?'

5. Ya   dal     enmin,   wumb   yi     viinamin   min   mon?  
Here   bad   they doing, people, like understand or not?  
this

'Here they are doing bad things; do the people understand this or not?'

## 2. Alternative Antonym Relationship: Pa P<sup>na</sup>

Alternative Propositions in which the second predication contains an antonym of the first Antonym encode as: +Base<sub>1</sub>:1st Alt. +Alt. Conj: min +Base<sub>2</sub>:Alt.Anto. ±(Alt.Conj.: min + Comment). Alternation Predication may be any aspect.

### Examples:

1. Eii      min men      eie      mo lum      min      purum.  
This      spirit      either      stays      or      is gone.

'Either the spirit stays here or is gone.'

2. Meii      wumb      ku langin      kin      wumb      min men  
Ground      people      died      then      people      spirit

eii      puk      min      mulk.  
It      going      or      stayed.

'When people die then the people's spirit has gone or has stayed.'

3. Akip      erpin      tona      tona      ku      bin  
Now      we doing      on top      on top      money      will go

min      mana      mana      bin      min,      eii      erpin  
or      down      down      will go      or,      this      doing

bin      pinanmin.  
will go, we don't know.

'Now putting the price; we will go up or we will go down, this (which way) <sup>we</sup> ~~hi~~ will go, we don't know.'

B. Open-ended Alternative Relationship: PAVQa...vNa

Alternative Propositions which contain entirely different predications encode as: (+Base<sub>1</sub>:Alt.<sub>1</sub>+Alt.Conj:min)<sup>2</sup>

Examples:

1. Ele piik kongun eringii min  
 This they hearing work they will do or

bisines erik kopii telingii min.  
 business doing coffee they will plant or

'They hearing this will do work or do business or will plant coffee.'

2. Elise tuk ok erinjipin Gos  
 later inside they coming Father God

ok piingii min nga ya pe anginga  
 talk they will hear or later here now half

awii kopox pinmin nga elise tuk  
 big some they will hear again later inside

ok mendipii piingii min.  
 they coming truly they will hear or.

'Later they will come to hear God's talk or again they will hear some of this talk, or later they will really hear (believe) God's talk.'

EK VII PARAGRAPHS

## O. INTRODUCTION

Paragraphs in Ek VII of the Wahgi Valley may be defined as a lexical unit with or without obvious linkage. Intonation may be some criteria for marking a paragraph, but certainly it is not an obvious one.

There are not a great number of conjunctions and some conjunctions such as kin may be used as various types of linkage meaning: 'and', 'if', 'but', 'then', 'when' in different contexts.

The tagmemes stated for each paragraph type certainly could be expected to be expanded in a greater corpus of text. To this date, this is the maximum found.

Each paragraph type presented is shown in a bi-dimensional array with tagmemes of each paragraph and constructions found expounding that tagmeme.

This analysis is based on a limited corpus therefore is not regarded as final, but should reflect the patterns occurring in the language.

## 0.1 ABBREVIATIONS

S	Sentence
P	Paragraph
Tem.	Temporal
Amp./Ampl.	Amplification
Frustr.	Frustration
Rhet./Rhetor.	Rhetorical
Exhort.	Exhortation
Alt./Alter.	Alternative
Seq.	Sequence
Coord.	Coordinate
Sub.	Substitute
Contr.	Contrast
Act./A.	Action
Cond.	Conditional
Imper.	Imperative
Circum.	Circumstance
Rhet. S.	Rhetorical Statement
Summ.	Summary
Q.	Question
Res.	Result
n superscript	Repeated unspecified number of times
(Emp.)	Emphatic

O.1 ABBREVIATIONS cont.

C.T.F.	Contrary to Fact
+	Obligatory Occurance
±	Optional Occurance

## ACTION AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH

+THEME	+AMPLIFICATION <sub>1</sub>	±AMPLIFICATION <sup>n</sup>
Simple S. Action Sequence S. Coordinate S. Sequence S. Continuous Action S Contr.To.Fact S. ACTION AMP. P. ACTION SEQUENCE P.	Simple S. Action Sequence S. Coordinate S. Sequence Result S. Contrast S.  ACTION AMP. P.	Simple S. Action Sequence S. Coordinate S. Sequence S.

## Special Features:

- (a) This paragraph has two obligatory tagmemes.
- (b) The tense or aspect of both tagmemes remain the same except where a current situation is shifted to a former situation.
- (c) The first tagmeme is recapitulated in part or wholly somewhere within the paragraph.

The ACTION AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH consists of an obligatory THEME tagmeme expounded by sentence or paragraph as shown above. The AMPLIFICATION<sub>1</sub> tagmeme is obligatorily expounded by sentence or paragraph. Non-obligatory tagmeme: AMPLIFICATION<sup>n</sup> is expounded by sentence.





'I kept doing evil. I was staying with Satan. Fighting fashion I was doing. This kind of thing I did.'

(4) AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH

THEME: ACTION AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH

THEME: Simple S. Golang ninin epi ei  
Songs talking something this

ai wu obun.  
east west it came.

AMPLIFICATION<sub>1</sub>: Simple S. Sin wu Ek Nan  
We west talk Wahgi

ai orum.  
east it came.

'These songs came here from the East. They came to us from the Ek Nan Wahgi people.'

(5) ACTION AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH

THEME: Simple S. Ele kona golang pinalim.  
This place songs there are none.

AMPLIFICATION<sub>1</sub>: Simple S. Ai golang wu obun.  
East songs west it came.

AMPLIFICATION<sub>2</sub>: Coordinate S. Kona ele pii  
Place this hearing

taupun kin ya kindinmin.  
we brought then here we singing.

'We don't have any songs. The singing talk came to us from the east. We brought songs here and the people hearing these songs now sing them.'

## (6) ACTION AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH

THEME: Simple S. Ek Nii golang pinahim.  
Talk Nii song there isn't any.

AMPLIFICATION<sub>1</sub>: Sequence Result S. Golang at  
Songs east

ele wut onum.  
this west it came.

AMPLIFICATION<sub>2</sub>: Sequence S. Wang kin not  
Coming and water

mindring at Kuma wumb golang tuak  
other side east Kuma people song brought

kindangin.  
they sing.

'There are no songs in Ek Nii. The songs (we have) came here from the east. They came from the other side of the Wahgi River; the Kuma people brought and sang them.'

## (7) ACTION AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH

THEME: Simple S. Ya eii kui engimb pin sep  
Here this Kunai grass garden put

mana kindirim.  
down he put.

AMPLIFICATION<sub>1</sub>: Coordinate S. Puluwu eripi ya  
God doing here

kui engimb pin sep mana pendipi  
Kunai grass garden put down he putting

ya kui engimb pendipi mana kindirim.  
here Kunai grass put (he) down He put.



**ACTION SEQUENCE PARAGRAPH =**

+SETTING	+BUILD-UP <sub>1</sub>	+BUILD-UP <sub>2</sub>	±BUILD-UP <sub>3</sub>	±BUILD-UP <sub>4</sub>
Simple S. Sequence S. Coordinate S.	Simple S. Sequence S. Coordinates. SequenceRes.	Simple S. Sequence S. Coordinates.	Simple S. Sequence S. Coordinates. Seq.Res.S.	Simple S. Sequence S.  ACT <sub>2</sub> AMP <sub>2</sub> P.

**Special Features:**

- (a) There are three obligatory tagmemes.
- (b) There is a sequence link kin 'and/then' following medial verbs or recapitulation of a medial verb starting a new sentence, which does not occur in other paragraph types.
- (c) The verb aspect or tense stay constant through out the paragraph.

The ACTION SEQUENCE PARAGRAPH consists of an obligatory SETTING tagmeme expounded by sentence; followed by obligatory BUILD-UP<sub>1</sub> tagmeme expounded by Sentence or Paragraph followed by obligatory BUILD-UP<sub>2</sub> tagmeme expounded by sentence.

Non-obligatory BUILD-UP<sub>3</sub> tagmeme is expounded by sentence while non-obligatory BUILD-UP<sub>4</sub> tagmeme is expounded by sentence and paragraph.

Examples

## (1) ACTION SEQUENCE PARAGRAPH

SETTING: Sequence Sentence      Ya    onin    mande    tor  
 Here you all close by/to

wangin    kin    ya    na    kangia    oi    ni    muis.  
 coming    then here I    boy    this like I stayed.

BUILD-UP<sub>1</sub>: Simple S.    Mana    tona    punj.  
 Down    on top    I went.

BUILD-UP<sub>2</sub>: Coordinate S.    Wamb,    kin    nga    onin  
 I growing up then again you

tona    wangin,    kin    epi    mana    pun.  
 on top    coming,    then something down    it went.

BUILD-UP<sub>3</sub>: Sequence S.    Pang,    kin    muis.  
 It going down then I stayed.

'Here when you all came close by, then I was a boy like this (boy). I grew up. Having grown up then you all came up and then the old custom went away. As it went away, I stayed.'

## (2) ACTION SEQUENCE PARAGRAPH

SETTING: Sequence Sentence      Yi    neng    kin  
 Like this he saying then

epi    gulu    mana    oi    pule    ond    Kinemb  
 some thing take off down Oil tree trunk wood Kinemb

kan    Kinjap    kan    epi    kanin    kanin    gulu  
 rope Kinjap rope something kind kind are taking  
 off.

BUILD-UP<sub>1</sub>: Sequence S. Gulupun mering dup kat  
Taking off down fire burned

pondip kin nim ek eii piimbii,  
I put then your talk this I will hear,

ek kis eii sikindisbii.  
talk bad this I will leave.

BUILD-UP<sub>2</sub>: Sequence Result S. Nipi olkup meii  
Saying throwing away ground

obe akip piinarip not.  
this now I not hearing I am staying.

'He (the Missionary) talked to us and the old things (customs) we left. Things made from the Oil tree trunk, Kinemb wood and Kinjap rope; plenty things we left. Leaving these, we burned them. Then saying, "I will hear your talk and I will leave this bad talk." Throwing away these worldly things, now I'm not listening to this (bad talk).'

### (3) ACTION SEQUENCE PARAGRAPH

SETTING: Coordinate S. Fukul tui meine sikit  
We (2) knife axe we (2)  
going knife axe we (2) getting

dunjungul.  
we (2) went.

BUILD-UP<sub>1</sub>: Coordinate S. Fukul kenjingit na  
We (2) going we (2) saw my

ond onde kolup engin.  
tree one dry was standing.

BUILD-UP<sub>2</sub>: Sequence S. Angang kankit tui tunjungul  
It standing, we (2) knife/ we (2) hit.  
saw, are

BUILD-UP<sub>3</sub>: Sequence S. Toku ond mans opu  
 Hitting tree down it coming  
areh tun.  
 Father it hit.

"We (2) got an axe and went. Going we saw my dead tree was standing. It standing there, we chopped it down with an axe. Chopping the tree down, it hit my father."

(5) ACTION SEQUENCE PARAGRAPH

SETTING: Coordinate S. Yengi wul olunbut  
 from west coming (they (2))

Jimbi Doimbe tel olunbut nanin piil  
 Jimbi Doimbe both they (2) coming I myself thought

BUILD-UP<sub>1</sub>: Sequence S. Piil eiinge wamb Jimbi  
 I thinking, these coming Jimbi

Doimbe tel okul.  
 Doimbe both (2) came.

BUILD-UP<sub>2</sub>: Sequence S. Okul tel mukkul kin  
 They (2) both (2) stayed and  
 coming

pekil.  
 slept.

BUILD-UP<sub>3</sub>: Sequence S. Mukkul oil oil ku  
 They (2) staying up this stone

tolabul  
 they (2) broke.

BUILD-UP<sub>4</sub>: ACTION AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH

THEME: Simple S. Kuii ka koilain  
 Rat wild they cooked

AMPLIFICATION: Coordinate S. Ei Jimbi Doimbe te  
 These Jimbi Doimbe both

pu tona kindip kin kui ka koilain  
 creator on top put then rat wild they cooked.

## ACTION

BUILD-UP<sub>3</sub>: AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH

THEME: Simple S. sin ngeni wumb kin mutpun.  
 we skin people then we stayed.

AMPLIFICATION<sub>1</sub>: Simple S. Ozu nginma or elimin.  
 fighting doing we used to do.

'Jimbi and Doimbe both came here from the west, I thought. Thinking this, Jimbi and Doimbe both came. They (2) came and lived here. They staying on top of the(mountain) and quarried stone. Jimbe and Doimbi both made sacrifice to the spirits. They offered a rat (wild animal). We and they were people of the world. We did (Satan's work) fighting.

(6) ACTION SEQUENCE PARAGRAPH

SETTING: Coordinate S. Neng. nipit puput  
 He saying, we(2)hearing we (2)  
 going

at mana puput elim at mana molum.  
 east down we(2)going he east down is staying.

BUILD-UP<sub>1</sub>: Simple S. Io kanjipin molum.  
 Now we saw he is staying.

BUILD-UP<sub>2</sub>: Coordinate Sequence S. Pondipin eni angit  
 We staying, sun hand



## ALTERNATIVE PARAGRAPH =

+STATEMENT	+ALTERNATIVE <sub>1</sub>	+ALTERNATIVE <sub>2</sub>
Conditional S. Rhetorical Quest. Rhetorical State. Simple S. AMPLIFICATION P <sub>a</sub>	Conditional S. Rhetorical Quest. Rhetorical State. Alternative S.	Conditional S. Rhetorical Quest. Substitute Act. S.

## Special Features:

- (a) There are three obligatory tagmemes.
- (b) All tagmemes occur in Future aspect.
- (c) The alternating morpheme min -'or' usually follows the Statement and Alternative<sub>2</sub> tagmemes but can occur with the Alternative<sub>1</sub> tagmemo.
- (d) In some instances the alternating morpheme min 'or' doesn't occur such as where there are three conditions in succession.

The ALTERNATIVE PARAGRAPH consists of an obligatory STATEMENT tagmemo expounded by sentence or paragraph and an obligatory ALTERNATIVE<sub>1</sub> tagmemo expounded by sentence followed by non-obligatory ALTERNATIVE<sub>2</sub> tagmemo expounded by sentence. If ALTERNATIVE<sub>1</sub> tagmemo is expounded by Alternative sentence, ALTERNATIVE<sub>2</sub> does not occur.





'Later we will get a new bride for the boys. This you know. Or do you think we two will give a new bride price? They themselves will watch pigs, give bride prices, give food to people and see people; like this we two will tell them.'

(4) ALTERNATIVE PARAGRAPH

STATEMENT: Simple S. Na misin er molup.

ALTERNATIVE<sub>1</sub>: Conditional S. Na ol kis ende  
I custom bad one

erimbii du eii dup numbii.  
I will do go this fire I will eat.

ALTERNATIVE<sub>2</sub>: Conditional S. Na ya wii molup  
I here nothing is staying

kin ya Erinjipin embe ambii eii  
then here (God) Father's name holding up

epin kona ka bii.  
heaven place good I will go.

'I keep on being a Christian (because if) I do sin, then I'll go to the fire place (hell). If I stay here holding on to God's name, then I will go up to heaven.'

## CIRCUMSTANCE PARAGRAPH =

+TEXT	+CIRCUM <sub>2</sub> <sub>1</sub>	±CIRCUM <sub>2</sub>	±CIRCUM <sub>3</sub>	±SUMMARY COMMENT
Simple S. Coord. S.	Simple S. C.T.F.S.	C <sub>2</sub> T.F.S.	C.T.F.S.	Simple S.  Rhet.Q. Rhet.S.
Tem.Seq.S. AIT.P.	AMPL.P.	EXHORT.P.	FRUST.P.	

## Special Features:

- (a) There are two obligatory tagmemes
- (b) The Contrary To Fact Sentence occurs in any CIRCUMSTANCE tagmeme.
- (c) Rhetorical Question or Rhetorical Statement occur in only Summary Comment tagmeme.
- (d) The verb tense or aspect varies. The CONTRARY TO FACT sentence of CIRCUMSTANCE tagmeme are CONTRARY TO FACT with subjunctive or Desiderative final. Other tagmeme aspect or tense are continuative aspect except the simple sentence of the Text tagmeme.

CIRCUMSTANCE PARAGRAPH has an obligatory TEXT tagmeme expanded by sentence or paragraph and an obligatory CIRCUMSTANCE<sub>1</sub> tagmeme expanded by a sentence followed by Obligatory CIRCUMSTANCE<sub>2</sub> tagmeme expanded by sentence or paragraph.

Two non-obligatory tagmemes have been observed: CIRCUMSTANCE<sub>3</sub> tagmeme is expanded by Sentence or Paragraph while SUMMARY COMMENT tagmeme is expanded by only sentence.





## (3) CIRCUMSTANCE PARAGRAPH

TEXT: Simple S. Piini! Nim jep salin.  
 You knew! Your light there is.

CIRCUMSTANCE<sub>1</sub>: AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH

THEME: Contrary to Fact S. Einge na tilang  
 This I light

erang kinilamb kin o pe kunum  
 It makes I would see when coming now time

ele mohupu omba.  
 this he staying he will come.

AMPLIFICATION: Substitute Sequence S. Nip na  
 Saying I

piilamb einge na ningil enil eririn.  
 I would this I/my eyes dark are made.  
 knew

'You knew (understand); you have the light (understanding).  
 If I had the light (understanding), I would know the  
 time when He will come. I would know this (but) my  
 eyes are dim (I can't understand).

## (4) CIRCUMSTANCE PARAGRAPH

TEXT: ALTERNATIVE PARAGRAPH

STATEMENT: Simple S. Nimbii  
I will talkALTERNATIVE: Alternative S. Nga na buk  
Again/later I/my bookna kan pot tumbii min eii kan  
I see really get, I will or this seeingpot tunembii.  
really I will not get.CIRCUMSTANCE<sub>1</sub>: Simple S. Na ningii emii enimii!  
My eyes dark they are!  
(Imp.)CIRCUMSTANCE<sub>2</sub>: Contrary to Fact S. Nilan kin  
You would talk thenpiip nilamb eii ya nim ya  
I hearing would talk this here you/your hereBuk Baimbel ele pulniii.  
Book Bible this you will write.SUMMARY COMMENT: Rhetorical Question Na kan pot  
I/my see reallytunembii.  
will not get.

'I will tell you. Later will I really understand my book or won't I really understand it. I'm getting too old to learn (go to school). If you would explain what you will write in this your Book Bible then I hearing would explain it to someone else. Will I really understand?'

## (5) CIRCUMSTANCE PARAGRAPH

TEXT: Simple S. Eii nim ya tilang ehim.  
 This you here light He made.

CIRCUMSTANCE<sub>1</sub>: Simple S. Buk eie kan  
 Book this you see

CIRCUMSTANCE<sub>2</sub>: Contrary to Fact S. Eii mit  
 This like this

kenilamb kin o kunum eie olang  
 I would see when/then he coming time this He would  
 come.

CIRCUMSTANCE<sub>3</sub>: Contrary to Fact S. Eie olang  
 This He would come

na kenilamb  
 I I would see

SUMMARY COMMENT: Rhetorical Statement Eii piini.  
 This you know.

'You have this understanding which He (Holy Spirit) gave.  
 You understand this Book (Bible). If I would understand  
 like this, the time that He would come; this His coming  
 I would understand. You understand this!

**CONTRAST PARAGRAPH =**

→STATEMENT	→CONTRAST
Simple S. Coordinate S. Conditional S. FRUSTRATION P.	Simple S. Sequence S. Condition Result S. Seq. Result S.

**Special Features:**

- (a) There are two obligatory tagmemes.
- (b) This paragraph contrasts actions or participants involved in same or similar action in juxtaposition without linkage.
- (c) If the participants in the two contrastive sentences are different, the verb of one is the negative or antonym of the other; if the participants are the same, the clauses have different temporal or locational settings.

The **CONTRAST PARAGRAPH** consists of an obligatory **STATEMENT** tagmeme expounded by sentence or paragraph followed by an obligatory **CONTRAST** tagmeme expounded by sentence.



## (3) CONTRAST PARAGRAPH

STATEMENT: Conditional S.      Nenbiŋ      kin  
 We (2) will tell and/then

yi      erik      endinging      kin      en  
 like this they do walked then they  
enin      puk      lus      pungii.  
 themselves they go die they will go.

CONTRAST: Simple S.      Siiip      lus      punenimbiŋ.  
 We (2) die will not go.

'We (2) will tell them that if they walk around, then they will only go hungry (die off). We (2) won't go hungry (die off).

## (4) CONTRAST PARAGRAPH

STATEMENT: Coordinate S.      Kii      minding      Banz  
 This other side Banz

kundii      opu      nim      kin      enin      wuab      kis  
 white man coming saying and you all people bad

mozumuni!  
 are staying! (Emp)

CONTRAST: Simple S.      Enin      wuab      ka      muŋungii.  
 You all people good you all will stay! (Emp)

'The white missionary from the other side (of the Wahgi River) at Banz came telling us, --'All of you are bad (sinful) people. You all will become Christians!''

## (5) CONTRAST PARAGRAPH

STATEMENT: Simple S. Ebe kona ende aren  
 This place one father  
kingam ngai tilande ninalain.  
 son house together won't sleep.

CONTRAST: Sequence Result. Dinga erik amb  
 Strong doing woman

ngambit sik on enin neii eipi  
 we (2) give they get they themselves ground different  
puk pingii.  
 going will sleep.

'The father and sons won't sleep together in one house.  
 The sons growing up and getting a wife will go sleep at  
 a different place.'

## (6) CONTRAST PARAGRAPH

STATEMENT: Simple S. Ang si ngunju.  
 Woman getting we (2) gave.

CONTRAST: Coordinate S. Nga kombur amb si  
 Later some woman getting

ngonambur. kombur amb si ngonambur.  
 we won't give some woman getting we will give.

'We (2) bought and gave some women (to our boys). Later  
 we won't give women to some (of our boys); we will give  
 women to some (of them).'

## DESCRIPTIVE PARAGRAPH =

+STATEMENT	+POINT <sub>1</sub>	+POINT <sub>2</sub>	±POINT <sup>n</sup>
Simple S. ACT <sub>2</sub> AMP. P. TEM.CONTR. P.	Simple S. Sequence S. Coordinate S. ACT. AMP. P.	Coordinate S. ACT. AMP. P. ACT. SEQ. P.	Sequence S. Coordinate S. ACT <sub>2</sub> AMP. P.

## Special Features:

- (a) There are three obligatory tagmemes.
- (b) All tagmemes are expounded by Sentence and Paragraph
- (c). The predication throughout the paragraph is arbitrarily any aspect or tense.
- (d). Five points have been observed but more may be possible.
- (e). The STATEMENT tagmeme introduces the lexemes that are further discussed on the subsequent point tagmemes.

The DESCRIPTIVE PARAGRAPH comprises an obligatory STATEMENT tagmeme expounded by Sentence or Paragraph and an obligatory POINT<sub>1</sub> and POINT<sub>2</sub> tagmemes expounded by sentence or paragraph followed by POINT<sup>n</sup> non-obligatory tagmeme expounded by sentence and paragraph.

Examples:

## (1) DESCRIPTIVE PARAGRAPH

STATEMENT: ACTION AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH

THEME: Simple S.      Omu      molun.  
Fish      there are.AMPLIFICATION<sub>1</sub>: Simple S.      Not      omu      molun.  
Water Fish      there are.AMPLIFICATION<sub>2</sub>: Simple S.      Omu      Pu2      Kop      nin  
Fish      Cat      Bel      and  
  
eii      patin.  
these      stay.POINT<sub>1</sub>: Coordinate S.      Pe      enin      wangin      omu  
Now      you all      coming      FishGrila      onun.  
Grila      they coming.POINT<sub>2</sub>: ACTION SEQUENCE PARAGRAPHSETTING: Simple  
Wanpaka S.      Eii      ok      Pu2      Kop  
These      before Catfish Belnin      not      molupu;  
and water      staying;BUILD-UP<sub>1</sub>: Simple S.      Orung      orung      not  
One side      one side      watertungun      eie      molupu  
underneath these      staying.BUILD-UP<sub>2</sub>: Sequence S.      Eii      pang      to      notaun  
These      staying kill      we ate.

'There are fish. There are fish in the water. There are Catfish and Bel. Now you all came and brought Grila fish. Before only catfish and eel were here; these stay underneath and close by the river banks. We used to kill and eat these fish.'

## (2) DESCRIPTIVE PARAGRAPH

STATEMENT: Simple S. Ele sin opun.  
This we we came.

POINT<sub>1</sub>: AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH

THEME: Simple S. Ya angit eii kongun orpin  
Here hand this work we doing.

AMPLIFICATION: Coordinate S. Talpin, nopun.  
We planted, we ate.

POINT<sub>2</sub>: AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH

THEME: Coordinate S. Ond emb topun ya nana  
Tree plants we put here down

onjupun.  
we came.

AMPLIFICATION<sub>1</sub>: Simple S. Ond Kaiipi palin.  
Tree Casuarina there are.

AMPLIFICATION<sub>2</sub>: Simple S. Kaiipi palin.  
Casuarina there are.

POINT<sub>3</sub>: AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH

THEME: Simple S. Ond pang kis ond eii tona  
bush bad trees up on top

palin.  
there are.

AMPLIFICATION<sub>1</sub>: Simple S. Ond pang eii palin.  
bush these there are.

AMPLIFICATION<sub>2</sub>: Simple S. Eii ond pang pepe  
Up bush plenty

eii tirin.  
there were.

'We came to this place. We worked here with our hands.  
 We planted and lived here. Down below here we planted

Casuarina trees. There are Casuarinas (here). Up in the Bush there are different kinds of trees; some are bad. These are only up in the bush. There are plenty of these up in the bush.'

### (3) DESCRIPTIVE PARAGRAPH

STATEMENT: TEMPORAL CONTRAST PARAGRAPH

STATEMENT: Coordinate S.      Ok      kinan nik,  
Before      carry leg,

men      ngok      enamin.  
turn head      we didn't.

TEMPORAL CONTRAST: Sequence S.      Enamin      yi;  
They not      like this;  
doing

pe      tuk      ete      tona      wang,  
now      inside      this      on top      it coming

POINT<sub>1</sub>: ACTION AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH

THEME: Simple S.      Ne      ongul      ende      olup      orang  
Taro      leaf      one      turns      it doing

ACTION AMPLIFICATION<sub>1</sub>: Amplification S.      Ete      peng  
This      head

waling      mi      ende      topu      yi      bur      beri  
turning      like      one      fight      like this      back and forth

enim.  
It does.

AMPLIFICATION<sub>2</sub>: Coordinate S.      Ete      peng      waling  
This      head      turning

top      yi      orang,      ete      piik.  
fighting      like      it doing,      this      they think.

POINT<sub>2</sub>: Simple S.    Ele    peng    waling    tonum.  
 This    head    turning    we are doing.

POINT<sub>3</sub>: Coordinate S.    Kinan    nik    witok    erik  
 Turning head    singing out they doing,  
men    ngok,    enmin.  
 carry leg,    they are doing.

'Before they didn't carry leg (cross leg over leg) and turn head (rubbing noses). They didn't do this; now, this kind of thing has come up. The taro leaf turns (in the wind); the head wagging like this goes back and forth. This turning head (rubbing noses) is like what (the taro leaf) does, they think. This turning head (rubbing noses) we are doing. They are singing, turning head (rubbing noses) and are carrying leg (cross leg over leg).

## EXHORTATION PARAGRAPH =

+STATEMENT	±EXHORTATION <sub>1</sub>	±EXHORTATION <sup>n</sup>	±EXPLANATION	±EVALUATION
Simple S. Imper. S. Alter. S. Coord. S. Rhetor. Q.	Simple S. Imper. S. Alter. S. Cond. S. EXHORT.P. ACT_SEQ.P.	Imper. S.	Simple S.	Simple S. Cond. S.

## Special Features:

- (a) There is one obligatory tagmeme.
- (b) There may be three or more EXHORTATION tagmemes, although not obligatory.
- (c) The non-obligatory EXHORTATION<sub>2</sub> occurs only with IMPERATIVE sentence.
- (d) The Obligatory tagmemes STATEMENT and EVALUATION may never be filled by PARAGRAPH.
- (e) The STATEMENT tagmeme is in the nature of a generic statement or introduction followed by a list of specific Exhortations or Condemnations.
- (f) Either EXPLANATION or EVALUATION must occur.
- (g) All tagmemes are filled by Imperatives except the EVALUATION tagmeme.
- (h) Most any tense of predication occurs in all tagmemes.

The EXHORTATION PARAGRAPH consists of obligatory STATEMENT tagmeme expounded by sentence.

Non-obligatory EXHORTATION<sub>1</sub> tagmeme is expounded by sentence and paragraph. Non-obligatory EXHORTATION<sup>n</sup>, EXPLANATION, and EVALUATION tagmemes are expounded by only sentence.

Examples:

(1) EXHORTATION PARAGRAPH

STATEMENT: Imperative S.    Nipit    oput  
 We (2) talk    we (2) coming

oput    kongun    yi    mit;    yi    mit  
 coming    work    like    like this;    like    this

ereii!  
 you all do!

EXHORTATION<sub>1</sub>: Imperative S.    Cnd    tuli    yi    mit  
 Wood chop    like    this

veii!  
 you all chop!

EXHORTATION<sub>2</sub>: Imperative S.    Ngii    yi    mit    tikeii!  
 House like this you all  
 build!

EXHORTATION<sub>3</sub>: Imperative S.    Kung    yi    mit    otreeii!  
 Pigs like this you all  
 watch!

EVALUATION: Simple S.    Eii    ninjipit    ek  
 This    we (2) talked    talk

piinanmin.  
 they aren't hearing.

'We (2) came and told them to work like we do. You all chop wood like this, you all build a house like this, you all watch pigs like this. We told them but they aren't listening!'

## (2) EXHORTATION PARAGRAPH

STATEMENT: Alternative S. Pe nge tapu ta  
Now again tomorrow two

tungii min mon?  
you all will hit or not?

EXHORTATION<sub>1</sub>: EXHORTATION PARAGRAPH

STATEMENT: Imperative S. Tunenii!  
Don't hit her!

EXPLANATION: Simple S. Kangia si nohum.  
Boy get stays.

EXHORTATION<sub>2</sub>: Imperative S. Eii ni mer kindnii  
This talk down you put

(nge ninin.)  
belong he saying.

EVALUATION: Simple S. Kapite eriba.  
Enough it will be.

'Now tomorrow or day after, will you hit her or not?  
Don't hit her! She has a boy. You think about this  
talk (he says). This will be good!'

## (3) EXHORTATION PARAGRAPH

STATEMENT: Simple S. Nipin kiipung ngonumun.  
We talking advice we are giving.

EXHORTATION<sub>1</sub>: Alternative S. Eie piik kongun  
This they hear work

eringii min, Bisnis erik, kopii  
will you do or Business you doing, coffee

tebingii min?  
will you plant or?

EVALUATION: Condition S. Ei orangin sinin  
 This doing you/us

kapile er bin.  
 enough doing will go.

'We are talking giving advice. When they hear this will they work or make a business or will they plant coffee? If you do this, we enough/good will keep doing.'

(4) EXHORTATION PARAGRAPH

STATEMENT: Simple S. Kimung, ngok ninmin  
 We gathering, giving talk.

EXHORTATION: ACTION SEQUENCE PARAGRAPH

SETTING: Simple S. Bhinge enim kange wu  
 This you all boys man

pinaarik  
 are not listening.

BUILD-UP<sub>1</sub>: Simple S. Tuku enim wi taun  
 Inside you all nothing around

erik.  
 doing.

BUILD-UP<sub>2</sub>: Simple S. Kas erik.  
 Cards doing

BUILD-UP<sub>3</sub>: Simple S. Tuku not was erik.  
 Inside water washing doing.

BUILD-UP<sub>4</sub>: Simple S. Wii taun erik andinmin.  
 Nothing around doing walking.

EVALUATION: Simple S. Ei kapile enenin.  
 This enough it isn't.

'We are gathering together giving you advice. You young men aren't listening; you are going around here doing nothing; You are playing cards; you are washing yourselves; you are just walking around. This isn't enough (good).'

(5) EXHORTATION PARAGRAPH

STATEMENT: Simple S. Eii ol kis er endin.  
This bad doing walking about.

EXHORTATION<sub>1</sub>: Imperative S. Epi eii gulkun.  
Something this bad,

mana kind sikind!  
down put leave!

EXHORTATION<sub>2</sub>: Imperative S. Anutu ek pii kin  
God's talk hearing and

embii.  
hold.

EVALUATION: Conditional S. Tieii kind kin  
Remember put and/then

munjii.  
you all will stay.

'You are doing bad things. These bad things you're doing, walking around. This old fashion put down and leave. Believe God's Word. If you remember, you will stay good.'



## FRUSTRATION PARAGRAPH =

+PROPOSAL	+FRUSTRATION	+SEQUENCE RESULT
Simple S. Sequence S. Conditional S. ACT.AMPL. P.	Simple S. Sequence S. Antithetical Contrary-Results.	Simple S. Sequence S.

Special Features:

- (a) There are two obligatory tagmemes.
- (b) The Proposal tagmeme in most cases is Future aspect.
- (c) The Frustration tagmeme expresses some kind of blocking of an action, either by the frustration marker ne 'but/so' or negation or by implication from lexical content.
- (d) The tense or aspect of the Proposal tagmeme is a future final verb. Other tagmeme positions are future or continuative final verbs.

The FRUSTRATION PARAGRAPH is comprised of the obligatory PROPOSAL tagmeme expounded by sentence or paragraph followed by the obligatory FRUSTRATION tagmeme expounded by sentence. The non-obligatory tagmeme SEQUENCE RESULT is expounded by sentence.

Examples:

## (1) FRUSTRATION PARAGRAPH

PROPOSAL: Simple S. Opu nginmal of ende  
 Fight fashion one

eribii  
 I will do (BUT)

FRUSTRATION: Sequence S. Enim pe ok mon nengin  
 They all now coming no saying

kin wi molup  
 so that nothing I am staying

SEQUENCE RESULT: Sequence S. Pe tukuii end.  
 Now old I am doing.

'I would do some fighting, (but) you all came and said  
 no. Now I'm <sup>←</sup>staying nothing (just):now I'm getting old.'

## (2) FRUSTRATION PARAGRAPH

PROPOSAL: ACTION AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH

THEME: Simple S. Kangii molmun.  
 Boys they are.

AMPLIFICATION<sub>1</sub>: Sequence S. Elinge puk kona  
 These they go place

konj peng nungii.  
 new staying they will eat (live).

FRUSTRATION: Antithetical Contrary-Result S. Nik,  
 They talking,

eringii ne wumb mei mak pa'im  
 they will do but people ground mark there is.

sinim kos pa'im pimba.  
 we/us court there is it will be.



## (5) FRUSTRATION PARAGRAPH

PROPOSAL: Conditional S. Ele piikin endingi.  
 This you hearing you will  
 walk,  
kapi.  
 it will be good.

FRUSTRATION: Simple S. Nga piinarik.  
 Again you're not listening.

SEQUENCE RESULT: Simple S. Tuku taun erik  
 Inside around doing  
andinmin.  
 you're walking.

'If you keep hearing this, it would be good (but) again  
 you're not listening. You're just walking around.'

## (6) FRUSTRATION PARAGRAPH

PROPOSAL: Simple S. Kung pana aka  
 Pigs, greens, sweet potato,  
epi anda singii.  
 something outside they will get.

FRUSTRATION: Simple S. Pinalin.  
 There is none.

SEQUENCE RESULT: Simple S. Enim wu wulu andinmin.  
 They men longlong are walking.'

'They would get some things, pigs, greens, sweet potato  
 outside; (but) there are none. They are foolish men  
 walking around.'

## PROCEDURE PARAGRAPH=

+SETTING	+STEP <sub>1</sub>	+STEP <sub>2</sub>	+STEP <sub>3</sub>	+STEP <sup>n</sup>
Simple S.  A. <u>AMPL</u> .P.	Sequence S. Coordinates  TEM CONTR.P A.AMPL.P.	Sequence S. Coordinates Contrast S  A.SEQ.P.	Sequence S. Coordinates  TEM.CONTR.P A.AMPL.P.	Sequence S. Coordinates  TEM.CONTR.P A.AMPL.P. A.SEQ.P.

## Special Features:

- (a) There are four obligatory tagmemes.
- (b) The tense or aspect remain the same throughout the paragraph except where a speaker shifts from describing a former procedure to a current procedure.
- (c) The SETTING tagmeme introduces the participants and names the process for which the individual STEPS are subsequently enumerated.
- (d) Seven Step tagmemes have been observed. More may be possible.

PROCEDURE PARAGRAPH consists of an obligatory SETTING tagmeme expounded by sentence or paragraph and following are obligatory STEP<sub>1</sub>, STEP<sub>2</sub>, and STEP<sub>3</sub> tagmemes expounded by Sentence and Paragraph. The non-obligatory tagmemes STEP<sup>n</sup> are expounded by Sentence and Paragraph.

## (1) PROCEDURAL PARAGRAPH

SETTING: Simple S. Ok kan poł kułupun.

STEP<sub>1</sub>: ACTION AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH

STATEMENT: Simple S. Onđ poł ond ya  
Wood bridge wood here

wultung, alting ełe poł mondpun.  
west east this bridge put.

AMPLIFICATION: Simple S. Ełe ond yi poł  
This wood like bridge

mondpun.  
put.

STEP<sub>2</sub>: ACTION SEQUENCE PARAGRAPH

STATEMENT: Simple S. Ełe ond yi poł  
This wood like bridge

mondpun.  
put/planted.

BUILD-UP<sub>1</sub>: Simple S. Kan tuupun.  
Rope we bring.

BUILD-UP<sub>2</sub>: Simple S. Onđ ełe kuł buu nipin.  
Wood this fasten we tighten.

BUILD-UP<sub>3</sub>: Simple S. Orundung sip sip  
Other side getting getting

ond ełe kuł buu nipin.  
wood this fasten we tighten.

BUILD-UP<sub>4</sub>: Simple S. Yi erpin kan ołpun.  
Like this doing rope we bended.

STEP<sub>3</sub>: Sequence S. Orung yi sipin  
Other side like this getting

orung yi sipin erpin erpin.  
other side like this we getting we doing we making.

STEP<sub>4</sub>: Sequence S. Kul sepin ete tuk  
 Fasten we make this middle  
ete andilmin.  
 this then we walked.

'Before we made a rope bridge. We put wood here on the west side and east side for making this bridge. We made the bridge like this. We planted the posts and brought the rope. We fastened (the rope) to the wood. One each side we fastened and tightened the rope, bending it back and forth like this. We made it like this on both sides. After fastening it we usually walked in the middle of it.

## (2) PROCEDURAL PARAGRAPH

SETTING: Simple S. Wul ngii ondupul erpin.  
 West house door made.

STEP<sub>1</sub>: TEMPORAL CONTRAST PARAGRAPH

STATEMENT: ACTION SEQUENCE PARAGRAPH

SETTING: Simple S. On ombu pek sipin.  
 Wood this smooth made.

BUILD-UP<sub>1</sub>: Simple S. Tui topu,  
 Axe we hitting,

BUILD-UP<sub>2</sub>: Simple S. Yi erpin.  
 Like this we doing.

BUILD-UP<sub>3</sub>: Sequence S. Kel topun topun.  
 Sharpen we hitting we hitting.

BUILD-UP<sub>4</sub>: Seq. Result S. Al ngii ondupul ngo enj.  
 East house door fasten I did.







## (4) PROCEDURAL PARAGRAPH

SETTING: Simple S. Ei ngii ek ei nemb.  
This house talk this let me talk.

STEP<sub>1</sub>: Sequence S. Fe dui polup pok pok  
Now posts digging around around

erip erip porun nip,  
doing doing finishing,

STEP<sub>2</sub>: Sequence S. Be ond kun einge be  
rafter wood straight these rafters

yi erip orung orung ngo ond kindip,  
like doing one side one side fasten wood putting;

STEP<sub>3</sub>: ACTION AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH

THEME: Simple S. Tona pakepos pol.  
On top frame posts I dug.

AMPLIFICATION<sub>1</sub>: Sequence S. Mondup tona ou  
I putting on top together

yi mend wand pendip,  
like east west I putting,

AMPLIFICATION<sub>2</sub>: Coordinate S. Ebe orung orung  
This one side one side

be ngo tona tona erip erip porun nip;  
rafter fasten on top on top doing doing finishing;

STEP<sub>4</sub>: Coordinate S. Engimb du engimb koip  
Grass pulling grass bend/fasten

porun nip,  
finishing,

STEP<sub>5</sub>: Coordinate S. Mana kui pikamb erip mei  
Down grass putting doing ground

e kui pikamb erip er ka.  
this grass putting doing making good.

STEP<sub>6</sub>: ACTION SEQUENCE PARAGRAPH

SETTING: Sequence S. Erangin dup sik einge  
They making fire place this

er ka er sep.  
going good doing nice,

BUILD-UP<sub>1</sub>: Sequence S. Hei ele tukupu sip  
Ground this hole getting

er ka er sep.  
going good doing nice,

BUILD-UP<sub>2</sub>: Simple S. Dup kalip,  
Fire lighting,

STEP<sub>7</sub>: AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH

THEME: Simple S. Eii tuku ni er sel.  
This inside room doing sleep.

AMPLIFICATION: Simple S. Ele nop pel.  
This usually sleep.

'Let me tell about house (building). First you dig (holes) planting posts all around. You get straight wood for rafters, putting these on both sides. Then you put wood on top for framing. You put these on top together (parallel), east and west. After putting these on each side you put the rafters on top finishing this. Then we pull Kunai-grass and bend it fastening it. Down below we put another kind of grass on the ground making it nice and clean. Last, we make the fire place nice. We dig a hole making it nice and light the fire. In the inside room is for sleeping. We usually sleep here.

## (5) PROCEDURAL PARAGRAPH

SETTING: ACTION AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH

THEME: Simple S.    Sin    epi    ende    eie  
We something one thiskambang    ngupu    eie    nonmun.  
lime    mouth    this    we are eating.AMPLIFICATION<sub>1</sub>: Simple S.    Al    mana    kambang    ende  
East down lime onetang,    tuuangin,    nonumun.  
it fighting, they bringing, we are eating.AMPLIFICATION<sub>2</sub>: Sequence S.    Epi    einge    eii  
Something this up  
kindond pang    eie    molun.  
bush    this    there is.STEP<sub>1</sub>: Coordinate S.    Molun;    eii    to    tuupun.  
Being there; up    hit    we bring.STEP<sub>2</sub>: Sequence S.    Tuif    einge    sipin    ket    topun.  
Axe    this our    getting sharpen we hit.STEP<sub>3</sub>: Coordinate S.    Eii    embilmin    kona    angil  
This    we hold    place    hander    ka    erpin.  
good ↔ do    we make.STEP<sub>4</sub>: Sequence S.    Mer    piinjin    mondupun.  
Down    sharpened lime    we put.

'There is one kind of(thing) lime, we are eating. This lime they brought from the coast, which we are eating. There is this kind of thing up in the bush. This (wood) of this tree we chop and bring (down). We sharpen it with an axe. We make a place for the hand (handle). Then we sharpen it to a point.'

## TEMPORAL CONTRAST PARAGRAPH =

+STATEMENT	+TEMPORAL CONTRAST
Simple S. Coordinate S. Temporal Sequence S. Sequence S. ACTION SEQUENCE P.	Simple S. Coordinate S. TEMPORAL CONTRAST P. ACTION SEQUENCE P. CONTRAST P.

## SPECIAL FEATURES:

- (a) There are two obligatory tagmemes.
- (b) These tagmemes are both introduced by either ok 'before', akip 'now' or 'pe' 'now' showing temporal contrast as the order may be.
- (c) The aspect or tense of one tagmeme remains the same while the other tagmeme is always in temporal contrast with it.

The TEMPORAL CONTRAST PARAGRAPH comprises an obligatory STATEMENT tagmeme expounded by sentence or paragraph followed by an obligatory TEMPORAL CONTRAST tagmeme expounded by sentence or paragraph.

Examples:

## (1) TEMPORAL CONTRAST PARAGRAPH

STATEMENT: Coordinate S. Epi akip enim  
 Something now you all

wangin kin enim epi awunda ku  
 coming then you all something big too

tuwangin, akip taɪ nopu ninmin.  
 you all bring, now we plant eating we say.

TEMPORAL CONTRAST: Coordinate S. Ok epi kis  
 Before something bad

kembis ku taɪ nupun.  
 small also plant we ate.

'Now you all have come and you all have brought many kinds of things, now we plant and eat lots of things. Before we only had a few things we planted and ate.'

## (2) TEMPORAL CONTRAST PARAGRAPH

STATEMENT: ACTION SEQUENCE PARAGRAPH

SETTING: Simple S. Pa ei nik kin porun tun  
 Now this talking then finishing

gupumun oneririn.  
 government didn't come yet.

BUILD-UP<sub>1</sub>: Sequence S. Nemb ete amb kuini  
 At time this woman pay

ende yi erpin punerpun, gupumun oneririn.  
 one like doing we didn't go government didn't come.  
 this

BUILD-UP<sub>2</sub>: Coordinate S.    Memb    ele    piipin  
 At time    this    we hearing

tui    ku    tui    kin    kung    endeim    tal    mande  
 axe    stone    axe    and    pig    one    two    close to

ngupun.  
 we gave.

TEMPORAL CONTRAST: TEMPORAL CONTRAST PARAGRAPH

STATEMENT: Coordinate S.    Akip    gupumun    tona    wang  
 Now    government    on top    coming

epi    eipi    eipi    ngo    kapile  
 something    different    different    giving    enough

enmin.  
 we are making.

TEMPORAL CONTRAST: Simple S.    Ok    amb    kuiimi  
 Before    woman    pay

awunda    enerik.  
 big    they didn't make.

'At the time when the government hadn't come, we talked like this. At this time, the bride price didn't go high, before the government came. At this time we had the stone axe and pigs and we gave only a few of these (for bride prices).'

'Now the government has come here and we give many kinds of things (for bride prices). Before they didn't give big bride prices.'

## (3) TEMPORAL CONTRAST PARAGRAPH

STATEMENT: ACTION SEQUENCE PARAGRAPH

SETTING: Coordinate S. Ok wumb molk  
Before people they stayingpuk eii mił eii amb kuimi ende  
going this like this woman pay some/oneawunda erik tona punerik  
big they did on top they didn't go.BUILD-UP<sub>1</sub>: Sequence S. Kunum wumb opu erik;  
Time people fight they did;yi erik, endik.  
like they did, walked.  
thisBUILD-UP<sub>2</sub>: Sequence S. Memb kung, monge epi  
At this pig, shells something  
timeende awunda erik tona punerik.  
one big they did on top they didn't go.

TEMPORAL CONTRAST: CONTRAST PARAGRAPH

STATEMENT: Simple S. Akip gupumun wang,  
Now government it coming,kung monge erik tona tona punum.  
pig shell they did on top on top it goes.CONTRAST: Simple S. Eii wumb kopur erik  
This people some they domana mana kindinmin.  
down down they are putting.

'Before when the people lived, they didn't pay big bride prices like these prices. The people at this time went around and fought about bride prices. At this time,

they gave one big pig and some shells and their prices didn't go very high.'

'Now the government has come and bride prices have really gone up. Some of these people have put it way down.'

(4) TEMPORAL CONTRAST PARAGRAPH

STATEMENT: Simple S. Ele amb kufimi ende ok  
 This woman pay one before  
awunda or punerik.  
 big doing they didn't go.

TEMPORAL CONTRAST: Simple S. Akip ya sitip or  
 Now here we (2) doing  
tona punjuput.  
 on top we went.

'Before this bride price didn't go high. Now here we (2) have put the price up high.'

(5) TEMPORAL CONTRAST PARAGRAPH

STATEMENT: Temporal Sequence S. Pa Pulu kaninmin.  
 Now God we are seeing.

TEMPORAL CONTRAST: ACTION SEQUENCE PARAGRAPH

SETTING: Simple S. Ok keneripin;  
 Before we didn't see;

BUILD-UP<sub>1</sub>: Simple S. Wii tukupu si si sepin.  
 Nothing hole get get we put.

BUILD-UP<sub>2</sub>: Simple S. Wii mei ninj wii  
 Nothing ground only nothing

elo yondpin.  
 this we put.

'Now we see (know) God's fashion. Before we didn't see  
(know) (this fashion); we simply put (the body) in a hole.  
We only covered it up with ground.

SECTION III

EK NII TEXTS

## EXPOSITION DISCOURSE

## My Children Aren't Christians!

Ek Nii

This EXPOSITORY DISCOURSE consists of THEME, EXPOSITION,  
 and CONCLUSION.

P  
S

1 THEME: ACTION AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH

1.1 THEME: ACTION SEQUENCE PARAGRAPH

1 SETTING: Simple S. Eii wu teb al  
 These men both east

nambis pu endiki.  
 coast going walked.

2 BUILD-UP<sub>1</sub>: Sequence S. Pe tona oku.  
 Now on top they (2)  
 came.

3 BUILD-UP<sub>2</sub>: Coordinate S. Eii ya keneriki.  
 This here they (2) didn't  
 see

kin na neb pep erir.  
 when I water wash did.

1.2 AMPLIFICATION<sub>1</sub>: ACTION SEQUENCE PARAGRAPH

SETTING: ACTION AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH

4 THEME: Simple S. Al mana puku.  
 East down they (2) went;

eii kani.  
 this you see.

5 AMPLIFICATION<sub>1</sub>: Coordinate S. Kisan Singa  
Kisan Singa

teb al nambis pu endiki.  
 both east coast going (2) walked.

6 BUILD-UP<sub>1</sub>: Simple S. Pe tona oku.  
 Now on top they (2)  
 came.

P S

'Those two men went down to the coast and walked around. Now they two come back (up to the highlands). I was baptized and they two didn't see this.'

'They two went down east (to the coast) you see (know) Kisan Singa both went down to the coast and walked around. Now they came back up (to the highlands).'

2 EXPOSITION: CIRCUMSTANCE PARAGRAPH

7 TEXT: Coordinate S. Her nirik pukub; ngupu  
Down inside they (2) mouth  
went;

koukub ningbib.  
follow (2) are saying.

2.1 8 CIRCUMSTANCE<sub>1</sub>: TEMPORAL CONTRAST PARAGRAPH

8 STATEMENT: Coordinate S. Nim mojun;  
You are staying;

kone waltutung o molumbub.  
place close by come they (2) are staying.

2.2 TEMPORAL CONTRAST: ACTION AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH

9 THEME: Antithetical S. Molumbub ya ok  
They (2) here before  
staying

ya mulneriki.  
here they (2) didn't stay.

10 AMPLIFICATION<sub>1</sub>: Coordinate S. Ok ai  
Before east

mana pukub; ei kani.  
down they (2) went; this you see.

P S

11 CIRCUMSTANCE<sub>2</sub>: Sequence S. Kange eii si nengip  
 Boy this set carry

tuk pur.  
 Inside I went.

2.3 CIRCUMSTANCE<sub>3</sub>: ACTION SEQUENCE SETTING

12 SETTING: Quote S. Ambil ombu "tuk  
 Girls some inside

pamin", nir.  
 let's go, I said.

13 BUILD-UP<sub>1</sub>: Quote S. "Eii non ", nik.  
 "This no", they said.

2.4 BUILD-UP<sub>2</sub>: CONTRAST PARAGRAPH

14 STATEMENT: Simple S. Nik tor nolman.  
 They saying outside they are staying.

2.5 CONTRAST: ACTION AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH

15 THEME: Simple S. Na tuk not.  
 I inside am staying.

16 AMPLIFICATION<sub>1</sub>: Quote S. Ele "tuk  
 These inside

weil"! a nir.  
 you all I said.  
 come!"

2.6 AMPLIFICATION<sub>2</sub>: ACTION AMPLIFICATION PAR.

17 THEME: Coordinate S. Eii tuk  
 These inside

onezik; eii kani.  
 they didn't this you see.  
 come;

18 AMPLIFICATION: Simple S. Tortung  
 Outside

en enim dal or  
 they themselves heathen doing  
nolman.  
 are staying.

P S

19 CONCLUSION: Finis Sentence. Ei minj nind.  
 This only I'm saying.

'They two went down (Church is down the village) inside; they listened only (didn't really believe).'

'They two are staying (living) close by the place where you (live) stay. They two are living here but before they two didn't stay (live) here. They (two) went down (to the coast) before; you (know) see this.'

'This boy, I took and went inside (to Church). I said to the girls, "Let's go inside," but they said "no". They said and are staying outside (not going to Church). I'm going (to Church) inside. I said, "You all come inside (to Church)". They all didn't come inside, you (know) see. They all keep staying heathen. That's all I'm saying.'

## EXPOSITION DISCOURSE

When Christ will come!

Ek Nii

This EXPOSITORY DISCOURSE consists of a THEME,  
ILLUSTRATION, THEME RECAPITULATION and CONCLUSION.

P 8

1 THEME: CIRCUMSTANCE PARAGRAPH

1 TEXT: Coordinate S. Ei da na kopur  
This I think I some

piip po tunand; ku omba  
I hearing really am not fighting; too/ He will  
when come

nindii!  
I'm saying! (Emp)

2 CIRCUMSTANCE<sub>1</sub>: Simple S. Piini, nim jep  
You know, you light/under-  
standing

sahim.  
there is.

1.1 3 CIRCUMSTANCE<sub>2</sub>: ACTION AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH

3 THEME: Contrary to Fact S. Eiinge na  
If this kind I

tilang orang kinilamb kin  
light doing I would see then

o pe kunum ete molupu  
coming now time this He staying

omba.  
He will come.

4 AMPL.: Sub. Sequence S. Hip na  
Saying I



P S

8 BUILD-UP<sub>3</sub>: Sequence S. Neng. keniki  
He saying, they (2) saw

gung ningi ele misik topu  
ink eyes this holding fighting

kamb ngurun.  
put he gave.

9 BUILD-UP<sub>4</sub>: Sequence Result S. Tang. okut  
He hitting, they (2)  
came

mei ele piki.  
ground this they sleep.

3.1

## THEME RECAPITULATION: CIRCUMSTANCE PARAGRAPH

10 TEXT: Simple S. Ei mi ningi oi emi  
This like eyes this dark

eripi. erang mo.  
doing, doing I am staying.

11 CIRCUMSTANCE<sub>1</sub>: Ei nim ya tilang  
This you here light

erang. buk ele kan.  
He made, Book this you see.

12 CIRCUMSTANCE<sub>2</sub>: Contrary to Fact S. Ei mi  
This like

kenilamb kin o kunum ele  
I would see this coming time this

olang. ele olang. na kenilamb.  
He would this He would come, I I would see.  
come,

5. 13 SUMMARY COMMENT: Simple S. Ei piini.  
This you know.

4. CONCLUSION: Finis Ei ninj nind.  
This only I am saying.

'He (God) put the fruit of the tree (good and evil) and forbid Adam and Eve (to eat of it).'

'This sin came from the forbidden fruit He (God) put. They two ate (the fruit) then their (understanding) eyes were opened. He (God) saying, they two looked up and their eyes (understanding) were darkened. (Sending them out of the garden), they two came and lived on this ground. My eyes were made dim like their eyes (understanding) were.'

'Your eyes (understanding) is clear; you have this book (Bible). I would see (understand) like this and the time when He would come I would see (know) (if I had your book Bible). You know! That's all I'm saying.'

## HORTATORY DISCOURSE

### Exhortation to Young Men

Ek Nii

This HORTATORY DISCOURSE consists of an INTRODUCTION,

7 POINTS, and CONCLUSION.

P S

1 INTRODUCTION: CIRCUMSTANCE PARAGRAPH

1 STATEMENT: Simple S. Ane ninmbi torung  
Brother we(2) are outside  
talking

2 CIRCUMSTANCE<sub>1</sub>: Rhetorical Statement Eii nga  
This again

si sibip mer kirin enj  
get we (2) down stomach refuse

paia.  
it is.

3 CIRCUMSTANCE<sub>2</sub>: Rhetorical Statement Eii ya  
This here

tae nopu bi piini.  
two we (2) eating will go you know.

4 CIRCUMSTANCE<sub>3</sub>: Simple S. En enim nga  
They themselves again

bering ninjipi.  
down we (2) talked.

5 SUMMARY COMMENT: Simple S. Ek piinanminii!  
Talk they aren't  
hearing!

2 POINT<sub>1</sub>: ACTION SEQUENCE PARAGRAPH

6 SETTING: Simple S. Nga ane sikindimbi  
later brother we (2) will leave.

7 BUILD-UP<sub>1</sub>: Simple S. Kor nipii.  
Long time we(2) talked.

P S

8 BUILD-UP<sub>2</sub> : Sequence S. Opu? opu? opu?  
 Coming coming coming

amb sipi? ngunipui.  
 woman we (2) getting, we (2) gave.

2.1 BUILD-UP<sub>3</sub> : EXHORTATION PARAGRAPH

9 STATEMENT: Imperative S. Nipi? opu?  
 We talking, coming

opu? kongun yi mi?; yi mi?  
 coming work like this; like this

etrei!  
 you watch!

10 EXHORTATION<sub>1</sub>: Imperative S. Ond tui yi  
 Wood axe like

mi? tei!  
 this chop!

11 EXHORTATION<sub>2</sub>: Imperative S. Ngii yi mi?  
 House like this

tekei!  
 you all build!

12 EXHORTATION<sub>3</sub>: Imperative S. Kung yi mi?  
 Pig like this

otrei!  
 you all watch!

'Brother, we two are talking and it's (our talk) is going outside (they aren't hearing). This understanding that (we have) we two must work (because) we like to eat. We two like this will keep eating; you know. We told them all many times. They aren't listening to our (advice) talk.'

P S

Again brother, we two are leaving them and  
and warning (them); we two keep coming and buying  
wives for them.

We keep coming giving advice; you all work  
like (we do) this! You all chop wood like this!  
You all build houses like this! You all watch  
your pigs like this!

2.2

POINT<sub>2</sub>

EVALUATION: EXHORTATION PARAGRAPH

- 13 STATEMENT: Coordinate S. Ei ninji  
This we (2) said  
ek piinannin.  
talk they aren't hearing.
- 14 EXHORTATION<sub>1</sub>: Rhetorical Question Anc nipe  
Brother what  
ek nimbi?  
talk we (2) will talk?
- 15 EXHORTATION<sub>2</sub>: Rhetorical Question Ei nipe  
This what  
ek nimbi?  
talk we will talk
- 16 EXHORTATION<sub>3</sub>: Rhetorical Statement Moring  
Down  
kirin enj pep mande onun.  
stomach refuse sleeping close to it came.
- 17 EXHORTATION<sub>4</sub>: Rhetorical Question Ei nipe  
This what

ok nimbi?  
talk we (2) will talk?

18

EXPLANATION: Simple S. En onim kongun  
You yourselves work

erik andinimin.  
doing are walking.

! We two gave advice and you're not listening.  
Brother what will we two say? What will we two  
say? I'm getting tired of talking to them. What  
will we two say? You only are working walking  
around.'

3

POINT<sub>3</sub> : FRUSTRATION PARAGRAPH

19

PROPOSAL: Coordinate S. Ane, pe nga  
Brother, now again

popu? sipi? pepi? tapu? ta?  
angry we (2) getting staying tomorrow two

kopur nembi.  
some we (2) will talk.

20

FRUSTRATION<sub>1</sub>: Coordinate S. Nembi? piangan  
We (2) will they hearing  
talk

je yi erik andinmin.  
instead like this doing are walking.

21

FRUSTRATION<sub>2</sub>: Coordinate S. Onbu andik  
Mischief walking

nik ninjing kin yi nga sipi?  
talking, talked like this again we (2)

ninjipi? ninga andinmin.  
we (2) talked again they are walking.

P S 'Brother, now again we two are getting angry (with them) and tomorrow we'll give them some advice. We'll tell them but instead of listening, they keep walking around.'

4 POINT<sub>4</sub>: CONTRAST PARAGRAPH

22 STATEMENT: Coordinate S. Ei en enim kongum  
This they themselves work

enmin, amb si ngunju.  
are doing, woman getting we (2) gave.

23 CONTRAST: Contrast S. Nga kombur amb si  
Again some woman getting

ngonanmbi kombur amb si ngonbu.  
we (2) aren't some woman getting we are giving.

'They themselves are working; we two gave them wives. Later some (of them) wives we two won't give and some we will give.'

5 POINT<sub>5</sub>: CONTRAST PARAGRAPH

24 STATEMENT: Conditional S. Ei nga piipi  
This again we hearing,

nenbi kin yi erik endingjing  
will talk then like this doing walked

kin on enim puk lus pungii.  
then they themselves going die will go.

25 CONTRAST: Simple S. Silip lus punernabi.  
We (2) die we(2) will not go.



P S

31 ALTERNATIVE<sub>1</sub>: Rhetorical S. Nga kanje amb  
Again boy woman

konj peng simbi eii piini  
we will get this you know

32 ALTERNATIVE<sub>2</sub>: Rhetorical S. min amb kuini  
or woman pay

konj peng ngumbu ni piini  
we'll give you know

7.1 ALTERNATIVE<sub>3</sub>: ACTION SEQUENCE PARAGRAPH

33 SETTING: Result S. Min eii non on  
Or on contrary they

enim kung estok,  
themselves pig watching,

34 BUILD-UP<sub>1</sub>: Simple S. Amb put wumb  
Women people

kuini ngok,  
pay giving,

35 BUILD-UP<sub>2</sub>: Simple S. Kuni nek,  
Food eating,

36 BUILD-UP<sub>3</sub>: Simple S. Wumb kuni erik,  
People food doing,

37 BUILD-UP<sub>4</sub>: Simple S. Wumb kanik,  
People seeing,

7.2 BUILD-UP<sub>5</sub>: FRUSTRATION PARAGRAPH

37 PROPOSAL: Result S. Yi erangin nimbi  
Like this doing we will

38 FRUSTRATION<sub>1</sub>: Antithetical S. Eii nga  
This again

nimbi eii nga bik et enmin.  
we will this again big head are doing.  
talk

P

S

39

FRUSTRATION<sub>2</sub>: Antithetical S. Ei nga  
This again

ei sipinjpiɪ ne sip ei sip  
this we (2) got getting up get

mendpuɪ nga ya ner tor onmun.  
we (2) put again here down outside they  
are coming.

40

FRUSTRATION<sub>3</sub>: Antithetical S. Ei pamin  
Up lets go

ninmbiɪ nga siɪ ok sakin onmin.  
we are talking again we(2) talk ignoring they  
are doing.

41

SEQUENCE RESULT : Coordinate S. Ei piɪpiɪ  
This we hearing

akip ngo kopur nembiɪ je  
now again some we will talk instead

akip nembiɪ, yi erip nin  
now we will talk, like this doing he saying

kin sikindimbiɪ kan wiik tambiɪ  
and we leaving look nothing we(2)  
letting.

endingii.  
they will walk.

'If they left their wives and went, then we two would buy them new bride, on the contrary, you realize this.'

'Again we two will buy the (young men) boys new wives, you realize! Or a new bride price we would give, you realize! Or neither (of these);

P S

they themselves will watch their pigs; eat food; give bride prices (to brides people); see bride's people. We'll tell them and they will do these things.'

'Again we'll tell them (but) they (won't listen) are big heads. Again we two got them up (at their places) and leaving them but they are coming back here. Again we'll tell them "Let's go up the mountain" but again they aren't listening to us.'

'We two knowing this, again we are giving (them) some advice instead; now we are talking again and if they keep doing this, then we'll let them go walking around.'

8

## CONCLUSION: ALTERNATIVE PARAGRAPH

42 STATEMENT : Rhetorical Quest. Nga silip  
Again we (2)

nimbil            ermbil.  
will talk    we will do

43 ALTERNATIVE<sub>1</sub> : Condition S. Min    silip    akip  
Or    we (2)    now

kilap                    onenim,                    silip    wu  
patrol officer    he's not coming, we (2) man

~~ALTERNATIVE<sub>2</sub> : Condition S. Min    silip    akip~~    ende tumba.  
one he will hit.

P S

44 ALTERNATIVE<sub>2</sub>: Contrary Result S. Eii Mon  
This no.

45 FINIS: Finis S. Eii mande nind.  
This close to I'm saying.

'We two will talk (to them) and do what? Or if the  
 Kiap patrol officer doesn't come now, then one  
 man will fight us. Not this! That's all I'm saying.'

HORRATORY DISCOURSE

Advice to Young Men

Ek Nii

This HORRATORY DISCOURSE consists of an INTRODUCTION,

9 POINTS and CONCLUSION.

P S

1 INTRODUCTION: ACTION AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH

1 THEME: Simple S. Pe ya wu kange wu  
Now here men boys men

enim kongun enarik;  
you all work not doing;

2 AMPLIFICATION<sub>1</sub>: Simple S. Tii Kopii tilnarik,  
Tea Coffee not planting.

3 AMPLIFICATION<sub>2</sub>: Simple S. Yi erik andinmin;  
Like this doing walking.

not  
'Now here young men you aren't working; planting  
tea and coffee, you're just walking around.

2 POINT<sub>1</sub>: CIRCUMSTANCE PARAGRAPH

4 STATEMENT: Simple S. Amb si ngunjupun,  
Woman got we gave,

5 CIRCUMSTANCE<sub>1</sub>: Sequence S. Akip Gupumun wang,  
Now Government coming,

bisnis tona onum.  
business on top it came.

2.1 CIRCUMSTANCE<sub>2</sub>: EXHORTATION PARAGRAPH

6 STATEMENT: Sequence S. Ele piik, si  
This you hearing, tea

kopii epi talk nonmun.  
Coffee something planting you are eating.

P 8

7

EXHORTATION: Conditional S. Ele piik  
This you hearing

dinga erik melangin kongun er  
strong doing staying work do

bin.  
we will go.

8

EVALUATION: Simple S. Eii kapile ermba.  
This enough it will be  
doing.

'We bought women for you. Now the government has come and business has come here. You think (hear) about this,; you plant tea and coffee and (live) eat! You hear this (good) strong and the work will go good! This will be enough.'

3

POINT<sub>2</sub>: EXHORTATION PARAGRAPH

9

STATEMENT: Simple S. Enim tuku taun erik!  
You all inside around doing!

10

EXHORTATION<sub>1</sub>: Simple S. Fleii kas erik!  
Play cards doing!

11

EXHORTATION<sub>2</sub>: Simple S. Ombuk erik,  
Mischief doing!

12

EXHORTATION<sub>3</sub>: Simple S. Yi erik andinmin!  
like doing walking!  
this

13

EVALUATION: Simple S. Eii kapile enanin.  
This enough isn't doing.

'You all are just walking around! You're playing cards! You're just doing mischief! You're just walking around like this. This isn't enough.'

P 3

4 POINT<sub>3</sub>: EXHORTATION PARAGRAPH14 STATEMENT: Substitution Sequence S. Ei kapite  
This enoughenamin, mon pa, nipin kipung  
not doing, on the contrary, we advice  
talkingngomun.  
we are giving.15 EXHORTATION: Alternative S. Ele piik kongun  
This hearing workerinaii min bisnis erik, kopi  
they will do of business they doing, coffeetebngii min?  
they will or?  
plant

4.1

## EVALUATION: ACTION AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH

16 THEME: Condition S. Ei erangin sinin  
This you doing wekapite er bin.  
enough doing will go.AMPLIFICATION: Simple S. Ei kapite  
This enoughkongun ka kanjin.  
work good we'll find.

'This isn't enough, on the contrary, we're giving you advise. Will you hear this and work, or will you do business, or will you plant coffee? If you do this, we will (do) work together. We'll find (this, will be then) a good work.'

5

POINT<sub>4</sub>: EXHORTATION PARAGRAPH17 STATEMENT: Simple S. Enin kongun enarik.  
You all work not doing.

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18 EXHORTATION: Coordinate S. Tuku wii taun  
inside nothing around

erik endingjing kin eii erain.  
doing walked and this you are doing.

19 EVALUATION: Simple S. Eii kapile enermba.  
This enough it will not be.

'You all aren't working. You just walked around and are doing this. This won't be enough (good).

6 POINT<sub>5</sub>: EXHORTATION PARAGRAPH

20 STATEMENT: Coordinate S. Piik kongun ka  
Hearing work good

erimgii (kipung ngok ninmin).  
you will do (advice giving we are talking.)

21 EXHORTATION: Coord. S. Eii piik  
This you hearing

piik dinga erik endingjing kin  
hearing strong doing walked then

kapile erimba.  
enough it will be.

'We are giving advice; You hear this and work good. If you hear this good and work, then it will be (good) enough.'

7 POINT<sub>6</sub>: EXHORTATION PARAGRAPH

22 STATEMENT: Simple S. Elinge enin kange  
This you all boys

wu piinarik.  
man not hearing.

P S

- 23 EXHORTATION<sub>1</sub>: Simple S. Tuku enin wii  
Inside you all nothing  
taun erik.  
around you doing.
- 24 EXHORTATION<sub>2</sub>: Simple S. Tuku plei kas erik.  
Inside play cards you doing.
- 25 EXHORTATION<sub>3</sub>: Simple S. Tuku not was erik.  
Inside water washing you  
doing.
- 26 EXHORTATION<sub>4</sub>: Simple S. Wii taun erik  
Nothing around you doing  
andinain.  
are walking.
- 27 EVALUATION: Simple S. Eli kapile enanin.  
This enough it isn't doing.

'You young men aren't listening. You are just walking around. You're (just) playing cards. You're (just) washing yourselves. You are just walking around. This isn't (good) enough.'

8

FOUR<sub>7</sub>: EXHORTATION PARAGRAPH

- 28 STATEMENT: Coordinate S. Yi nipiit kin  
Like this we said   
sii kipung erpiit yi ninjiipiit.  
we (2) advice we(2) did like this we(2) said.
- 29 EXHORTATION: Condition S. Ele kipung enjiipiit.  
This advice we(2) made/  
did.  
ele piik endingii. kapile.  
this hearing will walk, enough.

P S

'We two talked to you and are giving you advice.  
We gave you advice; if you hear this and (will do)  
will do, then it will be (good) enough.'

9

POINT<sub>8</sub>: EXHORTATION PARAGRAPH

30 STATEMENT: Simple S. Nga piinarik.  
Again they not hearing.

31 EXHORTATION: Simple S. Tuku taun erik  
Inside around doing  
andinmin.  
walking.

32 EVALUATION: Simple S. Ei kapile enamin.  
This enough it isn't doing.

'You're not listening again! You're just walking  
around. This isn't (good) enough.'

10

POINT<sub>9</sub>: EXHORTATION PARAGRAPH

33 STATEMENT: Sub. Sec. S. Elinge mendipil nind,  
This truly I'm saying,

eif non wu biining sibip oune  
this not man pig stomach we (2) together

nenbil.  
we (2) talk.

34 EXHORTATION: Simple S. Pik, eringil.  
They hearing, they will do.

35 EVALUATION: Simple S. Kapile.  
Enough.

11

CONCLUSION: AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH



NARRATIVE DISCOURSE

## The Boy and His Horse.

Ek N41

This NARRATIVE DISCOURSE consists of a SETTING, 7 EPISODES,  
and FINIS.

- P S  
1 3 SETTING: ACTION SEQUENCE PARAGRAPH
- 1 SETTING: Simple S. Kango kaiimp top on.  
Boy river fight he came.
- 2 BUILD-UP<sub>1</sub>: Sequence S. Opu kung os  
He coming plg horse
- ngupu top nop erim.  
mouth hit ate he did.
- 3 BUILD-UP<sub>2</sub>: Sequence S. Erang pe kange  
He doing now boy
- kupiring okri anda opu opi  
morning early outside coming something
- ongul kilip top ngop ngop ekin.  
leaf broke fight gave gave he did.
- 'The happy boy came. He coming kissed (his) horse  
on the mouth. Doing this now, early in the morning  
he went outside to brake a kind of leaf for his  
horse.'
- 2 EPISODE<sub>1</sub>: ACTION SEQUENCE PARAGRAPH
- 4 SETTING: Coordinate S. Pikam ende arem nirin.  
Time one father he said.
- "Silip ei ond pin pupul ond tukimbut. "  
We (2) up bush we (2) going tree we (2) will  
cut.

P 8

5 BUILD-UP<sub>1</sub>: Sequence S. Neng, kange "owu"  
He saying boy "yes"

nia.  
he said.

6 BUILD-UP<sub>2</sub>: Sequence S. Neng, punjungut.  
He saying, we (2) went.

'One time the father said, "We two will go up  
to the bush and cut wood." The boy said "yes".  
We (2) went.

3 EPISODE<sub>2</sub>: ACTION SEQUENCE PARAGRAPH

7 SETTING: Coordinate S. Fukut, tui maine  
We (2) going knife axe

sikit punjungut.  
we(2)getting we (2)went.

8 BUILD-UP<sub>1</sub>: Sequence S. Fukut kenjingit.  
We (2) we (2) saw.  
going

9 BUILD-UP<sub>2</sub>: Sequence S. Na ond ende  
My tree one

kolup engim.  
is dry standing.

10 BUILD-UP<sub>3</sub>: Sequence S. Angang kankit  
It standing we (2) saw

tui tunjungut.  
axe we (2) hit.

11 BUILD-UP<sub>4</sub>: Sequence S. Tokut, ond mana opu  
Hitting, tree down coming

arem tum.  
father it hit.

3.1 EPISODE<sub>2</sub>: FRUSTRATION PARAGRAPH

12 PROPOSAL: Simple S. Tang, kange erip,  
Hitting boy doing.

P 8

sikindimbii, enerim.  
I will loose, he didn't.

13 SEQUENCE RESULT: Sequence S. Erin ne  
He doing but

ond dung awii erin.  
tree hard heavy It was.

14 BUILD-UP<sub>4</sub>: Sequence S. Erang, kingan neng.  
He doing, his son he  
saying,

sikirip opu kung os sin.  
I quickly coming horse get.

15 BUILD-UP<sub>5</sub>: Sequence S. Eii tona but  
Up on top back

eie epi top molup pum.  
this something fight staying he went.

16 BUILD-UP<sub>6</sub>: Imperative S. Arem yi nirim.  
Father like this said,

"Tondring puio; mandring mon" yi nirim.  
Up you go! down no" like this he  
said.

17 BUILD-UP<sub>7</sub>: Sequence S. Pe kange kung os  
Now boy horse

sip, eii pum.  
getting, he went.

'We two got an axe and went. Going, we saw one of my trees dry standing. We two seeing (it standing), chopped (it). Chopping it, it fell down and hit father. It hitting him (father), the boy tried to move the tree but couldn't. He tried but the tree was too heavy. Trying it, the boy

P S

quickly got his horse. Getting on his horse, he hit the horse and went. Father said, "You go on top, not down below". Now the boy on his horse went.'

4

EPISODE<sub>3</sub>: ACTION SEQUENCE PARAGRAPH

18 SETTING: Sequence S. Pup pup ondiam  
Going going read

tuktung ele pum.  
middle this he went.

19 BUILD-UP<sub>1</sub>: Simple S. Pe kar ende om.  
Now car one came.

20 BUILD-UP<sub>2</sub>: Sequence S. Opu enim, "Nim  
Coming it did, You

jii pun on, a nim?"  
where you going are coming, they said?"

21 BUILD-UP<sub>3</sub>: Reply S. "Na arnan ond topu  
My Father tree hitting

peng, na pup doksa nimbii  
is there, I going Doctor I will talk

ond, yi nim.  
am coming like he said.  
this

22 BUILD-UP<sub>4</sub>: Sequence S. Nip pum.  
I saying he went.

'Going, he went in the middle of the road. Now a car came. It coming, they (people in the car) asked, "Where are you going?" He said, "My father was hit by a tree; I'm going to tell the doctor I'm coming. Saying this, he went.'

P S

5

EPISODE<sub>4</sub> : ACTION SEQUENCE PARAGRAPH

25 SETTING: Simple S. Kar seksi ende on.  
Car Taxi one came.

26 BUILD-UP<sub>1</sub>: Sequence S. Opu, yi nim,  
It coming like this said,

"Nim jiji punjii on," yi nim?"  
You where will you go, are like said?  
coming, this

26 BUILD-UP<sub>2</sub>: Sequence S. "Na aman ond tang  
By Father tree it fighting.

doksa wumb ninbii, ond."  
doctor people I will talk, am coming."

27 BUILD-UP<sub>3</sub>: Imperative S. Pe ninin, "Nim  
Now he saying, You

ondlam tondring puii!" nim, "mandring  
road up go! he said, down

punerina"  
you don't go!"

28 BUILD-UP<sub>4</sub>: Sequence S. neng, kange eli  
He saying, boy up

kung os op top, si mengip mandring  
horse back fighting, getting carrying down

al pum.  
east he went.

6

EPISODE<sub>5</sub> : FRUSTRATION PARAGRAPH

28 PROPOSAL: Simple S. Pun, ne, not ende  
He going, but, water one

pin.  
was there.

29 FRUSTRATION<sub>1</sub>: Antithetical S. Peng kung os  
Being pig horse  
there

P S

alting bii ne erin. kapile  
 other side I will go so he did, enough  
enerim.  
 it wasn't.

7.1 30

SEQUENCE RESULT: FRUSTRATION PARAGRAPH

PROPOSAL: Sequence S. Enorang, kange ne  
 He not boy so  
 doing it,

kepii tum.  
 stick he hit.

31

FRUSTRATION<sub>1</sub>: Sequence S. Kung os pukse  
 Horse jump

alting bii ne, erang  
 other side I will go but, he doing

not pum.  
 water went.

32

FRUSTRATION<sub>2</sub>: Sequence S. Pang kange  
 He going boy

pukse alting ond ende embilin.  
 jump other side tree one he held.

SEQUENCE RESULT: FRUSTRATION PARAGRAPH  
 TO HOLDING

33

PROPOSAL: Sequence S. Amilin tena  
 He holding up

Am Am.  
 going he went.

34

FRUSTRATION<sub>1</sub>: Antithetical S. Pum ne,  
 He went but,

at wumb molk.  
 east people there were.



P S  
7

EPISODE 6: ACTION SEQUENCE PARAGRAPH

- 37 SETTING: Sequence S. Pang, ei doksa wumb  
He going, up Doctor people  
mulajung kona tor pun.  
they stayed place outside he went.
- 38 BUILD-UP<sub>1</sub>: Sequence S. Pang, doksa wumb  
He going Doctor people  
onjung.  
they came.
- 39 BUILD-UP<sub>2</sub>: Sequence S. Ok ond ambil sinjing.  
Coming tree hold they got.
- 40 BUILD-UP<sub>3</sub>: Sequence S. Sik wuu ni tor sinjing.  
Getting yelling outside got.
- 41 BUILD-UP<sub>4</sub>: Sequence S. Si mengk. oim ngai  
Getting carrying, him house  
kona si pinjing.  
place get they slept.
- 42 BUILD-UP<sub>5</sub>: Sequence S. Si pangin nirikring  
Placing him inside  
pep notum.  
sleeping he was.

'He going up, went outside to the place where the doctor and nurses were. He going (there), the doctor and nurse came. They coming, took hold of the tree. Getting hold and yelling, got the tree off (father). Getting and carrying him to the house, they put him. They putting him inside, he slept there.

P 3

8 EPISODE<sub>7</sub>: FRUSTRATION PARAGRAPH

43 PROPOSAL: Coordinate S. Molang arem anda  
He staying father outside

op kenim ne kung os mubnerim.  
coming looked but horse wasn't there.

44 FRUSTRATION<sub>1</sub>: Simple S. "Mobnaum" arem yi  
"He isn't here" father like  
this  
ninim.  
said.

45 FRUSTRATION<sub>2</sub>: Simple S. "Nga nim kung os  
later you horse  
ende pain ngunerabi." pe yi nim.  
one buy I won't give," now like he said.  
this

46 FRUSTRATION<sub>3</sub>: Simple S. "Nim kung os sip  
Your horse getting  
not kindin" yi nirim.  
not you put," like he said.  
this

47 CLOSURE: Finis S. Pora ninim.  
Finish he talked.

'He staying, Father coming outside looked, but the horse wasn't there. Father said, "He's not there." Father said, "Later/again I won't buy you another horse." He said, "You put your horse into the water." He finished talking.

## PROCEDURE DISCOURSE

## House Building

Ek N11

This PROCEDURAL DISCOURSE consists of 4 PROCEDURES and CLOSURE.

P S

1 PROCEDURE 1: PROCEDURAL PARAGRAPH

1 SETTING: Simple S. Efi ngii ek ei  
This house talk this

nemb.  
let me talk.

2 STEP<sub>1</sub>: Sequence S. Pe dui polup pok  
Now posts I planting around  
(going)

pok erip erip porun nip.  
around doing doing finishing,

3 STEP<sub>2</sub>: Sequence S. Be ond kun eiinge  
Rafter wood straight this kind

be yi erip orung orung ngo  
rafter like this doing other side other put  
side

ond kindip  
wood putting

1.1 STEP<sub>3</sub>: ACTION AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH

4 THEME: Simple S. Tona pakepos pol  
On top big post I plant.

5 AMPLIFICATION<sub>1</sub>: Sequence S. Mondup tona  
Putting on top

oyi mond wand pendip.  
ridge post parallel east west putting,

6 AMPLIFICATION<sub>2</sub>: Simple S. Eie orung orung  
This other side "



P S

8 PROCEDURE 2: PROCEDURAL PARAGRAPH

9 SETTING: Sequence S. Erangin dup sik  
They doing/ fire place  
making

eiinge er ka er sep.  
this kind doing good doing put

10 STEP<sub>1</sub>: Sequence S. Mei el tukupu sip  
Ground this hole got

er ka er sep.  
doing good doing put.

11 STEP<sub>2</sub>: Simple S. Dup kalip.  
Fire lighting.

## ACTION

2.1 STEP<sub>3</sub>: AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH

12 THEME: Simple S. Ei tukuni er sep.  
This room doing put.

13 AMPLIFICATION: Simple S. Ee no pet.  
This sleep.

'They make a fire place, making this nice. I make a hole in this ground making it nice. I start a fire.'

'The inside room is for sleeping. I usually sleep in this (room).'

3 PROCEDURE 3: PROCEDURAL PARAGRAPH

14 SETTING: Simple S. Pinalain.  
We don't sleep there yet.

STEP<sub>1</sub>: ACTION AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH

THEME: Simple S. Ei tona bel kin  
Up on top rafters and

P S

epi tomunj enimbil.  
something plenty we (2) make.

16 AMPLIFICATION<sub>1</sub>: Sequence S. Ol eiinge  
Fashion this kind

erip erip enil erip pendil.  
making making dark making put.

3.2 STEP<sub>2</sub>: CONTRAST PARAGRAPH

17 STATEMENT: Coordinate S. Dup ei kiamin.  
Fire this we make(light)

ku tilang ein.  
also/then light it makes.

18 CONTRAST: Simple S. Wii enil ein.  
Nothing dark it was.

3.3 STEP<sub>3</sub>: CONTRAST PARAGRAPH

19 STATEMENT: Coordinate S. Dup eiinge  
Fire(lamp) this kind

molun; nirik angindani tilang  
there is; inside we put light

orang kinilamin.  
making we can see.

3.4 CONTRAST: PROCEDURAL PARAGRAPH

20 SETTING: Coordinate S. Nip piini. ya  
Talking you hear, here

dup emb dup ele ner kat;  
Fire native Fire this down make light;

pendilmin.  
we usually put.

3.5 STEP<sub>1</sub>: CONTRAST PARAGRAPH

P S

21 STATEMENT: Coordinate S. Eii sup to  
This blow light

kilamin, ku tilang orang  
it usually too/then light making  
light.

kaniamin.  
we usually see.

22 CONTRAST : Simple S. Wii emii ein.  
Nothing dark usually  
was.

3.6

STEP<sub>2</sub>: ACTION AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH

23 THEME: Simple S. Memb eii nirik  
At this this inside  
time

opun, ord orong orong  
we coming, wood other side other side

molum.  
there is.

24 AMPLIFICATION: Simple S. Eii kumb  
This nose

ningii ede gat totun.  
eyes this break usually hits.

25 STEP<sub>3</sub>: SEQUENCE RESULT S. Dup kilamin  
Fire it usually  
lights  
tilang orang ku nirik otun.  
light making too/then inside we usually  
come.

'We don't sleep in this yet! On the rafters we put plenty of something (leaves, grass, etc.) When we put these things on, it gets dark (inside).



P S

30 BUILD-UP<sub>2</sub>: keḷ topun topun.  
Simple S.  
 Sharpen hitting hitting.

31 BUILD-UP<sub>4</sub>: Simple S. Aḷ ngi onduput  
 East house door  
ngo enj kindipin.  
 fasten I did putting.

32 TEMPORAL CONTRAST: Coordinate S. Pe enim  
 Now you all

epi sa kin ond plang kin ka  
 something saw and wood boards and good  
tuuk eniminii!  
 bring making! (Emp).

4.3 STEP<sub>2</sub>: TEMPORAL CONTRAST PARAGRAPH

33 STATEMENT: Sequence S. Pe takpin dua  
 Now we building door  
erpin. lok tonmunii!  
 making, look fighting! (Emp).

## 4.4 TEMPORAL CONTRAST: ACTION AMPLIFICATION PARAGRAPH

34 THEME: Simple S. Ok wi orung orung  
 Before nothing other side other side  
kan topun.  
 rope fighting.

35 AMPLIFICATION<sub>1</sub>: Coordinate S. Ngii ondu  
 House door  
yi er ngo pendilmin.  
 like this doing fasten we usually put.

36 AMPLIFICATION<sub>2</sub>: Simple S. Onḷ keḷ top  
 Wood sharpen fight  
ngii ondu ngo pendik.  
 house door fasten put.

P 8

5 CLOSURE: Finis S. Eli minj nind.  
 This only I'm talking.

'We make the door on the west side (of house). We smooth the wood first; we chop with the axe; we make it like this. We sharpen it by chopping. I fasten the door on the east side.'

'Now you bring saw and boards and make it nice. Now we make the door and fasten the lock. Before we just fastened the door with rope from one side to the other. We usually fasten the door to the house like this. We sharpen the wood of the door (fit the door) and put it.'

'That's all I'm saying.'