

The following example has an embedded Stative Sentence in the Locative slot of the Stative Clause.

- (m) Iyik ma ye yechi yo hamanak veyi sii  
 tomorrow man they their work finished.when canoe long she  
yanak, /moto sii kepi ta/-nak, anapa ikiita.  
 come.when motor she good be-when I.will go.will  
 'Tomorrow after they finish their work and when the canoe comes and the motor is in good shape, I will go.'
- (n) Iyavek Madiwai kapasek otiir ma yen kiap rii anasanak,  
 day.after Madiwai bad dod man them Kiap he court.when  
 /eena eyey Madiwai ma ye anasak tawa akak  
 that's.why all Madiwai man they court is house  
siitii/-kiita.  
 stand-will  
 'When the Kiap takes the Madiwai miscreants to court, all the Madiwai people will be at the court house.'
- (o) /Bagwis yikapwa yechaka meshmesh eecha ta/-wa.  
 Bagwis child they.with together this.way are  
 'The Bagwis children are together.'
- (p) /Yikapwa ye eechaba eechaba kepi wey hadabas ta/-wa.  
 child they always always good very wonderful are  
 'The children are always very good and well.'
- (q) /Eeta boboy eeta Wanio, Muwaya piiriiti./  
 it thing it Wanio Muwaya their.2  
 'Those things belong to Wanio and Muwaya.'
- (r) /Ka Mino ma ta/wa.  
 that Mino man are  
 'Those are Mino men.'
- There's a special emphatic use of the Stative Clause which the Copulative verb ta is used without any inflection or sentence markers.
- (s) /Mino ichawa ma eeta ta:/ Jon, Wanio, Buria, Shu, Aroa.  
 Mino went man it is John Wanio Buria Shu Aroa  
 'The men who went to Mino are these: John, Wanio, Buria, Shu, and Aroa.'

- (t) /Boboy diita ta!/  
       thing here be  
       'The things are here!'
- (u) /Diika sii/-kiita.  
       here be-will  
       'It will be here.'
- (v) /Yeerek diika sii/-r.  
       yesterday.Tim.mar here be-past  
       'It was here yesterday.'
- (w) /Eeta so/-wa.  
       it be-past  
       'That's it!' or 'It's done well.'
- (x) /Rii Mino akamak sii/-chi awasen yawa.  
       he Mino village.loc be-compl back came  
       'He went as far as Mino village then came back.'
- (y) /Siita nobok sii/-rek, noku atar.  
       she path.loc be-past sago ate  
       'She ate the sago while on the path.'

## 5 SENTENCE LEVEL

The treatment of sentence level here complements the analysis in my other paper, "Hierarchy of Washkuk (Kwoma) Clauses."

First we have set up the Simple Sentence which corresponds to any link postulated in the other paper that contains no embedded links. And we have set up the Stative Sentence to take care of any Stative Clauses which have second, third, or fourth order markers on them. We have set up the Negative Sentence because any negative seems to apply to a whole Simple Sentence or Stative Sentence. Next we have set up the Imperative Sentence and the Interrogative Sentence. And then we discuss the Similarity Sentence, the Direct Quotation Sentence, the Indirect Quotation Sentence, the Conditional Sentence, the Negative-Positive Sentence, the Embedded Sentence, the Negative Evaluation Sentence, the General Evaluation Sentence, the Unfulfilled Obligation Sentence, the Intensified State Sentence, and the Complement Sentence, because these sentence types were not adequately treated in the other paper. Following this is a brief discussion of how one clause can be used to serve as a Sentence Topic for the next clause. The Sentence Markers conclude this section.

In this analysis we have assigned the first two orders of verbal suffixes to the verb itself, and, hence, to the clause. The other orders of verbal suffixes have been assigned to the sentence level where they are called sentence markers. See "Hierarchy of Washkuk Clauses" by Kooyers, another treatment of these suffixes.

We have set up the Simple Sentence to take care of single clauses with sentence markers on them and of series of clauses with sentence markers on the final clause only. The clauses in a simple sentence always have the same subject and the verbs of the clauses denote action in close sequence or denote simultaneous action.

### 5.1 Simple Sentence = Simple Sent

A single clause or cluster of verbs describing a rapid sequence or a simultaneous combination of actions or events form a Simple Sentence.

$$\text{Simple Sent} = \pm \text{Base}_1^n + \text{Base}_2 + \text{Markers}$$

AC1	AC1	any non-final or final sentence markers
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Rules:

- (1) All clauses after the first one have very few and very brief satellites, usually none at all. The first clause has the most satellites.
- (2) The clauses all have the same subject.

Examples:

- (a) /Rii yawak,/ /ye yo otii-wa./  
he came they work did-past  
'They came and did some work.'
- (b) /Rii heechi ya-wak,/ /ye yo otii-wa./  
he left came they work did-past  
'He left and came and did some work.'
- (c) /Yecha yo otii-to./  
they work doing-pres  
'They are working.'
- (d) /Apo sii saka-r./  
bird she fell-past  
'The bird fell down.'

- 'She did the job well, took it, placed it in her string bag and carried it away carefully.'

- (k) Subj                      Pred                                      Pred
- /Mino ma ye ta ta ta hama-chi/      /neeki-chiniga/  
 Mino man they carve carve carve finish-compl pull-continued
- Loc                      Pred                      Mod                      Pred                      Pred
- /pak                      рабо-чи-нига      /eyey ye /i-chi      i i i-niga/  
 river.at toss-compl-cont all down go-compl go go go-cont
- Loc                      Pred
- /akamak                      iyar-er./  
 village.at arrive-past

'The Mino men finished carving the canoe, pulled it (through the forest), put it in the river, then all of them got in it, went down (the river) and arrived at the village.'

- (l) Subj                      Obj                      Pred                      Obj                      Pred
- /Wanio rii riiti yo hama-chi/      /riiti boboy yee-chi/  
 Wanio he his work finish-compl his things fetch-compl
- Pred                      Pred                      Loc                      Pred
- /kiya-chi/      /heechi/      /akamak      i-wa./  
 carry-compl left village.at go-past
- 'Wanio finished his work, grabbed his things, put them on his shoulder, and left for the village.'

- (m) Subj                                      Loc      Pred                      Obj      Pred                      Loc
- /Beglam yatar ma ye diika gaye-chi/      /veyi heechi kwashik  
 Beglam came man they here beach-compl /canoe left forest.at
- Pred
- akii                      i-cha-r./  
 afraid go-cont-past

'The Beglam men beached the canoe here, left the canoe, and ran away frightened into the forest.'

## 5.2 Stative Sentence = St Sent

The Stative Sentence consists of a single Stative Clause plus sentence markers, since Stative Clauses do not occur in close conjunction as Active Clauses do. The Stative Sentence has a single Base.

St Sent = + Base

+ Sentence Markers

Stative Clause

final or non-final  
sentence markers

- (k) Subj                      Pred                                      Pred
- /Mino ma ye ta ta ta hama-chi/      /neeki-chiniga/  
 Mino man they carve carve carve finish-compl pull-continued
- Loc                      Pred                      Mod                      Pred                      Pred
- /pak                      рабо-чи-нига      /eyey ye /i-chi      i i i-niga/  
 river.at toss-compl-cont all down go-compl go go go-cont
- Loc                      Pred
- /akamak                      iyar-er./  
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- /Wanio rii riiti yo hama-chi/      /riiti boboy yee-chi/  
 Wanio he his work finish-compl his things fetch-compl
- Pred                      Pred                      Loc                      Pred
- /kiya-chi/      /heechi/      /akamak      i-wa./  
 carry-compl left village.at go-past
- 'Wanio finished his work, grabbed his things, put them on his shoulder, and left for the village.'

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St Sent = + Base

+ Sentence Markers

Stative Clause

final or non-final  
sentence markers

## Rule:

Stative Clauses without the verb ta 'be' do not take sentence markers.

## Examples:

- (a) /Rii ta-wa./  
he be-past/Pres  
'He is here.' or 'He is alive.'
- (b) /Sii tawa/-ga /sii eecha ta-wa./  
she is-like she this.way be-past/Pres  
'She is like her.'
- (c) /Ka Mino ma ta-wa./  
that Mino man be-past/Pres  
'Those are Mino men.'
- (d) /Kata ma rii siiti apoko ta-wa./  
that man he she father be-past/Pres  
'That man is her father.'
- (e) /Diita boboy kapasek wey ta-wa./  
this thing bad very be-past/Pres  
'This thing is very bad.'
- (f) /Eeta hadabas boboy.  
it wonderful thing  
'That is very, very nice.'
- (g) Apa sii kepi.  
now she good  
'She's well now.'
- (h) Yiapwa sii kapasek.  
child she bad  
'She's a bad child.'

## 5.3 Negative Sentence = Neg Sent

Neg Sent = + Negative	+ Base	+ Negative Inflection
<u>saka</u> 'not'	Simple Sentence without sentence marker	-kiitawak 'fut neg' -wak 'pres neg'
	Stative Sentence without sentence markers	-rek 'post neg' -kasakech 'tenseless neg'
		-nak 'non final heterpersonal negative'

Rule:

saka permutes to somewhere inside the first clause of the manifestation of the Base. It may also be repeated in the clause or sentence.

Examples:

## (a) Subj neg Pred

Rii saka i-wak.  
he not go-neg.Pres

'He didn't go.' or 'He isn't going.'

(b) /Eeji yikapwa sii saka ha-ta-nak/, -eena anapa  
my child she not give-cont-neg.fut that's.why I.will

nijaka i-k.  
you.assoc.mar go-antic

'My child will not give (them) to you, that's why I'll go with you.'

(c) /Riiti awi sii riina aboboy saka ha-nak/, rii diika yaniga  
his mother she him food not give-neg.fut he here come

nokun wohe-kiita.  
sago ask-will

'When his mother will give him no food he'll come here and ask for sago.'

(d) Rii i-kasakech.  
he go-not

'He didn't go.'



- (e) Mii i-kasakech!  
you go-not  
'Don't go!'
- (f) Yeerek ye heechi ya-kasakech.  
yesterday they left came-not  
'They did not leave and come yesterday.'
- (g) Siiti awi sii ta-kasakech.  
her mother she be-neg  
'Her mother is not here.'
- (h) Eeta harapa-kasakech.  
it large-neg  
'It is not large.'
- (i) Sii mima-kasakech.  
she woman-neg  
'She is not a woman.'
- (j) Kata me hapaga-kasakech.  
that wood strong-neg  
'That wood is not strong.'
- (k) Mino ma ye saka ta-wak.  
Mino man they neg be-neg.  
'The Mino men are not here.'
- (l) Diita papa eeta saka hapaga ta-wak.  
this rock it neg strong be-neg.Pres  
'This rock is not strong.'
- (m) Sii saka i-kiitawak.  
she not go-fut.neg  
'She will not go.'
- (n) Yikapwa yepa saka anamesheroko tawa boboy siitin hehar  
children they.will not play be thing hers well  
otii-kiitawak.  
do-fut.neg  
'The children will not do a good job on making her toy.'

- (o) Ambunti ma ye saka Mino ma yechi men saka yii-rek.  
 Ambunti man they not Mino man their tree not cut-past.neg  
 'The Ambunti men did not cut the tree belonging to the Mino people.'

- (p) Nopa Wewak akamak inyey, /nopa riina saka hehar maji  
 we.will Wewak town go.if we.will him not well word  
pokii-kiitawak./

'If we go to Wewak, we will not be able to teach him very well.'

#### 5.4 Imperative Sentence = Imp Sent

The Imp Sent is marked by the introduction of the Imperative word and the absence of any sentence level inflections on the final verb. The Imperative word usually is introduced into the first clause. There are two Imperative words: na 'first person, second person', and sa 'third person'.

Imp Sent = ± Imperative

+ Base

<u>na</u> @ <u>ne</u> 'first person second person'	simple sentence without sentence marker
<u>sa</u> 'third person'	

Rule:

- (1) There are no inflections on the final verb of the manifestation of the Base.
- (2) When the action to be done is known by context the Base can be omitted and only the Imperative na is stated.
- (3) The Imperative permutes to any position in the sentence except that preceding the verb.
- (4) It can occur twice in the Sentence, even three times, though this is rare.

Examples:

- (a) Na otii.  
 imp do  
 'Do it.'
- (b) Jon, na yeechi yaya.  
 John imp fetch bring  
 'John, get it and bring it here.'

- (c) Hehar otii ta.  
 well do cont  
 'Be doing it well.'

The following example shows the Imperative function occurring in the first of two homopersonal clauses. The Imperative na could also occur before awasen.

- (d) Nota na otiinak, awasen yeechi ye i.  
 we imp do.when return fetch take go  
 'We must do it then return it.'

- (e) Miita miiti yo na hamachi eechiniga diika ya maji  
 you.1 your.1 work imp finish.compl eat.compl here come word  
ba.  
 speak

'Finish your work and eat, then come here and (we'll) talk.'

- (f) Rii sa i.  
 he imp go  
 'He must go.'

- (g) Yecha sa hehar meeji-chi sa heechi i.  
 they imp well hear-compl imp leave go  
 'They must listen well then go.'

- (h) Piiriita sa otiitanak, notaka eeji nowon kikibak chi cha.  
 they.2 imp do we.with my garden together plant cont  
 'They must do it then work together with us to plant my garden.'

### 5.5 Interrogative Sentence = Q Sent

$$Q \text{ Sent} = \pm \text{Interrogative}^2 + \text{Base}$$

question word	Sentence
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Rule:

The interrogative word expounds some non-Predicate Clause Tagmeme of the first clause (or some following clause) of the sentence. Only certain pairs of question words may occur together in a Sentence, e.g., boyega secha 'how what = how'. kapo 'uncertainty' occurs frequently in clauses in an interrogative sentence, and may occur in several of the clauses especially if it's a heteropersonal sentence. The other interrogative words may appear on rare occasions in more than one clause.

In context, the AC1 without a question word may function as a yes-no question, in which case it may or may not be given less stress.

- (a) Rii iwa? Rii iwa!  
he went he went

'Did he go? He went!'

The following example has two clauses in the sentence.

- (b) Siita yechak i noku tokowa? Ayo, sii tokowa.  
she them.to go rice bought yes she bought

'Did she go to them and buy rice? Yes, she bought some.'

Yes-no questions may also be formed by using the words boy 'question word' and or kapo 'probably' in the uncertainty slot.

- (c) Rii boy iwa? Rii iwa.  
he q w went he went

'Did he go? He went.'

- (d) Siita boy yechak i noku tokowa? Yaho. Saka tokowak.  
she q w them.to go rice bought no neg bought.not

'Did she go to them and buy rice? No, she didn't buy any.'

- (e) Yepa kapo Ambunti akamak ik? Yepa kapo  
they.will probably Ambunti village go.will they.will probably  
ik.  
go.will

'Are they going to go to Ambunti? I don't know if they are going to go or not.'

- (f) Kapo rii boy yawa. Rii yawa.  
probably he q w came he came

'Has he come? He came.'

- (g) Ye saka yawak? Ye yawa.  
they neg came they came

'Didn't they come? Yes, they came.'

- (h) Rii boy saka iwak? Ikasakech!  
he q w neg went go.not

'Didn't he go? No!'

- (i) Sii kapo saka otiikiitawak? Sii otiikiita.  
 she probably neg do.will.not she do.will

'Will she not do it? Yes, she will do it.'

Information questions are formed by using an appropriate interrogative word in one of the clause slots (except Predicate slot).

- (j) Subj Q Pred

Jon rii siitak iwa?  
 John he where went

'Where did John go?'

- (k) Uncer Subj Pred

Kapo siitak Wanio, Mukuchuwa, Buria ye iwa?  
 probably where Wanio Mukuchuwa Buria they went

'Where did Wanio, Mukuchuwa, and Buria go?'

- (l) Subj Q Obj

Muwaya siiti nokwapa siitaka Buria riitaka siitak kata hami  
 Muwaya her mother her.with Buria he.with where that hami

Pred

siik yayar.  
 fruit get

'Where did Muwaya's mother and Buria get the hami fruit?'

- (m) Subj Q Pred

Ambunti Akademi yo siitiiyekega tasiir?  
 Ambunti Akademi work when begin

'When did the work begin at the Ambunti Akademi?'

- (n) Subj Q Obj Pred

Rii siitiiyekega jeyn hakiita?  
 he when book give

'When will he give the book?'

- (o) Q Subj Obj Ind Obj Pred

/Siitiiyekega Bangwis mima yepa boga riina hakiita?/  
 when Bangwis woman they.will taro him give

'When will the women from Bangwis give him taro?'



- (x) Q Subj Method  
 /Harapa yadii mayaka sowak, boyewak rii eeche wato?/  
 large time large be why he this way sleep  
 'In the middle of the day why is he sleeping?'
- (y) Q Obj Subj Pred  
 /Bwimey moto yecha yeechi ye ir?/  
 which motor they fetched took away  
 'Which motor did they take away?'
- (z) Uncer Q Q Pred  
 /Kapo boyega secha otiik?/  
 probably how what do.will  
 'How will (they) do it?'
- (aa) Subj Uncer Q Time Pred  
 Ada kapo namaka iyik ikiita?/  
 I probably who.with tomorrow go.will  
 'With whom will I go tomorrow?'
- (bb) Subj Uncer Q Pred  
 /Rii kapo naman pir?/  
 he probably whom hit  
 'Whom did he hit?'

## 5.6 Similarity Sentence = Sim Sent

Similarity Sentences are always embedded in larger sentences except as an answer to a question.

Sim Sent = + Sim Axis + Sim Relator

Simple Sentence with final markings	-ga 'like'
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Examples:

- (a) /Sii tawa-ga/ sii eeche tawa.  
 she is-like she this way is  
 'She is like her.'

- (b) /Riiti tawa-ga/ tawa, eeji boboy.  
his is-like is my things  
 /My things are like hers.'
- (c) /Ambunti ma ye otii tawa-ga/ na eecha otiiba ta.  
 Ambunti man they do is-like imp this.way do.also cont  
 'Do it the way the Ambunti men are doing it.'
- (d) /Shu rii eena pichare-ga/ Buria rii eechaba pir.  
 Shu he it struck-like Buria he also struck  
 'Buria struck it just the way Shu struck it.'
- (e) /Amakway sii yeerek harapa uwatare-ga/ Muwaya sii apak  
 Amakway she yesterday large called.out-like Muwaya she now  
uwabato.  
calls.out.also  
 'Muwaya is now calling out just like Amakway did yesterday.'
- (f) /Siita kapo otiitana-ga/ nija na eechaba otii ta.  
 she probably do.will-like you imp also do cont  
 'Do it like the way she will probably be doing it.'

#### 5.7 Direct Quotation Sentence = Dir Quo Sent

Dir Quo Sent = + Quo Formula	+ Direct Quote
Sentence with verb root	any utterance
<u>hiki</u> 'think	
<u>wo</u> 'say'	
<u>meeji</u> 'hear'	
<u>wohe</u> 'call'	
etc. and final sentence marker	

#### Rules:

- (1) The two slots may be permuted especially if the speaker forgets to put the Quote Formula before the Direct Quote.
- (2) The exponent of the Quote Formula must have the Sentence-final sentence markers.
- (3) Pronouns and tenses in the exponent of the Direct Quote are unchanged from the original utterance.
- (4) The Quote Formula Sentence usually contains eecha 'this way'.



- (a) Jon rii eecha wor: "Ada yak."  
 John he this.way said: I come.will  
 'John said, "I will come."'
- (b) Wanio rii ana eecha wowa: "Ada miiti veyi yak gegiyato."  
 Wanio he me this.way said I your canoe take want  
 'Wanio said to me, "I want to take your canoe."'
- (c) Pita rii Jon riina eecha wor: "Ana na kiyatay."  
 Peter he John him this.way said me imp help  
 'Peter said to John, "Help me."'
- (d) Ambunti yatar ma rii kata mima siina eecha woher: "Niji  
 Ambunti came man he that woman her this.way asked your  
emiyep kapo tokok?"  
 fish probably sell  
 'The man who came from Ambunti asked that woman, "Will you  
 sell your fish?"'

## 5.8 Indirect Quotation Sentence = Ind Quo Sen

Ind Quo Sen = + Quo Formula	+ Ind Quote
Sentence with verb root: <u>hiki</u> 'think' <u>wo</u> 'say' <u>meeji</u> 'hear' <u>haba</u> 'call' etc. and final sentence marker	any utterance with pronouns and tenses changed

## Rules:

- (1) The two slots may be permuted especially if the speaker forgets to put the Quote Formula before Direct Quote.
- (2) Final Verb in the Quo Formula must have sentence-final sentence markers.
- (3) In the exponent of the Indirect Quote the tenses and pronouns are adjusted to fit the viewpoint of the speaker of this sentence rather than the speaker of the original utterance.

## Examples:

- (a) Jon rii siina wor sii sa heechi i.  
John he him said he imp leave go  
 'John said that he had to go.'
- (b) Ada riina wowa riiti yo sa otii.  
I him said his work imp do  
 'I told him that he was supposed to do his work.'
- (c) Sii wowa sii yeerek yar.  
she said she yesterday came  
 'She said she came yesterday.'
- (d) Ada kapasek otiir, sii wor.  
I bad did she said  
 'She said I did a bad thing.'
- (e) Sii iyik ikiita sii yeerek wor.  
she tomorrow go.will she yesterday said  
 'She said yesterday that she will go tomorrow.'

## 5.9 Conditional Sentence = Con S

Con S = + Conditional + Conditional		+Consequential + Sentence	
Base	Marker	Base	Marker
ACL	<u>-nan</u> <u>siiney</u> @ <u>-nyan</u> <u>siiney</u> <u>-ney</u> 'if(fut)' <u>-wey</u> 'if(pres) since (pres)' <u>-yega</u> 'if(past)' <u>-ri</u> 'since (past)'	ACL  SCL	any final or nonfinal markers

## Examples:

- (a) Rii i-nyan sii-ney, sii ya-kasakech.  
he go-neg be-if she receive-neg  
 'If he doesn't go, she will not receive it.'

- (b) Ambunti ma ye nona kiyatayi-nan sii-ney, no apak  
Ambunti man they us help-neg be-if we today  
hamakasakech.  
finish.neg

'If the Ambunti men won't help us, we won't finish it today.'

- (c) Eeta sakar me kwo yeechi yaya-nan siiney, akar ma ye  
it fell tree you fetch bring-neg be-if other man they  
kapo ye ikiita.  
probably take will

'If you don't take the fallen tree the other men will probably take it.'

- (d) Siita otii-ney, rii ik.  
she do-if he go.will

'If she does it, he will go.'

- (e) Rii yeerek riiti yon otii-yega, no owaga iwa.  
he yesterday his work do-if we would.have gone

'If he had done his work yesterday, we would have gone.'

- (f) Madiwai mima ye noboyeerek nowo sagiin otii  
Madiwai woman they day.before.yesterday garden seed do  
chi-chi-chi-ba-yega iyik diika kapo yakiita.  
plant-ben-compl-too-if tomorrow here probably come.will

'If the Madiwai women planted the garden for him too the day before yesterday, (they'll) probably come here tomorrow.'

- (g) Buria, Mukuchuwa piiriita piiriiti yon hama-ri, piir  
Buria Mukuchuwa they.2 their.2 work finished-since they.2  
yihapakato.  
resting

'Since Buria and Mukuchuwa finished their work they are resting today.'

In the following example both clauses are in present tense so the translation is more of a 'since' or 'in as much'.

- (h) Rii apak cheyek wa-ta-vey, riita keena miina saka maji  
he now bed sleeping-since he particularly you neg word  
bata-wak.  
speaking-neg

'Since he is sleeping in bed he won't be speaking with you.'

In the following example the conditional clause is in present tense and the consequential clause is in future tense, so that the conditional 'if' is used in the translation.

- (i) Rii apak yo otiita-vey, rii riiti yo hogo nediik  
 he now work doing-if he his work late.afternoon time  
hamakiita.  
 finish.will

'If he is doing work now, he will finish his work by late afternoon.'

- (j) Riiti nokwapa sii riina yimowu-nan sii-yega, owaga kepi  
 his mother she him borne-neg be-if would.have good  
siir.  
 was

'It would have been good if his mother had not borne him.' or  
 'If his mother had not borne him it would have been good.'

#### 5.10 Negative-Positive Sentence = Neg-Pos Sent

The Negative-Positive Sentence consists of Base<sub>1</sub> with the Negative Nonfinal Marker, which indicates negation or disapproval, plus Base<sub>2</sub> with its inflections. This might have been called a negative anticipatory sentence.

Neg-Pos Sent = + Base<sub>1</sub> + Neg Nonfinal + Base<sub>2</sub> + Pos Final Infl  
 Marker

Simple Sentence w/o sen- tence markers	-nan @ -nyan 'neg'	Simple Sentence w/o sen- tence markers	-kiita 'fut' -to @ -tu @ -chu @ -cho 'continuous Present'
			-wa 'pres'
			-r 'past'
			-k 'antic'

Rules:

The allomorphs of -to are phonologically conditioned. The exponents of the two Bases must have the same subject (actor).

Examples:

- (a) Ada i-nyan yuyawa.  
 I go-neg dislike

'I don't want to go.'

- (b) /Wayi van-nan siik/ eena riita God riina hehar wohe  
 rain rain-neg be.to it.obj.mar he God him well ask  
siitiichir.  
stand.for

'He asked God fervently for it not to rain.'

- (c) /Rii ha-nan akiiwa.  
 he give-neg afraid

'He was afraid to give.' or 'He was afraid to die.'

- (d) /Madiwai ma ye kapasek ta-nan siik/ eena rii yenya  
 Madiwai man they bad be-neg be-to it.obj.mar he them m  
marasin hawa.  
 medicine gave

- (e) /Siita hak otii-nan siik/ ye siina harapa apo Wewak ye  
 she die.to do-neg be.to they her large bird Wewak took  
ir.  
went

'They took her in the plane to Wewak so she wouldn't die.'

#### 5.11 Embedded Sentence = Emb Sent

Embedded Sentences (which correspond to relative clauses in English) are formed by permuting some noun out of the sentence and placing it at the end of the sentence where it becomes the noun modified by the rest of the Embedded sentence. The Embedded Sentence must have final sentence markers on it.

Emb Sent = + Emb Base + Emb Subject ± Summary		
Sentence (minus noun)	noun	pronoun
		Par Pro P

Examples:

- (a) Subj Pred

/Yawa ma rii/ har.  
 came man he died

'The man who came died.'

- (b) Subj Pred

/Karakada tawa yikapwa yechaba/ yato.  
 small be child they.only come

'Only the small children are coming.'

- (c) Subj Time  
/Kiap rii Madiwai tar heechirek ir ma ye/ apa-k diika  
 ADC he Madiwai are sent went man they now-at here  
 Pred  
iyarewa.  
 arrived.  
 'The men of Madiwai who the ADC sent have now arrived here.'
- (d) Subj Obj  
Jisas rii /kapasek spiriteka tarek kuja diimiitar man/  
 Jesus he had spirit.assoc be mouth closed man  
 Method  
eecha wor:  
 this.way said  
 'Jesus said to the dumb man with the evil spirit:'
- (e) Subj Obj Pred  
Ada /riita kepi otiir aka-n/ heechi ir.  
 I he good made house left went  
 'I left his well made house.'
- (f) Obj Subj Ind Obj Time  
Karakada arep ada /ameya heechi ir ma riina/ yeerek  
 small knife I quickly left went man him yesterday  
 Pred  
har.  
 gave  
 'I gave the small knife yesterday to the man who left quickly.'
- (g) Obj Ind Obj  
Nokwapa nokwapa kiiw siita /yeerek ameya heechi ir mima  
 many many yam she yesterday quickly left went woman  
 Pred  
siina/ har.  
 her gave  
 'She gave many yams to the woman who left quickly yesterday.'

- (h) Subj Obj  
Ada /Madiwai akamak heechi diika yawa ma-ka/ yo  
I Madiwai village left here came man-assoc.mar work  
 Manner Method Pred  
harapa eeche otiir.  
large this way worked

I worked hard with the men who left Madiwai and came here.'

The following two examples incorporate two Embedded Sentences.

- (i) Time Subj Instr Obj  
Iyavek anapa /Wanio riita ana har woyi-k/ /kata  
yesterday I.will Wanio he me gave adze-instr.mar that  
 Pred  
harapa yesi tokor veyi/ taken otiikiita.  
large Yesan sold.it canoe.obj carve.to work will  
 'Tomorrow I will use the adze Wanio gave me to begin carving the canoe the Yesan people sold.'

- (j) Subj Obj  
/Yikapwa-ka tawa Josi riit/ /riiti apokc kwishik  
child-assoc.mar be Josi hc his father bush-loc.ma  
 Pred  
otiir aka-n/ hik hayechi heechi amaba akii iwa.  
built house--obj fire set.fire left ran afraid went  
 'The child Josi set fire to the house his father built in the bush and ran away frightened.'

Examples with the verb ta- 'to be'.

- (k) /Madiwai tawa ma e/ iwa.  
Madiwai he man they went  
 'The Madiwai men went.'
- (l) /Harapa tawa mima ye/ mapo ato  
big be woman they first eating  
 'The big women are eating first.'
- (m) /Kehapa tawa salk/ eeta kapasek.  
black be seed it bad  
 'The black seeds are bad.'

- (n) /Ada otii tawa boboy/ na yeechi yaya.  
I do be thing imp fetch bring  
'That thing I made, bring it here.'
- (o) /Sii heechi tawa heebiya/ ii saka reekiiwa.  
she left be thing it fell broke  
'The bowl she left broke.'
- (p) /Piir otii tar veyi/ heechi iwa.  
they.two made be canoe left went  
'The canoe the two made drifted away.'
- When the Embedded Sentence is in future tense the marker -na is used instead of -kiita 'indicative future.'
- (q) /Madiwai i-cha-na ma ye/ heechi iwa.  
Madiwai go-cont-fut man they left went  
'The men that were to go to Madiwai left.'
- (r) /Otii-na boboyen rii/ heechi yawa.  
do-fut thing.obj.mar he left came  
'That which (he) was to work on he left.'
- (s) /Diika ya-na ma ye/ kapo nona kiyatayik.  
here come-fut man they probably us help.will  
'The men who will come here will probably help us.'
- (t) /Nona ha-na yan/ kapo karakada.  
us give-fut money probably small  
'The money (he) will give us won't be much probably.'
- (u) /Ka sokwa-na me/ kapasek me.  
that rise-fut tree bad tree  
'The tree that'll grow up will be bad.'
- (v) /Riipa ba-na maji/ kapo woshepiikiita.  
he.will speak-fut word probably lie.will  
'What he tells (us) will probably be lies.'



## 5.12 Negative Evaluation Sentence = Neg Ev Sent

Neg Ev Sent = ± Evaluation

+ Base

+ Adversative  
Inflection

<u>opoche</u> 'not good'	Simple Sent w/o Sent Mar	-nakech 'adversative future'
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Rule:

opoche permutes to somewhere inside the first clause of the manifestation of the Base. It may also be repeated in the clause or sentence.

Examples:

- (a) /Opoche i-cha-nakech/.  
not.good go-cont-adv.fut  
'It is not good that (he) goes.'
- (b) /Yo otii-ta-nakech/.  
work do-cont-adv.fut  
'(He) shouldn't work.'
- (c) /Opoche iyik Buria rii yeebiiru ye-i-cha-nakech/.  
not.good tomorrow Buria he axe take-qo-cont-adv.fut  
'Buria should not take the axe tomorrow.'
- (d) /Ada riina opoche woshepii maji ba-nakech/.  
I him not.good lie word speak-adv.fut  
'I shouldn't lie to him.'
- (e) /Rii opoche heechi inyak, know nobok saka-nakech/.  
he not.good leave go.when mountain path fall-adv.fut  
'It is not good that he goes and falls down on the mountain path.'
- (f) /Jon rii eena hehar otii-tawak, komas sii opoche  
John he it.obj.mar well make.past later she not.good  
kapasek otii-ta-nakech.'  
bad do-cont-adv.fut  
'She shouldn't destroy it after John has done well on making it.'

## 5.13 General Evaluation Sentence = Gen Ev Sent

The Gen Ev Sent consists of a Stative Clause whose Stative Complement is manifested by kepi 'good' or kapasek 'bad', and another Simple Sentence or Stative Sentence that describes the action or situation that is evaluated, e.g., 'It is good that you have come'.

Gen Ev Sent = + Evaluation Base + Statement Base	
Stative Sentence (with <u>kepi</u> 'good' or <u>kapasek</u> 'bad')	Stative Sentence Simple Sentence

Rule:

The two Bases permute freely.

Examples:

- (a) Eeta kepi rii yawa.  
it good he came  
'It's good he came.'
- (b) Siita otiitawak, eeta kapasek.  
she did it bad  
'It's bad that she did it.'
- (c) Eeta kapasek piir kata boboy yeechi kiyachi heechi ye ir.  
it bad they.2 that thing took carried left took went  
'That's no good that they took the things and carried them away.'
- (d) Eeta kepi siikiitawak, ka harapa.  
it good be.will that big  
'It'll be good that it's big.'
- (e) Eeta kepi siirek, eeta veyin tatar.  
it good was it canoe carved  
'It was good that the canoe was carved.'
- (f) Eeta kapasek Bagwis yikapwa yechaka mesh mesh eeche tawa.  
it bad Bagwis child they.with together this.way are  
'It is bad that the Bagwis children are playing together.'
- (g) Mii way twedi dola yawak, miiti kopi, eeta kepi wey!  
you I twenty dollar received your coffee it good very  
'You got twenty dollars for your coffee, that's very good.'

## 5.14 Unfulfilled Obligation Sentence = Un Ob Sent

This is a sentence which comments an action that did not happen but should have, e.g., 'He should have gone (but he didn't)'.

Un Ob Sent = Base<sub>1</sub> + Un Ob Infi + Base<sub>2</sub>

Simple Sentence w/o Sent Mar	- <u>nak</u> @ <u>nyak</u> 'fut'	<u>ta-nak</u> 'be-fut'
Stative Sentence w/o Sent Mar		

Examples:

- (a) Rii otii-nak ta-nak.  
he do-fut be-fut  
'He should have done it.'
- (b) Madiwai ma ye diika ya-nak ta-nak, yeerek.  
Madiwai man they here come-fut be-fut yesterday  
'The men of Madiwai should have come here yesterday.'
- (c) Yeerek yecha yechi kiiw chi-cha-nak ta-nak.  
yesterday they their yams plant-cont-fut be-fut  
'They should have planted their yams yesterday.'
- (d) Yeebiiru diika ta-nak ta-nak.  
axe here be-fut be-fut  
'The axe should have been here.'
- (e) Wanio rii wo-nyak ta-nak, "Buria rii ya-kiita."  
Wanio he say-fut be-fut Buria he come-fut  
'Wanio should have said, "Buria will come."'
- (f) Wanio rii wo-nyak ta-nak, riipa ya-kiita.  
Wanio he say-fut be-fut he.will come-fut  
'Wanio should have said that he would come.'

Note: For negative unfulfilled obligation one way to say 'He shouldn't have sold it' is to use a General Evaluation Sentence:

Eeta kapasek rii toko-r  
it bad he sold-past

'It was not good that he sold it.'

- (g) Rii saka toko-nak ta-nak. Karakada yan yar.  
 he neg sold-fut be-fut little money received.

'He should not have sold it. He received so little money (for it).'

### 5.15 Intensified State Sentence = Int St Sent

This sentence is used to state an intensified condition or action, e.g., 'He was very, very angry'. It is constructed very much like Unfulfilled Obligation Sentence. The Intensifier wayan changes the sense completely.

Int St Sent = + Intensifier + Base<sub>1</sub> + Int St Infl + Base<sub>2</sub>

<u>wayan</u> very.much  This permutes to position inside the following clause	AC1 w/o Sent Mar	-nak 'fut'  -k 'antic'	<u>ta-nak</u> <u>be-fut</u>
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Examples:

- (a) Hisaw wayi wayan va-nak ta-nak.  
 large rain very.much rain-fut be-fut  
 'It was an extremely heavy downpour.'
- (b) /Rii wayan man henokwo-nak ta-nak/ rii eeta akamak iwa.  
 he very.much man.obj angry-fut be-fut he it village went  
 'He was very angry with them so he left for the village.'
- (c) /Wayan pi-nyak ta-nak/, eeta poyin.  
 very.much hit-fut be-fut it pig.obj.mar  
 '(He) shot many pigs.'
- (d) /Wayan akii-nak ta-nak./  
 very.much afraid-fut be-fut  
 'He's very much afraid.'
- (e) /No koba ma wayan ha-ta-nak ta-nak,/ mija maji  
 we pathetic man very.much die-cont-fut be-fut sympathy word  
eecha ba-ta-r.  
 this.way spoke-cont-past  
 'We miserable men were dying (like flies) and we spoke pathetic words (to each other).'

## 5.16 Complement Sentence = Comp Sent

The Complement Sentence consists of two Bases, the first of which is a semantic complement of the second; the complement clause may function as a quotation, reason, purpose, etc. to the second.

Comp Sent = + Comp Base	+ Sentence Link	+ Statement Base
Sentence with Sentence Marker -k 'antic' preferred, but other third and fourth order 'narrative' sentence markers are possible.	<u>eena</u> 'it-obj.mar/ that's why'	any sentence

Examples:

- (a) Rii sokwa-na boboyen he-k-en eena eeka yichar.  
 he rose-fut thing see-to-obj.mar it.obj there sit.cont.past  
 'He sat there to see what would happen.'
- (b) Rii Mino akamak heechi iwak, eena sii keyato.  
 he Mino village left went that's.why she crying  
 'He went to Mino; that's why she's crying.'
- (c) Sii heechi i-nyey, sii keya-ta-k, eena no siina maji  
 she left go-cond she cry-cont-antic that's.why we her word  
bak.  
will.speak  
 'If she goes, she'll cry; that's why we'll speak to her.'
- (d) Rii heechi i-wak, eena sii keya-to.  
 he left go-past that.why she cry-pres
- (e) Rii yeerek siina pi-ri, eena sii amaba heechi ir.  
 he yesterday her hit-sice that's.why she ran left went  
 'He hit her yesterday; that's why she ran away.'
- (f) Sii saka yikapwan boboy sagii toko-chi-cha-wak, eena  
 she not child.obj thing produce buy-ben-cont-pres that's.why  
sii kwotayeto.  
she angry.pres  
 'She wouldn't buy them for the children; that's why she's angry.'

## 5.17 Sentence Topic

A third order clause or link with -ri conseq past or -we conseq pres may serve as a Sentence Topic for the subsequent clause. This -ri or -we clause or link is readily transformable into an embedded Sentence, but it tends to be used where the equivalent embedded sentence would be too long or awkward. The -ri or -we @ wey clause or link may also receive the -n object marker if the first nominal in it corresponds to the object of the subsequent clause.

Examples:

- (a) Harapa veyi niyik heechi i-ri, Ambunti ma yechi.  
 large canoe night left go-conseq Ambunti man theirs  
 'The large canoe which left at night belongs to the Ambunti people.'
- (b) Ambunti ma ye diika yari, eeta me yechi.  
 Ambunti man they here come-conseq it carving theirs  
 'That carving belongs to the Ambunti people who came here.'
- (c) Eeta ma rii aka otii-ri-n ada her.  
 it man he house de-conseq-obj I saw  
 'I saw the house the man made.'
- (d) Eeta veyi ma otii-ri-n ada her.  
 it canoe man do-conseq-obj I saw  
 'I saw the canoe the man worked on.'
- (e) Mino ma ye yeechi yaya-ta-we-n eena tokowa.  
 Mino man they fetched brought-cont-conseq-obj it.obj bought.  
 '(I) bought that which the Mino men brought.'
- (f) Kata boboy ye heechi-wey, na yeechi yaya.  
 that thing they left-conseq imp fetch bring  
 'Those things they left, bring them here.' or  
 'Bring the things here that they left.'
- (g) Yeerek yopu toko-ri-n ii kwopa siito.  
 yesterday banana bought-conseq-obj it rot is  
 'The bananas which (I) bought yesterday are rotting.'
- (h) Otiik ya-ri, eeta hamawa.  
 do.to come-conseq it finish  
 'That which I came to do is finished.'

## 5.18 Sentence Markers

In the article "Hierarchy of Washkuk (Kwoma) Clauses" we discuss more fully the cooccurrences of clauses based on First-Fourth order affixation, so here we will only summarize sentence markers. First order clauses have no sentence markers. Fourth Order Sentence Markers are Sentence Final Markers. First, Second, Third order markers are non Final Sentence Markers.

## 1. First order - # (no Sentence Marker)

## 2. Second order Sentence Marker

± Aspect	± Conjunctive Relators
- <u>chi</u> 'complete'	- <u>niga</u> 'cont'
- <u>ta</u> 'cont'	- <u>k</u> 'anticipatory'
	- <u>nan</u> 'neg desire'

Second order sentences are subordinate to (or included in) Third and Fourth order sentences.

## 3. Third order Sentence Markers

± Aspect	± Tense
- <u>ta</u> 'cont'	- <u>rek</u> 'past'
	- <u>wak</u> 'pres'
	- <u>nak</u> 'fut'
	- <u>ri</u> 'conseq past'
	- <u>wey</u> 'conseq pres'
	- <u>yega</u> 'cond past'
	- <u>ney</u> 'cond pres/fut'

Note: In an earlier paper we used -we and -ne in place of -wey and -ney.

Third order sentences are subordinate to (or included in) Fourth order sentences.

In practical orthography, not: when -ta 'continuous' is used, we sometimes place a word break space before it, e.g., otiitawak is sometimes written as otii tawak.

## 4. Fourth order Sentence Markers

± Aspect	± Tense-Mood
<u>-ta</u> @ <u>cha</u> 'cont'	<u>-r</u> @ <u>-re</u> 'indic past'
	<u>-rek</u> 'neg past'
	<u>-wa</u> 'indic pres'
	<u>-wak</u> 'neg pres'
	<u>-na</u> 'fut (embedded)'
	<u>-kiita</u> 'indic fut'
	<u>-kiitawak</u> 'neg fut'
	<u>-k</u> 'anticipatory'
	<u>-kech</u> 'adverse pres'
	<u>-nakech</u> 'adverse fut'
	<u>-ta</u> 'emph'
	<u>-no</u> 'imp voc'
	<u>-wo</u> 'indic voc'
	# 'imperative'
	<u>-kasakech</u> 'neg'

Note: -ta -wa is contracted into -to @ -tu @ -cho @ -chu in the Kwoma dialect, see 'Morphophonemic Changes'.

Fourth order sentences are independent sentences.