

PACIFIC LINGUISTICS

Series B - No. 56

A WASKIA GRAMMAR SKETCH AND VOCABULARY

by

Malcolm Ross with John Natu Paol



Department of Linguistics
Research School of Pacific Studies
THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

PACIFIC LINGUISTICS is published through the *Linguistic Circle of Canberra* and consists of four series:

- SERIES A - OCCASIONAL PAPERS
- SERIES B - MONOGRAPHS
- SERIES C - BOOKS
- SERIES D - SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS

EDITOR: S.A. Wurm.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS: D.C. Laycock, C.L. Voorhoeve, D.T. Tryon, T.E. Dutton.

EDITORIAL ADVISERS:

- | | |
|--|--|
| B. Bender, University of Hawaii | N.D. Liem, University of Hawaii |
| D. Bradley, Australian National University | J. Lynch, University of Papua New Guinea |
| A. Capell, University of Sydney | K.A. McElhanon, University of Texas |
| S. Elbert, University of Hawaii | H. McKaughan, University of Hawaii |
| K. Franklin, Summer Institute of Linguistics | P. Mühlhäusler, Technische Universität Berlin |
| W.W. Glover, Summer Institute of Linguistics | G.N. O'Grady, University of Victoria, B.C. |
| G. Grace, University of Hawaii | K. Pike, University of Michigan; Summer Institute of Linguistics |
| M.A.K. Halliday, University of Sydney | E.C. Polomé, University of Texas |
| A. Healey, Summer Institute of Linguistics | G. Sankoff, Université de Montréal |
| L. Hercus, Australian National University | E. Uhlenbeck, University of Leiden |
| | J.W.M. Verhaar, University of Indonesia, Jakarta |

ALL CORRESPONDENCE concerning *PACIFIC LINGUISTICS*, including orders and subscriptions, should be addressed to:

The Secretary,
PACIFIC LINGUISTICS,
Department of Linguistics,
School of Pacific Studies,
The Australian National University,
Box 4, P.O.,
Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.
Australia.

Copyright © The Authors.
First published 1978.

The editors are indebted to the Australian National University for help in the production of this series.

This publication was made possible by an initial grant from the Hunter Douglas Fund.

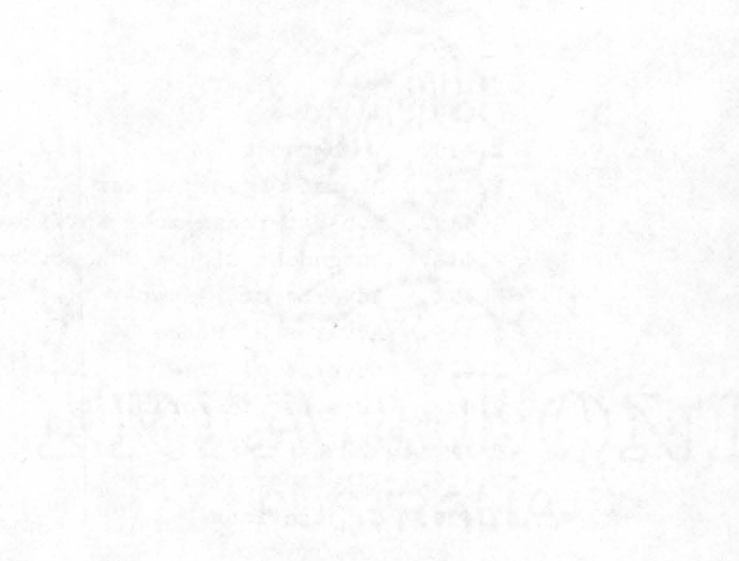
National Library of Australia Card Number and ISBN 0 85883 174 0

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. General	1
1.2. Presentation	2
2. GRAMMAR SKETCH	5
2.1. Sentences	5
2.11. Simple Sentences	6
2.11.1. Verbal Sentences	6
2.11.11. Intransitive Sentences	6
2.11.12. Transitive Sentences	7
2.11.13. Ditransitive Sentences	7
2.11.14. Impersonal, Ergative and Resultative Sentences	8
2.11.2. Completion Sentences	10
2.11.21. Adjective Completions	10
2.11.22. Noun Completions	10
2.11.23. Pronoun Completions	11
2.11.24. Postpositional Phrase Completions	11
2.11.3. Question Variants of Simple Sentences	12
2.11.31. Yes-No Questions	12
2.11.32. Information Questions	13
2.11.4. Negative Variants of Simple Sentences	14
2.12. Compound Sentences	15
2.12.1. Juxtaposition	15
2.12.2. Conjunction	15
2.12.21. Adversative	16
2.12.22. Alternative	17
2.13. Complex Sentences	17
2.13.1. Subjoining	17
2.13.11. Connected Action	18

2.13.12.	Purpose	22
2.13.13.	Condition	23
2.13.2.	Embedding	24
2.13.21.	Embedding with mu	24
2.13.22.	Embedding without mu	28
2.14.	Topicalisation	29
2.14.1.	Primary Topicalisation	30
2.14.2.	Secondary Topicalisation	32
2.14.3.	The Subject-marker ke	36
2.2.	Phrases	38
2.21.	Noun Phrases	38
2.21.1.	Common Noun Phrases	38
2.21.2.	Partitive and Possessive Noun Phrases	40
2.22.	Verb Phrases	42
2.22.1.	Simple Verb Phrases	42
2.22.2.	Complex Verb Phrases	43
2.22.21.	Durative Verb Phrases	44
2.22.22.	Habitual Verb Phrases	44
2.22.23.	Desiderative Verb Phrases	45
2.22.24.	Benefactive Verb Phrases	45
2.23.	Postpositional Phrases	46
2.23.1.	Locative Phrases	46
2.23.2.	Manner Phrases	48
2.23.3.	Instrumental Phrases	49
2.23.4.	Referential Phrases	49
2.23.5.	Purpose Phrases	49
2.24.	Adverb Phrases Without Postpositions	50
2.25.	Intensifier Phrases	50
2.3.	Words	50
2.31.	Nouns	50
2.31.1.	Alienable and Inalienable Nouns	50
2.31.2.	Elided Inalienable Nouns	51
2.31.3.	Collective Nouns	52
2.4.	Morpheme Categories	53
2.401.	Nouns	53
2.402.	Personal Pronouns	55
2.403.	Adjectives	57
2.404.	Determiners	59
2.405.	Numerals	59
2.406.	Subject Marker	61
2.407.	Limiters	61
2.408.	Intensifiers	62

2.409.	Negative	62
2.410.	Verb-roots	62
2.411.	Plural Object Marker	65
2.412.	Subject-tense-mood Suffixes	66
2.413.	Dependent Clause Coneectives	71
2.414.	Adverbs of Manner	71
2.415.	Adverbs of Place	72
2.416.	Adverbs of Time	72
2.417.	Adverbs of Probability	72
2.418.	Postpositions	73
2.419.	Interrogatives	74
2.420.	Conjunctions	75
3.	MORPHOPHONEMICS	75
3.1.	Vowel Coalescence	76
3.2.	Consonant Coalescence	77
3.3.	Vowel Deletion	77
3.4.	Personal Pronouns	78
4.	A WASKIA-ENGLISH VOCABULARY	80
5.	AN ENGLISH-WASKIA FINDER LIST	98
6.	TEXT	110
	NOTES	116
	BIBLIOGRAPHY	118
	CHARTS	
Chart 1:	Dependent Clause Constructions in Connected Action Sentences	19
Chart 2:	Personal Pronouns	54
Chart 3:	'Realis' Subject-tense-mood Suffixes	67
Chart 4:	'Irrealis' Subject-tense-mood Suffixes	68



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. GENERAL

Waskia is a non-Austronesian language belonging to what Z'graggen (1971) has termed the Kowan language family, a member family of the Isumrud Stock. The only other member of the Kowan Family is Korak. The Isumrud Stock is a part of the Madang-Adelbert Range sub-phylum, which in turn belongs to the Trans-New Guinea phylum which occupies the larger part of mainland New Guinea.

Waskia today has about 10,000 speakers, most of them living in the northern part of Karkar Island, and some 200-300 in Tokain village on the mainland coast to the west. The area is geographically compact and there is little dialect variation.

Apart from its genetic and typological classification, Waskia has received very little previous discussion (Z'graggen, 1975a). Capell (1969) placed it in his typological category Biv(a) of languages which prefix the pronoun object to the verbal complex, but as this study will indicate, it properly belongs to his category Biv(d), in which subject, object and tense markers and all suffixal.

This study originated in the work of John Natu Paol, then a student at the Goroka campus of the University of Papua New Guinea, who during the 1975-76 vacation collected data in Waskia, his native language, at his home village of Tokain. His role has far exceeded that of an informant in that he spent many hours during 1976 not only providing data, but also assisting in glossing and analysing, and compiling most of the vocabulary appended to this study. He spent much of the 1976-77 vacation checking data at Tokain. Without his determined interest in his language and the punctiliousness of his work, this study would not exist.

The orthography used here is also the result of his work. As far as can be ascertained (Franklin, 1975), no previous orthographic work on Waskia has been done, and the orthography is therefore based on that of

New Guinea Pidgin. There are five vowel phonemes, i, e, a, o, u, and fourteen consonants:

p	b	t	d	k	g
		s			
m		n		ng	
		l			
		r			
w		y			

r is voiced alveolar vibrant contrasting with voiced alveolar lateral l: ng represents a voiced velar nasal. The phonemic status of w and y is in some doubt, but the use of the symbols in a practical orthography of Waskia for writers literate in Pidgin appears essential.

Syllables in Waskia are open, except in morpheme-final position, where they may be closed. Any consonant except the voiced stops b, d, g and the semi-vowels w and y may close a syllable. The only consonant sequence occurring within a morpheme is a voiced stop preceded by its homorganic nasal: mb, nd, ngg. These combinations occur only medially. Of the consonants, only r does not commence a syllable.

The vowel e occurs at the beginning of a morpheme only in borrowed words (e.g. Pidgin *edpos* 'aid-post'). Apart from this restriction, all vowels occur in initial, medial, and final positions. Vowel sequences are limited to ae, ai, ao, au, ia, ie, lu, ua, ue, ui.

Waskia is a syllable-counting language with weak, non-contrastive stress, the rules governing which need further investigation. In general, however, stress falls on the last syllable of a noun, a personal pronoun, a verb (i.e. on its subject-tense-mood suffix), an adjective or an adverb, as long as this syllable is not an enclitic (i.e., subject marker, limiter, dependent clause connective, short postposition, or the determiner mu).

1.2. PRESENTATION

With a number of additions and alterations, the organisation of this study follows that used by Dutton (1975) in his grammar sketch of Koita. The main additions to his framework are a section on topicalisation, and various notes on the probable history of certain features at relevant points in the sketch. These have been included in the hope that they will make a very small contribution to the history of non-Austro-nesian languages on the north coast of New Guinea.

In the examples and text, spaces separate free forms, hyphens (-) mark morpheme boundaries, and full-stops (.) separate words in multi-word English glosses of single Waskia words or morphemes. Where clause

constituents such as Subj, Obj, VP are shown under a Waskia sentence, they are printed so as to mark the initial boundary of each constituent. Sentence constituents marked with a small stroke (') refer to an embedded clause. Thus in

ane kadi / anega buruk usag-am / mu arig-em
 Subj Obj VP
 (Subj)' Obj' VP'

Obj indicates that kadi anega buruk usagam mu is the Object of the independent clause, whilst, for example, Obj' indicates that anega buruk is Object of the embedded clause. Long strokes (/) indicate clause boundaries, in this case the boundaries of the embedded clause.

Other conventions and abbreviations are:

//	sentence boundary
*	ungrammatical form or historical reconstruction
∅	zero morpheme
_____v	(in morphophonemic rules) word-/morpheme-final vowel
v_____	(in morphophonemic rules) word-/morpheme-initial vowel
>	becomes
<	is derived from
+	plus
()	(in Waskia examples) optional; (around sentence constituent) indicates word/phrase with double function
a/b	either a or b
[]	enclose phonetic manifestations deviating from normal orthography
1	first person
2	second person
3	third person
A	agent
adjc	classifying adjective
adje	epithet adjective
adjn	adjective of nationality
AdvP	adverb phrase
AdvP ^d	adverb phrase of duration
AdvP ⁱ	adverb phrase, instrument
AdvP ^l	adverb phrase of location
AdvP ^m	adverb phrase of manner
AdvP ^t	adverb phrase of time
B	beneficiary
C	consonant
c	connective

cd	connective, different subject
Cmt	complement (of verb)
Comp	completion
COM	comment
cond	conditional
conj	conjunction
cs	connective, same subject
dep	dependent simple
deph	dependent habitual
des	desiderative
det	determiner
ditr	ditransitive
E	experiencer
emph	emphatic
erg	ergative
fut	future
g	given information
I	instrument
ij	interjection
imp	imperative
IObj	indirect object
irr	irrealis
itr	intransitive
L	locative
lim	limiting pronoun
lit	literally
n	new information
nadj	noun used as adjective
neg	negative
nn	noun
nni	inalienable noun
num	numeral
nwh	'whole' noun in partitive noun phrase
Obj	object
op	plural object marker
P	patient
p	plural
ph	past habitual tense
posn	possessor noun phrase
poss	possessive pronoun
pp	postposition
pres	present tense
pron	pronoun

ps	past simple tense
P.TOP	primary topic
q	question marker
qt	question tag
refl	reflexive pronoun
s	singular
sm	subject marker
stm	subject-tense-mood marker
S.TOP	secondary topic
Subj	subject
TP	Tok Pisin (New Guinea Pidgin)
tr	transitive
v	vowel
vn	verbal noun
VP	verb phrase
vr	verb-root

2. GRAMMAR SKETCH

2.1. SENTENCES

Waskia sentences are of four kinds: simple, fragmentary, compound and complex.

A simple sentence is one which contains only one clause. For example:

kadi mu yu luku-so
 Subj Obj VP
man the water drink-pres.3s

The man is drinking water

naur mu all tl bage-san
 Subj AdvP VP
coconut the ground on stay-pres.3p

The coconuts are on the ground

naur pamu anega l?
 Subj Comp
coconut this mine q

Is this coconut mine?

Fragmentary sentences are reduced simple sentences, which will be discussed in section 2.11, and utterances such as greetings and farewells, expressions of emotion, short answers to questions, and so on,

which are incomplete in that they lack (at least) a verb phrase or a completion. The latter are of little grammatical interest and will not be discussed further. Examples are:

ao!	<i>yes</i>
ai!	<i>Hey!</i>
ye	<i>Hallo</i>
munganingala	<i>Good morning</i>
idala	<i>Good day</i>

Compound and complex sentences contain more than one clause and are derived by combining two or more simple sentences. These will be described in sections 2.12 and 2.13.

2.11. Simple Sentences

Simple sentences are of two types: verbal sentences and completion sentences. Completion sentences are in general verbless, but also include some with the verb '*become*', which are therefore excluded from the verbal category.

2.11.1. Verbal Sentences

The 'normal', i.e. unmarked (see section 2.13.) item order in verbal sentences is:

$$(\text{Subj})(\text{AdvP}^t)(\text{AdvP}^l)(\text{AdvP}^d)(\text{IObj})(\text{Obj})(\text{AdvP}^1)(\text{AdvP}^m)\text{VP}$$

where brackets indicate that all items except the verb phrase may occur optionally. However, there is a considerable flexibility in the positioning of adverb phrases in the slots between subject and indirect object and between object and verb phrase. An adverb phrase may also follow the verb phrase; this is particularly common where an adverb phrase of location co-occurs with a verb of motion.

Three major categories of verbal sentence are distinguishable: intransitive, transitive, and ditransitive sentences.

2.11.11. Intransitive Sentences

Intransitive sentences are those which have neither Object nor Indirect Object and therefore have the basic structure:

$$(\text{Subj})\text{VP}$$

with or without adverb phrases. Examples are:

namer-uko!
 VP
 go-imp.3s
 He must go

ane n-ako
 Subj VP
I eat-des
I want to eat

nu kawam nungi anir-am bage-so
 Subj AdvP VP
he house inside sleep-ps.3s stay-pres.3s
He is sleeping inside the house

2.11.12. Transitive Sentences

Transitive sentences have an object and the basic structure:

(Subj)Obj VP

For example:

kadi mu aga umo-so
 Subj Obj VP
man the me hit-pres.3s
The man is hitting me

aga kawam ke ka-te mu kiar-am
 Subj Obj VP
my house sm you-to the exceed-ps.3s
My house is bigger than yours
 (lit. *My house has exceeded yours*)

Gagi itakta bangia-bangia bamban arak se ningola t-am
 Subj AdvP^t Obj AdvP¹ AdvP^m VP
Gagi now afternoon fish net with well catch-ps.3s
Gagi skilfully caught some fish with a net this afternoon

nu kuera i ta-uki ?
 Subj Obj VP
he sickness q get-fut.3s
Will he become sick?
 (lit. *Will he get a sickness?*)

2.11.13. Ditransitive Sentences

Ditransitive sentences have an indirect object and an object. The indirect object is not specially marked but occurs, if a noun, before the object, and, if a pronoun, after the object. It co-occurs most often with verbs of giving (section 2.22.24.).

Examples:

kadl mu ke naur anenga id-uki
 Subj Obj IObj VP
man the sm coconut us p.give-fut.3s

The man will give us a coconut

anenge ali yu tui-man
 Subj IObj Obj VP
we.sm ground water 3s.give-ps.Ip

We made the ground wet

(lit. *We gave the ground water*)

The internal structure of the phrases and words making up these examples will be discussed in later sections. However, certain points need to be made here.

In unmarked sentences like those above, the subject is not normally omitted from declaratives and questions, but is often deleted from imperatives. It is also missing in all impersonal sentences (discussed in the next section).

As the examples above indicate, Waskia transitive and ditransitive sentences often encode meanings for which English employs a different structure.

2.11.14. Impersonal, Ergative, and Resultative Sentences

These three sentence-types are transformationally derived from a transitive sentence in which the transitive verb denotes a process involving change of state in the object, and the subject is the agent or instrument causing the change of state (e.g. '*John/the wind shut the door*').

An impersonal sentence is one in which the subject of the transitive sentence is deleted, and the verb takes a third person plural suffix. It is the approximate equivalent of the English passive, where the transitive '*Someone opened the door*' is transformed with subject-deletion to '*The door was opened*'.

In ergative sentences, the object of the transitive sentence becomes the subject, with which the (now intransitive) verb agrees in person and number, and the subject of the transitive sentence is again deleted (as in the English '*The door opened*'). A few verbs have forms used in ergative but not in transitive sentences (see section 2.410.), whilst others are used only in ergative sentences and are so marked in the vocabulary.

Whereas impersonal and ergative sentences denote the process involving a change of state in the object (impersonal) or subject (ergative), resultative sentences denote the result of the change. The form of a resultative sentence is identical to that of an impersonal or ergative sentence with the verb in the past simple tense, and the meaning is determined contextually. Impersonal resultative and ergative resultative sentences are approximately equivalent to the English present perfect structures exemplified by 'The door has been opened' and 'The door has opened', with their implication 'The door is open'.

The following examples illustrate:

Transitive: Samena na kamir-am
 Subj Obj VP
Samena food cook-ps.3s

Samena cooked/has cooked the food

Impersonal na kamir-un
 (or Obj VP
 Resultative): *food cook-ps.3p*

The food was cooked/Someone cooked the food

The food has been/is cooked

(lit. *They cooked the food*)

Ergative na kamir-am
 (or Subj VP
 Resultative): *food cook-ps.3s*

The food was cooking/The food has/is cooked

Transitive: Gagl arak mu mait se batag-am
 Subj Obj AdvP¹ VP
Gagi net the knife with tear-ps.3s

Gagi tore/has torn the net with a knife

Impersonal arak mu batag-un
 (or Obj VP
 Resultative): *net the tear-ps.3p*

The net was torn/Someone tore the net

The net has been/is torn

(lit. *They tore the net*)

Ergative arak mu batiy-am
 (or Subj VP
 Resultative): *net the tear-ps.3s*

The net tore/The net has/is torn

Transitive: Gagi maresang pamu kara-nd-am
 Subj Obj VP
Gagi vegetable this heat-op-ps.3s
Gagi heated/has heated these vegetables

Impersonal maresang pamu kara-nd-un
 (or Obj VP
 Resultative): *vegetable this heat-op-ps.3p*
These vegetables were heated/Someone heated these
vegetables/These vegetables have been/are heated
 (lit. *They heated these vegetables*)

Ergative maresang pamu karar-un
 (or Subj VP
 Resultative): *vegetable this heat-ps.3p*
These vegetables heated/have been heated/are hot

2.11.2. Completion Sentences

These sentences contain a completion which denotes a state of the subject. In most cases they are verbless, but some have the verb *ar-* 'become'. Their basic structure is:

Subj Comp (VP)

Completion sentences are classified according to the kind of completion they have: adjective, noun, pronoun, postpositional phrase.

2.11.21. Adjective Completions

Those few adjectives which have a plural form (section 2.403.) assume this form if the subject is plural. Thus:

kawam mu ititi
 Subj Comp
house the new.p
The houses are new

2.11.22. Noun Completions

For example:

kawam omu digo
 Subj Comp
house that men's.house
That house is the 'men's house'

aga bawa taleng duap
 Subj Comp
my brother mushroom stem
My brother is a policeman
 (lit. *My brother is a mushroom stem*)

aga bawa taleng duap ar-am
 Subj Comp VP
my brother mushroom stem became-ps.3s
My brother became a policeman

2.11.23. Pronoun Completions

In our recorded examples, all pronoun completions consist of a possessive or demonstrative pronoun:

naur pamu nika
 Subj Comp
coconut this yours
This coconut is yours

naur pamu
 Subj Comp
coconut this
Here is a coconut
 (lit. *A coconut is this*)

Note that verbless completion sentences with noun or pronoun completions are often ambiguous with regard to whether the subject is singular or plural. The examples above could in context mean '*These coconuts are yours*' and '*Here are some coconuts*'.

2.11.24. Postpositional Phrase Completions

For example:

ane naur karo
 Subj Comp
I coconut with
I have a coconut
 (lit. *I am with a coconut*)

Postpositional phrase completions with karo '*with*' often express possession (English '*have*' sentences), but this is not always so (see section 2.23.2.):

nu gurla karo

Subj Comp

he anger with

He is angry

(lit. *He is with anger*)

ali mu yu karo ar-am

Subj Comp VP

ground the water with become-ps.3s

The ground became wet

(lit. *The ground became with-water*)

Other completions observed have the postpositions *wam* 'like' and *ko* 'of, belonging to':

nuko koma kidi wam (ar-am)

Subj Comp (VP)

his 3.face blood like (become-ps.3s)

His face is/became red

(lit. *His face is/became like blood*)

kulak munta Simbu ko

Subj Comp

boy that Chimbu of

That boy is from Chimbu

Note that in Waskia, locative sentences of the type '*The man is in the house*' are not completion sentences, as the verb *bager-* 'stay' is used, giving an intransitive sentence with an adverb phrase:

kadi mu kawam se bage-so

Subj AdvP¹ VP

man the house in stay-pres.3s

The man is in the house

2.11.3. Question Variants of Simple Sentences

These are of two kinds: yes-no questions and information questions.

2.11.31. Yes-No Questions

All Yes-no questions are marked by a rising intonation. Some are not otherwise marked:

imet mu bamban na-so ?
 Subj Obj VP
woman the meat eat-pres.3s
Is the woman eating the meat?

nu talr-ukl ?
 Subj VP
he come-fut.3s
Is he going to come?

Yes-no questions may also be marked by the question-marker *!*, which precedes or follows the verb (without apparent difference in meaning), or follows the completion:

kadl mu yu !takta na-so ! ?
 Subj Obj AdvP VP
man the water now drink-pres.3s q
Is the man having a drink of water now?

kulak omu kuera ! ta-ukl ?
 Subj Obj VP
boy that sickness q get-fut.3s
Is that boy going to get sick?

naur pamu anega ! ?
 Subj Comp
coconut this mine q
Is this coconut mine?

Where the speaker makes a presupposition, then questions it, the question-tag *ayi* is used:

Gagl Madang sule se bage-so, ayi ?
 Subj AdvP AdvP VP
Gagl Madang school at stay-pres.3s qt
Gagl is at school in Madang, isn't he?

The answer to a yes-no question is usually either *ao* 'yes' or *mela* 'no', with nothing attached.

2.11.32. Information Questions

In these questions an interrogative word (see 2.419.) replaces an item in the sentence. No change takes place in the unmarked item order.

For example:

Gagi ikelako aweri ko bamban tagir-am ?
 Subj AdvP IObj Obj VP
Gagi yesterday who for fish catch-ps.3s
Who did Gagi catch fish for yesterday?

ni <u>anape</u> ta-sam ?	nu <u>apago</u> ?
Subj Obj VP	Subj Comp
<i>you what do-pres.2s</i>	<i>he where</i>
<i>What are you doing?</i>	<i>Where is he?</i>

kam awukala ni Wewlak namer-em ?
 AdvP Subj AdvP VP
time how.many you Wewak go-ps.2s
How many times have you been to Wewak?

nu naur mu awuk purug-am ?
 Subj Obj AdvP VP
he coconut the how pick-ps.3s
How did he get that coconut?

kadi mu aweri umo-so ?
 Subj Obj VP
man the who hit-pres.3s
Who is that man hitting?

2.11.4. Negative Variants of Simple Sentences

Waskia has only one negative marker *me*, which is placed before the verb phrase or the completion in all sentence-types:

<u>me</u> no-ko !	munta <u>me</u> kadi
neg VP	Subj neg Comp
<i>not eat-imp.2s</i>	<i>this not man</i>
<i>Don't eat!</i>	<i>This isn't a man</i>

ane yu me na-la bage-sam
 Subj Obj neg VP
I water not drink- stay-pres.1s
I never drink water

anenga lnongl ko kadi bo uda se me namer-am
 Subj AdvP neg VP
our village of man any singsing to not go-ps.3s
No one from our village went to the singsing
 (lit. *Any man from our village did not go to the singsing*)

Fragmentary replies to information questions which require a negative but have no verb use the the negative mela 'no':

pamu awiri ko naur ?	kadi bo ko mela
Subj Comp	Comp neg
<i>this who of coconut</i>	<i>man any of no</i>
<i>Whose coconut is this?</i>	<i>It isn't anyone's</i>
John buk awukala karo bage-so ?	nu buk mela
Subj AdvP VP	Subj AdvP neg
<i>John book how.many with stay-</i>	<i>he book no</i>
<i>How many books does John have?</i>	<i>None</i>
(lit. <i>John stays with how many books?</i>)	(lit. <i>He (is with) no books</i>)

Note that other single-word negative forms such as never, nowhere, nobody, nothing, etc. do not exist in Waskia.

2.12. Compound Sentences

Compound sentences are formed by joining two or more simple sentences together, either by simple juxtaposition or with a free form used as a conjunction. Frequently the second sentence of the compound omits elements already mentioned in the first.

2.12.1. Juxtaposition

Only one type of compound sentence formed by juxtaposition, the report sentence, has been found, but it is probable that other types also occur. The report sentence consists of a simple sentence containing a verb of saying or thinking, followed by a simple sentence giving the content of the report. There is no 'sequence of tenses': the verb tense of the report remains as it would be in direct speech.

Examples:

nu adewar-am / mukolase nu Madang namer-uki
Subj VP / AdvP Subj AdvP VP
<i>he say-ps.3s tomorrow he Madang go-fut.3s</i>
<i>He said he would go to Madang the next day</i>
(lit. <i>He said: he will go to Madang tomorrow</i>)

2.12.2. Conjunction

Two types of compound sentence joined by a free form used as a conjunction have been found: adversative and alternative.

2.12.21. Adversative

Adversative sentences are those in which a contrast (marked in English by *but* or *although*) is made. Three sub-types occur, according to what is being contrasted.

Where both halves of the sentence have the same subject, but the verb phrase of the second contradicts the expectations of the first, the conjunction *tamu* 'but' is used:

ane ulang kaly-em / tamu me na-em
 Subj Obj VP / conj neg VP
I yam cook-ps.1s but not eat-ps.1s
I cooked the yam, but didn't eat it

Where the halves of the compound have different subjects and the whole of the second half contradicts the expectations of the first, *mu* or *mu mela* is used as a conjunction. *mu mela* 'but no' is used if the negative marker *me* does not occur in the second half, and *mu* if it does occur:

udla mer-am / mu mela laun ke dunur-am
 Subj VP / conj Subj VP
younger refuse-ps.3s but elder sm force-ps.3s
The younger (brother) refused but the elder (brother) forced him

nunga nuam-net inongi tair-un / mu kulak
 Subj AdvP VP / conj Subj
their 3.mother-father village come-ps.3p but.cd boy
 itelala munta me bager-un
 neg VP
two that.g not stay-ps.3p

Their parents came to the village, but those two boys weren't there

Where both halves of the compound have the same subject and verb, but the verb of the second half is negated, the negative marker *me* (which normally precedes the verb phrase) is used as a conjunction:

kausik mu aga buruk usir-am / me nika-te mu
 Subj Obj VP / conj Obj
dog the my pig bite-ps.3s not you to the
The dog bit my pig, not yours

2.12.22. Alternative

These are sentences presenting alternatives, marked in English by ('either'...) 'or'. All instances found to date have the same subject in both halves of the sentence. In alternative declarative sentences, each alternative is introduced by *lto* 'or', and the first alternative is also marked with the question marker *l*:

mukolase ane lto ingam *l* urat biter-iki l / lto taun
 AdvP Subj conj AdvP Obj VP / conj AdvP
tomorrow I or garden in work do-fut.1s q or town

se namer-iki
 VP
to go-fut.1s

Tomorrow I shall either work in the garden or go to town

Alternative question sentences are formed by juxtaposition rather than conjunction, in that each alternative is marked only by the question-marker *l*. In other words, two simple question sentences (discussed in 2.11.31.) are juxtaposed:

n^l itakta na-sam l / inongi l name-sam
 Subj AdvP VP / AdvP VP
you now eat-pres.2s q village q go-pres.2s

Are you eating now or are you going home?

2.13. Complex Sentences

A complex sentence is conventionally defined as one which contains one independent or main clause and one or more dependent or subordinate clauses. Because of this convention we group together as complex sentences two types of construction in Waskia which are quite different from each other: subjoining and embedding.

2.13.1. Subjoining

A dependent clause in a subjoining sentence in Waskia expresses similar meanings to adverbial clauses of time, reason, condition, purpose and so on in English. However, whereas English adverbial clauses are often regarded as clauses filling an adverb 'slot' in the independent clause, the Waskia dependent clause is not part of the independent clause. It normally precedes the independent clause (which, as in compound sentences, may omit elements mentioned in the preceding clause), and is in many cases connected to the independent clause by a connective suffix attached to its verb. This suffix translates roughly into

English as the conjunction *and*; indeed, the connective suffix *-se* appears to have been a conjunction (see section 2.420.).

Waskia subjoining sentences are examples of what Longacre (1972:lff) has called 'clause chaining', common in Trans-New Guinea phylum languages. The label 'chaining' is not used here, however, as Waskia only infrequently joins more than two or three clauses in subjoining sentences.

Subjoining sentences fall into three main categories: connected action sentences, purpose sentences, and condition sentences.

2.13.11. Connected Action

In connected action sentences (as in compound sentences) the form of the connection between the two clauses is determined by whether they have the same subject or different subjects.

Waskia classifies connected actions into simultaneous actions (i.e. both actions take place at one time) and successive actions (i.e. one action takes place after the other). However, the Waskia conceptualisation of what actions are simultaneous and what are successive differs at times from the English. For example, all reason sentences (*because*) are successive in Waskia.

The dependent clause in a simultaneous action sentence usually has the dependent form of the verb (which has no subject-tense-mood suffix; see section 2.412.2.); if the subjects of the two clauses are different, then the different-subject connective *-se* is suffixed to the dependent verb.

The dependent clause in a successive action sentence has an independent verb form (that is, one with a subject-tense-mood suffix, as used in an independent clause), but has a connective suffixed to the subject-tense-mood suffix of the verb. If the subjects of the two clauses are the same, this is the same-subject connective *-ale*; if they are different, it is the different-subject connective *-se*.

This state of affairs is summarized in Chart 1.

CHART 1

Dependent Clause Constructions in Connected Action Sentences

	Simultaneous action	Successive action
Same subject	dependent verb (no connective)	independent verb + -ale
Different subject	dependent verb + -se	independent verb + -se

These categories, and certain subcategories within them, are illustrated below.

(a) Simultaneous Action

Only a few cases of simultaneous action sentences have been found: it seems that most simultaneous actions are regarded as durative (see below) or are conceptualised as successive. Most simultaneous action/same subject sentences contain the dependent verb-form *nama 'go'* in their dependent clause:

Gagi beng se nama / manga san t-am
 Subj AdvP VP / Obj VP
Gagi bank to go.dep money some get-ps.3s

Going to the bank, Gagi got some money

All recorded examples of simultaneous action/different subject sentences have an imperative verb in the independent clause, and entail a change from singular to plural subject between clauses. The two examples below both have three clauses, and therefore two clause connections, one of which is a different-subject connection (underlined), the other a same-subject connection:

tal-se / nama / augl san ugl-nako !
 VP / VP / Obj VP
come.dep-cd go.dep mango some take-imp.Ip

Come on, let's go and get some mangoes!

Ira / augl ukuru-se / ugl-nako !
 VP / Obj VP / VP
climb.dep mango shake.dep-cd take-imp.2p
Climb up and shake the mangoes, and let us take them!

A more common category of simultaneous action sentence is the durative sentence (English 'while'..., 'as'...) where one action lasts over a period of time and another action takes place while the first is going on. The duration of the first action is expressed by a complex (durative) verb-phrase consisting of the dependent form of the verb followed by a form of *bager-* 'stay' used as an auxiliary verb. In same-subject sentences, *bager-* predictably has the dependent form *baga*, but in different-subject sentences it has an independent form plus the different-subject connective *-se*.

Examples:

ane na kaml baga / yu na-em
 Subj Obj VP / Obj VP
I food cook.dep stay.dep water drink-ps.ls

While I was cooking the food, I drank some water

nu lage se nama bager-am-se / ane kasili arig-em
 Subj AdvP VP / Subj Obj VP
he road on go.dep stay-ps.3s-cd I snake see-ps.ls

As he was going along the road, I saw a snake

Durative sentences are also used in cases where English uses 'until':

kadi mu urat bita baga / kuer-am
 Subj Obj VP / VP
man the work do.dep stay.dep die-ps.3s

While the man was working, he died

= *The man worked until he died*

lnong bagera lngam i urat bita bager-un-se /
 Subj AdvP Obj VP /
village dweller garden in work do.dep stay-ps.3p-cd

bangi-am

VP

get.dark-ps.3s

While the villagers were working in the garden, it got dark

= *The villagers worked in the garden until it got dark*

kadi mu no bager-un-se / nun-tago paity-am
 Subj VP / Subj VP
man the eat.dep stay-ps.3p.-cd 3p-stomach get.full-ps.3s

While the men were eating, their stomachs got full

= *The men ate until they were full*

(b) Successive Action

Successive action sentences occur with greater frequency than simultaneous action sentences. In rapid speech the same-subject connective *-ale* is sometimes omitted, but it is often replaced when the speaker is asked to repeat slowly what he has said.

Examples:

ane na-ik-ale / inong i namer-iki
 Subj VP / AdvP VP
I eat-fut.1s-cs village to go-fut.1s

When I have eaten, I shall go home

ane Madang me-sam-ale / Suaruni name-sam
 Subj AdvP VP / AdvP VP
I Madang leave-pres.3s-cs Karkar.Island go-pres.3s

Leaving Madang, I am going to Karkar Island

= *I am travelling from Madang to Karkar Island*

nu ulang kaiy-am-se / ni na-em
 Subj Obj VP / Subj VP
he yam cook-ps.3s-cd you eat-ps.2s

He cooked the yam and you ate it

= *When he had cooked the yam, you ate it*

ane puler-em / tai-sam
 Subj VP / VP
I return-ps.1s come-pres.1s

I, having returned, am coming

= *I am coming back*

gerekma ke sumatin nunga amapir-am-se / dawamala urat biter-un
 Subj Obj VP / AdvP Obj VP
teacher sm student them cause-ps.3s-cd hard work do-ps.3p

The teacher made the students work hard

(lit. *The teacher caused the students, and they worked hard*)

Samena Gagi arigam-se / name-so
 Subj Obj VP VP
Samena Gagi see-ps.3s-cd go-ps.3s

Samena saw Gagi go

(lit. *Samena saw Gagi and he went*)

The adverb *ari*, roughly translatable as 'after', is inserted in a dependent clause to emphasize that one action took place before the other:

anena naur ta-man-ale ari / tebol kuall bite-man
 Subj Obj VP AdvP / AdvP VP
we coconut take-ps.lp-cs after table on put-ps.lp

We took the coconut and then put it on the table

Gagi ari inong | tair-am-se / Kaimkadi ke umor-am
 Subj AdvP AdvP VP / Subj VP
Gagi after village to come-ps.3s-cd Kaimkadi sm hit-ps.3s

After Gagi had come home, Kaimkadi hit him

The adverb *muse*, here translatable as '*so, for this reason*', is inserted after the verb of the dependent clause to show causal connection between two actions:

kadi mu ani-so-le muse / me tair-uki
 Subj VP AdvP / neg VP
man the sleep-pres.3s-cs so not come-fut.3s

The man is sleeping, so he will not come

odem kanl-so-se muse / anena ameting | dagl-nako
 Subj VP AdvP / Subj AdvP VP
sun burn-pres.3s-cd so we outside at sit-imp.lp

The sun is shining, so let's sit outside

aneman sasl muse / anena inong | name-naki
 Subj VP AdvP / Subj AdvP VP
lp.breath block.up-pres.3s-cd so we village to go-fut.lp

We are going to go home because we are tired

(lit. *Our breath is blocking up so we shall go to the village*)

It is also acceptable Waskia to reverse the order of clauses in examples like the above, so that *muse* falls at the end of the sentence. e.g. anena inong | name-naki/aneman sasi-so-se muse.

2.13.12. Purpose

Purpose sentences are similar in form to connected action sentences with *muse*. However, the distinction between same-subject and different-subject connection is neutralized, for reasons not understood at present. There are two forms of purpose sentence, used regardless of whether clauses have the same or different subjects: the verb phrase of the dependent clause is

- either (a) the desiderative form of the verb, plus connective *-se*;
- or (b) a desiderative verb phrase, consisting of an irrealis

verb form and an independent form of the verb *ma-* 'want to', plus connective *-ale*.

Examples:

nu manga t-ako-se muse / urat bite-so
 Subj Obj VP AdvP / Obj VP
he money get-des-c so work do-pres.3s

He is working in order to earn money
 (lit. *He wants to get money, so he is doing work*)

nuna urat bite-nak ma-un-ale muse / taun se bage-san
 Subj Obj VP AdvP / AdvP VP
they work do-irr.p want-ps.3p-c so town to stay-pres.3p

They live in town in order to work
 (lit. *They want to do work, so they stay in town*)

nu sule se namer-ako-se muse / nuko nuet ke
 Subj AdvP VP AdvP / Subj
he school to go-des-c so his 3.father sm

taun se biter-am
 AdvP VP
town to put-ps.3s

His father has sent him to town so that he can attend school
 (lit. *He wants to attend school, so his father put him into town*)

2.13.13. Condition

Like purpose sentences, condition sentences do not differentiate between same-subject and different-subject connection. The verbs in both clauses are independent forms. If they have a realis (i.e. present, past habitual or past simple) form, then the connective *-ale* is added to the subject-tense-mood suffix of both verbs. If they have an irrealis (i.e. future, imperative, or desiderative) form, no connective is added.

The condition marker *-mu* is added to the verb of the dependent clause; it is suffixed to the connective *-ale* of realis forms, and to the subject-tense-mood suffix of irrealis forms. The dependent clause may also be preceded by the adverb *ito* 'if, on this condition'.

Examples:

nina den lk-ako-mu / pala talr-anko
 Subj Obj VP / AdvP VP
you.p word hear-des-cond here come-imp.2p

If you want to hear a story, come here

ito ane lkelako inela na-em-ale-mu / kuer-em-ale
 AdvP Subj AdvP Obj VP / VP
if I yesterday too.much eat-ps.ls-c-cond die-ps.ls-c

If I had eaten too much yesterday, I would have died

ito nu kida-kiso-le-mu / ane no-kisam-ale
 AdvP Subj VP Subj VP
if he cook-ph.3s-c-cond I eat-ph.ls-c

If he cooked, I used to eat

ane / taun se namer-ako-mu / lage karo
 Subj / AdvP VP / Comp
I town to go-des-cond road with

It is possible for me to go to town
 (lit. I, if I want to go to town, have a way)

lto nu inela na-uk-mu / kuera ta-uki
 AdvP Subj Obj VP / Obj VP
if he too.much eat-fut.3s-cond sickness get-fut.3s

If he eats too much, he will become ill

2.13.2. Embedding

Embedding sentences differ from subjoining sentences in that the dependent clause in an embedding sentence is embedded in (i.e. is a part of) the independent clause. Although their English equivalents include both noun and adjective clauses, Waskia embedded clauses always fill a noun 'slot' in the independent clause.

We distinguish two main categories of embedded clause: those with the determiner *mu*, roughly English 'the', and those without it.

2.13.21. Embedding with *mu*

The determiner *mu* follows its noun in Waskia. Similarly, it follows a dependent clause occupying a noun slot (it is not clear whether there is any connection between the determiner *mu* and the conditional marker *-mu*). Such dependent clauses clearly have an independent clause as their origin, as illustrated below.

Three types of embedding with *mu* have been found: relative, 'object' of postposition, and reported question.

(a) Relative

A sentence containing a (dependent) relative clause is derived from two independent clauses. It corresponds roughly to the English restrictive relative clause. Thus the sentence

ane kadi / anega buruk usag-am / mu arig-em
 Subj Obj VP
 (Subj)' Obj' VP'
 I man my pig kill-ps.3s the see-ps.1s
 I saw the man who killed my pig

derives from two independent clauses (i.e. simple sentences):

ane kadi mu arig-em	kadi anega buruk usag-am
Subj Obj VP	Subj' Obj' VP'
I man the see-ps.1s	man my pig kill-ps.3s
I saw the man	A man killed my pig

The second sentence is embedded in the first between the noun kadi 'man', which the dependent clause refers to, and its determiner mu 'the':

ane kadi / kadi anega buruk usagam / mu arigem

and the repeated kadi is deleted from the dependent clause, to give the sentence in the example above. Because of this deletion (in English the deleted noun is replaced by 'who'), kadi serves both as the object of the independent clause and as the subject of the dependent clause. It is thus the sequence kadi anega buruk usagam 'man killed my pig' which is qualified by mu 'the', and is therefore regarded as a noun clause.

Where the embedded clause refers to a noun in the dependent clause which is not the subject of the embedded clause, a shift in item order takes place in the embedded clause. For example, the sentence:

ane kadi / aga net ke ill tair-am / mu
 Subj AdvP
 (Obj)' Subj' VP'
 I man my father sm him.with come-ps.3s the
 ill den bal-em
 Obj VP
 him.with word speak-ps.1s
 I spoke with the man whom my father had come with

derives from the two independent clauses:

ane kadi mu ill den balem	I spoke with the man
aga net ke kadi ill tairam	My father came with a man

Here kadi 'man' is the object of the second sentence. It shifts to the front of the embedded clause, where it also serves as a constituent of the dependent clause.

Further examples of sentences containing relative clauses are:

namar-ko kadi / ingam i urat bita bage-so / mu ko-te
 VP AdvP
 (Subj)' AdvP' Obj' VP'
go-imp.2s man garden in work do.dep stay-pres.3s the him-to
Go to the man who is working in the garden
 kurlang nunge na / kamir-un / mu na-un
 Subj Obj VP
 (Obj)' VP'
children they.sm food cook-ps.3p the eat-ps.3p
The children ate the cooked food
 = *The children ate the food which was cooked*

naur / ali ti bage-san / mu mopar-un
 Subj VP
 (Subj)' AdvP' VP'
coconut ground on stay-pres.3p the ripen-ps.3p
The coconuts (which are) on the ground have ripened

augi / awar mela pipengita / mu ugi-nako
 Obj VP
 (Subj)' Comp'
mango far not close.by the take-imp.lp
Let us take the mangoes which are close by, not far away

(b) 'Object' of postposition

The 'object' of a postposition is always followed by mu + post position. Often this combination is muse (< mu 'the' + se 'at', 'in', 'to', 'from') which serves as a pro-form adverb phrase with a number of meanings, including 'there' and 'for this reason'.

Examples:

nu / kadi mu den balu bager-un / mu-se sangami bager-am
 Subj AdvP VP
 Subj' Obj' VP'
he man the word speak.dep stay-ps.3p there stand.dep stay-ps.3s
He was standing where the men were talking
 (lit. *He was standing at (the spot where) the men were talking*)

The sentence above derives from two simple sentences:

nu muse sangami bageram	<i>He stood there (lit. at it)</i>
kadi mu den balu bagerun	<i>The men were talking</i>

the second of which becomes the object of the postposition *se* in the first.

ane name-sam / Kaimkadi tam se dagul-am / muse
 Subj VP AdvP

I go-pres.1s *Kaimkadi tree* at fall-ps.3s there
 Subj' AdvP' VP'

I am going to where Kaimkadi fell from the tree

Gagl ke / God bage-so / mu ko den lki-so
 Subj AdvP Obj VP

Subj' VP'

Gagi sm God stay-pres.3s the about word hear-pres.3s

Gagi believes that God exists

(lit. *Gagi hears the words about the (fact that) God exists*)

(c) Reported questions

In these sentences, the dependent clause is a question which functions as object of the verb of perception in the independent clause:

ane / awiri talr-am / mu me arig-em

Subj Obj neg VP

Subj' VP'

I who come-ps.3s the not see-ps.1s

I did not see who came

nu kawima-so / ni anape ta-sam / mu

Subj VP Obj

Subj' Obj' VP'

he know-pres.3s you what do-pres.2s the

He knows what you are doing

ane me kawima-sam / nu se bage-so / mu

Subj neg VP Obj

Subj' AdvP' VP'

I not know-pres.1s he at stay-pres.3s the

I don't know where he is

In the final example above, the interrogative *apago* 'where' (in the question *nu apago bageso ? 'Where is he?'*) is replaced by the postposition *se* 'at'. The reason for this requires further investigation.

Where the dependent clause is a yes-no question, *ito* 'if' precedes it:

ane me kawimar-em / ito nu talr-ik m-am / mu
 Subj neg VP Obj
I not know-ps.1s if he come-irr.s want-ps.3s the
I didn't know whether he wanted to come

2.13.22. Embedding Without mu

Three types of embedding without mu have been found. In the first type the embedded clause is the object of a postposition. The dependent verb has the form of the verbal noun; this type of embedding has been found in purpose phrases with the postposition ko 'for' and in manner phrases with the postposition wam 'like'. In manner phrases with wam the dependent clause is introduced by the adverb ito, roughly translatable here as 'as if'.

Examples:

nu / kadi bo ariga / ko talr-am
 Subj AdvP VP
 Obj' VP'
he man some see-vn for come-ps.3s
He came to see someone
 (lit. *He came for seeing some man*)

nu muse anir-am / ito kuera / wam
 Subj AdvP VP AdvP
 VP'
he there lie-ps.3s if die-vn like
He lay there as if he was dying

nu muse sangamir-am / ito kaem arig-a / wam
 Subj AdvP VP AdvP
 Obj' VP'
he there stand-ps.3s if spirit see-vn like
He stood there as if he had seen a ghost

The other two types of embedding without mu are verbal complements. The first is the complement of the verb mer- 'stop', where the dependent verb phrase is a durative verb phrase in its dependent form (discussed in section 2.22.21.):

mukolase ane / urat bita бага / mer-iki
 AdvP Subj Cmt VP
 Obj' VP'
tomorrow I work do.dep stay.dep stop-fut.1s
Tomorrow I shall stop working

The second is the complement of the verbs *linglisuwur-* 'forget', *tota-* 'try', or the phrase *kamin tugum-* 'intend'. The dependent verb has the desiderative form (see section 2.312.1.), expressing intention:

ane itakta munganingala / yu ut-ako / linglisuwur-em
 Subj AdvP Cmt VP
 Obj' VP'
I today morning water fetch-des forget-ps.1s
I forgot to fetch the water this morning

Gagi / urat biter-ako / nu-mi tot-am
 Subj Cmt Obj VP
 Obj' VP'
Gagi work do-des him-refl try-ps.3s
Gagi tried to work
 (lit. *Gagi tried: he wanted to work*)

Gagi / Bogia namer-ako mukolase / kuamin tugu-so
 Subj Cmt AdvP' VP AdvP Obj VP
Gagi Bogia go-des tomorrow 3.mind fill-pres.3s
Gagi intends to go to Bogia tomorrow
 (lit. *Gagi is filling his mind: he wants to go to Bogia tomorrow*)

2.14. Topicalisation

Most of the sentences presented as examples in the sections above have their items in 'unmarked' order (described in section 2.11.1.). However, many Waskia sentences, especially in continuous discourse, do not adhere to this order. In order to gain some understanding of 'marked' orders of items in Waskia sentences, it is necessary to look at the matter of topicalisation, although insufficient data have been collected to allow more than a tentative outline. The analytical concepts employed in this section are due most directly to Hope (1974), and somewhat more indirectly to Lyons (1968), Fillmore (1968, 1971), and Chafe (1971).

The topic of an utterance is defined by Lyons (1968:335) as 'that element which is given in the general situation or in some explicit question to which the speaker is replying.' To this we may add that the topic may also be an element to which the speaker has referred in preceding discourse. The comment is 'that part of the utterance which adds something new (and thus communicates something to the hearer)'.

The basic topicalisation rule of Waskia is that the topic is the first element of the sentence.

2.14.1. Primary Topicalisation

According to Hope (1974:50), 'the rules of primary topicalisation apply in the event that none of the arguments of the main proposition are presupposed.' In the case that none of the elements of the utterance is given in the preceding discourse, rules operate to determine which shall be the topic of the utterance. Since the unmarked item order in Waskia begins with the subject, and the topic is the first item in a Waskia sentence, the rules of primary topicalisation in Waskia determine which item is both subject and topic in the unmarked sentence.

The order of precedence for primary topicalisation in Waskia is¹:

1. Agent (A)
2. Instrument (I)
3. Experiencer (E) or Beneficiary (B)
4. Patient (P)

In other words, if the sentence is to contain an agent, then this will be the subject. If it is not to contain an agent, but is to contain an instrument, then the instrument will be the subject, and so on. For example, the English sentence '*Gagi tore the net with a knife*' has three noun-phrase elements: '*Gagi*' (A), '*net*' (P), '*knife*' (I). When translated into Waskia, the sentence must take '*Gagi*' (A) as subject:

A	P	I		
Gagi	arak	malt	se	batagam
Subj	Obj	AdvP		VP
<i>Gagi net knife with tore</i>				

If there is no agent, as in '*The net was torn with a knife*', then the instrument becomes subject, i.e. '*A knife tore the net*':

I	P		
malt	ke	arak	batagam
Subj		Obj	VP
<i>knife sm net tore</i>			

If the instrument is also omitted, then the patient is subject and we have the ergative sentence (see section 2.11.14.) '*The net tore*':

P	
arak	batlam
Subj	VP
<i>net tore</i>	

Where a sentence is to contain an experiencer, this takes precedence over the patient:

E P
 Gagi kasIII arIgam
 Subj Obj VP
Gagi snake saw

Gagi saw a snake

Further rules order the remaining elements in the sentence after primary topicalisation: the instrument becomes an instrumental postpositional phrase, the experiencer or beneficiary becomes indirect object; the patient becomes object. There are a few instances of item-ordering in our data which these rules do not adequately explain, and for the investigation of which more data are necessary.

It appears that the locative in Waskia is always realised as a locative postpositional phrase, never as subject. The nearest approach made by Waskia to the locative subject of '*The box contains coconuts*' is to make the patient '*coconuts*' the subject ('*Coconuts are in the box*') or, rather uncomfortably, to change the sense and make '*box*' the beneficiary subject, parallel to a human beneficiary:

B	P		B	P
bogIs mu	naur	karo	Gagi manga mu	karo
Subj	Comp		Subj	Comp
<i>box</i>	<i>the coconut with</i>		<i>Gagi money the with</i>	
<i>The box has coconuts</i>			<i>Gagi has the money</i>	

This restriction is characteristic of the organisation of roles (Fillmore's 'cases') in Waskia sentences. English is flexible as to which roles co-occur with a particular verb (Fillmore's 'case-frames'): for example, in the sentence below, agent, patient and beneficiary co-occur with the verb '*cook*':

A P B
Gagi cooked the fish for Kaimkadi

As Fillmore (1971) points out, such a sentence is probably best interpreted as a 'conflation' of two sentences. The Waskia evidence supports this view, as the more natural Waskia translation reads as a complex sentence: '*Gagi cooked the fish and gave it to Kaimkadi*':

A	P		/	B
Gagi bamban kaiyam-ale			/	Kaimkadi tuam
Subj	Obj	VP	/	IObj VP
<i>Gagi fish</i>	<i>cooked-cs</i>			<i>Kaimkadi to.him.gave</i>

The Waskia verb *kaly-* 'cook' does not co-occur with a beneficiary indirect object. Instead, the beneficiary occurs as indirect object of a verb of giving (described in section 2.22.24.).

Similarly, agent, patient and locative co-occur with the verb 'hit' in English '*Gagi hit the ball over the fence*', but in Waskia only agent and patient co-occur with *umor-* 'hit', whilst the locative co-occurs with a verb of motion:

A	P		/	L	
Gagi	bal	umoram-se	/	kar	kuaii nameram
Subj	Obj	VP	/	AdvP	VP
<i>Gagi ball hit-cd fence over went</i>					
<i>Gagi hit the ball and it went over the fence</i>					

2.14.2. Secondary Topicalisation

Secondary topicalisation rules 'apply in the event that one or more of the arguments are part of the presupposition of the sentence concerned' (Hope, 1974:53). Where one or more elements of a sentence have been 'given' in preceding discourse, i.e. are presupposed, they become the topic(s) of the sentence.

In Waskia (unlike Lisu, the Tibeto-Burman language on which Hope worked) the rules of primary topicalisation and consequent item-ordering assign roles to the grammatical function 'slots' of subject, object, indirect object and adverb phrase. Waskia rules of secondary topicalisation operate 'after' primary topicalisation. The major rule of secondary topicalisation is that the presupposed item becomes the topic and is brought to the front of the sentence. However, this does not disturb the assignments of roles to subject, object, and so on; the subject remains subject, and the verb agrees in person and number with it.

We saw above, for example, that primary topicalisation gave an unmarked item order with agent '*Gagi*' as subject in *Gagi arak malt se batagam* '*Gagi tore the net with a knife*'. However, if *arak* 'net' has been mentioned in previous discourse, it becomes the topic by secondary topicalisation and moves to the front of the sentence, whilst *Gagi* remains the subject. This gives 'marked' item orders:

S.TOP	COM				
arak	Gagi	ke	malt	se	batag-am
Obj	Subj	AdvP		VP	
<i>net</i>	<i>Gagi</i>	<i>sm</i>	<i>knife</i>	<i>with</i>	<i>tore</i>

or less commonly:

S.TOP COM

arak malt se batagam Gagi ke
 Obj AdvP VP Subj
net knife with tore Gagi sm

The examples below illustrate marked item orders arising from secondary topicalisation. In each case a lead-in sentence is given in order to establish the presuppositions for topicalisation in the following sentence(s). Note that where the secondary topic is in any case subject, no change occurs in the unmarked order.

- (a) // S.TOP COM
 Gagi buruk tatarar-am-ale / usag-am // Gagi Kaimkadi ke
 Subj Obj VP / VP // Obj Subj
Gagi pig steal-ps.3s-cs kill-ps.3s Gagi Kaimkadi sm
Gagi stole a pig and killed it. Kaimkadi hit
- // S.TOP COM //
 tam se umor-am // Gagi itakta munganingala edpos se namor-am //
 AdvP VP // Subj AdvP AdvP VP
stick with hit-ps.3s Gagi now morning aiapost to go-ps.3s
Gagi with a stick. This morning Gagi went to the aiapost.
- (b) // S.TOP COM
 Gagi ke naur as-am // ane Kaimkadi ke naur
 Subj Obj VP // IObj Subj
Gagi sm coconut me.give-ps.3s me Kaimkadi sm coconut
Gagi gave me a coconut, and I also received a coconut
- //
 as-am //
 VP //
me.give-ps.3s
from Kaimkadi
 (lit. ...and to me Kaimkadi gave a coconut)
- (c) // S.TOP
 Kaimkadi nuko nuwut tam se umor-am // tam mu se
 Subj Obj AdvP VP // AdvP
Kaimkadi his 3.wife stick with hit-ps.3s stick the with
Kaimkadi hit his wife with a stick, and with that stick
- S.TOP COM //
 nu ke ane karo aga umor-am //
 Subj Obj VP
he sm me.emph also me hit-ps.3s
he hit me (to).

Further examples are to be found in the Text (section 6.).

A secondary topic is not only presupposed, but, especially in dialogue, contextually dispensable. For this reason, secondary topics are frequently deleted in discourse. In the examples below, deleted items are shown in brackets; different speakers are denoted by A and B.

- (d)
- A: Gagi ikeiako nika bamban san tagi kls-am ayi? //
 Subj AdvP IObj Obj VP //
Gagi yesterday you fish some catch.dep you.give-ps.3s qt
Gagi caught some fish for you yesterday, didn't he?
 S.TOP(S.TOP) (S.TOP) COM
 B: meia, nu (ikeiako) (bamban san) nuko kulak-imet nunga
 neg Subj (AdvP) (Obj) IObj
no he (yesterday) (fish some) his family them
No, (yesterday) he caught (some fish) for his family.
 //
 tagi id-am //
 VP //
catch.dep them.give-ps.3s

- (e)
- A: tai-se / nama / augi san ugi-nako! //
 VP / VP / Obj VP //
come.dep-cd go.dep mango some take-imp.2p
Come, let's go and take some mangoes!
 (S.TOP) S.TOP COM //
 B: (anena)augi awugamu (ugi-naki) ? //
 (Subj) Obj (VP) //
(we) mango which (take-fut.2p)
(Let us take) which mango?
 (S.TOP) (S.TOP) COM //
 A: (anena) (augi) omu (ugi-nako) //
 (Subj) (Obj) (VP) //
(we) (mango) that (take-imp.2p)
(Let us take) that (mango).

(S.TOP)(S.TOP)/COM /COM //
 (anena)(aug!) /nama /kamkam ugi-san /mu (ugi-nako) //
 (Subj) (Obj) VP' /AdvP' VP' / (VP) //
 (we) (mango) go.dep day-day on take-pres.lp the (take-imp.lp)

(Let us take the mangoes) which we go and get every day.

(S.TOP)(S.TOP)/COM //
 (anena)(aug!) /awar mela pipengita/mu (ugi-nako) //
 (Subj) (Obj) /Comp' / (VP) //
 (we) (mango) far not close.by the (take-imp.lp)

(Let us take the mangoes) which are close by, not far away.

Note that in the last two sentences of (e) only the relative clauses remain after the deletion of secondary topics.

Deletion of the topic subject commonly takes place in narrative discourse, when a dependent clause is used to 'pick up' action from the previous sentence and to lead into the independent clause which introduces the new action. The two clauses together often form a same-subject simultaneous action sentence (described in section 2.13.11.(a)). In the three underlined cases below, the subject is deleted from the 'pick-up' clause, leaving the dependent verb phrase to function as topic of the sentence. In a freer English version these 'pick-up' topics would not be translated:

(f) // (S.TOP)S.TOP / COM //
 ait manang nagur-am // (nu) nama / manga nungi namer-am //
 Subj VP // (Subj) VP / AdvP VP
 bird this.g flee-ps.3s (he) go.dep stone inside go-ps.3s
The bird ran away. (He), going, went inside a cave.

(S.TOP)S.TOP / COM
 (nu) manga nungi namer-am-se / laun udia wadigi
 (Subj) AdvP VP / Subj
 (he) stone inside go-ps.3s-cd elder younger
(He) went inside the cave, and the elder and the younger

/ // (S.TOP)S.TOP / (S.TOP)COM
 kadog-un-ale / namer-un // (nuna) nama / (ait) uli-nak
 VP / VP // (Subj) VP / (Obj) VP
 follow-ps.3p-cs go-ps.3s (they) go-dep (bird) catch-irr.p
followed behind it and went in. (They) going in, wanted to

(S.TOP)COM /

ma-un // mu mela (ait) kulu-nd-am-ale / som nungi
 // conj (Subj) VP / AdvP
want-ps.3p but-cd (bird) trick-op-ps.3s-cs far inside
catch (the bird). But (the bird) tricked them and went further

//

nIng namer-am //
 VP //

right go-ps.3s
right inside.

The example above shows the importance of the same-subject/different-subject distinction in Waskia. The deleted secondary topic is always clear from the context, as it is usually the subject of the previous clause. However, the different-subject conjunction *mu mela* makes it clear that the subject of the final sentence is not *nuna* 'they' (the subject of the previous clause) but a different subject. Context dictates that this must be *ait* 'bird', although has not been explicitly referred to in the previous three sentences.

2.14.3. Subject-Marker *ke*

The subject-marker *ke* is intimately related to topicalisation. It occurs after the subject noun phrase in declarative and interrogative sentences in the following circumstances:

(1) with a human subject

- (a) if the subject is not the first noun phrase in the sentence but has been shifted as a result of secondary topicalisation:

S.TOP COM
 arak malt se batagam Gagi ke
 Obj AdvP VP Subj
net knife with tore Gagi sm

Gagi tore the net with a knife

= *The net was torn with a knife by Gagi*

- (b) if the subject is the first noun phrase but constitutes new information, e.g. in the answer to a question or in contrastive focus: *awer!* 'who' always takes *ke* if it is the subject:

	FOCUS
<u>aweri ke</u> bamban tagiram ?	<u>Gagi ke</u>
Subj Obj VP	Subj
<i>who sm fish caught</i>	<i>Gagi sm</i>
<i>Who caught the fish?</i>	<i>Gagi (did)</i>

FOCUS

<u>nu ke</u> taleng duap
Subj Comp
<i>he sm policeman</i>
<i>He is a policeman (i.e. not someone else)</i>

FOCUS

mela, <u>Gagi ke</u> Madang urat biteso
neg Subj AdvP Obj VP
<i>no Gagi sm Madang work does</i>
<i>No, it is Gagi who works in Madang</i>

- (c) if the subject is the first noun phrase, but there is a possible ambiguity leading to confusion of subject and another constituent:

<u>laun ke</u> udia managam
Subj Obj VP
<i>elder sm younger told</i>
<i>The elder (brother) addressed the younger</i>

- (2) with a non-human subject, if it is the agent or instrument of the sentence, but not if it is beneficiary or patient:

A	
<u>buruk ke</u> patete naso	*buruk patete naso
<i>pig sm potato eats</i>	
<i>A pig is eating the sweet potatoes</i>	

I	
<u>Gagi ko</u> kuera ke agemang kulukam	*Gagi ko kuera
<i>Gagi his death sm my.heart broke</i>	
<i>Gagi's death broke my heart</i>	

I	
<u>yugar ke</u> kawam kodang kagagam	*yugar kawam kodang kagagam
<i>wind sm house door opened</i>	
<i>The wind opened the house-door</i>	

P
 naur mu ali ti dagulun *naur mu ke ali ti dagulun
coconut the ground to fell

The coconuts fell to the ground

B
 bogis mu naur karo *bogis mu ke naur karo
box the coconut with

The box has coconuts (in it)

2.2. PHRASES

Five kinds of phrase are described:

noun phrases
 verb phrases
 postpositional phrases
 adverb phrases without postpositions
 intensifier phrases

Postpositional phrases are separated from adverb phrases without postpositions for descriptive convenience; most, but not all, postpositional phrases function as adverb phrases.

2.21. Noun Phrases

Three major types of noun phrase are identified: common noun phrases, partitive noun phrases and possessive noun phrases. They occur in sentences as Subject, Object, Indirect Object, 'object' of postposition in a postpositional phrase, and possessor in a possessive noun phrase.

2.21.1. Common Noun Phrases

Simple common noun phrases have the following structure: (adjective of nationality) (noun used as adjective) noun (classifying adjective) (epithet adjective) (numeral) (determiner).

Examples:

kadi

nn

man

A man/Some men

kulak gotetek mu

nn adjc det

child small. the

The small children

kadi mu

nn det

man the

The man/The men

kulak kadi mu

nadj nn det

child man the

The boy/The boys

i nong bagera
 nadj nn
village dweller
Village dweller(s)

buruk kumbur-kumbur mu
 nn adjc det
pig black.p the
The black pigs

kadi ilim omu
 nn num det
man all that
All those men

kadi kuareng yawara itelala mu
 nn adjc adje num det
man old good two the
The two good old men

Waskia kadi
 adjn nn
Waskia man
Waskia man/men

imet kuera
 nn adjc
woman dead
A dead woman/Some dead women

Takia kadi kuareng-kuareng pamu
 adjn nn adjc det
Takia man old.p this
These old Takia men

Note that number is indicated in the above examples only where a numeral or an adjective with a plural form (see section 2.403.) is present, and that number is only indicated once in a phrase: an adjective remains singular in form if it is followed by a numeral.

If a noun phrase has a collective head noun (see section 2.31.3.), then its plurality is indicated (optionally if it is subject, and apparently obligatorily in other positions) by adding the third person plural pronoun nunge ('they'.sm) or nunga ('them, their') as appropriate:

Gagi nuko kulak-imet nunga kawam uliwam
Gagi his family them house built
Gagi built a house for his family

sumatin (nunge) nundoleng se Madang namerun
student (they.sm) their.foot on Madang went
The students went to Madang on foot

Compound noun phrases conjoin two nouns or pronouns. These phrases have two constructions: simple juxtaposition, and noun plus postpositional phrase with karo 'with' (see section 2.32.2.):

laun udla
 nn nn
elder younger
The elder and the younger

nuam-net kadimet ilim
 nn nn num
3.parents people all
Their parents and all the people

nu agaro
 pron pron.pp
he me.with

He and I

ane kadi mu iii
 pron nn det pron.pp
I man the him.with

The man and I

Dolara Gambu iii
 nn nn pron.pp
Dolara Gambu him.with

Dolara and Gambu

2.21.2. Partitive and Possessive Noun Phrases

Partitive noun phrases have the structure:

whole noun + part noun (determiner)

Possessive noun phrases have the structure:

possessor + possessed noun (determiner)

Partitive noun phrases denote a part-whole relationship:

possessive noun phrases a relationship of possessed to possessor.

Where the 'whole' or possessor is a possessive pronoun, there is no difference in structure between a partitive and a possessive noun phrase. If the part noun or possessed noun belongs to the inalienable category (see section 2.31.1.), then it takes the third person form when preceded by a third person pronoun. The combination of possessive pronoun (whether first, second, or third person) plus inalienable noun is frequently elided into one word (see section 2.31.2.).

Examples:

Partitive

anenga biring
 poss nn
our back

Our backs

ko-tuago
 poss-nni
his-3.stomach

His stomach

aninde
 poss.nni
our.ear

Our ears

Possessive

aga buruk
 poss nn
my pig

My pig

nuko nuet
 poss nni
his 3.father

His father

alwut
 poss.nni
my.wife

My wife

Where the 'whole' in a partitive noun phrase is a noun, the structure of the phrase is simply noun + noun (determiner).

Where the possessor in a possessive noun phrase is a noun or noun phrase, a third person possessive pronoun (ko with a singular possessive noun; nunga with a plural possessor noun) intervenes between the possessor and the possessed noun.

If the part noun or possessed noun belongs to the inalienable category, then it takes the third person form when preceded by a 'whole' noun or a possessor noun.

Examples:

Partitive

tam kawunang omu
nwh nn det
tree branch that

That tree-branch

kawam koma
nwh nni
house 3.front

The front of the house

Possessive

buruk ko na pamta
posn poss nn det
pig his food this
This pig's food
(= *This food of a/the pig*)

lnong motam munta ko nup
posn poss nn
village small that his name

The name of that small village

kulak itelala manang nunga nuam-net
posn poss nni
child two this their 3.parents

These two children's parents

kausik mom
nwh nn
dog tail

A dog's tail

aga didik mone
poss nwh nn
my head hair

My (head-) hair

kadi mu ko kawam
posn poss nn
man the his house
The man's house
(= *A/the house of the man*)

Partitive noun phrases are particularly common in Waskia as a means of vocabulary extension:

Partitive Phrase	Literal Meaning	Translation
yagor gawa	canoe leaf	sail
yagor doleng	canoe 3.leg	outrigger float
taleng duap	mushroom stem	policeman
diduk mone	head fur	hair (of head)
alt mone	bird fur	feathers
kaem guang	person covering	clothing
tam guang	tree covering	bark
tam kuting	tree bone	stick
kawam kodang	house opening	door
kuting nuam	bone 3.mother	thumb
moke kuting	brain bone	skull
naur kidi	coconut blood	coconut-milk
yu nuam	water 3.mother	river

2.22. Verb Phrases

These are either simple or complex.

2.22.1. Simple Verb Phrases

The elements of a simple independent verb phrase combine into one word. Their structure is:

verb root (plural object marker) subject-tense-mood suffix.

The plural object marker is present when the object of the clause is plural. If the object is a noun or noun phrase without plural marking (described in section 2.21.1.), then the plural object marker or its absence is the only indicator of the number of the object.

Similarly, the subject-tense-mood suffix is often the only indicator of the number of the subject. All subject-tense-mood suffixes except the desiderative distinguish between singular and plural subjects.

Examples:

arlg-em
vr-stm
see-ps.1s

(I) saw

n-ako
vr-stm
eat-des

(He) intends to eat

namer-uko
vr-stm
go-imp.3s

(He) must/should go

klda-nd-anl
vr-op-stm
cook-them-fut.2p

(You.p) will cook (them)

kanu-nd-iso
vr-stm
tie-them-pres.3s

(He) is tying (them)

luku-kisan
vr-stm
drink-ph.p

(We/you.p/they) used to drink

The morphology and semantics of these forms are discussed in sections 2.410.- 2.412.

Where the subject is a compound noun phrase formed with a post-position (described in section 2.21.1.), the subject-tense-mood suffix of the verb may be either singular or plural:

ane kadi mu	iii den bai-	-em
		-iman
		-ps.ls
<i>I man the with word speak-</i>		-ps.lp

The man and I talked

Waskia has four verbs of giving which semantically incorporate the number of the indirect object and, if the latter is singular, its person:

asi-	<i>to me give</i>
kisi-	<i>to you.s give</i>
tuw- (or tuiy-)	<i>to him/her give</i>
idi-	<i>to us/you.p/them give</i>

With the first three of these verbs, a pronoun indirect object is either deleted or represented by an emphatic personal pronoun (described in section 2.402.2.):

kadi mu	<u>imet</u>	mu	naur	<u>tuw-am</u>
Subj	IObj		Obj	VP
<i>man the woman the coconut</i>				<i>3s.give-ps.3s</i>
<i>The man gave the woman a coconut</i>				

kadi mu	<u>(ane)</u>	naur	<u>as-am</u>
Subj	(IObj)	Obj	VP
<i>man the (me.emph) coconut</i>			<i>1s.give-ps.3s</i>
<i>The man gave me a coconut</i>			

kadi	<u>nunge</u>	<u>ninga</u>	id-unl
Subj	Obj	IObj	VP
<i>man them you.p p.give-fut.3p</i>			
<i>The men will give them to you</i>			

Simple dependent verb phrases are formed either with the simple dependent form of the verb (described in section 2.412.2.) or by adding the connective -ale or -se and/or the conditional marker -mu to the

subject-tense-mood suffixes of independent verb forms. The use of dependent verb phrases in the dependent clauses of complex sentences is discussed and illustrated in section 2.13. Their morphology is discussed in section 2.413.

2.22.2. Complex Verb Phrases

These are of four kinds; durative, habitual, desiderative, and benefactive.

The structure of a complex independent verb phrase is:

dependent verb-form + auxiliary verb.

Complex dependent verb phrases are formed from complex independent verb phrases by adding the connective *-ale* or *-se* and/or the conditional suffix *-mu* to the subject-tense-mood suffixes of independent auxiliary verbs, or by putting the auxiliary verb into the simple dependent form, as illustrated in section 2.13.

2.22.21. Durative Verb Phrases

The structure of durative verb phrases is:

dependent simple verb-form + auxiliary *bager-* 'stay'.

Certain stative verbs (*anir-* 'sleep', *dagl-* 'sit', *sangamir-* 'stand', *berasl-* 'be awake') occur in the past simple tense (subject-tense-mood suffix agreeing in person and number with the subject) instead of the dependent simple form.

The meaning of the durative verb phrase corresponds roughly in meaning to that of the continuous tenses in English: 'I am working', 'he was standing', etc.

Dependent durative verb phrases are used in durative sentences (described in section 2.13.11.(a)) and as complement of the verb *mer-* 'stop' (section 2.13.22.).

Independent durative verb phrases are illustrated below:

mukolase ane urat bita bager-iki
tomorrow I work do.dep stay-fut.1s

Tomorrow I shall continue working

kadi mu kawam nungi anir-am bage-so
man the house inside sleep-ps.3s stay-pres.3s

The man is sleeping in the house

2.22.22. Habitual Verb Phrases

The structure of the habitual verb phrase is:

dependent habitual verb-form + auxiliary *bager-* 'stay'.

It expresses habitual action, and corresponds in meaning roughly to the English 'all-time' use of the simple tenses: '*I work (habitually)*', '*I (always) worked*': and in the past to '*used to*': '*I used to work*'.

Examples:

kulak omu urat biter-ala bage-so
boy that work do-deph stay-pres.3s

That boy always works

kadl pamu yu n-ala bager-am
man this water drink-deph stay-ps.3s

This man always used to drink water

Note that in such contexts, Waskia requires no word for '*always*'.

In the past tense, the meaning of the habitual verb phrase does not appear to differ greatly from that of the past habitual tense, so that no-kiso ('*drink*'-ph.3s) could be substituted for the verb phrase in the example above. Occasionally a habitual verb phrase is formed with the past habitual tense of the auxiliary, giving in the example above n-ala bage-kiso ('*drink*'-deph '*stay*'-ph.3s).

2.22.23. Desiderative Verb Phrases

These have the structure:

dependent irrealis verb-form + ma- '*want*'

Their meaning corresponds roughly to '*want to...*', '*intend to...*', '*be about to...*' in English.

Dependent desiderative verb phrases are used in purpose sentences (section 2.13.12.). Independent forms are illustrated below:

nu den bal-ik m-am
he word speak-irr.s want-ps.3s

He is/was about to speak

kulak mu alt uli-nak ma-un
boy the bird catch-irr.p want-ps.3p

The boys want(ed) to catch the bird

Note that the auxiliary ma- takes past tense suffixes, even when the intended meaning is present.

2.22.24. Benefactive Verb Phrases

These have the structure:

dependent simple verb-form + verb of giving

where the verb of giving is one of the four listed in section 2.22.1.

Benefactive verb phrases arise from the co-occurrence restrictions of Waskia verbs (briefly described in section 2.13.1.), which cannot freely take a beneficiary as indirect object, and therefore require a verb of giving in order to express the beneficiary role:

Examples:

Gagi Kaimkadi kaem-guang dla tuw-am
 Subj IObj Obj VP
Gagi Kaimkadi clothing buy.dep 3s.give-ps.3s
Gagi bought Kaimkadi a laplap
 (lit. *Gagi, buying a laplap, gave it to Kaimkadi*)

Gagi nika bamban san tagi kls-ukl
 Subj IObj Obj VP
Gagi you.s fish some catch.dep 2s.give-fut.3s
Gagi will catch you some fish
 (lit. *Gagi, catching some fish, will give them to you*)

2.23. Postpositional Phrases

These have the structure:

noun phrase + postposition.

Waskia has only a limited number of postpositions, some of which are used in several senses (described in section 2.418.). However, it is convenient to differentiate locative, manner, instrumental, referential and purpose phrases.

2.23.1. Locative Phrases

Locative phrases mostly occur as adverb phrases, and occasionally as completions (see 2.11.24.). Waskia does not distinguish between position and motion in locative phrases, so that *kar kua* may either mean '(be) on the fence' or '(go) over the fence'.

Locative phrases are either simple or complex.

Simple locative phrases express simpler locative relations and, with non-human nouns, consist of a noun and a postposition:

lage se	on/along the road
taun se	in/to town
lnong i	to the village, homewards
ingam i	in/to the garden
kawam se	at/to the house
kawam i	in the house
kawam te	to the house

dilisan i	<i>on the other side</i>
sor bo se	<i>somewhere else</i> (lit. <i>at/to some place</i>)
tebol kuali	<i>on the table</i>
kawam nungi	<i>inside the house</i>
Simbu ko	<i>from Chimbu</i>

Simple locative phrases involving a human being and the postposition *te* 'to' suffix the postposition to a possessive pronoun (described in section 2.402.). For example:

aga-te	kadi mu ko-te
poss-pp	nn det poss-pp
<i>me-to</i>	<i>man the him-to</i>
<i>To me</i>	<i>To the man</i>

Simple locative phrases involving a human being and the postposition *se* 'at, by, near' employ a partitive noun phrase consisting of a possessive pronoun and the inalienable noun *gemang* 'heart' as 'object' of the postposition. The partitive noun phrase is normally elided (as described in section 2.31.2.):

agemang se	kulak nungomang se
poss.nni pp	nwh poss.nni pp
<i>my.heart at</i>	<i>boy their.heart at</i>
<i>Near me</i>	<i>Near the boys</i>

The corresponding construction with the postpositions *kuali* 'on' and *nungi* 'inside' employs the inalienable noun *kimik* 'body', 'skin':

imet kumik kuali	anengimik kuali
nwh poss.nni pp	poss.nni pp
<i>woman her.body on</i>	<i>our.body on</i>
<i>On the woman</i>	<i>On us</i>
kadi mu nungumik nungi	kimik nungi
nwh det poss.nni pp	poss.nni pp
<i>man the their.body inside</i>	<i>your.s.body inside</i>
<i>Inside the men</i>	<i>Inside you</i>

Complex locative phrases express less simple locative relations by using a 'part' noun of location with a postposition:

ameting i	<i>outside</i> (lit. <i>at exterior</i>)
bowa nungi	<i>under</i> (lit. <i>inside (the) underside</i>)
biring ko/se	<i>behind</i> (lit. <i>at (the) back</i>)
kema ko/se	<i>in front of</i> (lit. <i>at (the) front</i>)

The addition of a 'whole' noun (human or non-human) or possessive pronoun in front of the 'part' noun forms a partitive phrase (described in section 2.21.2.) plus postposition. The 'part' nouns *biring* and *kema*

both elide with possessive pronouns, and kema is inalienable and has a third-person form koma.

Examples:

kawam ameting l	aga bowa nungi
nwh nn pp	poss nn pp
<i>house outside at</i>	<i>my underside inside</i>
<i>Outside the house</i>	<i>Under me</i>
kawam bliring ko	kadi kobiring se
nwh nn pp	nwh poss.nn pp
<i>house back at</i>	<i>man his.back at</i>
<i>Behind the house</i>	<i>Behind the man</i>
kawam koma se	anengema ko
nwh nni pp	poss.nni pp
<i>house 3.front at</i>	<i>our.front at</i>
<i>In front of the house</i>	<i>In front of us</i>

Note that place-names do not occur in postpositional phrases (see section 2.415.).

2.23.2. Manner Phrases

Manner phrases are used as adverb phrases, as the second element in a compound noun phrase (described in section 2.21.1.), and frequently as completions (described in section 2.11.24.), and are formed with the postpositions karo 'with' and wam 'like'. The latter also takes embedded dependent clauses as its 'object' (see 2.13.22.).

Examples:

kidi wam	<i>like blood (= red)</i>
yu karo	<i>with water (= wet)</i>
siding karo	<i>with smell (= smelly)</i>
usengara karo	<i>with sorrow (= sorrowful(ly))</i>
guria karo	<i>with anger (= angry, angrily)</i>
dolara karo	<i>with fear (= fearful(ly))</i>
kar karo	<i>with heat (= hot)</i>
lugang karo	<i>with joy (= cheerful(ly))</i>
bo karo	<i>with another (= again)</i>

A common use of manner phrase completions with karo is the expression of possession:

nu ilot karo	nu mipengara karo
<i>he sore with</i>	<i>he dream with</i>
<i>He has a sore</i>	<i>He has a dream/is dreaming</i>

The postposition *karo* is suffixed to a personal pronoun if a human being is involved in the phrase. The possessive pronoun and *karo* elide (as described in section 3.4.), and the morpheme *ll* is substituted in the third person singular form:

a karo > agaro	<i>with me</i>
kakaro > karo	<i>with you.s</i>
(ko karo) > iii	<i>with him/her</i>
anena karo > anengaro	<i>with us</i>
nina karo > ningaro	<i>with you.p</i>
nuna karo > nungaro	<i>with them</i>

2.23.3. Instrumental Phrases

These are formed with the postposition *se*, e.g.

pilangis se	<i>with an axe</i>
nundoleng se (<i>their.3.foot with</i>)	<i>on foot</i>
kar se	<i>by car</i>

2.23.4. Referential Phrases

Referential phrases are formed with the postposition *ko* (roughly English 'about') and occur either as adverb phrases with certain verbs (e.g. *walar-* 'look for'; *usengar-* 'regret, mourn'; *nagur-* and *dolar-* 'fear', *managi-* 'tell') or as an adjunct to the noun *den* 'word(s)':

ane <u>kasili ko</u> walasam	
<i>I snake about look.for</i>	
<i>I am looking for a snake</i>	
Kaimkadi <u>Gagi ko kuera ko</u> usengaso	
<i>Kaimkadi Gagi his death about mourns</i>	
<i>Kaimkadi is mourning over Gagi's death</i>	
Gagi <u>kaemkasik ko</u> naguso	
<i>Gagi evil.spirit about fears</i>	
<i>Gagi fears the evil spirit</i>	
Kaimkadi ke Gagi <u>uda ko</u> managam	
<i>Kaimkadi sm Gagi singsing about told</i>	
<i>Kaimkadi told Gagi about the singsing</i>	
Gagi <u>God ko</u> den ikliso	
<i>Gagi God about word hears</i>	
<i>Gagi believes in God</i>	
(lit. <i>Gagi hears the words about God</i>)	

2.23.5. Purpose Phrases

These are formed with the postposition *ko* and are discussed in section 2.13.22.

2.24. Adverb Phrases Without Postpositions

These are time phrases, e.g.,

<i>baras itelala</i>	<i>for two years</i>
<i>ikelako munganing</i>	<i>last night (lit. yesterday night)</i>
<i>itakta bangla-bangla</i>	<i>this afternoon (lit. now afternoon)</i>
<i>itakta munganingala</i>	<i>this morning (lit. now morning)</i>
<i>itakta bangla-nungi</i>	<i>this evening (lit. now evening)</i>

2.25. Intensifier Phrases

These have the structure:

adjective/adverb + intensifier

where the intensifier (in the data collected) is either *mimenge* 'bad', *kasik* 'wild', or *kala* (no accurate gloss available),

Examples:

Gagi ko kuera biga mimenge

Gagi his sickness big bad

Gagi's sickness is very great

kasiii pamu maya kasik

snake this long very

This snake is/was very long

ait koma yawara kala mu

bird 3.face good very(?) the

The bird's very beautiful face

2.3. WORDS

Only nouns will be dealt with here, since all verbs are for reasons of descriptive convenience treated as phrases (see 2.22.).

2.31. Nouns

2.31.1. Alienable and Inalienable Nouns

Waskia nouns fall into two categories, alienable and inalienable. Neither category makes any formal difference between singular and plural, and number is signalled by adjectives or a personal pronoun (see section 2.21.1.) and by markers in the verb phrase (see section 2.22.1.).

Inalienable nouns denote parts of the body and kinship terms, and

have a special third-person form employed with third-person singular or plural possessive pronouns, 'whole' nouns and possessor nouns (described in section 2.21.2.). All other nouns belong to the alienable category and undergo no morphological changes; it should be noted that this category also includes a number of nouns which semantically we might expect to be inalienable.

The change in inalienable nouns affects the first vowel in the word.

In monosyllables e > ue:

1st, 2nd person	3rd person	
net	nuet	<i>father</i>
de	due	<i>ear</i>
ne	nue	<i>mother's brother</i>

In polysyllables e > o:

gemang	gomang	<i>heart</i>
kema	koma	<i>fact, front</i>
deleng	doleng	<i>foot, leg</i>
neman	noman	<i>breath, heart</i>
kedang	kodang	<i>mouth</i>

i > u

kimik	kumik	<i>body, skin</i>
niwut	nuwut	<i>wife</i>
nikum	nukum	<i>buttocks</i>
ningatak	nungatak	<i>grandparent</i>

a > ua

kamuru	kuamuru	<i>nose</i>
kamung	kuamung	<i>hand, arm</i>
kadi	kuadi	<i>husband</i>
kamin	kuamin	<i>mind, brain</i>
tago	tuago	<i>stomach</i>
kamilik	kuamilik	<i>tongue</i>

Inalienable nouns whose first vowel is o undergo no change: korat 'sibling', motam 'eye', kore 'tooth', kowan 'father's sister'.

One inalienable noun has three forms:

1st person	2nd person	3rd person	
ina	niam	nuam	<i>mother</i>

2.31.2. Elided Inalienable Nouns

Inalienable nouns tend to elide with a preceding possessive pronoun to form a single word. The second person singular form in each case (ka 'your' + noun) is the noun form given in the left-hand column in the listing above. The third person singular form (ko 'his/her' + noun) is the noun form given in the centre column above. For nouns

with the vowel *o* the form above serves as both second and third person singular. Elided forms occur in the first person singular and in all three plural forms.

root(2s)	1s	1p	2p	3p	
	a + nn	anena + nn	nina + nn	nuna + nn	
tago	atago	anentago	nintago	nuntuago	<i>stomach</i>
deleng	adeleng	anendeleng	nindeleng	nundoleng	<i>foot, leg</i>
de	ade	anende	ninde	nunde	<i>ear</i>
kamilik	agamilik	anengamilik	ningamilik	nungamilik	<i>tongue</i>
kamin	agamin	anengamin	ningamin	nungamin	<i>mind</i>
kamung	agamung	anengamung	ningamung	nungamung	<i>hand, arm</i>
kamuru	agamuru	anengamuru	ningamuru	nungamuru	<i>nose</i>
kadi	agadi	aningadi	ningadi	nungadi	<i>husband</i>
kedang	agedang	anengedang	ningedang	nungodang	<i>mouth</i>
kema	agema	anengema	ningema	nungoma	<i>face, front</i>
gemang	agemang	anengemang	ningemang	nungomang	<i>heart</i>
kimik	agimik	anengimik	ningimik	nungimik	<i>body, skin</i>
korat	agorat	anogorat	nogorat	nugorat	<i>sibling</i>
kore	agore	anogore	nogore	nugore	<i>tooth</i>
kowan	agowan	anegawan	nogowan	nugowan	<i>father's sister</i>
neman	aiman	aneman	neman	noman	<i>breath</i>
nikum	aikum	anikum	nikum	nukum	<i>buttocks</i>
niwut	aiwut	ani(ni)wut	ni(ni)wut	nu(nu)wut	<i>wife</i>
motam	amotam	anomotam	nomotam	numotam	<i>eye</i>

Most of the forms above are derived by regular morphophonemic processes (outlined in section 3.4.). Note that some of the third-person plural forms do not manifest the vowel change characteristic of third person forms.

There are two semantically inalienable nouns which do not undergo vowel change but do undergo elision:

bidang	abidang	anibidang	nibidang	nubidang	<i>lip</i>
biring	abiring	anibiring	nibiring	nubiring	<i>back</i>

2.31.3. Collective Nouns

Collective nouns are nouns which denote groups of human beings and are therefore semantically plural. Their plurality is indicated by a third person plural personal pronoun in common noun phrases (described in 2.21.1.).

Those identified are:

kuriang	<i>children</i>
sumatin	<i>students (< TP)</i>

niam-net	<i>parents</i> (< niam 'mother' + net 'father')
kadimet	<i>people</i> (< kadi 'man' + imet 'woman')
kulak-imet	<i>family</i> (< kulak 'child' + imet 'woman')

Note that niam-net is an inalienable noun, composed of two inalienable nouns, but its third person singular form is nuam-net, i.e. the second constituent does not undergo change.

2.4. MORPHEME CATEGORIES

For morphophonemic purposes, Waskia morphemes are classified into roots, enclitics and suffixes. Roots include nouns, personal pronouns, adjectives, determiners except mu, numerals, verb-roots, and conjunctions. Enclitics include the subject marker ke, limiters, dependent clause connectives, short postpositions, the determiner mu, and the question marker i. Suffixes include the plural object marker, subject-tense-mood suffixes. However, as this organisation of morpheme categories cuts across syntactic categories and links, it is not used here. Instead we deal first with morphemes associated with noun phrases (2.401-2.408), then with those associated with the verb phrase (2.409-2.413) and adverb phrase (2.414-2.418) and finally with interrogatives (2.419) and conjunctions (2.420).

2.401. Nouns

The main features of noun morphology are described in section 2.31. Nouns may also be derived from verbs (see section 2.412.2.).

2.402. Personal Pronouns

2.402.1. Forms

There are six personal pronouns in Waskia which assume various forms in different syntactic positions. An overview of the forms is given in Chart 2.

All pronoun forms are historically derived from a single set (described in section 3.4.). The two principal sets derived from this are set out below.²

	Set 1	Set 11
1s	ane	anega, aga
2s	ni	nika, ka
3s	nu	nuko, ko
1p	anena	anenga
2p	nina	ninga
3p	nuna	nunga

The forms *aga*, *ka*, *ko* are the 'short forms' of Set 11. Usually there is no distinction between exclusive ('*I and they*') and inclusive ('*I and you*'.p) first person plural forms. Where the distinction is required, *anena* and *anenga* serve as exclusive forms, or the form *ane-illim-la* ('*I-all-together*') is used to avoid ambiguity. The inclusive forms are, for Set 1, *niane* ('*you-I*'), and, for Set 11, *aneninga* ('*I-you*'.p). All these forms, exclusive and inclusive, take the first person plural subject-tense-mood suffixes on their verbs.

CHART 2
Personal Pronouns

Person/ Number	Unmarked Subject/ Emphatic Object	Marked Subject	Object	Indirect Object	Possessive	Limiting	Reflexive
1s	ane	anege	aga	anega	anega,aga	ageta	ami
2s	ni	nike	ka	nika	nika	keta	nimi
3s	nu	nuke	-	-	nuko,ko	kueta	numi
1p	anena	anenge	anenga	anenga	anenga	anengeta	ami
2p	nina	ninge nininge	ninga	ninga	ninga	ningeta	nimi
3p	nuna	nunge	-	-	nunga	nungeta	numi

Dual forms are also used at times to avoid ambiguity, and are derived from amalgamations of Sets 1 and 11 pronouns. They are tabulated below:

	Set 1		Set 11
	Juxtaposed	Conjoined	
1 excl	ane illi	nualila	nualila-anenga
incl	-	nialila	nialila-anenga
2	ni illi	nilila	nilila-ninga
3	nu illi	nuiilila	nuiilila-nunga

The juxtaposed and conjoined versions above appear to be simple alternatives for Set 1. The juxtaposed set is derived from the Set 1 singular pronouns plus *illi* '*with him*' (see 2.32.2.). The conjoined forms are composed of *ni* '*you*'.s or *nu* '*he/she*', plus *ali* '*with me*' or *illi* '*with him*', plus limiter *-ala* (see 2.407.).

Dual subject pronouns take the corresponding plural subject-tense-mood suffixes on verbs.

There is no gender distinction in personal pronouns.

2.402.2. Uses

The main use of Set 1 is as subject of the sentence:

<u>ane</u> yogariki	<i>I can swim</i>
<u>ni</u> yogeri	<i>you.s can swim</i>
<u>nu</u> yogaruki	<i>he/she can swim</i>
<u>anena</u> yoganaki	<i>we can swim</i>
<u>nina</u> yagarani	<i>you.p can swim</i>
<u>nuna</u> yogaruni	<i>they can swim</i>

In the circumstances outlined in section 2.14.3., the subject marker *ke* follows the subject pronoun and elides with it in accordance with rules set out in section 3.4. The resulting marked subject pronoun forms are:

1s	anege	(< ane-ke)
2s	nike	(< ni-ke)
3s	nuge	(< nu-ke)
1p	anenge	(< anena-ke)
2p	ninge/nininge	(< nina-ke)
3p	nunge	(< nuna-ke)

Example:

nunge sia kuali daglyun
they. chair on sat
They sat on chairs

First and second person Set 11 pronouns serve as objects and indirect objects. The short forms *aga* and *ka* are more often object, the long forms *anega* and *nika* indirect object.

Third person Set 11 forms do not occur as object or indirect object; the number of a third-person object is indicated by the absence or presence of the plural object marker attached to the verb-root (see section 2.411.), and of a third-person indirect object by the choice of verb of giving (which incorporates the indirect object as described in section 2.22.1.).

First and second person singular indirect objects are also often omitted because of their incorporation in the verb of giving.

Examples:

Gagi <u>n</u> inga arigam	Gagi <u>k</u> a arigam
Subj Obj VP	Subj Obj VP
<i>Gagi you.p saw</i>	<i>Gagi you.s saw</i>
<i>Gagi saw you (p)</i>	<i>Gagi saw you (s)</i>
Gagi (<u>a</u> nega) bamban san tagi asam	
Subj(IObj) Obj VP	
<i>Gagi(me) fish some catching me.gave</i>	
<i>Gagi caught some fish for me</i>	

Where the pronoun object or indirect object is to be emphasised, Set 1 forms are used. Where the Set 11 pronoun is omitted, the Set 1 form appears alone; otherwise it appears in addition to the Set 11 form. Since Set 1 forms may therefore serve as subject, object, or indirect object, the subject is marked with the subject marker *ke* where ambiguity might otherwise arise.

Examples:

kadi mu nu umuso
<i>man the him.emph hits</i>
<i>The man is hitting him</i>
kadi mu ane aga arigiso
<i>man the me.emph me sees</i>
<i>The man sees me</i>
imet mu ke ane naur asam
<i>woman the sm me.emph coconut gave</i>
<i>The woman gave me a coconut</i>

The second major use of the Set 11 pronouns is as possessive pronouns, both in possessive noun phrases and as completions. The short form *aga* is used in phrases, *anega* as a completion. The long forms *nika* and *nuko* are used in both positions, except where a possessive noun phrase has a noun possessor, which is then followed by *ko* (as illustrated in section 2.21.2.).

Examples:

<u>aga</u> pilangis	<i>my axe</i>
<u>nuko</u> pilangis	<i>his axe</i>
Gagi <u>ko</u> pilangis	<i>Gagi's axe</i>
<u>nialila-anega</u> pilangis	<i>The axe belonging to you and me</i>
naur pamu <u>anega</u>	<i>this coconut is mine</i>
naur pamu <u>nika</u>	<i>this coconut is yours</i>

The only postposition which follows personal pronouns without elision (see section 2.23.1.) is *te* 'to'; it follows the Set 11 forms, as follows:

aga-te	to me
nika-te/ka-te	to you.s
ko-te	to him/her
anenga-te	to us
ninga-te	to you.p
nunga-te	to them

These forms are also used as object of the verb *kiar-* 'exceed' in comparisons:

aga kawam ke kate mu kiaram
my house sm yours the exceeds
My house is bigger than yours
 (lit. *My house exceeds the to-you*)

2.402.3. Limiting and Reflexive Pronouns

Limiting pronouns express subjects of the type 'I only' or 'I myself'. The forms are (except in the third person singular) derived from the marked subject forms plus the limiter *-ta* (see section 2.407.):

1s ageta	1p anengeta
2s keta	2p ningeta
3s kueta	3p nungeta

They follow the subject noun phrase, and where the subject is a plural personal pronoun, the plural pronoun form is replaced by the singular form:

1p ane anengeta	<i>we ourselves</i>
2p ni ningeta	<i>you yourselves</i>
3p nu nungeta	<i>they themselves</i>

Examples:

kulak itelala munta nungeta bagerun
boy two that they.lim stayed

Only the two boys stayed behind

awlri ke nika pen kulukam? mu kueta klliyam
who sm your pen broke it it.lim broke

Who broke your pen? It broke by itself

ane anengeta kuiukuman
 I we. broke
 We broke it ourselves

There are three reflexive pronouns which serve both as singular and plural object and indirect object:

- 1 ami
- 2 nimi
- 3 numi

These are used where English uses 'each other' or a form with '-self/selves'. Where the subject of a reflexive sentence is a personal pronoun, it is expressed by the limiting pronoun form:

nuna numi den manandisan
 they 3.refl words speak
 They are talking to each other

ane ageta ami umoriki
 I we.lim 1.refl shall.kill
 I shall kill myself

2.403. Adjectives

Waskia adjectives fall into two main categories: adjectives of nationality, which precede the noun they qualify, and all other adjectives, which follow it (illustrated in section 2.21.1.). The latter category includes classifying adjectives, denoting objective qualities such as size, age, and colour, and epithet adjectives, expressing subjective evaluations.

A few adjectives form a plural by syllable reduplication or complete reduplication:

Singular	Plural	
iti	ititi	<i>new</i>
biga	bibiga	<i>big</i>
iru	iruru	<i>unripe</i>
gotek	gotetek	<i>small</i>
kuareng	kuareng-kuareng	<i>old</i>
kumbur	kumbur-kumbur	<i>black</i>

The plural forms are used both in noun phrases and as adjective completions (see section 2.11.21.).

Adjectives may also be derived from verbs. The two verb forms which serve as adjectives are the verbal noun and the third person singular form of the past simple:

lage ulalara	<i>path widen-vn</i>	<i>wide path</i>
kadi kuera	<i>man die-vn</i>	<i>dead man</i>
tam iwira	<i>wood rot-vn</i>	<i>rotten wood</i>
kaem-guang marenga	<i>clothing dry-vn</i>	<i>dry clothing</i>
tam yager nama-puleram	<i>tree-trunk go.dep-return-ps.3s</i>	<i>round tree-trunk</i>

Only one adjective derived from a noun has been found: yula 'watery', from yu 'water'.

2.404. Determiners

A determiner occurs as the last item in a noun phrase and is a free form. There are three classes of determiners in Waskia. The first consists of the item *mu*, roughly corresponding to English 'the', but used far less frequently: whereas the main use of 'the' is to refer to something which is contextually 'given' in the discourse, Waskia *mu* appears to be used only when there is a need to point out a particular item and means approximately 'this one and no other'. *mu* is also used to mark a noun clause (described in section 2.13.21.) and occasionally occurs pronominally as 'it'.

The second class of determiners distinguishes between two or more objects in terms of their location in relation to the speaker:

<i>pamu</i>	<i>this</i> (near speaker)
<i>omu</i>	<i>that</i> (nearer to speaker than <i>obumu</i>)
<i>obumu</i>	<i>that</i> (further from speaker)

The pronominal form *pamta* 'this one' has also been observed.

The third class of determiners distinguishes between items in terms of whether they are 'given' or 'new' in discourse (these terms are explained in section 2.14.2.):

<i>bo</i>	'a certain, another' (introducing a 'new' item, i.e. an item of the comment); also used in negative sentences with the sense 'some', 'any' (see section 2.11.14.);
<i>manang</i>	'this' (referring to a more recently 'given' item, i.e. a secondary topic);
<i>munta</i>	'that' (referring to a less recently 'given' item, also a secondary topic).

Of these, only *munta* has been observed as a pronoun.

2.405. Numerals

Numerals are definite or indefinite. They follow the noun they qualify.

2.405.1. *Definite Numerals*

Waskia has a mixture of Pair Counting and Body Counting systems (see Z'graggen, 1971:142-3).

The Pair Counting system is manifested in the fact that numbers up to eight are based on the morphemes *toke* 'one' and *tel* 'two':

1	<i>itoketa</i>	(< i-toke-ta)
2	<i>itelala</i>	(< i-tel-ala)
3	<i>iteltoke</i>	(< i-tel-toke)
4	<i>itelala-itelala</i>	
5	<i>itelala-itelala-itoketa</i>	
6	<i>iteltoke-iteltoke</i>	
7	<i>iteltoke-iteltoke-itoketa</i>	
8	<i>iteltoke-iteltoke-itelala</i>	

The prefix *i-* is apparently a numeral marker. The suffixes *-ta* and *-ala* are considered in section 2.407. New Guinea societies with pair counting systems traditionally counted by cutting notches in a stick: hence the Waskia word for 'count' is the verb *kaur-* 'cut'.

The Body Counting system is manifested in the morphemes *kuting* 'bone' and *dilisan* 'other side', reflecting the practice of pointing to various parts of the body as a means of counting:

9	<i>kuting dilisan se itelala-itelala</i>
10	<i>kuting dilisan-dilisan</i>

Distributive numerals ('one each, two each') are formed by repeating the numeral:

John Gagi	<i>ili</i>	<i>naur</i>	<i>awukala</i>	<i>karo bagesan ?</i>
<i>John Gagi</i>	<i>with.him</i>	<i>coconut</i>	<i>how.many</i>	<i>with they.stay</i>
<i>How many coconuts do John and Gagi have</i>				
nuna	<u><i>iteltoke iteltoke</i></u>	<i>karo bagesan</i>		
<i>they</i>	<i>three</i>	<i>three</i>	<i>with they.stay</i>	
<i>They have three each</i>				

2.405.2. *Indefinite Numerals*

Those observed are:

<i>iim</i>	<i>all</i>
<i>ine</i>	<i>many</i>
<i>ineia</i>	<i>too much, too many</i>
<i>inemela</i>	<i>few, not many (< ine-mela many-no)</i>
<i>san</i>	<i>some, a few</i>

nupse	many
mela	none, no

The numeral *lilim* 'all' may be modified by the limiter *-ta* 'only', in which case it precedes the rest of the noun phrase.

2.406. Subject Marker

The use of the subject marker *ke* is discussed in section 2.14.4.

2.407. Limiters

Two limiters have been found in Waskia, *-ta* and *-ala*. They are suffixed to numerals, nouns or noun phrases to underline more clearly how many actors are involved.

The limiter *-ta* 'only' appears to be a productive form, but also occurs in a number of 'set' contexts:

- (i) limiting pronouns, e.g. *age-ta* 'I only, I myself'
- (ii) the numeral 'one': *ltoketa*
- (iii) the demonstrative *pamu*: *pamta* 'this particular one'
- (iv) certain adverbs: *pata* 'here', *bota* 'there' (the place 'given' by previous discourse), *itakta* 'now' (< *itak* 'today'), *itaktata* 'just now'.

The limiter *-ala* 'of them, together' no longer appears to be productive and seems only to occur in set contexts:

- (i) compound personal pronouns, e.g. *nuilila* 'the two of them' (discussed in section 2.402.1.)
- (ii) the numeral 'two': *itelala*
- (iii) indefinite numeral *lnela* 'too many' (< *ine* 'many'), *ilimta* 'all of them' (< *lilimta* 'all-only')
- (iv) the interrogatives *adamula* 'what'? and *awukula* 'how many'? (< *awuk* 'how?')
- (v) the negative *mela* 'no, none' (< *me* 'not')
- (vi) certain adverbs: *pala* (the morpheme *pa* also occurs in *pamu* 'this') 'here'; *mukolula* 'already' (cf. *mukola-se* 'tomorrow'); *girakola* 'long ago' (< *gira ko* 'in the past'); *munganingla* 'morning' (cf. *munganing* 'night').

The suffix *-ala* also occurs as an adverb formative (see section 2.414.) and as the formative of the dependent habitual verb form (described in section 2.412.2.). The former is probably historically the limiter *-ala*, as it obeys the morphophonemic rule for enclitics (section 3.1., Rule 4); the latter follows the rules for suffixation and the similarity is probably accidental.

2.408. Intensifiers

Three have been observed, and are described in section 2.25.

2.409. Negative

There is only one negative, *me* 'not'. Its use and that of its derivative *mela* 'no, none' are described in section 2.11.14.

2.410. Verb-roots

Verb-roots are tentatively divided into basic and derived. Basic roots are those which do not appear to be derived from non-verb roots or compounded from other roots³; derived roots come from non-verb sources or are compounds.

Roots such as *na-* 'eat, drink', *ma-* 'cry', *ta-* 'get' appear to be basic.

Derived roots from non-verb sources are formed:

(i) from nouns:

<i>karar-</i>	<i>heat</i> (tr)	< <i>kar</i> <i>heat</i>
<i>karlwur-</i>	<i>heat</i> (tr)	< <i>kar</i> <i>heat</i>
<i>katingar-</i>	<i>spit</i>	< <i>kating</i> <i>spittle</i>
<i>kanlr-</i>	<i>burn</i>	< <i>kani</i> <i>oven</i>

(ii) from adjectives:

<i>kawlmr-</i>	<i>know</i>	< <i>kawim</i> <i>knowing</i>
<i>mlpar-</i>	<i>cool</i> (tr)	< <i>mlpi</i> <i>cold</i>
<i>blgar-</i>	<i>grow</i> (itr)	< <i>blga</i> <i>big</i>
<i>plpengar-</i>	<i>approach</i>	< <i>plpengi</i> <i>nearby</i>
<i>lwir-</i>	<i>rot</i> (itr)	< <i>lwi</i> <i>rotten, excrement</i>

(iii) from the negative:

<i>mer-</i>	<i>refuse</i>	< <i>me</i> <i>not</i>
-------------	---------------	------------------------

The root *kawlmr-* 'know' is probably a compound of the adjective *kawim* 'knowing', and the verb *ar-* 'become'. How many other verb-roots in *-ar-* have a similar origin is open to question.

A number of verb-roots are transparent compounds entailing at least one independently occurring verb root. They are formed:

(1) from verb + verb, where the first verb has the dependent simple form:

<i>ari-kadogi-</i>	<i>stare</i>	(<i>see-follow</i>)
<i>tagi-saper-</i>	<i>shoot</i>	(<i>pull-throw</i>)
<i>ull-batagi-</i>	<i>mend</i>	(<i>hold-cut</i>)
<i>ull-tuly-</i>	<i>shake</i> (hands)	(<i>hold-give</i>)

(ii) from noun + verb:

yu-duwur-	wash(tr)	(water-wash)
neman-iki-	feel, taste	(breath-hear)
sigenang-kalogi	wrap	(leaf-tie up)
kidi-kaper-	bleed	(blood-come down)
diduk-patawur-	comb	(head-lift)
siding-tagir-	smell(tr)	(smell-pull)
kamin-tugum-	intend	(mind-fill)
yu-kiar-	cross(river)	(water-exceed)
mutim-tugum-	bury	(hole-fill)

(iii) from adverb + verb:

karo-tair-	bring	(together-come)
------------	-------	-----------------

For morphological purposes, verb-roots are classified according to the vowels and/or consonants in which their stems end. Each root has two or three stems to which the plural object marker and subject-tense-mood suffixes are added in accordance with certain morphological (see section 2.412-3.) and morphophonemic rules (described in sections 3.1. and 3.2.). The stems, labelled Stem 1 and Stem 11 (and, in the case of some verbs, Stem 11a) are not completely predictable from each other. Verb-root classes are either vowel (V) classes or consonant (C) classes.

Vowel-class roots have only two Stems, 1 and 11. The stem-final vowels, with examples, are tabulated below⁴:

Class	Stem 1	Stem 11	Gloss
V1	-a- na-	-o- no-	<i>eat, drink</i>
V2	-e- kide-	-a- kida-	<i>cook</i>
V3	-i- iki-	-u- iku-	<i>hear</i>
V4	-i- bali-	-u- balu-	<i>speak</i>
V5	-o- kalo-	-ow- kalow-	<i>tie</i>

Classes V3 and V4 have the same stem vowels. However, when a suffix beginning with a consonant is added to Stem 1 of a class V4 verb, the

stem-final vowel changes optionally from -i- to -u-. This does not happen to Class V3 verbs.

Consonant-class verbs have three stems, 1, 11, and 11A, where Stem 11A as a derivative of Stem 11 and performs certain of the functions performed by Stem 11 of vowel-class verbs. The stem-final vowel-consonant combinations of consonant-class verbs, with examples, are set out below⁴:

Class	Stem 1	Stem 11	Stem 11A	Gloss
C1	-ar- alar-	-ar- alar-	-a ala	<i>walk</i>
C2	-ar- yogar-	-er- yoger-	-a yoga	<i>swim</i>
C3	-er- bager-	-er- bager-	-a baga	<i>stay</i>
C4	-er- saper-	-ar- sapar-	-a sapa	<i>throw</i>
C5	-or- umor-	-ar- umar-	-a uma	<i>hit</i>
C6	-ir- isir-	-ir- isir-	-i isi	<i>cut</i>
C7	-ur- kaur-	-ur- kaur-	-u kau	<i>cut, count</i>
C8	-ul- dagul-	-ul- dagul-	-u dagu	<i>fall</i>
C9	-um- lukum-	-um- lukum-	-u luku	<i>drink</i>
C10	-iw- uliw-	-iw- uliw-	-i uli	<i>hold</i>
C11	-uw- kanuw-	-uw- kanuw-	-u kanu	<i>tie</i>
C12	-iy- dagi-	-iy- dagi-	-i dagi	<i>sit</i>

There are a few 'irregular' verbs which belong completely to none of the above classes. The most common is *mer-* (C3) '*refuse*', which has Stem 11A *mia* (for expected *ma*) from *mē-a* by regular change

(section 3.1, Rule 1), due to derivation from me 'not'. 'Irregular' verbs are indicated in the vocabulary (section 4.).

A subset of irregular verbs is made up of vowel-class verbs which form an alternative Class V4 verb by adding respectively -gi- and -gu- to the original Stem 11. However, these verbs are 'defective' in that each subject-tense-mood suffix 'chooses' either the original or the alternative (or sometimes either) stem, in a manner which seems quite unpredictable. The verb stems are tabulated below:

	Class	Stem 1	Stem 11	Gloss
Original	V2 (a)	bate-	bata-	<i>cut</i> (erg)
Alternative	V4	batagi-	batagu-	<i>cut</i> (tr)
Original	V2	kage-	kaga-	<i>open</i> (erg)
Alternative	V4	kagagi-	kagagu-	<i>open</i> (tr)
Original	Irreg (b)	mani-	mana-	<i>tell</i> (ditr)
Alternative	V4	managi-	managu-	<i>tell</i> (ditr)
Original	V5	kalo-	kalow-	<i>tie</i> (tr)
Alternative	V4	kalogi-	kalogu-	<i>tie</i> (tr)
Original	V5	kado-	kadow-	<i>follow</i> (tr)
Alternative	V4	kadogi-	kadogu-	<i>follow</i> (tr)

(a) There is also a transitive verb *batl-* (V4) '*cut*'.

(b) Stem 1 *mani-* behaves as Class V4; Stem 11 *mana-* as Class V2.

Since the plural object marker -ndi-/-ndu- is always added to Stem 11 of the original verb, never to the alternative form, it seems likely that -gi-/-gu- was historically a singular object marker. This likelihood is supported by the fact that its addition turns two ergative verbs *bate-* and *kage-* into transitives.

A few other ergative/transitive pairs have been found, but their morphological relationship is less transparent: e.g. *gire-* (V2) '*turn round*' (erg) and *gurugi-* (V4) '*turn round*' (tr); *kile-* (V2) '*break*' (erg) and *kuluki-* (V4) '*break*' (tr).

2.411. Plural Object Marker

The plural object marker -ndi- occurs in verbs with plural objects. Where the object is third person and contextually dispensable, the plural object marker alone marks the number of the object.

The infix *-ndi-* is added to Stem 11 of vowel-class verbs and to Stem 11A of consonant-class verbs. Where a verb has original and alternative forms, *-ndi-* is added only to Stem 11 of the original verb (see above). The addition of *-ndi-* to Stem 11 itself creates a new root of Class V4 (regardless of the class of the original verb), and subject-tense-mood suffixes are added to the newly-formed root. The newly-formed root has two stems, Stem 1 in *-ndi-*, Stem 11 in *-ndu-*.

The only exceptions to this are verb-roots of Class V1, to which the plural object marker is never added. Instead, the object is marked with a plural object pronoun.

Examples:

Class	Singular Object	Plural Object
V1	nu buruk n-am <i>he pig eat-ps.3s</i> <i>He ate the pig</i>	nu buruk nunga n-am <i>he pig them eat-ps.3s</i> <i>He ate the pigs</i>
V2	nu buruk kidi-am <i>he pig cook-ps.3s</i> <i>He cooked the pig</i>	nu buruk kida-nd-am <i>he pig cook-op-ps.3s</i> <i>He cooked the pigs</i>
V4	nu naur ukur-am <i>he coconut shake-ps.3s</i> <i>He shook the coconut</i>	nu naur ukuru-nd-am <i>he coconut shake-op-ps.3s</i> <i>He shook the coconut</i>
V4/V5	nu age kalog-am <i>he me tie-ps.3s</i> <i>He tied me up</i>	nu anenge kalo-nd-am <i>he us tie-op-ps.3s</i> <i>He tied us up</i>
(the left-hand example is of an alternative verb form; see section 2.410.)		
C4	nu tagi-saper-am <i>he pull-throw-ps.3s</i> <i>He shot (an arrow)</i>	nu tagi-sapa-nd-am <i>he pull-throw-op-ps.3s</i> <i>He shot (some arrows)</i>

2.412. Subject-Tense-Mood Suffixes

Under this heading are collected together all those suffixes to the verb-root which indicate any semantic feature of subject, tense and mood, although by no means all the suffixes involved indicate all three.

Each suffix is added to one of the stems of the verb-root (described in section 2.410) or to the verb-root formed by the addition of the plural object marker (described in section 2.411.). The stem to which each suffix is added is indicated in Charts 3 and 4 by 1, 11, and 11A. In the case of vowel-class verb-roots, Stem 11A is replaced by Stem 11. The morphophonemic rules governing suffixation are given in sections 3.1. and 3.2.).

Subject-tense-mood suffixes are of two kinds: independent and non-independent.

2.412.1. Independent Subject-Tense-Mood Suffixes

These are added to the verb-root to form independent verb-forms (which, as noted in section 2.13.11., also occur in dependent clauses). There are morphological grounds for dividing these forms into 'realis' and 'irrealis' subgroups.

The 'realis' suffixes are tabulated in Chart 3.

CHART 3

'Realis' Subject-Tense-Mood Suffixes

	Present	Past habitual	Past simple
1s	1 -sam	11A -kisam	1 -em
2s	1 -sam	11A -kisam	1 -em
3s	1 -so	11A -kiso	1 -am
1p	1 -san	11A -kisan	1 -man
2p	1 -san	11A -kisan	1 -man
3p	1 -san	11A -kisan	1 -un

The set of final consonants common across the three sets of suffixes (except past simple, third person singular) indicates a probable historical connection between the three sets. However, only in the past habitual is it possible to break the suffixes into two parts; since Stem 11A is the dependent simple verb form (see section 2.412.2.), it is likely that *ki-* was originally an independent auxiliary verb taking the present tense suffixes and that the present-day forms were originally complex verb phrases (cf. section 2.22.2.).

The present tense suffixes indicate actions going on at the present, but without emphasising their duration or repetition, e.g. *ane Itakta yu na-sam* 'I am drinking water now'.

The past simple tense suffixes indicate actions which took place at some point of time (specified) in the past:

ane itaktata yu <u>na-em</u>	<i>I have just drunk some water</i>
ane ikelako yu <u>na-em</u>	<i>I drank some water yesterday</i>
ane girakola yu <u>na-em</u>	<i>I drank some water long ago</i>

The past habitual tense suffixes indicate actions which used to take place habitually or frequently over some period of time in the past. In meaning they do not differ substantially from habitual verb phrases in the past simple tense, discussed in section 2.22.22.:

ane girako yu no-kisam	}	<i>In the past I used</i>
ane girako yu n-ala bager-em		<i>to drink water</i>

Note that the use of the three 'realis' tenses in habitual and durative verb phrases (discussed in sections 2.22.21. and 2.22.22.) considerably expands the resources of the Waskia system of tenses.

Chart 4 below shows the 'irrealis' suffixes, the three tenses of which refer to actions which have not taken place and are not taking place at the moment of speaking.

CHART 4

'Irrealis' Subject-Tense-Mood Suffixes

	Future	Imperative	Desiderative
1s	1 -iki	1 -iko	1 -ako
2s	11 -i /11A -∅	11 -ko	1 -ako
3s	1 -uki	1 -uko	1 -ako
1p	1 -naki	1 -nako	1 -ako
2p	1 -ani	1 -anko	1 -ako
3p	1 -uni	1 -unko	1 -ako

The morphological connection between future and imperative is transparent. Each suffix consists of two elements. The first is an irrealis subject referent (-ik, -∅, -uk, -nak, -an, -un). The second is, for the future, the suffix -i, for the imperative, the suffix -ko. The desiderative set, which does not differentiate person and number, also has the -ko element. Before dependent clause connectives -ale and -se (see section 2.13.1.), the second element of the future (-i) and imperative (-ko) suffixes is deleted, and the future second person singular assumes the alternative form (11A -∅) shown in Chart 4.

The future tense has two meanings, related in that they are both 'indicative' in mood and give no guarantee that the actions denoted actually take place. Firstly, the future tense indicates actions expected to take place at some point of time in the future; secondly it denotes the ability to perform an action, whether past, present or future. Hence, for example, *ane yogar-iki* means, according to context, 'I shall swim', 'I could swim', 'I can/am able to swim', 'I shall be able to swim'.

The imperative is also timeless and denotes not only the imperative as in English:

<i>ull-<u>ko</u>!</i>	<i>(you.s) take it!</i>
<i>ull-<u>nako</u>!</i>	<i>Let us take it!</i>
<i>uliw-<u>anko</u>!</i>	<i>(you.p) take it!</i>

but also concepts expressed in the English modal verbs 'must', 'should', 'ought to':

<i>ane misese taun se namer-<u>iko</u></i>	<i>I must go to town today</i>
<i>namer-<u>uko</u></i>	<i>He should/must go</i>

With appropriate adverbs, these forms also express probability and certainty:

<i>nu misese urat biter-<u>uko</u> <u>labo</u></i>	
<i>he today work do-imp.3s perhaps</i>	
<i>He will probably/possibly work today</i>	
<i>nu misese urat biter-<u>uko</u> <u>kobo</u></i>	
<i>he today work do-imp.3s certainly</i>	
<i>He will certainly work today</i>	

With the adverb *mese* (for which we have no definite gloss), first and third person forms become more specifically imperative:

<i>mese namer-<u>uko</u>!</i>	<i>Let him go!</i>
as opposed to <i>namer-uko</i>	<i>he should go.</i>

The desiderative suffixes are similar in meaning to desiderative verb phrases (discussed in section 2.22.23.) and express desire or intention:

<i>ane n-ako</i>	<i>I want/intend to eat</i>
<i>nu n-ako</i>	<i>He wants/intends to eat</i>

2.412.2. Non-Independent Subject-Tense-Mood Suffixes

These include four suffixes which fill the subject-tense-mood slot but do not form independent verbs. The label is not altogether appro-

priate, as some of these forms give no indication of subject, tense or mood. Three of them are strictly dependent verb forms: the dependent simple, the dependent habitual, and the dependent irrealis. The fourth is the verbal noun, which can function as a dependent verb or as a noun.

The suffixes are shown below:

Dependent simple	11A	-∅	
Dependent habitual	1	-aia	
Dependent irrealis	s: 1	-lk	p:l -nak
Verbal noun	1	-a	

Morphological notes follow:

- (i) the dependent simple form is Stem 11A with no suffix:
- (ii) the dependent irrealis is the only dependent form to agree in number with the subject of the verb phrase in which it occurs; the suffixes are identical with the first person irrealis subject of independent 'irrealis' suffixes (see section 2.412.1. above).

The uses of the dependent forms are noted only briefly here, as they are mostly described and exemplified in other sections:

- (i) the dependent simple occurs as a dependent verb in simultaneous action sentences (see section 2.13.1.) and as part of durative verb phrases with the auxiliary bager- 'stay' (see section 2.22.21.);
- (ii) the dependent habitual form occurs as a part of a habitual verb phrase with bager- 'stay' (see section 2.22.22.);
- (iii) the dependent irrealis form occurs as part of a desiderative verb phrase with ma- 'want' (see section 2.22.23.)
- (iv) the verbal noun occurs as a dependent verb form in certain embedded clauses (described in section 2.13.22.).

The verbal noun also functions syntactically as a noun. A common use is as 'object' of the postposition karo 'with' in a manner phrase (described in section 2.23.2.). Occasionally the verbal noun also has an adjectival function, e.g. kadi kuera 'dead man'.

Examples of verbal nouns are:

kuera	sickness, death	< kuer-	be sick, die
guria	anger	< gure-	be angry

dolara	<i>fear</i>	< dolar-	<i>frighten</i>
nagura	<i>fear</i>	< nagur-	<i>fear</i>
usengara	<i>sorrow</i>	< usengar-	<i>regret, mourn</i>
iselara	<i>shouting, shouts</i>	< iselar-	<i>shout</i>
namangklira	<i>pain</i>	< namangklir-	<i>have a pain</i>
kakatira	<i>itch</i>	< kakatir-	<i>itch, scratch</i>
mipingara	<i>a dream</i>	< mipingar-	<i>dream</i>
utuwura	<i>wind, drought</i>	< utuwur-	<i>blow</i>
kidia	<i>pudding</i>	< kide-	<i>cook, boil</i>
kaiya	<i>pancake</i>	< kaiy-	<i>bake, fry</i>
bagera	<i>dweller</i>	< bager-	<i>stay</i>
uliwa	<i>finger</i>	< uliw-	<i>hold</i>
na (< na-a)	<i>food</i>	< na-	<i>eat</i>
uda	<i>dance, singsing</i>	< udi-	<i>dance</i>

2.413. Dependent Clause Connectives

There are three of these, the syntax of which is discussed in section 2.13.1., -ale, -se, and -mu.

2.414. Adverbs of Manner

These are mostly formed from other morpheme categories by the addition of the suffix -ala (see 2.407.):

From adjectives:

dawamala	<i>firmly, hard</i>	< dawam	<i>firm</i>
mimingtala	<i>slowly</i>	< mimingta	<i>slow</i>
pasakala	<i>quickly</i>	< pasak	<i>quick</i>
gidimela	<i>quickly</i>	< gidime	<i>quick</i>
ningola	<i>nicely</i>	< ningo	<i>nice, skilful</i>
mimengela	<i>badly</i>	< miminge	<i>bad</i>
gurmetala	<i>quickly</i>	< gurmeta	<i>quick</i>
sigamala	<i>directly</i>	< sigam	<i>direct</i>

From nouns (mostly verbal nouns):

lugangala	<i>cheerfully</i>	< lugang	<i>joy</i>
gurlala	<i>angrily</i>	< guria	<i>anger</i>
usengarala	<i>sorrowfully</i>	< usengara	<i>sorrow</i>
dolarala	<i>fearfully</i>	< dolara	<i>fear</i>
nagurala	<i>fearfully</i>	< nagura	<i>fear</i>

Examples:

gidimela sirasaparko! *Run quickly!*

sumatin urat dawamala biterun *The students worked hard*
 nu bamban ningola tam *He skilfully caught fish*

2.415. Adverbs of Place

The following forms, some of them historically compounds, are used to denote the place of an action:

muse	<i>there</i> (place already referred to, i.e. part of topic)
bota	<i>there</i> (in a certain place, i.e. part of comment)
pata, pala	<i>here</i>
awar	<i>far away</i>
som	<i>far, a long way</i>

The form muse can also mean '*for this reason*' (see section 2.13.11.).

Note that place names such as Madang, Bogia, Wewiak (Wewak), Suaruni (Karkar Island), Tukenini (Tokain) are treated as adverbs of place in their own right and are not followed by postpositions:

nu <u>Suaruni</u> nameram	<i>He went to Karkar Island</i>
nu <u>Wewiak</u> urat biteso	<i>He works in Wewak</i>

2.416. Adverbs of Time

The following forms, some of them historically compounds, are used to denote the time of an action:

itakta	<i>now</i>
itak	<i>today</i>
ikelako	<i>yesterday</i>
mukolase	<i>tomorrow</i>
mukolala	<i>already</i>
girako	<i>in the past</i>
girakola	<i>long ago</i>
kamkam	<i>every day</i>
kambose	<i>one day</i>
butak	<i>frequently</i>
som	<i>soon</i>
bangla-bangla	<i>in the afternoon</i>
bangia-nungi	<i>in the evening</i>
munganigala	<i>in the morning</i>
munganing	<i>at night, tonight</i>

2.417. Adverbs of Probability

Two have been found: lobo '*possibly, perhaps, probably*' and kobo '*certainly*'. Their use is described in section 2.412.1.

2.418. Postpositions

The use of these is discussed in section 2.23., where examples are given. Those postpositions observed are listed below. They are generally difficult to gloss in English as their meanings appear to overlap with each other, and differ from dialect to dialect. Examples below are from Tokain dialect, unless marked 'Karkar'. Comprehensive rules for the co-occurrence of postpositions with various categories of noun cannot be worked out from the available data.

Postpositions are divided into 'short' (se, i, te, ko, karo, wam) and 'long' (nungi, kualii).

se location: *on, at, to, near, along*

e.g. lage se *along the road* (Karkar: lage te)

kawam se *to/near the house*

se never directly follows a human noun; a body-part always intervenes (see section 2.23.1.). It appears to be the only short locative postposition used with words recently introduced from non-Waskia sources:

taun se *to/in town* (TP)

beng se *to/at the bank* (TP)

maket se *to/at the market* (TP)

sule se *to/in/at school* (German)

instrument: *with*

e.g. arak se *with a net*

pilangis se *with an axe*

tam se *with a stick*

i location: *to, at, in* (never used with human nouns)

e.g. inong i *to the village, homewards*

ingam i *to the garden*

mutim i *in a hole*

dilisan i *on the other side*

kawam i *in a house* (Karkar: kawam se)

The allomorph t! follows a vowel:

e.g. ali t! *on the ground* (Karkar: ali se)

te location: *to* (used with personal pronouns: cf. section 2.23.1.)

e.g. ko-te *to him*

lmet ko-te *to the woman*

kawam te *to the house*

ko origin: *from*

e.g. Bogia ko *from Bogia*

location: *at* (with 'part' nouns only: cf. section 2.23.1.)

e.g. biring ko *at the back (of...)*

reference: *about* (cf. section 2.23.4.)

e.g. uda ko *about the singing*

nuko kuera ko *about his death*

karo accompaniment: *with, together with* ((cf. sections 2.11.24, 2.23.3.)

wam manner: *like*

e.g. katege wam *white* (lit. *like a white parrot*)

The two 'long' postpositions *kuali* 'on, upon, over' and *nungi* 'inside' appear historically to have been combinations of 'part' noun plus postposition *i* in complex locative phrases (described in section 2.23.1.). For example:

kar kuali

pp

fence over

Over the fence

<

kar kuali i

nwh nni pp

fence 3.top at

By the top of the fence

However, the part-nouns **kal* and **ning* have apparently been lost (although we do find *nungi* ning 'right inside'), and the resulting long postpositions themselves function as postpositions in complex locative phrases as well as simple ones:

e.g. teboi *kuali* *on the table*

sia *kuali* *on the chair*

tam bowa *nungi* *under the tree* (lit. *Inside the underside of the tree*)

2.419. Interrogatives

The uses of these forms are discussed in section 2.11.3. They fall into two categories: question-markers and interrogative words.

Question-markers are:

i yes-no question-marker (q) used to form a yes-no question

ayi question-tag (qt) used to convert a declarative sentence into a question

Interrogative words are pro-forms which replace elements in declarative sentences to convert them into information questions. Note that

all of them begin with a-, apparently an interrogative morpheme:

aweri ke	<i>who</i> (subject)?
aweri	<i>whom</i> (object)?
aweri ko	<i>for whom</i> (indirect object)? <i>whose</i> ?
anape ke	<i>what</i> (subject)?
anape	<i>what</i> (object)?
anape ko	<i>why</i> ?
apeia, apago	<i>where</i> ?
adamula	<i>when</i> ?
awuk	<i>how? which</i> (adjectival)?
awukala	<i>how many</i> ?
awugamu	<i>which</i> (adjectival)?

2.420. Conjunctions

Except for e 'or', Waskia conjunctions conjoin only independent clauses (as described in section 2.12.2.), not phrases or words. Their use is intimately related to secondary topicalisation, in which connection they are briefly discussed in section 2.14.2. The conjunctions observed are:

se	<i>and</i> (followed by different subject; may also commence discourse in the sense <i>Now...</i>)
tamu	<i>but</i> (followed by same subject)
mu	<i>but</i> (followed by different subject + negative)
ito...!to...	<i>either...or...</i>

The use of e 'or' is exemplified below:

nI	gagI	yagor	se	I	e	lage	yagor	se	name-sam ?
Subj	AdvP		conj	AdvP		VP			
<i>you</i>	<i>sea</i>	<i>canoe</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>q</i>	<i>or</i>	<i>road</i>	<i>canoe</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>go-pres.2s</i>
<i>Are you going by boat or by car?</i>									
John	ke	I	e	nike	I	name-sam ?			
Subj		conj	Subj		VP				
<i>John</i>	<i>sm</i>	<i>q</i>	<i>or</i>	<i>you.sm</i>	<i>q</i>	<i>go-pres.2s</i>			
<i>Is John going or are you?</i>									

3. MORPHOPHONEMICS

Unless otherwise mentioned, the coalescence rules described below apply across the boundary of root and suffix, or suffix and suffix, and of two roots joined by elision, but not across word boundaries or across

boundaries between root and eclitic or between suffix and enclitic.

Where coalescence does occur across a word boundary, this is not reflected in the orthography used in this study.

3.1. VOWEL COALESCENCE

Rule 1: e becomes I before a vowel (including e)

i.e. $\text{___e + V___} > \text{___IV___}$

e.g. kide-am > kidiam (he) cooked
 kide-em > kidlem (I) cooked
 kide-iki > kidi-iki (I) shall cook (see also Rule 2)
 kide-uki > kidluki (he) will cook

Rule 2: like vowels except e coalesce across all boundaries

i.e. $\text{___V}_1 + \text{V}_1\text{___} > \text{___V}_1\text{___}$, where $\text{V}_1 = \text{a, l, o, u}$

e.g. nu umoso > [numoso] (he) hits me
 aga arigiso > [agarigiso] (he) sees me
 ni-III-ala > nilila (see section 2.402.1.)
 na-a > na food
 Iki-Iki > ikiki (I) shall hear
 kidi-Iki (from Rule 1) > kidiki (I) shall cook
 tairuki i > [tairuki] will (he) come?

Rule 3: i, o disappear before a vowel

i.e. $\text{___}\begin{Bmatrix} \text{o} \\ \text{i} \end{Bmatrix}\text{___} + \text{V___} > \text{___V___}$

e.g. mipi-ar- > mpar- cool
 pipengi-ar- > pipengar- approach
 Iki-anI > ikanI (you.p)will hear
 Iki-em > Ikem (I) heard
 iki-uki > Ikuki (he) will hear
 kalo-am > kalam (he) tied
 kalo-em > kalem (I) tied
 kalo-uki > kaluki (he) will tie
 kalo-Iki > kaliki (I) will tie

Rule 4 (applies to root or suffix + enclitic):

enclitic-initial a disappears after a vowel

i.e. $\text{___V + a___} > \text{___V___}$

e.g. no-ale > nole (you.s) will eat and...
 luku-ale > lukule (you.s) will drink and...
 bage-ale > bagele (you.s) will stay and...

ni-III-ala > nIIIa (see section 2.402.1.)
 ningo-ala > ningola *nicely*
 Ine-ala > Ineia *too much*

Vowel pairs not covered by Rules 1-4 either do not occur in the contexts root or suffix + suffix or root + root (these appear to be ao, eo, lo, ua, ue, ul, uo) or do not coalesce (æ, al, au, ul):

e.g. nae-em > naem (I) ate
 na-iki > nalki (I) shall eat
 na-uki > nauki (he) will eat
 iku-l > ikul (you.s) will hear

3.2. CONSONANT COALESCENCE

Rule 5: like consonants coalesce

i.e. $\text{---}C_1 + C_1\text{---} > \text{---}C_1\text{---}$
 e.g. lukum-man > lukuman (we/you.p) drink

Rule 6: m, w, y disappear before k, s, m, n;
 r disappears before s, m, n but is retained before k

e.g. yoger-ko > yogerko (you.s) swim!
 lukum-ko > lukuko (you.s) drink!
 ullw-ko > ullko (you.s) hold (it)!
 dagly-ko > daglko (you.s) sit down!
 Isir-so > lsiso (he) cuts
 atum-sam > atusam (I/you.s) stab
 kanuw-sam > kanusam (we/you.p/they) tie
 ugly-sam > ugsam (he) carries
 aguw-man > aguman (we/you.p) planted
 bager-man > bageman (we/you.p) stayed
 alar-naki > alanaki (we) shall walk
 tugum-naki > tugunaki (we) shall bury

Rule 6 has been observed only in verb-root + suffix combinations.

3.3. VOWEL DELETION

Rule 7: an enclitic-final vowel disappears before a morpheme-initial consonant in compounds.

e.g. pa-mu-ta > pamta *this one*
 ane-III-mu-ala > (by Rule 4) ane-III-mu-la >
 ane-IIImla *all of us*

Rule 7 is also exemplified in personal pronoun elision (see section 3.4. below).

3.4. PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Reconstruction of the development of personal pronoun forms and their elisions (described in sections 2.23.2. and 2.31.2.) indicates that at an earlier stage of Waskia there were three singular pronoun forms:

1s.	a
2s.	ni
3s.	nu

Of these, ni and nu are preserved in Set 1 (see section 2.402.1.) and a is preserved in the reflexive pronoun a-mi '*myself, ourselves*' (see section 2.402.3.) and in elided inalienable nouns such as a-de '*my ear*' (see section 2.31.2.). The modern Set 1 pronoun ane was formed by the addition of a marker -ne whose function is unclear².

The plural forms of Set 1, anena, nina, and nuna, result from the addition of a plural enclitic -na to the singular forms of Set 1.

Set 11 results from suffixation of the enclitic -ka⁵ to Set 1 (giving two forms, aga (< *a-ka) and anega (< *ane-ka) in the first person singular. The following morphophonemic rules operated on this suffixation:

Rule 8: medial k became g after a or e (but not after u or i)

e.g. *a-ka > aga but *ni-ka > nika.

By Rule 7, -a of the enclitic -na was dropped when the pronouns anena, nina, and nuna were prefixed to another morpheme, leaving anen-, nin-, and nun-.

Rule 9: medial -nk- became -ng-,

e.g. *anen-ka > anenga.

The change of -ka to -ko in Set 11 third person singular nuko (and of ke to kue in limiting third person singular kueta- see section 2.402.3.) is apparently related to the vowel-rounding which occurs in the first syllable of inalienable nouns in the third person form (see section 2.31.1.).

The suffixation of the subject-marker ke to Set 1 pronouns (see section 2.402.1.) is affected by the same rules as the suffixation of -ka (Rules 7, 8, and 9).

The next historical change appears to have been the abbreviation of the long Set 11 forms nika and nuko to their short forms ka and ko.

This was evidently followed by the elision of personal pronouns with postposition karo (see section 2.23.2.) and with inalienable nouns (see section 2.31.2.). The prefixed forms were⁶:

1s	a	1p	anena
2s	ni	2p	nina
3s	nu	3p	nuna

Rule 7 operated invariably with the plural pronouns; Rules 8 and 9 in the cases of karo and inalienable nouns with initial k-:

- e.g. *a-karo > agaro *with me*
 *a-kema > agema *my face*
 *nin-kimik > ningimik *your skins, your bodies*

In the cases of inalienable nouns beginning with ko- in their original (non-third-person) form, Rule 9 was modified by Rule 10:

Rule 10: medial -ng- became -g- before o,

- e.g. *nun-korat > *nungorat > nugorat *their siblings*

Further rules operated on inalienable nouns with initial consonants other than k-:

Rule 11: medial -n + g- became -ng- (i.e. [ŋ])

- e.g. *anen-gemang > anengemang *our hearts*

Rule 12: medial -n- disappeared before b, m:

- e.g. *nun-bidang > nubidang *their lips*
 *nun-motam > numotam *their eyes*

The vowels e and i in personal pronouns were assimilated to the first vowel of an inalienable noun where this was o or i:

Rule 13: prefix vowel e or i became o where the noun-initial syllable was Co,

- e.g. *nin-kore > (by Rule 9)*ningore
 > (by Rule 10)*nigore > (by Rule 13) nogore *your teeth*
 *anen-motam > (by Rule 12)*anemotam
 > (by Rule 13) anomotam *our eyes*

Rule 14: prefix vowel e became i where the noun-initial syllable was Ci,

- e.g. *anen-bidang > (by Rule 12)*anebidang
 > (by Rule 14) anibidang *our lips*

Waskia eliminates a syllable where two initial syllables have the same initial consonant:

Rule 15: $C_1V_1C_1V_2 > C_1V_2$

- e.g. *anen-neman > (by Rule 5) *aneneman
 > (by Rule 15) aneman *our breath*
- *nin-neman > (by Rule 5) *nineman
 > (by Rule 15) neman *your.p breath*
- *nun-nuwut > (by Rule 5) *nunuwut
 > (by Rule 15) nuwut *their wives*

Rule 15 is apparently still active in Waskia: thus the sequence biteruko kobo '*he will certainly do (it)*' reduces to [biterukobo]. This rule apparently accounts also for the fact that although we find katago '*your.s stomach*' and kotuago '*his/her stomach*' as alternatives to tago and tuago, we do not find *kakema '*your face*' or *kokoma '*his/her face*' as alternatives to kema and koma. By analogy ka- and ko- have also been dropped from most elided inalienable nouns.

Since the operation of Rules 5 and 15 gives the forms aneman '*our breath*' and aniwut '*our wives*', which would also result from *a-neman '*my breath*' and *a-niwut '*my wife*', a specialised rule drops the -n- of the first person singular forms, giving *aeman > aiman and aiwut.

It is probable that further research would lead to abbreviation and re-ordering of these rules.

4. A WASKIA-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

The vocabulary below was compiled in the main by John Natu Paol, who also classified the verb-roots. Grammatical data and examples were added by the writer. The list contains approximately 800 items, excluding cross-references and sub-entries.

Conventions employed in addition to those in section 1.2. are as follows:

- free forms precede bound forms
- ng is treated as a separate item for alphabet purposes and follows n
- verb-roots are marked with their verb class; irregular forms are shown in brackets
- inalienable nouns are marked nni and alphabeticised by their basic form (second person singular); variations from the basic form are shown in brackets, and also listed alphabetically if their prefixes are other than anen- nin- and nun-, with a cross-reference to their basic form; further information on the morphology of inalienable nouns is found in section 2.31.2.

Lexical data in Trans-New Guinea phylum languages related to Waskia is so sparse as to prohibit much etymological study of Waskia vocabulary, but a comparison of a 400-word list in Dimir, another member of the Isumrud Stock, with a corresponding Waskia list revealed few obvious cognates. Mager (1952) lists a number of words borrowed by Waskia from Gedaged and other languages of the Bel sub-family of Oceanic (Austronesian). These were checked and the majority found not to be current in the Waskia of Tokain village. Although we might expect Waskia borrowings from Takia, the Bel language of Karkar Island, many recognisably Bel words in Waskia have a form which suggests borrowing either from the coastal Bel languages Megiar and Matukar or from an earlier stage of Bel. Hence Bel borrowings are thus marked, without any attempt to identify precisely the language of origin. Waskia also contains a number of Oceanic borrowings which come either from the west (perhaps Medebur or Manam) or from an earlier stage of Oceanic. These are marked OC.

McElhanon and Voorhoeve's (1970) list of Trans-New Guinea cognates was checked against the Waskia vocabulary, and entries cognate (or apparently cognate) with their listing are marked TNG together with the number allocated to the cognate set in their work. It is noteworthy that several of these cognates in Waskia have accreted a prefix kV-; the large number of noun entries under K below suggests that this was once some kind of noun formative or marker.

A

-a verbal noun formative (see section 2.412.2.)	agaro <i>with me</i> (see section 2.23.2.)
abidang see bidang	agedang see kedang
abiring see biring	agema see kema
adamula <i>when?</i>	agemang see gemang
ade see de	ageta pron lim <i>I only, I myself</i>
adeleng see deleng	aglmik see kimik
adewar- C2 <i>say, report</i>	agorat see korat
aga see anega	agore see kore
agamilik see kamilik	agowan see kowan
agamin see kamin	aguw- C11 <i>plant</i>
agamung see kamung	alkum see nikum
agamuru see kamuru	alman see neman

- air- C6 *call out; dig (a hole):*
nu mutim ai bageram *he was dig-*
ging a hole
- ait *bird*
ait mone *feathers*
- alwut see niwut
- ako stm: desiderative (see
section 2.412.1.)
- ala stm: dependent habitual
(see section 2.412.2.)
- ala limiter *together, all*
of them(see section 2.407.)
- alar- C1 *walk, dive*
den alar- *talk, converse*
- ale dependent clause connective,
same subject (see section 2.13.1.)
- all *ground, earth*
all ti *on the ground, down*
below; all ti ko downwards
- am stm: past simple 3s (see
section 2.412.1.)
- amapir- C6 *cause*
- ameting *exterior; ameting i*
outside
- ami pron refl *myself; our-*
selves (see section 2.402.3.)
- amin TNG3 *breast*
amin yu *milk*
- amu *post, stake*
- anape *what(object)? anape ke*
what(subj)?
- ane pron Set 1 *I; ane ili*
we two, he/she and I
- ane ilimla *we, I and you all*
- anega (short form aga) pron
Set 11 *me, my*
- anenge pron marked subject *I*
- aneman see neman
- anen- poss prefix *our* (see
section 2.31.2.)
- anena pron Set 1 *we*
- aneninga pron Set 11 *we, you*
and I
- anenga pron Set 11 *us, our*
- anengaro *with us* (see section
2.32.2.)
- anenge pron marked subject *we*
- anengeta limiting pron *we only,*
we ourselves
- ani stm: future 2p (see section
2.412.1.)
- anbiring see biring
- aningadi see kadi
- anir- C6 *sleep*
- anlwut see niwut
- anko stm: imperative 2p (see
section 2.412.1.)
- anogorat see korat
- anogore see kore
- anomotam see motam
- angatar- C2 *beg*
- angung *beetle*
- ao Bel *yes*
- apago *where?*
- apela *where?*
- ar- C2 *become*
- ara *reed*
- arak *fishing net*
- arati- V4 *come out, be born,*
arrive, appear, form (itr);
kulak aratam *a baby was born*
- ari *after* (see section 2.13.11(b))
- arigi- Irreg (11 arig-, 11A ari)
- ari-kado- V5 *look at, stare at*
- asi- V4 *give to me* (see section
2.22.24.)

- asir- C6 *sneeze*
- asuri- V4 *dig (with a digging stick for planting)*
- atago see tago
- atum- C9 *shoot, spear, prick, stab*
- augl *mango*
- awang *aunt, father's sister*
- awar *far away*
- awerl *who(object)? awerl ke who(subject) awerl ko whose? for whom?*
- awing *adze*
- awugamu *adj which?*
- awuk *how?*
- awukala *how many? kam awukala how often?*
- awur- C7 *gather, pile up*
- ayi *question tag (see section 2.11.31.)*
- B**
- badim *areca palm*
- badim *platform*
- bager- C3 *stay, live, exist; nu inong pamta se bageso He lives in this village; also auxiliary verb (see sections 2.22.21. and 2.22.22.)*
- bagera *dweller; inong bagera villager*
- bagur- C7 *shut, close*
- bakom *elbow*
- bai TP *ball*
- bali- V4 *talk, speak; den bali-speak, converse*
- bamban *prey, meat, fish; bamban ko walar- hunt*
- ban *outrigger boom*
- baner *large drum: slitgong*
- bani- V3 *fish (with a net)*
- bange V2 *get dark; bangam it got dark, night came*
- bangia *night, darkness*
- bangia-bangia *afternoon*
- bangia-nungi *evening*
- bangur- C7 *erect (a post)*
- barabaramar- C2 *tremble*
- baragot *bruise(nn)*
- baram *salt*
- bararem *leeward side*
- baras ?Bel *star*
- barat Bel *year*
- baren *mountain*
- barungi- V4 *cut open (e.g. a coconut)*
- basi- V3 *grow (of a plant)(itr)*
- bat *high tide*
- batagi- V4 *cut into (e.g. a tree), tear (e.g. a net)(tr)*
- bate- V2 *tear (erg)*
- bati- V4 *cut into, tear (tr)*
- bawa *brother*
- bawe *hand-drum*
- bawedugu *brown lizard*
- bega *betel pepper leaf or catkin, chewed with betelnut*
- berasi- V4 *awake, arise, begin, start*
- bibiga see biga
- bibinang *shoulder*
- bidir- C6 *mend (clothes), sew*
- biga (p bibiga) *big*
- bigar- C2 *grow, develop*

- bidang nni (1s abidang, 2s/2p nibidang, 3s/3p nubidang) *lip*
- bililingar- C2; bililingur- C7 *split (wood along the grain)* (tr)
- binton *pigeon*
- birigar- C2 *shiver, be cold*
- birigara vn *cold*
- biring nni (1s abiring, 2s kabiring, 3s kobiring, 1p anibiring, 2p nibiring, 3p nubiring) *back; kawam biring se behind the house*
- biter- C4 *put (something in a place), attend (school, meeting)*
- urat biter- *work, do work*
- bo *another, a certain, some or other; (with negative) any*
- bo karo *again*
- bota *there (place already referred to)*
- bogis TP *box*
- bowa *underneath, underside; tam bowa nungi under the tree* (see section 2.23.1.)
- bular- C1 *get wet*
- bulu Bel *squid*
- bunang *swing, rocker*
- bunge V2 *fly*
- buruk OC *pig*
- butak *frequently; thus; yam*
butak *somehow*
- D
- dagly- C12 (irreg: ps 1s/2s dagem) *sit down*
- dagor *rabbit*
- dagul- C8; dagull- V4 *fall* (erg)
- darangir- C6 *squat*
- daro *breadfruit (without thorns)*
- darur *scraper (for coconuts)*
- dawam *strong, firm; dawamala firmly; nu dawamala urat biteso he is working hard*
- dawur *bamboo*
- de TNG4 nni (1s ade, 3p due, 1p aninde, 2p ninde, 3p nunde) *ear*
- deb ?Bel *tuna fish*
- deleng nni (1s adeleng, 3p doleng, 1p anendeleng, 2p nindeleng, 3p nundoleng) *leg, foot*
- den *speech, words, story; uda ko den words about the singsing*
- den-digu *legend*
- diar- V1 *buy*
- didiwur- C7 *push*
- didogaren *jaw, gills; didogaren kuting jawbone*
- didu *turtle*
- diduk TNG7 *head; diduk mone hair (of head)*
- digo *men's house*
- diiisan *other side; diiisan i on the other side*
- ding *netbag*
- dinge- V2 TNG46 *wander*
- dingla *straight*
- dobub *ornaments on a G-string*
- dolar- C2 *fear, be frightened of; Gagi kaemkasik ko dolaso Gagi is frightened of the evil spirit*
- dolara vn *fear; dolara karo fearful, frightened; dolarala fearfully*
- doleng see *deleng*
- dom *hunting spear*

dop *hunting net*
 duap *stem, trunk*
 due see de
 dugotak TNG12 *neck*
 dula Bel *south-east monsoon*
 dunuri- V4 *force, persuade*
 dunguri- V4 *touch*
 duwur- C7 *wash (tr); nu kulak*
 yu duwuso *she is washing a*
 child

E

e *or*
 edpos TP *aid-post, local clinic*
 -em stm: *past tense 1/2s (see*
 section 2.412.1.)
 erar- C2 *lean (itr); ane sia*
 se dagemale erarem *I leaned*
 against the chair *(I sat on*
 the chair and leaned)

G

gagi Bel *salt, sea*
 gagor *lazy*
 galisik *(kind of) liana, tree*
 creeper
 galuk *banana; galuk mio ripe*
 banana
 galuk luan *banana tree*
 garagara Bel *dry*
 gauk *tobacco plant*
 gemang nni *(1s agemang, 3s*
 gomang, lp anengemang, 2p
 ningemang, 3p nungomang) *heart*
 gemang kakok *chest*
 gerekma *teacher*

gidagad Bel *crazy*
 gidima *quick; gidimala quickly*
 gilang *pearlshell*
 gira *old; kawam gira old house*
 girako *in the past; girakola*
 long ago
 gire- V2 *turn round, look over*
 one's shoulder (erg)
 God TP *God*
 gomang see gemang
 gotek (p gotetek or tetek) *little*
 guang TNG13 *covering*
 kaem guang *grass-skirt, laplap*
 tam guang *bark*
 guera *widow*
 guk *smoke; tama guk fire-smoke;*
 sor guk *fog*
 guragi- V4 *stop (something from*
 happening)
 gure- V2 *get angry, quarrel;*
 Gagi Kaimkadi iii guriun *Gagi*
 and Kaimkadi *quarrelled*
 guria *anger; guria karo angry;*
 guriala *angrily*
 gurmata *quick; gurmatala quickly*
 gurugi- V4 *turn, move (tr) (cf.*
 gire-); nu numi guruguso *he*
 turns round
 gurum *thick; sor gurum forest*
 (lit. *thick place*)
 gusur- C7 *laugh at; Kaimkadi*
 Gagi gusuram *Kaimkadi laughed*
 at Gagi

I

i question-marker (see section
 2.11.31.)
 i *in, at, on*
 -i stm: *future 2s (see section*
 2.412.1.)

- idala greeting *good day*
- idl- V4 *give to us/you.p/them*
- igir- C6 *fight; light (fire)*
- ik stm: *irrealis s (see section 2.412.2.)*
- ikelako *yesterday; ko ikelako day before yesterday*
- iker- C3 *be ashamed*
- iki- V3 (additional irreg forms: past simple 1/2s iklem, 3s ikiam) *listen, hear, believe, obey; Gagi God ko den ikiso Gagi believes in God; sumatin mu gerekma ko den me ikiam The student did not obey the teacher*
- neman iki- *feel, taste; ane paenap neman ikem I tasted the pineapple*
- iki stm: *future 1s (see section 2.412.1.)*
- iko stm: *imperative 1s (see section 2.412.1.)*
- ili *with him/her (see section 2.23.2.)*
- iilm *all; iilimta all; iilimtala all of them together*
- ilot Bel *sore; nu ilot karo he has a sore*
- imet *woman*
- inang *taro*
- ina *my mother (cf. niam)*
- ine *much, many; inela too much, too many; ine-mela few, not many*
- inong *village; inong i to the village, homewards*
- ingam *garden; ingam i to/in the garden*
- inglndl- V4 *swear, swear at*
- ire V2 *climb up*
- iru (p iruru) *unripe*
- iruru *green; green lizard*
- isagi- V4 *ask*
- iselar- C2 *shout*
- iselara vn *shouts, shouting*
- isir- C6 *cut (meat)*
- itak *today*
- itakta *now; itaktata just now; itakta munganingala this morning; itakta bangia-bangia tonight*
- ite V2 *hit (an object to alter its shape or break it open)*
- itelala *two*
- itelala-itelala *four;*
itelala-itelala-itoketa *five*
- iteltoke *three*
- iteltoke-iteltoke *six;*
iteltoke-iteltoke-itoketa *seven;*
iteltoke-iteltoke-itelala *eight*
- iti (p ititi) *new*
- ito *if (see section 2.13.13.);*
ito.... *wam as if (see section 2.13.22.);* ito.... *ito either*
.... *or (see section 2.12.22.)*
- itoketa *one*
- iwl *excrement, faeces*
- lwlr- C6 *rot (itr); lwiram rotten*
- K
- ka pron Set 11 short form *you(s)*
(cf. nika)
- kadl 1. *man*
2. *nml (3s kuadi, 1p aningadl, 2p nlingadl, 3p nungadl) husband*
- kadlmet *person, people*
- kado- V5; kadogil- V4 *chase, follow*
- kadugam *wallaby*
- kaem *ancestor spirit; European person (the connection between*

- the two senses is that ancestor spirits were thought to be white; the first Europeans seen were believed to be ancestor spirits)
- kagagi- V4 *open* (tr); Gagi kawam kodang kagagam *Gagi opened the door of the house*
 kage- V2 *open* (erg); kawam kodang kagam *The door of the house opened/is open*
- kagar *hot (of food)*
- kager Bel *angry, hostile, enemy*
- kagot *young*
- kaiy- C12 *bake, burn, melt* (tr)
 kaiya *pancake*
- kakatir- ?OC *itch, scratch* (erg, tr); ane kakatisam *I am itching*; aga kakatiso *I have an itch*
 kakatira vn *itch*
- kal *black crow*
- kala intensifier, gloss uncertain (see section 2.25.)
- kalalok *spider*
- kalamer *arrow*
- kalepar- *hide* (itr); ane Gagi ko kaleparem *I hid from Gagi*
- kalo- V5; kalogi- V4 *tie up*
 sigenang kalogi- *wrap up (a parcel)*
- kalog- Irreg (11, 11A kalo-) *laugh*
 kaloga vn *laughter*
- kalung Bel *tail feathers*
- kam *time, occasion*; kam awukala *how often?*
 kamkam *daily, every day*; kambo *one day, once upon a time*; kam karo karo *sometimes*
- kambor *black ant*
- kamilik TNG16 nni (1s agamlik, 3s kuamlik) *tongue*
- kamung TNG1 nni (1s agamung, 3s kuamung, 1p anengamung, 2p ningamung, 3p nungamung) *hand, arm*
- kamir- C6 *cook* (tr, erg)
- kamuru TNG14 nni (1s agamuru, 3s kuamuru, 1p anengamuru, 2p ningamuru, 3p nungamuru) *nose*
- kani *cooking pot, oven*; ali kani *earth oven, mumu pit*
 kanir- C6 *burn (of fire)*; *shine (of sun)*; odem
 kaniso *the sun is shining*
- kanuw- C11 *tie*; mal kanuw- *tie a knot*
- kangar Bel *Tahitian chestnut, Canarium polyphyllum*
- kaper- C4 *climb down; fall, descend, land*; nu lang i kapeso *he lands on the beach*;
 kidl-kaper- *bleed*
- kapir- C6 *vomit*
- kar Bel *fence*
- kar *heat, warmth*; kar karo *warm*
 karar- C2 *heat up* (tr); *be hot* (erg)
- kar TP *car, automobile*
- karar *basket*
- karengar- C2 *creep*
- kariwur- C7 *become hot, heat up* (erg) (cf. kar, karar-)
- karo *with; with you(s)*; agaro *with me*; anengaro *with us*; ningaro *with you(p)*; nungaro *with them* (see section 2.23.2.)
- karut *dirt*; karut karo *dirty*
- kasik *wild*; intensifier (see section 2.25.)
- kasili *snake*
- kaslm *mosquito*
- katege *large white cockatoo*;
 katege wam *white*

- katew- Irreg (11, 11A kata-)
erase, rub out; ane nup
katesam *I am erasing the name*
- kating TNG15 *spittle*
katingar- C2 *spit*
- katitup *swamp*
- kaur OC *lime (added to betel-
nut for chewing)*
- kaur- C7 *cut, chop, decorate,
count up*
- kausar OC *cassowary*
- kausik TNG34 *dog; kausik mom*
dog's tail
- kawam *house*
- kawelar- C2 *lie, tell lies*
- kawim *knowing (adj); ane kawim*
I know
kawimar- C2 *know; nu kawimaso*
ni anape tasam mu he knows what
you are doing
- kawunang *branch; tam kawunang*
branch of a tree
- ke subject marker (see section
2.14.3.)
- kedang nni (1s agedang, 3s
kodang) *mouth, opening*
kawam kodang *door*
- kema nni (1s agema, 3s koma,
1p anengema, 2p ningema, 3p
nungoma) *face, front; kawam koma*
se in front of the house
kema sangam *forehead*
- kemak *sugarcane*
- keta limiting pronoun *you(s)*
only, you yourself (see section
2.402.3.)
- kiar- C1 *exceed, be more than;*
aga kawam ke kate mu klaram my
house is bigger than yours
yu kiar- *cross, swim across*
river
- kiat OC *outrigger float*
- kidang *short yam*
- kide- V2 *cook, boil(tr)*
kidla *pudding; ti kidla sago*
pudding
- kidi *blood; kidi wam red*
- kikina *thorn*
- kile- V2 *break (erg) (cf.*
kuluki-)
- klmbam *peg, hook*
- klmik nni (1s agimik, 3s kumik,
1p anengimik, anigimik, 2p
ningimik, 3p nungimik, nugumik)
body, skin; anengimik kualii on
top of us (see section 2.23.1.)
- kinglsi- V4 *hate*
- kisam stm: past habitual 1/2s
(see section 2.412.1.)
- kisan stm: past habitual 1/2/3p
(see section 2.412.1.)
- kisi- V4 *give to you(s)* (see
section 2.22.24.)
- kisir- C6 *sharpen, carve*
- kiso stm: past habitual 3s (see
section 2.412.1.)
- kiti *gall, bile*
- kitik *narrow*
- kiwolar- C2 *write*
- ko 1. *to, from, for*
2. pron Set 11 short form *he,*
his/she, her (cf. nuko)
- ko stm: imperative 2s (see
section 2.412.1.)
- kobo *certainly, definitely*
- kodang see kedang
- kol *chin*
- kolar C2 *play*
- koma see kema

- korat nni (1s agorat, 1p anogorat, 2p nogorat, 3p nugorat) *sibling*; korat kadl *brother*; korat lmet *sister*; korat laun *older sibling*; korat wadgl *younger sibling*; korat kadl laun *older brother*
- kore nni (1s agore, 1p anogore, 2p nogore, 3p nugore) *tooth*; kore duap *molar tooth*
- kos *widower*
- kotaket *frog*
- kotamar- C2 *possess*
- kowan *aunt: father's sister*
- kua *Triton shell, conch*
- kuadi *see kadi*
- kuagi *seed*
- kuali *on, on top of, over* (see section 2.23.1.); kuali ko *upwards*
- kuamilik *see kamilik*
- kuamin *see kamin*
- kuamung *see kamung*
- kuamuru *see kamuru*
- kuareng (p kuareng-kuareng) *old (of people)*
- kuasir- C6 *light (a fire)*; nu anega tama kuasiram *he lit me a fire*
- kuer- C3 *suffer, be sick, hunger, die*
- kuera vn *sickness, death*; kadi kuera *dead man*
- kueta limiting pron *he/she only, he himself, she herself* (see section 2.402.3.)
- kukonda *nape, back of head*
- kukunang ?Bel *little finger*
- kulak *child, baby*; kulak kadl *boy*; kulak lmet *girl* kulaklmet *family*
- kulingkuling *rubbish*
- kulir- C6 *sew*
- kulisl *freshwater prawn*
- kuluki- V4 *break (tr)* (cf kile-); Gagl ko kuera ke agemang kulukam *Gagi's death broke my heart*
- kulurl- V4 *deceive, trick*
- kumbur (p kumbur-kumbur) *black, dark*
- kumik *see kimik*
- kumlN *soup*
- kunekunek *tortoise*
- kuply- C12 (Irreg form: future 1s kupiki) *remove (outer covering of betlenut or sugarcane)*
- kuriang *children*
- kurling *scale (of fish)*
- kurita OC *octopus*
- kurum *plant, bush*; kurum i *in the bush*
- kusu OC *rat*
- kusugum *navel*
- kuting TNG2 *bone*; tam kuting *stick*;
- kuting masiring *finger nail*
- kuting nuam *thumb*
- kuting melmur se ullwa *little finger*
- kuting dillsan se itelala-itelala *nine*
- kuting dillsan-dillsan *ten*
- kutir- C6 *scratch, scrape*
- kutuwur- C7 *hang up (tr)*; ni ding pamu kutuwusuko *hang up that netbag*
- kuweram *eel*
- kuwukup ?Bel *dust*
- kuwuling nn *fly*

L

-la see -ala limiter
 labo *perhaps, possibly, probably*
 lage *path, road*
 lager- C3 *grow, develop*
 lagiwur- C7 *feed (tr)*; Gagi
 buruk patete se lagiwuso Gagi
 is feeding the pig with potato
 lair- C6 *swell (of skin)*
 lairam *full*
 lallwur- C7 *erase, rub off*
 lang Bel *beach, sand*
 lapl *high seas*
 lauga *breadfruit (thorny)*
 laun *older (of brothers, sisters,
 etc.); right-hand*
 laus *dolphin*
 liat OC *coral, limestone*
 liket *nit, louse's egg*
 liliiki *pus*
 lingisuwur- C7 *forget*; nu de
 ikiam mu lingisuwuruki *he will
 forget the words he has heard*;
 ane yu utako lingisuwurem I
 forgot to fetch the water
 liwung *dew*
 luan ?Bel *plant, stem, tree*
 lubang nn *joy*; lubang karo
 cheerful; lubangala *cheerfully*
 lubang kalog- *laugh (cf.
 kalog-)*
 lukum- C9 *drink, swallow*
 lukunar- C2 *cough*

M

ma- V1 *cry, want* (see section
 2.22.23.)

madalok *worm*
 madar *bandicoot*
 magaret *tree bearing an edible
 nut, Terminalia catappa*
 magly- C12 *bend down*
 magiwur- C7 *spoil (tr)*
 maingara *weak*
 mait Bel *knife*
 maket TP *market*
 mai *knot*
 malapuput OC *bat*
 malin OC *calm, low tide*
 malong Bel *Jungle fowl*
 malu *seagull*
 maluwulang *tapioca, cassava*
 -man stm: *past simple, 1/2p
 (see section 2.412.1.)*
 managi- V4; mani- V4 (Irreg 11,
 11A mana-); Kaimkadi ke Gagl
 uda ko managam Kaimkadi told
 Gagi *about the singsing*;
 manandiki I shall tell them
 about it
 manang *this (referring to some-
 thing already given in the dis-
 course)* (see section 2.404.)
 manga *stone, money*; manga kuting
 money, coins
 mar *alang-alang grass (Imperata
 arundinacea), sword grass*
 marekareng *coral tree (Erythrina
 indica)*
 marengi- Irreg (11 marenger-,
 11A marenga) *dry (erg)*
 marengam *adj dry*
 maresang *vegetables, greens*
 marlap Bel *evil spirit*
 maror Bel *village headman*

- masiring TNG11 *finger nail*
 maur- ?OC C7 *yawn*
 maya *long*
 me *not*
 meia *no, none* (see section 2.11.14.)
 mei *thing; mei bo something*
 memek *bad*
 mengasin *soft*
 mer- C4 (Irreg 11A mia)
 refuse, stop (doing something), leave, depart
 mese imperative morpheme (see section 2.412.1.)
 mimenge *bad; mimengeia badly*
 mimingta *slow; mimingtala slowly*
 mininggam *mucus, snot*
 mio *ripe*
 mipar- C2 *cool* (erg)
 mipi *cold*
 mipingar- C2 *dream*
 mipingara vn *dream; nu mipingara karo he is having a dream*
 misese *today*
 mok *calophyllum tree (Calophyllum inophyllum)*
 moke *brain*
 moke kuting *skull*
 moli Bel *citrus fruit, lemon*
 mone *hair; diduk mone hair of head; ait mone feathers*
 mopar- C2 *ripen* (itr)
 mot *thigh*
 motam nni (1p anomotam, 3p numotam) *eye*
 mukolala *already*
 mukolase *tomorrow; ko mukolase day after tomorrow*
 mu determiner (see section 2.404.)
 mu *but* (negative clause with different subject following);
 mu meia *but* (non-negative clause with different subject following) (see section 2.12.21.)
 -mu conditional suffix (see section 2.13.13.)
 muning *bee*
 munta *that* (referring to something already given in the discourse) (see section 2.404.)
 munganing *night*
 munganingala *morning; (greeting) good morning*
 muri *areca nut, betelnut; muri tarap betel chew (mixture of betelnut, lime, and betel pepper)*
 muse *for this reason, so* (see sections 2.13.11(b) and 2.13.12.); *there* (see section 2.13.2(b))
 musisik *a shrub: cordyline, victory leaf (Taetsia fructicosa)*
 mutim *hole; kadi mutim tugumbury a dead man*
 mutuwur- C7 *drown* (tr); ni buruk gotek bo yu mutuwurko *(you) drown a small pig!*
- N
- na- V1 TNG49 *eat, drink*
 na vn *food*
 -na pronoun plural suffix (see section 2.402.1.)
 nadawur *throat*
 nagur- C7 *fear, flee, run away; Gagi Kaimkasik ko naguso Gagi is afraid of the evil spirit*
 nagura vn *fear; nagurala fearfully*

- nak stm: irrealis plural (see section 2.412.1.)
- naki stm: future lp (see section 2.412.1.)
- nako stm: imperative lp (see section 2.412.1.)
- namangkir- C6 *be in pain*
 namangkira vn *pain*; kumik
 namngkira karo *he has a pain*
 (lit. *his body is with pain*)
- namer- C2 *go*; o namarko *goodbye*;
 o ningola namarko *bon voyage*,
have a good journey
 nama-puleram *round* (lit.
going-returned)
- nana *louse*
- naulit *intestines*
- naur OC *coconut*; naur merang
ripe coconut; naur na ningo
green drinking coconut (lit.
coconut drink good)
 naur kidi *coconut milk*
 naur luan *coconut palm*
 naur nungonang *coconut flesh*,
copra
 naur welang *coconut cream* (*for*
for cooking)
 naur-dugulak *liver*
- ndi- V4 plural object marker
 (see section 2.411.)
- ne nni (3s/3p nue) *mother's*
brother
- neman nni (1s alman, 3s noman,
 lp aneman, aneneman, 2p neman,
 nineman, 3p noman) *breath*
- net nni (3s/3p nuet) *father*
- ni pron Set 1 *you(s)*; ni lli
you two, you and he
- nlalila pron Set 1 *we two, I*
and you; nlalila-anenga Pron
 Set 11 *us two, belonging to*
the two of us (see section 2
 2.402.1.)
- nlam TNG22 nni (1s/lp lna,
 2s/2p nlam, 3s/3p nuam) *mother*,
- mother's sister*; yu nuam *river*;
 kuting nuam *thumb*
- nlamnet nni (3s/3p nuamnet)
parents
- nlane pron Set 1 *we, you(p) and*
I (see section 2.402.1.)
- nibidang see bidang
- nibiring see biring
- nika pron Set 11 *you(s)* (short
 form: ka) (see section 2.402.1.)
- nike pron marked subject *you(s)*
 (see section 2.402.2.)
- nikim *torch*
- nikum nni (1s alikum, 3s nukum)
buttocks
- nilila pron Set 1 *you two*;
 nilila-ninga pron Set 11 *you*
two, belonging to the two of
you (see section 2.402.1.)
- nimi pron reflexive *yourself*,
yourselves (see section 2.402.3.)
- nin- possessive prefix *your(p)*
 (see section 2.31.2.)
- nina pron Set 1 *you(p)* (see
 section 2.402.1.)
- nininge see ninge
- ninga pron Set 11 *you(p)* (see
 section 2.402.1.)
- ningaro *with you(p)* (see section
 2.23.2.)
- ningatak nni (3s/3p nungatak)
grandparent
- ninge pron marked subject *you(p)*
 (see section 2.402.2.)
- ningeta limiting pron *you(p)*
only, you yourselves (see sec-
 tion 2.402.3.)
- ningo 1. *egg*
 2. *nice, skilful*; ningola
skilfully
- niwut nni (1s alwut, 3s nuwut,
 lp aniwut, aniniwut, 2p niwut,
 niniwut, 3p nuwut, nunuwut) *wife*

nogorat see korat
 nogore see kore
 noman see neman
 non OC *Morinda citrifolia*,
plant giving yellow dye from
roots
 nu pron Set 1 *he/she* (see sec-
 tion 2.402.1.)
 nu lli *they two, he and she*
 nualla pron Set 1 *we, I and*
he/she; nualla-anenga pron
 Set 11 *our, his and mine*;
us, him/her and me
 nuam see niam
 nubiring see nibiring
 nue see ne
 nuet see net
 nugorat see korat
 nugowan see kowan
 nul *cloud*
 nullila pron Set 1 *they two*
 nullila-nunga pron Set 11
them two, belonging to the two
of them (see section 2.402.1.)
 nuke pron marked subject *he/*
she (see section 2.402.2.)
 nuko pron Set 11 (short form:
 ko) *his* (see section 2.402.1.)
 nukum see nikum
 numai *wing*
 numi pron relexive *himself/*
themselves (see section 2.402.3.)
 numotam see motam
 nun- possessive prefix *their*
 (see section 2.31.2.)
 nuna pron Set 1 *they* (see sec-
 tion 2.402.1.)
 nunga pron Set 11 *they* (see
 section 2.402.1.)

nungaro *with them* (see section
 2.23.2.)
 nungatak see ningatak
 nunge pron marked subject *they*
 (see section 2.402.2.)
 nungeta limiting pron *they only,*
they themselves (see section
 2.402.3.)
 nungi *inside* (see section 2.23.1.)
 nungonang *meat, flesh*
 nup *name*
 nuwut see niwut

Ng

ngam Bel *crocodile*
 ngamal *shark*
 ngasuri- V4 *show, inform, teach*;
 Kalmkadi ke Gagi kasili
 ngasuramse arigam *Kaimkadi*
showed Gagi the snake (and he
saw it); anena nuna naur mu
 ngasurundunaki *we shall show*
them the coconut
 ngat Bel *left-hand*

O

obumu *that (far away)* (see sec-
 tion 2.404.)
 odem ?OC *sun*
 omu *that (nearby)* (see section
 2.404.)

P

paenap Engl *pineapple*
 pagl- V4 *tear, break, chop*
 paglwur- C7 *miss (tr)*
 paly- Irreg (11 pa) *become full*;
 nuntago palyam *their stomachs*
got full

pakelar- C1 *go zigzag*
 pakela-pakela *zigzag*
 pala *here*
 pale- V2 *finish*; kadl mu namse
 pallam *the man finished eating*
 palengpaleng *smooth*
 pamu determiner *this* (see sec-
 tion 2.404.)
 pamta pron *this one*
 parapar Bel *platform*
 pasak *quick*; pasakaia *quickly*
 pasok *fishing spear*
 pata *here*
 patawur- C7 *lift*; dlduk
 patawur- *comb hair*
 pater- C3 *drift*
 patete Engl *sweet potato*
 patungl- V4 *bend (e.g. wire)(tr)*
 pilangis *axe*
 pipengar- C2 *draw near, ap-
 proach*; ni tal pepengerko *come
 closer!* (lit. *you(s), coming,
 approach*)
 pipengi adv *near*; pipengita
 adv *close by*
 pipisi *vein*
 pitang *bow (and arrow)*
 pitipitik *lightning*
 posar- C2 *gripe*
 pot *wall (of house)*
 puler- C3 *return, come back*
 pure *sky, thunder*
 pure nui *cloud*
 purugl- V4 *pick (e.g. coconut
 from tree), weed*

S

sale Bel *hiding-place*
 salopi *spoon, ladle*
 -sam stm: present 1s/2s (see
 section 2.412.1.)
 san *some, a few*; bamban san *some
 fish*
 -san stm: present 1p/2p/3p (see
 section 2.412.1.)
 sangamlr- C6 *stand up (erg)*
 saper- C4 *throw*; kalamer tagi
 saper- *shoot arrow (lit. pulling,
 throw arrow)*
 sar Bel *sawfish*
 sarak *mangrove*
 sare V2 *excrete*
 sarek *mat*
 sarengar- C2 *sink (itr)*
 saslr- C6 *block up (itr)*; alman
 saslruki *I shall get tired*
 (lit. *my breath will block up*)
 sayang *fish-trap*
 se 1. *and* (see section 2.420.)
 2. *at, to* (see sections 2.23.1.
 and 2.418.)
 -se dependent clause connective,
 different subject (see section
 2.13.1.)
 sekolar- C2 *waste*; ni na me
 sekolerko *don't waste the food*
 seksegar- C2 *hurry*
 seng *weaver-bird*
 sewur- C7 *lick*
 sia TP *chair*
 sibedang *knee*
 siding nn *smell*; siding karo
smelly
 siding taglr- *smell (tr)*

sigam adj *direct*; sigamala
directly

sige *moon*

sigenang *leaf*

siken *stockade*

silasir- C6 *share; destroy*

sima *magic, sorcery*

Simbu place-name *Chimbu*
(province in the New Guinea
Highlands)

singi *fibre*

singir *bird's nest, spider's
web*

sipingar- C2 *bundle together*

sirasaper- C4 *run*

sirisir *grass*

sisik *flower*

siwogiwok *butterfly*

-so stm: present 3s (see
section 2.412.1.)

som *soon*

sor *place*; sor guk *fog*; sor
gurum *forest*

Suaruni placename *Karkar Island*
(home of most Waskia-speakers)

sugagurum *crayfish*

sugarugar *kind of bamboo, bamboo
flute*

sugur- C7 *praise*

sule German *school*

sum *weed*

sumatin TP *schoolboy, student*

surar- C1 *jump*

suwur- C7 *urinate*

T

ta- V1 *get, receive*; Kaimkadi
manga mu Gagi kote tam Kaimkadi
received the money from Gagi
ulengam ta- *perspire, sweat*
neman ta- *breathe*

-ta limiter *only* (see section
2.407.)

tagir- C6 *pull, suck, catch (fish
(fish))*

siding tagir- *smell (tr)*

tago nni (1s atago, 3s tuago,
1p anentago, 2p nintago, 3p
nuntago, nuntuago) *stomach*; nu
tuago karo *she is pregnant*

tair- C6 *come*; nu puleram taiso
*he is coming back (lit. he,
having returned, comes)*

karo-tair- *bring*

taleng *mushroom*

taleng duap *mushroom stem,
policeman*

tam *tree, wood*

tam gawa *leaf*

tam guang *bark*

tam kuting *stick*

tam yager *root, trunk*

tama *fire*

tama guk *smoke*

tama malanguru *ashes*

tamu *but* (see section 2.12.21.)

tamuri- V4 *wait*

tata *uncle, father's brother,
father*

tatarar- C2 *steal*

taun TP *town*

tawir OC *wooden bowl*

te *to* (see section 2.418.)

tebol TP *table*

- ti *sago*
 ti kaiya *sago pancakes*
 ti kidia *sago pudding*
 ti lapak *sago pith*
 ti luan *sago palm*
 tinan *red ant*
 titeng OC *ladder*
 tiwik *rain*
 tom *boundary*
 tota- V1 *try; ane urat biterako*
 ami totaem *I tried to work*
 tuago *see tago*
 tuar *crocodile*
 tugal *island*
 tugum- C9 *bury, fill up (with*
 solid); nuna kadi kuera mutim
 tugumun *they buried the dead*
 man
 kamin tugum- *remember, intend,*
 decide (lit. fill the mind);
 Gagi kuamin tuguso Bogla
 namerako *Gagi intends to go*
 to Bogla
 tuiy- C12; tuw- C11 *give to*
 him/her (see section 2.22.24.)
 bala tuiy- *decorate*
 Tukenini placename *Tokain*
 village (Waskia village on
 mainland coast)
 tukunang *short*
 tuw- *see tuiy-*
- U**
- udi- V4 *dance*
 uda vn *dance, singsing,*
 celebration
 udia *younger (of brothers, sis-*
 ters)
 ugiy- C12 (Irreg forms: past
 simple 1/2s ugem, future 1s
 ugki) *carry, pick (from tree)*
 pick up
 -uki stm: future 3s (see sec-
 tion 2.412.1.)
 -uko stm: imperative 3s (see
 section 2.412.1.)
 ukuri- V4 *shake (tr)*
 ulalar- C2 *widen*
 ulalara *wide; lage ulalara*
 wide path
 ulang *yam*
 ulengam *perspiration, sweat;*
 ulengam ta- *perspire, sweat*
 uil-batagi- V4 *fix, mend*
 uilituw- C11 *shake; kuting*
 uilituw- *shake hands*
 uliw- C10 *hold, catch, take;*
 weave (a mat), build (a house)
 uilwa *finger*
 umor- C5 *fight, hit*
 -un stm: past simple 3s (see
 section 2.412.1.)
 -uni stm: future 3p (see sec-
 tion 2.412.1.)
 -unko stm: imperative 3p (see
 section 2.412.1.)
 ungiy- C12 *sweep*
 urakurak *rib*
 urat Bel *work; urat biter- do*
 work, work(v)
 ure- V2 *fall*
 urungl- V3 *unfasten, take off*
 (clothes); nu kaemguang urungam
 he took off his clothes; ane
 kulak ko kaemguang urungem I
 took off the child's clothes
 usagi- V4 *kill*
 usengar- C2 *regret, mourn, be*
 sorry; Kalmkadi Gagi ko kuera
 ko usengaso Kaimkadi is mourning
 over Gagi's death

- usengara vn *sorrow, grief*;
 usengara karo *sorrowful*;
 usengarala *sorrowfully*
- usinang *cherry*
 usir *centipede*
 usir- C6 *bite*
 ut TP *Derris root (Derris uglinose)*
 uti- V4; utuw- C11 *fill (with liquid)*
 utuwur- C7 *blow (of wind)*
 utuwura vn *wind*
- W
- wa *garden*
 wadiglia *once again*
 wagi- V4 *pour (liquid), spend (money), throw (stone)*
 wai *fish*
 walar- C2 *look for, hunt; ane kasiki ko walaso I am looking for/hunting for a snake*
 wam *like (see section 2.23.2.)*
 wasek *sorcery*
 wasir- *skin (an animal)*
 Waskia adjn *Waskia*
 welang *fat (on a person), cream, oil*
 Wewlak placename *Wewak*
 wingar- C2 *be daylight*
 wosigam OC *paddle (for canoe)*
 wuta- V1 *sing*
- yagor *canoe; lage yagor car, automobile (lit. road canoe)*
 yagor doleng *outrigger float*
 yagor gawa *sail of canoe*
 yalek *flying fox, fruit bat*
 yambo TP *guave (psidium guajava)*
 yangi *kind of lily (Liliaceae), gives yellow dye*
 yangi wam *yellow*
 yasir- C6 *embrace*
 yat *pandanus*
 yat luan *pandanus tree*
 yat kuagi *pandanus fruit*
 yawara *good, beautiful*
 yawir- C6 *choose*
 yaya *uncle, mother's brother*
 ye *greeting hello*
 yogar- C2 *swim*
 yu Bel *water; yula watery*
 yu nuam *river (lit. water's mother)*
 yu motam *lagoon (lit. water's eye)*
 yugar *north-west monsoon*
 lapi ko yugar *north wind (lit. wind from the high seas)*

Y

5. AN ENGLISH-WASKIA FINDER LIST

This list is intended to serve only as an index to the preceding vocabulary; it does not attempt to give detailed information on meanings or forms, for which the reader is referred to the vocabulary.

A	
<i>a</i> bo	<i>ask, to</i> isagi-
accompaniment karo	<i>at</i> i se
<i>adult (male)</i> kadl; (<i>female</i>) imet	<i>attend, to</i> biter-
<i>adze</i> awing	<i>aunt (= father's sister)</i> awang, kowan; (<i>mother's sister</i>) niam
<i>afraid (to be)</i> dolar- nagur-	<i>automobile</i> kar, lage yagor
<i>afternoon</i> bangla-bangla	<i>awake, to</i> berasi-
<i>again</i> bo karo	<i>axe</i> pilangis
<i>aid-post</i> edpos	
<i>all</i> ilim, ilimta, ilimtaia	B
<i>already</i> mukolala	<i>baby</i> kulak
<i>ancestor spirit</i> kaem	<i>back</i> biring
<i>and</i> -ale, -se, se	<i>bad</i> memek, mimenge
<i>and so</i> -ale muse, -se muse	<i>bake, to</i> kaly-
<i>anger</i> guria	<i>ball</i> bai
<i>angry (to be)</i> gure-	<i>bamboo (general)</i> dawur; (<i>kind of</i>) sugarugar
<i>another</i> bo	<i>banana</i> galuk
<i>ant (black)</i> kambor; (<i>red</i>) tinan	<i>bandicoot</i> madar
<i>appear, to</i> arati-	<i>bark (of tree)</i> guang
<i>approach, to</i> pipengar-	<i>basket</i> karar
<i>areca nut</i> muri	<i>bat</i> malapuput; (<i>flying fox, fruit-bat</i>) yalek
<i>areca palm</i> badim	<i>beach</i> lang
<i>arm</i> kamung	<i>beautiful</i> yawara
<i>arrive, to</i> erati-	<i>become, to</i> ar-
<i>arrow</i> kalamer	<i>bee</i> muning
<i>as if</i> ito ... wam	<i>beetle</i> angung
<i>ashamed (to be)</i> iker-	<i>beg, to</i> angatar-

begin, to berasi-
behind biring
believe, to iki-
bend, to (tr) patungl-; (down-
 itr) magly-
betelnut muri
betel pepper bega
big biga
bile kiti
bird alt
bite, to usir-
black kumbur
block up, to sasir-
blood kidi
blow, to utuwur-
body kimik
bone kuting
born, to be arati-
boundary tom
bow (and arrow) pitang
bowl (wooden) tawir
box bogis
brain moke
branch kawunang
breadfruit (without thorns)
 daro; (thorny) lauga
break, to kilē-, kuluki-, pagl-
breast amin
breath neman
breathe, to neman ta-
brother korat, bawa
brown lizard bawedugu

bruise baragot
build, to uliw-
bundle together, to splingar-
burn, to (of fire) kanir-; (tr)
 kaiy-
bury, to tugum-
bush kurum
but mu, mu mela, tamu
butterfly siwogiwok
buttocks nikum
buy diar-

C

calm malin
Calophyllum tree mok
Canarium tree kangar
canoe yagor
car kar lage yagor
carry, to ugiy-
carve, to kisir-
cassowary kausar
catch, to uliw-; (fish) tagir-
cause, to amapir-
centipede usir
certain, to bo
certainly kobo
chair sia
chase, to kado-, kadogi-
cheerful lungang karo
cherry usinang
child kulak
children kurlang

chin kol
choose, to yawir-
chop, to kaur-, pagi-
citrus fruit moli
climb up, to ire-
cloud nui, pure nui
cockatoo (white) katege
coconut naur; (*ripe*) naur
 merang; (*green drinking*) naur
 na ningo; (*palm*) naur luan;
 (*flesh, copra*) naur nungonang;
 (*milk*) naur kidi; (*cream*) naur
 welang
cold mipi, birigara; (*to be*
 ___) birigar-
comb, to (*hair*) didik patawur-
come, to tair-; (___ *back*)
 puler-; (___ *out*) arati-
conch shell kua
conditional marker -mu
connective, dependent clause
 (*different subject*) -se; (*same*
 subject) -ale
cook, to kide-, kamir-, kani-
cooking pot kani
cool, to mipar-
coral (limestone) liat
coral tree marekareng
cordyline muslsik
cough, to lukunar-
count, to kaur-
covering guang
crayfish sugagurum
crazy gldagad
creep, to karengar-
creeper (kind of) galisik

crocodile tuar, ngam
cross, to (e.g. *river*) kiar-
crow kal
cry, to ma-
cut, to (*notch*) kaur-; (*open*)
 barungi-; (*meat*) isir-; (*tree*)
 batl-, batagi-

D

dance, to udi-
dark kumbur; (*to get* ___) bange-
day (not night) (to be ___)
 wingar-; (*good* ___) idala
death kuera
deceive, to kuluri-
decide, to kamin tugum-
decorate, to bala tuiy-
dependent verb-forms see section
 2.412.2.
Derris root ut
descend, to kaper-
desiderative stm -ako
destroy, to silasir-
develop, to bigar- lager-
dew liwung
die, to kuor-
dig, to asuri- air-
direct sigam
dirt karut
dive, to alar-
do, to (e.g. *work*) biter-
dog kausik
dolphin laus

dream, to mipingar-
drift, to pater-
drink, to na-, lukum-
drown, to mutuwur-
drum (hand-drum) bawe; (*slit-gong*) baner
dry garagara, marengam; (*to* _____) marengi-
dust kuwukup

E

ear de
eel kuweram
egg ningo
either...or ito...ito
elbow bakom
elder laun
embrace, to yasir-
enemy kager
erase, to katew-, lailwur-
erect, to (e.g. a post) bangur-
European person kaem
evening bangla-nungi
evil spirit marlap
exceed, to klar-, mer-
excrement iwl
excrete, to sare-
exist, to bager-
eye motam

F

face (of person, animal, object)
 kema

faeces iwi
fall, to kaper-, ure-, daguli-
 dagul-
far away awar
family kulakimet
fat (on person) welang
father net, tata
fear, to nagur-, dolar-
feathers ait mone; (*tail* _____)
 kalung
feed, to (tr) lagiwur-
feel, to neman iki-
fence kar
few, a san
fibre singi
fight, to umor-, lgir-
fill, to (with liquid) uti-,
 utuw-; (*with solid*) tugum-
finger uliwa; (*little* _____)
 kukunang; (*_____ nail*) masiring
finish, to pale-
fire tama
firm dawam
firstly gira
fish wal; (*to* _____) banl-;
 (_____ trap) sayang
five itelala-itelala-itoketa
fix, to ulibatagi-
flee, to nagur-
flower sisik
fly kuwuling
fly, to bunge-
flute (bamboo) sugarugar
flying fox yalek

fog sor guk
follow, to kado-, kadogi-
food na
for ko
force, to dunuri-
front kema
forest sor gurum
forget lingsuwur-
four itelala-itelala
fowl (jungle ____) malong
frequently butak
frightened, to be dolar-, nagur-
frog kotaket
from ko
fruit kuagi
full lairam; (*get* ____) paly-
future stm see section 2.412.1.

G

gall kitl
garden lngam, wa
gather, to awur-
get, to ta-
gills didogaren
give (to me) asi-; (*to you(s)*)
 kisi-; (*to him/her*) tuy-
 tuw-; (*to us/you(p)/them*) idi-
go, to namer-
God God
good yawara
grandparent ningatak
grass sislsir; (*alang-alang*
 ____) mar; (____ skirt) kaem
 guang

green iruru
grope, to posar-
grow, to bigar-, lager-, basi-
ground all
guava yambo

H

hair mone
hallo ye
hand kamung
hang up, to kutuwur-
'hate, to kingisi-
he nu, nuke; (____ only, ____
 himself) kueta
head diduk
headman, village maror
hear, to iki-
heart gemang
heat kar; (*to* ____) karar-,
 karlwur-
her nuko, ko; (____ self) numl
here pala, pata
hide, to kalepar-
hiding-place sale
him nuko, ko; (*himself*) numl
his nuko, ko
hit, to (to alter shape or break
open) lte-; (*a person or animal*)
 umor-
hold, to ullw-
hole mutim
hook (for hanging things on)
 kimbam
hot kagar

house kawam; (men's) digo
 how? awuk; (____ many?) awukala;
 (____ often?) kam awukala
 hunt, to walar-
 hurry, to seksegar-
 husband kadi

I

I ane, anege; (____ only, ____
 myself) ageta
 if ito
 imperative stm see section 2.412.1.
 imperative morpheme mese see
 section 2.412.1.
 in i, se, te
 inform, to adewar-, ngasuri-
 inside nungl
 intend, to kamin tugum-
 intestines naultit
 irrealis stm see section 2.412.1.
 island tugal
 itch kakatira; (to ____)
 kakatir-

J

jaw didogaren
 jump surar-
 just now itaktata

K

Karkar Island Suaruni
 kill, to usagi-
 knee sibedang

knife sibedang
 knot mait
 know, to kawimar-; (knowing)
 kawim

L

ladder titeng
 ladle salopi
 laugh, to kalog-; (____ at)
 gusur-
 lazy gagor
 leaf sigenang; tam gawa
 lean, to erar-
 leave, to mer-
 leeward side bararem
 left-hand ngat
 leg deleng
 liama (kind of) gallsik
 lick, to sewur-
 lie, to (= tell lies) kawelar-
 lift, to patawur-
 light, to (a fire) kausir-, iglr-
 lightning pitipitik
 like (conj) wam
 lily (kind of) yangl
 lime (betel ____) kaur
 lip bidang
 listen, to iki-
 little gotek
 live, to bager-
 liver naur-dugulak
 lizard (brown) bawedugu; (green)
 lruru

long maya; (___ ago) girakola

look at, to ari-kado-

look back, to gire-

louse nana; (___ egg) liket

M

magic(nn) sima

man kadi

mango audl

mangrove sarak

many ine; (too ___) inela;
(not ___) ine mela

market maket

mat sarek

me anega, aga

meat nungonang

melt, to kaly-

mend, to ull-batagi-; (clothes)
bidir-

milk amin yu

miss, to paglwur-

monsoon (north-west) yugar;
(south-east) dula

moon slge

Morinda citrifolia non

morning munganingala

mosquito kaslm

mother nlam; (my ___) ina

mountain baren

mourn, to usengar-

mouth kedang

move, to (tr) gurugl-

much ine; (too ___) inela

mushroom taleng

my anega, aga; (myself) ami

N

name nup

nape kukonda

narrow kitik

navel kusugum

*near, pipengi, pipengita; (to
come ___) pipengar-*

neck dugotak

nest singlr

netbag ding

net (fishing ___) arak; (hunting
___) dop

new iti

night bangla; munganing

nit liket

nose kamuru

not me

now itakta; (just ___) itaktata

O

obey, to iki-

octopus kurita

old (of objects) gira; (of people)
kuareng

on kuall

one itoketa

once again wadigila

only -ta

open, to (tr) kagagl-; (erg)
kage-

opposite dilisan |
or e
ornaments (on a G-string) dobub
other side dilisan
our anenga; (___ selves) ami
outrigger (___ boom) ban;
 (___ float) klat yagor
 doleng
outside ameting |
oven kani; (earth ___) all kani

P

paddle (for canoe) wosigam
pain (nn) namangkira; (to be in ___) namangkir-
paint, to bala tuly-
palm-tree (all kinds) luan
pandanus yat
parents niamnet
past tense stm see section 2.412.1.
path lage
pearlshell giliang
person kadimet
perspiration ulengam
perspire, to ulengam ta-
persuade, to dunuri-
pick, to (coconut etc.) purugl-,
 ugly-
pig buruk
pigeon binton
pile, to awur-
pineapple paenap
place sor

plant (nn) kurum; (to ___) aguw-
platform parapar, badim
play, to kolar-
plural object marker -ndi-
possess, to kotamar-
post (= stake) amu
potato, sweet patete
pour, to wagi-
praise, to sugur-
prawn (freshwater) kulisi
present stm see section 2.412.1.
prey bamban
prick, to atum-
probably labo
pull, to tagir-
pus liliiki
push, to didiwur-
put, to biter-

Q

quarrel, to gure-
question marker |
question tag ayi
quick gurmata, gidima, pasak

R

rabbit dagor
rain tiwik
rat kusu
reason, for this muse
receive, to ta-

red kidi wam
reed ara
refuse, to mer-
remember, to kamin tugum-
remove, to kuply-
report, to adewar-
return, to puler-
rib urakurak
right-hand laun
ripe mio
ripen, to mopar-
rise, to berasl-
road lage
rocker bunang
rot, to lwir-
rotten iwiram
round nama-puleram
rubbish kulingkuiling
run, to sirasaper-

S

sago ti; (____ *palm*) ti luan;
 (____ *pancakes*) ti kalya;
 (____ *pith*) ti lapak; (____
pudding) ti kidia
sail yagor gawa
salt baram
sand lang
sawfish sar
say, to managi-, mani-
scale (of fish) kurlirng
school sule
scrape, to kutlr-
scraper darur
scratch, to kutlr-
sea gagi; (*high* ____s) lapi;
 (____ *gull*) maiu
see, to arigi-
seed kuagi
sew, to kulir-
shake, to (tr) ukuri-; (____
hands) kuting ulituw- ____
shark ngamal
share, to silasir-
sharpen, to klsir-
she nu, nuke; (____ *only*, ____
herself) kueta
shine, to (of sun) kanlr-
shiver, to blirgar-
shoot, to atum-
short tukangng
shoulder bibinang
shout, to iselar-
shut, to bagur-
sibling korat
sick, to be kuer-
sickness kuera
sing, to wuta-
singsing uda
sink, to sarengar-
sit down, to dagiy-
six iteitoke-iteltoke
skilful ningo
skin kimik; (to ____) waslr-
skull moke kuting
sky pure

<i>sleep</i> anir-	<i>stand, to</i> sangamir-
<i>slow</i> mimingta	<i>star</i> baras
<i>small</i> gotek	<i>stare, to (at)</i> ari-kado-
<i>smell</i> (nn) siding; (to _____ (tr)) siding tagir-	<i>stay, to</i> bager-
<i>smoke</i> tama guk	<i>steal, to</i> tatarar-
<i>smooth</i> palengpaleng	<i>stem</i> duap, luan
<i>snake</i> kaslll	<i>stick</i> tam kuting
<i>sneeze, to</i> aslr-	<i>stockade</i> siken
<i>snot</i> mininggam	<i>stomach</i> tago
<i>soft</i> mengasin	<i>stone</i> manga
<i>some</i> san; <i>somehow</i> yam butak	<i>stop, to</i> guragi-
<i>soon</i> som	<i>story</i> den dendigu
<i>sorcery</i> wasek	<i>straight</i> dingla
<i>sore</i> llot	<i>strong</i> dawam
<i>sorrow</i> usengara; (to _____) usengar-	<i>student</i> sumatin
<i>soup</i> kumin	subject marker ke
<i>speak</i> bali-	<i>suck, to</i> tagir-
<i>spear (fishing)</i> pasok; (<i>hunting</i>) dom; (to _____) atum-	<i>sugarcane</i> kemak
<i>speech</i> den	<i>sun</i> odem
<i>spend, to (money)</i> wagi-	<i>swamp</i> katitup
<i>spider</i> kalalok	<i>swear, to</i> ingindi-
<i>spirit (ancestor)</i> kaem; (<i>evil</i>) marlap	<i>sweep, to</i> ungi-
<i>spit, to</i> katingar-	<i>swell, to (of skin)</i> lalr-
<i>spittle</i> kating	<i>swim, to</i> yogar-
<i>split, to (wood along grain)</i> blilingar-, blilingur-	T
<i>spoon</i> salopi	<i>table</i> tebol
<i>spoil, to (tr)</i> maglwur-	<i>Taetsia fructicosa (cordyline,</i> <i>victory leaf)</i> musisik
<i>squat, to</i> darangir-	<i>Tahitian chestnut</i> kangar
<i>squid</i> bulu	<i>take, to</i> ugly-; (to _____ off) urungi-
	<i>talk, to</i> bali-, den ball-, den umor-

<i>tapioca</i> maluwulang	<i>together with</i> karo
<i>taste, to</i> (tr) neman iki-	<i>Tokain village</i> Tukenini
<i>teach, to</i> ngasur-	<i>tomorrow</i> mukolase
<i>teacher</i> gerekma	<i>tongue</i> kamilik
<i>tear, to</i> (tr) pagi-, bati-, batagi-; (erg) bate-	<i>tooth</i> kore; (molar ____) kore duap
<i>tell, to</i> managi-, mani-	<i>torch</i> nikim
<i>Terminalia catappa</i> magaret	<i>tortoise</i> kunekunek
<i>that</i> (determiner) ('given') munta; (nearby) omu; (far away) obumu	<i>touch, to</i> dunguri-
<i>the</i> mu	<i>town</i> taun
<i>them</i> nunga; (____ selves) numi; (____ two) nullila-nunga	<i>tree</i> tam
<i>there</i> bota	<i>tremble, to</i> barabaramar-
<i>they</i> nuna, nunge; (____ only, ____ themselves) nungeta; (____ two) nullila	<i>trick, to</i> kuluri-
<i>thick</i> gurum	<i>Triton shell</i> kua
<i>thigh</i> mot	<i>trunk (of tree)</i> duap, yager
<i>thing</i> mel; (some ____) mel bo	<i>try, to</i> tota
<i>this</i> (determiner) ('given') manang; (nearby) pamu; (____ one) pamta	<i>tuna</i> deb
<i>thorn</i> kikina	<i>turn round, to</i> (erg) gire-
<i>throat</i> nadawur	<i>turtle</i> didu
<i>throw, to</i> saper-; wagi-	<i>two</i> itelala
<i>thus</i> butak	
<i>tide (high)</i> bat; (low) malin	
<i>tie, to</i> kalo-, kalogi-, kanuw-	
<i>time (= occasion)</i> kam; (some ____s) kam karo karo	
<i>tired, to be</i> neman sasir-	
<i>to</i> l, se, te	
<i>tobacco plant</i> gauk	
<i>today</i> misese, itak	

U

uncle ne; (= father's brother)
tata; (= mother's brother) yaya

underside bowa; (on the ____ =
under) bowa nungi

unripe iru

upwards kuall ko

urinate, to suwur-

us anenga; (inclusive) aneninga;
(____ two, incl) niallia-anenga;
(____ two, excl) nuallia-anenga

V

vegetables maresang
vein pipisi
 verbal noun suffix -a
very kala
village lnong
vomit kapir-

W

wait, to tamuri-
walk, to alar-
wall (of house) pot
wallaby kadugam
wander, to dinge-
want, to ma-
wash, to (tr) yu duwur-
Waskia Waskia
waste, to sekolar-
water yu
we anena, anenge; (____ *our-*
selves, ____ only) anengeta;
 (inclusive) niane; (exclusive)
 ane illmia; (____ *two, incl*)
 niailia; (____ *two, excl*)
 nuailia
weak maingara
weave, to uliw-
weaver-bird seng
web (spider's) singir
weed (nn) sum; (to ____) purugl-
wet, to get bular-
Wewak Wewiak
what? anape
when? adamula

where? apela, apago
which? awugamu
who? awerl
wide ulalara
widen, to ulalar-
widow guera
widower kos
wife imet, niwut
wild kasik
wind utuwura
wing numal
with karo
words den
work urat
worm madalok
wrap, to sigenang kalogi-
write, to kiwolar-

Y

yam (long) ulang; (*short*) kidang
yawn maur-
year barat
yellow yangi wam
yes ao
yesterday lkelako; (*day before*
 ____) ko lkelako
you (s) ni, nika, nika; (p) nina,
 ninge, ninga; (____ *you*) nilila,
 ni ill; (____ *yourself, ____*
only) keta; (____ *yourself,*
 ____ (p) *only*) ningeta
young
younger
your (s) nika, ka; (p) ninga;
 (____ *two*) nilila-ninga; (____
self, ____ selves) nimi

Z

zigzag (in a _____ manner)
 pakela-pakela; (to go _____)
 pakelar-

6. TEXT

LAUN UDIA
elder younger

The elder and the younger

P.TOP COM / COM / COM
 se nina den ik-ako-mu / pala tair-an-ale / dendigu
 conj Subj Obj VP / AdvP VP / Obj
now you.p word hear-des-cond here come-imp.2p-cs legend

Now, if you want to hear a story, come here and listen to

// S.TOP COM //
 bo ik-an // dendigu manang kulak bo ke aga manag-am //
 VP // Obj Subj IObj VP //
a hear-imp.2p legend this.g boy a sm me tell-ps.3s
a legend. A certain boy told me this legend.

S.TOP COM //
 kulak manang anega iii sule bite-san //
 Subj AdvP Obj VP //
boy this.g me him.with school attend-pres.1p

This boy attends school with me.

S.TOP COM / COM // S.TOP COM /
 kulak munta Simbu ko / nuko nup Mambu // dendigu manang butak /
 Subj Comp / Subj Comp // Subj Comp /
boy that.g Chimbu from his name Mambu legend this.g thus
That boy is from Chimbu, and his name is Mambu. This legend is thus:

P.TOP COM //
 girakola inong motam bo se kulak itelala bager-un //
 AdvP AdvP Subj VP //
long.ago village small a in boy two live-ps.3p

long ago in a certain small village lived two boys.

S.TOP COM //
 kulak itelala munta nunga nup Dolara Gambu iii //
 Subj Comp //
boy two that.g their name Dolara Gambu him.with
These two boys' names were Dolara and Gambu.

S.TOP COM / S.TOP COM //
 Dolara laun mu ko nup / se Gambu udla ko nup //
 Comp Subj / conj Comp Subj //
Dolara elder the his name / and Gambu younger his name
The elder one's name was Dolara, the younger's Gambu.

P.TOP COM //
 kam bo se nunga nuamnet kadimet iilm urat ko namer-un ingam i //
 AdvP Subj AdvP VP AdvP //
day a on their parents people all work to go-ps.3p garden to
One day their parents and all the people went to work in the garden,

S.TOP COM / COM //
 se kulak itelala munta nungeta bager-un-ale / inang ko kuer-un //
 conj Subj VP / AdvP VP //
and boy two that.g they.lim stay-ps.3p.-cs food for be.sick-ps.3p
and the two boys, staying behind alone, were hungry.

S.TOP COM // COM / COM
 se laun ke udia manag-am // 'tai-se / nama / augl san
 conj Subj Obj VP // VP / VP / Obj
and elder sm younger speak-ps.3s come.dep-cd go.dep mango some
So the elder said to the younger: 'Come on, let's go and get some

// S.TOP COM // S.TOP COM // COM / COM
 ugl-nako' // udia ke isag-am // 'augl awugamu ?' // 'omu / nama /
 VP // Subj VP // Obj // Obj / Obj
take-imp.lp younger sm ask-ps.3s mango which that go.dep
mangoes. The younger asked: 'Which mangoes?' 'The ones

COM // S.TOP
 kamkam ko ugl-san mu / awar mela pipengita mu' // se laun
 AdvP' VP' / Comp' // conj Subj
day.day on take.pres.lp the far not close.by and elder
which we go and get every day: the ones which are close by, not far away!

COM / COM // S.TOP / COM
 udla beras-un-ale / namer-un // nama / augl duap se / augl
 VP / VP // VP / AdvP AdvP'
younger start-ps.3p-cs go-ps.3p go.dep mango stem on mango
So the elder and the younger started and went. Walking, they saw many

//

duap se namer-un / mu augl nupse arl-nd-un //
 VP' Obj VP //

stem to go-ps.3s the mango many see-op-ps.3p
mangoes on the mango tree, to which they had gone.

S.TOP COM // P.TOP / COM /
 se laun ke udia manag-am // 'lra / augl ukuru-se /
 conj Subj Obj VP // VP / Obj VP /

and elder sm younger speak-ps.3s climb.dep mango shake.dep-cd
So the elder told the younger: 'Climb up and shake the mangoes and
 COM // //

ugl-nako' // m-am //

VP // VP //

take-imp.2p cry-ps.3s
let us take them,' he cried.

S.TOP COM //

laun augl / kuall motam biter-am / mu ait arlg-am //

Subj AdvP Obj' VP' Obj VP //

elder mango on eye put-ps.3s the bird see-ps.3s
The elder saw a bird on the mango on which he had his eye.

S.TOP COM // S.TOP COM //

ait koma yawara kala mu arlg-am // udia manag-am //

Obj VP // Obj VP //

bird 3.face good very the see-ps.3s younger speak-ps.3s
He saw the bird's very beautiful face. He said to the younger:

P.TOP COM // COM /

'ai ni ait omu arlgi-sam i ? // gidimela gidimela ira-ie /

ij Subj Obj VP // AdvP VP /

hey you bird that see-pres.2s q quickly quickly climb.imp.2s-cs
'Hey, do you see that bird? Quickly, quickly, climb up and

S.TOP COM // S.TOP / COM

ait omu uli-ko // uli-se / name-nako inong i' //

Obj VP // VP / VP AdvP //

bird that catch-imp.2s catch.dep-cd go-imp.1p village to
catch that bird. Catch it and let's go home.'

S.TOP S.TOP // S.TOP

udla mer-am // mu meia laun ke dunur-am // dunur-ala

Subj VP // conj Subj VP // VP

younger refuse-ps.3s but.cd elder sm force-ps.3s force-deph
The younger refused, but the elder forced him. He continued

COM / S.TOP COM / COM //
 bager-am-se / udla biras-am-ale / augl laun kadog-am //
 / Subj VP / Obj VP //
stay-ps.3s-cd younger start-ps.3s-cs mango stem follow-ps.3s
to force him, and the younger started to approach the mango tree.
 COM // S.TOP COM /
 ir-lk m-am // mu mela ait plt-lk m-am-ale /
 VP // conj Subj VP /
climb-irr.s want-ps.3s but.cd bird hurry-irr.s want-ps.3s-cs
He was going to climb it, but the bird wasn't going to wait,
 COM // COM // S.TOP COM
 beras-am // tamu gurmetala all tl kaper-am // udla ke laun
 VP // conj AdvP AdvP VP // Subj Obj
start-ps.3s but.cs quickly ground on fall-ps.3s younger sm elder
and rose. But it quickly landed on the ground. The younger said
 // COM / COM / COM //
 manag-am // 'gldimela sirasapar-ale / nama / uli-ko //
 VP // AdvP VP / VP / VP //
speak-ps.3s quickly run.imp.2s-cs go.dep catch-imp.2s
to the elder: 'Run quickly, go and catch it.
 COM // S.TOP COM / COM / COM //
 name-so' // laun sirasaper-am-ale / nama / uliw-lk m-am
 VP // Subj VP / VP / VP //
go-pres.3s older run-ps.3s-cs go.dep catch-irr.s want-ps.3s
It's going.' The elder ran, and, going, wanted to catch it.
 COM / COM / COM //
 mu mela kulur-am-ale / pakela-pakela nama / dillsan i arat-am //
 conj VP / AdvP VP / AdvP VP //
but.cd trick-ps.3s-cs zigzag go.dep other.side at arrive-ps.3s
But it tricked, and running zigzag, got away.
 S.TOP COM / S.TOP COM // COM /
 udla kaper-am / laun wadigi kadog-am // isela isela /
 Subj VP / Subj Obj VP // VP VP /
younger fall-ps.3s elder younger follow-ps.3s shout.dep shout.dep
The younger came down, and the elder followed. He kept shouting as
 COM // COM // COM // S.TOP / S.TOP
 namer-am // 'uli-ko' // ma-kiso // mu mela nama / ait manang
 VP // VP // VP // conj VP / Subj
go-ps.3s catch-imp.2s cry-ph.3s but.cd go.dep bird this.g
he went. 'Catch it!' he kept crying but, going, the bird fled.

COM // S.TOP / COM // S.TOP /
 nagur-am // nama / manga nungi namer-am // manga nungi namer-am-se /
 VP // VP / AdvP VP // AdvP VP /
flee-ps.3s go.dep stone inside go-ps.3s stone inside go-ps.3s-cd
Going, it went into a cave. As it went into the cave,

COM / COM // S.TOP / COM
 laun udia wadigi kadog-un-ale / namer-un // nama / uli-nak
 Subj Obj VP / VP // VP / VP
elder younger follow-ps.3p-cs go-ps.3p go.dep catch-irr.p
the elder and the younger followed and went in. Going in, they wanted

// COM / COM //
 ma-un // mu mela kulu-nd-am-ale / som nungi ning namer-am //
 // conj VP / AdvP VP //
want-ps.3p but.cd trick-op-ps.3s-cs far inside right go-ps.3s //
to catch it, but it tricked them, and went further, right inside.

S.TOP / COM / // S.TOP
 nama / sor kumbur muse namer-am-se / nuna karo namer-un // sor se
 VP / AdvP VP / Subj AdvP VP // AdvP
go.dep place dark there go-ps.3s-cd they with go-ps.3p place in
Going on, it went into a dark place, and they went in with it. Once in

COM / COM // COM
 wadiglla pule-nak-ale / arat-ako // mu mela awuk arat-unl i?//
 AdvP VP / VP // conj AdvP VP //
once.again return-irr.p-cs arrive-des but.cd how arrive-fut.3p q //
this place they wanted to return and get out, but how could they get out?

S.TOP COM / COM // COM //
 manga tair-am / numi bagur-am // se bugotek //
 Subj VP / Obj VP // conj AdvP //
stone come-ps.3s it.refl shut-ps.3s and that's.all
The cave came and shut itself. And that's all.

S.TOP COM / COM //
 ait munta kaem kasik ke nunga kulu-nd-am-ale / nunga n-am //
 Subj Obj VP / Obj VP //
bird that.g evil.spirit wild sm them trick-op-ps.3s-cs them eat-ps.3s
That bird, a wild evil spirit, tricked them, and ate them.

S.TOP COM / COM //
 nunga nuamnet kadimet puler-un / inong i tair-un //
 Subj VP / AdvP VP //
their parents people return-ps.3p village to come-ps.3p
Their parents and the people returned and came to the village.

S.TOP // COM
 mu kulak tetek itelala munta me bager-un // bugotek
 conj Subj neg VP // Comp
but boy small.p two that.g not stay-ps.3p that's.all
But those two small boys were not there. That's all

//
 dendigu manang //
 Subj //
legend this.g
there is to the legend.

N O T E S

1. The terms used here are borrowed from Chafe (1971) rather than from Fillmore (1968), because (i) Chafe's terms are a little more self-explanatory than Fillmore's; (ii) Chafe makes a distinction between Experiencer and Beneficiary which is relevant to Waskia. It is recognised that the foundations of 'case grammar' are weak, as the disagreements among its proponents show, but it provides an explanation of certain features of Waskia which would otherwise require far more complex explanatory devices.
2. The pronouns *nu* and *ni* are cognate with corresponding pronouns in many other Madang-Adelbert Range sub-phylum languages (Z'graggen, 1975b: 592-4) and belong to Wurm's (1975) Set 111 pronouns. Z'graggen classifies *ane* (which he gives as *ani*) as Set 1, but it seems likely that *a* is cognate with the common Adelbert Range forms *ye* and *ya*, which are also Set 111. The attachment of a suffix with a nasal consonant to personal pronouns is also common in these languages: among those closest to Waskia, Dimir has *-ŋ*, Bunabun *-ne*, and Korak *-m*. The Waskia suffix *-ne* may well be cognate with these.
3. The division of verb-roots into basic and derived is very tentative, since it is very possible that apparently 'basic' roots are in fact derived from an undetected source. Historical evidence (McElhanon and Voorhoeve, 1970) currently allows us to label only *na-* 'eat, drink' as definitely basic. There is some evidence that all verb-roots in *-r* were originally derived.
4. Stem-final *-ow-* (V5 Stem 11), *-uw-* (C11 Stems 1 and 11), and *-iy-* (C12 Stems 1 and 11) are interpreted as having a final semi-vowel (*w*, *y*) rather than a final vowel (*o*, *u*, *i*) because the latter interpretation

gives vowel combinations across root-suffix boundaries which are disallowed by vowel coalescence rules operating elsewhere in Waskia (described in Section 3.1.). Thus *kalo-ikl* (Stem 1 - fut.1s) becomes *kallkl*; therefore Stem 11 - fut.1s is better interpreted as *kalowi*, not *kalol* (since *kalo-l* gives expected **kali*). Similarly, since *-i + u-* becomes *-u-* elsewhere, *dagly-un* is a more satisfactory interpretation of Stem 1 - ps.3p than *daglun*. Again, since like vowels coalesce elsewhere, *kanuw-un* is a better interpretation of Stem 1 - ps.3p than *kanuun*. This last interpretation is supported by the parallel and unambiguous *uliw-un*.

5. The marker *ka* may well be an archaic postposition which underwent vowel change when suffixed to a third person 'object' and became *ko*, since the postposition *ko* survives, and *-ko* is also the form assumed by *-ka* when suffixed to the third person singular pronoun *nu*. It is also possible that *ka* is present in *karo 'with'*, which has no third person singular form: *!!!* is substituted for expected **koro*.

6. It is quite possible that the prefixed plural forms were the *-ka* forms *anenga*, *ninga*, *nunga* (i.e. parallel to *niko* and *nuko*) rather than the Set 1 forms (parallel to *a*). There is, however, no way of being certain about this, and the *-ka* forms would require only minor emendations to the rules given in this section.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

CAPELL, A.

- 1969 *A Survey of New Guinea Languages*. Sydney: Sydney University Press.

CHAFE, Wallace L.

- 1971 *Meaning and the Structure of Language*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

DUTTON, T.E.

- 1975 'A Koita Grammar Sketch and Vocabulary'. In: T.E. Dutton, ed. *Studies in Languages of Central and South-East Papua*. Canberra: PL, C-29:281-412.

FILLMORE, Charles J.

- 1968 'The Case for Case'. In: E.Bach and R.T. Harms, eds. *Universals in Linguistic Theory*. 1-88. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
- 1971 'Some Problems for Case Grammar'. In: R.J. O'Brien, ed. *Report of the Twenty-Second Annual Round Table Meeting on Linguistics and Language Studies*. 35-56. Washington, D.C.: Georgetown University Press.

FRANKLIN, Joice

- 1975 'Towards a Language and Literature Directory of Papua New Guinea'. In: R. Loving, ed. *Studies on Literature and Education*. S.I.L., Ukarumpa, P.N.G.: *Workpapers in New Guinea Languages*. vol.2:5-36.

HOPE, Edward Reginald

1974 *The Deep Syntax of Lisu Sentences*. Canberra: PL, B-34.

LONGACRE, Robert E.

1972 *Hierarchy and Universality of Discourse Constituents in New Guinea Languages: Discussion*. Washington, D.C.: Georgetown University Press.

LYONS, John

1968 *Introduction to Theoretical Linguistics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

McELHANON, K.A. and C.L. VOORHOEVE

1970 *The Trans-New Guinea Phylum: Explorations in Deep-level Genetic Relationships*. Canberra: PL, B-16.

MAGER, John F.

1952 *Gedaged-English Dictionary*. Columbus, Ohio: Board of Foreign Missions of the American Lutheran Church.

WURM, S.A.

1975 'Personal Pronouns'. In: S.A. Wurm, ed. *New Guinea Area Languages and Language Study, Papuan Languages and the New Guinea Linguistic Scene*. vol.1: Canberra: PL, C-38:191-218.

Z'GRAGGEN, J.A.

1971 *Classificatory and Typological Studies in Languages of the Madang District*. Canberra: PL, C-19.

1975a *The Languages of the Madang District, Papua New Guinea*. Canberra: PL, B-41.

1975b 'The Madang-Adelbert Range Sub-Phylum'. In: S.A. Wurm, ed. *New Guinea Area Languages and Language Study, Papuan Languages and the New Guinea Linguistic Scene*. vol.1: Canberra: PL, C-38:569-612.

PACIFIC LINGUISTICS

Series A, Nos. 1-9, Series B, Nos. 1-6, Series C, Nos. 1 and 3, and Bulletins 1 and 2 were called LINGUISTIC CIRCLE OF CANBERRA PUBLICATIONS.

All publications (including reprints of earlier items) subsequent to July 1967 bear the new name PACIFIC LINGUISTICS.

After each entry, ISBN numbers have been added. Where there are two ISBN numbers given, the first one refers to the complete set of volumes, and the second to the individual volume or part.

Prices are subject to alteration without prior notification. Numbers allotted to publications in preparation are preliminary, and may be changed without prior notification.

SERIES A - OCCASIONAL PAPERS

- No. 1 WURM, S.A. *Some Remarks on the Role of Language in the Assimilation of Australian Aborigines.* 1963; 12 pp. \$1.00
Reprinted 1966. ISBN 0 85883 006 X
- No. 2 HEALEY, Alan *Handling Unsophisticated Linguistic Informants.* \$1.50
1964; iii + 30 pp. Reprinted 1967, 1972, 1973, 1975.
ISBN 0 85883 007 8
- No. 3 PENCE, Alan, Ellis Deibler Jr, Phyllis M. Healey, and Bruce \$1.50
A. Hooley *Papers in New Guinea Linguistics No.1.* 1964;
iv + 42 pp. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 008 6
- No. 4 WURM, S.A. *Papers in New Guinea Linguistics No.2.* 1964; \$1.50
iv + 41 pp.; 1 map. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 009 4
- No. 5 HEALEY, Phyllis M. *Papers in New Guinea Linguistics No.3.* \$2.00
1965; iv + 53 pp. Reprinted 1972. ISBN 0 85883 010 8
- No. 6 BEE, Darlene *Papers in New Guinea Linguistics No.4.* 1965; \$2.50
iv + 68 pp. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 011 6
- No. 7 FRANTZ, C.I. and M.E., D. and J. Oatridge, R. Loving, \$3.00
J. Swick, A. Pence, P. Staalsen, and H. and M. Boxwell
Papers in New Guinea Linguistics No.5. 1966; viii + 93 pp.
Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 012 4
- No. 8 SHETLER, J., R. Pittman, V. Forsberg, and J. Hussey *Papers* \$1.50
in Philippine Linguistics No.1. 1966; iv + 38 pp. Reprinted
1971. ISBN 0 85883 013 2
- No. 9 NGUYEN DANG LIEM, A. Tran Huong Mai, and David W. Dellinger \$3.50
Papers in South East Asian Linguistics No.1. 1967;
iv + 43 pp. + 30 tables + 3 chart tables + 27 charts. Re-
printed 1970. ISBN 0 85883 014 0

PACIFIC LINGUISTICS

Series A - Occasional Papers (*continued*)

- No.10 GLASGOW, D. and K., Jean F. Kirton, W.J. Oates, and B.A. and E.G. Sommer *Papers in Australian Linguistics* No.1. 1967; v + 59 pp. Reprinted 1972. ISBN 0 85883 015 9 \$2.00
- No.11 VON BRANDENSTEIN, C.G., A. Capell, and K. Hale *Papers in Australian Linguistics* No.2. 1967; iii + 73 pp. + 7 maps. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 016 7 \$3.00
- No.12 McELHANON, K.A. and G. Renck *Papers in New Guinea Linguistics* No.6. 1967; iv + 48 pp. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 017 5 \$2.00
- No.13 GODDARD, J. and K.J. Franklin *Papers in New Guinea Linguistics* No.7. 1967; iv + 59 pp. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 018 3 \$2.50
- No.14 AGUAS, E.F. and D.T. Tryon *Papers in Australian Linguistics* No.3. 1968; iii + 46 pp. + 1 map. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 019 1 \$2.00
- No.15 CAPELL, A., G.J. Parker, and A.J. Schütz *Papers in Linguistics of Melanesia* No.1. 1968; iii + 52 pp. + 1 map. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 020 5 \$2.00
- No.16 VOORHOEVE, C.L., K.J. Franklin, and G. Scott *Papers in New Guinea Linguistics* No.8. 1968; iv + 62 pp.; 2 maps. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 021 3 \$2.50
- No.17 KINSLOW HARRIS, J., S.A. Wurm, and D.C. Laycock *Papers in Australian Linguistics* No.4. 1969; vi + 97 pp.; 3 maps. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 022 1 \$3.50
- No.18 CAPELL, A.; A. Healey, A. Isoroembo, and M. Chittleborough; and D.B. Wilson *Papers in New Guinea Linguistics* No.9. 1969; vi + 110 pp.; 1 map. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 023 X \$3.50
- No.19 MILLER, J. and H.W. Miller *Papers in Philippine Linguistics* No.2. 1969; iii + 32 pp. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 024 8 \$1.50
- No.20 PRENTICE, D.J. *Papers in Borneo Linguistics* No.1. 1969; iv + 41 pp. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 025 6 \$2.00
- No.21 CAPELL, A., A. Chowning, and S.A. Wurm *Papers in Linguistics of Melanesia* No.2. 1970; v + 105 pp.; 5 maps. ISBN 0 85883 002 7 \$3.50

PACIFIC LINGUISTICS

Series A - Occasional Papers (*continued*)

- No.22 LAYCOCK, D.C., Richard G. Lloyd, and Philip Staalsen *Papers in New Guinea Linguistics* No.10. 1969; v + 84 pp. \$3.00
ISBN 0 85883 026 4
- No.23 BUNN, G. and R.; Alan Pence, Elaine Geary, and Doris Bjorkman; H. and N. Weimer; and O.R. Claassen and K.A. McElhanon *Papers in New Guinea Linguistics* No.11. 1970; v + 78 pp.; 1 map. \$3.00
ISBN 0 85883 001 9
- No.24 ABRAMS, N., J. Forster, and R. Brichoux *Papers in Philippine Linguistics* No.3. 1970; vi + 77 pp. \$3.00
ISBN 0 85883 000 0
- No.25 VOORHOEVE, C.L., K.A. McElhanon, and Bruce L. and Ruth Blowers *Papers in New Guinea Linguistics* No.12. 1970; iv + 60 pp. + 1 map. \$2.50
ISBN 0 85883 027 2
- No.26 BLOWERS, B.L., Margie Griffin, and K.A. McElhanon *Papers in New Guinea Linguistics* No.13. 1970; iv + 48 pp. \$2.00
ISBN 0 85883 028 0
- No.27 KIRTON, Jean F. *Papers in Australian Linguistics* No.5. 1971; iv + 70 pp. \$2.50
ISBN 0 85883 029 9
- No.28 DUTTON, T., C.L. Voorhoeve, and S.A. Wurm *Papers in New Guinea Linguistics* No.14. 1971; vi + 172 pp.; 8 maps. \$5.50
ISBN 0 85883 030 2
- No.29 GLOVER, Warren W., Maria Hari, and E.R. Hope *Papers in South East Asian Linguistics* No.2. 1971; iv + 78 pp.; 1 map. \$3.00
ISBN 0 85883 031 0
- No.30 DELLINGER, D.W., E.R. Hope, Makio Katsura, and Tatsuo Nishida *Papers in South East Asian Linguistics* No.3. 1973; iv + 82 pp. \$3.00
ISBN 0 85883 091 4
- No.31 LEWIS, R.K., Sandra C. Lewis, Shirley Litteral, and P. Staalsen *Papers in New Guinea Linguistics* No.15. 1972; v + 69 pp. \$2.50
ISBN 0 85883 032 9
- No.32 HOHULIN, R.M. and Lou Hohulin *Papers in Philippine Linguistics* No.4. 1971; iv + 32 pp. \$1.50
ISBN 0 85883 033 7
- No.33 COURT, C., R.A. Blust, and F.S. Watuseke *Papers in Borneo and Western Austronesian Linguistics* No.2. 1977; vi + 132 pp.; 1 map. \$5.00
ISBN 0 85883 164 3

PACIFIC LINGUISTICS

Series A - Occasional Papers (*continued*)

- No.34 ALLEN, Janice and M. Lawrence *Papers in New Guinea Linguistics* \$2.00
No.16. 1972; iii + 46 pp. ISBN 0 85883 081 7
- No.35 BEAUMONT, C., D.T. Tryon, and S.A. Wurm *Papers in Linguistics of Melanesia* No.3. 1972; vii + 113 pp. + 6 maps.
ISBN 0 85883 083 3
- No.36 SCHEBECK, B.; and L.A. Hercus and I.M. White *Papers in Australian Linguistics* No.6. 1973; iv + 72 pp. + 4 pages of photographs + 2 maps. ISBN 0 85883 095 7 \$3.00
- No.37 FURBY, Christine E., Luise A. Hercus, and Christine Kilham *Papers in Australian Linguistics* No.7. 1974; iv + 73 pp. + 1 map + 3 photographs. ISBN 0 85883 116 3 \$3.00
- No.38 HOLZKNECHT, K.G. and D.J. Phillips *Papers in New Guinea Linguistics* No.17. 1973; iii + 78 pp. ISBN 0 85883 097 3 \$3.00
- No.39 SHARPE, M.C., L. Jagst, and D.B.W. Birk *Papers in Australian Linguistics* No.8. 1975; v + 78 pp. ISBN 0 85883 126 0 \$3.50
- No.40 CONRAD, R. and W. Dye; N.P. Thomson; and L.P. Bruce Jr *Papers in New Guinea Linguistics* No.18. 1975; iv + 102 pp. + 5 maps. ISBN 0 85883 118 X \$4.00
- No.41 CHANDLER, Donna Hettick, E. Ruch, and Jeannette Witucki *Papers in Philippine Linguistics* No.5. 1974; iv + 74 pp. ISBN 0 85883 114 7 \$3.00
- No.42 HUDSON, Joyce and Barbara J. Sayers *Papers in Australian Linguistics* No.9. 1976; iv + 79 pp. ISBN 0 85883 140 6 \$3.50
- No.43 HEADLAND, T.N. and A. Healey; and Jeannette Witucki *Papers in Philippine Linguistics* No.6. 1974; iii + 74 pp.; 1 map. ISBN 0 85883 108 2 \$3.00
- No.44 HOOKER, B., D. Behrens, and P.M. Hartung *Papers in Philippine Linguistics* No.7. 1975; iv + 60 pp. ISBN 0 85883 135 X \$3.00
- No.45 REESINK, G.P., L. Fleischmann, S. Turpeinen, and P.C. Lincoln *Papers in New Guinea Linguistics* No.19. 1976; v + 105 pp.; 2 maps. ISBN 0 85883 156 2 \$4.50
- No.46 WITUCKI, Jeannette, M.R. Walrod, and Jean Shand *Papers in Philippine Linguistics* No.8. 1976; iv + 89 pp. ISBN 0 85883 146 5 \$4.00

PACIFIC LINGUISTICS

Series A - Occasional Papers (*continued*)

- No.47 KIRTON, Jean; B. Sommer; S.A. Wurm and Luise Hercus; and P. Austin, R. Ellis and Luise Hercus *Papers in Australian Linguistics* No.10. 1976; iv + 78 pp.; 3 maps; 11 photographs. \$3.50
ISBN 0 85883 153 8
- No.48 THOMAS, D.D., E.W. Lee and Nguyen Dang Liem, eds *Papers in South East Asian Linguistics* No.4: *Chamic Studies*. 1977; ix + 124 pp. \$5.00
ISBN 0 85883 163 5
- No.49 BRADLEY, D. *Papers in South East Asian Linguistics* No.5. \$4.00
1977; iv + 98 pp. ISBN 0 85883 158 9

In preparation:

- No.50 JOHNSTON, E.C., H. Weins, Jo Ann Gault, P. Green, B. Grayden, and Jeannette Witucki *Papers in Philippine Linguistics* No.9
- No.51 KIRTON, Jean F., R.K. Wood; Luise Hercus; C.S. Street and H.P. Kulampurut; Dianne Buchanan; and Jean F. Kirton and Bella Charlie *Papers in Australian Linguistics* No.11
- No.52 GETHING, T.W. and Nguyen Dang Liem, eds *Papers in South East Asian Linguistics* No.6: *Tai Studies in Honour of William J. Gedney*
- No.53 TRAIL, R.L., H.T. Rathod, G. Chand, C. Roy, I. Shrestha and N.M. Tuladhar; P.J. Grainger; W.W. Glover and J.K. Landon; A. Hale and T. Manandhar; and B. Schöttelndreyer *Papers in South East Asian Linguistics* No.7
- No.54 MÜHLHÄUSLER, P., D.T. Tryon and S.A. Wurm *Papers in Pidgin and Creole Linguistics* No.1
- No.55 GALLMAN, A.F., E.J. Allison and Carol W. Harmon *Papers in Philippine Linguistics* No.10
- No.56 BOXWELL, M., S. Abbott and C.L. Voorhoeve *Papers in New Guinea Linguistics* No.20

SERIES B - MONOGRAPHS

- No. 1 WURM, S.A. and J.B. Harris *POLICE MOTU, an introduction to the Trade Language of Papua (New Guinea) for anthropologists and other fieldworkers*. 1963; vi + 81 pp. Reprinted 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1973. \$3.00
ISBN 0 85883 034 5
- No. 2 WURM, S.A. *Phonological Diversification in Australian New Guinea Highlands Languages*. 1964; iii + 87 pp.; 1 map. \$3.00
Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 035 3

PACIFIC LINGUISTICS

Series B - Monographs (*continued*)

- No. 3 HEALEY, Alan *Telefol Phonology*. 1964; iii + 1 figure + 53 pp. + 5 tables. Reprinted 1972. ISBN 0 85883 036 1 \$2.50
- No. 4 HEALEY, Phyllis M. *Telefol Noun Phrases*. 1965; iii + 51 pp. Reprinted 1972. ISBN 0 85883 037 X \$2.00
- No. 5 HEALEY, Phyllis M. *Levels and Chaining in Telefol Sentences*. 1966; iv + 64 pp. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 038 8 \$2.50
- No. 6 TRYON, Darrell T. *Nengone Grammar*. 1967; x + 91 pp. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 039 6 \$3.50
- No. 7 TRYON, Darrell T. *Dehu Grammar*. 1968; ix + 111 pp. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 040 X \$4.00
- No. 8 TRYON, Darrell T. *Iai Grammar*. 1968; xii + 125 pp. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 041 8 \$4.50
- No. 9 DUTTON, T.E. *The Peopling of Central Papua: some Preliminary Observations*. 1969; viii + 182 pp. Reprinted 1970, 1971. ISBN 0 85883 042 6 \$5.50
- No.10 FRANKLIN, K.J. *The Dialects of Kewa*. 1968; iv + 72 pp.; 20 maps. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 043 4 \$3.50
- No.11 SOMMER, B.A. *Kunjen Phonology: Synchronic and Diachronic*. 1969; iv + 72 pp.; 3 maps. ISBN 0 85883 044 2 \$3.00
- No.12 KLOKEID, T.J. *Thargari Phonology and Morphology*. 1969; viii + 56 pp.; 1 map. ISBN 0 85883 045 0 \$2.50
- No.13 TREFRY, D. *A Comparative Study of Kuman and Pawaian*. 1969; iv + 94 pp.; 1 map. ISBN 0 85883 046 9 \$3.50
- No.14 McELHANON, K.A. *Selepet Phonology*. 1970; v + 47 pp.; 1 map. ISBN 0 85883 003 5 \$2.00
- No.15 TRYON, D.T. *An Introduction to Maranungku (Northern Australia)*. 1970; vi + 111 pp.; 1 map. ISBN 0 85883 047 7 \$4.00
- No.16 McELHANON, K.A. and C.L. Voorhoeve *The Trans-New Guinea Phylum: Explorations in Deep-level Genetic Relationships*. 1970; v + 107 pp.; 4 maps. Reprinted 1978. ISBN 0 85883 048 5 \$4.00
- No.17 KUKI, Hiroshi *Tuamotuan Phonology*. 1970; ix + 119 pp.; 2 maps. ISBN 0 85883 049 3 \$4.00

PACIFIC LINGUISTICS

Series B - Monographs (*continued*)

- No.18 YOUNG, R.A. *The Verb in Bena-Bena: its Form and Function.* \$2.50
1971; v + 68 pp. ISBN 0 85883 050 7
- No.19 PATON, W.F. *Ambrym (Lonwolwol) Grammar.* 1971; xi + 128 pp.; \$4.50
1 map. ISBN 0 85883 051 5
- No.20 CAPELL, A. *Arosi Grammar.* 1971; iv + 90 pp.; 1 map. \$3.50
ISBN 0 85883 052 3
- No.21 McELHANON, K.A. *Selepet Grammar. Part I: From Root to Phrase.* \$4.00
1972; vi + 116 pp. ISBN 0 85883 085 X and ISBN 0 85883 086 8
- No.22 McELHANON, K.A. *Towards a Typology of the Finisterre-Huon* \$3.00
Languages, New Guinea. 1973; vii + 73 pp.; 1 map.
ISBN 0 85883 094 9
- No.23 SCOTT, Graham *Higher Levels of Fore Grammar.* Edited by \$3.50
Robert E. Longacre. 1973; x + 88 pp. ISBN 0 85883 088 4
- No.24 DUTTON, T.E. *A Checklist of Languages and Present-day Vil-* \$3.00
lages of Central and South-East Mainland Papua. 1973;
iv + 80 pp.; 1 map. ISBN 0 85883 090 6
- No.25 LAYCOCK, D.C. *Sepik Languages - Checklist and Preliminary* \$4.50
Classification. 1973; iv + 130 pp.; 1 map. ISBN 0 85883 084 1
- No.26 MÜHLHÄUSLER, P. *Pidginization and Simplification of Language.* \$5.00
1974; v + 161 pp. Reprinted 1978. ISBN 0 85883 113 9
- No.27 RAMOS, Teresita V. *The Case System of Tagalog Verbs.* 1974; \$5.50
viii + 168 pp. ISBN 0 85883 115 5
- No.28 WEST, Dorothy *Wojokeso Sentence, Paragraph, and Discourse* \$6.00
Analysis. Edited by Robert E. Longacre. 1973; x + 181 pp.
ISBN 0 85883 089 2
- No.29 ELBERT, Samuel H. *Puluwat Grammar.* 1974; v + 137 pp. \$4.50
ISBN 0 85883 103 1
- No.30 METCALFE, C.D. *Bardi Verb Morphology (Northwestern Australia).* \$6.50
1975; x + 215 pp.; 1 map. ISBN 0 85883 121 X
- No.31 VOORHOEVE, C.L. *Languages of Irian Jaya: Checklist.* \$5.00
Preliminary Classification, Language Maps, Wordlists. 1975;
iv + 129 pp.; 17 maps. ISBN 0 85883 128 7

PACIFIC LINGUISTICS

Series B - Monographs (*continued*)

- No.32 WALTON, Janice *Binongan Itneg Sentences*. 1975; vi + 70 pp. \$3.00
ISBN 0 85883 117 1
- No.33 GUY, J.B.M. *A Grammar of the Northern Dialect of Sakao*. \$3.50
1974; ix + 99 pp.; 2 maps. ISBN 0 85883 104 X
- No.34 HOPE, E.R. *The Deep Syntax of Lisu Sentences. A Transformational Case Grammar*. 1974; viii + 184 pp. + 1 map. \$6.00
ISBN 0 85883 110 4
- No.35 IRWIN, Barry *Salt-Yui Grammar*. 1974; iv + 151 pp. \$5.00
ISBN 0 85883 111 2
- No.36 PHILLIPS, D.J. *Wahgi Phonology and Morphology*. 1976; \$5.50
x + 165 pp. ISBN 0 85883 141 4
- No.37 NGUYEN DANG LIEM *Cases, Clauses and Sentences in Vietnamese*. \$3.50
1975; v + 89 pp. ISBN 0 85883 133 3
- No.38 SNEDDON, J.N. *Tondano Phonology and Grammar*. 1975; \$8.00
viii + 264 pp. ISBN 0 85883 125 2
- No.39 LANG, Adrienne *The Semantics of Classificatory Verbs in Enga (and other Papua New Guinea Languages)*. 1975; xii + 234 pp.; \$7.00
2 maps. ISBN 0 85883 123 6
- No.40 RENCK, G.L. *A Grammar of Yagarua*. 1975; xiii + 235 pp.; \$7.00
1 map. ISBN 0 85883 130 9
- No.41 Z'GRAGGEN, J.A. *The Languages of the Madang District, Papua New Guinea*. 1975; vi + 154 pp.; 1 map. \$5.00
ISBN 0 85883 134 1
- No.42 FURBY, E.S. and C.E. *A Preliminary Analysis of Garawa Phrases and Clauses*. 1977; viii + 101 pp. \$3.50
ISBN 0 85883 151 1
- No.43 STOKHOF, W.A.L. *Preliminary Notes on the Alor and Pantar Languages (East Indonesia)*. 1975; vi + 73 pp. + 2 maps. \$3.00
ISBN 0 85883 124 4
- No.44 SAYERS, Barbara *The Sentence in Wik-Munkan: a Description of Propositional Relationships*. 1976; xvii + 185 pp. \$6.00
ISBN 0 85883 138 4
- No.45 BIRK, D.B.W. *The MalakMalak Language, Daly River (Western Arnhem Land)*. 1976; xii + 179 pp.; 1 map. \$6.00
ISBN 0 85883 150 3

PACIFIC LINGUISTICS

Series B - Monographs (*continued*)

- No.46 GLISSMEYER, Gloria *A Tagmemic Analysis of Hawaii English Clauses*. 1976; viii + 149 pp. ISBN 0 85883 142 2 \$5.00
- No.47 SCOTT, G. *The Fore Language of Papua New Guinea*. 1978; xv + 210 pp.; 2 maps. ISBN 0 85883 173 2 \$6.50
- No.48 CLARK, Marybeth *Coverbs and Case in Vietnamese*. 1978; xi + 215 pp. ISBN 0 85883 162 7 \$6.50
- No.49 FILBECK, David *T'in: a Historical Study*. 1978; vi + 111 pp.; 2 maps. ISBN 0 85883 172 4 \$4.00
- No.52 KILHAM, Christine A. *Thematic Organization of Wik-Munkan Discourse*. 1977; xix + 280 pp.; 1 map. ISBN 0 85883 168 6 \$8.50
- No.54 SNEDDON, J.N. *Proto-Minahasan: Phonology, Morphology and Wordlist*. 1978; x + 204 pp.; 1 map. ISBN 0 85883 169 4 \$6.50
- No.55 LYNCH, John *A Grammar of Lenakel*. 1978; vii + 135 pp.; 1 map. ISBN 0 85883 166 X \$4.50
- No.56 ROSS, Malcolm with John Natu Paol *A Waskia Grammar Sketch and Vocabulary*. 1978; v + 119 pp. ISBN 0 85883 174 0 \$4.00

In preparation:

- No.50 SMITH, Kenneth D. *Sedang Grammar: Phonological and Syntactic Structure*
- No.51 WELLS, Margaret *Siroi Grammar*
- No.53 VESALAINEN, Olavi and Marja *Clause Patterns in Lhomi*
- No.57 GONZALEZ, Andrew *Pampangan: Outline of a Generative Semantic Description*.
- No.58 LUZARES, Casilda E. *The Morphology of Selected Cebuano Verbs: a Case Analysis*
- No.59 SOBERANO, Rosa *The Dialects of Marinduque Tagalog*
- No.60 FOX, G.J. *Big Nambas Grammar (New Hebrides)*
- No.61 HAWKINS, Emily A. *Hawaiian Sentence Structures*
- No.62 HEATH, J. *Basic Materials in Ritharngu: Grammar, Texts and Dictionary*
- CHAN-YAP, Gloria *Hokkien Chinese Borrowings in Tagalog*
- LEE, Jennifer R. *Notes on Li Hawu (Eastern Indonesia)*

PACIFIC LINGUISTICS

Series B - Monographs in preparation (*continued*)

McDONALD, M. and S.A. Wurm *Basic Materials in Garlali: Grammar, Sentences and Vocabulary*

AUSTIN, P., L. Hercus and S.A. Wurm *Basic Materials in Malyangaba: Grammar, Sentences and Vocabulary*

McELHANON, K.A. *The Languages of the Morobe Province: Checklist, Classification and Field Guide*

BLAKE, B.J. *A Kalkatungu Grammar*

HEATH, J. *Basic Materials in Warndarang: Grammar, Texts and Dictionary*

----- *Basic Materials in Mara: Grammar, Texts and Dictionary*

WOOLFORD, Ellen B. *Aspects of Tok Pisin Grammar*

SERIES C - BOOKS

- No. 1 LAYCOCK, D.C. *The Ndu Language Family (Sepik District, New Guinea)*. 1965; xi + 224 pp.; 1 map. ISBN 0 85883 053 1 \$7.00
- No. 2 GRACE, George W. *Canala Dictionary (New Caledonia)*. 1975; x + 128 pp. ISBN 0 85883 122 8 \$4.50
- No. 3 NGUYEN DANG LIEM *English Grammar (A Contrastive Analysis of English and Vietnamese vol.1)*. 1966; xlv + 177 pp. Reprinted 1970. ISBN 0 85883 X and ISBN 0 85883 055 8 \$6.50
- No. 4 NGUYEN DANG LIEM *Vietnamese Grammar (A Contrastive Analysis of English and Vietnamese vol.2)*. 1969; xlvi + 209 pp. Reprinted 1975. ISBN 0 85883 054 X and ISBN 0 85883 056 6 \$7.50
- No. 5 NGUYEN DANG LIEM *A Contrastive Grammatical Analysis of English and Vietnamese (A Contrastive Analysis of English and Vietnamese vol.3)*. 1967; xv + 151 pp. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 054 X and ISBN 0 85883 057 4 \$5.00
- No. 6 TRYON, Darrell T. *Dehu-English Dictionary*. 1967; v + 137 pp. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 058 2 \$4.50
- No. 7 TRYON, Darrell T. *English-Dehu Dictionary*. 1967; iii + 162 pp. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 059 0 \$5.00
- No. 8 NGUYEN DANG LIEM *A Contrastive Phonological Analysis of English and Vietnamese (A Contrastive Analysis of English and Vietnamese vol.4)*. 1970; xv + 206 pp. ISBN 0 85883 054 X and ISBN 0 85883 004 3 \$6.50

PACIFIC LINGUISTICS

Series C - Books (*continued*)

- No. 9 TRYON, D.T. and M.-J. Dubois *Nengone Dictionary. Part I: Nengone-English.* 1969; vii + 445 pp. ISBN 0 85883 060 4 and ISBN 0 85883 061 2 \$12.50
- No.10 OATES, W. and L. Oates *Kapau Pedagogical Grammar.* 1968; v + 178 pp. Reprinted 1971. ISBN 0 85883 062 0 \$5.50
- No.11 FOX, C.E. *Arosi-English Dictionary.* 1970; iv + 406 pp.; 1 map. ISBN 0 85883 063 9. \$11.00
- No.12 GRACE, George W. *Grand Couli Dictionary (New Caledonia).* 1976; vii + 113 pp. ISBN 0 85883 154 6 \$6.00
- No.13 WURM, S.A. and D.C. Laycock, eds *Pacific Linguistic Studies in Honour of Arthur Capell.* 1970; viii + 1292 pp.; 25 maps; 1 photograph. Reprinted 1975. ISBN 0 85883 005 1 \$35.50
 Articles authored, or co-authored, by:
 B.W. Bender, Catherine M. Berndt, R.M. Berndt, H. Bluhme, J.E. Bolt, C.G. von Brandenstein, †C.D. Chrétien, J.R. Cleverly, C. Court, R.M.W. Dixon, W.H. Douglas, T.E. Dutton, I. Dyen, S.H. Elbert, A.P. Elkin, E.H. Flint, K.J. Franklin, Marie Godfrey, G.W. Grace, K. Hale, Joy Harris, A. Healey, H. Hershberger, Ruth Hershberger, W.G. Hoddinot, P.W. Hohepa, N.M. Holmer, B.A. Hooley, Dorothy J. James, H. Kähler, Susan Kaldor, H. Kerr, Jean F. Kirton, D.C. Laycock, Nguyen Dang Liem, K.A. McElhanon, H. McKaughan, G.N. O'Grady, A. Pawley, Eunice V. Pike, R. Pittman, D.J. Prentice, A.J. Schütz, M.C. Sharpe, †W.E. Smythe, A.J. Taylor, D.T. Tryon, E.M. Uhlenbeck, C.F. Voegelin, F.M. Voegelin, C.L. Voorhoeve, S.A. Wurm, J. Z'graggen.
- No.14 GEERTS, P. *'Are'are Dictionary.* 1970; iv + 185 pp.; 1 map. ISBN 0 85883 064 7 \$5.50
- No.15 McELHANON, K.A. and N.A. *Selepet-English Dictionary.* 1970; xxi + 144 pp. ISBN 0 85883 065 5 \$5.00
- No.16 FRANKLIN, K.J. *A Grammar of Kewa, New Guinea.* 1971; ix + 138 pp. ISBN 0 85883 066 3 \$4.50
- No.17 PARKER, G.J. *Southeast Ambrym Dictionary.* 1971; xiii + 60 pp. ISBN 0 85883 067 1 \$2.50
- No.18 PRENTICE, D.J. *The Murut Languages of Sabah.* 1971; xi + 311 pp.; 1 map. ISBN 0 85883 068 X \$9.00
- No.19 Z'GRAGGEN, J.A. *Classificatory and Typological Studies in Languages of the Madang District.* 1971; viii + 179 pp.; 4 maps. ISBN 0 85883 069 8 \$5.50

PACIFIC LINGUISTICS

Series C - Books (*continued*)

- No.20 LANG, Adrienne *Enga Dictionary with English Index*. 1973; \$10.00
lvi + 219 pp. + 1 map. Reprinted 1978. ISBN 0 85883 093 0
- No.21 PATON, W.F. *Ambrym (Lonwolwol) Dictionary*. 1973; \$11.50
ix + 337 pp. + 1 map. ISBN 0 85883 092 2
- No.22 LONGACRE, Robert E., ed. *Philippine Discourse and Paragraph
Studies in Memory of Betty McLachlin*. 1971; xv + 366 pp.; \$10.50
1 photograph. ISBN 0 85883 070 1
Articles authored by: †Betty McLachlin and Barbara Blackburn,
Hazel Wrigglesworth, Claudia Whittle, Charles Walton.
- No.23 TRYON, D.T. and M.-J. Dubois *Nengone Dictionary. Part II:
English-Nengone*. 1971; iii + 202 pp. ISBN 0 85883 060 4
and ISBN 0 85883 071 X \$6.00
- No.24 ELBERT, Samuel H. *Puluwat Dictionary*. 1972; ix + 401 pp. \$13.00
ISBN 0 85883 082 5
- No.25 FOX, Charles E. *Lau Dictionary, with English Index*. 1974; \$9.50
vi + 260 pp. Reprinted 1976, 1978. ISBN 0 85883 101 5
- No.26 FRANKLIN, Karl, ed. in cooperation with M. Brown, T. Dutton, \$18.00
R. Lloyd, G. McDonald, D. Shaw, C. Voorhoeve, S. Wurm *The
Linguistic Situation in the Gulf District and Adjacent Areas,
Papua New Guinea*. 1973; x + 597 pp.; 8 maps.
ISBN 0 85883 100 7
- No.27 HO-MIN SOHN and B.W. Bender *A Ulithian Grammar*. 1973; \$13.50
xv + 398 pp.; 2 maps. ISBN 0 85883 098 1
- No.28 HEADLAND, Thomas N. and Janet D. *A Dumagat (Casiguran) -
English Dictionary*. 1974; lxii + 232 pp.; 1 map. \$10.50
ISBN 0 85883 107 4
- No.29 DUTTON, T.E., ed. *Studies in Languages of Central and South-
East Papua*. 1975; xviii + 834 pp.; 5 maps. Reprinted 1978. \$25.50
ISBN 0 85883 119 8
A collection of illustrative sketches of many hitherto un-
described languages of Central and South-East Papua by
J. Austing, R.E. Cooper, T.E. Dutton, J. and C. Farr, R. and
S. Garland, J.E. Henderson, J.A. Kolia (formerly Collier),
M. Olsen, A. Pawley, E.L. Richert, N.P. Thomson, R. Upia,
H. and N. Weimer.
- No.30 LOVING, Richard and Aretta *Awa Dictionary*. 1975; xlv + \$9.00
203 pp.; 1 map. ISBN 0 85883 137 6

PACIFIC LINGUISTICS

Series C - Books (*continued*)

- No.31 NGUYEN DANG LIEM, ed. *South-East Asian Linguistic Studies*, \$9.50
vol.1. 1974; vii + 213 pp. Reprinted 1978.
ISBN 0 85883 144 9 and ISBN 0 85883 099 X
Articles authored by: Soenjono Dardjowidjojo, Cesar A. Hidalgo,
Arthur G. Crisfield, Philip N. Jenner, Marybeth Clark, Nguyen
Dang Liem, Saveros Pou.
- No.32 TRYON, D.T. *Daly Family Languages, Australia*. 1974; \$11.00
xvii + 303 pp.; 1 map. ISBN 0 85883 106 6
- No.33 WURM, S.A. and B. Wilson *English Findexlist of Reconstruc-* \$10.00
tions in Austronesian Languages (post Brandstetter). 1975;
xxxii + 246 pp. Reprinted 1978. ISBN 0 85883 129 5
- No.34 GUY, J.B.M. *Handbook of Bichelamar - Manuel de Bichelamar*. \$9.50
1974; iii + 256 pp. Reprinted 1975. ISBN 0 85883 109 0
- No.35 KEESING, R.M. *Kwaio Dictionary*. 1975; xxxiv + 296 pp.; \$11.50
1 map. ISBN 0 85883 120 1
- No.36 REID, Lawrence A. *Bontok-English Dictionary*. 1976; \$16.00
xxiv + 500 pp. ISBN 0 85883 145 7
- No.37 RENCK, G.L. *Yagaria Dictionary*. 1977; xxx + 327 pp.; 1 map. \$12.00
ISBN 0 85883 161 9
- No.38 WURM, S.A., ed. *Papuan Languages and the New Guinea Linguis-* \$32.00
tic Scene (New Guinea Area Languages and Language Study, vol.1).
1975; xlvi + 1038 pp.; 28 maps. Reprinted 1977.
ISBN 0 85883 131 7 and ISBN 0 85883 132 5
- No.39 WURM, S.A., ed. *Austronesian Languages (New Guinea Area Lan-* \$23.50
guages and Language Study, vol.2). 1976; xxxv + 736 pp.;
21 maps. ISBN 0 85883 131 7 and ISBN 0 85883 155 4
- No.40 WURM, S.A., ed. *Language, Culture, Society, and the Modern* \$44.00
World (New Guinea Area Languages and Language Study, vol.3).
1977; lxxxvi + 1449 pp. in two fascicles; 3 maps; 40 photo-
graphs. ISBN 0 85883 131 7 and ISBN 0 85883 159 7
- No.41 FLIERL, †W. and H. Strauss, eds *Kâte Dictionary*. 1977; \$16.00
xxxvi + 499 pp.; 1 map. ISBN 0 85883 149 X
- No.42 NGUYEN DANG LIEM, ed. *South-East Asian Linguistic Studies*, \$10.50
vol.2. 1976; iv + 262 pp.; 2 maps. ISBN 0 85883 144 9 and
ISBN 0 85883 143 0

PACIFIC LINGUISTICS

Series C - Books (*continued*)

- Articles authored by: Eugénie J.A. Henderson, Judith M. Jacob, P.N. Jenner, G. Diffloth, Sidharta (Sie Ing Djiang), T.A. Llamzon, M. Teresita Martin, J.F. Kess, M.W. Mintz, H.L. Shorto, J.U. Wolff, P.K. Benedict, Lili Rabel-Heyman.
- No.43 SMALLEY, W.A., ed. *Phonemes and Orthography: Language Planning in Ten Minority Languages of Thailand*. 1976; xi + 347 pp. \$13.00
ISBN 0 85883 144 9
Articles authored by: W.A. Smalley, E.R. Hope, P. Wyss, J.R. Cooke, J.E. Hudspith, J.A. Morris, Lois Callaway, C.W. Callaway, D. Filbeck, B.M. Johnston, D. Schlatter, D.W. Hogan.
- No.44 ZORC, R.D.P. *The Bisayan Dialects of the Philippines: Subgrouping and Reconstruction*. 1977; xxi + 328 pp.; 9 maps. \$11.50
ISBN 0 85883 157 0
- No.46 HEALEY, Phyllis and Alan *Telefol Dictionary*. 1977; xix + 358 pp. \$12.50
ISBN 0 85883 160 0
- No.50 TRYON, D.T. *New Hebrides Languages: an Internal Classification*. 1976; v + 545 pp.; 7 maps. \$17.00
ISBN 0 85883 152 X
- No.51 GLOVER, W.W., J.R. Glover, and Deu Bahadur Gurung *Gurung-Nepali-English Dictionary with English-Gurung and Nepali-Gurung Indexes*. 1977; xiii + 316 pp. \$11.50
ISBN 0 85883 147 3
- No.55 LYNCH, John *Lenakel Dictionary*. 1977; vii + 167 pp. \$5.50
ISBN 0 85883 165 1
- No.57 FOX, †Charles E. *Arosi Dictionary*. Revised edition, with English-Arosi Index prepared by Mary Craft. 1978; \$18.00
iv + 598 pp.; 1 map. ISBN 0 85883 170 8
- In preparation:
- No.45 NGUYEN DANG LIEM, ed. *South-East Asian Linguistic Studies*, vol.3
- No.47 PEREZ, A.Q., A.O. Santiago, and Nguyen Dang Liem, eds *Papers from the Conference on the Standardization of Asian Languages, Manila, Philippines, December 16-21, 1974*
- No.48 WURM, S.A., ed., with P. Mühlhäusler, D.C. Laycock, and T.E. Dutton *Handbook of New Guinea Pidgin*
- No.49 NGUYEN DANG LIEM, ed. *South-East Asian Linguistic Studies*, vol.4
- No.52 MÜHLHÄUSLER, P. *Growth and Structure of the Lexicon of New Guinea Pidgin*
- No.53 FRANKLIN, Karl J. and Joice Franklin *Kewa Dictionary (with Supplementary Materials)*

PACIFIC LINGUISTICS

Series C - Books in preparation (*continued*)

- No.54 WURM, S.A., ed. *Australian Linguistic Studies*. Articles authored, or co-authored, by: B. Blake, A. Capell, N. Chadwick, J. Heath, L. Hercus, G. O'Grady, B. Rigsby, M. Sharpe, P. Sutton, M. Walsh
- No.56 CAPELL, A. *Futuna Dictionary*
- No.58 THARP, J.A. and Y'Bham Buon-Ya *A Rhade-English Dictionary with English-Rhade Finder List*
- No.59 BAUTISTA, Maria L.S. *The Filipino Bilingual's Competence: a Model Based on an Analysis of Tagalog-English Code Switching*
- No.60 KEESING, R.M. *Supplement to Kwaio Dictionary (Pacific Linguistics, Series C, No.35)*
- LAYCOCK, D.C. *Basic Materials in Buin: Grammar, Texts and Dictionary*
- CAPELL, A. and H.H.J. Coate *Comparative Studies in Northern Kimberley Languages, Australia*
- WURM, S.A., ed. *Language Atlas of the New Guinea Area and Some Adjacent Areas*
- Wurm, S.A. and J.G. Mealue *Lödäi Dictionary (Malo Dialect), Northern Santa Cruz*

SERIES D - SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS

(Bulletins, archival materials and other publications)

- No. 1 *Bulletin No.1*. 1964; 9 pp. ISBN 0 85883 072 8 \$0.50
- No. 2 *Bulletin No.2*. 1965; 84 pp. ISBN 0 85883 073 6 \$3.00
- No. 3 WURM, S.A. *New Guinea Highlands Pidgin: Course Materials*. 1971; vii + 175 pp. ISBN 0 85883 074 4 \$5.50
- No. 4 WURM, S.A. *Language Map of the Eastern, Western and Southern Highlands, Territory of Papua and New Guinea*. In 14 colours. 1961. ISBN 0 85883 075 2 \$1.00
- No. 5 LAYCOCK, Don *Materials in New Guinea Pidgin (Coastal and Lowlands)*. 1970; xxxvii + 62 pp. Reprinted 1974. ISBN 0 85883 076 0 \$3.50
- No. 6 NGUYEN DANG LIEM *Four-Syllable Idiomatic Expressions in Vietnamese*. 1970; v + 60 pp. ISBN 0 85883 077 9 \$2.50
- No. 7 ELBERT, S.H. *Three Legends of Puluwat and a Bit of Talk*. 1971; viii + 85 pp.; 1 map; 1 photograph. ISBN 0 85883 078 7 \$3.50

PACIFIC LINGUISTICS

Series D - Special Publications (*continued*)

- No. 8 LANG, A., K.E.W. Mather, and M.L. Rose *Information Storage and Retrieval: a Dictionary Project.* 1973; vii + 151 pp. ISBN 0 85883 087 6 \$5.00
- No. 9 *Index to Pacific Linguistics, Series A-D, as at the end of 1970.* 1971; iv + 75 pp. ISBN 0 85883 079 5 \$3.00
- No.10 PATON, W.F. *Tales of Ambrym.* 1971; xii + 82 pp.; 1 map. Reprinted 1978. ISBN 0 85883 080 9 \$3.50
- No.11 WURM, S.A., ed., with P. Brennan, R. Brown, G. Bunn, K. Franklin, B. Irwin, G. Scott, A. Stucky, and other members of the Summer Institute of Linguistics, New Guinea Branch *Language Maps of the Highlands Provinces, Papua New Guinea.* 1978; iii + 21 pp.; 6 maps. ISBN 0 85883 171 6 \$3.00
- No.12 DUTTON, T.E. *Conversational New Guinea Pidgin.* 1973; xviii + 292 pp. Reprinted 1974, 1977. ISBN 0 85883 096 5 \$8.50
- No.14 BARNETT, Gary L. *Handbook for the Collection of Fish Names in Pacific Languages.* 1978; vi + 203 pp.; 1 map; 96 photographs; 4 drawings. ISBN 0 85883 175 9 \$6.00
- No.19 STOKHOF, W.A.L. *Woisika I: an Ethnographic Introduction.* 1977; ix + 74 pp.; 3 maps. ISBN 0 85883 167 8 \$3.00
- No.21 SCHEBECK, B. *Texts on the Social System of the Atvnyamaṭana People. With Grammatical Notes.* 1974; xviii + 278 pp. + 1 photograph. ISBN 0 85883 102 3 \$8.50
- No.23 CLYNE, Michael, coll. and ed. *Australia Talks: Essays on the Sociology of Australian Immigrant and Aboriginal Languages.* 1976; viii + 244 pp. Reprinted 1978. ISBN 0 85883 148 1 \$8.00
- No.24 DUTTON, T.E. and C.L. Voorhoeve *Beginning Hiri Motu.* 1974; xvii + 259 pp. Reprinted 1975. ISBN 0 85883 112 0 \$8.00
- No.25 Z'GRAGGEN, J.A. *Language Map of the Madang District, Papua New Guinea.* 1973. ISBN 0 85883 105 8 \$1.00
- No.26 LAYCOCK, D. *Languages of the Sepik Region, Papua New Guinea (map).* 1975. ISBN 0 85883 136 8 \$1.00
- No.27 WURM, S.A. *Spreading of Languages in the Southwestern Pacific (map).* 1975. ISBN 0 85883 127 9 \$1.00

PACIFIC LINGUISTICS

Series D - Special Publications (*continued*)

In preparation:

- No.13 GLOVER, Jessie R. and Deu Bahadur Gurung *Conversational Gurung*
- No.15 Z'GRAGGEN, J.A. *A Comparative Word List of the Southern Adelbert Range Languages, Madang District, Papua New Guinea*
- No.16 ----- *A Comparative Word List of the Mabuso Languages, Madang District, Papua New Guinea*
- No.17 ----- *A Comparative Word List of the Rai Coast Languages, Madang District, Papua New Guinea*
- No.18 STANHOPE, J.M. *The Language of the Rao People, Grengabu, Madang District, Papua New Guinea*
- No.20 CAPELL, A. and J. Layard *Materials in Aitchin, Malekula: Grammar, Vocabulary and Texts*
- No.22 PATON, W.F. *Customs of Ambrym (Texts, Songs, Games and Drawings)*
 Z'GRAGGEN, J.A. *A Comparative Word List of the Northern Adelbert Range Languages, Madang District, Papua New Guinea*

