A GRAMMAR SKETCH OF MOUNTAIN KOIALI

ROGER and SUSAN GARLAND

1.0   INTRODUCTION

1.1   Mountain Koiali is a member language of the Koiarian Language
Family of Central Papua.[1]   It is spoken by approximately 3700 speakers
scattered over the southern and northern slopes of the Owen Stanley
Range of the Central and Northern Districts, Papua.   This paper des-
cribes the principal grammatical features of the dialect spoken in and
around the village of Efogi in the headwaters of the Brown River.[2]

1.2   In the forthcoming description the following orthographic sym-
bols and abbreviations will be used:

1.21   *Orthography*

The following symbols are used to represent twelve consonant and
five vowel phonemes, which contrast in the following analagous or
identical environments:

Phoneme Contrasts	Examples	Principal Variants
t//d	/ata/ *people* /ada/ *hand*	[t]; [d]
g//k	/goianu/ *burnt* /koianu/ *tear down*	[g]; [k]
b//v	/bata/ *moon* /vata/ *ground*	[b]; [ɸ] initially [ƀ] medially
g//h	/vagana/ *wet season* /lahanu/ *sleep*	[g]; [x] initially [ɣ] medially
k//h	/komo/ *here* /homo/ *roofing leaf*	[k]; [x] initially [ɣ] medially
t//s	/tava/ *below* /sava/ *wet*	[t]; [ʂ] initially [ẓ] [ř] medially
l//s	/lavanu/ *to weed* /savanu/ *to be wet*	[l]; [ʂ] initially [ẓ] [ř] medially
l//d	/luti/ *abdomen* /duti/ *asparagus-like plant*	[l]; [d]
m//n	/mama/ *father* /nana/ *older brother*	[m]; [n]
i//e	/ivi/ *name* /ive/ *seed*	[i]; [e]
i//u	/ive/ *seed* /uve/ *banana*	[i]; [u]
e//a	/vate/ *skin* /vata/ *ground*	[e]; [a]
e//o	/eno/ *neck* /ono/ *what*	[e]; [o]
a//o	/dabanu/ *cold* /dobanu/ *to fall*	[a]; [o]
u//o	/tu/ *nape* /to/ *dog*	[u]; [o]

1.22   *Abbreviations*

1st	first person	3rd	third person
2nd	second person	A	Axis

Add P	Additive Phrase	np	noun proper
App P	Appositional Phrase	N Cl	Noun Clause
Att NP	Attributive Noun Phrase	NP	Common Noun Phrase
adj	adjective	Nom Cl	Nominalised Clause
app	apposition	nuc	nucleus
Ben	Benefactive	num	numeral
Ben P	Benefactive Phrase	obj	object
Cl	Clause	Obj Coord P	Object Coordinate Phrase
clt	clitic	pl	plural
conn	connector	plo	plural object suffix
coord	coordinate	pls	plural subject
dem	demonstrative	poss	possessive
emph	emphatic	Poss NP	Possessive Noun Phrase
equat	equative	pred	predicate
excl	exclusive	pres	present
fc	future continuous	pro	pronoun
fut	future	prog	progressive
H	Head	qm	query marker
imp	imperative	quan	quantifier
incl	inclusive	R	Relator
ind	indicative	sing	singular
Ind Equat Cl	Indicative Equative Clause	sm	subject marker
inst	instrument	spec	specifier
intran	intransitive	spm	subject plural marker
Listing NP	Listing Noun Phrase	st	stem
loc	locative	subj	subject
Loc P	Locative Phrase	Subj Coord P	Subject Coordinate Phrase
man	manner	Subj QP	Subject Query Phrase
med	medial tense marker	t	tense
mnm	modified noun marker	Time P	Time Phrase
mod	modifier	tran	transitive
n	noun	v	verb
neg	negative	vol	volitional
nom	nominaliser	wd	word
nom adj	nominalised adjective	+	obligatory
	±	optional	

2.0   STEMS

2.1   General

A distinctive feature of the Mountain Koiali language is that
there is only one derivational suffix, the nominalising suffix -ve,

which is itself homophonous with the third person singular possessive
suffix -ve. (Various non-verbal stems are verbalised simply by the
addition of verbal inflectional suffixes.)

2.2   Derived Noun Stems

The suffix -ve *nominaliser* is added to adjectives, demonstrative
pronouns, and locatives, to produce the related noun-stems:

Adjectives:

isu	*heavy*	toela	*bad*
isu-ve	*the heavy one*	toela-ve	*the bad one*

Demonstrative Pronouns:

ko	*this*	ke	*that*
ko-ve	*here*	ke-ve	*there*

Locatives:

vava	*beside*	ia	*behind*
vava-ve	*the place beside*	ia-ve	*the place behind*

The suffixes -ve, third person singular possessor, and -eabe,
third person plural possessor, are added to certain verb stems to
make abstract noun stems:

vabua	*to fear*	negoa	*to be strong*
vabu-ve	*his fear*	nego-ve	*his strength*
vabu-eabe	*their fear*	negoe-eabe	*their strength*
uvua	*to be sad*	vahaehoa	*to be happy*
uvu-ve	*his sadness*	vahaeho-ve	*his happiness*

uvu-ve-u   uoholi-sege vahaeho-ve-u   loho-n-u
sad-his-sm *finish-when happy-his*-sm *come*-sing-past
When his sadness finished, his happiness came.

Note that in the first set of examples above, i.e. the adjec-
tives, demonstrative pronouns, and locatives, the meaning of possess-
ion is absent, and the -ve is never replaced by the -eabe. For these
reasons, that -ve was said to be a nominalising suffix. However, be-
cause of its close parallelism with the clearly possessive suffixes
on the verb stems, it would be possible to consider the nominalising
suffix -ve as the possessive suffix, also, by saying that it loses its
possessive meaning on adjectives, demonstrative pronouns, and loca-
tives.

2.3   Derived Verb Stems

Most adjective and noun stems are made into verb stems by the addition of verb inflectional affixes, including even the medial-verb forms.

kolia-n-u
husband-sing-past
got a husband/married

venea-n-u
firewood-sing-past
got firewood

egea-n-u
tall-sing-part
was tall

taea-n-u
white-sing-past
was white

When the stem does not end in /a/, as in ege *tall*, an /a/ is added to the stem when verbal suffixes are present.

2.4   Reduplicated Stems

There are only a few reduplicated stems in Mountain Koiali.

(i) Reduplicated Noun Stems
ukolikoli   *eternal life*

(ii) Reduplicated Verb Stems

dikoha   *to split*
dikodikoha *to split in many places*

vilia   *to go around*
vilivilia *to go around many times*

2.5   Compound Verb Stems

There is a small class of verb stems that appear to be compound verb stems consisting of two stems, the second of which is ti *to go*. However, when these compound stems have plural subjects, the allomorphic adjustment is different from that of the isolated verb stem ti *to go*.

ese-ti
child-go
stumble

heva-ti
down-go
descend

ese-luvi
child-go.plural.subject
(many) stumble

heva-luvi
down-go.plural.subject
(many) descend

2.6   Borrowed Stems

Mountain Koiali often borrows stems from Motu, Pidgin, and English and inflects them as normal Mountain Koiali stems.

(i) Borrowed Noun Stems

beleidi	*bread*
valamisi	*flying machine/airplane*
kota	*court*
misini	*mission/machine*
bula	*week* (< Motu pura *week*)
kulu	*kunai grass* (< Motu kurukuru *sword grass*)
gabu	*place* (< Motu gabu *place*)

(ii) Borrowed Verb Stems

kotanu	*to go/take to court*
sekihania	*shake hands*
senisia	*to change*
badua	*to be angry* (< Motu badu *angry*)
diba	*to know* (< Motu diba *know*)
bolo kikia	*to kick the ball*
haukala	*to work* (< Motu gaukara *to work*)
labana	*to hunt* (< Motu labana *to hunt*)

3.0   WORDS

Word classes in Mountain Koiali are as follows: nouns, adjectives, verbs, numerals, adverbs, pronouns, interrogatives, temporals, locatives, and connectives.

3.1   Nouns

Nouns occur as fillers of the Head slots of Noun Phrases and take the third person possessive suffixes.[3] There are two classes of nouns: regular nouns and kinship nouns. The kinship nouns take a first order plural marker, -uvu, that the regular nouns do not take.

3.11 *Regular Nouns:*

regular noun = regular noun nucleus ± possessive marker

non-kinship noun stems	-ve *his/her/its*
	-eabe *their*

o-ve	o-eabe	o-e dua
house-his	*house-their*	*house-mnm[4] good*
his house	*their house*	*good house*

```
        o-ve      dua                    o-eabe      dua
      house-his good                  house-their good
      his good house                   their good house
```

3.12 *Kinship Nouns:*

kinship noun = + kinship noun nucleus ± kinship plural
                    ± possessive marker

kinship noun stems	-uvu plural *s*	-ve *his/her/its* -eabe *their*

```
    neina-ve          nein-uvu-eabe         nein-uvu-e dua
   mother-his        mother-s-their        mother-s-mnm good
   his mother        their mothers          good mothers
```

3.2 Adjectives

Adjectives are uninflected and expound the modifying slot in Noun Phrase. In most texts, few or none occur. In conversation, adjectives are more frequently found, but it is more frequent to put the adjective in a verbal form in a separate clause.

```
     o-e      toela              idi-e      isu
   house-mnm bad               tree-mnm heavy
     bad house                   heavy tree


     o      toelanu              idi   isuanu
   house good.was              tree heavy.was
   the house was good          the tree was heavy
```

3.3 Verbs

3.31 *General*

Verbs expound Predicate slots of Transitive and Intransitive Clause Types and are inflected with verb suffixes. Except for the object-number-marker suffix which occurs only in the transitive verbs, both transitive and intransitive verbs take the same suffixes. Different sets of suffixes, however, distinguish between Declarative and

Imperative Modes. Each set of suffixes will be presented and discussed separately.

3.32 *Verbs in the Declarative Mode*

3.32.1 General Structure

Verbs in this mode have the structure shown in Chart 1. In this schema brackets around ± *object number marker* are used to distinguish between the structure of transitive and intransitive verbs as already noted. That is, intransitive verbs never contain an object number marker slot (since they do not have objects), transitive verbs always do, except for the cases noted later.

+ verb nucleus	± subject number marker	⟮± object number marker⟯	± verb manner	± neg	± num (subj)	+ tense
				-livebene *will not*		
verb stem	-{laha} *they/ you/we*	-eve *them/ you/us*	numeral	-holi *not*	-n sing -l pl	-u past -iale med.nom. *who* -iege *if* (med) -ata *for a time* (med)
					-ma continuous -i future -gei continuous future -ge *when* (med)	

— etc. —

CHART 1: THE MORPHOLOGY OF VERBS IN THE DECLARATIVE MODE

The rest of the list of the morphemes that expound the tense slot is as follows:

-sege	*while*	-ale	*who* (nominal)
-lage	*whenever/anytime*	-male	prog *who* (nominal)
-live	*intending to*	-veve	future *who* (nominal)
-i	*and* (medial)	-ale	
-ime	*so*	-male} + lua *because*	
		-veve	

For examples see Section 6.0 below.

3.32.2 Subject Number Marker

The plural subject suffix in the subject number marker slot has several allomorphs which replace parts of the preceding verb stem. The most frequent allomorph is -laha which replaces the final /a/ of a verb stem that ends with a vowel plus /a/.

di	ogo	totoa-n-u		no	ogo	toto-laha-l-u
I	*clothes*	*wash*-sing-past		*we*	*clothes*	*wash*-pls-pl-past

I washed clothes   *we washed clothes*

di	emoa-i		abu	emo-laha-i
I	*wash*-fut		*they*	*wash*-pls-fut

I will wash (myself)   *they will wash (themselves)*

Another allomorph is -v- which replaces the /m/ in many verbs that end with /m/ plus a vowel.

di	lami-n-u		no	la-v-i-l-u
I	*stand*-sing-past		*we*	*stand*-pls- -pl-past

I stood   *we stood*

The -laha and -v- allomorphs never co-occur with the plural object suffix. If the plural object suffix is present, the unmarked form of the verb stem occurs.

Many other verb stems take other allomorphs of the plural subject suffix. As mentioned earlier, the compound verb stems whose last component is the verb stem ti *to go* take a special allomorph, -luvi, which replaces the ti.

hati	*die*	ha-luvi	*die*-pl
eseti	*stumble*	ese-luvi	*stumble*-pl

Other verb stems take other allomorphs:

laha	*sleep*	la-deve	*sleep*-pl
hovelaha	*get up*	hove-deve	*get up*-pl
velema	*arrive*	vele-hovo	*arrive*-pl
belema	*meet*	bele-hovo	*meet*-pl

In general, these other allomorphs of the plural subject suffix may co-occur with the plural object suffix, if the verb stem is a transitive verb stem. (Most of the verb stems above are intransitive.)

3.32.3 Object Number Marker

The object number marker slot occurs only in transitive verbs and has as its only exponent the morpheme -eve, plural object. -eve usually occurs with plural objects, but sometimes does not as with a

collective type noun such as ogo *clothes* or idi *wood*. However, with
the addition of plural numerals such as ogo moaga *many clothes* or idi
abui *two pieces of wood*, the plural object suffix would always occur.
The presence of -eve causes certain allomorphic adjustments as fol-
lows:

(1) When the -eve follows a /ha/ syllable, the /a/ is
     dropped and the /h/ is replaced with a non-fricative
     /g/.

        eleha-n-u   eleg-eve-n-u
     see-sing-past   *see*-plo-sing-past
       saw one...   *saw many...*

        uaha-n-u   uag-eve-n-u
     bite-sing-past   *bite*-plo-sing-past
       bite one...   *bite many...*

(2) Often, when the -eve follows an open syllable whose
     initial consonant is /m/ or /v/, the open syllable
     is dropped and the -eve is reduced to -ve.

        ehoma-n-u   eho-ve-n-u
     follow-sing-past   *follow*-plo-sing-past
       followed one...   *followed many...*

(3) When -eve follows an /ei/ sequence, it becomes -ove.

        bei-n-u   bei-ove-n-u
     weave-sing-past   *weave*-plo-sing-past
       wove one...   *wove many...*

(4) When the syllable before -eve ends with a vowel plus
     /a/, the /a/ is dropped.

        totoa-n-u   toto-eve-n-u
     wash-sing-past   *wash*-plo-sing-past
       wash one...   *wash many...*

3.32.4 Verb Manner

The verb manner slot is expounded by a small class of numeral
words, which otherwise occur in the Quantifier slot of a Noun Phrase,
but here occur bound within the verb with related adverbial meanings.
The list of numerals includes (with their adjectival meanings and
their adverbial meanings):

                igae   *one, once*
                abui   *two, twice*

abuita igaita *three, three times*
abuita abuita *four, four times*

baluga *big, much*
seleve *true, really*
moaga *many, many times*
mole *other, another time/again*
unaha *only*

ti-abuita-n-u   va-molea-n-u
go-twice-sing-past   *do-again*-sing-past
(he) went twice   *(he) did (it) again*

3.32.5 Negative

The negative slot is expounded by a set of two negative morph-
emes: -holi *not* and -livebene *will not*. -holi is used with all
tenses for normal negative. -livebene is a portmanteau morpheme of
negative, future and volition. Its occurrence precludes any further
suffixation.

di ugu moaga eleg-eve-holi-n-u
I bird many see-plo-*not*-sing-past
 I did not see many birds.

di ogo moaga toto-eve-livebene
I clothes many wash-plo-fut.neg
I will not wash a lot of clothes.

When the verb manner slot is expounded by -seleve *really* and
the negative slot is expounded by -holi, the -holi is reduplicated.
The combination is quite emphatic.

di ugu moaga eleg-eve-seleve-holi-holi-n-u
I bird many see-plo-*really*-*not*-*not*-sing-past
 I really did not see many birds.

3.32.6 Number

The number slot has two exponents: -n singular subject and -l
plural subject. The exponent in this slot must agree in number with
the exponent or lack of exponent in the subject number marker slot.
The number slot is obligatory with only certain tense exponents, i.e.
-u past, -iale medial nominal *who*, -iege *if*, and -ata *for a time*;
with all other tense exponents, the number slot is obligatorily
absent.

```
              a      enoa-n-u
           you cough-sing-past
              you coughed
```

```
       no  idi   hei-l-ata...
       we tree cut-pl-for.a.time
   we cut trees for a while, (and then...)
```

```
         da-na loho-n-iege...
         I-qm come-sing-if
      If I come, (then...)
```

3.32.7 Tense

There are five independent verb tenses and thirteen dependent verb tenses, as shown in the bi-dimensional array in Chart 1 above. The independent tenses are: -u past, -ma progressive/continuous, -i future, -gei future continuous, and -livebene portmanteau for negative and volitional future. The -i future has an allomorph -si which occurs following /i/.

```
di    ti-n-u                    di  ti-ma
I  go-sing-past                 I  go-prog
   I went                       I am going
```

```
di hei-si                      di ti-gei[5]
I  cut-fut                      I  go-fc
I will cut                      I will keep going
```

```
          di loho-livebene
          I  come-neg.fut
          I will not come
```

The dependent tense exponents tend to be more functional in meaning, in that they indicate the temporal and logical relationship between the clause they appear in and the following clause. Hence, they are quite important to the structure of a sentence. For example, the four nominal tense morphemes, -ale, -male, -veve, and -iale are most frequently used to recapitulate the previous sentence. Further discussion of the dependent tense exponents will be found in Section 6.0 of this paper which deals with sentence structure.

```
      di ti-ale-u    laha-molea-n-u
      I go-who-sm sleep-other-sing-past
         I who went slept again
   or I, having gone, slept again  (The previous sentence
      ended with a verb based on the verb stem to go.)
```

        hoilaha-i   loho-ge abu di   ehova-l-u
      return-and come-when they me follow-pl-past
        When (I) came back, they followed me.

3.33 *Verbs in the Imperative Mode*

The structure of verbs in this mode differs from that of those
in the declarative mode by having fewer and different suffixes.

As in the declarative mode, so in the imperative mode, the
transitive and intransitive verbs take the same suffixation except
that the transitive verb has the object number marker slot and the
intransitive verb does not.

The formula and array for verbs in the imperative mode is as
given in Chart 2 below:

+ verb nucleus	(± object number marker)	± imperative negative	± imperative subject number
verb stem	-eve *them/ you/ us*	-hale *not* (sing) -haleva *not* (plural)	-nela *you* (sing) -ve *you* (plural)

CHART 2: MORPHOLOGY OF VERBS IN THE IMPERATIVE MODE

Intransitive and transitive verbs are distinguished as above by
the brackets around ± *object number marker*.

The allomorphic adjustments accompanying the -eve are the same
as were described under the declarative mode above.

The -hale and -haleva are homophonous with the verb stem hale
stop. -haleva is the allomorphic form used with plural subjects.

In singular imperative forms, the -nela is often left off, but
in plural commands, the -ve is always present.

        ogo   totoa   ogo totoa-nela
      clothes wash!   *clothes wash*-sing
      Wash the clothes!   *Wash the clothes!*

        hei-haleva-ve   hei-ove-haleva-ve
      cut-neg.pl-pl   *cut-them*-neg.pl-pl
    Don't (you all) cut it!   *Don't (you all) cut them!*

```
        loho                        loho-hale-nela
        come                        come-neg.sing-sing
        Come!                         Don't come!


        loho-ve                     loho-haleva-ve
        come-pl                     come-neg.pl-pl
     Come (you all)!            Don't come (you all)!
```

3.4   Numerals

Numeral words expound the Quantifier slot of the Noun Phrase and
the verb manner slot of verbs in the declarative mode, q.v. This
class of words is uninflected and includes the following words:

igae	*one*	baluga	*big*
abui	*two*	mole	*other*
abuita igaita	*three*	seleve	*really*
abuita abuita	*four*	unaha	*only*
ada mole	*five*	bahata/baita	*all*
moaga	*many*		

The words in the second column are included in this class because
they have the same distribution as the true numerals. Also when fol-
lowing a noun there is no modified noun marker (mnm) -e present.

```
        malaha abui-ea-u     ti-l-u
        man    two-pls-sm go-pl-past
              Two men went.


        di  mama   seleve-u   loho-n-u
      my father true-sm come-sing-past
            My real father came.


        malaha  ke-u     ti-abuita-n-u
        man     that-sm go-two-sing-past
            That man went twice.


        di  ko      va-molea-n-u
      I  this do-other-sing-past
            I did this again.
```

3.5   Adverbs

Adverbs expound the Manner slots in various Clauses. This is
a very small set of words; it includes only:

baita   *hard*
tota   *again*
neiniai   *properly*
vali   *may*

di baita   hama-n-u
I   hard hit-sing-past
         I hit hard.

beleini-u tota   doba-n-u
plane-sm *again fall*-sing-past
      The plane landed again.

di   ogo   neiniai toto-holi-ma
I   clothes properly wash-not-prog
I am not washing clothes properly.

da-na vali a-iti   ta-i
I-qm *may   you-with go*-fut
May I go with you?

There is another construction that also has an adverbial mean-
ing. It consists of a Medial Clause with its Predicate expounded by
saiamo-i *slow-and* or soleka-i *fast-and* or reduplications of these,
saiamo-saiamo-i or soleka-soleka-i, followed by an Independent Clause
consisting of only its Predicate.

a-u   soleka-i   ti-n-u
you-sm *fast-and go*-sing-past
       You went fast.

to-u saiamo-saiamo-i   ta-i
dog-sm *slow-slow-and go*-fut
   The dog will go very slow.

3.6   Pronouns

3.61 *Person Pronouns*

Person pronouns are a class of nouns which substitute for a noun
or a Noun Phrase in various syntactic positions. Chart 3 gives a
listing of four common sets.

	Subject	Object	Benefaction	Accompaniment
1st sing	di/da-u[6]	di/da	daho	daiti
2nd sing	a-u	a	aho	aiti
3rd sing	au/ke-u	ke	avuho	avuti/avui
1st pl(excl)	no/noea-u	no	noheho	nohehi
1st pl(dual incl)	nai	no	naitiho	naiti
1st pl(pl incl)	nahi	no	nahiho	nahehi
2nd pl	la/laea-u	la	laheho	lahehi
3rd pl	abu/kea-u/ kebia-u/ea-u	kebia	kebiaho/ abuho	abuhi

CHART 3:   PERSON PRONOUNS

3.62 *Possessive Pronouns*

Mountain Koiali has a very simple system of possessives involv-
ing free forms preceding the noun. In third person there are also
suffixes following the noun. The third person free form and suffix
seem to be interchangeable in usage. In longer more complicated Noun
Phrases, which are rare, the free form will usually be used.

	Singular	Plural
1st	di	no(excl)/nahi(incl)
2nd	a	la
3rd	au/-ve	abu/-eabe

There is also a set of possessive pronouns which can be used as
person pronouns in Subject and Object slots.

	Singular		Plural	
1st	daele	*mine*	noele(excl) nahiele(incl)	*ours* *ours*
2nd	aele	*yours*	laele	*yours*
3rd	ele/avuele	*his*	ebiaele/abuele	*theirs*

3.63 *Demonstrative Pronouns*

These pronouns can be used to modify nouns, phrases and clauses.
They can also be used as a substitute for the Noun Phrase. And they
can be suffixed with location suffixes to be used to fill Location
slots. They indicate relative distance.

ko   *this*   uoke *that in further distance*
ke   *that*   iko   *emphatic this*
uke   *that in the distance*   ike   *emphatic that*

The emphatic demonstratives manifest a morphophonemic change;
after words ending in /i/ they become liko and like.

3.64 *Reflexive Pronouns*

There is one class of reflexives that acts much like the reflex-
ives in English. They follow personal pronouns or Noun Phrase, taking
an appositional position in the Clause. There is another class of
pronouns which will be included here, called isolative. These also

take an appositional position and take the meaning *to do it alone (by myself, by yourself, etc.).*

	Reflexive	Isolative
1st sing	debia/debika	dahuvela
2nd sing	aebia/aebika	ahuvela
3rd sing	ebia/ebika	ahuvela
1st pl	noebia/noebika	nohuvela
2nd pl	laebia/laebika	lahuvela
3rd pl	abuebia/abuebika	abuhuvela

di debika   hama-n-u   malaha ke-u   ahuvela haukala-ma
I myself hit-sing-past   *man   that*-sm *alone   work*-prog
        I hit myself.   *That man is working alone.*

3.7   Interrogatives

Interrogatives are question words which require an answer other than *yes* or *no*. They fill various slots on Clause level depending on the meaning of the interrogative. It is interesting to note that *when* and *why* are different manifestations of the same root word *hosio* with appropriate endings. The same is true of *where, which* and *who*-- all have the same root *ole* with suffixation. Also, the other word used for *when* and the word for *how many* have the same root.

why   hosioho - verbal benefactive
when   hosiomalela/vaesuela - time slot
how many vaesute - numeral slot
who   ole - Subject slot, Object slot
where   oleve - Location slot
which   olete - Modifier slot
            oleteale - embedded clause position
what   onole/onode - Subject or Object slot
            hosio - verbal (with appropriate ending
                    can mean *what are you doing*)
how   oleve kateai - verbal slot with appro-
                    priate verbal endings

3.8   Temporals

There are two classes of temporals. The first class cannot take the Time Phrase clitics, while the second takes these clitics at the end of the Time Phrase. They both fill the same Time slot and can be

used to modify each other. The second class acts much as a noun by
taking the modified noun marker -e when followed by an adjective.
See Time Phrase description Section 4.22.2.

Class 1

subuta	*before*	alamege	*day after tomorrow*
nivu	*tomorrow*	vavitegɛ	*three days hence*
vavita	*morning*	bae	*later/then*
gabie	*later*		

Class 2

vavi	*night*	bata	*month*
gutu	*afternoon*	monide	*Monday*
vani	*day*	bula	*week/Sabbath* (from Motu *pura*)
doga	*now/today*		

The time word bae *later* always follows the subject which is the
usual position for time words. Other time words can permute before
the subject, but bae cannot.

```
vavita  vavita  no  ti-l-u              di  gutu-mo       eleha-n-u
morning morning we  go-pl-past          I afternoon-on  see-sing-past
We went very early in the morning.      I saw (it) in the afternoon.
```

```
di  bae  ta-i                 subuta  bula  ke-u      loho-n-u
I   later go-fut              before week that-sm come-sing-past
I will go later.                   He came last week.
```

```
bula-e[7]  vavita  malaha  ke-u      loho-n-u
Sabbath-mnm morning man    that-sm come-sing-past
      That man came Saturday morning.
```

3.9 Locatives

Locatives are words that fill the Locative Modifier slot of the
Locative Phrase. These words can be nominalised by adding the suf-
fixes -ve *at*, -mo *on* and -la *progression towards*. The nominalised
form then replaces the Locative Phrase.

```
o-e    vava                      vava-ve
house-mnm beside                 beside-nom
beside the house                 the place beside
```

```
o   ke  vala                     vala-ve
house that under                 under-nom
under that house                 the place under
```

3.10   Connectives

The great majority of connectives are used on Sentence level and have a general verb root ¦ *thus doing or being* that takes various subordinate verb suffixes and serves on Sentence level to tie things together.

i-ge	*then*	– consecutive action
i-sege	*meanwhile*	– simultaneous action
i-nata	*having finished*	– subsequent action
i-ale	*so*	– resultant action
i-si	*and*	– simple connective
i-sito	*but*	– contrast
i-ale-lua	*consequently*	

There are also two additional connectives, mena *or* and mesoho *maybe* used in only certain sentence types. Further discussion of these connectives with examples are found later in the paper with the discussion on sentences.

4.0   PHRASES

4.1   Verbal Phrases

There are no verbal phrases in Mountain Koiali--tense, number, modifier, plural object marker are all elements in the verbal word. There are a limited number of adverbs that fill a Manner slot at clause level. Verbs do not combine into coordinate verb phrases but are a series of clauses.

4.2   Non-Verbal Phrases

In these we shall distinguish between those that occur as subject or object of verbs and those that occur in other positions. The reason for this is that in Mountain Koiari subjects are usually marked by -u in declarative sentences and by -na in corresponding *yes-no* question sentences and that different forms are used for joining units in subjects as against objects. More will be said about these features in the discussion to follow in which we shall refer to the two types of phrases as Noun Phrases and Other Phrases respectively.

4.21 *Noun Phrases*

4.21.1 Common Noun Phrase

NP = + N Head ± Mnm ± Mod ± Spec ± Quan ± Dem

Noun Att NP	-e	adj	-te	num	dem pro

4.21.2 Possessive Noun Phrase

Any NP can be possessed by placing a proper noun, noun or pos-
sessive pronoun before the noun in the NP. In third person the suf-
fixes -ve *his* and -eabe *their* can be used in place of the free form
pronouns.

<div align="center">

di   o   baluga ke
my house big   that
my big house
(Note: baluga is a number word)

</div>

4.21.3 Subject Noun Phrase

Subj P = + Head   ± Spm   + Subject marker

NP	-ea (plural)	-u (subject marker)
App P pro np num adj		

That is, the Subject Phrase is filled by an obligatory Head
filled by a Noun Phrase, Appositional Phrase, pronoun, noun proper,
numeral or adjective, plus an optional subject plural marker -ea and
the obligatory subject marker -u.

Rules:
1. When the pronoun di *I* is present, the subject marker -u is not present. When possessive di *my* is present, the subject marker is added at the end of the Noun Phrase.
2. When the subject plural marker -ea follows an /e/, that /e/ is dropped.
3. Numerals and adjectives may function as Head in context. Adjectives must have the specifier -te or nominaliser -ve when functioning as Head.

<div align="center">

di   o   baluga ke-u   laha-n-u
my   house big   that-sm   burn-sing-past
My big house burned.

</div>

<div align="center">

malaha   k-ea-u   loho-l-u
man   that-spm-sm come-pl-past
Those men came.

</div>

Ebe-u   ti-n-u   abuita-ea-u dobaluvi-l-u
Ebe-sm go-sing-past   *two-spm-sm fall-pl-past*
Ebe went.   *Two fell down.*

<div align="center">

isu-te-u   toela-n-u
heavy-spec-sm bad-sing-past
The heavy one is bad.

</div>

4.21.4 Subject Query Noun Phrase

Subj Q P = + Head   + Query

NP	-na (qm)
np	
pro	
Subj Coord P	
Add P	

That is, the Query Phrase consists of an obligatory Head filled by a Noun Phrase, a noun proper, a pronoun, a Subject Coordinate Phrase or an Additive Phrase, plus an obligatory Query marker filled by the suffix -na (query marker).

Rules:
1. When the suffix -na (qm) is used in the Subject Coordinate Phrase, the -na (qm) is placed on the first Head to replace the subject marker -u.

2. When the suffix -na (qm) is used with pronouns, the following
forms are used:

Singular	-	1st	da-na
		2nd	a-na
		3rd	ke-na/au-na
plural	-	1st excl	no abu·na/noeabu-na/no-na
		1st incl	nahi-na/nahiabu-na
		2nd	la-na/laeabu-na
		3rd	abu-na/keabu-na

3. When the query marker suffix -na (qm) is used with the first per-
son, a *yes-no* answer is not required but it suggests doubt by the
speaker. In first person, this is only used with future tense.

> da-na bae   ta-i
> *I*-qm *later go*-fut
> *I might go later.*

> maua   isu-te   ke-na   ti-n-u
> *box   heavy*-spec *that*-qm *go*-sing-past
> *Did that heavy box go?*

> malaha ke-na au keate-ti lovilaha-l-u
> *man   that*-qm *his woman-and work*-pl-past
> *Did that man and his wife work?*

> a-ta-na   lovia-n-u
> *you-also*-qm *work*-sing-past
> *Did you also work?*

> au-na   gebeu-ta   i-n-u
> *he*-qm *sweet.potato-also eat*-sing-past
> *Did he eat sweet potato also?*

> au-na ovo   bi-n-u   mena to   bi-n-u
> *he*-qm *pig shoot*-sing-past *or dog shoot*-sing-past
> *Did he shoot a pig or a dog?*

4.21.5 Additive Noun Phrase

> Add P = + Axis + Relator

NP	-ta *also*
np	
pro	

That is, the Additive Phrase consists of an obligatory Axis filled by a Noun Phrase, a noun proper or a pronoun plus an obligatory Relator filled by the suffix -ta *also*. Note, however, that when the affix ta- *also* is used with the subject noun phrase, noun or pronoun the subject marker -u is omitted.

da-ta lovi   i-n-u   malaha   ke-ta   ti-n-u
I-also food eat-sing-past   *man   that-also go*-sing-past
   I also ate food.   *That man also went.*

ke-u   gebeu-ta   i-n-u
he-sm *sweet.potato-also eat*-sing-past
He ate sweet potato also (i.e., in addition to other food).

4.21.6 Subject Coordinate Noun Phrase

$$\text{Subj Coord P} \quad = \quad + \text{H}_1 \qquad (+ \text{H}_2 \quad + \text{Link})^n$$

Subj P	NP np pro	-ti *and*

That is, the Subject Coordinate Phrase consists of an obligatory Head filled by a Subject Phrase, an obligatory Head two filled by a Noun Phrase, a noun proper, or a pronoun plus an obligatory Link filled by the suffix -ti *and*. The Head two plus the Link can occur repeatedly.

malaha   ke-u   au mahina-ti   ti-l-u
man   that-sm *his wife-and go*-pl-past
That man and his wife went.

Nanaba-u Ebe-ti Omi-ti Kobulu-ti haukala-ma
Nanaba-sm *Ebe-and Omi-and Kobulu-and work*-prog
Nanaba, Ebe, Omi and Kobulu are working.

4.21.7 Object Coordinate Noun Phrase

$$\text{Obj Coord P} \quad = \quad + \text{Head}_1 \quad + (\text{Head}_2)^n$$

Add P	Add P

That is, the Object Coordinate Phrase consists of an obligatory Head one filled by an Additive Phrase and an obligatory Head two filled by an Additive Phrase.

```
      di   uve-ta       anani-ta        i-n-u
      I   banana-and  mandarine-and  eat-sing-past
              I ate a banana and a mandarine.


     di Dioni-ta Ladia-ta    Su-ta     eleg-eve-n-u
     I  John-and Roger-and  Sue-and  see-plo-sing-past
              I saw Roger, John and Sue.
```

4.21.8 Appositional Noun Phrase

$$App \; P \; = \; + \; Item \; + \; App$$

NP	nom adj
np	Noun Cl
pro	NP

That is, an Appositional Phrase consists of an item filled by a Noun Phrase, a noun proper or a pronoun, plus an obligatory Apposition filled by a nominalised adjective, a Noun Clause or a Noun Phrase.
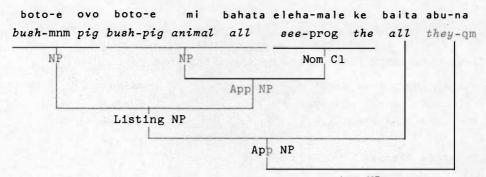
Rule:

1. When the Appositional Phrase is expounding a Subject slot, the subject marker clitic -u is suffixed to both the Item and Apposition.

```
      maua  ko-u      isu-ve-u      toela-n-u
      box   this-sm  heavy-nom-sm  bad-sing-past
        This box, the heavy one, is bad.


      ta-live        di benisola ese-ve    ke  ma
     go-with.intent my  pencil  small-nom that get
          Go get my pencil, that small one.
```

4.21.9 Listing Noun Phrase

$$Listing \; NP \; = \; + \; Head_1 \; + \; Head_2{}^n \; \cdot \pm Summary$$

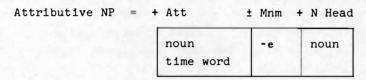|		
NP	NP	pro
App NP	App NP	NP
Att NP	Attrib NP	num

The Listing Noun Phrase consists of a series of noun Heads expounded by Noun Phrases or Appositional Noun Phrases or Attributive Noun Phrases, followed by an optional Summary slot expounded by words such as baita *all*, abu *they* or even a Noun Phrase that refers to all the members of the series.

```
boto-e  ovo  boto-e    mi  bahata eleha-male ke baita abu-na
bush-mnm pig bush-pig animal  all   see-prog  the  all  they-qm
   └────┬───┘ └──────────┬──────────┘ └──────┬──────┘  │
       NP               NP                Nom Cl        │
                         └───────┬─────────────┘        │
                               App│NP                   │
        └────────────────┬──────────┘                   │
                  Listing NP                             │
                         └──────────────┬────────────────┘
                                     App NP
                                        └──────────────┬───────
                                                    App NP
                                              expounding subject
```

*The bush pigs and all the bush animals that we see all the time,
all of them...*

4.21.10 Attributive Noun Phrase

Attributive NP =   + Att   ± Mnm + N Head

noun time word	-e	noun

The Attributive Noun Phrase consists of an obligatory Attributive
filled by a noun or time word plus an optional Modified noun marker
filled by the suffix -e and an obligatory Noun Head filled by a noun.

```
    ugu-e    vomo              nivu-e       lovi
bird-mnm feather          yesterday-mnm  food
 bird's feather            yesterday's food
```

```
        boto-e  ovo
        bush-mnm pig
         bush pig
```

Note that although the Modified noun marker -e is usually present,
some exceptions have been observed:

```
matama-e  ovo / matama ovo          subuta    ata
place-mnm pig  place  pig           before  people
  wild pig   /  wild pig            ancestors
```

4.21.11 Benefactive Noun Phrase

Ben P = + A   + R

NP np pro	-ho *for*

That is, a Benefactive Phrase consists of an obligatory Axis slot filled by a Noun Phrase, a noun proper or a pronoun, plus an obligatory Relator slot filled by the clitic -ho *for*.

malaha buka-te-ho	da-ho
man black-spec-*for*	*me-for*
for the black man	*for me*

4.22 *Other Phrases*

4.22.1 Time Phrase

Time P = + Head ±(+ Mnm + Mod) ± Quan ± Dem ± Limiter

time wd$_2$	-e	adj	num	dem pro	-mo *on* -la *progression*

That is, the Time Phrase consists of an obligatory Head filled by time word two, an optional Modified noun marker filled by the suffix -e, an optional Modifier filled by an adjective, an optional Quantifier filled by a numeral, an optional Demonstrative filled by a demonstrative pronoun, and an optional Limiter filled by a time suffix.

Rules:
1. The Modifier slot in Time Phrases is very seldom filled, and with only a limited number of adjectives such as ese *small* and dua *good*.
2. The suffix -e is present only when Modifier is present.
3. The limiters -mo and -la are usually used with vavi *night* and gutu *afternoon*. When -mo is attached to vani *day* or *sun*, it takes the meaning *mid-day*. With other words in this class the limiters are used only occasionally, probably to stress the meaning.
4. A Time Phrase will not be found with all of the above fillers present.

di gutu-mo ta-i	Ebe-u vani mole ike loho-n-u
I afternoon-on go-fut	*Ebe*-sm *day other* emph *come*-sing-past
I will go in the afternoon.	*Ebe came that other day.*

4.22.2 Location Phrase

Loc P = + Loc H ± Loc mod ± Limiter

NP np pro	locative	-e *at, to* -mo *on* -la *progression*

That is, the Location Phrase consists of an obligatory Location Head filled by a Noun Phrase, a noun proper or a pronoun, plus an optional Location modifier filled by a locative, plus an optional Limiter filled by the suffixes -e, -la or -mo.

Rules:

1. The location suffix -e *at* is homophonous with the Modified noun marker -e.

2. When the Noun Phrase is filled only by a noun and then is followed by the Location modifier, the modified noun marker -e is placed on the noun. See third example below and also Noun Phrase description of Modified noun marker.

> a   soe-u idi tolo-te   ke vala-e doba-n-u
> *your axe*-sm *tree hard*-spec *that under-at fall*-sing-past
> *Your axe fell under that hardwood tree.*

> di launumu-e ti-ma
> *I   Launumu-to go*-prog
> *I am going to Launumu.*

> malaha ke-u   o-e   vava-e   u-ma
> *man   that*-sm *house*-mnm *beside-at be*-prog
> *That man is stopping beside the house.*

> di idi-la   veati-n-u
> *I tree-progression climb*-sing-past
> *I climbed up the tree.*

It is interesting to note that there are no co-ordinate Time Phrases or Location Phrases. These ideas are expressed with Clauses.

> da-na nivu   va-i   alamege   va-i
> *I*-qm *tomorrow do*-fut *day.after do*-fut
> *I will do(it) tomorrow and (I) will do (it)*
> *(the) day after.*

> abu   o   ko-ve   ha-i   isi ke-ve   ha-l-u
> *they village this*-nom *plant-and and that*-nom *plant*-pl-*past*
> *They planted at this village and (they) planted at that (one).*

5.0 CLAUSES

5.1 General

Mountain Koiali Clauses have the general pattern: Subject –
Object – Predicate, with the Predicate being the only obligatory item.
Other peripheral items such as Time, Location, Benefaction, Manner,
and so on, all occur between the Subject and the Object.

Clauses are also distinguished as being Final Clauses, Medial
Clauses, and Nominalised Clauses. These distinctions are reflected
only in the final inflection on the final verb in a clause; hence,
we will give the structures of the various clauses without regard
to the final inflection, and then later, discuss the inflections and
the way clauses combine in Sentences.

5.2 Transitive Clauses

5.21 *Indicative Transitive Clause*

The structure of the Indicative Transitive Clause is shown
in the following array:

Indicative Transitive Clause =

± Subj	± Time	± Loc	± Ben	± Inst	± Manner	± Obj	± Pred
Subj P Add P App P N Cl	Time P time wd$_1$	Loc P nom loc wd Loc Cl	Ben P	Add P	adverb	NP np pro Obj Coord P nom adj num App P N Cl	ind tr v

That is, the Indicative Transitive Clause may consist of an optional
Subject slot filled by a Subject Phrase, an Appositional Phrase, an
Additive Phrase or a Noun Clause; plus an optional Time slot filled by
a Time Phrase or time word one; plus an optional Location slot filled by
a Location Clause, a Location Phrase or a nominalised location word;
plus an optional Benefactive slot filled by a Benefactive Phrase;
plus an optional Instrument slot filled by an Additive Phrase; plus
an optional Manner slot filled by an adverb; plus an optional Object
slot filled by a Noun Phrase, an Appositional Phrase, a noun proper,

a pronoun, an Object Co-ordinate Phrase, a nominalised adjective, a numeral or a Noun Clause; plus an obligatory Predicate filled by an indicative transitive verb.

Rules:
1. The Time slot can permute to a position before the Subject slot.
2. The Location slot can permute to a position following the Predicate at the end of the clause.
3. Except for the above permutations the position of slots is fixed.
4. Although the Instrument can be expressed with an Additive Phrase, the preferred way seems to be to use the verb **ma** *get* with a medial clause construction to express the same idea. For example:

> **di soe ma-i   idi dikoha-i**
> *I axe get-and tree chop*-fut
> *I will get an axe and chop the tree.*

5. Numerals and adjectives may function as fillers of the Object slot.
6. The normal number of slots filled is 3 to 5. The order is relatively fixed. Short clauses occur frequently with series of clauses used to express more complex ideas.

> **di eleg-eve-n-u**   **di doga-ve ma-n-u**
> *I see*-plo-sing-past   *I new*-nom *get*-sing-past
> *I saw them.*   *I got the new one.*

> **di nivu   baita to   hama-n-u**
> *I yesterday hard   dog hit*-sing-past
> *I hit the dog hard yesterday.*

> **a-u   o-e   da-ho ogo   male-n-u**
> *you*-sm *house-at me-for clothes get*-sing-past
> *You got the clothes for me at the house.*

> **malaha ke-u   soe-ta   idi dikoha-ma**
> *man   that*-sm *axe-with tree chop*-prog
> *That man is chopping the tree with an*
>   *axe.*

> **di baluga ma-n-u**
> *I big   get*-sing-past
> *I got the big one.*
> (Note: **baluga** is a numeral)

5.22 Query Transitive Clause

The Query Transitive Clause has the same structure
as the Indicative Transitive Clause except that the Subject is
expounded by the Subject Query Phrase. The Query Clause anticipates
only a *yes* or *no* answer.

a-na   ogo   totoa-n-u   ebe-na aike idi dikoha-ma
you-qm clothes wash-sing-past   *Ebe-qm now wood chop*-prog
   Did you wash the clothes?   *Is Ebe chopping wood now?*

malaha ke-na   beleini-mo gebeu ma-i   ti-n-u
*man   that-qm plane-on   potato get-and go-*sing-past
   Did the man take the potatoes and go on the plane?

5.23 Interrogative Transitive Clause

The Interrogative Transitive Clause has the same structure
as the Indicative Transitive Clause except that one of the non-
predicate tagmemes is expounded by an appropriate interrogative word,
such as *who, what, where, why, etc.* The Interrogative
Clause expects an informative answer, not *yes* or *no*.

a   oleve.ogo   totoa-n-u   a   hosio-ho ke   va-ma
*you where clothes wash-*sing-past   *you what-for that do-*prog
   Where did you wash the clothes?   *Why are you doing that?*

ole-u gebeu ha-ma   a   hosiomalela lovi i-n-u
*who-sm potato plant-*prog   *you when   food eat-*sing-past
Who is planting potatoes?   *When did you eat food?*

5.24 Imperative Transitive Clause

The Imperative Transitive Clause has the same basic structure
as the Indicative Transitive Clause except that it has no Subject
tagmeme and the Imperative Transitive Predicate is expounded by an
imperative transitive verb. The Imperative Clause has a second
person implied subject, singular or plural. In the Imperative Clause,
the Manner tagmeme has an additional possible exponent, nehane
must.   This form, nehane *must,* has not been completely analysed
at this time, but seems to always occur with imperative forms. There
is also another negative form, inaho *must not* that occurs with
a final form -live. This also has not been completely analysed at
this time.

va-nela
do-sing.imp
Do it.

balta to hama
hard dog hit
Hit the dog hard.

ogo   toto-haleva-ve
clothes wash-neg.pl-pl.imp
Don't wash the clothes.

nehane bae hiloka
must   then know
You must know (that).

a   inaho   ta-live
you must.not go-vol(?)
You must not go.

5.3 Intransitive Clauses

The Intransitive Clauses parallel the Transitive Clauses.
They have the same basic structure except that the Intransitive
Clauses have no Object Clause and have a corresponding Intransitive
Predicate expounded by a corresponding intransitive verb.

5.31 *Indicative Intransitive Clause*

da-ta   nivu   ti-n-u
I-also   yesterday go-sing-past
I also went yesterday.

nanaba-u o-e   uvu-e   ladia-ho haukala-n-u
Nanaba-sm *house*-mnm *inside-at Roger-for work*-sing-past
Nanaba worked for Roger inside the house.

mahina-ve-u siga-ta   neniai   lovia-ma
wife-his-sm *knife-with properly   work*-prog
His wife is working properly with the knife.

Interrogative Intransitive Clause

a-u   oleve ti-ma
you   where go-prog
Where are you going?

ebe-u hosiomalela o-e   ta-i
Ebe-sm *when   house-to go*-fut
When will Ebe go to the house?

ole-u da-ho loho-n-u
who-sm *me-for come*-sing-past
Who has come for me?

5.32 *Imperative Intransitive Clause*

```
  o-e      uvu-e      loho-ve              siga-ta    te
house-mnm inside-to come-pl.mood           knife-with go
   Come inside the house.             Go with the knife (Take the
                                      knife with you).

         aike   laha-nela            ko    bahata nehane i-nela
        now  sleep-sing.mood        this all     must    eat-sing.imp.
         Go to sleep now.            You must eat all this.
```

5.4 Equative Clauses

The Equative Clauses are non-verbal clauses with only two tagmemes: an Item and a Comment. Equative Clauses are Indicative, Query or Interrogative.

5.41 *Indicative Equative Clause*

Ind Equat Cl = + Subject + Comment

Subj P	nom adj NP

Rules:
1. The nominalised adjective dua-ve *the good one* is used often, but other adjectives are usually verbalised and cast in the form of an Intransitive Clause.
2. The NP usually has from one to three slots filled.

```
   ma  ke-u    dua-ve                ke-u     doga-ve
  girl that-sm good-nom              that-sm new-nom
  That girl is a good one.           That is a new one.

         malaha ke-u    malaha-e toela
        man    that-sm man-mnm bad
         That man is a bad man.

         a-u    ata-e      dua
        you-sm person-mnm good
         You are a good person.
```

```
            ma   ke-u    toela-ve
            girl that-sm bad-nom
            That girl is a bad one.
     (Note:  this is sometimes heard, but more often it
            is put in the intransitive form below.)

            ma   ke-u    toela-n-u
            girl that-sm bad-sing-past
            That girl is bad.
```

5.42 *Query Equative Clause*

The Query Equative Clause has the same structure as the Indicative Equative Clause except that the Subject is expounded by a Subject Query Phrase.

```
            ma   ke-na   dua-ve
            girl that-qm good-nom
            Is that girl a good one?

            idi  ko-na   idi-e    isu
            tree this-qm tree-mnm heavy
            Is this tree a heavy tree?
```

5.43 *Interrogative Equative Clause*

The Interrogative Equative Clause has the same structure as the Indicative Equative Clause except that the Subject is expounded by an interrogative word in a Subject Phrase, i.e., ol-u *who*-sm or olete-u *which*-sm.

```
            ole-u  ma-e      toela
            who-sm girl-mnm bad
            Who is a bad girl?
```

```
olete-u  malaha buka-te              ole-u  dua-ve
which-sm man    black-spec           who-sm good-nom
  Which is the black man?            Who is a good one?
```

5.5 Nominalised Clauses

5.51 *Location Clause*

Location Cl = + Axis   + Relator

Tran Cl nom	keve *there*
In Cl nom	gabu-e *place-at*
Clauses must end with	-ve *to*
-ale past *who*	-la *towards*
-male prog *who*	-mo *on*
-veve fut *who*	o-e *house-at*

Location clauses consist of an obligatory Axis filled by nominalised Transitive Clauses and nominalised Intransitive Clauses plus an obligatory Relator filled by some locator words and suffixes.

Rules:

1. Often the Location Clause will permute to the end of the clause.

ke-u beledi maho-male gabu-e   ti-n-u
he-sm *bread cook*-prog *place-at go*-sing-past
He went to the place where they always cook bread.

di abu ovo bi-ale   keve ti-n-u
I   they pig shot-past *where go*-sing-past
I went to where they shot the pig.

di ti-ma   abu nivu   kulu hama-male-ve
I go-prog *they yesterday kunai hit*-prog-*to*
I am going to (where) they cut kunai yesterday.

5.52 *Noun Clause*

Noun Clause = + Axis   ± Relator

Tran Cl nom	ke *that/the*
In cl nom	ko *this/the*
Clause must end with	
-ale past *who*	
-male prog *who*	
-veve fut *who*	

The Noun Clause consists of an obligatory Axis filled by
nominalised Transitive Clauses and nominalised Intransitive
Clauses plus optional relators filled by the demonstratives
ke *that* and ko *this*. Clauses inflected with -ale past -male prog
-veve fut may expound the Apposition slot of an Appositional Phrase.

>   di kove loho-ale   vahaehoa-nu
>   *I here come-past.who happy-past*
>   *I who came here was happy.*

>   subuta atat-ea-u   haluvi-mal-ea-u   munanab-ea-u
>   *before people*-spm-sm *die*-prog.who-spm-sm *spirit*-spm-sm
>   *ancestors, who have died, spirits*

>   abu   loho-ale   k-ea-u   vele-hovo-l-u
>   *they come—past.who that*-spm-sm *arrive*-pls-pl-past
>   *They who came arrived.*

5.6 Miscellaneous Clause Usage

5.61 *Resemblance:*

This is quite commonly seen in Mtn. Koiali.

>   ni   abuita mole   nahate
>   *face two   other like*
>   *The two faces are just alike.*

5.62 *Comparative Degree:*

There is no special word to indicate degree of comparison,
but the construction is accomplished by contrastive statements.

>   mo   ke-u   baluga isito da-u ese-ve
>   *boy that*-sm *big   but   I*-sm *small*-nom
>   *That boy is big but I am small.*

5.63 *Figures of speech:*

5.63.1 Simile

>   keate ke-u   uve   vovo nahate
>   *woman that*-sm *banana ripe similar*
>   *That woman is like a ripe banana (meaning she
>   is a soft or weak person, not a good worker).*

5.63.2 Metaphor

```
            ovo  ike  ke
            pig  emph that
            He's a pig!
```

5.63.3 Euphemism

```
        ovo ke-u    laha-n-u
        pig that-sm sleep-sing-past
            The pig slept (died).

    a-u    mahoho ke-ti    gilulaha-l-u
    you-sm girl   that-with play-pl-past
    You played with (sexual relations) that girl.
```

5.63.4 Hyperbole

```
        ata      bahata ti-l-u
        person   all  go-pl-past
    Everyone went (actually some did not go).
```

5.63.5 Metonomy

```
        o        bahata-ea-u loho-l-u
        village  all-spm-sm come-pl-past
    All the villages (the people of the villages) came.
```

5.63.6 Irony

```
            a-u    ata-e      dua
            you-sm person-mnm good
        You're a good person.   (Actually meaning just
        the opposite and said in a certain tone of voice.)
```

5.63.7 Synecdoche

```
        di vava-u  savasava-n-u
        my skin-sm soft-sing-past
    My skin is soft.   (Meaning all is well with
                    the person.)
```

6.0 SENTENCES

This analysis of the Sentences in Mtn. Koiali is still tentative and, possibly, incomplete, but we list the types we have found so far.

6.1 Co-ordinate Sentence

In a Co-ordinate Sentence, all clauses except the last
one end with a verb carrying the medial ending -i/-si (-si
occurs following /i/ and -i occurs elsewhere) and.. The last
verb is given one of the other final or nonfinal tenses. The
Clauses in a Co-ordinate Sentence tend to occur in the temporal
order in which the events take place or to be simultaneous, but
this type of sentence is rather neutral about time sequence; it
does not signal temporal sequence between the Clauses.

> di lovi male-i maho-i   i-n-u
> *I food get-and cook-and eat*-sing-past
> *I got food, cooked (it) and ate (it).*

> di ta-i   ogo   ma-i   totoa-i
> *I go-and clothes get-and wash*-fut
> *I will go get the clothes and wash (them).*

In the Co-ordinate Sentence, all the Clauses have the same
subject and that subject is established in the first Clause either
by overt reference or from the context. If there is an object,
it is mentioned in the first Transitive Clause.

There are no restrictions on the tense of the final verb.

The free conjunction corresponding to the co-ordinating
medial suffix is isi *and* which may introduce a Sentence or serve
as the link between Clauses within a Sentence.

> ... hohav-e-n-u.   Isi au deiada lou-i
> *call*-plo-sing-past *and his story   say-and*
> kebia namig-eve-n-u
> *them tell*-plo-sing-past

> ... *called (them). And (he) told them his story.*

> ... abu-hi   kainatu-e   ta-i isi ti-l-u
> *them-with Kainantu-to go*-fut *and go*-pl-past
> ... *(we) would go with them to Kainantu and (we) went.*

6.2 Temporal Sentences

The following three Sentence types involve temporal relationships
between the parts, i.e. Sequence and Simultaneity.

6.21 *Simple Sequence Sentence*

In the Simple Sequence Sentence the first Base is expounded

by a Clause or a Sentence, the last verb of which is inflected
with the sequence marker -ge *when,* and the second Base is
expounded by a Clause or a Sentence. The subjects of the two
parts may be the same or different, and there is no restriction on
the inflection of the final verb of the second Base. The *Simple*
in the name of this sentence is used simply to contrast this
sentence type with the following Delayed Sequence Sentence.

> di idi hei-ge   bokolaha-n-u
> *I tree cut-when fall-*sing past
> *When I cut the tree, it fell down.*

> di haoka loho-ge   di vahaehoa-n-u
> *my friend come-when I happy-*sing-past
> *When my friend came, I was happy.*

When the final Clause is inflected with the future tense, this
Sentence type becomes a kind of a conditional Sentence.

> di ti-ge   malaha ke-u   da hamo-i
> *I go-when man   that-*sm *me hit-*fut
> *If I go, that man will hit me.*

The first part of the Simple Sequence Sentence often
recapitulates the action of the previous Sentence.

> ...di hoilaha-n-u.   hoilaha-i loho-ge abu
> *I return-*sing-past *return-and come-when they*
> di ehova-l-u
> *me follow-*pl-past
> *...I came back. When I came back, they followed me.*

The first Base of a Simple Sequence Sentence may be repeated
one or more times, each repetition having a different exponent.

> di basiketi bei-ge   uo-holi-ge di ma-i
> *I basket   weave-when be-*neg-when *I get-and*
> ta-i   voia-i
> *go-and sell-*fut
> *When I weave a basket, when it is finished, I will take*
>   *(it) and go and sell (it).*

(The above example could also be analysed as a Simple
Sequence Sentence with a Simple Sequence Sentence expounding its
second Base.)

There is an idiomatic form of this sentence type with a minimal Equative Clause consisting only of a Comment expounded by **dua-ve** or a Predicate expounded by a verbalised adjective.

ke   i-ge   dua-ve   isito ko   i-ge   toela-n-u
that eat-when good-nom *but* *this eat-when bad*-sing-past
That is good to eat but this is bad.

(The above example is an Antithetical Sentence with Simple Sequence Sentences expounding both its Bases.)

The free conjunction corresponding to the sequence marker suffix is **ige** *then*. It usually introduces a Sentence.

ige   au loho-ma
then   it come-prog
Then it kept coming.

ige may also occur Sentence-medially, but note that in the following example, the preceding verb has a final verb inflection.

ke-u nivu   uve   i-n-u   ige da-ta
he-sm *yesterday banana eat*-sing-past *then I-also*
He ate a banana yesterday, then I also (ate one).

lovi ko-u   dua-ve   ige   ke-ta   dua-ve
food this-sm *good*-nom *then   that-also good*-nom
This food is good and that also is good.

6.22 *Delayed Sequence Sentence*

The Delayed Sequence Sentence consists of two Bases. The first Base is expounded by a Clause or a Sentence, the last verb of which is inflected with -ata *for a time,* and the second Base is expounded by a Clause or a Sentence. The subjects must be the same in the exponents of the two Bases, and there is no restriction on the inflection on the exponent of the second Base. The first exponent describes an action that persisted for a time and then was followed by the second action.

no idi hei-l-ata   haleva-i   loho-l-u
we tree cut-pl-*for.a.time leave-and come*-pl-*past*
We cut the trees for a while, left and came.

di gebeu lovo-n-ata   male-i   loho-n-u
I potato dig-sing-*for.a.time get-and come*-sing-*past*
I dug potatoes for a time, got (them) and came.

The free conjunction corresponding to the delayed sequence
suffix is inata *having finished,* which usually introduces a
sentence.

malaha ke-u   negoa-n-u   inata
man   that-sm *strong*-sing-past *having.finished*
hau   ke   ma-n-u
thing that   get-sing-past
That man is strong. As a result, he took that thing.

to-u ovo i-ma   inata   hale-i
dog-sm *pig eat*-prog *having.finished leave-and*
o-e   ti-n-u
house-to go-sing-past
The dog was eating the pig. Having finished, he went to the village.

no gilu-laha-l-u   ilata   haleva-i
we play-pls-pl-past *having.finished leave-and*
o-e   ti-l-u
village-to go-pl-past
We played. Having finished we left and went to the village.

6.23 *Simultaneous Sentence*

The Simultaneous Sentence consists of two Bases, the first
Base is expounded by a Clause or a Sentence, the last verb of which
is inflected with the simultaneous suffix -sege *while,* and the
second Base expounded by a Clause or a Sentence, which may have
any inflection. The subjects of the two Bases must be different.

di kulu hei-sege   beleini-u loho-n-u
I kunai cut-while   plane-sm *come*-sing-past
While I was cutting grass, the plane came.

di a   eleha-sege a-u   lovi i-ma
I you   see-while you-sm *food   eat*-prog
While I watched you, you were eating.

The first Base may be repeated one or more times, each
repetition with a different exponent.

ti-sege vani-e ni-mo   ehuda-mo u-sege
go-while sun-mnm *face-on above-on be-while*
While (I) was going, while the sun was high above ...

The free conjunction corresponding to the simultaneous verb suffix is **isege** *at the same time/meanwhile*. It usually introduces a Sentence.

> isege   di loho-ma
> *meanwhile I come*-prog
> *Meanwhile I was coming.*

The preceding three Sentence types have been Sentences that signal temporal relationships between actions. We turn now to Sentences with logical relationships.

6.3 Antithetical Sentence

The Antithetical Sentence consists of two Bases with an intervening Link expounded by the adversative conjunction **isito** *but*. The exponent of the first Base must end with a verb inflected with the medial ending **i** *and* or with a final-verb tense. The exponent of the second Base is not restricted in its inflection.

> di isivia-n-u   isito di isivi-holi-n-u
> *I want-sing-past but   I   want-not-sing-past*
> *I wanted to but I did not want to (undecided).*
> or *I want to but I don't want to (undecided).*

> mo ke-u   baluga isito da-u ese-ve
> *boy that*-sm *big   but   I*-sm *small*-nom
> *That boy is big but I am a small one.*

> ke-u   toloa-n-u   isito ko-u   tolo-baluga-n-u
> *that*-sm *hard-sing-past but   this*-sm *hard-big-sing-past*
> *That is hard, but this is really hard.*

> au-na mune-mo ugulamo-i isito au bae vata-mo
> *he*-qm *stone-on sit-and   but   he then ground-on*
> ugulamo-livebene
> *sit-will.not*
> *He will sit on a stone but he will surely not sit on the ground.*

> ke   i-ge   dua-ve   isito ko   i-ge   toela-n-u
> *that eat-when good*-nom *but   this eat-when bad*-sing-past
> *That is good to eat but this is bad to eat.*

(In the above example, each Base of the Antithetical Sentence is expounded by a Simple Sequence Sentence.) (Some of the above examples show how the Antithetical Sentence encodes a deep-structure comparison.)

isito *but* is also used to introduce a Sentence.

isivi-holi-l-u   da havo-ho. isito haleva-i
want-not-pl-past *me hit-for*   *but*   *leave-and*
hoideve-l-u
return-pl-past
(they) did not want to kill me. But (they) left and went back.

... isivia-l-u   isito di ke   isivi-holi-n-u
want-pl-past *but* *I* *that want*-neg-sing-past
... want. But I do not want that.

6.4 Alternative Sentences

    There are two types of Alternative Sentences. The first is
the Alternative Question Sentence, and the second is the Uncertainty
Alternative Sentence.

6.41 *Alternative Question Sentence*

    The Alternative Question Sentence consists of two Bases
with an intermediate alternative Link expounded by mena *or*. The
exponent of the second Base is a Clause, all of which is elided except
for a single Clause constituent which contrasts with a corresponding
constituent in the exponent of the first Base. The first Base is
usually expounded by a single Query Clause with a final-verb tense.

a-na   anani-ho   isivia-n-u   mena uve-ho
you-qm *mandarin-for want*-sing-past *or banana-for*
        Do you want a mandarin or a banana?

au-na mune-mo ugulamo-i mena vata-mo
he-qm *stone-on* sit-fut   *or   ground-on*
Will he sit on the stone or on the ground?

au-na lovi i-si   mena laha-i
he-qm *food eat*-fut *or sleep*-fut
Will he eat or will he sleep?

6.42 *Uncertainty Alternative Sentence*

    The Uncertainty Alternative Sentence consists of two
Bases and an Uncertainty Link expounded by mesoho *maybe* preceding
each Base. The exponent of the last Base is often elided except
for the contrasting constituent.

mesoho au-na mune-mo   ugulamo-i mesoho vata-mo
maybe he-qm *stone-on* sit-fut   *maybe   ground-on*
Maybe he will sit on the stone, maybe on the ground?

mesoho au-na lovi i-si   mesoho laha-i
maybe he-qm *food eat*-fut *maybe sleep*-fut
Maybe he will eat food, maybe he will sleep?

6.5 Conditional Sentences

There are two types of Conditional Sentences. One is the
Simple Conditional Sentence, and the other is the Generalised
Conditional Sentence.

6.51 *Simple Conditional Sentence*

The Simple Conditional Sentence consists of two Bases. The
exponent of the first Base must have its final verb inflected with
-iege *if,* and the exponent of the second Base must have the
same subject as the exponent of the first Base and must be inflected
with a non-past tense, i.e., progressive, future, or imperative.

a   loho-n-iege di soe-ta   ma
you   come-sing-*if my axe-with get*
If you come, get my axe!

da-na loho-n-iege a-ho   imi-ta   ma-i
I-qm *come*-sing-*if you-for sugar.cane-with get*-fut
If I come, I will get some sugar cane for you.

In the following example, a Simple Conditional Sentence is
expounding the second Base of an Antithetical Sentence, the result
being a contrary to fact Sentence.

di beleini-mo ti-holi-n-u   isito di beleini-mo
I plane-on   go-neg-sing-past *but   I plane-on*
ti-n-iege hati-ma
go-sing-*if die*-prog
*I did not go on the plane, but if I had gone on
       the plane, I would have died.*

In the following example, and in the one above, the progressive
tense may be either present or past.

di ti-n-iege hati-ma
I go-sing-*if die*-prog
If I go, I will die/ If I had gone, I would have died.

a-u   idi ko   bai i-n-iege   nehane hati-nela
you-sm *tree this fruit eat*-sing-*if must   die*-sing.imp
If you eat the fruit of this tree, you must die.

6.52 *Generalised Conditional Sentence*

The Generalised Conditional Sentence consists of two Bases.
The exponent of the first Base must end with a verb inflected with
-lage *anytime, everytime, whenever,* and the exponent of the second
Base may have the same or a different subject from that in the
first exponent, and must be inflected with the past tense.

> di idi hei-lage   di bego   tumua-n-u
> *I tree cut-everytime my shoulder hurt-sing-past*
>   *Everytime I cut trees, my shoulder hurts.*

> no eleg-eve-lage   abu nohe-hi lou-l-u
> *we see-plo-everytime they us-with talk-pl-past*
>   *Everytime we see them, they talk with us.*

6.6 Cause-Result Sentences

There are two types of Cause-Result Sentences: the Simple
Cause Sentence and the Situational Cause Sentence.

6.61 *Simple Cause Sentence*

The Simple Cause Sentence consists of two Bases. The exponent
of the first Base must end with a verb inflected with - ime *so*. The
exponent of the second Base must have the same subject as the first
exponent.

> di haoka-ho   uvua-ime nina-n-u
> *my friend-for sad-so   cry-sing-past*
> *I was sad for my friend so (I) cried.*

> di ute   eleha-ime vabua-n-u
> *I snake see-so   afraid-sing-past*
> *I saw a snake so (I) am/was afraid.*

In the following example, the two Bases are transposed.

> ke-u evogi hale-i   ti-n-u   vabua-ime
> *he-sm Evogi leave-and go-sing-past afraid-so*
>   *He left Evogi because he was afraid.*

6.62 *Situational Cause Sentence*

The Situational Cause Sentence consists of two Bases. The
first Base is expounded by a nominalised Clause plus the suffix
-lua *because.* (A nominalised Clause is a Clause inflected with one
of the nominalising suffixes: -ale *who,* male prog.*who,* and -veve

fut.*who*.) The exponent of the second Base may have the same
subject as the first exponent or a different subject.

> di lovi i-holi-ale-lua   nego-holi-n-u
> *I food eat-neg-who-because strong-neg-sing-past*
> > *Because I did not eat food, I am not strong.*

> a   nivu   ti-veve-lua   loho-ge nahi
> *you tomorrow go-who.*fut-*because came-when we*
> lovi i-si
> *food eat-*fut
> *Because you will go tomorrow, when you come let us eat food.*

> a   kate-ale-lua   da-na bae va-i
> *you similar-who-because I-*qm *then do-*fut
> *Because you (think) like that, I will probably do it.*

The free conjunctions corresponding to the -ime and -lua
are iale *so* and imale *so*. Both are used to introduce sentences.

> iale k-ea-u   di lobo-havo-l-u
> *so   that-spm-sm me tease-pls-pl-past*
> > *So they teased me.*

> iale-u da-ho uliholi-n-u
> *so-sm me-for guide-sing-past*
> > *So it guided me.*

> a   sikulu aiohavo-n-u   iale a-u   bae
> *you school spoil-sing-past so   you-sm then*
> sikulua-livebene
> *school-attend*
> *(You) ruined your schoolwork.   So you can't attend school.*

> imale-u di loho-male   avue-mo loho-ma
> *so-sm   I come-prog.who him-on come-prog*
> *So as I was coming, (I) kept coming upon it.*

6.7 Complement Sentences

There are three Complement Sentences: the Intent Sentence,
the Purpose Sentence, and the Quotation Sentence.

6.71 *Intent Sentence*

The Intent Sentence consists of two Bases. The first Base
is expounded by a Clause or a Sentence whose final verb is inflected
with -live *with the intention of*. The exponent of the second Base

must have the same subject and must be inflected with future
tense or imperative mood.

> nahi   ta-live   namig-eve-i
> *we*(incl) *go-intending.to tell*-plo-fut
>   *Let's go tell them.*

> no loho-live   i-si
> *we come-intending.to eat*-fut
>   *We come intending to eat.*

> ta-live   di benisola ese-ve   ke   ma
> *go-intending.to my pencil   small*-nom *that get*
>   *Go get my pencil, that small one.*

6.72 *Purpose Sentence*

The Purpose Sentence consists of two Bases. The exponent
of the first Base is a Clause whose final verb is inflected with
the benefactive suffix -ho *for*. The second Base is expounded
by a Clause or Sentence. The subjects must be the same in the
two exponents. The order of the Bases is freely and often interchanged.

> di isivi-holi-n-u   tali-ho
> *I want-neg-sing-past go-for*
>   *I do not want to go.*

> di vani mole boto-e di es-ea-u   ugu ili-ho
> *I sun other bush-to my child*-spm-sm *bird eat-for*
> isivia-ge labana-ho ti-n-u
> *want-when hunt-for go-sing-past*
> *The other day, when my children wanted to eat bird, I*
>   *went to hunt in the bush.*

Note that in the above Sentence, there is a Purpose Sentence
expounding the first Base of a Simple Sequence Sentence, with part
of the exponent of the second Base transposed to the front of the
Sentence.

> loho-male-u   humaha tava-e   di mino-ho u-ma
> *come-prog.who*-sm *road   middle-at me wait-for be*-prog
> *As (I) was coming, it was waiting for me in the middle of the road.*

> ugu ke-u   di mino-ho ugulamo-i ua
> *bird that*-sm *me wait-for sit-and   be*
>   *That bird sat waiting for me.*

di eho-va-l-ata   isivi-holi-l-u
me follow-pls-pl-*for.a.time want-not*-pl-past
da ha-vo-ho
me hit-pls-*for*
(They) followed me for a while, (they) did not want to kill me.

The same sequences of verbs may also be encoded into a
Co-ordinate Sentence.

di di suveka ma-i   isivia-i mihatu-i
I my bag   get-and want-and throw-fut
I took my bag and wanted to throw (it).

6.73 Quotation Sentence

The various possible Quotations have not yet been sorted
out. Preliminary investigation indicates that direct and indirect
quotation, verbal and non-verbal, all take about the same grammatical
form. They almost always begin with a Quotation Formula, and
occasionally they are concluded with a Closing Quotation Formula.
The Quotation Formula is expounded by some form of the verb lou
say or huhua *think* plus -*i and* plus kosea *like* (used with first
and second persons) or avoe or mose (used with third person
speaker).

di huhua-i kosea mesoho di hoilaha-i
I think-and like maybe I return-fut
I thought, "Maybe I will go back."

ige di bae   ugu ke eleha-i huhua-i   kosea
then I later bird that see-and think-and like
mesoho ko-u   nova avu-na di melame-i ti-n-iege
maybe this-sm *today it*-qm *me lead-and go-sing*-if
o-la   velema-i
village-at arrive-fut
Then, later, I saw that bird and thought like this,
"Maybe today this one will lead me and go and (I)
will arrive at the village."

... ta-livebene   katea-i lou-ge ke-u ti-n-u
go-fut.vol.neg *like-and say-when he*-sm *go-sing*-past
... *(you) won't go. Saying like that he went.*

7.0 SENTENCE TOPIC

Almost all the preceding Sentence types may be preceded by
a Sentence Topic expounded by a non-future Nominalised Clause. The
function of the Sentence Topic is to recapitulate the previous
Sentence in order to link the Sentences together into a narrative
sequence. The Nominalised Clause often bears the subject marker
-u, even when the actor or thing referred to in the Nominalised
Clause is not the subject of the whole Sentence, or even of the
following Clause.

A Nominalised Clause is one that is inflected with -ale *who*,
-male prog.*who*, and -iale *who* (exact meaning is still unanalysed).

> di gebeu lovo-ale kabebia-n-u
> *I potato dig-who   tired*-sing-past
> *I who dug potatoes am tired.*
> or *Having dug potatoes, I am tired.*

> di vavi-mo loho-ale da-u levaleva ma-n-u
> *I night-on come-who I*-sm *letter   get*-sing-past
> *I who came at night got the letter / Having come at night,
> I got the letter.*

> di idi hei-male   kabebia-n-u
> *I wood cut*-prog.*who tired*-sing-past
> *I who cut wood all the time am tired / Having been cutting
> wood, I am tired.*

The following examples demonstrate how Clauses may be linked
into a long Co-ordinate Sentence or into several smaller Sentences
with recapitulating Sentence Topics:

> di boto-e ti-ale vene   dikoha-i male-i
> *I bush-to go-who firewood chop-and get-and*
> hoilaha-i loho-n-u
> *return-and come*-sing-past
> *Having gone to the bush, I cut firewood, got it and came back.*

> di boto-e ti-n-u   Boto-e ti-ale di vene
> *I bush-to go*-sing-past *bush-to go-who I firewood*
> dikoha-n-u   vene   dikoha-i uoholi-ge
> chop-sing-past *firewood chop-and finish-when*
> di male-i hoilaha-i loho-n-u
> *I get-and return-and come*-sing-past
> *I went to the bush. Having gone to the bush, I chopped firewood.
> When I finished chopping the firewood, I got (it) and came back.*

Note that in the last Sentence, the recapitulation is
performed by a Co-ordinate Sentence expounding the first Base of
a Simple Sequence Sentence.

ige au tota di hale-i   loho-n-u   loho-ale-u
then it again me leave-and come-sing-past *come-who*-sm
di hale-i   ti-selevea-n-u
I leave-and go-true-sing-past

Then again it left me and came. It coming, I left and really went.

8.0 TEXT

1. di isivia-i hotohotoa-i   2. di vani mole boto-e
   I want-and talk-fut   *I sun other bush-to*
   I want and will talk.   *I other day to the bush,*

di es-ea-u   ugu ili-ho isivia-ge labana-ho ti-n-u
my child-spm-sm *bird eat-for want-when hunt-for go*-sing-past
when my children wanted to eat bird, went to hunt.

3. ti-ale-u   laha-molea-n-u
   go-past.*who*-sm *sleep-other*-sing-past
   (I) who went slept again.

4. ti-sege vani-e ni-mo   ehuda-mo u-sege   subuta
   go-while sun-mnm *face-on above-on be-while before*
   While going, while the sun's face was high above,
   atat-ea-u   ha-luvi-mal-ea-u   munanab-ea-u
   person-spm-sm *die-pls-prog.who*-spm-sm *spirit*-spm-sm
   the ancestors, the people who have died, the spirits,
   boto-e u-ma   5. iale k-ea-u   di lobo-havo-l-u
   bush-at be-prog   *so   that*-spm-sm *me tease*-pls-pl-past
   were living in the bush.   *So they teased me.*

6. ige di dahuvela ti-ale   di lovi ma-i   di suveika
   then I alone   go-past.*who my food get-and my bag*
   Then I alone went and got my food and got my   bag
   ma-i   kibidi ebamo-i   ti-ale-u   abu tota
   get-and shotgun carry-and go-past.*who*-sm *they again*
   and carried shotgun and going, they again
   di lobo-havo-molea-l-u
   me tease-pls-*other*-pl-past
   teased me.

7.   ige   di ti-ale-u   tota abu di lobo-havo-ge   di
      then I   go-past.*who*-sm *again they me tease*-pls-*when I*
      Then as I went, when they again teased me, I
      hoilaha-n-u
      return-sing-past
      came back.

8.   hoilaha-i loho-ge   abu di ehova-l-u
      return-and come-when they me follow-pl-past
      When (I) came back, they followed me.

9.   di loho-ge   ugu   mole ivi igae ugu-e   nana
      I   come-when bird other name one   bird-mnm *older.brother*
      When I came, a bird with one name, the older brother of birds,
      somoki ugu ke-u   taho-te
      Somoki bird that-sm *red*-spec
      (named) Somoki, that bird is red.

10.   iale-u da-ho uliholi-n-u   11.   loho-male-u
      so-sm *me-for grasp.nose-sing*-past   *come*-prog.*who*-sm
      So it guided me (grasped my nose).   *As (I) was coming,*
humaha tava-e   di mino-ho u-ma
road   middle-at me wait-for be-prog
in the middle of the road, (it) was waiting for me.

12.   isege   di loho-ma   13.   imale-u di loho-male
      meanwhile I   come-prog   *so*-sm *I   come*-prog.*who*
      Meanwhile I was coming.   *So as I was coming,*
avue-mo loho-ma   14.   ige   au loho-ma
him-on come-prog   *then it come*-prog
(I) kept coming upon it.   *Then it kept coming.*

15.   ige ata   k-ea-u   di lobohavo-ale-u
      then person that-spm-sm *me tease*-past.prog-sm
      Then those people who teased me
      seleve-ta ea-u   da uaha-i   16.   di ehoma-i
      true-with they-sm *me bite*-fut   *I   follow-and*
      really (wanted) to bite me.   *When I came following,*
loho-ge   di di suveka ma-i   isivia-i mihatu-i
come-when I   my bag   get-and want-and throw-fut
I took my bag and wanted to throw (it).

17.   loho-i   kibidi eguma-i   baiba-ve ke   mataha-i
      come-and   shotgun break-and   pipe-nom *that carry-and*
      (I) came and disassembled shotgun and the barrel
      ma-i   loho-n-u
      get-and   come-sing-past
      (I) took and carried and came.

18. loho-n-iale   humaha tava-e   loho-ge   ugu ke-u   di
    come-sing-past.who road   middle-to come-when bird that-sm me
    As (I) came, on the way when I came, that bird sat

    mino-ho   ugulamo-i ua   19. ige di bae   ugu   ke eleha-i
    wait-for   sit-and   be   then I later bird that see-and
    waiting for me.   Then I upon seeing that bird

huhua-i   kosea   mesoho ko-u   nova avu-na di melame-i ti-n-iege
think-and   similar maybe this-sm today it-qm me lead-and go-sing-if
thought like this, 'Maybe this one, if today it will lead me and go,

o-la   velema-i   20. di loho-ale-u
village-at arrive-fut   I come-past.who-sm
(I) will arrive at the village.'   I came

loho-ge   matama mole ivi igae balia kulu ke   loho-ale-u
come-when place other name one Balia kunai that come-past.who-sm
and when I came, another place named Balia with kunai, coming there,

gidu-ve vaha-mo   21. ugu ke-u   loho-i
dark-nom inside-on   bird that-sm come-and
it was dark inside.   The bird come and

goe   uvu-mo   loho-ale-u   di hale-i   loho-ale-u
cloud inside-on come-past.who-sm   me leave-and come-past.who-sm
coming inside a cloud, (it) left me as it came,

vaki mole ua   22. ige di loho-ge   goe
side other be   then I come-when cloud
and was on the other side.   Then when I came, the cloud

ke-u   kulu ke   koi-ge   di huhua-i   kosea mesoho di hoilaha-i
that-sm kunai that cover-when I think-and   like maybe I return-fut
that kunai covered and I thought,'Maybe I will go back.'

23. isito di hoilaha-veve   ke   huhui-ge   ke-u   dae-mo toela-n-u
    but   I return-fut.who that think-when that-sm me-on bad-sing-past
    But when I thought about returning, that was bad for me.

24. da-na hoilaha-n-iege   bae alu   da uaha-i
    I-qm return-sing-med then ghost me bite-fut
    If I go back, then the ghosts will get me.

25. ige di hale-i   loho-i   goe   ke uvu-mo
    then I leave-and come-and cloud that inside-on
    Then I left and came and came inside that cloud.

26. goe   ke   uvu-mo   loho-ale   da-u eleha-ge
    cloud that inside-on come-past.who I-sm see-when
    Coming inside that cloud, when I looked,
    idi-te-la   loho-i eleha-ge ugu ke-u   uoke di
    tree-spec-at come-and see-when bird that-sm there me
    when I came inside the trees and looked, that bird over there
    mino-ho ugulamo-i idi-e   ada-mo ua
    wait-for sit-and   tree-mnm arm-on be
    was sitting waiting for me.

27. ige di loho-ale   avue-mo loho-n-u
    then I come-past.who it-on   come-sing-past
    Then I came and came upon it (bird).

28. ige au tota di hale-i   loho-n-u
    then it again me leave-and come-sing-past
    Then again it left me and came.

29. loho-ale-u   di hale-i   ti-selevea-n-u
    come-past.who-sm I leave-and go-true-sing-past
    As it came, I left and really went.

30. isege   di loho-ale   loho-sege alu   k-ea-u   mesoho
    meanwhile I come-past.who come-while ghost that-spm-sm maybe
    Meanwhile, while I was coming, those ghosts maybe

31. di ehova-l-ata   isivi-holi-l-u   da havo-ho
    me follow-pl-for.a.time want-neg-pl-past me hit-for
    followed me awhile and didn't want to kill me.

32. isito haleva-i   hoideve-l-u   33. isege   di loho-ale-u
    but   leave-and return-pl-past   *meanwhile I come-past.who-sm*
    But (they) left and went back.   Meanwhile, I came and on
    humaha laha-n-u   34. laha-sege vavi-mo ugu
    road   sleep-sing-past   *sleep-while night-on bird*
    the way slept.   While I slept, in the night
    mole ivi kekoia hotoi-lage   hotoi-lage   va-u   vi-e
    other name Kekoia talk-everytime talk-everytime day-sm night-mnm
    another bird named Kekoia kept talking, kept talking, until in the
    vigo-mo ke-ve   ke-u   hoto-holi-n-u
    middle-on that-nom that-sm talk-neg-sing-past
    middle of the night it stopped talking.

    35. ige di laha-lage   va-u   alamo-ge di bae
        then I sleep-everytime day-sm open-when I then
        Then I kept sleeping and when the sun rose, I then

```
hovelaha-i lovi maho-i   i-holi-si   to vae-ta
arise-and  food cook-and eat-neg-and but hunger-with
got up and did not cook and eat food, but came hungry
loho-ale-u       o-la       velema-n-u
come-past.who-sm village-at arrive-sing-past
and arrived at the village.
```

36. hoto-u ke-mo   katea-i   ua
     talk-sm that-on similar-and be
     The above talk was like that.

FREE TRANSLATION OF TEXT.

1. *I am going to tell a story.* 2. *The other day, when my children
wanted some bird meat to eat, I went to the bush to hunt.* 3. *I slept
as I went.* 4. *On the way, at mid-day, the ancestors, the spirits
of those who have died, were in the bush and they teased me.* 5. *Then,
being by myself, I got my food and my bag, and taking my shotgun, I left.*
6. *And again, they teased me.* 7. *Then when they again teased me, I
turned back.* 8. *When I did that, they followed me.* 9. *As I came,
a bird appeared -- a red bird, the brother of all birds.* 10. *So that
bird guided me.* 11. *As I came along, it was always waiting for me on
the way.* 12,13. *All the time I was coming, I kept coming upon it.*
14. *Then it would keep coming.* 15. *Then those spirits who had teased
me really wanted to gobble me up.* 16. *As I came following the bird,
I took my bag in order to throw it away.* 17. *I disassembled the
shotgun and took the barrel (for a weapon) as I came.* 18. *I kept
coming and on the way there was that bird waiting for me.* 19. *When
I saw the bird, I thought like this, 'Maybe now he will lead me back to
the village.'* 20. *Then I came to another place called Balia where
there is kunai, and it was dark inside.* 21. *The bird left me, went
inside a cloud and was on the other side (of the kunai).* 22. *Then as
I came, the clouds came down over the kunai and I thought, 'Maybe I
will go back.'* 23. *But when I thought about returning, that was no
good.* 24. *(I thought) 'If I go back the ghosts will get me.'* 25. *So
I left and went inside the cloud.* 26. *As I went into the cloud, I
looked, and when I came inside the trees, I looked, and there was that
bird sitting on a tree branch waiting for me.* 27,28. *Then when I
came upon the bird, it again left me and took off.* 29. *Then I left
and really came fast.* 30,31. *Meanwhile, as I was coming, the ghosts
probably followed me for awhile but did not really want to kill me.*
32. *Rather, they left me and went back.* 33. *So I came and on the
way I slept.* 34. *While I slept, in the night a bird named Kekoia
kept singing and singing until sometime in the night, it stopped.*

35.   *Then I slept and slept, and when the sun rose, I got up and
without cooking or eating, I came and arrived hungry at the village.*
36.   *That's how it happened.*

N O T E S

1. See Dutton (1969) for a description of this family and sketches of its member languages.

2. Data for this paper were collected during 1971 and 1972 in Efogi.   We are indebted to several language helpers as well as to our many Efogi friends for the material contained in this paper. "This research has been supported in part by a grant from the Research Fund of the Papua New Guinea Branch of the Summer Institute of Linguistics." Mr. Charles Peck, Linguistic Consultant for the Summer Institute of Linguistics, kindly assisted in preparing this paper for publication. Our thanks to him for many suggestions regarding form and content.

3. First and second person possessives are free-form possessive pronouns.

4. The modified noun marker is obligatory when an adjective or a locational follows in the Phrase.

5. The suffix -gei *future continuous* usually is found at the end of a sentence filled with other clauses.

6. -u = subject marker. See section 4.2.

7. Since many Mountain Koiali speakers are Seventh Day Adventists bula is interpreted as Saturday.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

DUTTON, T.E.

1969   *The Peopling of Central Papua: Some Preliminary
        Observations* (Canberra: Pacific Linguistics, Series
        B.9).