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Patterns In Clause, Sentence, and Discourse

in selected languages of India and Nepal

Part I, Sentence and Discourse

Ronald L. Trail
Summer Institute of Linguistics
Institute of Nepal and Asiatic Studies
Tribhuvan University
Kathmandu, Nepal.

Acknowledgments

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Introduction

We present in this volume five languages of India-Nepal from four different language families—Halbi, Kupia, and Parengi-Gorum of India, and Dhangar-Kudux and Tamang of Nepal. Halbi and Kupia are Indo-Aryan languages spoken in Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh respectively. Parengi-Gorum is a Munda language spoken in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. Dhangar-Kudux is a Dravidian language spoken in southern Nepal. It is a dialect of the Kudux of India. Finally, Tamang is a Tibeto-Burman language of Nepal.

We focus in this volume on sentence—four of the papers are on sentence description and the paper on Dhangar-Kudux discourse has implications for sentence analysis. The paper, "Clause Patterns in Parengi-Gorum," has been included here in order to balance the sizes of Parts I and II of the report. For the theory underlying this paper, see the article, "Toward the Systematization of Display Grammar," by Austin Hale in Part II.

All of the sentence papers build on the ground work laid by Robert E. Longacre (1967, 1968, 1970, 1972, and the two papers co-authored with Ballard and Conrad 1971). There are, however, certain modifications which we would like to suggest. One is regarding the place of sentence in the grammatical hierarchy. The other is concerning the ranking of relationships within a sentence. Both are discussed in the paper, "Sentence Relations Between Whole Propositions in English."

We feel that the proper context in which to study relations between propositions is discourse. We found in our study of sentence that some sentence links and relators tended to fluctuate in meaning from informant session to informant session especially when sentences were previously elicited out of context. Within a discourse, however, a particular relation is much less likely to be ambiguous and the language assistant is put on a much firmer footing when having to answer questions about that relation. No doubt quick elicitation of several sentence types is possible depending on the ability of the language assistant. Unless, however, these sentences are checked in context, the linguist cannot be sure of either the meaning he has assigned or of the possibility of a finer distinction in meaning.

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Gordon and Pike have reversed this order in their paper on Dhangar-Kudux by studying discourse structure via a heuristic known as sentence reversal. The beauty of this approach is that it studies linguistic units in context and hence the language assistant is perfectly at home in giving judgments about whether certain sentences or groups of sentences can be reversed and if so what adjustments are required to make the change. The method is based on the assumption that the language assistant will only reverse units which are in some way complete in themselves. By starting with sentence size units, the linguist not only discovers much of the structure of paragraph and discourse begins to unfold as well.

Sentence Patterns in Halbi

Fran Woods

A. Introduction.

Halbi is the lingua franca of the Bastar District in the interior
of the state of Madhya Pradesh, India. According to the 1961 Census of
India there are 300,000 native speakers of the language. Halbi belongs
to the Indo-Aryan family of languages and is closely related to Oriya,
Hindi, and Marathi.

As a member of the Summer Institute of Linguistics working under
the auspices of Deccan College, Poona, the author commenced research in
Halbi in 1967. Between 1967 and 1969 the author and a co-worker, Miss
Betsy Schuyler, lived in the village of Bhatpal in Bastar District. The
present analysis is based on the language as spoken in Bhatpal village.

The author is particularly indebted to Mr. Chingaru Ram Murea, Mr.
Durga Ram Murea, and Mr. Lula Ram Murea, all of Bhatpal village, for
their able assistance in sorting out the intricacies of their language;
and to my co-worker, Betsy Schuyler, for her continuing interest and en-
couragement. The author is also indebted to Dr. Kenneth L. Pike, Dr.
Ronald L. Trail, Dr. Robert E. Longacre, and other members of the Summer
Institute of Linguistics for their stimulation in working on the sentence
in Halbi.

It is the author's view that a sentence is basically composed of
either one proposition (clause) with its peripheral elements, or two
or more propositions (clauses) with only one primary relationship, plus
periphery. Focusing on the latter aspect the purpose of this paper is
to describe the sentence structure of Halbi. Leaving the description
of one-proposition-sentence at this point, we focus on sentence as
grammatically a level of clause combination and semantically a level of
proposition combination. The interplay of these two features is what
we have used to arrive at the twenty-nine sentence types here posited.

The first section of the paper describes the general grammatical
structure of the sentence in Halbi and includes a description of sen-
tence nucleus and sentence periphery. The contrastive sentence types
are then incorporated into two trees. The first tree is a semantic or
propositional relationship tree where each node is a contrastive seman-
tic feature. The second tree is a grammatical structure tree where each
node is a contrastive grammatical feature.

The second section of the paper describes in detail the contrastive sentence types. Each sentence is introduced with a short grammatical description followed by a basic sentence formula using the four box system developed by Pike. Immediately following the formula is a description of the semantic relationship between the propositions. This is followed by a more detailed grammatical description including the Halbi examples.

Following this section is a short section on sentence combination describing simultaneous double encoding of various propositional relationships and the embedding of coordinate and alternate constructions in dependent bases. Finally, a section on distribution illustrates some of the recursive embedding of one sentence type within another which may occur in Halbi.

In the basic sentence formulas, links are formalized using a six box system. Box 3 gives the Halbi word or words while box 6 gives the English gloss. Halbi words written with capital letters in box 3 (such as GUNE) indicate one of a class of conjunctions. This is also true in the grammatical descriptions where relators (such as ALE) and verbal suffixes (such as -UAY) are written with capital letters to indicate one of class of fillers.

The following is a summary statement of the Halbi phonology and the orthography used for the examples and illustrations given in Halbi. In Figures 1, 2, and 3 the consonants and vowels are given together with the orthographic equivalents in those cases where the orthographic spelling is different from the phonemic spelling. In Figure 4 syllable initial clustering with h is illustrated.

$$
\begin{array}{llllll}
\text{p} & \text{t} & \d{\text{t}}\ (\text{T}) & \text{c} & \text{k} \\
\text{b} & \text{d} & \d{\text{d}}\ (\text{D}) & \text{j} & \text{g} \\
 & \text{s} & & & \\
\text{m} & \text{n} & & & \\
 & \text{l} & & & \\
 & \text{r} & \d{\text{r}}\ (\text{R}) & & \\
\text{w} & & & \text{y} & \text{h}
\end{array}
$$

Figure 1. Halbi Consonants.

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{i} & & \text{u} \\
\text{e} & \text{ə}\,(6) & \text{o} \\
 & \text{a} &
\end{array}
$$

Figure 2. Halbi Oral Vowels.

$\tilde{I}$ (i:) $\tilde{u}$ (u:)

$\tilde{e}$ (e:) $\tilde{e}$(6:) $\tilde{o}$ (1:)

$\tilde{a}$ (a:)

Figure 3. Halbi Nasalized Vowels.

ph   ,th   ṭh (Th)   ch   kh

bh   dh   ḍh (Dh)   jh   gh

Figure 4. Syllable Initial Clusters with h.

Throughout the paper, clauses filling the sentence bases are de-
scribed as belonging to the Active, Eventive, Stative, or Attributive
clause sets. The Active clause set includes Intransitive, SemiTransi-
tive, Transitive, and DiTransitive clauses; the Eventive clause set in-
cludes Eventive, SemiReceptive, Receptive, and DiReceptive clauses; the
Stative set includes Descriptive, SemiStative, Stative, and DiStative
clauses; and the Attributive clause set includes Circumstantive, Semi-
Attributive, Attributive, and DiAttributive clauses. A more complete
description of the Halbi Clause may be found in volume two of this re-
port.

During the research, considerable use was made of a concordance of
text in Halbi made on the IBM 1410 computer at the University of Okla-
homa by the linguistic information retrieval project of the Summer In-
stitute and sponsored by grant GS 1605 of the National Science Founda-
tion.

B. Gen̄eral Structure of the Halbi Sentence.

In Halbi, a sentence consists of a nucleus and an optional peri-
phery. The nucleus of the sentence is that part of the sentence pro-
viding the contrastive features which identify the various sentence
types in Halbi. The periphery of the sentence generally does not pro-
vide the contrastive features distinguishing one sentence from another
although there are specialized periphery tagmemes which may only occur
with certain sentence types. General periphery tagmemes are common to
most types of sentence. In the following paragraphs some general char-
acteristics of the sentence nucleus and then of the sentence periphery
are discussed.

1. Characteristics of the Sentence Nucleus.

The sentence nucleus expresses sememic relations between propo-
sitions such as coordination, condition-consequent, reason-result, al-
ternation, thesis-antithesis, topic-magnification and the like. These
sememic relations encode into various grammatically contrastive sen-

tences. To facilitate the description of the contrastive sentence types, the most common sememic relationship encoding into a particular sentence type is taken as the name of the sentence.

According to Longacre (1968:42), parts of a sentence, "have a certain mutual dependence, cross-reference and cohesiveness." It is these features within the nucleus which distinguish it from the sentence periphery and which prompt the classification of an item as either nuclear or peripheral.

There are two types of nuclear tagmemes—links and bases. Links consist of conjunctions such as ki 'or', nahle 'otherwise', gune 'therefore', aur 'and'. Bases may be dependent or independent and may be joined by the links or merely juxtaposed. The independent bases are filled by independent clauses. The dependent bases are filled by various dependent clauses. A base is termed dependent when any one of the following five factors is applicable:

a) If á base is filled by an axis-relator clause it is dependent and must have another base, not filled by an axis-relator clause, occuring with it.

```
(DB)leka boRe boRe baRlo   jale (IB)bia     k6rdebe.
    boy  big  big  he grew when     wedding they will perform
    'When the boy is grown big they will perform the wedding.'
```

Here the first base is dependent in that it is filled by an axis-relator clause and requires the presence of the second base.

b) If a base is dependent on the rest of the sentence to complete its meaning it is dependent. As a result, a base expressed in imperfect aspect is dependent.

```
(DB 1)mo:y ni  ete          jale (DB 2)mortis.
      I    not I would come if        you would die
      'If I hadn't come you would have died.'

(DB)616s  bai jatibe       (IB)pren bai co kirta  janu  eta
    Alice Bai she would go     Fran Bai of reason part. here

    Theblise.
    she has stayed
    'Alice Bai would have gone but because of Fran Bai she has stayed.'
```

In the first example, the second base is dependent on the first base to complete its meaning. The first base is already dependent in that it is filled by an axis-relator clause. In the second example, the first base is dependent on the second base to complete its meaning.

In the same manner, a base expressed in optative mood is dependent. As such the base with the optative mood is dependent on the independent

base to complete its meaning.

(DB)<u>k6ha:y</u>   <u>hoo</u>   (IB)raha!
   wherever it may be   stay!
   '<u>Wherever</u> <u>it</u> <u>may</u> <u>be</u>, stay there!'

    c) If a base is filled by an unexpandable formulaic clause, it is
dependent. In the example, the second base in an unexpandable formulaic
clause and can never occur alone.

(IB)tumco datun   aur   ay   (DB)<u>ne</u>?
   you of toothstick other it is   <u>isn't</u> <u>that</u> <u>so</u>
   'Your toothstick is different, <u>isn't</u> <u>it</u>?'

    d) If the paired prefixes <u>j</u>- and <u>h</u>- occur in two otherwise inde-
pendent bases, then both bases are interdependent and thus dependent.
The two correlative terms are underlined in the following example.

(DB 1)<u>je</u> 16ge pani ·16ge   roede   (DB 2)<u>hun</u> 16ge   cua:
    wherever water place in it will be   that place in well

   khoRuat.
   they will dig
   'Wherever there is water, at that place they will dig a well.'

    e) If negative markers permute from a normal negative positioning
in any sentence type then the base in which they are permuted is depen-
dent.

(DB 1)<u>leka</u> <u>khae</u>   nai   (DB 2)ka:y   nai.
   <u>boy</u> <u>he</u> <u>eats</u> <u>not</u> <u>is</u>   anything not is
   '<u>The</u> <u>boy</u> <u>doesn't</u> <u>eat</u>, he doesn't do anything.'

Here the initial base is dependent in that the negative has been per-
muted from a position preceding the verb and its form has changed.
Normally the clause would be <u>leka</u> <u>ni</u> <u>khae</u> 'the boy does not eat.' The
second base is dependent in that it is formulaic.

    The sentence nucleus is described in detail with reference to
each sentence type in the section on contrastive sentence types.

    2. <u>Characteristics</u> <u>of</u> <u>the</u> <u>Sentence</u> <u>Periphery</u>.

    Robert Longacre (1970a:786) divides the sentence periphery into
two distinct parts--inner and outer periphery. In this report we have
used his outer periphery concept as applying to Halbi sentence. Most,
if not all, of his inner peripheral items we have incorporated into the
sentence nucleus. This means that a conditional clause is never peri-
pheral to what follows it, but always nuclear indicating a condition-
consequent relationship. This is a valid sentence level relationship.
In the same way, concession, time, cause, purpose, and circumstance

are always considered nuclear to their sentence types.

On the other hand, such items as exclamation, vocative, response, emphatic focus, and time setting are generally not propositional in nature and tend to occur indiscriminately among the sentence types. By these two criteria they are considered peripheral. The fact that some of these are, in fact, limited in distribution to only a few sentence types does not, in our opinion, give sufficient reason for incorporating them into the nucleus of the sentence. The sentence is either composed of only one proposition with accompanying peripheral elements, or two or more propositions with only one primary relationship. This relationship may or may not be signalled by a linking tagmeme. To include these items in the nucleus would be to allow more than one relationship to exist within the sentence.

The periphery of the Halbi sentence consists of a number of optional tagmemes which normally occur on the outer extremities of the sentence, but which, in some cases, may even interrupt the internal linear ordering of the sentence nucleus itself.

Most peripheral elements do not influence or restrict the relationship between the propositions in the nucleus and these are termed General Periphery. However, there are some peripheral elements which have some influence on the propositional relationships of the nucleus and these are termed Specialized Periphery. In the following paragraphs these two types of periphery are described in detail.

2.1 General Periphery.

The occurrence of any of the general periphery tagmemes on a sentence is largely discourse conditioned. In a narrative or dialogue, tagmemes such as attention, response, and vocative occur frequently while in other discourses, such as a procedural discourse, they occur infrequently. Also it is to be noted that some sentence types are more prone to attract these general periphery tagmemes than others. Positive Echo Question and Alternative Question Sentences nearly always have the vocative tagmeme occurring with them, while the Generic Temporal-Conditional Sentence rarely does. The general periphery tagmemes fall into two groups:

2.11 Tagmemes Restricted to Prenuclear Position.

These prenuclear tagmemes occur sentence initial only. Usually only one from this group will occur in any one sentence (two exclamations, however, have been observed in one sentence).

Exclamation. The exclamation tagmeme includes such things as: i aya 'good grief!', chi 'ugh!', oho re 'ah ha!', bap re 'wow!', and he: 'what!'.

Attention. The attention tagmeme includes: d6ka 'look!', ale

'here!', ede 'here!', he: 'hey!'.

Response. The response tagmeme includes: nai 'no', hou 'yes', ale 'O.K.', k6s6n to 'so what', k6s6n jale 'who knows?'.

Sentence Conjunction. The sentence conjunction tagmeme includes: aur 'and', tebe 'then'.

2.12 Tagmemes Not Restricted in Relation to the Nucleus.

These non-restricted tagmemes occur anywhere within the sentence.

Vocative. The vocative tagmeme includes: miri 'Miri!', bai 'lady!', aya 'Mother!', leka 'Boy!', and any other name or relationship term.

Hesitation. The hesitation tagmeme includes: kay to 'ummmm'.

2.2 Specialized Periphery.

The occurrence of any of the specialized periphery tagmemes on a sentence is conditioned by both the specific sentence type and the occurrence of that sentence within a discourse. The emphatic tagmeme, mant6r '!', may only occur with Contra-Expectation, Antithetical, Identity-Contrast, or Witness-Fact Sentences and then only at that point in a discourse requiring an emphatic assertion of belief in the truth or correctness of the statement being made. As yet, the relationship between discourse and the occurrence of these peripheral elements in a sentence has not been studied in depth so a full description must wait until such a study has been made. The specialized poriphery tagmemes fall into three groups:

2.21 Tagmemes Restricted to Prenuclear Position.

These prenuclear tagmemes occur sentence initial only.

Topic. The topic tagmeme is usually a phrase marked with the usual direct object marker ke, and frequently employing the repeater tagmeme.

```
kakRi    ke bole
cucumber OM also
'Regarding the cucumber...'
```

Setting. The setting tagmeme is usually a general time phrase and is obligatorily present when clauses of the Active set fill the bases of the Descriptive Listing Sentence. Setting optionally occurs in other sentence types. Some of the phrases which may fill this tagmeme include: rati m6:j6n 'night and day', aThara din rati m6j6n 'for eighteen days, both day and night', eble 'as yet', roj 'daily', boRe biane 'early in the morning'.

2.22 Tagmemes Restricted to Postnuclear Position.

This set of tagmemes may occur sentence final only.

Responsibility Disclaimer. The responsibility disclaimer tagmeme is filled by m6ne 'it is said'. Throughout narrative discourse m6ne closes each sentence and indicates that the story did not originate with the storyteller. In dialogue m6ne closes the sentence which is passing on secondhand information. The speaker disclaims all responsibility for the truth of his statement when he attaches m6ne to the end.

Afterthought. The afterthought tagmeme may consist of any clause level tagmeme and it occurs sentence final (and following m6ne when it occurs). The afterthought is used to clarify some part of the preceding sentence.

(IB 1)ja sa:gun   des   (IB 2)bolla   (AFTH)m6-ke
       go! having told give!   they said   I-OM
    'They said, "Go and tell!" to me.'

2.23 Tagmemes Not Restricted in Relation to the Nucleus.

These tagmemes will occur within the body of the sentence.

Emphatic. The emphatic tagmeme is filled by mant6r '!', and it may occur only with the Contra-Expectation, Antithetical, Identity-Contrast, or Witness-Fact Sentences. mant6r occurs between the two bases of the sentence and applies to both. When this tagmeme occurs the truth of both bases is being asserted and the same two bases are being linked together as a definite unit.

Repeater. The repeater tagmeme is filled by bole 'also' and pher 'again'. bole and pher may occur separately or together and frequently are found to occur within the sentence bases.

janu. The janu morpheme occurs in many sentence types. Its function is unknown. janu may occur within the bases of the sentence.

to. The to morpheme occurs in many sentence types; however, here too the function is unknown. Like janu it may occur within the sentence bases.

Time Sequence. The time sequence tagmeme is filled by pase 'later'. It may occur in the sequence sentences where it intensifies the sequential relationship of the propositions. It may also occur in other sentence types where a time sequence may be relevant although not in focus.

Emphatic Focus. The emphatic focus tagmeme is filled by ci. It occurs with the part of the sentence base being emphasized or in focus.

3. Semantic Structure Tree.

The semantic structure tree (Figure 5) breaks down into six major

nodes. The initial break is between chronological and non-chronological. Although cause-effect relationships involve temporal sequence in which cause must precede effect, it is only secondarily in focus. This may also be true of the other non-chronological sentence types. In chronological sentence types, either a simultaneous or a sequential temporal relationship is being focused upon.

Under the non-chronological node come the sub-divisions of cause-effect, disjunction, restatement, coupling, and complementation. Under cause-effect we include conditional, concessive, contrafactual, reason-result, and so forth.

By disjunction we mean alternation in which 'or' is the typical conjunction.

Restatement means that one proposition repeats, either in the same or different form, the initial proposition and may add further information or speaker expectancy.

Under coupling we have included the two relationships which can be characterized as, "A and B" and "A but B." "A and B" simply links two propositions together as a double assertion. "A but B" links two propositions together as a contrastive assertion.

Finally, complementation indicates that one proposition completes or complements the meaning of the other either by item identification and comment, by correlative relationship, or by complementation of such verbs as 'say', 'know', and 'see'.

The reader is also directed to the far lower right which lists the three grammatical divisions as layers into which the terminal points of the tree fall.

It is not surprising to find most cause-effect and chronological relationships encoding as subordinate type grammatical structures. Disjunction as expected encodes into coordinate type grammatical structures. Restatement is largely paratactic but has two sentence types which encode as subordinate structures (these, however, may be due to our definition of truncated and formulaic clauses as being dependent and may not be a real reflection of the true structure). Coupling which we would expect to encode into coordinate, largely encodes into paratactic. This fact demonstrates the tendency of Halbi to conjoin not so much by means of links as by parataxis or other means. Finally, complementation sentences which we would expect to encode into the subordinate grammatical structures encodes mainly into paratactic.

4. Grammatical Structure Tree.

The Halbi sentence structure tree (Figure 6) divides into three smaller trees termed: subordinate, paratactic, and coordinate. Each of these trees is considered to be in contrast with the other on the
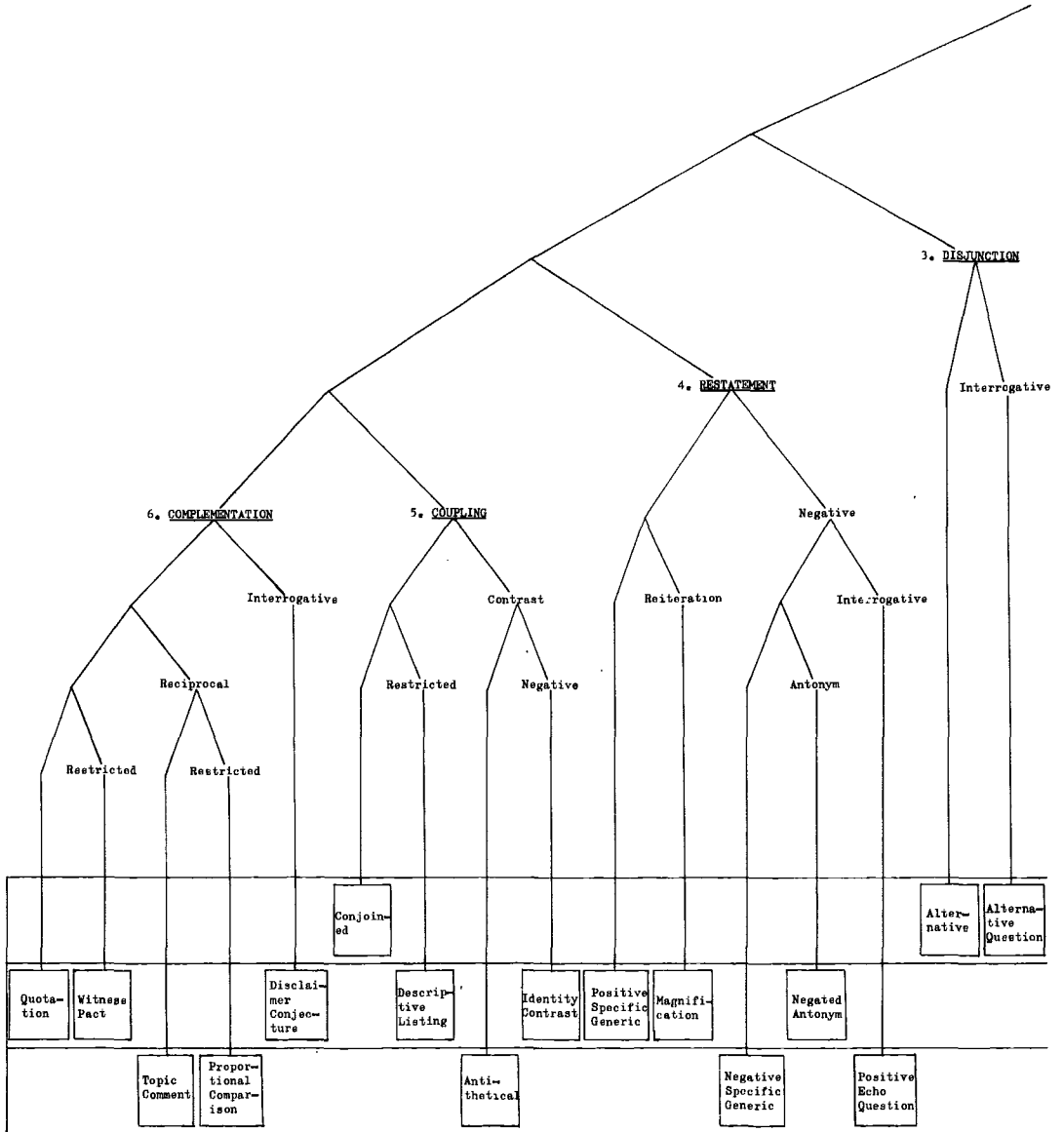
Figure 5.   Semantic Structure Tree.

1. CHRONOLOGICAL

Sequential

2. CAUSE-EFFECT

Unreal

Coterminate   Specific

Opposition   Conditional

Intent   Neg-Pos   Interrogative   Opposite

Negative

Reason Result					Conditional Alternative							COORDINATE
		Contra Expectation										PARATACTIC
Purpose Result	Concessive		Generic Temporal Conditional	Cause Effect	Conditional Consequent	Contra Factual	Simultaneous	Co-terminus	General Sequence	Specific Sequence		SUBORDINATE

Figure 6. Grammatical Structure Tree.

SUBORDINATE

A-R Dependency

+
Negative

±
Permute

+
Interrogative

±
Negative

±
Negative

+
Interrogative

+
Independent base

Only Active or Eventive clause set

Only Active or Eventive clause set

±
Interrogative

±
Specialized Periphery (Time sequence)

±
Specialized Periphery (Time sequence)

			Co-terminue		Specific Sequence			Simulte-neous	General Sequence	CHRONOLOGICAL
	Purpose Result	Cause Effect	Contre-factual			Con-cessive	Generic Temporal Condi-tional	Condi-tional Conse-quent		CAUSE-EFFECT
										DISJUNCTION
Negative Specific Generic	Positive Echo Question									RESTATEMENT
										COUPLING
				Topic Comment						COMPLEMENTATION

following basis:

     a) In the subordinate tree, sentences must have at least one
dependent base.

     b) In the paratactic tree, sentences must have only independent
bases.

     c) In the coordinate tree, sentences have independent bases joined
by a link.

     Each tree divides out to the various contrastive sentence types.
Each node on the tree is a contrastive grammatical feature which sets
individual sentences and sets of sentences off from one another. (An-
other contrastive feature is the distribution of each sentence within
the grammatical heirarchy; however, this aspect of distribution has not
been incorporated into the grammatical tree.) Some of the nodes are
self explanatory while others need some explanation.

     <u>Subordinate Branch</u>. <u>Optional permute</u> indicates that the bases of
these sentences may be permuted without change in meaning. <u>Optional
specialized periphery tagmeme</u>, <u>time sequence</u>, means that the form <u>pase</u>
'later' may optionally occur. <u>Independent base</u> indicates the obligatory
presence of at least one independent base.

     <u>Paratactic Branch</u>. <u>Optional specialized periphery tagmeme</u>, <u>empha-
tic</u>, indicates the optional occurrence of the form <u>mant6r</u> '!'. <u>Same
base fillers</u> means that both bases must have the same clause types. <u>Ob-
ligatory setting periphery</u> indicates the presence of some time phrase
such as <u>rati m6:j6n</u> 'night and day'.

     <u>Coordinate Branch</u>. Disjunct is given as an antonym to conjunct and
is characterized by the link 'or'.

     The reader is also directed to the far lower right which lists the
six major sememic divisions as layers into which the terminal points of
the tree fall.

C. <u>Contrastive Sentence Types</u>.

     At the time of writing, there have been found twenty-nine contras-
tive sentence types.[2] These twenty-nine sentences have been posited as
a result of the contrastive features incorporated in the two sentence
trees in the previous section. To facilitate description, the sentences
are divided into six groups according to the six major nodes on the se-
mantic structure tree. These groups then are: Chronological, Cause-
effect, Disjunction, Coupling, Restatement, and Complementation.

     The contrastive sentence type examples have been kept free from em-

bedding for illustrative purposes.   Embedding of one sentence within another is discussed in Section E. Distribution.

1.   Chronological.

The chronological group of sentences consists of four basic types, all of which are subordinate in that they each have one dependent base. The dependency is based on the different axis–relator clauses which may fill this dependent base.

The relationship of the propositions of the chronological sentences may be summarized in the following tree diagram:
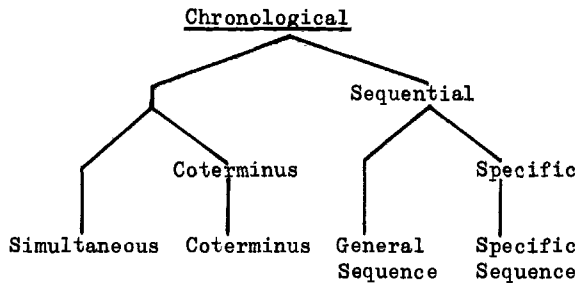
Figure 7.   Chronological Branch.

1.1   Specific Sequence Sentence.

The Specific Sequence Sentence consists of at least one dependent base, with the possibility of a second, and one independent base.   The dependent bases are filled by dependent clauses or axis–relator clauses while the independent base is filled by an independent clause.

Basic Sentence Formula:

	DB 1	DepCjvCl A–RCl 7		DB 2	DepCjvCl		IB	IndCl
+			+ −			+		
	Initial Prop of Temp Seq	complt action		Foll Prop of Temp Seq	complt action		Final Prop of Temp Seq	action

The propositions of the sentence are in a temporal sequential relationship in which a preceding action must be completed before a following action can begin.   The propositions, in general, express a sequence of events in past or present time but they may also be expressed in projected time.

1) (DB)iskuT6r   ne bosan   (IB)6sp6tal   ne neuat.
        motorscooter on having caused to sit   hospital to they will

        take
        'Having made them sit on the motorscooter they will take them
        to the hospital.'

    The dependent bases are filled by a Dependent Conjunctive Clause or
by an Axis—Relator Clause 7. The Dependent Conjunctive Clause consists
of Dependent Clause 4 from the Active or Eventive clause sets. The clause
is unmarked for tense, person, mood, or voice. No verbal auxiliaries
may occur. The suffix -un occurs on the verb and indicates a completive
aspect. An optional word BATI[3] 'after' may also occur intensifying the
fact of completion. The Subjects of the bases must be the same.

2) (DB)anun   bati (IB)ado boRe boRe ke kaTtor ay.
        having brought after   half big big OM cutting it is
        'After having brought (the fish to the house), half the big ones
        are to be cut up.'

    When more than one dependent clause occurs, both must be Dependent
Conjunctive Clauses.

3) DB 1)hasun   (DB 2)bhuklun   (IB)goTheaesot.
        having laughed   having rejoiced   they are conversing
        'Having laughed and rejoiced they are talking together.'

4) (DB 1)sut   ghenun   (DB 2)anun   bhati (IB)hun ke
        thread having bought   having brought after   that OM

        posea   ne bhorun   detor ay.   . _
        rice water in having filled giving it is
        'Having purchased thread, after having brought it (home), it is
        to be soaked in rice water.'

    When the same clause is repeated in two dependent bases then an em-
phasis on degree or quantity is in focus. This feature is directly in-
fluenced by the semantic implications of the sentence. In the following
example, for the sentence to be at all meaningful to the audience
the dependent base must be duplicated.

5) (DB 1)leki gagun   (DB)gagun   (IB)ai:k kan cipRa
        girl having cried   having cried   eye ear pus like stuff

        dh6rli.
        she took hold
        'The girl, having bawled her eyes out, has caused her eyes and
        ears to gum up.'

    The Axis—Relator Clause 7 which may also fill the initial dependent

base has Dependent Clause 3 from the Active or Eventive sets of clauses
filling the axis. Dependent Clause 3 is expressed in perfect aspect and
is unmarked for person and number. No verbal auxiliaries may occur.
The relator is filled by <u>pase</u> 'later'. The dependent base when filled
by this axis-relator clause may have the same or different subject in ·
relation to the independent base.

6) (DB)kupa   ba:dlo pase (IB)mi:Dtor   ay.
        rice stack tied up later   · threshing it is
        'Later, after the rice-stack is built, the rice is to be
        threshed.'

The independent base is filled by an independent clause from the
Active or Eventive clause sets. This independent clause may be expressed
in past, present, or projected time. Declarative mood is usual, though
imperative or interrogative mood may occur. Psuedo-passive voice may
also occur. The benefactive auxiliary <u>de</u> or the perfective auxiliary
<u>ro</u> may occur. Negation does not occur in any base. The linear ordering
of the sentence is, in general, as displayed in the four box array;
however, permutation is allowed.

7) (DB)s6b masT6r nikrun   ˙ bhati (IB)16cman ke cheki
        all teacher having come out after   Laksman OM blocking

        hola.
        they became
        'After all the teachers came out they stopped (blocked) Laksman.'

8) (DB)gay Dhilun   (IB)c6rak   neese.
        cow having freed   to cause to graze he is taking
        'Having let the cattle out he is taking them out to graze.'

9) (DB 1)jaun   bhati (DB 2)D6:Dik   bisan   (IB)khator
        having gone after   a little while having rested   eating

        ay.
        it is
        'After having gone (there), having rested awhile, (food) is
        to be eaten.'

10) (DB)bimar   cha:Dlo pase (IB)kukRi pila detor ay.
        sickness healed later   hen   child giving it is
        · 'Later, after healing, a chicken is to be given.'

1.2 <u>General Sequence Sentence.</u>

The General Sequence Sentence consists of a dependent and an inde-
pendent base. The dependent base is filled by an axis-relator clause
while the independent base is filled by an independent clause.

Basic Sentence Formula:

DB	A-Rcl 1		IB	IndCl
Initial Prop of Temp Seq	past time	+	Final Prop of Temp Seq	projected time

+ for first, + before IB.

The propositions of the sentence are in a temporal sequential re-
lationship in which the initial proposition is generally considered to
be complete before a following projected action is begun.

1) (DB)dhan   6k6rli   ale (IB)biasi   martor ay.
      paddy rice it sprouted when   a small plough hitting it is
      'When the paddy has sprouted then it is to be ploughed with
      the biasi plough.'

The Axis-Relator Clause 1 which fills the dependent base of this
sentence consists of an axis filled by an independent clause from the
Active or Eventive clause sets. The idependent clause must be expressed
in simple past tense. The relator is filled by ALE[4] 'when'.

2) (DB)bai m6n ila   ale (IB)mo:y ee:de   sa:guklay.
      lady pl. they came when   I   I will come in order to tell
      'When the ladies come I will come in order to tell them.'

The independent base is filled by an independent clause from the
Active or Eventive sets of clauses. The clause will be expressed in
projected time. Psuedo-passive voice may occur as this usually has the
sense of projected time. The Benefactive auxiliary de has been ob-
served to occur.

3) (DB)pakli   jale (IB)dhan   kaTtor ay.
      it ripened when   paddy rice cutting it is
      'Once the paddy is ripe it is to be cut.'

The dependent base is not negateable but negation may occur in the
independent base. The linear ordering of the bases is usually as dis-
played in the four box array, however, permutation may occur without
any change in the sentence structure. The dependent base is frequently
permuted to a position following the independent base in procedural
type descriptions where it fills an afterthought tagmeme of the special-
ized periphery. Also the specialized periphery tagmemes, time sequence
(pase 'later') and repeater (pher 'again'), occur frequently and add to
the temporal focus of the sentence.

4) (DB)hun sowkar chuTi dilo   ale (IB)gh6re   euat.
      that richman leave he gave when   house to they will come
      'When the richman gives (them) leave they will come home.'

5) (DB)khub din holi   jale (IB)ra:boti amke d6kuk suay.
        many day it became when   Ramboti we OM to see she will come
        'When many days are passed Ramboti will come to see us.'

6) (DB)pani marli ale . (IB)dhan   6kruay.
        water it hit when   paddy rice it will sprout
        'Once it has rained the paddy will sprout.'

7) (DB)leka boRe boRe baRlo   jale (IB)bia   k6rdebe.
        boy big big he grew when   wedding they will perform
        'When the boy is grown big they will perform the wedding.'

8) (DB)hun log   m6n ila   ale (IB)s6b log   khauat.
        that people pl. they came when   all people they will eat
        'When those people come everyone will eat.'

9) (DB)hun m6n pej   khadla   ale (IB)ami bole pej   khauau:.
        that pl. gruel they ate when   we also gruel we will eat
        'When they eat gruel we also will eat gruel.'

10) (DB)leka hi:Dlo   ale (IB)pase pher hun kes ke khi:Dik
        boy he walked when   later again that hair OM a little

        khi:Dik bacator   ay.
        a little causing to leave it is
        'When the boy walks then after that a little bit of his hair
        is to be left to grow long.'

    1.3 Co-terminus Sentence.

    The Co-terminus Sentence consists of one dependent and one inde-
pendent base. The dependent base is filled by an axis-relator clause
while the independent base is filled by an independent clause.

    Basic Sentence Formula:

+	DB	A–RCl 5	+	IB	IndCl
	Identity			Co-terminal	
	Prop			Prop	

    The initial proposition of the sentence is an event whose terminus
(end point) signals the terminus of the second proposition also. That
is to say, the two propositions are in a coterminating relationship.
While the beginning points of the two propositions can also be the same
this is not required.

1) (DB)m6ke j6r   rotle   (IB)6cha ni lage.
        I OM fever be until complete   good not it feels
        'I didn't feel good while I was feverish.'

In some sentences the two propositions are not only in a co-terminating relationship but they are also in a concurrent relationship as well—both beginning and ending together.

a) (DB)tin   din phuni   hott6le
         three day full moon be while and until complete

         (IB)nacuat.
             they will dance
         'They will dance for three days while the moon is full and
         until it's finished.'

The dependent base is filled by Axis-Relator Clause 5. The axis is filled by Dependent Clause 4 from the Active, Eventive, Stative, or Attributive sets of clauses, and is unmarked for tense, person, voice, mood, or aspect. No verbal auxiliaries have been observed. The relator is filled by -T6LE,[5] 'until completion' or -T6TLE,[6] 'during and until complete'. The dependent base is always stated positively.

3) (DB)ber ud6tle   (IB)ami sou   rou:.
         sun rise until complete   we having slept we were
         'We had slept until the sun had risen.

The independent base is filled by an independent clause from the Active, Eventive, or Stative sets of clauses. The following aspect-tenses have been observed to occur: simple future, simple past, aorist, and present continuous. The benefactive auxiliary de or the perfective auxiliary ro may also occur. Psuedo-passive voice may occur, and the base may be negated. The linear ordering of the bases is as displayed and no permutation is allowed.

4) (DB)bai chut   ne rotle   (IB)gh6re   oluk
         lady uncleanness in be until complete   house in to enter

         detor nu ay.
         giving not it is
         'As long as the lady is defiled she is not allowed inside the
         house.'

5) (DB)ami phik6r   ne rotle   (IB)gaguau:.
         we   sadness in be until complete   we will cry
         'We will cry as long as we are sad.'

6) (DB)doa   m6co thane   rotle   (IB)dile.
         medicine I of place in be until complete   I gave
         'I gave medicine until it was finished.'

7) (DB)bor6k 6mr6tle   (IB)janu pej bhat
         year arrive until complete   part. gruel cooked rice

deuat.
they will give
'They will give rice and gruel until the arrival of the next year.'

8) (DB)tumco har   hotle   (IB)kheluau:.
       you of failure be until complete   we will play
       'We will play until you lose.'

9) (DB)rani ke bia   hotle   (IB)k6ha:y jauk ni
       queen OM wedding be until complete   wherever to go not

       dila.
       they gave
       'They did not allow the queen to go anywhere until her marriage.'

10) DB)aor   hott6le   (IB)hun 16ge   rolu.
       agreement be during and until complete   that place at we were
       'We were at that place while and until we reached agreement.'

11) (DB)idlo   De:g hott6le   (IB)laTa m6n
       this big height be during and until complete   weed pl.

       ruay.
       it will be
       'The weeds will be there while and until the paddy rice grows to be fairly big.'

1.4 Simultaneous Sentence.

The Simultaneous Sentence consists of one dependent and one independent base. The dependent base is filled by an axis-relator clause while the independent base is filled by an independent clause.

Basic Sentence Formula:

	DB	A-RCl 6 A-RCl 8		+	IB	IndCl
+	Temp Sett Prop	simult action			Concurrent Ev Prop	simult action

The propositions of the sentence are in a temporal relationship in which the second action takes place within the time span of the initial action (inclusive simultaneity) or concurrently (concurrent simultaneity) with it. Which of these two relationships is realized depends on the semantic context in focus. Example 1 shows one event occurring within the time span of the other, while example 2 shows the two

in a concurrent relationship.

1) (DB)cegto   bera (IB)deo   m6n euat.
        climbing time   spirit pl. they will come
        'During the time of taking possession, the spirits will come.'

2) (DB)gh6re   olto   bera (IB)usni   boluat.
        house in entering time   like that they will say
        'While entering the house they will talk like that.'

    The dependent base is filled by Axis-Relator Clause 6 or 8. The
occurrence of the Axis-Relator Clause 6 involves a sharp focus on the
simultaneous beginnings and continuance of the initial and following
actions. The axis is filled by Dependent Clause 2 from the Active or
Eventive sets of clauses, and is marked for incomplete aspect only.
The benefactive auxiliary de or the completive auxiliaries ja or sar
may occur. The relator is filled by ke 'at.'

3) (DB)jhuma   legto   ke (IB)ete   euat.
        tiredness sticking at   coming they will come
        'At the time of becoming tired they will come home quickly.'

The occurrence of Axis-Relator Clause 8 involves a general focus of
simultaneity of the initial and following actions. The axis is filled
by Dependent Clause 2, from the Active, or Eventive sets of clauses,
and is expressed in imperfect aspect and unmarked for person or num-
ber. Also no verbal auxiliaries have been observed to occur. The re-
lator is filled by bera 'time'.

4) (DB)porto   bera (IB)to   mo:y gh6s6rle.
        running time   part. I   I fell
        'While running I fell.'

    The independent base may be filled by an independent clause from
the Active or Eventive sets of clauses. The clause may be expressed in
the following aspect-tenses: simple past, simple future, present per-
fect, present continuous, and aorist. Psuedo-passive voice may occur.
The verbal auxiliaries de benefactive, ja completive, or ro perfective
may also occur.

5) (DB)ghoRa 16ge   6mra 6mri k6rto   ke (IB)goT6k pa:y ke
        horse place in arrival   performing at   one   foot OM

        TuTan   dili.
        having broken off she gave
        'At the time of arriving near the place of the horse she broke
        off a foot.'

6) (DB)dhan   pakto   ke (IB)moRgun   jaese.
        paddy rice ripening at   having fallen it is going
        'At the time of the paddy rice ripening, it is falling all over

the place.'

Negation rarely occurs with either base. The linear ordering of
the bases is generally as displayed in the four box array; however,
permutation is allowed. Specifically, the dependent base has been ob-
served to interrupt the internal linear ordering of the independent
base.

7) (DB)peni marto   bera (IB)mi:jak jauat.
       water hitting time   to weed they will go
       'During the time of the rains they will go to weed the fields.'

8) (DB)ba:wsi phukto ke (IB)e   paT   ili.
       flute pleying at   this behind she came
       'At the time of the playing of the flute, she came along this
       way.'

9) (DB)caur deto   ke (IB)alu   bole dilabe.
       rice giving at   potato also they gave
       'At the time of giving rice, they also gave potatoes.'

10) (DB)16gin   marto   ke (IB)duno leka leki ke tel
       joining of hands hitting at   both boy girl OM oil

       cegala.
       they applied
       'At the time of the joining of hands, they rubbed oil over the
       boy and girl.'

2. Cause-Effect.

The cause effect group of sentences consists of nine basic types.
Of these, Contra-Expectation encodes grammatically as paratactic,
Conditional-Alternative and Reason Result encode as coordinate, and the
rest are subordinate.

The relationships of the propositions of the sentences may be
summarized in tree diagram as in Figure 8.

2.1 Contra-factual Sentence.

The Contra-factual Sentence consists of two dependent bases.
The first dependent base is filled by an axis-relator clause while the
second dependent base is filled by a dependent clause.

The initial proposition of the sentence is a conditional ground
which is stated as unfulfilled while the second proposition is the
unfulfilled consequent of that condition. This means that, in actual
fact, the opposite of each of the propositions is what occurred.

<u>Cause-Effect</u>

Unreal

Opposition

Conditional

Intent   Neg-Pos   Interrog   Opposite

Negative

Reason	Purpose	Conces-	Contra-	Generic	Cause	Cond^1	Condl	Contra-
Result	Cause	sive	Expect	Temp	Effect	Conseq	Alt	fac-
								tual
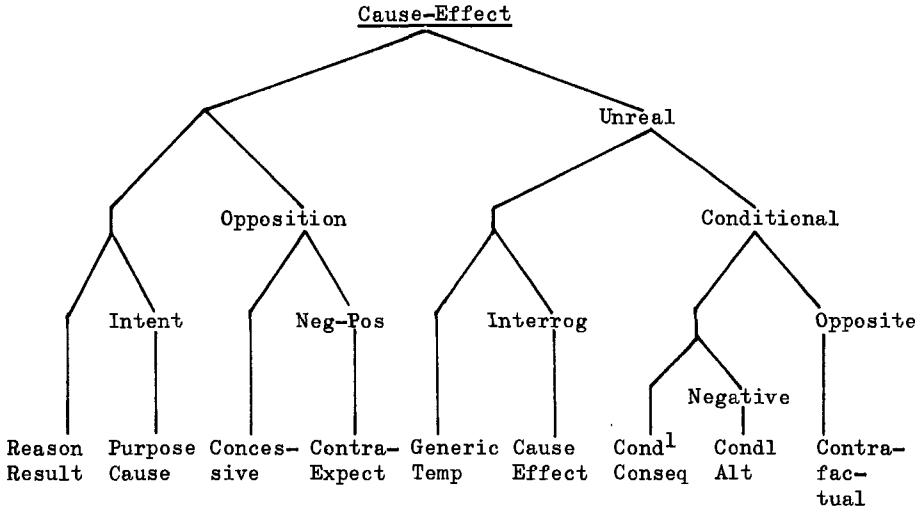
Figure 8.   Cause-Effect Branch.

<u>Basic</u> <u>Sentence</u> <u>Formula</u>:

+ · DB 1   ¦ A-RCl 9   +   DB 2   ¦ DepCl 1
    ────────── ¦ ──────   ────────── ¦ ──────
    Unfulfil   ¦   Unfulfil   ¦
    Condn   ¦   Conseq   ¦
    Prop   ¦   Prop   ¦

1) (DB 1) mo:y ni   ete   jale (DB 2)mortis.
           I   not I would come if   you would die
           'If I hadn't come you would have died.'

This example actually means: 'I came so you didn't die.'

    DBase 1 is dependent as a result of the axis-relator clause which
fills it while DBase 2 is dependent in that it is marked for imperfect
aspect and requires the rest of the sentence to complete its meaning.
Together these two dependent bases produce an independent sentence.

    DBase 1 is filled by Axis-Relator Clause 9. The axis is filled by
Dependent Clause 1 from the Active, Eventive, Stative, or Attributive
clause sets. The clause is always expressed in imperfect aspect and
marked for person and number. The perfective auxiliary <u>ro</u> may occur.
The relator is filled by <u>ALE</u>.

2)   (DB 1)boRe da:y uTtu   ale (DB 2)ami dhan   ka:Dun
          big time we would arise if   we paddy rice having

                 detu.
          husked we would give
          'If we would've arisen early we would've husked rice.'

        DBase 2 is filled by Dependent Clause 1 from the Active or Even-
tive clause sets. This clause is always expressed in imperfect aspect
and marked for person and number.

3)   (DB 1)tumi bhaTpal ni etas   ale (DB 2)jh6pke h6lbi ni
          you Bhatpal not you would come if   quickly Halbi not

          siktas.
          you would learn
          'If you wouldn't have come to Bhatpal you wouldn't have learned
          Halbi quickly.'

        Negation may occur on either base, both bases, or not at all ex-
cept when an Eventive clause fills DBase 2. When an Eventive clause
fills DBase 2 then negation must occur on both bases or not at all. The
linear ordering of the bases is as displayed in the four box array.

4)   (DB 1)hun ogay   roto   ale (DB 2)hun ke biskuT
          that quietness he would be if   that OM biscuit

          dete.
          I would give
          'If he would've been quiet I would've given him a biscuit.'

5)   (DB 1)ami aji   biane   boRe da:y uTtu   ale (DB 2)boRe
          we today morning in big time we would arise if   big

          da:y jhaTi   gaRa   netu
          time type of cart oxcart we would take
          'If we would've arisen early this morning we would've taken
          the jhaTi cart early.'

6)   (DB 1)ami aji   pej   bera jh6pke khau   rotu   ale
          we today gruel time quickly having eaten we would be if

          (DB 2)jhari   pokak   jatu.
               fishnet to throw out we would go
          'If we would've eaten quickly we would've gone to net fish.'

7)   (DB 1)hun m6n sewa   k6ruk   jata   ale (DB 2)hoti.
          that pl. worship to perform they would go if   it would be
          'If they would've gone to do worship it would've been good.'

8) (DB 1)ra:boti d6kuk eti   ale (DB 2)hoti
        Ramboti to see she would come if   it would be
        'If Ramboti would've come to see (us) it would've been good.'

9) (DB 1)babu ke d6ktu   ale (DB 2)hoti
        Babu OM we would see if   it would be
        'If we would've seen Babu it would've been good.'

10) (DB 1)tui boRe biti dh6rtis   ale (DB 2)hoti.
        you big thing you would take hold if   it would be
        'If you would've gotten a big one (fish) it would've been good.'

2.2 Conditional–Alternative Sentence.

    The Conditional–Alternative Sentence consists of two independent
bases joined by a contra–conditional conjunction. The independent bases
are filled by independent clauses.

Basic Sentence Formula:

IB 1	IndCl		LK	Cj ' nahle		IB 2	IndCl
Choice			Contr	'other-		Choice	
1 Prop			Condl	wise'		2 Prop	
			Pivot				

    The propositions of the sentence are in an alternating relationship
with the contra–conditional pivot making the first proposition the nega-
tive condition of the second.

    The independent bases are filled by independent clauses from the
Active or Eventive clause sets. Simple future tense may occur with sim-
ple future; imperative mood and psuedo–passive voice may occur. No ver-
bal auxiliaries have been observed.

1) (IB 1)poysa dh6ruat   (LK)nahle   (IB 2)6ysa dam6R
        money they will take   otherwise   much tar

        chicuat.
        they will wipe over
        'They will take money otherwise they will wipe tar over every-
        thing.'

2) (IB 1)aj   le   Dhaka borha: ke (LK)nahle   (IB 2)ami maruau:.
        today from cover! pig   OM   otherwise   we we will hit
        'Shut up the pig from today otherwise we'll beat it.'

    When the same predicate occurs in both bases then the first predicate
may be deleted. Also, the specialized periphery tagmeme, Topic, may occur
with this sentence as shown in the following example:

3) (STOP)kakRi   ke bole (IBl)paklo   biti ke am6T   (LK)nahle
      cucumber OM also   ripened thing OM curry type   otherwise

    (IB 2)sag sagi   ra:dtor   ay.
       curry type preparing it is
    'Regarding the cucumber, the ripened cucumber is prepared as
    am6T curry otherwise it is prepared as sag sagi curry.'

    Negation does not occur on either base. The linear ordering is as
displayed in the four box array and no permutation is allowed. A speci-
fic sequence of events is obviously intended which limits the possibility
of permutation. Apparently, the best choice, in the mind of the speaker,
is given first.'

4) (IBl)k6ra (LK)nahle   (IB 2)mora.
    do!   otherwise   die!
    'Do or die!'

    The specialized periphery tagmeme, Afterthought, has also been ob-
served to occur as shown in the following example:

5) (IB 1)hun   thane   chak6k   mo:d anuat   (LK)nahle
    that place at one leaf cup wine they will bring   otherwise

    (IB 2)pona pani   hun thane   deuat   (AFTH)juhlo
       sacred water that place at they will give   gathered

    log   ke.
    people OM
    'At that place they will bring a cup of wine otherwise at that
    place they will give sacred water to the gathered people.'

2.3 Conditional-Consequent Sentence.

    The Conditional-Consequent Sentence consists of one dependent and
one independent base. The dependent base is filled by an axis-relator
clause while the independent base is filled by an independent clause.

Basic Sentence Formula:

+	DB	A-RCl 1		+	IB	IndCl
	Condl				Conseq	
	Ground				Prop	
	Prop					

    The initial proposition forms the grounds against which the subse-
quent proposition will or can be realized.

1) (DB)tui ni gelisis   jale (IB)mo:y ee:de.
  you not you have gone if   I   I will come
  'If you haven't gone I'll come.'

  The dependent base is filled by Axis–Relator Clause 1. The axis
is filled by an independent clause from the Active, Eventive, or Stative
sets of clauses. The relator is filled by ALE. The clause is express-
ible in a number of different aspect–tenses: simple past, present con-
tinuous, present perfect, aorist, and simple future. The imperative or
interrogative mood do not occur and no verbal auxiliaries have been ob-
served. The dependent base is dependent as a result of the axis–relator
clause which fills it.

2) (DB)6cha silema ase   jale (IB)jau:de.
  good movie it is if   we will go
  'If there's a good movie on we'll go.'

  The independent base is filled by an independent clause from the
Active, Eventive, or Stative sets of clauses. The aspect–tenses which
may occur in the independent base are: simple future, aorist, and pre-
sent continuous. Interrogative or imperative mood may occur.

3) (DB)tumi ni ias   jale (IB)mo:y e   thane   kay kaje
  you not you come if   I   this place in what for

  rua:yta?
  I will stay
  'If you don't come why should I stay here?'

4) (DB)D6slo biti ke bas   dh6rlise   ale (IB)pokan
  burnt thing OM smell it has taken hold if   having thrown out

  dias.
  give!
  'If the burnt thing has become smelly toss it out.'

  The benefactive auxiliary de and the completive auxiliary ja may
occur in the independent base.

5) (DB)tumi jiu   ke ni sa:glas jale (IB)mo:y ucki   houn
  you   heart OM not you told if   I   strangle having become

  jae:de.
  I will go
  'If you don't tell me where your heart is I'll go hang myself.'

  Negation may occur on either base, both bases or not at all. The
linear ordering of the bases is as displayed in the four box array but
permutation is allowed.

6) (DB)bokRa ke ni dh6ras   jale (IB)haT   ne biku:de.
        goat OM not you take hold if   market in we will sell
        'If you don't take the goat we will sell it in the market.'

7) (DB)mo:y hutay a:y ale (IB)ni ee:.
        I   there I am if   not I come
        'If I'm to be in that place I won't come.'

8) (DB)tui jase   jale (IB)mo:y bole ee:de.
        you you will go if   I   also I will come
        'If you will go I also will come.'

   2.4 Cause-Effect Sentence.

     The Cause-Effect Sentence consists of one dependent and one inde-
pendent base. The dependent base is filled by an axis-relator clause
or a dependent clause. The independent base is filled by an independent
clause.

     Basic Sentence Formula:

		DepCjvCl			
+	DB	A-RCl 2	+	IB	IndCl
	Queried	interrog		Desired	
	Cause	mood		Effect	
	Prop			Prop	

     The initial proposition is an interrogative generic cause question-
ing what can be performed to bring about the desired effect proposition.

1) (DB)k6s6n k6run   (IB)cha:Dauaybe?
        what having performed   he will cause to heal
        'What's he to do to make it heal?'

     Axis-Relator Clause 2 or the Dependent Conjunctive Clause may fill
the dependent base. When the Dependent Conjunctive Clause occurs then
the bases must have the same Subject. The Dependent Conjunctive Clause
always contains the generic question word k6s6n 'what?', the generic
pro-verb k6r, 'perform' and is expressed in the interrogative mood. The
dependent base is dependent as a result of the axis-relator clause and
the dependent clause which may fill it. The interrogative mood of the
dependent base then extends over the entire sentence.

2) (DB)k6s6n k6run   (IB)k6man   khau:de?
        what having performed   harvest we will eat
        'What's to be done for us to be able to live?'

The axis of Axis-Relator Clause 2 is filled by Dependent Clause 4 which
like the Dependent Conjunctive Clause always contains the generic ques-

tion word k6s6n 'what?', the generic pro-verb k6r 'perform' and is ex-
pressed in interrogative mood. The relator is filled by -LENE.[7] The
Subjects of the bases may be the same or different.

3) (DB)hun ke k6s6n k6s6n k6rle   (IB)anuk   huay?
        that OM what what when perform   to bring it will be
        'What's to be done so that I can bring it?'

    The independent base is filled by an independent clause from the
Active or Eventive clause sets. The clause is expressed in simple future
tense or psuedo-passive voice. No verbal auxiliaries have been observed.
Negation does not occur on any base. The linear ordering of the bases
is as displayed in the four box array and no permutation is allowed.

4) (DB)k6s6n k6run   (IB)utrua:ybe?
        what having performed   I will descend
        'What am I to do so that I can descend?'

5) (DB)k6s6n k6run   (IB)jiuau:be?
        what having performed   we will live
        'What are we to do so that we can survive?'

6) (DB)k6s6n k6rle   (IB)cha:Duaybe?
        what when perform   it will heal
        'What's to be done so that it will heal?'

7) (DB)hun g6Rur   ke janu k6s6n k6rle   (IB)mari hoede?
        that crocodile OM part. what when perform   hit it will be
        'What's to be done to the crocodile so that I can kill it?'

    2.5 Generic Temporal-Conditional Sentence.

    The Generic Temporal-Conditional Sentence consists of one dependent
and one independent base. The dependent base is filled by an axis-re-
lator clause while the independent base is filled by an independent
clause.

    Basic Sentence Formula:

+	DB	A-RCl 2	+	IB	IndCl
	Generic	state		Generic	
	Condn			Conseq	
	Prop			Prop	

    The propositions of the sentence are in a generic condition-conse-
quent relationship which posits a general rule or maxim. The initial
proposition is a general condition whose expected general consequent,
result, or response is stated in the second proposition.

1) (DB)s6Ti   k6rle   (IB)noni ke naw sa:gauat.
        naming ceremony when perform   Noni OM name they will cause to

        tell
        'When the naming ceremony is observed then Noni's name will be
        told.'

    The dependent base is filled by Axis-Relator Clause 2. The axis is
filled by Dependent Clause 4 from the Active, Eventive, Stative, or At-
tributive sets of clauses. The clause is not marked for tense, aspect,
mood, or voice. The perfective auxiliary ro or the benefactive auxiliary
de may occur. The relator is filled by a suffix -LENE.

2) (DB)beTa hole   (IB)bap   co th6r   ay
        son   when be   father of a relationship term he is
        'When a son is born, he is the father's th6r.

    The independent base is filled by an independent clause from the
Active or Attributive clause sets. Generally, when simple future -UAY
occurs in the independent base (as in examples 3 and 4) the speaker is
referring to people or things other than himself, his own sex, his family,
or caste. In the following example the speaker was of a caste different
to the caste of the people who are the subject of the bases.

3) (DB)hun m6n bhat   khadle   (IB)amke bole bhat
        that pl. cooked rice when eat   we OM also cooked rice

        deuat.
        they will give
        'When they eat rice, they give us rice.'

In the following example, the speaker was a man referring to something
applying only to women.

4) (DB)k6sa   ni dilene   (IB)hun chut   ne
        purification ceremony not when give   that defilement in

        ruat.
        they will be
        'When the k6sa purification ceremony is not performed the wo-
        man remains defiled.'

    When psuedo-passive voice occurs in this sentence type (as in ex-
amples 5-8) it is inclusive and reflexive and indicates that the sentence
applies to the speaker, his sex, his family, or may extend to include his
village or caste.

5) (DB)6sni kai: jai: caur cun bokRa kukRa hajle   (IB)deo
        like this everything rice   goat fowl when lost   spirit

                    bosator   ay.
                    causing to sit it is
                    'It's like this when anything--such as rice, goats, fowl--is
                    lost, the spirits are to be consulted.'

6) (DB)bihRa   s6rli   bolle   (IB)pher mi:jak mureator
        plough type it finished when said   again to weed beginning

        ay.
        it is
        'When it's said, "The bihRa ploughing is finished," then the
        weeding is to begin.'

7) (DB)bhorli   bolle   (IB)ba:dun   detor ay.
        it filled when said   having tied giving it is
        'When it's said, "It's filled," then it is to be tied up.'

8) (DB)da:d6r   bhitre olla   bolle   (IB)jator ay.
        fishtrap inside they entered when said   going it is
        'When it's said, "The fish entered the trap," one is to go (to
        get them).'

    Negation may occur on either base, both bases, or not at all. The
linear ordering of the bases, in general, is as displayed in the four
box array but permutation is allowed. The benefactive auxiliary de may
occur in the independent base.

9) (DB)dia   d6kale   (IB)ha:Di   chia:uat.
        oil lamp when show   water pot they will touch
        'When the oil lamp ceremony is observed (for purification) they
        will be able to touch the water pots.'

10) (DB)dhan   ka:Duk ni role   (IB)soutor   ci   ay.
        paddy rice to husk not when be   sleeping just it is
        'When there's no paddy to be husked then one can sleep a little
        longer (in the mornings).'

11) (DB)e   baTe   duka suka   holene (IB)sirha anuat.
        this way in pain and sickness when be   shaman they will bring
        'In this country when someone is ill they will bring the shaman.'

12) (DB)naclene   (IB)caur dhan   detor ay.
        when dance   rice paddy rice giving it is
        'When they dance, rice and paddy is to be given (to the dancers).'

13) (DB)pej   bera holi   bolle   (IB)pej   khator ay.
        gruel time it became when said   gruel eating it is
        'When it's said, "It's become lunchtime," then gruel is to be
        eaten.'

14) (DB)dhan   6k6rli   bolle   (IB)pher bihRa   martor
         paddy rice it sprouted when said   again plough type hitting

         ay.
         it is
         'When it's said, "The paddy has sprouted," then the bihRa
         plough is to be ploughed with.'.

   2.6 Contra-Expectation Sentence.

     The Contra-Expectation Sentence consists of two independent bases.
The bases are filled by independent clauses.

   Basic Sentence Formula:

+	IB 1	IndCl	+	IB 2	IndCl (red.)
	Expect Prop	pos		Contr Expect Prop	neg

     The two propositions are in a cause-negated effect relationship.
The initial proposition arouses an expectation, the fulfillment of which
is denied or negated by the second proposition. As a result, the second
proposition is always negated while the initial one never is.

     The bases are filled by independent clauses from the Active or
Eventive clause sets.

     In general, fairly close ties occur across the bases. Some of these
ties may be as follows:

     a) The same Subject in each base.

1) (IB 1)hun   m6n boRe da:y j6gd6lpur gela   (IB 2)najun
         that pl. big time Jagdalpur they went   not yet

         6m6rla.
         they arrived
         'They went early to Jagdalpur but they haven't arrived yet.'

     b) The Object of IBase 1 becomes the Subject of IBase 2.

2) (IB 1)tum ke kon   din6t   le sikae:se   (IB 2)ni sikas.
         you OM which many days from I am teaching   not you learn
         'For how many days I am teaching you but you don't learn.'

     c) The Subject of IBase 1 becomes the Referent of IBase 2.

3) (IB 1)tumco beTi   n6:g6t holise   (IB 2)gor6s ni hoe.
        you of daughter good   she has become   milk not it becomes
        'Your daughter has given birth but her milk hasn't come.'

    d) The Predicate in IBase 1 may be the causative form of a verb
while the Predicate in IPase 2 is the non-causative form of the same
verb.'

4) (IB 1)khub din mo:y khoale gay ke (IB)ni khadli.
        many day I   I fed   cow OM   not it ate
        'For many days I fed the cow but she didn't eat.'

    e) The IBase 2 is frequently reduced to only the free form neg-
        ative ni plus the predicate.

5) (IB 1)gh6n gh6n   aig D6bi dh6rale   (IB 2)ni dh6re.
        again and again fire match I lighted   not it lights
        'Again and again I struck the match but it didn't light.'

    f) The optional occurrence of the emphatic tagmeme, mant6r, from
the specialized periphery.

6) (IB 1)baba   bita pila ke poRalo   (EMPH)mant6r
        father thing child OM he caused to read   emph.

            (IB 2)kh6Tke   ni poRe.
                  absolutely not he reads
            'The father taught reading to the boy but he just doesn't
            read.'

    The following aspect-tense co-occurrences across the bases have
been observed:

            IB 1   IB 2

        Simple Past⎤   ⟶Simple Past
        Aorist   ⎥   ⟶Aorist
                   ⎦   ⟶Present Continuous

        Present Continuous⟶Aorist
                          ⟶Present Continuous
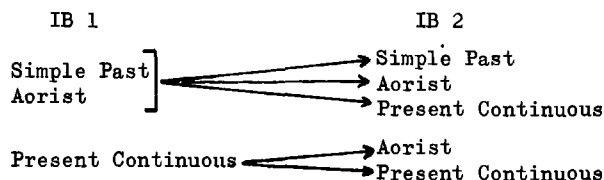
The auxiliary ne and the perfective auxiliary ro may both occur. The
linear ordering of the bases is as displayed in the four box array. No
permutation is allowed.

    2.7 Concessive Sentence.

    The Concessive Sentence consists of one dependent and one indepen-
dent base. The dependent base is filled by an axis-relator clause and
the independent base is filled by an independent clause.

Basic Sentence Formula:

+	DB	A–RCl 4		+	IB	IndCl
	Conc	past &			Contr	past &
	Prop	current			Expect	current
		time			Prop	time

The two propositions are in a cause-inverse effect relationship.
The initial proposition of the sentence is a concessive circumstance
whose expected outcome is not fulfilled. This makes the second propo-
sition function as a contrary-to-expectation proposition.

1) (DB)bhuk   poRli   ale bole (IB)ami kebi bhuke   ni so6lu.
        hunger it fell although   we when hunger in not we slept
        'Although there was a famine, we never went to sleep hungry.'

The dependent base is filled by Axis–Relator Clause 4. The axis is
filled by an independent clause from the Active, Eventive, or Stative
clause sets. The clause may be expressed in the following aspect–tenses:
simple past, present continuous, and aorist. No verbal auxiliaries have
been observed. The relator is filled by ale bole 'although'.

2) (DB)nani 6s6n   mo:Dhi holi   ale bole (IB)khub log   ju6la.
        small like this fair   it became although   much people they

        gathered.
        'Although it was a small fair many people gathered.'

ale may be optionally deleted when aorist tense occurs on the verb
rouk 'to be' in the dependent base.

3) (DB)cua: ne k6m pani roe   bole   (IB)khub log   ke phurli.
        well in less water it was although   much people OM it sufficed
        'Although there was little water in the well it sufficed many
        people.'

The independent base is filled by an independent clause from the
Active or Eventive clause sets. There are some tense co-occurrence re-
strictions across the bases. The tenses which may co-occur are:

```
        DB                              IB
                                   ┌──▶Simple Past
        Simple Past ◀═════════════▶Present Continuous
                                   └─▶Aorist

        Aorist ───────────────────▶Simple Past
```

No verbal auxiliaries have been observed. Negation may occur on either

base but not both. The linear ordering is as displayed in the four box
array but some permutation is allowed. However, this permutation is
restricted and as yet it is not known what these restrictions are.

4) (DB)rani baTe   khi:Dik k6m log   hola   ale bole
        queen way in a little less people they became although

        (IB)boyragi baba   baTe   khub log   jaesot.
            holyman father way in much people they are going
        'Although less people are with the queen, many people are
        going to the holyman.'

5) (DB)pani ni ay   ale bole (IB)ami nahlu.
        water not it is although   we we bathed
        'Although there was no water we bathed.'

6) (DB)j6may naT   ke jitla   ale bole (IB)khetri kumar
        all   dance drama OM they surpassed although   a dance drama

        aur j6ym6ni bhar6t naT   ke ni jitot.
        and a dance drama dance drama OM not they surpass
        'Although they surpass all the dance dramas they don't surpass
        the Khetri Kumar and Jaymani Bharat dramas.'

7) (DB)leka m6n bai ke h6lbi sikala   ale bole (IB)bai ni ci
        boy   pl. Bai OM Halbi they taught although   Bai not just

        sikli.
        she learnt
        'Although the boys taught Halbi to Bai, she just didn't learn.'

2.8 Purpose- Result Sentence.

The Purpose- Result Sentence consists of a dependent and an inde-
pendent base. The dependent base is filled by an axis—relator clause
and the independent base is filled by an independent clause.

Basic Sentence Formula:

+	DB	A–Cl 3		+	IB	IndCl
	Purpose Prop	intention			Result Prop	

Semantically the propositions are in a cause—effect relation-
ship in which the purpose stands as the cause of the action of the
result proposition. Note that purpose always implies intention (noted
in box 5) and that this intention or forethought stands as the cause
of the resulting action.

1) (DB)h6lbi sikato   kaje (IB)m6ke tui mol   chiRan
      Halbi teaching for   I OM you price having agreed upon

         anlis.
         you brought
         'Having agreed on a wage you brought me here for the purpose of
         teaching Halbi.'
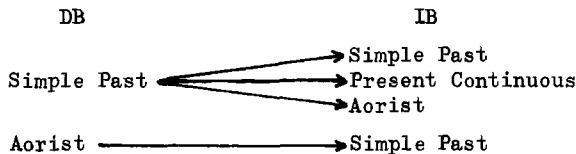
    The dependent base is filled by Axis–Relator Clause 3. The axis is
filled by Dependent Clause 2 from the Active set of Clauses. The clause
is expressed in imperfect aspect and is unmarked for person or number.
No verbal auxiliaries have been observed to occur. Generally, the
clause is reduced to its minimal form and the Subject is deleted. The
Subject of both bases will be either the same or the Subject of the
dependent base will be the Object of the independent base. The relator
is filled by kaje 'for'. In example 2, the same Subject occurs in both
bases while in example 3, the Subject of one base becomes the Object of
the other.

2) (DB)pan TuTato kaje (IB)ran   jauat.
      leaf picking for   forest they will go
      'They will go to the forest for picking leaves.'

3) (DB)nacto   kaje (IB)hun thano   bhopal co boRe sah6b
      dancing for   that place of Bhopal of big official

         hag dilose.
         he has called
         'The important official from Bhopal has called (the boys) to
         come and dance.'

    The independent base is filled by an independent clause from the
Active set of clauses. The clause may be expressed in past, present,
or projected time. Psuedo–passive voice may occur. No verbal auxil-
iaries have been observed.

    Negation does not occur on either base. The linear ordering of the
sentence bases is, in general, as displayed in the four box array but
permutation is allowed. Also, the dependent base may interrupt the
internal linear ordering of the independent base, as in example 4.

4) (IB)huta ba:w6s (DB)phoRki monato kaje (IB cont.)anlase.
      there bamboo   fence making for   they have brought
      'For making a fence they have brought bamboo.'

5) (IB)6sni   lai   c6na kera deuat   (DB)khato
      like this puffed rice channa banana they will give   eating

         kaje.
         for
         'They will give puffed rice, channa, and bananas like this for

the purpose of eating.'

2.9 Reason-Result Sentence.

The Reason-Result Sentence consists of two independent bases joined by a reason-result conjunction. The bases are filled by independent clauses.

Basic Sentence Formula:

+	IB 1	Ind Cl	+	LK	Cj '	GUNE tebe	+	IB 2	IndCl
	Reason Prop			Rsn Rslt Piv		'therefore'		Result Prop	

The initial proposition of the sentence is given as the reason or basis for the resulting proposition which follows.

1) (IB 1)m6ke anuk   jau   rola   (LK)gune   (IB 2)mo:y
          I OM to bring having gone they were   therefore   I

          ile.
          I came
          'They had come to get me so I came.'

IBase 1 is filled by an independent clause from the Active or Attributive sets of clauses. IBase 2 is filled by an independent clause from the Active, Eventive, or Stative sets of clauses. The clauses which fill the bases do not have to be of the same emic type. Also Active clauses may co-occur with Stative clauses. Co-occurrence restrictions appear to be imposed by semantic (situational) constraints.

2) (IB 1)ami k6rea log   au: (LK)gunuk   (IB 2)amke 6ysa ni
          we   dark people we are   therefore   we OM much not

          d6kot.
          they look
          'We are dark-skinned people therefore they don't stare at us.'

3) (IB 1)mahla   euat   (LK)gune   (IB 2)laj   kaje
          bethrothal they will come   therefore   shyness for

          haT   geli.
          market she went
          'They will come for the betrothal so she went to the market
          because she was shy.'

The tense co-occurrence restrictions which usually apply in the
Conjoined Sentence and others, do not apply in this particular sentence.
A temporal sequence is not in focus so IBase 1 may be projected time
while IBase 2 may be past time.

4)   (IB 1)mo:y khub caur khaua:y   (LK)gunuk   (IB 2)m6ke bai m6n.
             I   much rice I will eat   therefore   I OM lady pl.

                khub caur dh6run   dila.
                much rice having gotten they gave
                'I will eat lots of rice therefore the ladies got me lots
                of rice.'

Imperative mood or psuedo-passive voice do not occur in IBase 1 but
may occur in IBase 2. The following example illustrates psuedo-passive
voice.

5)   (IB 1)sian   log   m6n at   (LK)tebe   (IB 2)hun m6n.
             old person people pl. they are   therefore   that pl.

                ke naw ni dh6rtor   ay.
                OM name not taking hold of it is
                'They are old people therefore you must not say their names.'

The perfective auxiliary <u>ro</u> or the benefactive auxiliary <u>de</u> may occur
in either base. Either base may be negated but not both. The linear
ordering of the sentence is as displayed in the four box array and no
permutation is allowed.

6)   (IB 1)tumco dehe: po:Dri ay   (LK)gune   (IB 2)6ysa d6kuat.
             you of flesh white it is   therefore   much they will

                look
                'Your skin is white therefore they will stare at you.'

    The reason-result pivot <u>GUNE</u> has two forms: <u>gune</u> and <u>gunuk</u>. <u>gune</u>
is used by men while women may use both <u>gune</u> and <u>gunuk</u>. The <u>tebe</u> pivot
seems to occur if the speaker is relating something he himself witnessed
while <u>GUNE</u> is used for secondhand information.

7)   (IB 1)ami j6yphur co hoT61 thane   bhat   khadlu (LK)gune
             we Jeypur of hotel place in cooked rice we ate   therefore

                (IB 2)amke hun bita m6n 6ysa d6kot.
                      we OM that thing pl. much they look
                'We ate lunch at a hotel in Jeypur therefore many men stared
                at us.'

8)   (IB 1)e   leka co tual jhiku   rohot   (LK) gune
             this boy of towel having snatched they were   therefore

(IB 2)e   ci   kirta Thebu   rou:.
           this just reason heving stayed we were
       'They had snatched the boy's towel therefore for this very
       reason we had stayed.'

3. Disjunction.

The disjunction group of sentences consists of two basic types and both of these are coordinate. In the Alternative Question Sentence the second base is dependent (having a formulaic clause filler) but because of the link it is being retained in the coordinate group.

The relationships between the propositions of the sentences may be summarized in the following tree diagram:
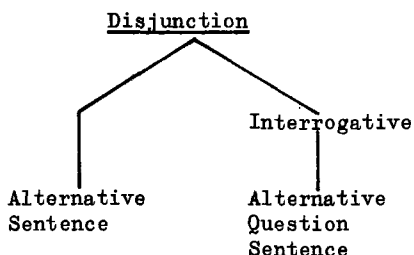
Figure 9. Disjunction Branch.

3.1 Alternative Question Sentence.

The Alternative Question Sentence consists of one independent and one dependent base joined by an alternating link. The independent base is filled by an independent clause; the dependent base is filled by a dependent clause; and the link by a conjunction ki/kay 'or'.

Basic Sentence Formula:

+	IB	IndCl	+	LK	Cj	ki, kay	+	DB	FormCl 1 DepCl 7
	Altv Prop	pos interrog		Alt Piv		'or'		Altv Prop	neg/generic interrog

Semantically the two propositions are in an alternating relationship in which they are reciprocally offered as choices to each other. In subtype 3.11, the choice is between the positive and negative of proposition one. In subtype 3.12, the choice is between proposition one and the generic interrogative 'what'.

The independent base is filled by independent clauses from the

Active, Eventive, Stative, or Attributive sets of clauses. The clauses
from the Active and Eventive set are expressible in the following aspect-
tenses: simple past, simple future, or present continuous. The clauses
from the Stative and Attributive sets are not expressible in reference
to time. The psuedo-passive voice may occur but no other verbal auxil-
iary has been observed. The sentence as a whole is interrogative, and
carries a distinctive question intonation pattern.

The dependent base may be filled by Formulaic Clause 1 or Dependent
Clause 7. The dependency of the base is a result of these fillers. Al-
so the occurrence of either Formulaic Clause 1 or Dependent Clause 7 di-
vides the sentence into two subtypes.

3.11 Alternative Question Subtype 1.

The propositions of this subtype are in a negative alternating
relationship in which the initial proposition is always positive while
the final proposition is always negative. A response is required from the
the audience either as a negation or an affirmation of the speaker's
initial proposition.

Formulaic Clause 1 filling the dependent base has two structural
possibilities and is always negative:

a) <u>nai</u> 'not is'. This will occur when clauses from the
       Attributive and Stative clause sets fill the independent
       base. This is a predicate consisting of a bound negative
       <u>n-</u> plus a form of the verb <u>AY</u> 'to be'.

1) (IB)bai gh6re   ase   (LK)ki (DB)nai?
        Bai house in she is   or   not is
        'Is Bai in the house or not?'

2) (IB)miri cor   ay   (LK)ki (DB)nai?
        Miri thief he is   or   not is
        'Is Miri a thief or not?'

b) <u>NAJUN</u> 'not yet'. This will occur when clauses from the Active
       and Eventive clause sets fill the independent base. There
       are two forms possible: <u>najun</u> which is a bound negative
       <u>na-</u> plus <u>jun</u> '?' and is used by men; <u>nai</u> which is a bound
       negative <u>n-</u> plus a form of the verb <u>AY</u> 'to be' and is used
       by women.

3) (IB)leka m6n hun baT le   ila   (LK)ki (DB)najun?
        boy pl. that way from they came   or   not yet
        'Did the boys come from that place yet or not?'

4) (IB)beTsi a:g dholi   (LK)kaẏ (DB)najun?
        Betsy body she washed   or   not yet
        'Has Betsy given birth yet or not?'

5) (IB)tui pani anlis   (LK)ki (DB)najun?
        you water you brought   or   not yet
        'Did you bring water yet or not?'

3.12 Alternative Question Subtype 2.

The initial proposition queries whether that same proposition is
true or occurred; the final proposition queries what is true or what
action took place if the initial proposition isn't true or didn't occur.
A response is required from the audience in the form of a statement or
explanation.

The dependent base is filled by Dependent Clause 7 from the Active
or Eventive clause sets and is in the interrogative mood. See example
4 below. This clause is usually truncated to only the question word
k6s6n 'what' and as a result is dependent. There is no overt negative
in either base.

1) (IB)amco goT   khub D6:D   hoese   (LK)kay (DB)k6s6n?
        we of language much difficulty it is becoming   or   what
        'Is our language giving you difficulties or what?'

2) (IB)tuco   ga:w   s6b le boRe ay   (LK)ki (DB)k6s6n?
        you of village all from big it is   or   what
        'Is your village bigger than all others or what?'

3) (IB)tuco   des   s6b des   le boRe ay   (LK)kay (DB)k6s6n?
        you of country all country from big it is   or   what
        'Is your country larger than all other countries or what?'

4) (IB)hunco   m6nus   ke bimar   holi   (LK)ki (DB)k6s6n holi?
        that of husband OM sickness it became   or   what it became
        'Her husband became sick or what happened?'

5) (IB)durga m6n bokra anla   (LK)ki (DB)k6s6n?
        Durga pl. goat they brought   or   what
        'Did Durga's people bring the goat or what happened?'

3.2 Alternative Sentence.

The Alternative Sentence consists of two independent bases joined
by an alternating link. The bases are filled by independent clauses
linked by a conjunction.

Basic Sentence Formula:

$$+ \quad \frac{\text{IB 1} \mid \text{IndCl}}{\begin{array}{l}\text{Altv}\\\text{Prop}\end{array}} \quad + \quad \frac{\pm \text{ LK} \mid \text{Cj} \mid \frac{\text{ki,}}{\text{kay}}}{\begin{array}{l}\text{Alt}\\\text{Piv}\end{array} \quad \text{'or'}} \quad + \quad \frac{\text{IB 2} \mid \text{IndCl}}{\begin{array}{l}\text{Altv}\\\text{Prop}\end{array}}$$

The two propositions are in a disjunctive relationship. The rela-
tionship between the propositions may be either:

   a) Positive-negative alternation of the same proposition.

1) (IB 1)tumi bolase   (LK)ki (IB 2)ni bolase.
        you   you will say   or   not you will say
        'Either you will speak or you won't.'

   b) Alternate choices between different propositions.

2) (IB 1)bosu   rolu   (LK)kay (IB 2)uba   rou:.
        having sat we were   or   standing we were
        'Either we had sat or we had stood.

   3.21 Alternative Subtype 1.

The propositions are in a positive-negative alternating relation-
ship where the initial proposition is always positive and the final
proposition is always negative.

The independent bases are filled by matching independent clauses
from the Active or Eventive sets of clauses. However, the clause fill-
ing IBase 2 is reduced to just the predicate plus a negative.

3) (IB 1)hun dine   deota m6n kaTot   (IB 2)ni kaTot.
        that day on spirit pl. they cut   not they cut
        'On that day the spirits will either cut or they won't.'

The sentence is expressed in projected time. The same verb plus
suffixes will occur in each base. That is, if IBase 1 is aorist, then
IBase 2 is also aorist, as well as being negated. The Subjects remain
the same across the bases. When imperative mood occurs in Base 1 then
imperative mood also occurs in Base 2.

4) (IB 1)tüi likun   dee (IB 2)ni likun   des.
        you having written give!   not having written give!
        'Either you write or don't write!'

The alternating link, ki/kay, is readily elicitable but rarely
occurs in text or conversation since alternation in this sentence type
is implied by the juxtaposition of the same two clauses, the second of

which is reduced and negated.[8] The linear ordering is as displayed in the four box array and no permutation is allowed.

5) (IB 1)saka   hoot   (IB 2)ni hoot.
         healing they become   not they become
         'Either they heal or they don't.'

3.22 Alternative Subtype 2.

The propositions are in an alternating relationship where each proposition is an alternate choice expressed positively.

The independent bases are filled by independent matching clauses from the Attributive set when identification of an item is in focus as in the following example.

6) (IB 1)ra:Di co gh6r ay   (LK)kay (IB 2)s6rkar   co gh6r ay.
         widow of house it is   or   government of house it is
         'Either it is a widow's house or it is a government house.'

The independent bases are filled by independent clauses from the Active or Eventive clause sets when alternate events are in focus. The tense of the verbs will be the same in each base. The Subjects will be the same across the bases. Negation does not occur on any base. The linear ordering of the bases is not rigid and permutation may occur.

4. Restatement.

The restatement group of sentences consists of five basic types. Two of the sentences are subordinate (Positive Echo Question and Negated Specific-Generic), and the other three are paratactic (Negated Antonym, Magnification, and Positive Specific-Generic).

The relationships of the propositions of the various sentences may be summarized by tree diagram as in Figure 10.

4.1 Positive Echo Question Sentence.

The Positive Echo Question Sentence consists of an independent and a dependent base. The independent base is filled by an independent clause while the dependent base is filled by a formulaic clause.

Basic Sentence Formula.

+	IB	IndCl		+	DB	FormCl 2
	Iden	decl			Echo	neg interrog
	Prop	mood			Qn	mood. 'Yes'
					Prop	response re-
						quired
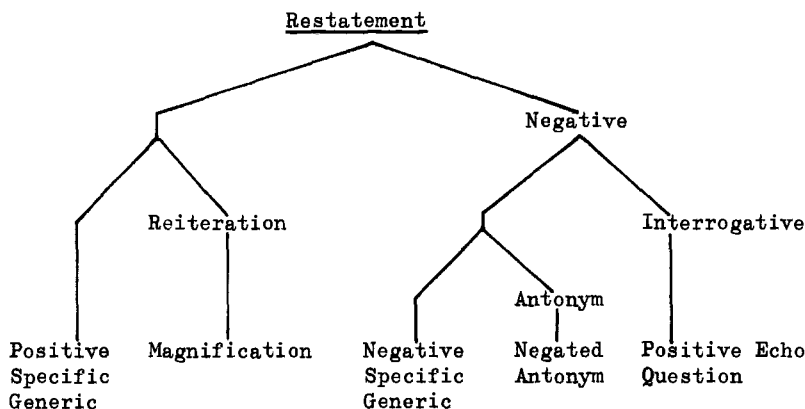
Figure 10. Restatement Branch.

The propositions of the sentence are in a restatement relationship in which the second proposition rephrases the first in the form of a question in minimal form. The question requires a positive answer affirming the content of the first proposition.

1) (IB)rati bera m6sin   sunalas   (DB)ne   bai?
        night time taperecorder you caused to hear   isn't that so Bai
        'Last night you played the taperecorder for us, didn't you Bai?'

The independent base may be filled by an independent clause from the Active, Eventive, Stative, or Attributive sets of clauses.

2) (IB)tumco datun   aur   ay   (DB)ne   bai?
        you of toothstick other it is   isn't that so Bai
        'Your toothsticks are different, aren't they Bai?'

There is no observable limitation to tense or aspect. Interrogative mood may not occur in the independent base since the whole sentence is interrogative as a result of the dependent base. The independent base may be either negative or positive.

3) (IB)hun m6n ni ila   (DB)ne   sukri?
        that pl. not they came   isn't that so Sukri
        'They didn't come, did they Sukri?'

The dependent base is filled by Formulaic Clause 2. This formulaic clause may consist of the word ne or a:y both of which mean 'isn't that so?'. The general sentence periphery Vocative tagmeme occurs frequently with this sentence and normally follows the dependent base.

4) (IB)ami hud6lda:y   koRi didi s6:ge nahalu   (DB)ne
        we at that time Kori Didi with we bathed   isn't that so

            koRi didi?
            Kori Didi
            'At that time we bathed with Kori Didi, isn't that so Kori
            Didi?'

5) (IB)goT6k Da:Da   martor biti ke sa:gu   roe:de   (DB)a:y?
        one   sugarcane hitting thing OM having told I will be   isn't

            that so
            'I'll tell you about cutting the sugarcane, okay?'

    A distinctive rising question intonation pattern occurs on the de-
pendent base. The linear ordering of the bases is as displayed in the
four box array and no permutation is allowed.

6) (IB)e   bai co bia   6m6rlise   (DB)ne?
        this lady of wedding it has arrived   isn't that so
        'This lady's wedding (time) has arrived, hasn't it?'

7) (IB)eda:y mo:y bole ee:de   (DB)a:y?
        now   I   also I will come   isn't that so
        'I will come now, shall I?'

8) (IB)poka   jane   (DB)ne?
        very well he knows   isn't that so
        'He knows it very well, doesn't he?'

9) (IB)usni   k6rese   (DB)ne?
        like that he is performing   isn't that so
        'He is doing it just like he should, isn't he?'

    4.2 <u>Negated Antonym Sentence</u>.

    The Negated Antonym Sentence consists of two independent bases.
The bases are filled by independent clauses.

    <u>Basic Sentence Formula</u>:

    +   IB 1 | IndCl   +   IB 2 | IndCl
        -----------   -------------
        Iden | pos   Restat | neg
        Prop | S_i Prop | S_i

    The propositions are in a restatement relationship in which one
restates the other by negating an antonym of a constituent of the other
(usually the predicate).

1) (IB 1)i   baT ke ia   (IB 2)huta ni g6ma.
        this(emph) way OM come!   there not tarry!
        'Come back this way, don't tarry there!'

The bases are filled by independent clauses from the Active, Even-
tive, or Stative sets of clauses. The independent clauses tend to be
matched across the bases so that when an Intransitive clause fills
IBase 1 then an Intransitive clause will also fill IBase 2. The same
mood, voice, and tense tend to occur in each base.[9]

2) (IB 2)e   log   nactor nu ay   (IB 1)ogay   houn
        this people dancing not it is   quietness having become

        rotor ay.
        being it is
        'These people are not to be dancing, they are to be remain-
        ing quiet.'

3) (IB 2)tumi gir co e   paT ni naka   (IB 1)bhitre raha
        you line of this side not cross!   inside stay!
        'Don't cross this side of the line, stay inside.'

The same Subject occurs in each base and is overt only in the base
which occurs initially in the linear order. The final base of the li-
near order is often reduced to only the Predicate. The linear ordering
is quite loose so that permutation of the order displayed in the four
box array frequently occurs. One of the bases must be negated.

4) (IB 2)leka ke ni Tebaua   (IB 1)euk   dias.
        boy OM not cause to stop!   to come give!
        'Don't stop the boy, allow him to come!'

5) (IB 2)ma:d   ni hoe   (IB 1)pat6r   holise.
        thickness not it becomes   thinness it has become
        'It didn't become thick, it became thin.'

6) (IB 2)cuTea rani ni manli   (IB 1)khedun   nili.
        mouse Queen not she obeyed   having chased she took
        'The Mouse Queen didn't obey, she (disobeyed and) chased
        the cattle.'

7) (IB 2)tumi kakRi   ke ni ra:das (IB 1)6sni   khau6has.
        you cucumber OM not you cook   just like this you will eat
        'You don't cook cucumbers, you just eat them raw.'

8) (IB 2)hun leki goT6k ni:d ni soe   (IB 1)s6bu ke d6kte
        that girl one   sleep not she slept   all OM seeing

        roe.
        she was
        'The girl didn't sleep a wink, she was looking at everything.'

4.3 <u>Negative Specific-Generic Sentence.</u>

The Negative Specific-Generic Sentence consists of one dependent base, with the possibility of another, and a final dependent base. The dependent bases are filled by dependent clauses while the final dependent base is filled by a formulaic clause.

<u>Basic Sentence Formula:</u>

+	DB 1	DepCl 6	+	DB 2	DepCl 6	+	FIN DB	Form Cl 3
	Sp	S_i		Sp	S_i		Generic	S_i
	Prop	neg		Prop	neg		Prop	neg

The propositions of the sentence are in a restatement relationship in which the specific propositions enumerate one or more different predications conceptually included in the generic proposition. All propositions must be expressed in the negative and have a common topic.

1) (DB 1)leki khadlise   nai   (DB 2)so6lise   nai   (FIN DB)
        girl she has eaten not is   she has slept not is

        ka:y   nai.
        anything not is
        'The girl hasn't eaten, she hasn't slept, she hasn't done
        anything.'

The dependent bases may be filled by Dependent Clause 6 from the Active, Eventive, or Attributive sets of clauses. When the dependent bases are filled by clauses from the Active or Eventive sets then the same Subject will occur in each base. When the dependent bases are filled by clauses from the Attributive set then different Subjects will occur in each base but a common possessor (stated in DBase 1) applies to all bases (See example 2). When more than one dependent base occurs then each base is filled by a clause from the same clause set, and the verbal suffixes will be the same. All the bases are negated.

2) (DB 1)hunco   baba   ni ay   (DB 2)aya   ni ay   (FIN DB)
        that of father not he is   mother not she is

        ka:y   ni ay.
        anything not it is
        'He doesn't have a father, he doesn't have a mother, he
        doesn't have anyone.'

The dependent bases are dependent as a result of the permutation of the negative from its normal position preceding the predicate to a position following the predicate where its form also changes. The usual use of the negative would be:

```
    leka ni  khae
    boy  not he eats      'The boy doesn't eat'
```

However, in this sentence type the above example becomes:

```
    leka khae     nai
    boy  he eats not is    'The boy doesn't eat'
```

The FIN DBase is filled by Formulaic Clause 3. There are two structural possibilities for this formulaic clause:

```
 ·a) ka:y     ci  nai
     anything just not is    '(he) just won't (do) anything'
```

The predicate nai is a form of the negative n- plus a form of the verb AY 'to be', while the topic is the generic word ka:y 'anything'. The emphatic particle ci 'just' may be added to this formulaic clause.

```
  b) ka:y     ci  ni ay
     anything just not it is    'there just isn't anything...'
```

The predicate ni ay consists of the free form negative ni 'not' and a form of the verb AY 'to be', while the topic is the generic word ka:y 'anything'. The emphatic particle ci 'just' may be added to this formulaic clause.

The linear ordering of the bases of the sentence is as displayed in the four box array and permutation of the dependent bases with the FIN DBase is not allowed. When more than one dependent base occurs then these may permute with one another.

```
3)  (DB 1)leka khae    nai    (FIN DB)ka:y     nai.
           boy  he eats not is          anything not is
           'The boy doesn't eat or anything.'
```

```
4)  (DB 1)m6co bhai    ni ay  (FIN DB)ka:y    ni  ay.
           I of brother not he is       anything not it is
           'I don't have a brother or anyone.'
```

4.4 Magnification Sentence.

The Magnification Sentence consists of at least two independent bases, with the possibility of a third. The bases are filled by independent clauses.

The relationship between the propositions is one where the second and third propositions are restatements of the initial theme or topic proposition. The restatement propositions enlarge upon, magnify, or expand the theme of topic.

Basic Sentence Formula:

+	IB 1	IndCl	+	IB 2	IndCl	±	IB 3	IndCl
	Topic	S_i		Magnf	S_i		Magnf	S_i
	Prop	P_i		of	P_i		of	P_i
				Topic			Topic	
				Prop			Prop	

1) (IB 1)m6co gh6re   ra   (IB 2)m6co beTi   kaje gh6r   jua:y
        I of house in stay!   I of daughter for   house young man

        ra.
        stay!
        'Stay in my house, stay as a husband for my daughter!'

The independent bases are filled by independent clauses from either
the Active or Stative sets of clauses. The same clause will occur in
each base. That is, when a SemiTransitive clause fills IBase 1, a
SemiTransitive clause will also fill IBase 2 and 3. The same Subject
and the same Predicate occur in each base, thus providing a close link-
age of the bases. Tense, mood, voice, and aspect will be the same in
each base.

2) (IB 1)tumi jaha (IB 2)tumi ch6y bhai   jaha.
        you go!   you six brother go!
        'Go! You six brothers go!'

Negation does not occur in any base. The linear ordering of the
bases is usually as displayed in the four box array, but permutation of
topic to sentence final position is allowed.

3) (IB 1)j6may ga:w   co log   jasot   (IB 2)lad boli ne jasot.
        all   village of people they go   Lad Boli to they go
        'All the villagers go, they go to Lad Boli.'

4) (IB 1)khub khaja   khadlu (IB 2)ciwRa   kera   aru lai
        much tidbit we ate   rice mixture banana and puffed rice

        miTh6i s6b khadlu.
        sweets all we ate
        'We ate lots of tidbits, we ate rice mixture, bananas, and
        puffed rice and sweets and all.'

5) (IB 1)dhukan dhukan dhukan bulese   (IB 2)e   k6pRa dhukan
        shop   shop   shop   he is walking   this cloth shop

        bulese   (IB 3)hun pan   dhukan bulese.
        he is walking   that betel nut shop   he is walking

'He is walking around the shops, he is walking around the cloth shop, he is walking around the betel nut shop.'

4.5 Positive Specific–Generic Sentence.

The Positive Specific–Generic Sentence consists of one independent base, with the possibility of up to three, and a final independent base. The bases are filled by independent clauses.

Basic Sentence Formula:

+	IB 1 ¦ IndCl	$\underset{-}{+}$	IB 2,3 ¦ IndCl	+	FIN IB ¦ IndCl
	Sp ¦ P_i Prop ' pos		Sp ¦ P_i Props ' pos		Generic ¦ P_i Prop ' pos

The propositions of the sentence are in a restatement relationship in which the specific propositions enumerate one or more different specifics included in the all inclusive generic proposition. All propositions must be expressed positively and have a common Predicate.

1) (IB 1)suksi   bhijli   (IB 2)cita   bhijli   (FIN IB)
         dried fish it got wet   custard apple it got wet

          j6ma bhijli.
          all it got wet
          'The dried fish got wet, the custard apples got wet, every-
          thing got wet.'

The all inclusive (generic) proposition has a Subject which involves the use of a generic or summary word meaning 'all' such as:

     s6b leka m6n
     all boy pl.   'all the boys'

     gulay ga:w   co log
     all   village of people   'all the villagers'

2) (IB 1)ami bia   d6kuk jauau: (IB 2)sukuntula m6n jauat
         we wedding to see we will go   Sukuntula pl. they will go

          (FIN IB)gulay ga:w   co log   jauat.
                  all   village of people they will go
          'We will go to see the wedding, Sukuntula's family will go,
          the whole village will go.'

The bases are filled by independent clauses from the Active, Event-ive, or Stative set of clauses. The same emic clause type must occur throughout the bases. That is, if IBase 1 is filled by an Intransitive clause then all the bases including FIN IBase are filled by the same.

Also, the verbal suffixes of each base will be the same. At present
only present perfect, present continuous, simple future, and simple
past tenses have been observed to occur. The verb ASE 'to be' also oc-
curs. Mood, voice, and aspect are the same throughout the bases. Ne-
gation does not occur on any base. The Predicates will be the same in
each clause with only the Subjects being different.

3) (IB 1)hun 16ge   ami rolu   (IB 2)durga m6n rola   (IB 3)
          that place in we we were   Durga pl. they were

          chi:gRu m6n rola   (FIN IB)s6bu log   rola.
          Chingaru pl. they were   all people they were
          'We were at that place, Durga's people were there, Chingaru's
          people were there, everyone was there.'

     The linear ordering of the sentence is usually that displayed in
the four box array. The FIN IBase does not interrupt the linear order-
ing of the IBases but it may permute to a position immediately preceding
the IBases. Where several IBases occur these may permute with one an-
other.

4) (IB 1)esu   dhan   6cha 6cha baRlise   (FIN IB)s6bu 6cha
          this year paddy rice good good it has grown   all good

          6cha baRlise.
          good it has grown
          'This year the paddy rice did well, everything has done well.'

5) (FIN IB)s6b log   asot   (IB 1)tati gh6ro   log   asot
          all people they are   Tati house of people they are

          (IB 2)sirha gh6ro   log   asot   (IB 3)poTel gh6ro
                Sirha house of people they are   Potel house of

          log   asot.
          people they are
          'All the people are there, Tati's house's people are there,
          Sirha's house's people are there, Potel's house's people
          are there.'

     5. Coupling.

     The coupling group of sentences consists of four basic types. One
of the sentences is coordinate (Conjoined), two are paratactic (Identity-
Contrast and Descriptive Listing) and one is subordinate (Antithetical).

     The relationship of the various sentences may be summarized in the
following tree diagram:
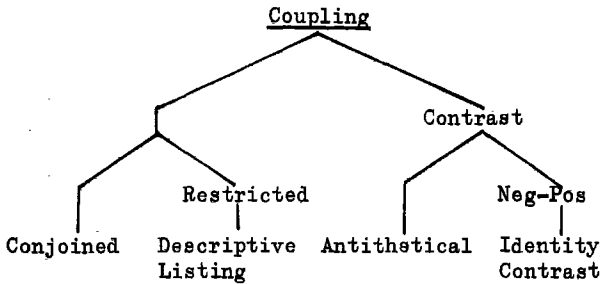
Figure 11. Coupling Branch.

5.1 Identity-Contrast Sentence.

The Identity-Contrast Sentence consists of two independent bases. The independent bases are filled by independent clauses.

Basic Sentence Formula:
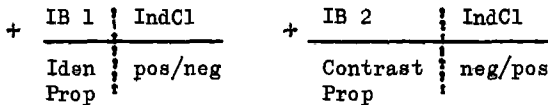
The relationship of the two propositions is one of contrast. This contrast is maintained by a two-fold difference between them. The first is a positive-negative or negative-positive relationship between their Predicates. This is shown in box 5 of the formula above. The second difference requires that a participant or supporting prop (setting, location, time) of one must contrast with a corresponding participant or supporting prop of the other. The reader can note this twofold difference in other examples, but note the pattern in examples 1 and 2 in the Figure below.

Base Example	Base 1	Base 2
1	a. in your country b. give	a. in our country b. do not give
2	a. his father b. is alive	a. my father b. isn't (alive)

Figure 12. Two-fold Difference Chart.

1)   (IB 1)tumco des   ne k6sa   ni deot
          you of country in purification ceremony not they give

          (IB 2)amco des   ne deuat.
              we of country in they will give
          'In your country they don't perform the K6sa purification
          ceremony, in our country they do perform it.'

2)   (IB 1)hunco   baba   ase   (IB 2)m6co baba ni ay.
          that of father he is   I of father not he is
          'His father is alive, my father isn't.'

     The independent bases are filled by independent clauses from the
Active, Eventive, Stative, or Attributive sets of clauses. Generally,
the clauses filling the two bases are matched so that both will belong
to the same set--Active with Active, Eventive with Eventive, Stative
with Stative, and Attributive with Attributive.

3)   (IB 1)m6co beTa beTi   nu at   (IB 2)tuco   beTa beTi
          I of son daughter not they are   you of son   daughter

          at.
          they are
          'They are not my children, they are your children.'

4)   (IB 1)gay gor6s ni anlo   (IB 2)bag   gor6s anlo.
          cow milk not he brought   tiger milk he brought
          'He didn't bring cow milk, he brought tiger milk.'

     Sometimes even though the clauses do not match yet the identity-
contrast relationship still exists. ·When this is true, negated clause
from the Attributive set will usually be one of the clauses.

5)   (IB 1)raja to   nu ay   bai (IB 2)rani ke d6klu.
          king part. not he is Bai   queen OM we saw
          'It wasn't the king, Bai, we saw the queen.'

     No adversative conjunction exists which would provide a close con-
trastive link. The two-fold contrastive relationship of the two propo-
sitions provides the semantic linkage. Grammatically, the linkage for
the two bases may be:

     a) The juxtaposition of the two clauses,
     b) The obligatory presence of a negative particle in one base
         versus its absence in the other,
     c) The occurrence of contrasting tagmemes such as—Subject versus
         Subject, Object versus Object, and so on, or
     d) The optional occurrence of the emphatic tagmeme mant6r, from
         the specialized periphery which is emphasizing the truth or
         correctness of both bases.

6) (IB 1)tumco 16ge   6sp6tal neuat   (EMPH)mant6r
       you of place in hospital they will take   emph.

       (IB 2)amco 16ge   ni neuat.
          we of place in not they will take
       'In your country they will take (sick people) to the hospital,
       but in our country they don't take them.'

When the same Predicate occurs in the bases then the second Predi-
cate may be deleted. When this occurs then the positive base will occur
initially and the negative base finally.

7) (IB 1)phus   jon ne nacuat   (IB 2)aur   jon ne nai.
       lunar month moon in they will dance   other moon in not is
       'They will dance in the month of Phus, not in another month.'

8) (IB 1)ma:g   jon ne pakuay   (IB 2)ebe nai.
       lunar month moon in it will ripen   now not is
       'In the month of Mang it will ripen, not now.'

9) (IB 1)phujari k6ruay   (IB 2)aur   log   nai.
       priest he will perform   other people not is
       'The priest will perform the ceremony, not anyone else.'

The linear ordering of the sentence is loose in that no specific
base must occur initially or finally.

10) (IB 1)mo:y ni jane: (IB 2)hun leka januay.
       I   not I know   that boy he will know
       'I don't know but that boy will know.'

11) (IB 1)m6ke nu ay   bai (IB 2)aru   leki ke ay.
       I OM not it is Bai   other girl OM it is
       'It isn't me, Bai, it's another girl.'

12) (IB 1)6ytwar aur 16kinbar rati mas ni khaot   (IB 2)aur   rati
       Sunday and Thursday night meat not they eat   other night

       khauat.
       they will eat
       'They don't eat meat on Thursday and Sunday nights but they
       will eat it other nights.'

13) (IB 1)mu:de bera sag   khauau: (IB 2)rati bera ni khau:
       midday time curry type we will eat   night time not we eat
       'At midday we eat vegetable curry but not at night.'

   5.2 Antithetical Sentence.

   The Antithetical Sentence consists of one dependent and one inde-

pendent base. The dependent base is filled by a dependent clause while the independent base is filled by an independent clause.

Basic Sentence Formula:

+	DB	DepCl 1	+	IB	IndCl
	Contr	unreal		Factl	real
	Factl			Anti-	
	Thesis			Thesis	
	Prop			Prop	

The propositions are in a thesis-antithesis relationship to each other characterized by the English conjunction 'but' (A but B). Proposition one states an event which is never realized. Against this or in spite of it, proposition two is realized. The word mant6r occurs between the propositions and emphatically asserts that the sentence is true.

1) (DB)616s bai jatibe   (EMPH)mant6r (IB)pren bai co kirta janu
        Alice Bai she would go   emph.   Fran Bai of reason part.

        eta Theblise.
        here she has stayed
        'Alice Bai would have gone but because of Fran she has stayed
        here.'

The dependent base is filled by Dependent Clause 1 from the Active clause set. The base is dependent in that it is marked only for imperfect aspect, person, and number and is dependent on the rest of the sentence to complete its meaning. The perfective auxiliary ro has been observed to occur. The suffix -be occurs on the verb but as yet its function is unknown.

2) (DB)id6lda:y   gh6re   6mru   rotube   (IB)janu
        at this time house in having arrived we would be   part.

        tuci   kirta Theblu.
        you of(emph) reason we stayed
        'At this time we would have arrived home but because of you we
        waited.'

The independent base is filled by an independent clause from the Active, Eventive, or Stative clause sets. The independent base is expressed in past time.

3) (DB)mo:y mo:d khatebe   (EMPH)mant6r (IB)e   ci   kirta
        I   wine I would eat   emph.   this of(emph) reason

ogay   hole.
quietness I became
'I would have drunk wine but because of the others I sat quietly.'

The morpheme janu may occur with this sentence. However, like the
suffix -be, its function is unknown. The emphatic tagmeme, mant6r, from
the specialized periphery may optionally occur between the bases.

Negation does not occur on either base. The linear ordering of the
bases is as displayed in the four box array and no permutation is allowed.

4) (DB)ami naT   d6kuk jatube   (IB)e   ci   kirta
        we dance drama to see we would go   this of(emph) reason

        Thebluse.
        we have stayed
        'We would have gone to see the dance drama but because of her
        we stayed here.'

5.3 Descriptive-Listing Sentence.

The Descriptive-Listing Sentence consists of at least two indepen-
dent bases with the possibility of up to six. The bases are filled by
independent clauses.

Basic Sentence Formula:

+	IB 1	IndCl	+	IB 2	IndCl	+	IB 3-6	IndCl
	Desc	pos		Desc	pos		Desc	pos
	Prop 1	neg		Prop 2	neg		Props	neg

Semantically the two propositions are in a coupling relationship
in which each proposition adds an event or state to a list of events or
states with a common topic. This descriptive listing may involve:

a) A single actor performing (or not performing) a series of actions
or predications during a specific time setting.

1) (SETT)eble   (IB 1)ni uTlise   (IB 2)duar duari ni baRae
        as yet   not she has arisen   courtyard not she sweeps

        (IB 3)chaRa ni dee.
                dung not she gives
        'As yet she hasn't arisen, she doesn't sweep the courtyard nor
        does she dung it.'

b) A single possessor whose possessions (or lack thereof) are
listed:

2) (IB 1)hunco   gh6r   ase   (IB 2)kuRea   ase   (IB 3)beRa   ase
         that of house it is   cattle shed it is   field it is

    (IB 4)kaRa   ase   (IB5)gay ase   (IB 6)bachi ase.
         field it is   cow it is   calf it is
    'He has a house, a cattle shed, fields, cattle, and calves.'

    The independent bases are filled by independent clauses from either
the Active or the Attributive sets of clauses. No mixing of clause sets
may occur. Where all the bases are filled by clauses from the Active
clause set then the Subject of each base will be the same and generally
each of the bases will have the same tense, mood, voice, and aspect.
Changes in the tense suffixes indicate that a temporal sequence is in-
volved. Also the Setting tagmeme from the specialized periphery must
occur when the Active clause set is used.

3) (SETT)rati   m6:j6n (IB 1)ni soe   (IB 2)ni khae.
         night day   not she sleeps   not she eats
         'Night and day she doesn't sleep and she doesn't eat.'

    Where all the bases are filled by clauses from the Attributive set
then a possessive pronoun occurs in IBase 1 and this possessive pronoun
applies equally to all the bases although not overtly marked. The
possessive pronoun is readily supplied in each base by the language
assistants but in their opinion it makes the sentence cumbersome. The
possessive pronoun in the following example has been underlined.

4) (IB 1)hunco   gh6r   ni ay   (IB 2)beRa   ni ay   (IB 3)bho:ysa
         that of house not it is   field not it is   buffalo

         ni   ay.
         not it is
         'She doesn't have a house, nor fields, nor waterbuffaloes.'

    The bases are either all negative or all positive. The linear or-
dering of the bases of the sentence is as displayed in the four box
array and permutation is restricted. When all the bases are negated
then permutation is allowed but only if temporal sequence is not
involved. None of the positive examples are permutable.

5) (SETT)aThara   din rati m6:j6n (IB 1)ek ni:d ni soe
         eighteen day night day   one sleep not she sleeps

    (IB 2)pej   bhat   ni khae.
         gruel cooked rice not she eats
         'For eighteen days, both day and night, she hasn't slept one
         bit, nor eaten any gruel or rice.'

6) (SETT)rati m6:j6n (IB 1)khae   (IB 2)pie   (IB 3)soe
         night day   she eats   she drinks   she sleeps

(IB 4)bose.
      she sits
'Night and day she eats, she drinks, she sleeps, she sits.'

7) (SETT)boRe biane   (IB 1)uTe   (IB 2)baRa o:Da   k6re
       big   morning in   she arises   house cleaning she per-

              (IB3)chaRa caT ·   dee.
       forms   dunging the courtyard she does
       'Early in the morning she arises, she cleans the house, she
       dungs the courtyard.'

8) (SETT)aji   biane   (IB 1)duar   baRale (IB 2)chaRa di:le
       today morning in   courtyard] swept   dung   I gave

       (IB 3)pani anle   (IB 4)ra:da   ra:dle.
            water I brought   preparation I prepared
       'Today, I swept the courtyard, dunged it, brought the water,
       cooked the meal.'

5.4 Conjoined Sentence.

The Conjoined Sentence consists of at least two independent bases,
with the possibility of up to five, joined by a coordinating conjunction.
The bases are filled by independent clauses.

Basic Sentence Formula:

$$+ \quad \frac{\text{IB 1} \ | \ \text{IndCl}}{\substack{\text{Iden} \\ \text{Prop}}} \quad + \quad \frac{\pm \ \text{LK} \ | \ \text{Cj} \ | \ \text{AUR}}{\text{Conn} \ | \ | \ \text{'and'}} \quad + \quad \frac{\text{IB 2} \ | \ \text{IndCl}}{\substack{\text{Conj} \\ \text{Prop}}}$$

$$\pm \left[+ \ \frac{\pm \ \text{LK} \ | \ \text{Cj} \ | \ \text{AUR}}{\text{Conn} \ | \ | \ \text{'and'}} \quad \pm \ \frac{\text{IB 3-5} \ | \ \text{IndCl}}{\substack{\text{Conj} \\ \text{Prop}}} \right]$$

The coordinate relationship is used to join propositions of equal
grammatical-semantic status in a series of two or more. The propositions
must have a common topic and although sequence may be involved, it is
not in focus when this grammatical construction is chosen.

1) (IB 1)pej   khauat   (LK)aur (IB 2)aplo   beRa ne jauat
       gruel they will eat   and   one's own field in they will

           mi:jak
       go to weed
       'They will eat gruel and they will go to their own fields to

weed them.'

The independent bases are filled by independent clauses from the Active, Eventive, Stative, or Attributive sets of clauses. The clauses filling the bases tend to be matched so that both will belong to the same set—Active with Active and so on. It has been observed that a Stative clause may follow an Active clause when location is involved.

2) (IB 1)gh6r ba:dlu (LK)aru (IB 2)a:su.
         house we tied   and   we are
         'We built a house and here we are.'

3) (IB 1)cuRator   ay   (LK)aur (IB 2)hunco   pani ke gartor ay.
         preparing it is   and   that of water OM pouring it is
         'It is to be prepared (cooked) and its water is to be poured off.'

In general, indicative mood must match indicative mood, imperative mood must match imperative mood, hortative must match hortative.

4) (IB 1)leka tui hun cua: ne ut6r   (LK)aur (IB 2)hun k6sla ke
         boy you that well in descend!   and   that a pot OM

         nikran   des.
         having brought out give!
         'Boy! You descend down that well and fetch my pot!'

Within indicative mood the restriction is that prior propositions must be the same or prior in tense or aspect to the following propositions. This restriction may be summarized as follows:

                    IB 1   IB 2
                                        Simple Past
               Simple Past
                                        Present Perfect
               Present ─────────────→Present
               Future ──────────────→Future
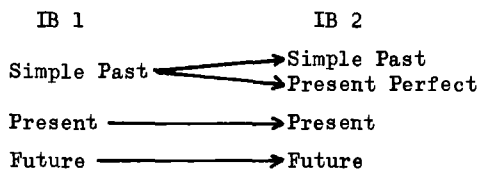
This indicates the fact that logical sequence is involved though we are positing that it is not primary.

5) (IB 1)rati bera so6lu   (LK)aur (IB 2)biane   uTlu   (LK)aur
         night time we slept   and   morning in we arose   and

         (IB 3)pher gelu.
               again we went
         'We slept at night and in the morning arose and again we
         went.'

Any base may be negated. The linear ordering of the bases is as displayed in the four box array but some permutation is allowed. Where

temporal sequence is not involved then the bases may be permuted. When
temporal sequence is involved then permutation may occur only after a
change in sentence type. One of the bases (or several) will be changed
to the dependent base of one of the sequence sentences. We posit, how-
ever, that the chief function of this sentence type is simply to list
events as having occurred together. Often the situational context is
responsible for contributing a temporal/logical sequence to the Con-
joined Sentence.

6) (IB 1)pej   khadlu   (LK)aur (IB 2)Da:Da   maruk gelu.
            gruel we ate   and   sugar cane to hit we went
            'We ate gruel and went to cut sugar-cane.

This Conjoined Sentence becomes a Specific Sequence Sentence when IBase 1
and IBase 2 are permuted and the necessary grammatical changes made to
the structure:

    (IB)Da:Da   maruk gelu   (DB)pej   khaun   bhati.
         sugar cane to hit we went   gruel having eaten after
         'We went to cut sugar-cane after having eaten our gruel.'

    In general, the Subjects will be the same in each base. The coordi-
nating conjunction AUR has two forms—aur and aru. aur is used by men
and aru is used by women.

7) (IB 1)pani   t6pali   (IB 2)nahan   dili.
            water she heated   having bathed she gave
            'She heated water and bathed.'

8) (IB 1)hùn   m6n ch6ya co m6ya hola   (LK)aru (IB 2) up6r   phur
            that pl. disappearance they became   and   above world

            ne gela.
            in they went
            'They disappeared and returned to the upper world.'

6. Complementation.

    The complementation group of sentences consists of five basic
types. Three of the sentences (Disclaimer-Conjecture, Witness-Fact,
and Quotation) are grammatically paratactic, and the other two (Propor-
tional-Comparison and Topic-Comment) are subordinate.

    The relationships of the propositions of the sentences may be
summarized by tree diagram as in Figure 13.

6.1 Disclaimer-Conjecture Sentence.

    The Disclaimer-Conjecture Sentence consists of one dependent and
one independent base without any overt linking conjunctions. The depen-
dent base is filled by a rhetorical question and the independent base is
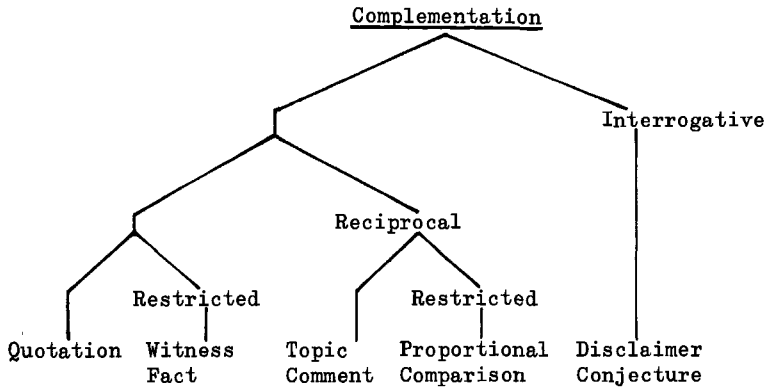
Complementation

Figure 13. Complementation Branch.

The diagram shows a tree with branches labeled:
Complementation → Interrogative
Reciprocal
Restricted   Restricted
Quotation Witness   Topic   Proportional Disclaimer
           Fact   Comment Comparison   Conjecture

filled by an independent clause.

Basic Sentence Formula:

+	DB	RhetQn		+	IB	IndCl
	Discl	interrog			Conjt	
	Prop				Prop	

The two propositions are in a complementary relationship--the second
to the first. The initial proposition of the sentence disclaims or de-
nies all knowledge concerning the proposition which follows. The second
proposition then is a conjecture as to the existence or availability of
an item or a conjecture about an occurrence of which the speaker has no
first hand knowledge.

1) (DB)kon janlose   (IB)phur phura bole eu   roede.
        who he has known   flood   also having come it will be
        'Who knows whether a flood will have come.'

The dependent base is filled by a clause from the Stative clause
set and is always expressed in interrogative mood. The question thus
formed is a rhetorical question and no response is required from the
audience. The DB is incomplete and formulaic. The rest of the sentence
is required to complete the meaning. All the examples show only one form
of the verb 'to know' which is present perfect, third person, masculine.
However, the language assistants agree that other forms of the verb are
possible.

The independent base is filled by an independent clause from the
Active, Eventive, or Attributive clause sets.

2) (DB)kon janlose   (IB)ag6r bole hoede.
        who he has known   more also it will be
        'Who knows whether it will cost more.'

Negation does not occur on either base. The linear ordering is as
shown in the four box array and permutation is not allowed.

3) (DB)kon janlose   (IB)upre pani marlise.
        who he has known   above water it has hit
        'Who knows, it may have rained up there.'

4) (DB)kon janlose   (IB)caur cun aladad   dh6ru   rou:.
        who he has known   rice   large quantity having gotten we were
        'Who knows whether we'll be able to get a large quantity of rice.'

6.2 Proportional-Comparison Sentence.

The Proportional-Comparison Sentence consists of two dependent
bases. These dependent bases are filled by dependent clauses.

Basic Sentence Formula:

+	DB 1	DepCl 8	+	DB 2	DepCl 8
	Quant Prop	i- relative prefix		Proport Prop	h- prefix

The two propositions are in a correlative complementary relation-
ship. The initial proposition is a quantified proposition, a 'plumb-
bob' or scale, focussing on one element only of the proposition. Against
this a similar element in the second proposition can be related or mea-
sured exactly. Time, location, quantity, and manner are the non-nuclear
clause elements which are relateable (measurable) across the bases. In
the following example location is being related across the bases.

1) (DB 1)je 16ge pani 16ge   roede   (DB 2)hun 16ge   cua:
        wherever water place in it will be   that place in well

        khoRuat.
        they will dig
        'Whereever there is water, at that place they will dig a well.'

Actor, possessor, action, and goal are the clause nuclear elements which
are relateable (measurable) across the bases. In the following example
actions are being related across the bases.

2) (DB 1)ebe tuco   baba   mori holoje   (DB 2)usni
        now you of father dead he became(relative)   just like that

```
           amco   des      co raja bole morlo.
           we of country of king also he died
           'Just as your father is dead now, so the king of our country
           also died.'
```

A contrastive feature of this sentence type is the obligatory
presence of cross-referencing terms typically occurring in pairs, as:

DB 1		DB 2	
j-idlida:y j-id6lda:y	at whatever time	h-udlida:y h-ud6lda:y	at that time
j-e thane	at whatever place	h-un thane	at that place
j-itlo	however much	h-utlo	that much
j-6s6n	however	∅-us6n	like that
j-on	whoever	h-un	that one
j-e	whoever whatever	h-un	that one
j-eco	whose ever	h-unco	his, hers, its
j-e	verb relative	∅-usni	just like that

As a result of the obligatory presence of the cross-referencing
prefixes (j- and h-) both bases are considered dependent.

3) (DB 1)jitlo .   m6cri jhari ne poRede   (DB 2)hutlo   ke
        however much fish   net   in it will swim   that much OM

        dh6rtor   ay.
        taking hold of it is
        'However many fish swim into the net, that many fish are to
        be caught.'

The clause types which fill the two bases are not usually matched.
DBase 1 is filled by Dependent Clause 8 from the Active, Eventive, Sta-
tive, or Attributive clause sets. DBase 2 is also filled by Dependent
Clause 8 from the Active or Eventive clause sets. Co-occurrence restric-
tions on the clauses appear to be semantically or situationally govern-
ed.

4) (DB 1)j6s6n   age   co m6hal roli   (DB 2)usni   m6hal ba:dla.
        however before of palace it was   like that palace they

        tied
        'However the palace was previously, just like that they built
        it.'

The following tenses have been observed in DBase 1: simple future,
simple past, and aorist. The perfective auxiliary ro may also occur.
No other verbal auxiliaries have been observed. The following tenses
have been observed in DBase 2: simple future and simple past. Impera-

tive or interrogative mood, or psuedo-passive voice may occur. No verbal auxiliaries have been observed. In example 5, DBase 2 is expressed in imperative mood and in example 6, DBase 2 is expressed in interrogative mood.

5) (DB 1)ami jid6lda:y   eu:de   (DB 2)hud6lda:y   sa:g.
        we at whatever time we will come   at that time tell!
        'At whatever time we will come, at that time tell us!'

6) (DB 1)amco des   ne nua: manluje
        we of country in New Year festival we celebrated(relative)

        (DB 2)usni   tumi bole manu6ha:?
            just like that you also you will celebrate
        'Just as we celebrate the New Year festival here, in your
        country, do you also celebrate the same festival like that?'

    Neither base is negateable. The linear ordering of the bases is as displayed in the four box array and no permutation is allowed. The Predicate of one of the bases may be deleted but never both. Other clause level tagmemee may also be deleted. These deletions may be predicatable but as yet no pattern has been observed. Examples 7, 8, and 9 show some of these deletions.

7) (DB 1)j6s6n   co m6hal (DB 2)us6n   holi.
        however of palace   like that it became
        'Whatever the palace (was like before) that's how it became.'

8) (DB 1)jitlo   dhan   co (DB 2)hutlo   caur monali.
        however much paddy rice of   that much rice she made
        'However much paddy rice there was, that much rice she made.'

9) (DB 1)jid6lda:y   ami eu:de   (DB 2)hud6lda:y?
        at whatever time we we will come   at that time
        'At whatever time we will come, at that time?'

10) (DB 1)jid6lda:y   mo:y phirte   roe (DB 2)hud6lda:y   boRe
        at whatever time I   returning I was   at that time big

        m6skul   ne poRle.
        difficulty in I fell
        'At whatever time I was returning, at that time I fell into
        difficulties.'

11) (DB 1)j6s6n   j6s6n hun deo   sa:gu   roede   (DB 2)us6n
        however however that spirit having told it will be   like

            joRtor   ay.
        that putting together it is
        'Just as that spirit will have said, like that it is to be
        gotten together.'

6.3 <u>Topic-Comment</u> <u>Sentence</u>.

The Topic-Comment Sentence consists of one dependent and one inde-
pendent base. The dependent base is filled by an axis-relator clause
or a dependent clause and the independent base is filled by an indepen-
dent clause.

<u>Basic</u> <u>Sentence</u> <u>Formula</u>:

$$+ \quad \frac{DB \quad \begin{vmatrix} A-RCl \ 1 \\ DepCl \ 5 \end{vmatrix}}{Topic \ \begin{vmatrix} indefinite \end{vmatrix}} \quad + \quad \frac{IB \quad \begin{vmatrix} IndCl \end{vmatrix}}{Comment \ \begin{vmatrix} \end{vmatrix}}$$
Topic | indefinite   Comment|
Prop | Prop |

The two propositions are semantically in a complementary relation-
ship. The initial proposition identifies a theme or topic which is ex-
pounded by the final proposition. In other words, the topic proposition
highlights or spotlights one particular item upon which the comment
proposition enlarges.

1) (DB)kon   des   ne ay   ale (IB)hun   thane   16R6i holi.
        which country in it is when   that place in war   it became
        'Whatever country it is in, a war occurred there.'

2) (DB)koni   hoo   (IB)haT   baTe   Da:Da   bikuat.
        whoever it may be   market way in sugar cane they will sell
        'Whoever it may be, they will sell the sugar-cane in the market.'

The dependent base may be filled by Axis-Relator Clause 1. The
clause filling the axis is an independent clause from the Active, Event-
ive, or Attributive sets of clauses. Typically, the clause is from the
Attributive set as the identification of an item is in focus. The com-
bination of a question word (marked by prefix <u>k-</u>) and the relator <u>ALE</u>
results in an indefinite meaning to the item in focus.

3) (DB)kay g6Rur   ay   jale (IB)hun co paT ne mo:ji g6ta bosli.
        what crocodile it is when   that of back in middle   she sat
        'Whatever crocodile it is, she sat on the middle of its back.'

The dependent base may also be filled by Dependent Clause 5 from
the Eventive clause set. The clause typically identifies a location,
time, person, or thing. The combination of a question word or a generic
word (both marked by prefix <u>k-</u>) and the verb <u>houk</u> 'to become' in the
optative mood results in an indefinite meaning to the item in focus.

4) (DB)k6ha:y   hoo   (IB)raha.
        wherever it may be   stay!
        'Wherever it may be, stay there!'

The occurrence of either Axis-Relator Clause 1 or Dependent Clause 5, in the dependent base, is dependent upon the speaker's attitude or outlook toward the eventuation of the topic proposition. The author feels that one is probably further removed from reality than the other although which one it would be is unknown.

The independent base is filled by an independent clause from the Active, Eventive, or Stative sets of clauses. Psuedo-passive voice or imperative mood may occur.

5) (DB)kitlo   dhan   ay   ale (IB)anun   dias.
       how much paddy rice it is when   having brought give!
       'However much paddy rice there is, bring it!'

6) (DB)kidlida:y   hoo   (IB)amco gh6re   ia.
       whatever time it may be   we of house in come!
       'At whatever time it may be, come to our house!'

Neither base is negateable. The usual linear ordering of the bases is as displayed in the four box array but permutation may occur. When permutation does occur then the relator of the axis-relator clause may be deleted as shown in example 7.

7) (IB)pher jator ay   (DB)kon   t6ri ne ay.
       again going it is   which pond in it is
       'To whichever pond it is, (to that pond) one is to be going.'

8) (IB)khau:be (DB)ka:y   ci   hoo.
       we eat   anything just it may be
       'Whatever it may be, we eat it.'

No interruption of the internal linear ordering of the dependent base is allowed. However, when an axis-relator clause fills the dependent base it may interrupt the internal linear ordering of the independent base as in example 9.

9) (IB)hun may   beTi   kaje (DB)key kay dh6run   dilo
       that mother daughter for   what what having gotten he gave

       ale (IB cont.)hun ke d6kak   anu   roe.
       when   that OM to show having brought he was
       'Whatever he got hold of, he had brought it for the mother and daughter to see it.'

10) (DB)kitlo   dhur   le ila   ale (IB)eta bisalasot.
       how much distance from they came when   here they have rested
       'However far they have come from, here they have rested.'

11) (DB)kay na:w co raj   ay   ale (IB)hun thane   ase.
     ~ what name of country 'it is when   that place in she is
       'Whatever is the name of the country, she is there.'

6.4 Witness-Fact Sentence.

The Witness-Fact Sentence consists of two independent bases. The bases are filled by independent clauses.

Basic Sentence Formula:

+	IB 1	IndCl	+	IB 2	IndCl
	Fact Witness Prop			Stat of Fact Prop	

The two propositions are in a complementary relationship in which the second completes the meaning of the predicate of the first. The initial proposition of the sentence introduces a predication which asserts a mental or sensory activity such as 'see' or 'know'. The second proposition states the event which is visually or otherwise perceived or known. The word mant6r may occur between the propositions and emphatically asserts that both the initial proposition and the final proposition are true and definitely occurred.

1) (IB 1)mo:y jane: (EMPH)mant6r (IB 2)hun leka 6cha ay.
         I   I know   emph.   that boy good he is
       'I know for sure that the boy is good.'

Where the second proposition is secondhand information and has not been witnessed firsthand then the word m6ne 'it is said' will be added to the end of the proposition. In using m6ne, the speaker is disclaiming responsibility for the proposition which precedes it.

2) (IB 1)chi:gRu pep6r   ne poRlo   (EMPH)mant6r (IB 2)ba:gla des
         Chingaru newspaper in he read   emph.   Bangla Desh

         ne khub log   morla   (RDM)m6ne.
         in much people they died   it is said
         'Chingaru read in the newspaper that many people died in
         Bangla Desh.'

The independent clauses which may fill IBase 1 are from the Stative clause set. The predicates of these dependent clauses all indicate some sort of awareness such as: d6k 'see', jan 'know', sun 'hear', poR 'read'.

The IBase 1 is always positive but IBase 2 may be either positive or negative. The emphatic tagmeme mant6r, from the specialized periphery, may occur between the bases. Also the responsibility disclaimer tagmeme m6ne, from the specialized periphery, may occur following IBase 2.

3) (IB 1)chi:gRu sunlo   (EMPH)mant6r (IB 2)bai nagpur baTe   Dera
         Chingaru he heard   emph.   Bai Nagpur way in lodging

```
dh6rli  (RDM)m6ne
she got      it is said
'Chingaru heard positively that Bai had gotten lodginge in
Nagpur.'
```

Independent clauses from the Active, Eventive, Stative, and Attri-
butive clause sets fill IBase 2. The linear ordering of ths bases is as
displayed in the four box array and no permutation is allowed.

4) (IB 1)s6b log   d6kte rola   (IB 2)koki   ni mare.
        all people seeing they were   to anyone not he hits
        'Everyone saw that he didn't hit anyone at all.'

5) (IB 1)durga m6n d6kla   (IB 2)hun leki haT   baTe   geli.
        Durga pl. they saw   that girl market way in she went
        'The people of Durga's house saw her go towards the market.'

6) (IB 1)bai d6klise   (EMPH)mant6r (IB 2)kaThma:Du ne khub hipi
        Bai she has seen   emph.   Kathmandu in much hippie

        m6n asot.
        pl. they are
        'Bai saw that there were many hippies in Kathmandu.'

7) (IB 1)leka janlo   (IB 2)sah6b   m6n puna baTe   jau
        boy he knew   official pl. Poona way in having gone

        rola.
        they were
        'The boy knew that the officials had gone to Poona.'

6.5 Quotation Sentence.

The Quotation Sentence consists of two independent bases. The
filler of the first base is unlimited while the independent clause which
fills the second base is limited to the Stative set and verbs of vocal
or mental activity.

Basic Sentence Formula:

+	IB 1	wd,Ph,Cl, Sen,Para,Disc	+	IB 2	IndCl
	Quotation Prop			Quote Formula Prop	

The two propositions are in a complementary relationship in which
the first proposition completes the meaning of the Predicate of the
second. The second proposition of the sentence is a predication which
asserts a speech act such as 'say'. The initial proposition states what

it is that is actually said.

1) (IB 1)car rupea a:t   ana dias (IB 2)mo:y bolle.
         four rupees eight anna give!   I   I said
         'I said, "Give four rupees and eight annas."'

    The IBase 2 is filled by an independent clause from the Stative
clause set. The predicate will indicate some sort of verbal or mental
speech act such as <u>bol</u> 'say', <u>sa:g</u> 'tell', or <u>bon</u> 'think'.

2) (IB 1)k6s6n khu:dese?   (IB 2)bone:se.
         what he is stamping   I am thinking
         'I am thinking to myself, "Why is he stamping?"'

3) (IB 1)ia   utraklay   (IB 2)bolese.
         come! in order to take down   she is saying
         She is saying, "Come and take this thing down (off my head)!"'

    IBase 1 may be filled by a word, phrase, clause, sentence, para-
graph, or discourse. In this paper the examples of the filler of IBase
1 are deliberately limited to short ones for illustrative purposes.

    Frequently the subject of IBase 2 fills the afterthought tagmeme,
of the specialized periphery, as in the following example.

4) (IB 1)may loTea anlo   ni more   (IB 2)bolese   (AFTH)
         exclam. he brought not he dies   he is saying

         hun raja.
         that king
         'That king is saying, "Curses, he brought it, he didn't die."'

    Many of the sentence periphery tagmemes will occur in IBase 1.
This is a result of the fact that normally whatever occurs in the actual
speech event is quoted completely and will frequently include paragraph
and discourse level particles.

5) (IB 1)ale bhaci kaje paTa paTi   dh6ras nai   (IB 2)bolese
         att. niece for handwoven cloth you get won't you   he is

              (RDM)m6ne (AFTH)s6tra   bita.
         saying   rdm   father in law thing
         'The father-in-law is saying, "Listen, won't you get a hand-
         woven cloth for the daughter-in-law."'

    The typical linear ordering of the bases is as displayed in the
four box array. However, IBase 1 may permute to a position where it
interrupts the internal linear ordering of IBase 2. The predicate of
IBase 2, however, must always occur following IBase 1.

6) (IB 2)hun ke (IB 1)ai:k ulThalo   (IB 2 cont.)boluat.
        that OM   eye   he caused to turn up   they

        will say
        'They will say to that, "He was jealous."'

7) (IB 2)hun ke log   m6n (IB 1)hura   holo   aur gelo   ci
        that OM people pl.   hateful he became and he went just

        (IB 2 cont.)boluat.
                    they will say
        'The people will say to that, "He became furious and just
        went."'

8) (IB 1)hun co kaje tumi ni khiseaua (IB 2)bolli.
        that of for you not be sad!   she said
        'She said, "Don't be sad for that reason!"'

9) (IB 1)ja sa:gun   des   (IB 2)bolla   (AFTH)m6-ke.
        go! having told give!   they said   I-OM
        'They said to me, "Go and tell!"'

10) (IB 1)tuco   kaje kit   hat co paTa   dh6rtor ay
        you of for how many hand of handwoven cloth getting it is

        (IB 2)bolese.
              he is saying
        'He is asking, "How many cubits of handwoven cloth are to be
        gotten for you?"'

D. Sentence Combination.

     There are two ways so far observed in which sentence types can com-
bine with each other in Halbi--either by superimposing a proportional
relationship on another type or by embedding a coordinate or alterna-
tive construction in the dependent base of another type.

     1. Simultaneous Double Encoding.

     Proportional Comparison plus General Sequence. This type, as well
as the following, combine both the grammatical signals and semantic
meanings of both relationships in the one sentence. Note that the j-
form in the one base plus the h- form in the other signals the propor-
tional relationship, while the ALE relator signals the general sequence
relationship.

1) (DB 1)beka m6n jid6lda:y   ila   ale (DB 2)hud6lda:y
        Becca pl. at whatever time they came when   at that time

ami bokRa ke anun   deu:de.
we goat OM having brought we will give
'At whatever time the Gordon's come, at that time we will bring
the goat.'

2) (DB 1)je   dine   k6sa   dila   ale (DB 2)
        whatever day on purification ceremony they gave when

        hun   dine   hag deuat.
        that day on they will call
        'Whatever day they will give the K6sa purification ceremony,
        on that day they will call the village people.'

3) (DB 1)je   thane   bayle gh6r holi   ale (DB 2)huta
        whatever place in woman house it became when   there

        kh6rca   dh6ruk jauay.
        compensation to get he will go
        'Wherever it is a woman sets up house then the ex-husband will
        go there to get compensation.'

    Proportional Comparison plus Generic Temporal Condition. Again two
relationships are signalled. The j-h form correlation across the bases
signals the proportional relationship, while the relator -LENE signals
the generic temporal conditional relationship.

1) (DB)je   sag   cuRu   role   (IB)hun sag
        whatever curry type having prepared when is   that curry type

        deuat.
        they will give   -
        'Whenever, whatever curry is prepared, that curry they will give.'

2) (DB)jitlo   din kaje neu   role   (IB)hutlo   din
        however much day for having taken when is   that much day

        rotor ay.
        being it is .
        'Whenever, however, many days one is taken for, for that many
        days one should stay.'

3) (DB)jitlo   bollene (IB)hutro   dh6ruciat.
        however much when say   that much they will just get
        'Whenever, however much is said, that much they will definitely
        get.'

4) (DB)jitlo   likle   (IB)hutlo   likuk   houay.
        however much when write   that much to write it will become
        'Whenever, however much is written, that much will be written.'

5) (DB)j6a6n   k6male   (IB) us6n   khator ay.
        however when farm   like that eating it is
        'Whenever, however a person farms, then just like that they will
        eat.'

2. Coordinate and Alternative Constructions in Dependent Bases.

2.1 Coordinate Constructions.

Combination of Specific and General Sequence Dependent Bases.
These two dependent bases—the specific sequence signalled by the –un
suffix and the general sequence signalled by the ALE relator—are juxta-
posed in a loose coordinate-sequence relationship to each other, but
each maintaining its peculiar relationship to the one independent base.

1) (DB 1)pani   marun   (DB 2)dhan   6k6rli   ale (IB)biasi
        water having hit   paddy rice it sprouted when   a small

                maruat.
        plough they will hit
        'After it's rained, when the paddy has sprouted, they will
        plough with the biasi plough.'

2) (DB 1)mo:Dea pisan ghorun   bhati (DB 2)pase uk6Rli   jale
        millet flour having mixed after   later it boiled when

        (IB)utrator   ay.
            causing to descend it is
        'After having mixed the millet flour, when it's boiled, it
        is to be taken off the fire.'

Combination of Specific Sequence and Simultaneous Dependent Bases.
Similar to the above, specific sequence is signalled by the suffix –un
while simultaneous action is signalled by –to ke. These, as well, are
in a loose coordinate-sequential relationship to each other, each main-
taining its peculiar relationship to the independent base.

1) (DB 1)kukRa basto   ke (DB 2)nikrun   bati janu (IB)raja
        cock   crowing at   having come out after part.   king

        ete   ilo.
        coming he came
        'At the time of the cock's crowing, (and) after having departed.
        the king came quickly here.'

2) (DB 1)din bhor   roun   bati (DB 2)a6:j   hoto   ke
        day throughout having stayed after   evening becoming at

        (IB)gh6re   ilu.
            house to we came
        'After having stayed the whole day, at the time it became

evening, we came home.'

Double Conditional Specific-Generic Dependent Bases. In this combination, conditional bases are conjoined in a coordinate relationship to each other and with a specific-generic meaning. However, each base maintains a temporal conditional relationship to the independent base. This type is different than the above in that a linking morpheme **AUR** 'and' can occur joining the conditional bases. Note also in the following two examples the Quotation Sentence embedded in the IB of the Temporal Conditional sentences.

1) (DB)⎡ khub buta k6rlene   aur kay kay k6rlene   ⎤ (IB)hun
    ⎣ much work when perform and what what when perform ⎦   that

    ke 6cha s6hralase   boluat.
    OM good they have done praiseworthily they will say
    'When a person does his work well and whatever it may be (that
    is done well), they will say to that, "He has performed
    praiseworthily."'

2) (DB)⎡ naha dhoa ni hole   ka:y   ci   ni hole   ⎤
    ⎣ bathing   not when become anything just not when become ⎦

    (IB)hun ke 6Dra   ay   boluat.
         that OM unclean he is they will say
    'When someone doesn't bathe and when he just won't do anything,
    they will say to that, "He is unclean/dirty."'

    2.2 Alternative Constructions.

Combination of Specific-Generic and Alternation. Similar to but distinct from the coordinate constructions is the combination of dependent clauses into an alternating relationship with a specific-generic meaning. The resulting constructions embed in the dependent base of the Topic-Comment Sentence or of the Generic Temporal Conditional Sentence. There are several features of interest which apply to this type when embedding in the Topic-Comment Sentence: a) the linking morpheme **ki/kay** 'or' may optionally occur between the clauses; b) when the **ALE** relator is used, it is not repeated with each clause but occurs only once at the end of the list; c) several clauses occur as choices; and d) a specific-generic relationship encodes across the dependent clauses although the generic clause may optionally be deleted.

1) (DB)⎡ kay calis rupea ay   kay n6be   ay   kay kitro   ay ⎤
    ⎣ or forty rupees it is or ninety it is or how much it is⎦

    jale (IB)boRe mo:d co poysa deuat.
    when   big wine of money they will give
    'Whether it is rupees forty or ninety or however much it is,
    they will give the money for the "Big Wine" ceremony.'

2) (DB)⌈ber hoo   bad6r hoo   ka:y   hoo ⌉(IB)tumco
   ⌊sun it may be cloud it may be anything it may be⌋   you of

      gh6re   d6kuk   euau:.
      house to to see we will come
      'Whether it is sunny, or cloudy, or whatever it may be, we
      will come to your house to see (them).'

3) (DB)⌈dui Than rohot   kay tin   Than rohot ⌉ ale (IB)gida
   ⌊two thirg they were or three thing they were⌋ when   eaglet

      ke apTun   dili.
      OM having turned out she gave
      'Whether there were two or three, she turned the eaglets out
      (of the nest).'

4) (DB)⌈DhuTi   hoo   ko:Di   hoo   kay n6ki
   ⌊fish basket it may be little pot it may be or aluminium pot

      hoo   ⌉ (IB)beRa baTe   neuat.
      it may be⌋   field way in they will take
      'Whether it is a fish basket or a little pot or an aluminium
      pot, they will take it to the fields.'

5) (DB)⌈kay dui moyna ay   kay tin   moyna ay ⌉ ale (IB)hun
   ⌊or   two month it is or three month it is⌋ when   that

      16ge   rola.
      place in they were
      'Whether it was two months or three months, they were at that
      place.'

6) (DB)⌈bimar   holi   ki kay holi   ⌉ ale (IB)6sp6tal nila.
   ⌊sickness it became or what it became⌋ when   hospital they

      took
      'Whether it is sickness or whatever it is, they took her to
      the hospital.'

7) (IB)jae:de   bua   (DB)⌈kiRa   hoo   thapa   hoo   ⌉
      I will go Father   ⌊insect it may be grasshopper it may be⌋
      'Whether it is an insect or a grasshopper, I will go Father (in
      order to marry it).'

8) (DB)⌈kay koni log   nila   kay bilhi: khadli kay pokay
   ⌊or any people they took or cat   it ate or thrown out

      holi   kay kukur khadli⌉ ale (IB)hun biti ni ay.
      it became or dog   it ate⌋ when   that thing not it is
      'Whether someone took it or a cat ate it or it became thrown

out or a dog ate it, that thing is not here.'

When the specific-generic alternating construction embeds in the
Generic Temporal Conditional Sentence the following features apply:
a) the linking morpheme <u>nahle</u> 'otherwise' will occur between the clauses;
b) several clauses occur as choices;[10] c) a specific-generic relation-
ship encodes across the bases although the generic clause is deleted
in the following examples.

1) (DB) kukur ke nahle   boyla m6n ke sog k6rlene   (IB)hun
         dog   OM otherwise bull pl. OM love when perform   that

         ke sog k6rlo   boluat.
         OM love he performed they will say
         'When a person takes good care of a dog or bull (or any ani-
         mal), people will say to that, "He took care of them."'

2) (DB) deo   ke nahle   raja ke nahle   bh6gwan ke pa:y poRlene
         spirit OM otherwise king OM otherwise God   OM foot when fall

         (IB)hun ke pa:y poRlo   boluat.
             that OM foot he fell they will say
         'When a person worships a spirit, or the king, or else God,
         then people will say to that, "He worshipped."'

E. <u>Distribution.</u>

     In Halbi, sentences combine to form paragraphs and fulfill speci-
fic functions in other higher levels in the hierarchy. Many sentences
appear to have a very restricted distribution within these higher levels.
However, a complete description must wait until an analysis of Halbi
paragraph and discourse have been undertaken.

     Extensive recursive embedding of one sentence type within another
occurs very frequently in Halbi. This recursive embedding, according
to Longacre (1968), is a distinguishing feature of the sentence as a
legitimate level within the grammatical hierarchy.

     Exhaustive studies of this feature of recursive embedding in Halbi
have not, as yet, been undertaken. However, in the following pages are
some examples of what has been observed. Also included are examples of
backlooping that may occur.

     1. <u>Chronological.</u>

     1.1 Specific Sequence Sentence.

     The Specific Sequence Sentence may embed: a) in the independent

base of the Generic Temporal Conditional Sentence.

1) (DB)s6tra   s6tri   role   (IB)⌈pher boRe da:y
     father in law mother in law when is   ⌊again big   time

     uTun   k6rtor   ay.⌉
     having arisen performing it is
     'When there are in-laws, one must arise early and work.'

    b) in the independent base of the Purpose- Result Sentence.

2) (DB)m6cri dh6rto   kaje (IB)⌈haT   le   sut   ghenun
     fish taking hold for   ⌊market from thread having purchased

     antor   ay.⌉
     bringing it is
     'For netting fish, thread is to be purchased and brought from
     the market.'

    c) in the IBase 1 of the Negated Antonym Sentence.

3) (DB 2)tumi hi:Duk   ni s6kas   (IB 1)⌈ph6T ph6Ti   ne
     you to walk by foot not you can   ⌊motorscooter on

     cegun   jau6has.⌉
     having climbed you will go
     'You are unable to go by foot, you will go by motorscooter.'

    d) in IBase 2 of the Identity-Contrast Sentence.

4) (IB 1)janlo log   binuat   (IB 2)⌈ni janlo log   ghenun
     known people they will weave   ⌊not known people having

              phi:duat.⌉
     purchased they will wear
     'The people who know (how to weave) will weave (but) the
     people who don't know will buy and wear.'

    e) in IBase 2 of the Reason-Result Sentence.

5) (IB 1)morlo   (LK)gune   (IB 2)⌈may   beTi   nikrun
     he died   therefore   ⌊mother daughter heving come out

     ilase.⌉
     they have come
     'The man died therefore the mother and daughter departed
     and have come here.'

    1.2 Coterminus Sentence.

The Coterminus Sentence may occur embedded in IBase 1 of the

Contra-Expectation Sentence.

1) (IB 1) ⌈kukur ke mor6tle   marte   roe ⌉ (IB 2)ni more.
          ⌊dog   OM die until complete hitting he was⌋   not it dies
           'He was beating the dog to death but it didn't die.'

1.3 Simultaneous Sentence.

The Simultaneous Sentence backloops to manifest a clause level
function. Here it fills the axis of an axis-relator clause which in
turn fills DBase 1 of the Contra-Factual Sentence.

1) (DB 1) ⌈tumi ghana   k6rto   bera etas ⌉
          ⌊you sugar cane crusher performing time you would come⌋

          jale (DB 2)Da:Da   gur   r6s   khau   rotas
          when   sugar cane raw sugar juice having eaten you would

          be
          'If you would've been here during the sugar-cane crushing
          you would've eaten sugar-cane, raw sugar, and sugar juice.'

2. Cause-Effect.

2.1 Conditional Alternative Sentence.

The Conditional Alternative Sentence may embed: a) in the inde-
pendent base of the General Sequence Sentence.

1) (DB)bimar   holi   ale (IB)⌈sirha deo   bosuay   nahle
        sickness it became when   ⌊shaman spirit he will sit other-

           gunea   caur basuay.
        wise diviner rice he will separate⌋
        'When sickness occurs the shaman will call the spirits or
        else the diviner will separate the rice grains (to find out
        what is wrong).'

2) (DB)bai m6n ila   ale   (IB)⌈amke poysa deuat   nahle
        lady pl. they came when   ⌊we OM money they will give other-

           bhat   sag   khoauat.
        wise cooked rice curry type they will feed⌋
        'When the ladies come they will give us money or else they
        will feed us rice and curry.'

    b) in the independent base of the Specific Sequence Sentence.

3) (DB)gham   ne sukaun   (IB)⌈pase tin   tag   nahle   car
        sunshine in having dried   ⌊later three length otherwise four

        tag   hiTator   ay.⌉
        length taking off it is⌋
        'Having dried (the thread) in the sun, later three or four
        lengths are to be taken off.'

    2.2 Conditional-Consequent Sentence.

    The Conditional-Consequent Sentence may embed in the independent
base of the Topic-Comment Sentence.

1) (DB)koni thane   hoo   (IB)⌈bayle ase   ale D6g6r jae:se.   ⌉
        any place in it may be   ⌊wife she is if search I am going⌋
        'Wherever it may be, if there is a wife (there) I am searching
        for her.'

    2.3 Generic Temporal Conditional Sentence.

    The Generic Temporal Conditional Sentence may embed: a) in the
independent base of the Topic-Comment Sentence.

1) (DB)koci   hoo   (IB)⌈beRa ne tiarle   jator ay. ⌉
        whoever it may be   ⌊field in when ready going it is⌋
        'Whosoever it may be, when (their) field is ready (for weeding)
        people are to be going there to work.'

    b) in IBase 1 of the Conditional Alternative Sentence.

2) (IB 1)⌈daul m6ti rani dilene   neua:y   ⌉(LK)nahle   (IB 2)
          ⌊Daul M6ti Queen when give I will take⌋   otherwise

            mo:y ni nee:.
            I   not I take
            'If Queen Daul M6ti gives it, I will take it otherwise I
            won't take it.'

3) (IB 1)⌈g6R b6R s6R b6R   hole   6sp6tal ne neuat
          ⌊trouble and difficulties when become hospital to they will

            ⌉(LK)nahle   (IB 2)neunuat.
        take⌋   otherwise   they will not take
            'When difficulties occur (at childbirth) they take them to
            the hospital otherwise they won't.'

    c) in the independent base of the Positive Echo Question Sentence.

4) (IB)⌈dhan   hole   kaTuk lagse   ⌉(DB)a:y?
        ⌊paddy rice when become to cut you will stick⌋   isn't that so

'When the paddy rice is ready you will require it to be cut, won't you?'

The combination Proportional Comparison plus Generic Temporal Conditional may embed in the independent base of the Topic-Comment Sentence.

5) (IB) ⌈ je   sag   cuRu   role   hun sag
         ⌊ whatever curry type having prepared when is that curry type

         deuat   ⌉ (DB)m6cri hoo   go:dri hoo.
         they will give ⌋   fish it may be onion it may be
         'Be it fish or onions, whatever curry they prepare, that
         curry they will give us.'

   2.4 Purpose- Result Sentence.

The Purpose- Result Sentence may embed: a) in the independent base of the Generic Temporal Conditional Sentence.

1) (DB)leki hole   (IB) ⌈ 6sni   kosa   ba:dto   kaje kes
        girl when become   ⌊ like this hairbun tying up for hair

        bacator   ay. ⌉
        causing to leave it is ⌋
        'When there's a girl, the hair is to be left to grow long for
        the purpose of tying a bun.'

   b) in IBase 2 of the Identity-Contrast Sentence.

2) (IB 1) m6nuk m6n ni   eot   (IB 2) ⌈ bayle pila m6n euat
           man   pl. not they come   ⌊ woman child pl. they will come

           khato kaje. ⌉
           eating for   ⌋
           'The men don't come, only the women and children come for
           eating.'

   3. Disjunction.

   3.1 Alternative Question Sentence.

The Alternative Question Sentence may embed in the independent base of the Disclaimer-Conjecture Sentence.

1) (DB)kon janlose   (IB) ⌈ e   baTe k6rbuja   mirede
        who he has known   ⌊ this way in watermelon it will be avail-

            ki nai. ⌉
        able or not is ⌋
        'Who knows whether watermelons will be available or not.'

In the above example, the occurrence of the rhetorical question in the dependent base changes the interrogative quality of the embedded sentence and makes it a statement of alternation.

4. **Restatement.**

4.1 Negative Specific-Generic Sentence.

The Negative Specific-Generic Sentence may embed in IBase 2 of the Negated Antonym Sentence.

1) (IB 1)mur mure holahas   (IB 2)⌈goTheauas   nai
         upset   you will become   ⌊you will converse not is

         ka:y   nai.⌉
         anything not is⌋
         'You will become upset, you won't converse or anything.'

5. **Coupling.**

5.1 Descriptive Listing Sentence.

The Descriptive Listing Sentence may embed in the independent base of the Simultaneous Sentence.

1) (IB)⌈gh6n   uTe   gh6n   bose⌉ (DB)deo
       ⌊time and again he arises time and again he sits⌋   spirit

         cegto   bera.
         climbing time
         'Again and again he arises and he sits during the time of possession by the spirits.'

5.2 Conjoined Sentence.

The Conjoined Sentence may embed: a) in the independent base of the Simultaneous Sentence.

1) (DB)rat   hoto   ke (IB)⌈cha:Dlu aur gh6re   ilu.⌉
       night becoming at   ⌊we freed and house to we came⌋
       'At the time of becoming night, we freed the animals and came to the house.'

2) (DB)Tekun   deto   ke (IB)⌈geli   aru bel   ruke
       having touched giving at   ⌊she went and tree type tree in

         cegli.⌉
         she climbed⌋
         'At the time of touching (the animal), she went and climbed a bel tree.'

b) in IBase 2 of the Reason-Result Sentence.

3) (IB 1)tui gelis   (LK)gune   (IB 2)⌈m6ke bhat   pej
        you you went   therefore   ⌊I OM cooked rice gruel

        ra:dala   aru khate khadla.⌉
        they caused to prepare and eating they ate⌋
        'You left therefore they forced me to cook their meals and
        they gobbled down the food (without giving me any).'

c) in IBase 2 of the Contra-Expectation Sentence.

4) (IB 1)gay cheri bole hun baTe   khedun   ni ne   bollu
        cow goat also that way in having chased not take! we said

        (EMPH)mant6r (IB 2)⌈ni manli   aur khedun   nili.⌉
            emph.   ⌊not she obeyed and having chased she took⌋
        'We said, "Don't chase the cattle in that direction," but
        she didn't obey and she chased them there.'

d) in the independent base of the Cause-Effect Sentence.

5) (DB)k6s6n k6run   (IB)⌈morauau:be   aur hunco   bayle ke
        what having performed   ⌊we will kill and that of wife OM

        anuau:be?⌉
        we will bring⌋
        'What's to be done so that we can kill him and bring his wife
        here?'

e) in the independent base of the Topic-Comment Sentence.

6) (DB)ber hoo   bad6r hoo   (IB)⌈Dokri   ra:d aur dhire
        sun it may be cloud it may be   ⌊Old Woman cook! and slowly

        dhire bole an.⌉
        slowly also bring!⌋
        'Whether it be sunny or cloudy, Old Woman, cook food and bring
        it carefully to me!'

f) in DBase 2 of the Contra-Factual Sentence.

7) (DB 1)ami aji   biane   boRe da:y uTtu   ale (DB 2)
        we today morning in big time we would arise when

        ⌈boRe da:y jhaTi   gaRa   netu   aur jh6pke gh6re
        ⌊big time cart type ox cart we would take and quickly house

            etu.⌉
        to we would come⌋

'If we would've arisen early this morning we would've taken
the jhati cart and we would've quickly returned.'

6. Complementation.

6.1 Quotation Sentence.

The Quotation Sentence may embed: a) in IBase 1 of the Reason-
Result Sentence.

1) (IB 1) [aji hun noni ni ja ai bolli] (LK) tebe
today that Noni not go! Grandma she said therefore

    (IB 2) ni gele.
        not I went
    'Today Noni said, "Don't go Grandma," so I didn't go.'

b) in the independent base of the Generic Temporal Conditional
Sentence.

2) (DB) nani biti holene (IB) car rupea a:T ana dee:de
small thing when become four rupees eight anna I will give

    boltor ay.
    saying it is
    'When it is a small hen, one should say, "I will give four
    and a half rupees."'

The Quotation Sentence backloops to manifest a clause level func-
tion. Here it fills the axis of an axis—relator clause which in turn
fills the dependent base of the Concessive Sentence.

3) (DB) [mas m6cri ni khaha bollo] ale bole (IB) ami khau:se.
meat fish not eat! he said although we we are eating
'Although he said not to eat meat and fish, we are eating
them.'

Abbreviations.

    Box 1

DB   dependent base
IB   independent base
LK   link
FIN   final

Box 2

A-R	axis-relator
Cl	clause
Cj	conjunction
Cjv	conjunctive
Dep	dependent
Disc	discourse
Form	formulaic
Ind	independent
Para	paragraph
Ph	phrase
Rhet	rhetorical
Qn	question
Sen	sentence
wd	word
red.	reduced
trunc.	truncated

Box 4

Alt	alternating
Altv	alternative
Condn	condition
Condl	conditional
Conj	conjoined
Conjt	conjecture
Conc	concessive
Conn	connector
Conseq	consequent
Contr	contra
Desc	descriptive
Discl	disclaimer
Ev	event
Expect	expectation
Foll	following
Factl	factual
Iden	identity
Magnf	magnification
Piv	pivot
Prop	proposition
Proport	proportional
Quant	quantifying
Qn	question
Rsn	reason
Rslt	result
Sett	setting
Seq	sequence
Sp	specific
Stat	statement

Temp	temporal
Unfulfil	unfulfilled
Wit	witness

Box 5

complt	completed
decl	declarative
interrog	interrogative
neg	negative
pos	positive
P_i	same Predicate in both clauses
S_i	same Subject in both clauses.
real	realized
simult	simultaneous
unreal	unrealized

Other

AFTH	aftherthought
att.	attention
cont.	continued
EMPH emph	emphatic
exclam.	exclamation
OM	object marker
part.	particle
pl.	plural
rel.	relator
RDM	responsibility disclaimer marker
STOP	sentence topic
SETT [ ]	setting (time)
[ ]	indicate embedded sentences or constructions

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Footnotes.

[1]ale occurs with sentences in the interrogative mood, while ede occurs with sentences which are explanatory in nature.

[2]The twenty-nine sentence types posited in this paper are not necessarily exhaustive and other types no doubt exist.

[3]The relator BATI has two forms—bati and bhati. bati is used by men and boys, while bhati is used by women and girls.

[4]The relator ALE consists of two forms—ale and jale. ale is used by men and boys, while jale is used by women and girls.

[5]The suffix -T6LE has two forms: -6tle and -tle. When a verb stem ends in a consonant then the suffix form will be -6tle as in hi:D-6tle 'until completed walking by foot.' When the verb stem ends in a vowel then the suffix form becomes -tle as in ro-tle 'until completed staying.'

[6]The suffix -T6TLE has two forms: -t6t6le and -tt6le. When a verb stem ends in a consonant then the suffix form will be -t6t6le as in nac-t6t6le 'dancing and until completed.' When a verb stem ends in a vowel then the suffix form will be -tt6le as in ho-tt6le 'becoming and until completed.'

[7]The suffix relator -LENE has two forms: -lene and -le. -lene is used by men and boys, while -le is used by women and girls.

[8]The conditional alternating link nahls 'otherwise', may also occur with some of the examples.

[9]On checking with the language assistants it was found that in sentences expressed in active voice and declarative mood, the negated base was more acceptable as 'good Halbi' if aorist endings occurred on the verb.

[10]A feature of the Conditional Alternative Sentence is the optional deletion of the same predicates from all bases except the final base.

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