

Introduction Eya Grammar

An Introductory
Grammar
of
THE EDA LANGUAGE
in the
Mai and Raeapo
Dialects

New Guinea Lutheran Mission-Mo. Synod
Orientation Course for New Staff
Rev. O. C. Hintze
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TRANSLATIONS DEPARTMENT
CANBERRA BIBLE HOUSE

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Introduction

- This course is meant to be only an introduction to the Eṅa Language. The intent is not to teach all that there is to be said about it.
- A rather complete overview in outline form will be presented. It is hoped that this will lay a foundation for future building; will provide a tool with which to do further work.
- This is no bypass for a certain amount of disciplined effort and study on the part of the learner.

NGIM called missionaries coming to the Field are required to spend at least 3 hours a day in concentrated language study their first 6 months here. (Conference July 1954, p. 190)

- With a reasonable amount of effort one ought to become an effective speaker of Eṅa in 1½ to 2 years.
- A word about the various Eṅa dialects:

yaramady Kyaka - from Baiyer River valley to the lower Rae valley
yaramady Raeapo - lower Rae valley
Saka - in the Saka valley
irokyq Mai - upper Rae and Ambum valleys
Yadape - upper Rakaipa valley
Taearo - lower Rakaipa valley
Kadepe - other Rae and Wake valleys

So far it seems that these dialects use the same phonemes, with the exception of the Kyaka, which has an extra one in the dental stop family. However, the distribution of the phonemes is different. Tone patterns also differ. Within the dialects themselves, one should be aware of the fact that there are slight, but non-significant, differences of pronunciation and choice of term or idiom.

- This study is in both the Mai and Raeapo dialects. The Mai is presented first, and then the Raeapo in parenthesis. Where no alternate Raeapo form is found in parenthesis, the word or words are the same in both dialects.
- Goals of this short course are:
 - 1) Correct pronunciation of the Eṅa.
 - 2) Write correctly what you hear
 - 3) Learn to form simple Eṅa sentences for immediate use.
 - 4) Learn some useful vocabulary and idiomatic expressions.
 - 5) Become acquainted with the distinctive manner in which the Eṅa communicates.

- Method

1. Listen: lectures native speaker	2. Speak: mimicry - practice use
3. Read: in class out of class	4. Write: proper orthography, including tone, in recording and simple composition.

- Course outline:

A. Pronunciation

1. Phonemes
2. Tone and stress

B. Tense

1. Person-number
2. Far Past, Future, Near Past
3. Present, Immediate Past, Immediate Future

C. Sentence Structure

1. Single clause sentence - spot analysis
2. Expansion of single clause sentence - complex spot fillers
 - a. Included phrases
 - b. Included clauses
3. Non-clause sentences
4. Multiple clause sentences

D. Mode (the psychological atmosphere of an action as interpreted by the speaker)

E. Aspect (the kind of action)

F. Voice (the relationship of the participants to the action)

G. Miscellaneous

- The language in general:

Not infantile

Adequate in its environment

Rich vocabulary in certain areas, viz., nature

Possible to say anything - from the standpoint of any other language, and from the standpoint of expressing new objects and actions

Precision of expression

Good language in which to translate the Bible

Tone language

Not an altogether easy language

The key to the rest of the Eŋa culture

The key to the Eŋa heart

A. Pronunciation

1. Phonemes

- 21 in all. - /a/ is the most frequently used of all
 - not always an exact English equivalent!

Vowels:

The phonomechanics (mechanical substitution of one sound for another) of the vowels:

need to remember the following 4 rules

paí	'kind of tree'	piá	'he did'
páo	'going'	Sóa	'man's name'
paú	'grassland'	kúa	'spread over!'
péó	'I went'	poeegé	'washes'
(bói	'star'	pió	'I did'
uaá	'axe'	myúku talyiá	'he vomited'
(uáa)		(tariá)	

The phonomechanics of the consonants:

- 1) No Eña word ends in a consonant, but the last consonant in utterance final words tend to become voiceless.
/kádá/ 'look!' /médé/ 'a, one!'
- 2) Vowels affect consonants with regard to quality and voicing. Word medial consonants tend to become voiced.
- 3) At times certain consonants are elided.
/ráranya/ 'to speak' becomes /ráanya/
- 4) No two full consonants appear adjacent to one another, but are always separated by a vowel.

/ly/ and /ny/ in the Eña alphabet are digraphs for one sound, but

/py/, /ry/, /by/, /gy/, /ŋy/, /ky/, /sy/, /my/,
/pw/, /bw/, /kw/, /mw/

also found in Eña script are to be interpreted as Consonant plus Vowel, the vowel being non-syllabic, y equals i w equals u above.

There are 16 consonants in Eña:

/m/	<u>m</u> an	/múu/ 'short', /ráma/ 'two'
/n/	<u>n</u> ut	/nabá/ 'I', /yána/ 'dog'
/ny/	c <u>ny</u> on	/nyáa/ 'take!' /nabanyá/ 'mine' /yánanya/ 'dog's'

- nya suffix: indicator for the following:
- a. possessive (as above)
 - b. locative (on, to, in, at, from)
 - c. reference (with regard to)
 - d. purposive mode of the verb
 - e. desiderative mode of the verb - with másigí.

Sometimes there is elision of part of this suffix:

/nabanyá/ 'mine' becomes /nabaá/ 'mine'

/ŋ/	<u>ŋ</u> ing	/ŋáŋa/ 'infant'
/w/	<u>w</u> ater	/wáné/ 'boy' (/Yályawana/) 'girl's name'

/y/	<u>y</u> ard	/yáka/ 'bird'
- You know a little over half of the Eɲa phonemes at this point.		
/p/	No English Equivalent	/paká/ 'forked post' /apáné/ 'father!' intimate term (/ípa/ 'water')
/b/	<u>j</u> umbo nasal not so distinct word initially	/baá/ 'he, she, it' (/báa/) /mába/ 'tree oil'
/t/	No English Equivalent no aspiration something like <u>t</u> rolley trilled word medially	/tóko/ 'bridge, table, floor' /ítá/ 'tree, wood' /itáte/ 'fire'
/d/	<u>s</u> andy nasal less pronounced word initially	/deé/ 'again' /máda/ 'mountain'
/k/	<u>c</u> ar (back) less heavy aspiration back fricative between low vowels	/kápa/ 'enough, okay' /waká/ 'other, another'
/g/	<u>b</u> ingo velar nasal less pronounced word initial	/gíi/ 'time' /kígi/ 'hand, arm'
/s/	similar to: <u>c</u> ats as in <u>a</u> mazing	/sáká/ 'green, living, vivacity' /Amáiso/ 'man's name' /eesá/ 'garden place'
/j/	similar to: <u>p</u> ants as in <u>s</u> pends	/jáa regé/ 'cracks, creaks' /ájá/ 'where?' /ajetáé/ 'whence?'
/ly/	No exact English Equiv. similar to <u>b</u> ullion, but made with tongue tip behind lower teeth, fricative	/lyaá/ 'sugar, sugar cane' (/lyáa/ ") /kályo/ 'I am standing'

/r/ No English Equivalent /ráa/ 'speak!'

voiced flap, fluctuating between flap l and flap r.
retroflexion makes it more like a flapped r.
more retroflexion occurs before or after back vowels,
for example: /ródé/ 'long, tall, far'

In the Raeapo dialect this /r/ becomes something
like a flapped d in the following environments only:

between front/vs. central and back vowels

between	i	and	a	between	i	and	o, u
	e	and	a		e	and	o, u

(/rerámo/ 'he is speaking' /péro/ 'I am going')

Eña Alphabet: a b d e g i j k l y m n ny ŋ o p r s t u w y

2. Tone and Stress

Material for this section is found in the supplementary paper,
Tone Test List that will be supplied with this. However, the
following should be said here:

- Without correct use of tone and stress, you will never be able to pronounce Eña correctly, nor make yourself readily understood!

For example, you have just given the doctor this information:
/Mage tada pilyamo (piramo)./ You will have had to use the
correct tone and stress on the words, in order to tell him
what is wrong and receive the treatment you need.

- Tone patterns differ some in the different Eña dialects.
- There are segmental phonemes, as studied above: /a/, /ly/, etc.
And there are those called suprasegmental phonemes, such as a
significant unit of length, stress, or pitch.
A significant unit of pitch is called a toneme.
- In Eña there are many relative pitch levels on the vowels,
but there are 3 significant ones: high -

Relative pitch is important!

mid -

low -

- However, there are only 2 tonemes, a high one and a low one.
High and mid pitches are allotones (non-significant changes
conditioned by environment) of the high toneme.

The high toneme is marked: /v̂/

The low toneme is unmarked: /v/ (marked only on the
vowel - v)

- There are register tone systems, and contour tone systems.
The Eña tone system is neither a pure register nor contour
system, but has one of its own, with features of both.

- You will note that the stress rules for 1-2-3-4-syllable words are to be found in the Tone Test List.

Add this rule for 5-6-7-8-syllable words:

1. Heaviest relative stress on first marked toneme, except word final marked toneme. Light stress on subsequent non-final marked toneme.
 2. In words where only the word final toneme is marked, light stress is laid on the first and next to last syllables.
- Use the words in the Tone Test List with known tone and stress as norms, against which other words with the same number of syllables and approximately the same kind of vowels are tested, in order to determine their tone pattern and stress.
 - The tonomechanics of Eṅa (the mechanical substitution of one tone for another) will not be dealt with in detail here. As you become more familiar with Eṅa the substitution of one tone for another will follow a definite pattern that will be easy enough for you. A few examples will suffice:

This is what happens generally with these three types of tone patterns when the locative suffix /-nya/ is added:

tóko	'bridge'	tókonya	'on bridge'
mókó	'leg'	mokónya	'on leg'
yokó	'leaf'	yokonyá	'on leaf'

There are exceptions like:

dóko	'the, that'	dokónyá	'on the'
médé	'a'	medényá	'on a'

This is what happens most of the time with these three types of tone patterns when the direct quotation marker, /-na/, or suffix, is added:

tóko	tókona réá.	'He said, Toko.'
mókó	mokóna réá.	'He said, Moko.'
yokó	yokóná réá.	'He said, Yoko.'

Raeapo adds /-ŋVowel/ in place of Mai /-na/:

tókoŋo,	mokóŋo,	nabáŋá réá.	'He said, I.'
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Note that in Raeapo the vowel in this suffix becomes the same as the preceding one (vowel harmony).

Gender

The only thing that comes close to an indication of gender (masculine, feminine, neuter) in Eṅa is the suffix /-me/ attached to personal names to make them feminine, a woman's name:

Pókó	'man's name'	Pokóme	'woman's name'
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- The tenses are studied in groups of three in the order shown above, because of similarity of person-number suffixes.
- Without mode, aspect, or voice suffixes, the verb structure follows this pattern:

ROOT plus TENSE MARKER plus PERSON-NUMBER SUFFIXES

- Eja verbs are classified into two categories according to their customary/habitual aspect inclusive forms:
 1. The -ege verbs: /negé/ 'eats'
 2. The -igi verbs: /sígi/ 'hears, is'
- Paradigms of a regular -ege, /negé/, and -igi /sígi/ verb will be listed below, and a somewhat irregular -ege /pegé/, and -igi /pigí/ verb.

Far Past

Root / Tense (-e-, -i-) / P-N (o, e/i, a, ama, ami, ami, aba, abi, abi)

	<u>negé</u> 'eats'	<u>sígi</u> 'hears, is'	<u>pegé</u> 'goes'	<u>pigí</u> 'does'
nabá-	néó	síó	peó	pió
éba-	néé	síí	peé	pií
baá (báa)-	néá	siá	peá	piá
náima-	neámá	siámá	peámá	piamá
nyakáma-	neámí	siámí	peámí	piamí
dúpa-	neámí	siámí	peámí	piamí
naríba- (náiba)	neábá	siábá	peábá	piabá
nyakába- (nyarábo)	neábí	siábí	peábí	piabí
dorápo-	neábí	siábí	peábí	piabí

Future

R / T (-at-, -et-, -it-) / P-N (o/u, e/i, a, ama, ami, ami, aba, abi, abi)

nátó	sótó (sétó)	pátó	pítú
náté	sété	páté	pítí
nátá	sétá	pátá	pítá

Note: Mai speakers in the following, where the vowel combination a,i, as in the suffix -ami, appears, anticipate the final i

and the suffix sounds like -aimi.

natámá	setámá	patámá	pitámá
natámí	setámí	patámí	pitámí
natámí	setámí	patámí	pitámí
natábá	setábá	patábá	pitábá
natábí	setábí	patábí	pitábí
natábí	setábí	patábí	pitábí

Near Past

R / T (-ap-, -ep-, -ip-, -up-, plu. and du. may leave out the p) / P-N

(u, i, ia or ya, mwa, mi, mi, bwa, bi, bi)
 (uma, imi, imi, uba, ibi, ibi)

nápú	sípú	púpú	pípú
nápí	sípí	púpí	pípí
nápyá	sípyá	púpyá	pípyá
nánwá/napúmá	símwá/sipúmá	púmwá/pupúmá	pímwá/pipúmá
námí/napímí	símí/sipímí	púmí/pupímí	pímí/pipímí
námí/napímí	símí/sipímí	púmí/pupímí	pímí/pipímí
nábwá/napúbá	síbwá/sipúbá	púbwá/pupúba	píbwá/pipúbá
nábí/napíbí	síbí/sipíbí	púbí/pupíbí	píbí/pipíbí
nábí/napíbí	síbí/sipíbí	púbí/pupíbí	píbí/pipíbí

- You may have noticed that the -m- in the suffixes indicates plurality, and that the -b- substitute for it indicates duality.

3. Present, Immediate Past, Immediate Future

- These three tenses use virtually the same person-number suffixes. They use an augmented form of the suffixes used above in the other three tenses. The augmented form means nothing more than containing an additional syllable, or morpheme, to identify it as belonging to these three tenses. The augmented syllable is dropped when the question marker is added.

Present

R / T (-ely-/-er-, -ily-/-ir-) / P-N (o, eno/ino, amo, amano, (amino, aminyi)
 (ene/ini)
 (amino, abano, abino, abino)
 (aminyi) (abinyi abinyi)

EAT

HEAR

a o

D O

Mabā

nélyo
(néro)sílyo
(síro)pélyo
(péro)pilyó
(piró)

Eba

neréno
(neréne)siríno
(siríni)peréno
(peréne)pirinó
(piriní)

baā

nelyámo
(nerámo)silyámo
(sirámo)pelyámo
(perámo)pilyamó
(piramó)

Naima

nelyamáno
(neramáno)silyamáno
(siramáno)pelyamáno
(peramáno)pilyamanó
(piramanó)

Nyakāmq

nelyamíno
(neramínyi)silyamíno
(sir amínyi)pelyamíno
(peramínyi)pilyaminó
(piraminí)

dōpa

nelyamíno
(neramínyi)silyamíno
(siramínyi)pelyamíno
(peramínyi)pilyaminó
(piraminí)nelyabáno
(nerabáno)silyabáno
(sirabáno)pelyabáno
(perabáno)pilyabanó
(pirabanó)nelyabíno
(nerabínyi)silyabíno
(sirabínyi)pelyabíno
(perabínyi)pilyabinó
(pirabinyí)nelyabíno
(nerabínyi)silyabíno
(sirabínyi)pelyabíno
(perabínyi)pilyabinó
(pirabinyí)

Note: In the same environment (front vs. central and back vowels) as the Raeapo /r/ changes to a sound similar to a flapped d, the Mai /r/ changes to a /ly/ phoneme. In pronunciation this also happens at the borders of words in the Mai:
it is written: waí ráo , but is pronounced: waí lyáo

Immediate Past

R / T (-ar-, -a-, zero) / P-N (o/oo, eno, amo/emo, amano/emano, amino/ (aminyi)
-or- (ene)

imino, abano/ebano, abino/ibino, abino/ibino)
(abinyi) (abinyi)

náro

sóro
(sáro)

póo

pyóo

naréno
(naréne)saréno
(saréne)peéno
(peéne)peéno
(peéne)

narámo

sarámo

pámo

pémo
(pyámo)

naramáno

saramáno

pamáno
(paamáno)pemáno
(pyaamáno)naramíno
(naramínyi)saramíno
(saramínyi)pamíno
(paamínyi)pimíno
(pyaamínyi)naramíno
(naramínyi)saramíno
(saramínyi)pamíno
(paamínyi)pimíno
(pyaamínyi)

narabáno

sarabáno

pabáno
(paabáno)pebáno
(pyaabáno)narabíno
(narabínyi)sarabíno
(sarabínyi)pabíno
(paabínyi)pibíno
(pyaabínyi)

same as immediately above for 3rd dual

Immediate Future

R / T (-arap-/arapy-/aap-/aapy, plu.-ar-/a-/aa-, plus tone and stress shift backward) / P-N (o, eno, omo, amano, (amino, amino, (amò) (aminyi, aminyi)

abano, (abino, abino)
(abinyi, abinyi)

nárapo	sárapo	páapo	pyáapo
nárapeno (nárapene)	sárapeno (sárapene)	páapeno (páapene)	pyáapeno (pyáapene)
nárapomo (nárapyamo)	sárapomo (sárapyamo)	páapomo (páapyamo)	pyáapomo (pyáapyamo)
náramano	sáramano	páamano	pyáamano
náramino (náraminyi)	sáramino (sáraminyi)	páamino (páaminyi)	pyáamino (pyáaminyi)
náramino (náraminyi)	sáramino (sáraminyi)	páamino (páaminyi)	pyáamino (pyáaminyi)
nárabano	sárabano	páabano	pyáabano
nárabino (nárabinyi)	sárabino (sárabinyi)	páabino (páabinyi)	pyáabino (pyáabinyi)
nárabino (nárabinyi)	sárabino (sárabinyi)	páabino (páabinyi)	pyáabino (pyáabinyi)

Summary of P-N Suffixes in Mai

	<u>FP</u>	<u>Fut.</u>	<u>NP</u>	<u>Pres.</u>	<u>IP and IFut.</u>
<u>nabá</u>	o	o/u	u	o	o/oo
<u>éba</u>	e/i	e/i	i	eno/ino	eno
<u>baá</u>	a	a	ya	amo	omo/emo
<u>náima</u>	ama	ama	mwa/uma	amano	amano/emano
<u>nyakáma</u>	ami	ami	mi/imi	amino	amino/imino
<u>dúpa</u>	ami	ami	mi/imi	amino	amino/imino
<u>naríba</u>	aba	aba	bwa/uba	abano	abano/ebano
<u>nyakába</u>	abi	abi	bi/ibi	abino	abino/ibino
<u>dorápo</u>	abi	abi	bi/ibi	abino	abino/ibino

Summary of P-N Suffixes in Raeapo

	<u>FP</u>	<u>Fut.</u>	<u>NP</u>	<u>Pres.</u>	<u>IP and IF</u>
<u>nabá</u>					(see next page)

	<u>FP</u>	<u>Fut.</u>	<u>NP</u>	<u>Pres.</u>	<u>IP and IF</u>
<u>nabá</u>	o	o/u	u	o	o/oo
<u>éba</u>	e/i	e/i	i	ene/ini	ene
<u>báa</u>	a	a	ya	amo	amo
<u>náima</u>	ama	ama	mwa	amano	amano
<u>nyakáma</u>	ami	ami	mi	aminyi	aminyi
<u>dúpa</u>	ami	ami	mi	aminyi	aminyi
<u>náiba</u>	aba	aba	bwa	abano	abano
<u>nyarábo</u>	abi	abi	bi	abinyi	abinyi
<u>dorápo</u>	abi	abi	bi	abinyi	abinyi

- From the above summaries of suffixes we see that the following syllables have been augmented, or added, onto the basic suffixes found in the first three tenses:

	<u>Mai</u>	<u>Raeapo</u>
1st s. -zero	-zero	-zero
2nd s. -no	-no	-ne/-ni
3rd s. -mo	-mo	-mo
1st p. -no	-no	-no
2nd p. -no	-no	-nyi
3rd p. -no	-no	-nyi
1st d. -no	-no	-no
2nd d. -no	-no	-nyi
3rd d. -no	-no	-nyi

Now these syllables to the left are added onto the basic suffixes of the first three tenses to form the suffixes of the last three tenses.

Also, they are added onto the basic suffixes as markers for:

- a. included clauses
- b. utterance medial clauses, plus appropriate suffix

We shall soon see how this works. Meanwhile, when we refer to the augmented suffixes, you will know that the syllables to the left have been added.

C. Sentence Structure

1. Single Clause Sentences

Definition: An utterance with a subject (S) and a predicate (P).

P which is really P-S (subject is in bound form in the suffix)

Péá. 'He went'

SP when S is a separate word.

Nabá péó. 'I went'

If S is forgotten,^{or} there is a desire to emphasize, S is placed after P: PS Péó--nabá. 'I went--I'

In longer sentences the subject may be stated again for clarity.

There is a special subject marker that makes it clear who is the actor in the sentence. It is called the agentive suffix. The suffix: -me/-mi - -me is used following mid and low vowels
-mi is used following high vowels, i,u

Nabamé pió. 'I did it.'

The predicate nearly always comes at the end of the sentence or clause.

When other verbs are used with or in the predicate, the main verb comes last.

The predicate can be omitted, but is understood, according to context
Akári dóko. '(It is) the man.'

At this point we shall list the articles and their meaning:

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Dual</u>
<u>Indefinite:</u>	<u>médé</u> 'a,an'	<u>medatúpa</u> 'some'	<u>medarápo</u> 'a couple, a few'
<u>Definite:</u>	<u>dóko</u> 'the, that'	<u>dúpa/dutúpa/</u> <u>dokaitá</u> 'the, those'	<u>dorápo</u> 'the two, those two'
	<u>ógo</u> 'the, that'	<u>úpa/utúpa/</u> <u>okaitá</u> 'the, those'	<u>orápo</u> 'the two, those two'

Note: Raeapo does not use dokaitá and okaitá.

SO₁P O₁ is the Direct Object - This is the normal order.

S O₁ P
Nabamé néé néó. 'I ate food.'
(néé)

Order is changed for emphasis: O₁SP Neé nabamé néó.
(Née)

S_aS_iO₁P S_a is the subject with agentive suffix
S_i is a subject with instrumental suffix, -me/mi,
which is exactly the same as the agentive.

(S_a) S_i (O₁) P
Akári dokómé uaamé itá médé pokéá. 'The man cut a tree
(uáame) with an axe.'

Order is changed for emphasis: S_aO₁S_iP Akári dokómé itá médé
uaamé pokéá.
(uáame)

SO₁O₂P O₂ is the Indirect Object

S O₁ O₂ P
Ébame búku dóko nabá díi. 'You give me the book!'
(Ébámé) (jii)

Possible to say: SO₂O₁P Ébame nabá búku dóko díi.
(Ébámé) (jii)

Order is changed for emphasis: O₁ is emphasized: O₁SO₂P
Búku dóko ébame nabá díi.
(ébámé) (jii)

The word kadaó is sometimes used as a marker for O_2 , when O_2 is out of regular word order:

Nabá kadaó búku dóko ébame díi.
(ebámé jii)

SO_1LP

L is the spot in the word order for Location.

S (O_1) L P

Ébame neé dúpa tókonya séta. 'You put the food on the table
(Ébámé neé)

SLO_1P order is used equally as much: Ébame tókonya neé
(Ébámé) (née)
dúpa séta.

Note: -nya suffix, as mentioned above, serves to indicate location. When the article is used with tóko, for example, the suffix is affixed to the article: tóko dokónyá The article is used more in the Raeapo dialect than the Mai.

-sa is another locative suffix

Ésa pilyámo. 'She is sitting in the garden.'

These word orders are also possible: Emphasize L: LSO_1P
 O_1SLP , etc.

TSO_1LP

T is the Temporal or Time spot.

T S (O_1) (L) P

Kwáka baámé muní medatúpa misíi ádá dokónyá sétapya.
(baámé)

'He put some money in the church yesterday.'

Emphasis and grouping of ideas cause position of spots to change:

$STLO_1P$ Baámé kwáka

STO_1LP and SO_1LTP and O_1SLTP , etc.

$SO_1M_{adv}P$

M_{adv} is the Adverbial Modifier

Adverbs of manner, quality, place, and degree belong in this spot, which holds its position close to the verb it modifies.

S (O_1) (M_{adv}) P

Baámé itá dóko auú pyóo pokéá. 'He cut the tree well.
(Baámé)

M

Baámé itá dóko yápá pokéá. 'He cut the tree quickly.'

TSQLP

Q is the place for the interrogative word.

T S Q L P

Kwáka baá adukúpa Wápaka pupyápe. 'When did he go to
(báa adokópa) Wabag yesterday?'

For emphasis: TSLQP - Kwáka baá Wápaka adukúpa pupyápe.
(báa) (adokópa)

Note the question marker -pe affixed to main verb. The interrogative word also carries the idea of question in it.

List of interrogative words:

apí	'who?'	apípi	'who?''?
apinyá	'whose?'	apinyápe	'whose?''?
áki	'what?'	ákipi	'what?''?
akipáte	'how many?'	(here the question marker -pe changes to -pi before a high vowel)	
ájá	'where?'		
ajétae	'whence?'		
adósa	'where?'	all the rest of the words in the left hand column can take the question marker.	
adúku	'which?'		
(adóko)			
adukúpa	'when?'		
(adokópa)			
adukúnyá	'of which?'		
(adokónya)			
áipuma	'why?'		
(ápyamo)			
aípá	'what?' with verbs		
aípá pyóo	'how?'		

ISO₁P

I is the spot for the introducer word or words. The thought expressed by the utterance final verb is carried over to begin the next sentence.

I O₁ P

Baá adáka péá. Pátara mená néá.
(Báa)

'He went home.' 'Having gone, he ate pork.'

The position of I, by its very nature, is fixed in first position.

2. Expansion of Single Clause Sentencea. Included Phrases

Nearly all of the spots in the Ena sentence may be expanded to include a phrase. When the spot is expanded to a phrase, the phrase is called an included phrase, which is substituted for the non-expanded spot, and is distributed exactly the same way in the sentence. Another name for expanded spots is complex spot fillers. Examples follow:

PxP-S Px is a Predicate phrase. The following has a bound subject.
 (Px) P-S
Fyóo nyóo katea. 'He helped continually.'

SxP Sx is Subject expression as complex spot filler.

(Sx) P

Akári épé médé kalyámo. 'There is a good man.'

(Sx) P

Nabanyá másigí akári wabáke épé ráma dorápo kalyabíno.

my wise men old good two the (kalyabínyi)

'My two wise good old men are there.'

Possessive adj. usually comes first: nabanyá

Verbal modifier (habitual or customary aspect of verb to know) precedes the noun, which is the head of the phrase or expression: másigí

Descriptive adjectives usually follow noun: wabáke, épé

Numerical modifier always follows descriptive adj.: ráma

Article comes last in the expression: dorápo

If the word for 'all' had been included, it would have

followed the article: akári dúpa pitaká 'all the men'
 (pepetá)

The following are examples of modifier placement:

edáki Raé dóko - 'The Rae River'
 (ípa)

répa itá dóko - 'the oak tree'

Itálya yuu dóko - 'the Irelya station'

isígi akári dóko - 'the elder'

nabanyá éda dóko - 'my wife' or éda nabanyá dóko

ádá koó dóko - 'the bad house'

ródé dóko mináo ípu. 'Bring the long one.'
 (minyáo)

Ametikáa táge akári ági dóko - 'the full grown American mar

SO_{lx} Px

O_{lx} is the phrase filler for the direct object

S (O_{lx}) (Px)

Yesúsame náima edakári eteté koó dúpa pyóo nyiá.

'Jesus saved us very bad people.'

The same expression as used for O_{lx} could be used in the indirect object spot.

TxSOxP

Tx complex spot filler in the Temporal spot

(Tx) S (Ox) P

Yuú wábá waká baamé yuupí kaitípi wapwiá-pyáa.

(Yuú baámé katípi wasiá-pváa)

need an extra syllable added onto the verb to indicate that the utterance or sentence is not finished, but that it is part of a clause within the sentence. The extra syllables are the augmented syllables that are used to distinguish the present, immediate past and immediate future tenses from the other three, cf. p. 13 for a list of these. When the present, immediate past and immediate future tenses are used in included clauses, no further augmentation is needed. The augmented suffixes of the verb are the included clause markers. Examples:

Pcl-S Pcl is the included predicate clause, with bound subject

(Pcl-S)
Másoo mináo kályo. 'I am believing.'
 (minyáo)

Sc1OPcl Sc1 is a clause filling the subject spot

(Sc1) O (Pcl)
Akári kódó reámo dokómé náima pyóo nyiá. 'The man who
 had pity saved us.'

OclSP Ocl -Direct object clause

(Ocl) S P
Anasúumi karái piná reámo dóko baámé piá. 'He did the
 (baámé)
 work that God told him to do.'

SOMadvclP Madvcl is the clause that fills the adverbial modifier spot.

S (O) (Madvcl) P
Baámé yóré dóko kaná gíiaka ráo nyígi. 'He receives pay
 (Baámé)
 every month.' (No included clause marker here -
 nature of the adverbial clause)

LclSP Lcl -Location clause

(Lcl) S P
Baá kateamo dokónyá baá péá. 'He went where he was.'
 (Báa) (báa)

TclSOP Tcl -Temporal clause

(Tcl) S (O) P
Adáka peámo dokópá baámé yána dóko kadéá. 'When he went,
 (baámé)
 he saw the dog.'

IclOP-S

Icl -Introducer clause

(Icl) (O) P-S
Baá dópa rátara mená dóko néá. 'He having said thus,
 (Báa) ate the pig.'

Note that with most all of the included clauses the article (dóko) has been used. This is another part of the included clause. It is a marker for that type of clause, and shows where it ends. Because the article is used in the majority of cases, as if with a noun filling the same spot, the augmented suffixes added to the verb in the included clause have been also called, nominalizing morphemes.

3. Non-Clause Sentences

In Eña, as in other languages, part of the clause is elided sometimes in a single-clause sentence. The distribution of such an utterance is parallel to a sentence. Not being a clause (containing both subject and predicate), but being a sentence, we call such an utterance a non-clause sentence. The Eña predicate is the component that is omitted.

1. Akári dóko peápe. 2. Akári dóko. 3. Yáká.

In this short conversation sentence 1. is a full sentence with a single clause. Sentences 2. and 3. are non-clause sentences with the predicate elided.

4. Multiple Clause Sentences

We have already considered some multiple clause sentences in the section above on included clauses. Later we shall discuss other multiple clause sentences when we come to the section on Mode. However, at this time we would like to take up the matter of sentences with clauses that do not parallel the distribution of single words or phrases in a single clause sentence, chiefly those with coordinate clauses, and some ^{with} subordinate clauses.

The Eña ties these clauses together with certain sentence medial forms of the verb that are not conjugated (do not take the person-number suffixes, and are of fixed form), and other conjugated sentence medial forms of the verb affixed with -pa, depending upon who the actors are in the clauses. When the actors are the same, one form is used. When they are different, another form is used. We shall see how this works out in the following:

a. Same actor in both clauses - uses non-conjugated form of verb

1) When action of clauses is simultaneous:

Baamé Yesúsa ráo masoo mináo paeáo pituú, kaibu nyiá.
 (Baámé) (minyáo paeóo pisoó, ípa poeegé nyiá.)

the pisoó in Raeapo may be omitted
'He believed in Jesus and was baptized.'

The sentence medial forms of the verb used here are:
ráo, másoo, min áo, paeaó, and pituú. The first four
constitute an idiom 'to believe', and the last is a
connective word in the same non-conjugated form.

Baamé pií sóo, neé náo piá. 'He listened and he ate.'
(Baámé pii) (née)

Sóo and náo are the sentence medial forms of the verb.
Piá ends the sentence, and idiomatically ties clauses together.
These forms are made up of ROOT / TWO VOWELS (ao, oo, uu)
The forms for the four verbs in the paradigm above are:

náo sóo páo pyóo

-ege class verbs have -ao, except in the Raeapo where the
root has a vowel cluster thus taking -oo as in Kaeóo.
(Mai is kaeao.)

-igi class verbs have -oo or -uu.

2) When action of clauses is successive:

Baamé kaibu nyépara, Kitisene karái pyóo kalyámo. 'He
(Baámé ípa poeegé)
received Baptism, and is doing
Christian work.'

The connective form here is nyépara. The rule to make up
this form:

ROOT / COMPLETIVE ASPECT SUFFIX / -ara

3) When the action of the clauses is durative:

Baamé Kitisene karái pyóo kataó, kumiá. 'While doing Christian
(Baámé) work, he died.'

Same form of verb used here as in simultaneous action,
but continued action aspect of verb used.

b. Different actors in the clauses - uses conjugated sentence
medial form plus -pa

1) Simultaneous action:

Baamé mená médé yageámopa, nabamé mená médé yagéó.
(Baámé)

'He cooked a pig, and I cooked a pig.'

Sentence medial form is: 3rd sing. Far Past yagéá plus
augmented suffix -mo plus -pa

Note that context gives the clue as to the type of action.

2) Successive action:

Baamé karái pétamupá, nabamé baá yóré maiílyo. 'He did his
 (Baámé) (pétapyamopa) (baá) (maiíro) work, and I
 am giving
 him pay.'

Note that the Mai uses a special form of the Near Past with the completive aspect -et- and the -pa suffix. The Near Past tense is used in the present tense context to denote action done prior to the main verb, both in Mai and Raeapo.

3) Durative action:

Baamé mená dóko náo pitimúpá, nabá kadaó kályo. 'He sits
 (Baámé) (pisipyámopa) there eating
 pork, and I am looking on.'

There is a certain conjunction of clauses that parallel included clause spots in the sentence:

(O₁) S O₂ P
Reápi kadeápi dúpa baamé nabá ragiá. 'He told me what he said
 (baámé) and saw.'

The two clauses with the article fill the direct object spot. It can be said this way too:

Reámo dókopi kadeámo dókopi dúpa baamé nabá ragiá.
 (baámé)

The former seems to be a shortened form of the latter.

Now we shall consider some multiple clause sentences where one of the clauses is subordinate. Not all such clauses will be discussed here; only causal, result, concessive, and purposive ones.

Causal Clause (ground or reason for the assertion contained in the other clause)

- 1) using the sentence medial form of the verb, plus the article dóko, plus reference suffix -nya:

Mená koó neámo dokónyá baá kumiá. 'He died, because he ate
 (baá) bad pork.'

Note that the causal clause come first.

- 2) using the sentence medial form of the verb, plus -sa suffix:

Neámosa kumiá. 'He died, because he ate it.'

- 3) using a coordinate clause:

Nápara pituú kumiá. 'Having eaten it, he died.'
 (omitted)

Píí reámopa pió. 'I did it, because he said it.'
(Píi)

Result Clause (that which is consequent upon or issues from
the action of the main verb)

1) using a coordinate clause:

Ayúu ipúmupa, nabá nápelyo. 'It rained so that I am not going.'
(Kórya ipyámopa) (nápero)

2) using the sentence medial form of the verb, plus the
article dóko, plus reference suffix -nya:

Ayúu epeámo dokónyá, nabá nápeo. 'It rained, so I did not go.'
(Kórya)

Concessive Clause (admitting of a point claimed)

uses the conjugated sentence medial form, plus intensifying
suffix -ka/aka, plus the article dóko:

Edáki silyámoaka dóko, nabá nánato. 'Even though there is
(Ípa sirámoaka) water, I shall not drink.'

Purpose Clause (expresses the aim of the action denoted by the
main verb)

a. With the actors of both clauses the same:

1) using a non-conjugated sentence medial form of the verb
made up like this: ROOT / -ara or its elided form -a:

Nabá karái pyáa pélyo. 'I am going to work.'
(péro)

Dúpame nabá kája ipúmí. 'They came to see me.'
(káda/kadára ímí)

2) using a non-conjugated sentence medial form of the verb
made up like this: ROOT / -aranya or its elided form
-anya:

Nabá píí sáranya epélyo. 'I am coming to hear (talk).'
(píi) (epéro)

Note that the above are the closest ways we can come in Enja
to expressing the infinitive.

3) using the imperative-hortative form of the verb with
the sentence medial form of the verb 'to say':

Nabá píí sotóo rátara epélyo. 'I am coming to hear (talk).'
(píi setóo) (epéro)

The verb 'to say' may be elided:

Uaá kadatóo péa. 'Give me the axe that I may see it.'

b. Action to be carried out later: ROOT / MODE / TENSE

1st s.	natóo	sotóo (setóo)	patóo	pitúu
2nd s.	napé	sepé	pupí	pipí
3rd s.	nená	síná	pená	piná
1st pl.	namáná	semáná	móná (mwáná)	pimáná
2nd pl.	narapápe	sarapápe	pupápe	pepápe (pipápe)
3rd pl.	nená	síná	pená	piná
1st du.	nabáná	sebáná	bóná (bwáná)	pibáná
2nd du.	narapápe	sarapápe	pupápe	pepápe (pipápe)
3rd du.	narapápe	sarapápe	pupápe	pepápe (pipápe)

Interrogative (indicating a question)

Sentence final (non-augmented) verb form, plus or minus tone change,
plus question suffix -pe/-pi

(-pe after mid and low vowels, -pi after high vowels)

The following paradigm for the four verb that we have been treating all along indicates question formation only in the 3rd person, singular and plural:

<u>Far Past</u>	neápe neamípi	siápe siamípi	peápe peamípi	piápé piamípi
<u>Future & Imm. Fut.</u>	natápe natamípi	setápe setamípi	patápe patamípi	pitápe pitamípi
<u>Near Past</u>	napyápe namípi	sipyápe simípi	pupyápe pumípi	pipyápe pimípi
<u>Present</u>	nélyape (nérape) nelyámipi (nerámipi)	silyape (sírape) silyámipi (sirámipi)	pélyape (pérape) pelyámipi (perámipi)	pilyápé (pirápé) pilyámipi (pirámipi)
<u>Imm. Past</u>	nárape narámipi	sárape sarámipi	páape paámipi	pyáape pímipi (pyaámipi)

Dubitive (indicating doubt)

Peápe(e). 'Did he go??' In Eṅa sometimes the final e is lengthened to indicate doubt.

Peápe; nápeape. 'Did he go, or not go?'

Peápe; páde aipápe. 'Did he go, or what?'

Dóko uaápé. 'That a hatchet??'
(uáape)

Positive Affirmation (indicating confirmation)

Dóko uaá daapé. 'That is a hatchet, not?!'

Inclusive Interrogative (indicating a question with speaker and
hearer/included)
hearers

Nélya kajémape. 'Is he eating?'
(Néra kadámape)

Negative (indicating negation of action)

There are three ways to negate a statement: a. by using the only Enja prefix ná-, which has the only and high tone in all the negated verb form, except, nakátege 'not stands', napétege 'not sits', napárege 'not lies', nakádege 'not looks'.

b. by using the verbalized na-, naege, as an auxiliary verb.

c. by using the word for 'no', daá, sentence finally.

a. using prefix ná- : (only in 3rd person singular)

b. using auxiliary negating verb: (only in 3rd person singular)

<u>Far Past</u>	nánea nára náea	násia sára náea	nápea páa náea	nápia pyáa náea
	Raeapo can also use: náa naea, sáa náea			
<u>Future</u>	nánata nára náeata (náeta)	náseta sára náeata (náeta)	nápata páa náeata (náeta)	nápita pyáa náeata (náeta)
<u>N. Past</u>	nánapya nára náeapya (náepya)	násipya sára náeapya (náepya)	nápupya páa náeapya (náepya)	nápipyá pyáa náeapya (náepya)
<u>Present</u>	nánelyamo (náneramo) nára náelyamo (náeramo)	násilyamo (násiramo) sára náelyamo (náeramo)	nápelyamo (náperamo) páa náelyamo (náeramo)	nápilyamo (nápiramo) pyáa náelyamo (náeramo)
<u>Imm. Past</u>	nánaramo nára náearamo	násaramo sára náearamo	nápamo páa náearamo	nápemo (nápyaamo) pyáa náearamo
<u>Imm. Fut.</u>	nánarapomo (nánarapyamo)	násarapomo (násarapyamo)	nápapomo (nápapyamo)	nápyapomo (nápyapyamo)

c. using daá at the end of the sentence:

Dóko mená daá. 'That is not a pig.'

Negation of Imperative-Hortative

A sampling of the many possible forms will suffice:

2nd s. I. náana nása nápu nápi
 L. nánape násepe náp nápipi
 I. nára náea sára náea páa náea pyáa náea
 L. nára náeape sára náeape páa náeape pyáa náeape

2nd pl. I. nánarapa násarapa nápupa nápepa
 & du. L. nánarapape násarapape nápupape nápepape
 I. nára náearapa páa náearapa
 L. nára náearapape páa náearapape

Negation of Interrogative

Likewise a sampling will suffice: 3rd person singular only

<u>FP</u>	náneape 'Did he eat?'		
	nára náeape	<u>Pres.</u>	nánelyape (náneape)
<u>Fut. & Imm. F.</u>	nánatape		nára náelyape (náerape)
	nára náeatape (náetape)	<u>Imm. P</u>	nánarape
<u>NP</u>	nánapyape		nára náearape
	nára náeapyape (náepyape)		

Conditional (indicating an action is conditioned in its occurrence)

There are two types of condition expressed in Eña: a. that which is factual, and b. that which is contrary to fact, or unreal.

a. Factual condition is expressed by:

- 1) using the sentence medial form of the future tense, plus kadaó/dóko/or both:

Anasúunya Pií dóko seténo kadaó, ébame épé médé nyété.
 (Pií) (seténe) (ebámé)

or: seténo dóko,

or: seténo kadaó dóko,

'If you hear God's Word, you will receive something good.

- 2) using the appropriate far past tense non-augmented, plus the bound form of 'to see', -kadéno, plus or minus dóko:
 (-kadéne)

Anasúunya Pií dóko síi-kadéno, épé médé nyété.
 (Pií) (-kadéne)

or: síi-kadéno dóko,

'If you hear God's Word, you will receive something good

- 3) using the non-augmented form of the future tense, plus the clitic (bound form) -támo, plus kadaó/dóko/or both:

Anasúunya Pií dóko sété-támo kadaó, épé médé nyété.
(Pií)

or: sété-támo kadaó dóko,

or: sété-támo dóko,

'If you hear the Word of God, you will receive something good.'

Note that the clitic -támo can be bound to another class of words to produce condition:

Mená-támo kadaó dóko, nabá nátó. 'If it is pork,
I'll eat it.'

4) using a coordinate clause:

Anasúunya Pií dóko seténopa, épé médé nyété.
(Pií)

'If you hear God's Word, you will receive something good.'

b. Contrary to fact (unreal) condition is expressed by:

adding -re/-ri (only -ri in Raeapo) to the non-augmented form of only the far past or near past tenses, plus or minus kadaó/dóko/or both:

Pií síari kadaó dóko, épé médé nyíari. 'If he had listened,
(Pií) he would have received something good.'

Or: síari dóko,

or: síari kadaó,

or: síari, . . . nyíari.

The far past tense is used to convey meaning of condition in the far past only, while the near past tense in this type of condition is used for the near past and present:

Pií sípyari kadaó, épé médé nyípyari. 'If he had listened,
(Pií) he would have received something good.'

Note that the verb in the two clauses agree with one another in tense

Subjunctive (indicating some contingent character of an action)
non-augmented form of verb, plus suffix -re

Médé dyáare ráo éba tée rélyo. 'I am asking you to give
me something.' (contingent upon you)

Narrative (indicating that one is relating past events which the speaker did not witness) sentence final suffix -pyáa

Anasúumi yúu dupa pitaká wapwiá-pyáa. 'God created all the
(yúu) (pepetá wasiá-pyáa) earth.'

Note that Raeapo is able to omit this suffix, and still retain the same meaning.

Story Telling (indicating that the speaker is telling a story or fable)

3rd person plural Near Past or Far Past of the verb 'to say', rámí or reámí is bound onto the sentence final verb in the past tense:

Yánapa sáapa riábí-rámí 'Dog and opossum danced,
they say.'
or: riábí-reámí.

Singing (indicating that the speaker is singing a song)

The particle weé from the verb 'to sing' (weé regé) is bound onto the sentence final form of the verb with/without the direct quotative suffix -na (-ŋV):

Yesúsa ísa epeámo dóko, náima réte nyára epeána-weé.
(epeána)

'Jesus came down, He came to make us live.'

Quotative (indicating that someone other than the speaker is originally responsible for the statement)

non-augmented (except in present tense) sentence final form of verb, plus suffix -na(-ŋV)

Yesúsame ramaióo, Ébame nabá másoo mináo paeapéná réa-pyáa.
(Ebámé) (minyáo paeapéné)

'Jesus said, "Believe in Me."'

Desiderative (indicating desire)

1) using the near past tense, plus clitic (bound form) ráká, sentence medial ráo, the verb to 'know' to express strong desire:

Nuú dóko nyípú-ráka ráo másió. 'I coveted the net bag.'
'I wanted very much to take the net bag.'

2) using -aranya/-anya form of verb, plus verb 'to know':

Nuú dóko nyáranya másió. 'I wanted to take the net bag.'

3) using non-augmented near past tense, plus suffix -ri (which adds contingency), ráo, the verb 'to know':

Nuú dóko nyípuri ráo másió. 'I wanted to get the net bag (but didn't know whether I would or not).'

Intentive (indicating intention)

-aranya/-anya form of verb

Adáka páanya. ' (I) intend going home.'Potential (indicating that which is possible)

- 1) using the imperative form of the verb, plus suffix -pege, plus verb 'to become' ijigi:

Karái pipegé ijilyámo. 'Work is possible.' 'It is possible to work.'

- 2) using the phrase kápa páo (pyóo) with main verb:

Karái kápa páo pigí. 'It is possible to work.'

Sensed (indicating that the action is felt or sensed by the speaker)

- 1) using forms of the verb where person-number suffixes (3 s./pl.) change vowel or vowels to u :

Êe rárumu. 'I hear crying.'

Mená médé ípumi. 'I feel that a pig is coming.'

Note that the imm. past tense is used.

- 2) using the particle rúmu with the imm. past tense:

Êe raáme rúmu. 'I hear crying.'
(raámo)

Mená médé ipáme rúmu. 'I feel that a pig is coming.'
(epámo)

Deductive (indicating that the speaker deduces from evidence that such is the case expressed by the verb)

sentence final verb form, plus particle rámo:

Mená médé ipáme rámo. 'A pig has come.'
(epámo)

Yáká rámo. 'It is enough.' This example shows that rámo may occur with any class of utterance final words.

Additive (indicating additional action)

sentence final verb form, plus suffix -ka/-aka:

Mená médé epeáka. 'Another pig has come.'
'A pig has also come.'

E. Aspect (the kind of action)

As in other areas, the Eña verb is rich in its ability to describe different kinds of action.

Continuative (action that continues)

sentence medial form of the verb with double vowel, plus the verb 'to be', kategé, in appropriate conjugated form:

Karái pyóo kalyámo. 'He is working.'

Incompletive (action that is not complete)

same as above

Completive (action that is complete)

ROOT / COMPLETIVE / TENSE / PERSON-NUMBER (always of-ege verb for

Here we see that this type of action is indicated by a suffix -at/-et/-it-/-t-/-ap-/-ep-/-ip-/-p- that comes in order before tense and person-number suffixes:

(péteramó)

Karái pételyamó. 'He has just now finished working.'

Karái péteá. 'He completed/finished working.'

Mená nápeá. 'He finished eating pork.'

Note that when no other suffixes are involved, the vowel preceding the t or p automatically takes a high tone, and the last vowel in the word never drops below mid tone. The only exception to the final vowel dropping to low tone with the completive suffix is in some sentence medial verb forms with -pa suffix: Ráteamopa....

There is a non-conjugated form of the verb with the completive suffix, plus -ae suffix that serves to modify a noun, parallel to the distribution of descriptive adjectives. We might call it a verbal modifier with completive aspect:

Pií rápae dóko. 'The word that has been spoken.'

Repetitive (action that is repeated)

ROOT / REPETITIVE / or ^{TI}minus REPETITION / the verb 'to do'

Betó deeaká ráta ráta pyóo réá. 'He blew the horn repeatedly.'

Páta ipáta pilyó. 'I am coming and going.'
(epáta piró)

Progressive (action that follows upon action)

ROOT / PROGRESSIVE / or minus REPETITION / the verb 'to do'

Yuũ dúpa kadáma kadáma pyóo paeetamá.
(Yúu) (paeetamá)

'We shall walk around
seeing one place after
another.'

Habitulative (action that is habitual)
Customary (action that is customary)
Abilitive (action that one is able to do)

ROOT / -ege/-igi

Baá karái pigí. 'It is his habit to work.'
(Báa) 'It is his custom to work.'
'He is able to work.'

Note that the -ege/-igi form of the verb may also serve in the position of a modifier of a noun, or in the position of a noun:

Másigí akári dóko kalyámo. 'There is the wise man.'
(usually the verbal modifier precedes the noun)

Baanyá másigí dóko kápa daá. 'His understanding is not
(Baányá) sufficient.'

Note that this form of the verb has a plural exclusive form:

Akári dúpa karái pigimá. 'Those men customarily work.'
(excluding the hearer)

The suffix -ma is added onto the -ege/-igi suffix

Augmentative (action that increases in volume)

sentence medial form of verb is suffixed with -aka:

Koó pyóoaka kalyámo. 'He/^{more}is ^{and more.}sinning'

Finalative (action that is done once and for all)

Baamé pii ráa kaó rátelyamó. 'He has just spoken (nothing
(Baámé pii ráru ráo) more to be said).'

Intensive (action carried on to a higher degree of strength or quality)

1) ROOT / -okodápe / the verb 'to do'

Baamé karái pyokodápe pyóo kalyámo. 'He is doing intense work.'
(Baámé) 'He is working very hard.'

2) VERBAL STEM / INSTRUMENTAL SUFFIX / the verb 'to die'
(only possible with certain verbs of emotion and sense)

Baá íbumi kumilyámo. 'He is dying of anger, with anger.' Lit.
(Báa) (kumirámo) 'He is very, very angry.'

3) suffix -aka

Baá karai pigyáka. 'He customarily works very hard.'
 (Báa) (the second i in pigi becomes non-syllabic, and is written with a y)

Conformative (action that corresponds to or imitates)

- 1) sentence medial form of the verb, plus suffix -ere/-iri (only -iri in Raeapo), plus verb 'to do':

Baamé karái piamorí pyóo, ébane pipí. 'You work as he worked!'
 (Baámé) (ebámé)

Baamé karái piamoryaká pyóo, ébane pipí. 'You work exactly as he worked!'
 (Baámé) (ebámé)
 (intensive -aka has been added in the first clause)

- 2) sentence medial form of the verb, plus dópaka pyóo:

Karái pilyamó dópaka pyóo píi. 'Work as he is working!'
 (piramó)

Directive (action that takes place in a certain direction)

- 1) Action upwards: suffix prior in order to tense and person-number suffixes, -ály- that takes high tone on the vowel

Baá kadályilyámo. 'He is looking up.'
 (Báa kadályirámo)

- 2) Action downwards: suffix prior in order to tense and person-number suffixes, -án- that takes high tone on the vowel.

Baá kadánelyámo. 'He is looking down.'
 (Báa kadánerámo)

- 3) Action across: suffix prior in order to tense and person-number suffixes, -am- that takes high tone on the vowel.

Baá kadámelyámo. 'He is looking across.'
 (Báa kadámerámo)

- 4) Action towards (away from speaker): suffix prior in order to tense and person-number suffixes, -ab- that takes high tone on the vowel.

Rábilyámo. 'He is going toward away from speaker.'
 (Rábirámo)

- 5) Action towards (toward speaker): suffix prior to tense and person-number suffixes, -ae- that

takes high tone on the first vowel.

Baá kadaeelyámo 'He is looking toward me.'
(Báa kadaeerámo)

- 6) Action backwards: stem of verb, plus the verb 'to go backward'

Baá kadapílyilyamo. 'He is looking back.'
(Báa)

- 7) These direction suffixes are verbalized with the verb root r- :

Rályilyámo. 'He is going up.' or Rályoo pelyámo.
(Rályirámo) (perámo)

Ránelyámo. 'He is going down.' or: Ránao pelyámo.
(Ránerámo) (perámo)

Rámelyámo. 'He is going across.' Ránao pelyámo.
(Rámerámo) (perámo)

Rábilyámo. 'He is going toward.' Rábyoo pelyámo.
(Rábirámo) (away from speaker) (perámo)

Ráeelyámo. 'He is coming toward.' Ráeoo epelyámo.
(Ráeerámo) (eperámo)

'He is going backward.' Pilyóo pelyámo.
(perámo)

- 8) Directional particles:

alyísa, dalyísa 'up there'
ása, dása 'here'
ósa, dósa 'there'
amása, damása 'over there'
ábí, dábí 'over there toward'
anása, danása 'down there'
etc.

Dispersive (action without particular design, English - 'around, here and there')

ROOT / DIRECTIVE, ROOT / DIRECTIVE / verb 'to do'

Mená dóko paélyá paeáná pyóo pelyamíno. 'The pig is going
(paeená) (peramínyi) around here and there.'

Rályoo ránao pyóo pelyamíno. 'They are going around here and
(peramínyi) there.'

(the two directive suffixes, or verbs, used indicate up and down, but the meaning is around here and there)

Simulative (action that assumes the appearance of without the reality, feign)

ROOT / -ere/-iri (-iri only in Raeapo) / verb 'to do' or 'to say'

Karái pirí rélyo. 'I am pretending to work.'
(réro)
Karái pirí pilyó. 'I am pretending to work.'
(piró)

Comprehensive (action that comprehends many things)

1) ROOT / -oko / verb 'to say'

Karái pyókó relyamíno. 'They are working at all that
(reramínyi) needs to be done.'

2) sentence medial form of verb, plus phrase yokó regé.

Karái pyóo yokó relyamíno. 'They are working at all that
(reramínyi) needs to be done.'

F. Voice (the relationship of the participants to the action)

Active (the subject performs the action)

Nabamé karái pilyó. 'I am working.'
(piró)

Passive (the subject is the goal of the action)

Eña has no passive voice.

Reflexive (the subject acts upon himself) use of word táge 'self'
'own'

Baá táge pilyámo. 'He is hitting himself.'
(Báa) (pirámo)

Reciprocal (plural subjects act reciprocally) ROOT / -Vroó / verb 'do'

Karái pyoroó pilyabanó. 'We two do each other's work.'
(pirabanó)

With pronoun: Suffix -rapo, plus verb 'to say'

Nyakámarapo ráo reámí. 'They spoke to one another.'

Causative (the actor causes an action) verb particle, plus sígi

Baamé Yesúsa sakatá síá. 'He caused Jesus to rise.'
(Baámé) (sukutá)

Benefactive (the actor acts for the benefit of someone)

* This is used very much in Eña.

ROOT / BENEFACTIVE (-ak-/-ek-/-ik-/-k-) / Tense / P-N

1) Inclusive form (for the hearer)

Nabamé ébanya karái pekélyo. 'I am working for you.'
(ebányá) (pekéro)

2) Exclusive form (for another, excluding hearer)

Nabamé baanyá karái pyakamaiílyo. 'I am working for him.'
(baányá) (pyakamaiíro)

Note that here the exclusive form of the verb 'to give' is used with verb particle suffixed with the benefactive suffix. Reference suffix is used on the receptor pronoun.

Both the Completive aspect suffix and the benefactive voice suffix are prior in order to tense and person-number suffixes. When both are used in the same word, the completive comes before the benefactive.

Ébanya karái pétekelyó. 'I have finished working for you.'

More must be said at a later date on the order of suffixes.

G. Miscellaneous

Vocative Case (direct address to someone) double-oó suffixed to word or name

Matínoó! 'Martin!'

Wáneoó! 'Boy!'

Introduced Words the last vowel of the word is doubled, and the stress and tone move to the next to last vowel.

Ametikáa 'America' tisáa 'teacher'

dokosáa 'doctor' Anasúu 'God'

Distributive (one by one, two by two, etc.) sentence medial ráo used

Rapóma ráo pelyamíno. 'They are going two by two.'
(Ráma) (peramínyi)

Mená wáne dúpa díí ráo maiámí. 'They distributed pork to all
(jíí) the boys one by one.'

Work at learning Eṅa continuously, and always use what you learn to the glory of God.

1. Nabá ébanya Anasúu Kamógo Tumú Pígi medái ikí dóko kályo. Ebame nabá ráo mináo kataó timagópi pípu pi dúpa mináo paeará náeape.

Pií dokónyá tegé dóko ákipi.

Anasúumi náima kadaó Nabá ikí páka kaeaó, auú kaeaó, másoo mináo kalyépá relyámo.

2. Ebanya Kamógo Anasúunya kége meé ábé ráa náeape.

Pií dokónyá tegé dóko ákipi.

Anasúumi náima kadaó Nabá páka kaeaó auú kaeaó kalyépá relyámo. Dópa pétara Nabanyá kége dóko rátara mokařípi ráa náeao, meé ragárú náminao, pípu ráa náeao, sabó ráa náeao, yapáe nápyoo kalyépá relyámo. Koó dúpame adinyetámopa Nabanyá kége dóko ráo keé ráo róma sóo, mábo pyáo, yáká pirinó ráo kalyépá relyámo.

3. Ebame Anasúunya kotó séteámo dóko auú pyóo kadaó katápe.

Pií dokónyá tegé dóko ákipi.

Anasúumi náima kadaó Nabá páka kaeaó auú kaeaó kalyépá relyámo. Dópa pétara Nabanyá pií dókopi Misíi ráo kalyamíno dókopi daá rátara koó rámo ráa náeao,épé eteté rámo ráo,sípú ráká ráo,másoo mána nyarápá relyámo.

4. Ebame yuú dokónyá kaméá pyóo yuú rógó ráo katapurí ráo másetara edágipi takágipi auú pyóo mináo paeapé.

Pií dokónyá tegé dóko ákipi.

Anasúumi náima kadaó Nabá páka kaeaó auú kaeaó kalyépá relyámo. Dópa pétara nyakámanya edágipi takágipi isóo kategé dúpa-pípá dutúpa kadaó koó rámo rátara daá ráa náeao, dutúpanya móna toeá katakamáia náearapa relyámo. Nyakámame dutúpa pyóo ádada maióo, karái pyakamaióo,pií sakamaióo, auú kaeaó mináo paearapá relyámo.

5. Ebame edakári pyáo kumasára náeape.

Pií dokónyá tegé dóko ákipi.

Anasúumi náima kadaó Nabá páka kaeaó auú kaeaó kalyépá relyámo. Dópa pétara nyakámame edakári yágó medényá yóge dóko táda máia náeao,koea sakamáia náeao,dokónyá yogénya daá ijetámopa káita minígi ijóo nisarapá relyámo.

Takáge Anasúu eteté púpú rápae dokómé yúupi kaitipi wapwiámo dóko ráo nabamé másoo mináo kályo.

Yesúsa Kitísosa baanyá Ikinígi medái ikí dóko, náimanya Kamógo dóko ráo másoo mináoaka kályo. Imábu Anasúumi iginyá palyakamiámopa, éda mapwakaé Matíame baá madéá-pyáa. Podyó Piráto dokómé baá táda maiámopa, yukótae kataó kumiámopa máru piamá-pyáa. Yuú koó dokónyá ropiá-pyáa. Máru pétae kateámo dóko yuú tepónya sakatéá-pyáa. Baá ketaé kaitinya pyakályetara, Takáge Anasúu eteté púpú rápae dokónyá kigi toraé dokónyá pituú kalyámo. Dokónyá kataó baamé edakári rétepi kumápaepi dúpanya pii ráo toráo mokosára ipátá.

Imábu Anasúu dóko ráo másoo mináoaka kályo. Kitísosa dokónyá Kabú Pyátae épé dóko ráo másoo, koó pyóo rúigi dúpa kunányá nepége dókopi, edakári yóge sakatatamíno dókopi, réte eteté katatamíno dókopi, dutúpa ráo másoo mináoaka kályo. Kinyáka.

Kamógo Dokónyá Róma Dóko

Náimanya Takáge ketaé kaitinya kategé dóko, Ebanya kége ijiámo dóko auú pyóo síná rapé. Ebanya misii dóko epená rapé. Ketaé kaitinya Ebanya pii dóko sóo kalyamíno, náima isa edakári dúpame dópaka pyóo sóo kalyépa rapé. Idúpaka natamáno neé dúpa dipí. Náimame karái koó pilyamanó ebame yánu dúpa nyára náeape. Dópaka pyóo edakári medápwame náimanya karái koó pyekelyamíno dúpanya yánu dúpa kaelyamánoaka. Ebame náima mináo kataó medápwame makadé pyóo nyiná ráa náeape. Ebame koó dúpame náima adinyetána tarinya nepakáo katápe. Eba Kamógo tumú pígi pyóo ijígi akári kateénori pyóo kataoaká pirinó. Kinyáka.

1.

Nabá ebányá Anasúu Kamógo tumú pígi medái iki dóko kályo.
Ebámé nabá minyáoo kataoó, semogópi pipupi dúpa minyáoo
paeá náepae.

Pii dokónyá tegé dóko áki.
Anasúumi náima kadaoó nabá iki pákaeoo, másoo minyáoo, táee
jóo kalyápá rerámo.

2.

Ebányá Kamógo Anasúunya kége meé ábé ráa náeape.

Pii dokónyá tegé dóko áki.
Anasúumi náima kadaoó nabá pákaeoo táee jóo kalyápá rerámo.
Dópa pétara nabanyá kége dóko rátara mokařipi ráa náeoo,
ragárú mńnya náeoo, pipu ráa náeoo, réké ráa náeoo,
yapáe nápyoo kalyápá rerámo. -- Koó dúpame aji nyetámopa
nabanyá kége dóko ráoo keé ráoo, róma sóo, mábo pyaoó,
yáká pirini ráoo kalyápá rerámo.

3.

Ebámé Anasúunya kotó séteámo dóko auú pyoo kadaoó katápe.

Pii dokónyá tegé dóko áki.
Anasúumi náima kadaoó nabá pákaeoo táee jóo kalyápá rerámo.
Dópa pétara nabanyá pii dókopi Misii ráoo kalyamńnyi dókopi
daá rátara koó rámo ráa náeoo, épé eteté rámo ráoo sipú
ráká ráoo másoo mána nyarápá rerámo.

4.

Ebámé edagipi takágepi auú pyoo minyáoo paeapé.

Pii dokónyá tegé dóko áki.
Anasúumi náima kadaoó nabá pákaeoo táee jóo kalyápá rerámo.
Dópa pétara nyakámánya edagipi takágepi isoo kategé dúpa-pípá
dutúpa kadaoó koó rámo rátara daá ráa náeoo, yamári
toeá katakamáia náearapa rerámo. -- Nyakámame dúpa
pyoo áda sákamaióo, karái pyakamaióo, pii sakamaióo,
táee maióo minyáoo paearapá rerámo.

Takáge Anasúu eteté putakái dokómé yúupi katípi wáí lyiámo dóko ráoo nabamé másoo minyáoo kályo.

Yesúsa Kitísosa baányá Ikinýigi medái iki dóko náimanya Kamógo dóko ráoo másoo minyáooaka kályo. Imábu Anasúumi igyadá dokónyá paryakamaiámopa, éda mapoeé Matíame báa madéa-pyáa. Podió Piráto dokómé báa táda maiámopa itá pokónya yukwátae kataoó kumiámopa, máru piamí-pyáa. Yúu koó dokónyá ropíia-pyáa. Máru pétae kateámo dóko yuú tepónya sukutéa-pyáa. Báa ketaé katínya pyakályatara, takáge Anasúu eteté putakái dokónyá kígi tóré dokónyá pisoó kalyámo. Dokónyá kataoó baámé edakári rétepi kumápaepi dúpanya pii ráoo toráoo mókó sára epátá.

Imábu Anasúu dóko ráoo másoo minyáooaka kályo. Kitísosa dokónyá nyóo ríbatáe épé dóko ráoo másoo, koó pyóo rúigi dúpa kuányá nebége dókopi, edakári yógé sukutatamínyi dókopi, réte eteté katatamínyi dókopi, dutúpa ráoo másoo minyáooaka kályo.

Kamógo Dokónyá Róma Dóko

Náimanya Takáge ketaé katínya kategé dóko. Ebányá kége ijiámo dóko auú pyóo síná rapé. Ebányá Misíi dóko epená rapé. Ketaé katínya ebányá pii dóko sóo kalyamínyi. Náima ísa edakári dúpa dópaka pyóo sóo kalyápá rapé. Idúpaka natamáno néé dúpa jii. Náimame koó piramanó. Ebámé yáno nyára náeape. Dópaka pyóo edakári náima koó pekeramínyi dúpa dúpanya yáno dúpa kaeramáno. Ebámé náima minyáoo kataoó medápwame makadé pyóo nyíiná ráa náeape. Ebámé náima koó dúpame aji nyetána tarínya nebáoo katápe. Eba Kamógo, Tumú Pígi, Pyóo Ijigi Akári kateéneri pyóo kataoooká peréne. Dóko kínyí.

