

A LOOK AT THE GRAMMER OF ENGA

Chapter 6 of a thesis on:

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by: Rev. W. Burce  
New Guinea Lutheran Mission  
Missouri Synod

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**TRANSLATIONS DEPARTMENT  
CANBERRA BIBLE HOUSE**

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## A LOOK AT THE GRAMMAR OF ENGA

We could memorize a thousand vocables in a language and still be unable to conduct the simplest conversation in that language if we did not know its grammar.<sup>1</sup> Meaningful communication through speech means putting words and word-segments together according to recognized patterns. As we have noted previously, every language has its own rules for doing this.<sup>2</sup> Each has its characteristic grammar, its own way of putting "parts of speech" together into meaningful statements. This applies to Greek and to Enga alike.

Fortunately it is not necessary here to discuss either Greek grammar in general or the special characteristics of the syntax of Mark, for on both these subjects many studies are already available.<sup>3</sup> But it will be useful to devote a chapter to outlining in a preliminary way the main features of the grammar of Enga.

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<sup>1</sup>Of. Charles C. Fries, Teaching and Learning English as a Foreign Language. (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1945), pp. 1-9, 27-37.

<sup>2</sup>Supra, p. 45.

<sup>3</sup>See F. W. Danker, Multipurpose Tools for Bible Study (St. Louis: Concordia Publishing House, 1960), pp. 115-131. On Mark's grammar see Vincent Taylor, The Gospel According to St. Mark (London: Macmillan and Co. Ltd., 1952), pp. 44-54.

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## THE SOUNDS AND THE ORTHOGRAPHY

The following is intended as a non-technical, practical description of the sounds used in Enga, together with the orthography that is being used today to represent those sounds in the vernacular literature. A practical description of the sound system of a language is not the same thing as a listing of all sounds produced by speakers of that language. Nor is it merely a description of symbols, of "letters" used in writing a language. It is a listing of the phonemes of the language with their principal allophones. A phoneme is "the smallest unit of speech that in any given language distinguishes one utterance from another, as the p in pin and the f in fin, by which these two English words are distinguished from each other."<sup>4</sup> An allophone is "a nondistinctive variant of a phoneme; as, the variants of p in 'pit' (aspirated) and 'spit' (unaspirated) are allophones."<sup>5</sup> The ideal orthography is one that provides neither more nor less than one separate symbol for each phoneme in the language.

The phonemes of Enga are as follows.

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<sup>4</sup>Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary (Springfield, Massachusetts: G. and G. Merriam Co., c. 1960), s.v. For a full study of the subject see Kenneth L. Pike, Phonemics (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1947).

<sup>5</sup>Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary, s.v.

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1. Vowels.

/a/	as in <u>father</u> <sup>6</sup>
/e/	as in <u>rate</u>
/i/	as in <u>meet</u>
/o/	as in <u>coat</u>
/u/	as in <u>boot</u>

Vowels at the end of words spoken in isolation or at the end of utterances are normally (or at least very frequently) voiceless. Nevertheless they are always written, for they are often the only contrastive feature between otherwise identical words.

2. Diphthongs.

There are many "diphthongs" such as ae, ai, ao, au, etc., but these are best interpreted as two-syllable vowel clusters rather than as true diphthongs.

3. Consonants.

/w/ and /y/ are very much the same as in English.

/m/ and /n/ are as in English.

/ŋ/ is a velar nasal as in the English word sing.

/t/, /p/, and /k/ are normally voiceless and can be compared to the initial vowels in tent, pint, and kick. But all of them may be influenced by their environment within a word or sentence. Word--or sentence--medially all of them tend to be voiced, so that the /t/ takes on the character of a flapped or trilled "r" and the /p/ and /k/ become similar to the English "b" and "g" respectively. Before an /a/ or a /o/ the /t/ is often retroflexed. Between two /a/ sounds the /k/ takes on a quality similar to the German "ch".

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<sup>6</sup>The examples given are as in mid-western American English.

/r/ is a retroflexed, flapped "r" and is somewhat like the "rd" in the English word tardy.

/ly/ is an alveopalatal "l" sound, which means that it is an "l" sound pronounced while the tip of the tongue is touching the inner gum of the lower front teeth. This sound is normally voiced, but it loses its voicing when it comes immediately before a voiceless vowel.

/b/, /d/, /g/ and /j/ are normally voiced, but they lose their voicing when they immediately precede a voiceless vowel. They are always prenasalized, i.e., the /b/ is like the "mb" in amber; the /d/ is like the "nd" in Andy; the /g/ is like the "ng" in anger; and the /j/ is something like the "ng" in manger. The /j/ differs, however, from the "ng" in manger in that it is an alveopalatal sound produced in the manner described above under /ly/.

/s/ is an alveopalatal (see immediately above) "s" or "ts" sound. It is normally voiceless, but tends to be voiced when it occurs in the middle of a word or utterance.

/ny/ is an alveopalatal "n". It is very much like the Spanish sound that is written /n/. It is at least possible that there are in Enga several other alveopalatal consonantal phonemes, including /by/, /dy/, /gy/, /ky/, /my/, and /ry/, and also a number of labialized consonantal phonemes such as /mw/, /bw/, and /kw/. The view has been advocated, however, that these are simple consonants followed by non-syllabic vowels.<sup>7</sup>

#### 4. Tone.

It has been shown that there are two phonemic tones in Enga. These constitute the only point of contrast between a vast number of otherwise identical pairs and triplets of words. The Enga tonemes and the patterns in which they are found in words have been described and test lists have been provided by the Rev. Otto C. Hintze.<sup>8</sup> A method of marking the tonemes through the use of /' / and no mark has also been worked out.

Stress in Enga words is intimately linked with tone pattern and the two are learned together.

#### 5. Characteristic sequences of sounds.

Sound sequences in Enga include vowel-vowel (as in the word áé); vowel-consonant-vowel (as in áki); consonant-vowel-vowel (as in páé); consonant-vowel-consonant-vowel (as in kópa); and many others. Contiguous consonants are not found in Enga.

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<sup>7</sup>In an unpublished paper by the Rev. O.C. Hintze, "An Interpretation as to the Nature of Enga Consonants with Labialized or Palatalized Release," Wabag, New Guinea, 1957.

<sup>8</sup>In an unpublished paper, "2-3-4-5-6-7 Syllable Tone Test List," Wabag, New Guinea, 1960.

"Parts of Speech"

While there is no need to expect Enga to have the same number and types of word classes as are found in English or Greek, we are agreeably surprised to note the large degree of correspondence that is found.

From the criteria of (a) distribution, that is, the position/s which a word may occupy in an utterance, and (b) of relative functional similarity to classes of words with which we are familiar in English, we can easily distinguish the following kinds of words in the Enga legend. (The numbers indicate the sentence in which the respective word is found.)

1. Noun-like words: yúu (1), ákari (1), mená (2), yaé (2), Waponemáda (2), éda (3), etc.

2. Verb-like words: Kateábi-ramí (1), kateabínopa (5), sakatéá-ramí (8), sakatátara (8), reámopa (9), ráo (8), etc.

3. Words that are like articles and demonstratives: ógo (14), dokónyá (2), medé (1, 10), ogónyá (4), rápome (6), etc.

4. Pronoun-like words: baá (7), baanyá (7), ébame (9), etc.

5. Adjective-like words: tobápaé (23), pétaé (23).

6. Adverb-like words: yápa (22,25), enakaó (24), épa (8).

7. Interjection-like word: yáó (16).

Accidence.

In common with many other languages Enga builds words and conveys meaning and grammatical relationships by the copious use of affixes or, in other words, of word inflection.

Nouns.

In nouns the following forms occur.

1. The simplex form. This is used as subject of an intransitive verb (yána pelyámo, "the dog is going"); as direct object (baamé yána pilyámo, "he is hitting the dog"); as indirect object (baamé yána neé mailyámo, "he is giving food to the dog"); when the noun is followed by an article, demonstrative, or attributive adjective (yána medemé nabá nelyámo, "a dog is biting me"); and, in proper names, as locative (baá Wápaka pelyámo, "he is going to Wabag").

2. The simplex plus the suffix -nya. This shows possession (yánaña mokó nelyámo, "the dog's foot hurts"); reference (yánanya aipá ramápe, "what shall we say about the dog?"); and locative (baá itánya parelyámo, "he is in the tree", mapú yuunya silyámo, "the sweet potato is on the ground; baá edakí mátenya pelyámo, "he is going to the stream"; baá edakí mátenya kalyámo, "he is at the stream"; edakí dóko tíinya epelyámo, "the water is coming from the hole").

3. The simplex plus -me. This conveys the meaning of agent, that is, the subject of a transitive verb (yáname nabá nelyámo, "the dog is biting me"); and instrument or means (baamé nabá itáme pilyámo, "he is hitting me with a stick").

4. The simplex plus -sa. Meaning: direction toward which (baá eesá pelyámo, "he is going to the garden"); place at which (baá eesá kalyámo, "he is at the garden"); and time at which or condition in which (nánasa nabamé ádu néo, ákari ágisa mapú nélyo, "in babyhood I drank milk, in manhood I eat sweet potatoes".)

5. The simplex plus -ka. When this irregular form occurs it indicates, like -sa, place to which (baá adáka pelyámo, "he is going home"); and place at which (baá adáka pilyámo, "he is in the house").

6. The simplex plus -pa. This letter is an associative, circumstantial suffix used with the second of two nouns that are closely associated (Atamé Ewápa eé dokónyá peteábi-pyáa, "Adam and Eve were in the garden", baá nabapá kalyabáno, "he is with me").

7. -pi. This is a connective suffix that performs the function of the English word "and" (yánapi menapí sáapi dúpa pitaká, "all the dogs, pigs, and opossums"). It is sometimes equivalent to "even" (yánapi médé katatámopa. . . "if there is even a dog. .")

8. -na. This suffix draws special attention to the word to which it is attached (menáná médé epelyámo, "here comes a pig!").

9. -ba. This suffix seems to draw somewhat argumentative attention to the word to which it is affixed (menábá daá, yána dóko nyotóo, "it is not the pig--as has been claimed-- that I want, but the dog").

10. -na. This is a quotative suffix (baamé yánana relyámo, "he says 'dog'").

11. -pe (following a, o, or e) or -pi (following u or i). This is an interrogative suffix (éba yánape, "are you a dog?"; dáke yuupí, "is this earth?").

12. -ka. An intensifying, ascensive suffix. Nabamé itáka nyotóo. "Firewood is what I, too, want," or "I want still more firewood."

13. -ka. A concessive, adversative suffix. Menaká dóko, nabá nányotoo. "even though it is pork, I do not want it."

The function and relative distribution of the above suffixes warrants further study, analysis, and definition beyond the scope of this paper. For example, when a noun is followed by an adjective or an article or both, suffixes (2) and (3) are added only to the last member of the noun-adjective-article series (mená adáke medemé nabá néá, pig large a me bit, i.e. "a large pig bit me). This is not always the case with suffixes (7), (8), and (9). Again, many of the suffixes are usable with other classes of words besides nouns, but not all to the same extent. It could be tentatively suggested that suffixes (2) to (6) are relational suffixes, while (7) to (13) are of another class or classes.

### Articles and Demonstratives

We may list the following simplex forms.

	Singular	Dual	Plural
Indefinite	<u>médé</u> , "a, an"	<u>medarápo</u> , "a pair"	<u>redatúpa</u> "some"
Definite	<u>dóko</u> , "the, that"	<u>dorápo</u> , "the two, those two"	<u>dúpa</u> , "the those"
	<u>ógo</u> , "the, that"	<u>orápo</u> , "the two, those two"	<u>okaitá</u> , "the those"

These articles and demonstratives take the same suffixes as do nouns.

### Personal Pronouns.

	Singular	Dual	Plural
First person	<u>nabá</u> , "I"	<u>naríba</u> , "we two"	<u>naíma</u> , "we"
Second person	<u>éba</u> , "you"	<u>nyilyábo</u> , "you two"	<u>nyakáma</u> , "you"
Third person	<u>baá</u> , "he, she, it"	<u>nyilyábo</u> , "They two"	<u>nyakáma</u> , "they"

Alternative forms for the second and third person dual are nyakába and nyarábo. The forms okaitá or dokaitá are often used instead of nyakáma for the third person dual.

The pronouns take the same affixes as do nouns.

### Adjectives

1. Affixes.

Adjectives are subject to the same affixes as are nouns.

2. Comparison of adjectives.

An attempt to find an easy translation for such words as

ΕΥΚΟΤΩΤΕΡΟΝ (Mark 2:9; 10:25); ΜΙΚΡΟΤΕΡΟΝ

(4:31); and ΜΕΙΪΟΝ (4:32; 9:34), soon teaches one that in common with other New Guinea languages Enga is more interested in describing the degree to which a given attribute is possessed than it is in comparing several manifestations of the attribute. An Enga, comparing three pigs none of which is small, will be more than likely to describe the largest of the three as adake, "large," and to say of the other two that they are either adake daa, "not large," or that they are yakané, "small." Nothing quite corresponding to the neat English series, good, better, and best, or big, bigger, biggest, is to be found in Enga. Forms which in appropriate contexts may be used are adake, "large"; adakere, "rather large"; etete adake, "utterly large." Or épe, "good"; epéré, "rather good"; etete épe, "utterly good." It should be noted that adakere and epéré do not mean a higher degree of bigness and goodness, but a qualified and therefore probably a lesser degree than the simplex forms. But in this area the Enga perhaps differs from the English more than it does from the New Testament Greek. For the Koine does not find it awkward to use

ΜΕΙΪΟΝ (Mark 9:34) for "greatest"; it may even use ΜΕΓΑΛΗ for "greatest" (Matthew 22:36, ΚΑΛΙΟΝ for "best" (John 2:10), and ΧΕΤΤΟΙΟΣ for "better" (Luke 5:39).<sup>10</sup>

### Adverbs and Interjections

These classes of words are nor ordinarily inflected in anyway.

### The Verb

The verb in Enga is richly inflected. Most Enga verbs follow regular patterns. The following outline does not claim to be wholly complete nor to deal with irregular forms.

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<sup>10</sup>C.F.D. Moule, An Idiom-Book of New Testament Greek (Second edition; Cambridge: The University Press, 1959), pp 97f.

1. Tenses.

Present tense. kadélyo, "I see."

	Singular	Dual	Plural
1 p.	<u>kadélyo</u>	<u>kadelyabáno</u> ( <u>kadelyábá</u> )	<u>kadelyamáno</u> ( <u>kadelyámá</u> )
2 p.	<u>kaderéno</u> ( <u>kadélyé</u> )	<u>kadelyabíno</u> ( <u>Kadelyábi</u> )	<u>kadelyamíno</u> ( <u>Kadelyámi</u> )
3 p.	<u>kadelyámo</u> ( <u>kadélyá</u> )	<u>kadelyabíno</u> ( <u>kadelyábi</u> )	<u>kadelyamíno</u> ( <u>kadelyámi</u> )

Immediate Past. kadáro, "I just saw."

	Singular	Dual	Plural
1 p.	<u>kadáro</u>	<u>kadarabáno</u> ( <u>kadarábá</u> )	<u>kadaramáno</u> ( <u>kadarámá</u> )
2 p.	<u>kadaréno</u> ( <u>kadaré</u> )	<u>kadarabíno</u> ( <u>kadarábi</u> )	<u>kadaramíno</u> ( <u>kadarámi</u> )
3 p.	<u>Kadarámo</u> ( <u>kadára</u> )	<u>kadarabíno</u> ( <u>kadarábi</u> )	<u>kadaramíno</u> ( <u>kadarámi</u> )

Immediate Past (2). kájo, "I just saw."

1 p.	<u>kájo</u>	<u>kajabáno</u>	<u>kajamáno</u>
2 p.	<u>kajéno</u>	<u>kajabíno</u>	<u>kajamíno</u>
3 p.	<u>kajómo</u>	<u>kajabíno</u>	<u>kajamíno</u>

Near Past. kadapú, "I saw (yesterday)."

1 p.	<u>kadapú</u>	<u>kadapubá</u> ( <u>kadapubanó</u> )	<u>kadapumá</u> ( <u>kadapumanó</u> )
2 p.	<u>kadapí</u> ( <u>kadapinó</u> )	<u>kadapibí</u> ( <u>kadapibinó</u> )	<u>kadapimí</u> ( <u>kadapiminó</u> )
3 p.	<u>kadapyá</u> ( <u>kadapyámo</u> )	<u>kadapibí</u> ( <u>kadapibinó</u> )	<u>kadapimí</u> ( <u>kadapiminó</u> )

In the near past tense the dual and plural forms are frequently shortened by omitting the -pu- or -pi- syllable.

Far Past. kadéó, "I saw (before yesterday)."

1 p.	<u>kadéó</u>	<u>kadeábá</u> ( <u>kadeabáno</u> )	<u>kadeámá</u> ( <u>kadeamáno</u> )
2 p.	<u>kadéé</u> ( <u>kadéno</u> )	<u>kadeábi</u> ( <u>kadeabíno</u> )	<u>kadeámí</u> ( <u>kadeamíno</u> )
3 p.	<u>kadéá</u> ( <u>kadeámo</u> )	<u>kadeábí</u> ( <u>kadeabíno</u> )	<u>kadeámí</u> ( <u>kadeamíno</u> )

Immediate Future. kájapo, "I shall see (right away)."

1 p.	<u>kájapo</u>	<u>kájábano</u>	<u>kájamano</u>
2 p.	<u>kájapeno</u>	<u>kájabino</u>	<u>kájamino</u>
3 p.	<u>kájapomo</u>	<u>kájabino</u>	<u>kájamino</u>

The suffix -na is frequently added to these forms of the Immediate Future tense, e.g., kájapona, kájapenona, etc.

Future. kadátó, "I shall see".

1 p.	<u>kadátó</u>	<u>kadatábá</u> ( <u>kadatabáno</u> )	<u>kadatámá</u> ( <u>kadatamáno</u> )
2 p.	<u>kadáté</u> ( <u>kadaténo</u> )	<u>kadatábi</u> ( <u>kadatabíno</u> )	<u>kadatámí</u> ( <u>kadatamíno</u> )
3 p.	<u>kadátá</u> ( <u>kadatámo</u> )	<u>kadatábi</u> ( <u>kadatabíno</u> )	<u>kadatámí</u> ( <u>kadatamíno</u> )

In all the above tenses the forms given in parentheses are alternate forms that ordinarily occur only sentence-medially.

## 2. The sentence-medial verb forms.

We must note two very important groups of verb forms that never occur at the end of sentences, but always sentence-medially. The one group, to which we have referred immediately above, is fully conjugated in all persons and numbers and tenses. The other group is not conjugated.

Further study is required before the incidence, distribution and function of the conjugated sentence-medial forms can be adequately defined. But we may note here that this group of forms tends to be treated as nouns, comparable to noun clauses in the Indo-Germanic languages. Verbs of this group may take an article or demonstrative, or they may be subject to certain of the noun suffixes. Thus we find the forms:

<u>kadeámopa</u>	"In the circumstance of his seeing," i.e., "when he saw" or "because he saw".
<u>kadeámoga</u>	"When he saw," or "because he saw"
<u>kadeámoaka dóko</u>	"even though he saw"
<u>kadeámo dóko</u>	"he who saw," or "that which he saw"
<u>kadeámo dokónyá</u>	"of him who saw," "with reference to his seeing," or "where he saw"
<u>kadeámo dokópá</u>	the same as <u>kadeámopa</u>
<u>kadeámo dokomé</u>	"by means of his seeing" or "he who saw"
<u>kadeámo dósa</u>	"to where he saw"

Forms in other tenses are also used sentence-medially, with or without suffixes, as kadapúpá, kadatámopa, etc.

The major non-conjugated sentence-medial verb forms are as follows:

kadaó This form, used especially with the verbs to stand, sit, or lie, is imperfective and durative. Example:  
Ákari medemé itá kadaó kalyámo  
(literally, man a fire watching he-stands, i.e., "a man is watching the fire"). Baamé adá pyóo kalyámo (he house building stands, i.e., "he is in the process of building a house"). It is also used to show simultaneous action. Baamé weé ráo mená kadaó kalyámo (he song uttering pig looking stands, i.e., "he is singing while he is watching the pigs").

kadátara This form is perfective and prior in time to the principal verb. Baamé eé kadátara adáka pelyámo (he garden having-seen home is-going, i.e., "after having looked at his garden he is going home"). An alternative form almost interchangeable with kadátara is kadátara pituú. Another is kadápára.

kája, kajanya, kadama These sentence-medial forms indicate purpose and impending action. Baamé eé kája pelyámo ("he is going to see the garden"). Baá pépa kajanya mána nyilyámo (he paper of-looking instruction is-taking, i.e., "he is studying for the purpose of learning to read").

Báamé adáka pépa kadamá pelyámo ("he is going home to read, as is his habit").

From the point of view of English, kadaó and kadátara are easy to think of as participles, and kája (kájanya, kadamá) resembles an infinitive. But the Indo-Germanic participle doubles as an adjective, and the infinitive as a noun--functions which these Enga forms cannot fill. It seems more important, therefore, to note their position and function in the sentence than to be quick in applying traditional but only partially applicable names to them.

### 3. Aspects of the verb.

Besides the forms that indicate tense and the sentence-medial forms, there are many other forms of the Enga verb. We shall refer to some of them in this section on aspect, and to others in later sections on voice and mode.

<u>kadátelyó</u>	"I have seen"
<u>kadátapú</u>	"I had seen (yesterday)"
<u>kadáteó</u>	"I had seen"
<u>kadátato</u>	"I shall have seen"

The above are perfective, completive forms. They can all be fully conjugated. It will be noticed that they correspond closely to the present, near past, far past, and future tenses.

<u>kadátae</u>	This is a perfective verbal noun-adjective. Examples: (a) <u>Pépa kadátae dúpa ása séta</u> (papers seen them here put, i.e., "put the papers that have been looked at here"); (b) <u>Anasuúnyá pii rápae dóko naimakisa epéá</u> ("the uttered word of God came to us"); (c) <u>Menamé nápae ailyámo, kádá</u> (pig bitten is, look, i.e. "look at where the pig has bitten")
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This form in -tae or -pae can often best be translated into English as a perfect passive participle. That is not to say, however, that the Enga speaker thinks of it as a passive, for the passive voice is lacking in Enga, as it is in other Papuan languages.<sup>11</sup> What we are inclined to translate as a passive participle may be thought of as an active with an unmentioned, understood subject. In example (c), in fact, the subject is explicit.

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<sup>11</sup>G. Pilhofer, Grammatik der Kate-Sprache in Neuguinea (Berlin: Verlag von Dietrich Reimer, 1933), p. 33.)

- kadegé This form indicates habit, custom, ability. Nabamé éba kóterka ráo kadegé. ("I see you every day"). Baá pépa kadegé ("he knows how to read"). It is also useable as a substantive (pépa kadegé dóko nabamé mána nyío, ("I learned reading").
- Kadegemá This is the same as the preceding, but in a plural exclusive form. Nyakámame pápa kadegemá ("you--- but not we---know how to read").
- Kadapége Possible or needed action. The form is a verbal noun-adjective. Kadapége nájilyamo (visibility does-not-occur, i.e., "it is impossible to see"). Men' dóko pyapegé ijilyámo ("that pig should be killed").
- kadegeré pyóo Imitative or corresponding action.
- kadelyámore pyóo etc. Baá kadegeré pyóo kajapápe (he as-he- always- looks doing look, i.e., "look in the same way as he always does"). Baamé relyámore pyepápe ("do as he says"). Imitative or corresponding action can be indicated by adding -re or -ri to almost any of the conjugated verb forms, followed by a form of the verb pilyó, "I do or make": kadéare pyóo, kadapuri pyóo, kadata-mínori pyóo, etc.
- kaderé pilyamó Simulated action. "He pretends to be looking."
- Kadélyilyámo Action upwards. "He looks up."
- kadapilyilyo Action backwards. "I look back."
- kadánelyámo Action downwards. "He looks down."
- kadayokó rélyo Comprehensive action. "I look all around".
- kádakadá pyóo Frequentative action: "Looking repeatedly, looking here and there".
- kadamá kadamá pyóo Augmentative action: "looking more and more."
- kadalyá kadána pyóo Wide-ranging, fluctuating action: "looking here and there, looking everywhere."
- kadakodápe pyóo Thorough action: "looking thoroughly, carefully."

kadábelyo Detrusive action. Nabamé éba kadábao kályo ("I am looking down on you, putting you to shame"). Compare the German prefix ver-.

4. Voice.

Active voice. Baamé nabá pilyámo ("he is hitting me").

Reciprocal. Kadaróo piabi-pyáa ("they exchanged looks").

Also: médé kádakadá piamá-pyáa (they kept looking at each other").

Causative. Baamé nába pyóo ádasilyámo ("he causes me to grow, he rears me"), from ádelyo, "I grow".

Action for or against another's interests: kadekelyámó, "he looks at for me (or for you)". Baamé nabanyá eé dóko kadekelyámó, "he is looking at (or snooping in) my garden." Baamé ébanya eé dóko kadekelyámó, "he is looking at (or snooping in) your garden." But for a third party: kadakamailyo, "I look at for him." Nabamé baanyá amugí dóko kadakamailyo, "I am inspecting his wound."

Some verbs contain their indirect objects. The affix -gi- indicates that the first or second person is the indirect object; the affix -mai- indicates that the indirect object is of the third person. Baamé pii médé ragilyámo, "he is telling us a story." Ébame pii médé baá ramaipi, "tell him a story."

5. Mode.

Declarative mode: nabamé baá kadélyo, "I see him."

Imperative and hortative.

	Singular	Dual	Plural
1 p.	<u>kadatóo</u> (Let me look!)	<u>kadabána</u> (Let's look!)	<u>kadamána</u> (Let's look!)
2 p.	<u>kadá</u> or <u>kadápe</u> (Look!)	<u>kajepá</u> or <u>kajepápe</u> (Look!)	<u>kajepá</u> or <u>kajepápe</u> (Look!)
3 p.	<u>kadená</u> (Let him look!)	<u>kadená</u> (Let them look!)	<u>kadená</u> (Let them look!)

Interrogative. Forms are made interrogative by adding the final suffix -pi or -pe. For example: kadélyape ("does he see?") from the declarative kadelyámo ("he sees"); kadeépe ("did you see?") from the declarative kadéé ("you saw"); kadepupi ("did I see?") from the declarative kadapú ("I saw").

Negative. Forms are negated either by the use of the negative prefix na- or by the use of the sentence-medial form for impending action plus the auxiliary verb of negation, náelyamo. Thus for "he does not see" we may say either nákadelyamo or kája náelyamo.

Imagined but unreal action. This is described by adding the suffix -re or -ri to the near past and far past forms. kadapuri, púpuri ("if I had seen, I would have gone"). Kadéori ("if I had seen"); kadeámiri ("if they had seen"), etc.

Desiderative, optative: kadapu-raká ("if I could only see"). Or: kadapurí ráo másilyó ("I wish I could see").

Narration of historical events which the speaker himself did not witness is indicated by the use of the particle -pyáa with the past tense forms: kadeámí-pyáa ("they saw"); kadapyá-pyáa ("he saw"), etc.

Narration of a legend handed down by the elders. Here the quotative particle -ramí is used with the past tense forms.

To express personal conviction of the reality of an occurrence, the assertive particle rámo is used with the past tense forms. Baamé náima kajóme rámo, "I'm sure he saw us."

Sensed action is expressed either by the use of -u- vowels in place of the normal -a- and -o- vowels in many forms; or by the use of the sensitive particle rúmu instead of the assertive particle rámo. Baamé náima kájumu, "I have a feeling that he saw us." Píí médé rárumu, "I hear talking." Nabanyá wáné dóko kumaráme rúmu, "I have a feeling that my child has died."

Additional action is expressed by the use of the suffix -aka. Baá kadeámoaka, "he also saw."

### The Sentence

Enga sentences may be large or small. They may consist of a single word such as ípu ("come!"). Enga sentences may be simple, or they may be exceedingly complex.

Enga sentences have subject and predicate. The subject may consist of a single word, as in éba púu ("you go!"), or it may not be expressed at all, but only implied, as in púu ("go!"). Or again the subject may consist of a noun or nouns, adjectives, possessives, articles, and noun clauses.

Example: Nabanyá raparapá sákapae kwáka sabapú ógo kagwarámo ("my blue loincloth that I bought yesterday has torn").

The predicate may contain an indirect and a direct object;

adjectives; articles; possessives; expressions indicating time, place, manner, circumstance, and purpose; dependent verbs; and an independent verb. Example: Akári dokomé kwáka itápi neé yawápaepi dúja baanyá édapi wanépi dúpa maíanya Wápaka pupyá ("yesterday the man went to Wabag to give his wife and children firewood and cooked food").

In all the above the Enga is not unlike New Testament Greek. But in some other points of sentence structure Enga differs strikingly from the Greek.

Mark has the continual habit of connecting his speech together with καί, or sometimes with γάρ, δέ, or with nothing at all. Enga, too, insists on connecting nearly every statement with the foregoing, but it knows nothing of such words as καί, γάρ, and δέ. Its method is to repeat or summarize a portion of the preceding sentence.

In addition to its rich store of finite and non-finite verb forms, Greek makes use of a great variety of conjunctions, particles, and relative pronouns and adverbs in building up complex, extended sentences. In Enga the sentence-medial verbs are the mortar by means of which extended sentences are built up.

Leaving the purpose forms out of consideration for the moment, there are two main groups of sentence-medial verbs. The first group is used when the subject of the sentence or clause does not change, that is, when the subject of the sentence-medial verb is the same as that of the verb that follows after it. Example: Baamé itá waiépara neé yagaó nao paréa (he firewood having-split food cooking eating slept, i.e., "when he had split firewood, he cooked food, ate, and went to sleep").

The second group of sentence-medial verb forms is used when the subject changes, that is, when the subject of the sentence-medial verb is different from the subject of the verb that follows it.<sup>12</sup> Example: Nabanyá edáge kumiámopa nabamé ée ráo petéó (my mother died-then crying I-sat, i.e., "when my mother died, I s t crying"). Again: Menamé nabá neámopa nabamé mateséne nyára péó, "When (or because) the pig bit me, I went to get medical attention." Another example: Ayúu ipatámopa nabá nápató, "if it rains, I shall not go." Still another: Menamé nabá neámopa nabamé ée ráa náeo, "when (or although) the pig bit me, I did not cry."

Like the circumstantial participles in New Testament Greek,<sup>12</sup> the Enga sentence-medial forms in -ja do not in themselves indicate time, cause, condition, or concession.

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<sup>12</sup>Something comparable to the Enga sensitivity to change of subject is found in Greek in the use of the genitive absolute. Cf. Mk. 9:33 with Mk. 10:17.

13A.T. Robertson and W. Hersey Davis, A New Short Grammar of the Greek Testament (Tenth edition; New York; Harper and Brothers, 1933), pp. 382f.

They simply state a relationship or circumstance which acquires significance in the context in which it stands.

How the Enga makes rich use of its verbs in building sentences can be amply seen in the following:

Ópa péteaminó ogópá éda ogónyá pimarége yúu médé  
So they-had-done then woman her brother time another

baá páo yópe ráta pyóo ée ráo awárí ráo  
he going whistle say making cry saying around saying

máru ogónyá kateámopa ákari ogomé ráru pituú  
grave on-it when-he-stood man he speaking sitting

nabá parélyona yápa kaitíni rúbá reámopa  
I am-lying-here, quickly road open when-he-said

máru rubápara ákari ógo nyépara éda ógo  
grave having-opened man him having-taken woman her

tamwína káea- ramí.  
to-decay he-left it-is-said.

In this sentence after the introducer there are three main divisions, marked by changes in the subject. Within such division a wealth of action is indicated by the use of the non-conjugated perfective and imperfective sentence-medial forms.

Introducer:	<u>Ópa péteaminó</u> <u>ogópá</u>	"when they had done that, then
First Section:	<u>éda ogónyá pimarége</u> <u>yúu médé baá páo</u> <u>yópe ráta pyóo</u> <u>ée ráo</u> <u>awárí ráo</u> <u>máru ogónyá kateámopa</u>	on one occasion the woman's brother, going, repeatedly whistling, crying, going round and round, stood on the grave and then
Second Section:	<u>ákari ogomé ráru</u> <u>pituú</u> <u>nabá parélyona, yápa</u> <u>kaitini rúbá reámopa</u>	the man (who had been buried), speaking (so that he was heard but not seen), said 'I'm here, open up quickly,' and then

Third Section:	<u>máru rubápara</u>	(the woman's brother) opened the grave,
	<u>ákari ógo nyépara</u>	took out the man,
	<u>éda ógo tamwina</u>	and left the woman to decay.
	<u>káea-ramí.</u>	

A third area of syntactical contrast between New Testament Greek and Enga is in word order. We may note the following two points. (1) Enga insists inflexibly upon the order noun--attributive adjective--article.

Example: éda épé dóko (woman good the, i.e., "the good woman"). The Greek would require the article to precede the noun; the adjective might follow it; and we would have ἡ καλὴ γυνή or

ἡ γυνή ἡ καλὴ .

(2) The Enga inflexibly insists that the principle verb must come at the very end of the sentence, and likewise that a sentence-medial verb must come at the very end of that portion of the sentence to which it belongs. This results in problems when we undertake to translate into Enga some of the Greek subordinate clauses that follow the principle verb, such as some of the causal, final, and consecutive clauses.

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