PACIFIC LINGUISTICS

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SERIES B - MONOGRAPHS

No. 7

DEHU GRAMMAR

by

D.T. TRYON

CANBERRA 1967

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Tryon, D.T. *Dehu grammar.*
B-7, xii + 122 pages. Pacific Linguistics, The Australian National University, 1968. DOI:*10.15144/PL-B7.cover*
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The editors are indebted to the Australian National University for help in the production of this series.

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

PREFACE

This monograph is based on linguistic material collected during fieldwork in the Loyalty Islands, under the auspices of the Australian National University, during the period May to December 1965, and in July 1966. I would like to express my thanks to M.J. Dubois, S.M. for his kind assistance during my stay in the Loyalties and to S.A. Wurm for his valuable suggestions during the preparation of the manuscript.

Canberra 1967.

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INTRODUCTION

The Loyalty Group consists of three main islands which are parallel to the axis of New Caledonia and situated approximately eighty miles to the east of it. These islands lie from N.W. to S.E. between 21°10' and 21°40' S. lat. and between 166°20' and 168°20' E. long.[1]

This study examines the Dehu language, spoken on the island of Lifou by a population of some 7000 Melanesian inhabitants. Lifou has a total area of 444 square miles.

There are two languages spoken on Lifou, Dehu and Miny, although this latter language, used only in addressing chiefs has all but disappeared. Miny seems to be a heavily embellished form of Dehu with many similar lexical items. Some of the Miny vocabulary, however, is apparently unrelated to the ordinary language, Dehu;[2] no study of Miny is attempted in this Dehu Grammar.

Previous studies in this language include:

1852	A. Cheyne	Word List in *Description of the Islands in the Western Pacific.*
1860 & 1873	H.C. von der Gabelentz	*Die Melanesischen Sprachen* I & II, Leipzig.
1882	P.A.C.	*Notes Grammaticales sur la Langue de Lifu,* Paris.

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[1] S.H. Ray, *The Melanesian Island Languages,* Cambridge, 1926.

[2] cf. D.T. Tryon, *Dehu-English Dictionary,* Canberra, 1967.

1926 S.H. Ray *The Melanesian Island Languages*, Cambridge.

1946 M. Leenhardt *Langues et Dialectes de l'Austro-Melanésie*, Paris.

The Bible was translated into Dehu in 1890 by the British and Foreign Bible Society. However, the translation resembles but little the spoken language of today.

Cheyne, Gabelentz and P.A.C. presented only scant information on Dehu, and unfortunately Ray's work is based only on Bible translation. Leenhardt's work is an excellent general compendium, but one which lacks the detail required for a comprehensive description. It was because of this rather scanty information that fieldwork was undertaken by the author in order to present a fuller description than those previously attempted.

This work represents a departure from the traditional presentation in that it makes use of a combined tagmemic and transformational approach. Tagmemics as developed by Pike[1] and Longacre[2] and tested on many different languages, especially by the Summer Institute of Linguistics, is suitable for this work because it allows the presentation of a grammatical unit at any hierarchical level as slot plus filler class, and facilitates comparison with other languages. Some ideas from transformational grammar have also been adopted because they show concisely the generative relationships between different constructions on the clause, phrase and word levels. Pike's[3] and Longacre's[4] grammatical matrix system

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[1] K.L. Pike, *Language*, Glendale, California, 1954, 1955, 1960.

[2] R.E. Longacre, *Grammar Discovery Procedures*, The Hague, 1964.

[3] K.L. Pike, 'Discourse Analysis and Tagmemic Matrices', *Oceanic Linguistics* III, i, 1964.

[4] R.E. Longacre, 'Transformational Parameters in Tagmemic Field Structures', *Georgetown University Monograph No.18, 1965.*

also offers a clear and concise presentation of non-Verbal Clause Types, which are common in the Nengone language. This combination of tagmemics, transformational grammar and grammatical matrix system has been tested successfully by Nguyen Dang Liem[1], whose model is here being tested with respect to Melanesian languages.

---

[1]Nguyen Dang Liem, *A Contrastive Phonological and Grammatical Study of English and Vietnamese*, Canberra, 1966.

List of Abbreviations

[ ]	encloses phonetic transcriptions
/ /	encloses phonemes
#	pause with falling intonation
/	pause with gradually rising intonation
//	pause with sharply rising intonation
V	vowel phoneme
C	consonant phoneme
S	subject tagmeme
Pr	predicate tagmeme
Act	active voice
Pass	passive voice
Intr	intransitive
Tr	transitive
Acc	accompaniment tagmeme
Ap	apposition
Ben	benefactive tagmeme
C	cause tagmeme
Cl	clause
Co	complement
Dec	declarative
Dem	demonstrative
Dep	dependent
Det	determiner
DO	direct object tagmeme
Eq	equational

Freq	frequency tagmeme
H	head
Id	identificational
Imp	imperative
Inf	infinitive
Inst/Ag	instrumental/agentive tagmeme
Interr	interrogative
IO	indirect object tagmeme
L	location tagmeme
Mann	manner tagmeme
Mod	modifier
N	noun
Neg	negative
NS	non-subject
Num	numeral
P	purpose tagmeme
Phr	phrase
Pl	plural
Pn	pronoun
Poss	possession/possessor
Q	question
Rel	relative
RelAx	relator-axis
Sg	singular
St	stative
T	time tagmeme

Phonetic terminology and symbolisation follow Trager 1958.

1. PHONOLOGY

Any Dehu (Lifu) utterance which contains no pauses and which has not more than one syllable bearing primary stress is a *word*.

A *syllable* is a segment which may be stressed, together with the surrounding segments uttered on the same breath-impulse. A nucleus is a syllable peak.

1.1. Stress

In Dehu stress is non-phonemic, having only a demarkative function. It indicates the division between words.

There are three degrees of stress in Dehu: primary stress, secondary stress and unstress.

(a) Primary Stress

Primary stress always falls on the first syllable of the word. With compound words, both elements have a primary stress, this being true also of reduplicatives.

(b) Secondary Stress

Secondary stress always occurs, in polysyllabic words, on the third syllable. Thus in tri-syllabic words it occurs finally, in four-syllable words on the penultimate, and in five-syllable words on the ante-penultimate syllable.

(c) Unstress

All syllable nuclei not covered by (a) and (b) are unstressed.

Tryon, D.T. *Dehu grammar.*
B-7, xii + 122 pages. Pacific Linguistics, The Australian National University, 1968. DOI:*10.15144/PL-B7.1*
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EXAMPLES:

Primary stress = [ˊ], secondary stress = [ˋ], unstress - unmarked.

Words of one syllable: /kém/ father; /θín/ mother; /pí/ desire.
Words of two syllables: /téδin/ brother; /séwen/ turtle; /ṭáŋmañ/ man.
Words of three syllables: /álamèk/ eye; /ŋaŋeñæ̀/ ear.
Words of four syllables: /sínelèwen/ rainbow; /ŋáipàδø/ noon.
Words of five syllables: /wátiŋθneča/ knee; /íŋaṭàpača/ sole of the foot.

1.2. Juncture and Pauses

In the texts given at the end of the Grammar, p.98:

represents a pause with sentence final intonation.
/ represents a pause with sentence medial intonation.
// represents a pause with rising interrogative intonation.
...represents a hesitation by the speaker.

1.3. Intonation

The functional load of contrastive intonation in Dehu is slight, even in Interrogative Clauses, where segmental morphological features render the Interrogative intonation complementary rather than essential.

Three intonation patterns emerge as follows:

(a) Question Intonation

Interrogation, whether marked or not by segmental features, has an intonation consisting of a sharp rise to a high pitch on the stressed syllable of the final word in the Clause, the same pitch being maintained in any succeeding syllables.

(b) Sentence Final Intonation

The sentence final intonation is characterised by a fall in pitch of the stressed syllable of the last word in the Clause, the fall being spread over any surrounding syllables.

(c) Sentence Medial Intonation

In bipartite sentences, especially those used in oratorical style, a sentence medial intonation exists, as a balancing effect is sought. This consists of a gradual rise in pitch marking the end of the first part of the statement. The second part is marked by sentence final intonation.

1.4. Phonemics and Orthography

Consonant Phonemes:

	Bilabial	Labio-dental	Dental	Alveolar	Retroflex	Alveopalatal	Velar	Glottal
Stops: Unaspirated								
vl.	p			t	ṭ		k	
vd.	(b)			d	ḍ		g	
Affricated:								
vl.						č		
vd.						(ǰ)		
Fricatives:								
vl.		f	θ	s			x	h
vd.		(v)	ð	z				
Resonants:								
Lateral vl.				ɬ				
vd.				l				
Nasals vl.	m̥			n̥		ñ̥	ŋ̊	
vd.	m			n		ñ	ŋ	
Median vl.	w̥							
vd.	w							

NOTE: The phonemes in parenthesis occur only in words borrowed from other languages (French and English).

Vowel Phonemes:

Front	Central	Back	
i		u	
e	ø	o	
æ		a	+ length.

1.5. Allophonic Variations affecting Phonemes

(a) All stops are shortened in the absolute final position, except where the euphonic /e/ acts as a link with the following-word commencing with a consonant.

(b) Voiceless stops are sometimes voiced intervocalically, by some speakers. This is not a regular phenomenon.

1.5.1. Allophonic Variations of Consonants

Phoneme	has allophone		in environment	except
/p/	[p]	voiceless unaspirated bilabial stop	in all occurrences	as above in 1.5. and as below
	[p°]	voiceless unaspirated rounded bilabial stop	before rounded vowels	

EXAMPLES: /pen/ [pɛn] hair; /pu/ [p°u] dream; /xapo/ [xap°o] the other; /θupætisiδ/ [θupætisiδ] youth; /ñiñap/ [ñiñap] to run.

/t/	[t]	voiceless unaspirated alveolar stop	in all occurrences	as above in 1.

EXAMPLES: /tim/ [tim] water; /ta/ [ta] seat; /tiŋøtiŋ/ [tiŋøtiŋ] peace; /itaim/ [itaim] finger nail; /pit/ [pit] navel; /čat/ [čat] very.

Phoneme	has allophone	in environment	except
/d/	[d] voiced unaspirated alveolar stop	in all occurrences	as above in 1.

EXAMPLES: /do/ [do] yam; /deɲ/ [dɛɲ] to hear; /madin/ [madin] joy; /m̥ed/ [m̥ɛd] ripe.

/ṭ/	[ṭ] voiceless unaspirated retroflex stop	in all occurrences	as above in 1.

EXAMPLES: /ṭam̥añ/ [ṭam̥añ] man; /ṭu/ [ṭu] big; /feṭa/ [fɛṭa] to come out; /idefiṭ/ [idɛfiṭ] lungs; /n̥apeṭ/ [n̥apɛṭ] island; /inaṭ/ [inaṭ] post.

/ḍ/	[ḍ] voiced unaspirated retroflex stop	in all occurrences	as above in 1.

EXAMPLES: /ḍo/ [ḍo] earth; /ḍøn/ [ḍøn] leaf; /maḍa/ [maḍa] blood; /ñiḍo/ [ñiḍo] they two; /iweḍ/ [iwɛḍ] pandanus.

/k/	[k̟] voiceless unaspirated back velar stop	before back vowels	as above in 1.
	[k] voiceless unaspirated velar stop	elsewhere	

EXAMPLES: /ke/ [ke] but; /ka/ [k̟a] adjective introducer; /iwanakoim/ [iwanak̟oim] hand; /alamek/ [alamɛk] eye; /samek/ [samɛk] lightning.

Phoneme	has allophone	in environment	except
/g/	[g] voiced unaspirated velar stop	in all occurrences	as above in 1.

EXAMPLES: /ge/ [ge] hook; /goδeñ/ [goδɛñ] road; /ŋ̊ageδæ/ [ŋ̊agɛδæ] sea; /hag/ [hag] fence; /inagaδ/ [inagaδ] taro.

/č/	[č] voiceless alveo-palatal affricate	in all occurrences	

EXAMPLES: /čo/ [čo] small; /ča/ [ča] foot; /δuneča/ [δunɛča] tibia; /pičin/ [pičin] branch; /meč/ [mɛč] death.

/f/	[f] voiceless labio-dental fricative	in all occurrences	

EXAMPLES: /fø/ [fø] woman; /fia/ [fia] dance; /fenifen/ [fɛnifɛn] butterfly; /ŋ̊afiδ/ [ŋ̊afiδ] nose; /uf/ [uf] to blow.

/θ/	[θ] voiceless dental fricative	in all occurrences	

EXAMPLES: /θin/ [θin] mother; /θupætisiδ/ [θupætisiδ] youth; /ɣ̊aθæ/ [ɣ̊aθæ] passage; /weneθæm̥i/ [wɛnɛθæm̥i] heart; /ɣ̊euθ/ [ɣ̊euθ] to weed; /deuθ/ [deuθ] to burn.

/δ/	[δ] voiced dental fricative	in all occurrences	

EXAMPLES: /δu/ [δu] back; /δø/ [δø] sun; /δaδiñ/ [δaδiñ] girl; /n̥aipaδø/ [n̥aipaδø] noon; /enaδ/ [ɛnaδ] chin; /ŋ̊afiδ/ [ŋ̊afiδ] nose.

Phoneme	has allophone	in environment	except
/s/	[s] voiceless alveolar fricative	in all occurrences	

EXAMPLES: /sa/ [sa] to cut; /samek/ [samɛk] lightning; /wætesiδ/ [wætɛsiδ] star; /iosi/ [iosi] vagina; /čas/ [čas] one.

In the district of Wet, in the northern part of the island, /s/ has a free variant [š], especially in the speech of older people. Thus one finds [eæsæ] [eæšæ] we plural. However this analysis is based on the speech of the southern part of Dehu. No minimal pairs have been found in the north to show a phonemic contrast between [s] and [š].

/z/	[z] voiced alveolar fricative	in all occurrences	

EXAMPLES: /ziliwa/ [ziliwa] coconut crab; /ziŋ̥u/ [ziŋ̥u] perspiration; /fizi/ [fizi] shell for scraping yams; /ŋazo/ [ŋazo] bad; /δez/ [δɛz] thatch.

/x/	[x] voiceless velar fricative	in all occurrences	

EXAMPLES: /xen/ [xɛn] food; /xapo/ [xapo] the other; /enexuman/ [enɛxuman] crayfish; /ixe/ [ixe] crab; /ixel/ [ixɛl] intestines.

/h/	[h] voiceless glottal fricative	in all occurrences	

EXAMPLES: /he/ [he] head; /hane/ [hane] there is; /ihe/ [ihe] hair; /ihet/ [ihɛt] clothes; /dehu/ [dehu] Dehu.

/l̥/	[l̥] voiceless alveolar lateral resonant	in all occurrences	

Phoneme	has allophone	in environment	except

EXAMPLES: /θiḷæ/ [θiḷæ] flying fox; /weneḷeŋ/ [wɛnɛḷɛŋ] wedding gift.

/l/	[l] voiced alveolar lateral resonant	in all occurrences	

EXAMPLES: /lapa/ [lapa] to stay; /lolo/ [lolo] beautiful; /alamek/ [alamɛk] eye; /kuli/ [k̟uli] dog; /ixel/ [ixɛl] intestines; /mæl/ [mæl] gull.

/m̥/	[m̥] voiceless bilabial nasal resonant	in all occurrences	

EXAMPLES: /m̥ača/ [m̥ača] again; /m̥i/ [m̥i] religion; /ṭam̥añ/ [ṭam̥añ] man.

/m/	[m] voiced bilabial nasal resonant	in all occurrences	

EXAMPLES: /mača/ [
/mama/ [mama] evident; /kem/ [kɛm] father; /tim/ [tim] water.

/n̥/	[n̥] voiceless alveolar nasal resonant	in all occurrences	

EXAMPLES: /n̥in/ [n̥in] inside; /n̥alapa/ [n̥alapa] house, home; /an̥u/ [an̥u] reflexion, soul; /in̥aṭapača/ [in̥aṭapača] sole of the foot.

Phoneme	has allophone		in environment	except
/n/	[n]	voiced alveolar nasal resonant	in all occurrences	

EXAMPLES: /nin/ [nin] a sound; /nekøn/ [nɛkøn] my children; /ienaδ/ [iɛnaδ] beard; /teδin/ [tɛδin] brother; /epun/ [epun] you Plural.

/ŋ̊/	[ŋ̊]	voiceless alveo-palatal nasal resonant	in all occurrence	

EXAMPLES: /ŋ̊ima/ [ŋ̊ima] to laugh; /ŋ̊awa/ [ŋ̊awa] well; /saiŋ̊i/ [saiŋ̊i] meal cooked on hot stones.

/ñ/	[ñ]	voiced alveo-palatal nasal resonant	in all occurrences	

EXAMPLES: /ñima/ [ñima] a song; /ñinawa/ [ñinawa] throat; /iñø/ [iñø] tooth; /δaδiñ/ [δaδiñ] girl; /m̥akañ/ [m̥akañ] morning.

/ŋ̊/	[ŋ̊]	voiceless velar nasal resonant	in all occurrences	

EXAMPLES: /ŋ̊øt/ [ŋ̊øt] a ripe yam; /ŋ̊øl/ [ŋ̊øl] plankton; /iŋ̊øz/ [iŋ̊øz] nasal mucus.

/ŋ/	[ŋ]	voiced velar nasal resonant	in all occurrences	

Phoneme	has allophone	in environment	excert

EXAMPLES: /ŋøne/ [ŋøne] in; /ŋønenøn/ [ŋønenøn] /aŋaδoxu/ [aŋaδɔxu] Chief; /ieŋen/ [iɛŋɛn] flower; /neŋ/ [nɛŋ] a fly; /hediŋ/ [hɛdïŋ] thunder.

/ɣ̥/	[ɣ̥] voiceless bilabial median resonant	in all occurrences	

EXAMPLES: /ɣ̥a/ [ɣ̥a] from; /ɣ̥euθ/ [ɣ̥euθ] to weed; /ɣ̥aɣ̥ačil/ [ɣ̥aɣ̥ačil] dryness; /aɣ̥ane/ [aɣ̥ane] manner, custom.

/w/	[w] voiced bilabial median resonant	in all occurrences	

EXAMPLES: /wa/ [wa] to give fruit; /wačo/ [wačo] bird; /iwanakoim/ [iwanak̟oim] finger; /lewen/ [lɛwɛn] rainbow; /ew/ [ew] cough.

1.5.2. Allophonic Variations of Vowels

/i/	[i] high front unrounded vocoid	in all occurrences	as below
	[ï] higher middle unrounded vocoid	before velars	
	[i̯] high middle unrounded semi-vocoid	word finally where preceded by a vowel	

Phoneme	has allophone	in environment	except
EXAMPLES: /i/ [i] of; /ī/ [ī] fish; /fia/ [fia] to dance; /teδin/ [tɛδin] brother; /pi/ [pi] desire; /θi/ [θi] breast; /tiŋøtiŋ/ [tïŋøtïŋ] peace; /hanawai/ [hanawai̯] there is.			
/e/	[e] higher mid front unrounded vocoid	word initially and finally and before vowels or h	
	[ɛ] lower mid front unrounded vocoid	elsewhere and word initial before nasals	
EXAMPLES: /epun/ [epun] you plural; /elæñ/ [elæñ] tomorrow; /xen/ [xɛn] food; /xēn/ [xɛ̄n] to set out food; /goδɛñ/ [goδɛñ] road; /hete/ [hɛte] there exist.			

It should be noted that in compound words, each constituent has its own stress and behaves as a separate phonological unit. Thus with the word /punepun/ perfume, the constituents are /pun/, linking vowel /e/, plus /pun/. Further reference to linking vowels will be made below.

/æ/	[æ] higher low front unrounded vocoid	in all occurrences	as below
	[æʔ] higher low front unrounded vocoid followed by glottal stop	utterance finally	
EXAMPLES: /æθ/ [æθ] to disperse; /æθeŋ/ [æθɛŋ] to feel for something; /mæl/ [mæl] gull; /eæ/ [eæʔ] fire; /fiæ/ [fiæʔ] heap of yams			

Phoneme	has allophone	in environment	except
/a/	[a] low back unrounded vocoid	in all occurrences	

EXAMPLES: /akof/ [akof] fire-tongs; /aδi/ [aδi] rat; /ñinawa/ [ñinawa] neck; /alamek/ [alamɛk] eye; /xa/ [xa] sister; /imāno/ [imāno] cloth; /imano/ [imano] chest

/o/	[o] higher mid back rounded vocoid	in all occurrences	

EXAMPLES: /ole/ [ole] to thank; /goδeñ/ [goδɛñ] road; /watolea/ [watolea] corn; /xom/ [xom] to take; /wezipo/ [wezipo] a corpse

The word [δɔxu] Chief, exists in Dehu, but this is the only occurrence of [ɔ]. This is probably a borrowing from the Nengone [dɔku], where both /ɔ/ and /o/ exist.

/u/	[u] high back rounded vocoid	in all occurrences	

EXAMPLES: /učič/ [učič] to slide; /u/ [u] soul; /umeum/ [umeum] scar; /epun/ [epun] you plural; /aŋ̊u/ [aŋ̊u] spirit; /θū/ [θū] to give; /θu/ [θu] lizard

/ø/	[ø] mid central neutral vocoid	in all occurrences	

EXAMPLES: /øl/ [øl] pot; /øni/ [øni] meat; /eøt/ [eøt] shark; /ŋøne/ [ŋøne] in; /fø/ [fø] woman; /sinø/ [sinø] tree; /iñø/ [iñø] tooth

1.6. Syllable Structure

The syllable in Dehu is significant as a unit only for the prediction of stress.

The syllabic N is always V. With the exception of [i̯] as an allophone of /i/, semi-vowels do not exist in Dehu. Any N may be preceded or followed by any C, or may be both preceded and followed by C.

Examples of Syllable Nuclei:

V: /u/ soul; /ø/ you (object)
(C)V: /fø/ woman; /xa/ sister; /θi/ breast; /ṭo/ to go
V(C): /im/ arm; /at/ man
(C)V(C): /kem/ father; /θin/ mother

1.7. Word Structure

In Dehu, the CVCV pattern occurs most frequently. No clusters of CC may occur, and VV is less common in Dehu than for example in Iai. Examples of Dehu word structure are as follows:

V: /u/ soul; /ø/ you singular (object)
CV: /he/ head; /fø/ woman
VC: /im/ arm; /at/ man
CVC: /kem/ father; /θin/ mother
VCV: /iñø/ tooth; /ihe/ hair; /eni/ I
CVV: /lai/ day; /ḍai/ day (not as opposed to night)
VVC: /iaw/ cloud
CVCV: /sesæ/ to fly; /lapa/ to sit
CVVC /teiδ/ to cry; /w̥euθ/ to weed
VCVC /enaδ/ chin; /aδan/ to wish
VVCV /iosi/ vagina; /eal̥o/ she (respectful)
CVVV: /n̥aeæ/ fire place
CVCVC: /θinem/ tongue; /samek/ lightning
CVVCV: /puaka/ pig; /saiñ̥i/ meal cooked on stones
VCVVC: /itaim/ finger nail; /aɳeiĕ/ he
VVCVC: /ieɳen/ flower; /eahun/ we plural inclusive

1.8. Restrictions on Phoneme Occurrence

Phonemes /x, h/ and the series of voiceless resonants (l̥ m̥ n̥ ɲ̥ ŋ̥ w̥) rarely occur word finally, and never occur utterance finally.

Sequences of identical consonants do not occur.

Linking Vowels

Whenever two consonants come together, one word ending in a consonant and the following word beginning with one, the linking vowel /e/ is introduced to avoid consonant clustering.

e.g. memin(e) la kem i ñiḍæ
with his father.

2. CLAUSE LEVEL ANALYSIS

2.1. Clause Classes

2.1.0. Introductory

There are ten Classes of Dehu (Lifou) Clause Types determined by some common identificational-contrastive features of internal structure and distribution of the Classes in the larger matrix:

1. Independent Declarative Clause Class
2. Independent Imperative Clause Class
3. Independent Yes-No Interrogative Clause Class
4. Independent Interrogative Subject Clause Class
5. Independent Interrogative Non-Subject Clause Class
6. Independent Extra Interrogative Clause Class
7. Dependent Subject Clause Class
8. Dependent Non-Subject Clause Class
9. Extra Dependent Clause Class
10. Defective Clause Class.

These ten Clause Classes are grouped into larger Clause Classes according to identificational-contrastive features as follows:

I. There are two larger Clause Classes: *Complete Clause Types*, having a minimum of an obligatory Predicate tagmeme and normally an obligatory Subject tagmeme; *Defective Clause Types* where the Predicate tagmeme is not obligatory.

II. The Class *Complete Clause Types* is divided into Independent and Dependent Types. Independent Types are potentially complete sentences. Dependent Types are included within or dependent on another Clause and usually contain a Dependent Introducer.

III. *Independent Clause Types* are divided into Classes with and without an Interrogative tagmeme and *Dependent Clause Types* are divided into Classes with and without an Extra Dependent Tagmeme.

(a) Independent Clause Types without an Interrogative tagmeme are divided into two Classes:

Independent Declarative Clause Class and
Independent Imperative Clause Class.

(b) Independent Clause Types with an Interrogative tagmeme are divided into four Classes:

Independent Yes-No Interrogative Class,
Independent Interrogative Subject Class,
Independent Interrogative Non-Subject Class, and
Independent Extra Interrogative Class.

(c) Dependent Clause Types without an extra Dependent tagmeme are divided into two Classes:

Dependent Subject Class and
Dependent Non-Subject Class.

(d) The Dependent Clause Type with Extra Dependent tagmeme forms the Extra Dependent Class.

General Remarks

From the Kernel Declarative Clause Class the other Verbal Clause Classes can be derived, when primary or secondary Transform rules are applied. In order to reveal the basic differences and relationships among the Complete Clause Classes, each Clause Class will be stated in terms of its identificational-contrastive features, Transform rules where necessary and Clause Level tagmemes pertinent to the structure formulae.

Summary Tables of nucleus formulae and examples are given. Non-essential Clause Level tagmemes will be dealt with in the Phrase Level analysis.

TABLE NO. 1

Dehu Clause Classes

1	2	3	4	
Complete	Independent	Without an Interrogative tagmeme	Declarative	1
			Imperative	2
		With an Interrogative tagmeme	Yes-No Interrogative	3
			Interrogative Subject	4
			Interrogative Non-Subject	5
			Extra Interrogative	6
	Dependent	Without an Extra Dependent tagmeme	Dependent Subject	7
			Dependent Non-Subject	8
		Extra Dependent		9
Defective				10

TABLE NO. 2

Clause Type Classes					Independent Clause Class I	
1	2	3	4		Declarative	Examples
Verbal	Active	Intransitive		1	+S +ActIntrDecPr	aŋeič a aδ He swims.
		Transitive	Single	2	+S +ActSgTrDecPr +O	easæ a lin la kete xaδi We plant the seed.
			Double	3	±S +ActDbTrDecPr +IO +DO	eni a hamæ eø la hele I give you the knife.
	Passive	Transitive	Single	4	+PassSgTrDecPr +S ±Ag	ŋa tiŋetiŋe pi la nøδ is pacified the country.
			Double	5	+PassDbTrDecPr +IO +S	ŋa hamæ aŋeič la tusi was given him the book.
Non-Verbal	Nominal	Equational		6	± +S +PrEq +EqCo	ame la sinø te nu the tree is a coconut tree.
	Adjectival	Identificational		7	+IdPr +S	mitøt la ḍai čelæ sacred the day this.
	Stative			8	+StatPr +StatCo	čelæ hi la δoxu there is the Chief.

2.1.1. Independent Declarative Clause Class (Table No.2)

The Class of Declarative Clause Types has the following identificational-contrastive features and structural formula:

DeclCl: +S +Pr

The structure of the Declarative Clause Type consists of a minimum nucleus of an obligatory Nucleus Subject tagmeme (except where the Subject becomes a Complement in Clause Type 8), and an obligatory Nucleus Predicate tagmeme. Impersonal Declarative Clauses, a very small minority, do not have the obligatory Nucleus Subject tagmeme. An analysis of this will be seen in Part 2 of this Clause Analysis. The Subject tagmeme may precede or follow the Predicate tagmeme according to whether the Predicate is Active or Passive.

INDEPENDENT DECLARATIVE CLAUSES - MAXIMUM FORMULAE

1. INTRANSITIVE

Examples:

(a) aŋeiɕ a aδ ŋøne la ŋ̊ageδæ enehila e ŋ̊akañ
He swims in the sea today morning.

(b) aneiɕ a aδ ñ̊awa memin la ite δaδiñ mate ṭo
He swims well with the girls in order to
a ñi i θa taẘan la δoxu
catch fish for the Chief.

Max: +S ±T_1 +Pr ±Mann ±L ±T_2 ±Acc ±C ±P ±Ben

2. TRANSITIVE SINGLE

Examples:

(a) easæ a kete lin la ite xaδi sæ ŋøne la helep
We plant the seeds (of) us in the field.

(b) aŋat a ŋ̊ækæn la θupen θa ṭaẘan la fø
They prepare the bride-price for the woman.

(c) aŋat a amekøtin ṭo a ṭaẘa ŋøne la ḍai ɕili
They decide to arrive in the day that.

(d) aŋat a kuča la ite peŋa ñine ṭo a peŋan
They make the bows in order to shoot.

(e) aŋat a goeæn e kuhu la ðuŋæ
They see down there the fish (special type).

(f) aŋeič a lep la kuli ŋene la sinesinø
He hits the dog with the stick.

(g) eni a hamæn la kuli koi aŋat
I give the dog to them.

Max: +S ±T_1 +Pr +O ±IO ±Instr ±Acc ±T_2 ±L ±P ±C ±Ben

3. TRANSITIVE DOUBLE

Examples:

(a) eni a hamæ aŋeič la sinesinø e we enehila e ŋakañ
I give him the stick at Wé today morning
mate ṭo a lep la kuli
in order to hit the dog.

(b) eahun a sipo ŋawa akøtesie ṭo a xatua sæ
We ask well God to help us.

Max: ±T_1 ±S ±T_2 +Pr +O +Attr ±Ben ±T_3 ±L ±P ±C

4. TRANSITIVE PASSIVE SINGLE

Examples:

(a) ŋa tiŋetiŋe pi la nøð ŋene la ŋi eid e we
Was pacified the country by religion yesterday at Wé
čememin la ite hunaŋi asæ
together with the villages all.

(b) ŋa tiŋetiŋe pi la nøð θa ṭaŋai akøtesie mate
Was pacified the country for God in
ṭo a ñipune la isi
order to terminate the war.

Max: ±T_1 +Pr +S ±Inst ±T_2 ±L ±Ben ±P ±C

5. TRANSITIVE PASSIVE DOUBLE

Examples:

(a) ŋa hamæ aŋeič la tusi ŋei aŋat enehila e we
Was given he the book by them today at Wé.

(b) ɲa hamæ aŋeič la tusi ɲei aŋat θa ṭawan la huliwa
Was given he the book by them for the work
mate ṭo a aṭun la ñikein
in order to glorify the wedding.

Max: +Pr +O +S ±Inst ±Acc ±T ±L ±P ±C

6. EQUATIONAL CLAUSE

Examples:

(a) ame la sinø e kuhu ŋøne la helep te nu
The tree down there in the field is a coconut.

(b) ame la sinø memin la ite xa sinø te nu
The tree with the other trees is a coconut.

Max: ±T +S ±Acc ±L +Pr +EqCo

7. IDENTIFICATIONAL CLAUSE

Examples:

(a) ɲitøt la ḍai čelæ θa ṭawai eahun
Sacred is the day this for us.

(b) ṭu čat la madine hun ečelæ ŋøne la ḍai čelæ
Big very is the joy of us here in this day.

Max: +IdPr +S ±T ±L ±Ben ±Acc ±P ±C

8. STATIVE CLAUSES

Examples:

(a) hete ite ðini aŋat čememin la ite fø mate ṭo a
There are subjects of them with the women in order
xatuan la ðoxu
to help the Chief.

(b) hete ite ðini aŋat enehila ŋøne la meiṭo
There are subjects of them today in the hut.

Max: +StatPr +Compl ±T ±L ±Acc ±P ±C ±Ben

2.1.2. Independent Imperative Clause Class (Table No. 3)

The Class of five Imperative Clause Types has the following identificational-contrastive features and structure formula:

TABLE NO. 3

Clause Type Classes					Independent Clause Class 2	
1	2	3	4		Imperative	Examples
Verbal	Active	Intransitive		1	+ActIntrPr ±S	ṭo δæ epun Go! you
		Transitive	Single	2	+ActTrSgPr +O	øle δæ la koko Cook the yam!
			Double	3	+ActTrDbPr +IO +DO	hamæ aŋeič̌ δu la kete tusi Give him the (other) book!
	Passive	Transitive	Single	4		
			Double	5		
Non-Verbal	Nominal	Equational		6		
	Adjectival	Identificational		7	+IdPr +S	čate pi epun! Strong be you!
	Stative			8		
	Exhortative			9	+Ex +S +ActTr/IntrPr ±Acc	epi ṭo čilie a čeme ñiḍo May go he go with them!

Kernel structure: DeclCl

T_{Imp}

ImpCl: +ImpPr

The Imperative Clause Type, ImpCl, is an Imperative Transform T_{Imp}, of a Declarative Clause Type. Its minimum nucleus structure consists of an obligatory nucleus Imperative Predicate which is not conjugated.

NOTE: The Exhortative Imperative must be considered apart and will be analysed in the Phrase Level Analysis, obligatory Predicate tagmeme.

IMPERATIVE CLAUSES - MAXIMUM FORMULAE

1. INTRANSITIVE

Examples:

(a) to ðæ epun enehila e m̥akañ mate ṭo a kapa la etæ
Go you today morning in order to take the stone
θa ṭaw̥an la fø
for the woman.

(b) ṭo mite ðu memin la ite ðaðiñ
Go quietly with the girls.

Max: +Pr ±S ±T ±L ±Acc ±P ±C ±Ben

2. TRANSITIVE SINGLE ACTIVE

Examples:

(a) øle ðæ la koko enehila e kuhu mate ṭo a penapenan
Cook the yams now down there in order to prepare for
la faipoipo
the wedding.

(b) øle ðæ la koko memin la ite wenepiĕ θa ṭaw̥an la ðoxu
Cook the yams with the oranges for the Chief.

Max: +Pr ±Mann +O ±T ±L ±Acc ±P ±C ±Ben

3. TRANSITIVE DOUBLE ACTIVE

EXAMPLES:

(a) hamæ aŋeiĕ ðu la kete tusi enehila e kuhu mate ṭo a
Give him the book today down there in order to
aṭun la faipoipo
glorify the wedding.

(b) hamæ aŋeiĕ ðu la kete tusi memin la ite koko θa ṭaw̥an
Give him the other book with the yams for
la kem i aŋeiĕ
the father of him.

Max: +Pr +IO +DO ±L ±T ±Acc ±Ben ±P ±C

Notes on Imperative Clauses

(a) Numbers 7 and 9 in the minimal formulae are never expanded. Thus maximal formulae are not given for these Clause Types.

(b) A separate type of Imperative can be formed by simply employing *ṭo a* before the verb:

e.g. ṭo a isa n̥ækæn
They must each prepare.

This is a weak imperative approximating to the French Infinitive of instruction.

2.1.3. Independent Yes-No Interrogative Clause Class (Table No. 4)

The Class of eight Yes-No Interrogative Clause Types has the following identificational-contrastive features and structure formula:

Kernel structure: IndepDeclCl

$T_{Yes\text{-}No}$

Yes-No InterrCl: +IndepDeclCl +Yes-No InterrPart +Rising Intonation

TABLE NO. 4

Clause Type Classes					Independent Clause Class 3	
1	2	3	4		Yes-No Interrogative	Examples
Grammatical Subject Verbal	Active	Intransitive		1	+Q +S +IntrPr	hapeu epun a mekøl? Do you sleep?
		Transitive	Single	2	+Q +S +ActTrPr +O	hapeu epun a iδi melek? Do you drink milk?
			Double	3	+Q +S +ActTrPr +IO +DO	hapeu aŋat a hamæ aŋeič la tusi? Do they give him the book?
	Passive	Transitive	Single	4	+Q +PassTrPr +S	hapeu ŋa tiŋetiŋe pi la nøδ? Is pacified the country?
			Double	5	+Q +PassTrPr +IO +S	hapeu ŋa hamæ aŋeic la tusi? Was given he the book?
Non-Verbal	Nominal	Equational		6	+Q ± +S +PrEq +EqCo	hapèu la sinø čelæ te nu? Is the tree this a coconut?
	Adjectival	Identificational		7	+Q +IdPr +S	hapeu mitøt la dai čelæ? Is sacred the day this?
	Stative			8	+Q +StPr +StCo	hapeu hete δini aŋat? Are there subjects of them?

Yes-No Transform involves the addition of two features:

(a) Interrogative Particle

(b) Rising Intonation.

A Yes-No Interrogative Clause Type is a Yes-No Transform $T_{Yes\text{-}No}$ of a Declarative Clause. Its minimum structure consists of an Independent Declarative Clause, a Yes-No Interrogative tagmeme and a rising intonation.

For maximum formulae, see Declarative Clause Types above.

2.1.4. Independent Interrogative Subject Clause Class (Table No. 5)

The Class of six Interrogative Subject Clause Types has the following identificational-contrastive features and structure formula:

Kernel structure: DeclCl

$T_{SInterr}$

InterrSCl: +InterrS +DeclPr

An Interrogative Subject Clause Type, **InterrSCl**, is an Interrogative Subject Transform, $T_{SInterr}$, of a Declarative Clause. Its minimum structure consists of an obligatory Interrogative Subject tagmeme and an obligatory Declarative Predicate tagmeme.

$T_{SInterr}$, the Interrogative Subject Transform, consists of filling the obligatory Subject slot with an Interrogative Subject filler class.

+InterrS $\left\langle \begin{matrix} \text{InterrSPnPhr} \\ \text{InterrNPhr} \end{matrix} \right\rangle$, the obligatory Interrogative Subject tagmeme.

Fillers: The obligatory Interrogative Subject slot is filled by a composite filler class including two distribution subclasses: Interrogative Subject Pronoun Phrase <dei la> , and Interrogative Noun Phrase composed of Interrogative Article < dei la > plus obligatory Noun Head.

EXAMPLES:

(a) +InterrSPnPhr +DeclPr
dei la a aδ
Who swims?

(b) +InterrNPhr +DeclPr
dei la fø a aδ
Which woman swims?

The Predicate may also be made Adjectival by the introduction of the Adjective Introducer *ka*.

e.g. dei la ka aδ
Who swims?

2.1.5. Independent Interrogative Non-Subject Clause Class (Table No. 6)

The class of five Interrogative Non-Subject Clause Types has the following identificational-contrastive features and structure formula:

Kernel structure: DeclCl

$T_{NonSInterr}$

InterrNonSCl: +[+IndepDeclCl-NS] +InterrNS

The Interrogative Non-Subject Clause Type, InterrNonSCl, is a Non-Subject Interrogative Transform, $T_{NonSInterr}$, of a Declarative Clause Type. Its minimum structure consists of an obligatory Non-Subject tagmeme and an obligatory Independent Declarative Clause minus the portion replaced.

$T_{NonSInterr}$ - the Non-Subject Interrogative Transform.

It consists of the filling of a Non-Subject obligatory nucleus tagmeme slot with an Interrogative Non-Subject expression. The replacing tagmeme is then transferred to the position after the Clause.

TABLE NO. 5

Clause Type Classes					Independent Clause Class 4	
1	2	3	4		Subject Interrogative	Examples
Grammatical Subject Verbal	Active	Intransitive		1	+InterrS +ActIntrPr	dei la a aδ? Who swims?
		Transitive	Single	2	+InterrS +ActTrPr +O	dei la fø a lep la nekø nat? Which woman hits the child?
			Double	3	+InterrS +ActTrPr +IO +O	dei la fø a hamæ aŋeiČ la hele? Which woman gives him the knife?
	Passive	Transitive	Single	4	+PassTrPr +InterrS ±Ag	ŋa humuθe dei ŋene la δoxu? Who was killed by the Chief?
			Double	5	+PassTrPr +IO +S +InterrAg	na hamæ aŋeiČ la etæ ŋei dei fø? He was given the stone by whom?
Non-Verbal	Nominal	Equational		6	+InterrS +EqCo	dei epon? Who are you two?
	Adjectival	Identificational		7		
	Stative			8		

TABLE NO. 6

Clause Type Classes					Independent Clause Class 5	
1	2	3	4		Non-Subject Interrogative	Examples
Grammatical Subject Verbal	Active	Intransitive		1		
		Transitive	Single	2	+S +ActTrPr +InterrO	epun a lepi dei? You hit whom?
			Double	3	+S +ActTrPr +InterrIO +DO	epun a hamæ dei la tusi? You give whom the book?
	Passive	Transitive	Single	4		
			Double	5	+PassTrPr +InterrIO +S	ŋa hamæ dei la tusi? Was given whom the book?
Non-Verbal	Nominal	Equational		6	+InterrNS +EqCO	nemen la pun? What is the end?
	Adjectival	Identificational		7		
	Stative			8	+InterrNS +StatCo	iðe tusi lai? How many books are there?

NOTE: In the Non-Verbal Clause Types, Non-Subject Interrogative Clauses do exist, but become much changed in form.

2.1.6. Independent Extra Interrogative Clause Class (Table No. 7)

The Class of eight Extra Interrogative Clause Types has the following identificational-contrastive features and structure formula:

Kernel structure: DeclCl

$T_{InterrAdd}$

XInterrCl: +InterrIntrod +DeclCl

An Extra Interrogative Type, **XInterrCl**, is an Interrogative Addition Transform, $T_{InterrAdd}$, of a Declarative Clause Type. Its minimum structure consists of an obligatory nucleus Interrogative Clause Introducer and an obligatory nucleus Declarative Clause Type.

$T_{InterrAdd}$, the Interrogative Addition Transform, consists of the addition of an Interrogative Clause Introducer to the Kernel Declarative Clause Type.

Interrogative Introducers: pine nemen (why), eu (when), eka (where), tune ka (how).

2.1.7. Dependent Subject Clause Class (Table No. 8)

The Class of four Dependent Subject Clause Types has the following identificational-contrastive features and structure formula:

Kernel structure: IndepDeclCl

T_{SDep}

DepSCl: +DepS +DeclCl

The Dependent Subject Clause Type, DepSCl, is a Dependent Transform T_{SDep} of an Independent Declarative Clause Type.

TABLE NO. 7

Clause Type Classes					Independent Clause Class 6	
1	2	3	4		Extra Interrogative	Examples
Grammatical Subject Verbal	Active	Intransitive		1	+InterrIntrod +$DeclCl_1$	pine nemen eø a aδ? Why do you swim?
		Transitive	Single	2	+InterrIntrod +$DeclCl_2$	epun a iδi melek eu? When do you drink milk?
			Double	3	+InterrIntrod +$DeclCl_3$	pine nemen epun a hamæ aŋeič la tusi? Why do you give him the book?
	Passive	Transitive	Single	4	+InterrIntrod +$DeclCl_4$	ŋa tiŋetiŋe pi la nøδ eu? When was pacified the country?
			Double	5	+InterrIntrod +$DeclCl_5$	ŋa hamæ aŋeič la tusi eu? When was given him the book?
Non-Verbal	Nominal	Equational		6	+InterrIntrod +$DeclCl_6$	pine nemen la sinø čelæ te nu? Why the tree is a coconut?
	Adjectival	Identificational		7	+InterrIntrod +$DeclCl_7$	pine nemen mitøt la ḍai čelæ? Why sacred is the day?
	Stative			8	+InterrIntrod +$DeclCl_8$	pine nemen hete ite δini? Why are there subjects?

It consists of a minimum of an obligatory Dependent Subject and an obligatory Declarative Predicate tagmeme.

T_{SDep}, the Dependent Subject Transform consists of filling the obligatory Subject slot with a Dependent Subject filler class, which in Dehu is the Direct Object of the preceding Independent Declarative Clause, the Object of the first becoming the Subject of the second.

EXAMPLE: eni a θel la ðaðiñ a að
I seek the girl (who) swims.

2.1.8. Dependent Non-Subject Clause Class (Table No. 9)

The Class of three Dependent Non-Subject Clause Types has the following identificational-contrastive features and structure formula:

Kernel structure: IndepDeclCl

$T_{NonSDep}$

DepNonSCl: +DepNonS +[+DeclCl - NS]

A Dependent Non-Subject Clause Type, DepNonSCl, is a Dependent Non-Subject Transform, $T_{NonSDep}$, of an Independent Declarative Clause Type. It consists of a minimum of an obligatory Dependent Non-Subject tagmeme and an obligatory Independent Declarative Clause Type minus its replaced tagmeme.

$T_{NonSDep}$, the Non-Subject Dependent Transform, consists of taking the Non-Subject tagmeme from the end of the Clause and placing it at the beginning.

The Dependent Non-Subject slot is filled by any Noun Phrase. See below for analysis of Noun Phrases.

2.1.9. Extra Dependent Clause Class (Table No. 10)

The Class of eight Extra Dependent Clause Types has the following identificational-contrastive features and structure formula:

TABLE NO. 8

Clause Type Classes					Dependent Clause Class 1	
1	2	3	4		Dependent Subject	Examples
Grammatical Subject	Active	Intransitive		1	+DepS +ActIntrPr	(eni a θel) la ðaðiñ a að I seek the girl who swims.
		Transitive	Single	2	+DepS +ActTrPr +DO	(eni a θel) la ðaðiñ a lep la kuli I seek the girl who hits the dog.
			Double	3	+DepS +ActTrPr +IO +O	(eni a θel) la fø a hamæ aŋeič la tusi I seek the woman who gives him the book.
	Passive	Transitive	Single	4	+DepS +PassTrPr ±Ag	(ṭo a eleŋ) la pičine sinø ṇa sane The sticks planted around kanoθ ṇei ðoxu by the Chief.
			Double	5		
Non-Verbal	Nominal	Equational		6		
	Adjectival	Identificational		7		
	Stative			8		

TABLE NO. 9

Clause Type Classes					Dependent Clause Class 2	
1	2	3	4		Non-Subject Dependent	Examples
Grammatical Subject Verbal	Active	Intransitive		1		
		Transitive	Single	2	+DepDO +S +ActTrPr	(eni a ˌθel) la ðoxu aŋat a lep I seek the Chief they hit.
			Double	3	+DepDO/IO +S +ActTrPr +DO/IO	(eni a θel) la ate ṭo huni a amaman Whom we shall show la hele the knife.
	Passive	Transitive	Single	4		
			Double	5	+DepDO/IO +PassTrPr +IO ±Ag	(eni a θel) la tusi ŋa hamæ aŋeič ̊nei The letter given him by the ðoxu Chief.
Non-Verbal	Nominal	Equational		6		
	Adjectival	Identificational		7		
	Stative			8		

Kernel structure: IndepDeclCl

T_{DepAdd}

XDepCl: +DepIntrod +IndepDeclCl

An Extra Dependent Clause Type, **XDepCl**, is a Dependent Addition Transform, T_{DepAdd}, of an Independent Declarative Clause Type. It consists of a minimum of an obligatory Dependent Introducer tagmeme and an obligatory Independent Declarative Clause.

T_{DepAdd}, the Dependent Addition Transform, consists of the addition of a Dependent Clause Introducer tagmeme at the beginning of the Independent Declarative Clause.

Dependent Clause Introducers: pine nemen (why), eu (when), eka (where), tune ka (how).

2.2. Independent Declarative Clause Types

The Independent Declarative Clause Class is the Kernel Clause Class from which all other Dehu Clause Classes are derived. Thus a complete analysis of Dehu Clause Types consists of a detailed analysis of all Declarative Clause Types.

There are eight Independent Declarative Clause Types which are grouped into larger and larger Clause Classes according to identificational-contrastive features, as is stated in Table 2 as follows:

I. There are -
   the Class of Verbal Clause Types;
   the Class of Non-Verbal Clause Types.

II. The Class of Verbal Clause Types includes:
   the Active Clause Class;
   the Passive Clause Class.

III. The Class of Non-Verbal Clause Types includes:
   the Equational Clause Type (No.6);
   the Identificational Clause Type (No.7);
   the Stative Clause Type (No.8).

TABLE NO. 10

Clause Type Classes					Dependent Clause Class 3	
1	2	3	4		Extra Dependent	Examples
Grammatical Subject	Active	Intransitive		1	+DepIntrod +IndepDeclCl$_1$	(θa te kø ni) pine nemen aŋeič a aδ I do not know why he swims.
		Transitive	Single	2	+DepIntrod +IndepDeclCl$_2$	(θa te kø ni) pine nemen aŋeič a hamæn la tusi I do not know why he gives the book.
			Double	3	+DepIntrod +IndepDeclCl$_3$	(θa te kø ni) pine nemen aŋat a hamæ aŋeič la tusi I do not know why they gave him the book.
	Passive	Transitive	Single	4	+DepIntrod +IndepDeclCl$_4$	(θa te kø ni) eu ŋa lep la kuli ŋei I do not know when was hit the dog aŋeič by him.
			Double	5	+DepIntrod +IndepDeclCl$_5$	(θa te kø ni) pine nemen ŋa hamæ aŋeič la tusi I do not know why was given him the book.
Non-Verbal	Nominal	Equational		6	+DepIntrod +IndepDeclCl$_6$	(θa te kø ni) pine nemen la sinø·čèlæ te nu I do not know why the tree is a coconut.
	Adjectival	Identificational		7	+DepIntrod +IndepDeclCl$_7$	(θa te kø ni) pine nemen mitøt la ḍai I do not know why sacred is the day.
	Stative			8	+DepIntrod +IndepDeclCl$_8$	(θa te kø ni) pine nemen hete waθebo I do not know why there is a law.

IV. The Active Clause Class includes:
the Active Intransitive Clause Type (No.1);
the Active Transitive Clause Class.

IVa. The Transitive Active Clause Class includes:
the Active Single Transitive Clause Type (No.2)
the Active Double Transitive Clause Type (No.3).

V. The Passive Transitive Clause Class includes:
the Passive Single Transitive Clause Type (No.4);
the Passive Double Transitive Clause Type (No.5).

CLAUSE CLASSES AND GENERAL REMARKS

Selection of the Form of the Predicate

In Dehu, the Subject does not determine the form of the Predicate tagmeme, as Predicates are invariable except for Time, Active and Passive.

e.g. eni a aδ I swim; aŋat a aδ They swim.

Independent Declarative Clause Types in Detail

With each of the eight Independent Declarative Clause Types will be given the minimum Nucleus and Expanded Maximum formulae. Nucleus Clause Level tagmemes will be stated with their slots and filler classes where necessary. Optional Satellite Clause Level tagmemes will be stated only in terms of slots.

Each nucleus and optional Satellite Clause Level tagmeme will be analysed in detail during the Phrase Level Analysis below.

Minimum nucleus formulae present only the Nucleus Clause Level tagmemes of each Clause Type.

Maximum expanded formulae present the Nucleus Clause Level tagmemes and also the optional Satellite Clause Level tagmemes.

The optional Satellite Clause Level tagmemes are: T - time; L - location; Mann - manner; Freq - frequency; Inst - instrument; Ben - benefactive; P - purpose; C - cause; Acc - accompaniment; IO - indirect Object.

With maximum expanded formulae, an attempt has been made to include the greatest number of optional Satellite tagmemes possible, but this has been restricted in certain cases because the Clauses become artificial when maximum expansion was attempted.

2.2.1. Independent Declarative Clause Type 1: The Active Intransitive Declarative Clause

The Active Intransitive Declarative Clause Type has the following identificational-contrastive features:

(1) It has no Passive Transform.

(2) Its minimum nucleus structure is composed of two obligatory tagmemes.

SPECIAL NOTE:

The Subject tagmeme is normally obligatory to all Verbal Clause types, but there are two exceptions:

(a) When the Subject has previously been mentioned in the conversation, the Subject tagmeme may be omitted and just the Predicate form the Clause.

e.g. aŋeiɕ +Cl +Cl a aδ
He swims.

(b) The Predicate may occasionally be made Impersonal. This applies only to Present and Future Tenses. The Subject is then replaced by the Impersonal markers *kola* (Present) and *ṭo a* (Future).

e.g. kola lep la pate
One rings the bell.

(a) and (b) apply only to Active Clause Types which are Verbal and Transitive.

(c) With Intransitive Clauses, when one wishes to make the Clause impersonal or objective, the *kola* is still employed, but the Subject is placed after the Predicate.

e.g. kola ṭaw̥a la lue tefæn
Arrive the two spouses.

MINIMUM NUCLEUS FORMULA:

+S +Pr [ActIntrDeclV-Phr]

aŋeiĕ	a aδ
He	swims.

The fillers of all slots are fully explained and analysed in the Phrase Level Analysis.

EXPANDED MAXIMUM FORMULA:

+S $\pm T_1$ +Pr ±Mann ±L $\pm T_2$ ±Acc ±C ±P ±Ben

EXAMPLES:

aŋeiĕ a aδ ŋøne la ŋ̣ageδæ enehila e m̥akañ

+S	+Pr	±L	±T
He	swims	in the sea	this morning.

NOTE: Numerous examples of expanded formulae are given on p.19 immediately after the Charts of Minimum Formulae.

2.2.2. Independent Declarative Clause Type 2: Active Single Transitive Declarative Clause Types

The Active Single Transitive Declarative Clause Type has the following identificational-contrastive features:

(1) It has one Passive Transform.
(2) Its minimum Nucleus structure is composed of three obligatory Nucleus tagmemes.

MINIMUM NUCLEUS FORMULA:

+S +Pr[ActSgTrDecV-Phr] +DO

easæ	a lin	la ite xaδi
We	plant	the seeds.

NOTE: The Direct Object tagmeme may be omitted rarely under special conditions, namely that if the Predicate already implies an Object and the statement of the Object would be redundant, then the Direct Object is not stated.

EXPANDED MAXIMUM FORMULA:

+S ±T_1 +Pr +O ±IO ±Instr ±Acc ±T_2 ±L ±P ±C ±Ben

EXAMPLE:

eni	a hamæn	la tusi	koi	aŋat enehila	e We
+S	+Pr	+DO	±IO	±T	±L
I	give	the book	to them	today	at Wé.

2.2.3. Independent Declarative Clause Type 3: Active Double Transitive Declarative Clause Type

The Active Double Transitive Declarative Clause Type has the following identificational-contrastive features:

(1) It has two Passive Transforms.
(2) Its minimum Nucleus structure is composed of four obligatory Nucleus tagmemes.

MINIMUM NUCLEUS FORMULA:

+S	+Pr[ActDbTrDecV-Phr]	+IO	+DO
eni	a hamæ	aŋat	la hele
I	give	them	the knife.

T_{IO}, the Indirect Object Transform.

The obligatory Nucleus Indirect Object tagmeme can undergo an Indirect Object Transform, T_{IO}, and become an optional Satellite Indirect Object tagmeme in the Active Single Transitive Declarative Clause Type.

Kernel structure: ActDbTrDeclCl
T_{IO}

ActSgTrDecCl: +S +Pr +DO ±IO

An Active Single Transitive Declarative Clause can be an Indirect Object Transform of an Active Double Transitive Declarative Clause with an optional Satellite Indirect Object tagmeme.

e.g. +S +Pr +DO ±IO
eni a hamæn la tusi koi aŋat
I give the book to them.

EXPANDED MAXIMUM FORMULA:

+S $\pm T_1$ +Pr ±Mann +IO +DO $\pm T_2$ ±L ±P ±C ±Acc

EXAMPLE:

eni a hamæ aŋeiĕ la tusi e We enehila e m̥akañ mate t̥o a
+S +Pr +IO +DO ±L ±T ±P
I give him the book at Wé this morning in order to

xatuan la ðoxu
help the Chief.

2.2.4. Independent Declarative Clause Type 4: Passive Single Transitive Declarative Clause Type

The Passive Single Transitive Declarative Clause Type has the following identificational-contrastive features:

(1) It is the Passive Transform of the Active Single Transitive Clause Type (reversal of tagmeme order).
(2) Its minimum Nucleus structure is composed of two obligatory Nucleus tagmemes and one optional Nucleus tagmeme.

MINIMUM NUCLEUS FORMULA:

+Pr[PassSgTrDecV-Phr] +S ±Ag
ŋ̥a tiŋetiŋe pi la nøð ŋ̥ene la m̥i
Was calmed the country by religion.

EXPANDED MAXIMUM FORMULA:

$\pm T_1$ +Pr +S ±Ag $\pm T_2$ ±L ±Ben ±P ±C

EXAMPLE:

ŋ̥a tiŋetiŋe pi la nøð ŋ̥ene la m̥i θa t̥awai akøtesie mate to a
+Pr +S ±Ag ±Ben ±P
Was calmed the country by religion for God in order to

ñipune la isi
finish the war.

2.2.5. Independent Declarative Clause Type 5: Passive Double Transitive Declarative Clause Type

The Passive Double Transitive Declarative Clause Type has the following identificational-contrastive features:

(1) It is the Passive Transform of the Active Double Transitive Declarative Clause Type.
(2) It has a minimum nucleus structure composed of three obligatory nucleus tagmemes.

MINIMUM NUCLEUS FORMULA:

+Pr[PassDbTrDecV-Phr]	+IO	+S
ŋ̊a hamæ	aŋeič	la tusi
Was given	him	the book.

EXPANDED MAXIMUM FORMULA:

+Pr +IO +S ±Instr ±Acc ±T ±L ±P ±C

EXAMPLE:

ŋ̊a hamæ aŋeič la tusi ŋ̊ei aŋat θa ṭaẘan la huliwa mate ṭo a
+Pr +IO +S ±Ag +Ben ±P
Was given him the book by them for the work in order to

aṭun la ñikein
glorify the wedding.

2.2.6. Independent Declarative Clause Type 6: Equational Declarative Clause Type

The Equational Declarative Clause Type has the following identificational-contrastive features:

(1) It has no Passive Transform.
(2) Its minimum nucleus structure is composed of three obligatory nucleus tagmemes.

MINIMUM NUCLEUS FORMULA:

±Ame +S +Pr[IntrEqDeclPr] +EqCo

Ame	la sinø	te	nu
	The tree	is	a coconut tree.

NOTE: The Equational Predicate, te/ke is invariable in all circumstances.

EXPANDED MAXIMUM FORMULA:

±T +S ±Acc ±L +Pr +EqCo

EXAMPLE:

Ame la sinø memin la ite xa sinø te nu
+S ±Acc +Pr +EqCo
The tree with the other trees is a coconut tree.

NOTE ON EQUATIONAL CLAUSES:

(a) In familiar speech, the Equational Predicate is completely omitted, the minimum Nucleus formula becoming:
e.g. +S +EqCo
eni la kem i eø
I (am) your father.

(b) Rarely, both the Equational Subject and Equational Complement consist of Verb Phrases.
e.g. +S +Pr +EqCo
Ame xel ma iθanata te ṃala θoi
To refuse to speak is to agree falsely.

2.2.7. Independent Declarative Clause Type 7: The Identificational Declarative Clause Type

The Identificational Declarative Clause Type has the following identificational-contrastive features:

(1) It has no Passive Transform.
(2) Its minimum Nucleus structure is composed of two obligatory Nucleus tagmemes.
(3) The fillers of the obligatory Nucleus tagmemes are different from those which fill those of the Equational Declarative Clause Type, the Predicate of the Identificational Clause being adjectival.

MINIMUM NUCLEUS FORMULA:

+IdPr <Adj> +S
ṃitøt la ḍai čelæ
Sacred is the day this.

EXPANDED MAXIMUM FORMULA:

+IdPr +S ±T ±L ±Ben ±Acc ±P ±C

EXAMPLE:

ṭu čat la madine hun ečelæ ŋøne la ite ḍai čelæ
+IdPr +S ±L ±T
Very great is our joy here at the present time.

In Identificational Clauses the order of the two obligatory Nucleus tagmemes may be reversed. If this is done, there is a change of emphasis.

e.g. (1) la kuli ka lolo
+S +IdPr
The dog is handsome.

But: (2) ka lolo la kuli
+IdPr +S
Handsome is the dog.

In the second example, the emphasis is on *handsomeness*, while in the first the emphasis remains on *the dog*. When the Adjective follows the Noun Head, usually just a Phrase is formed, not an Identificational Clause.

2.2.8. Independent Declarative Clause Type 8: The Stative Declarative Clause Type

The Stative Declarative Clause Type has the following identificational-contrastive features:

(1) It has no Passive Transform.
(2) The filler of the Stative Predicate slot has a different filler Class from either the Equational or the Identificational Declarative Clauses.

MINIMUM NUCLEUS FORMULA:

+StatPr +StatCo
čelæ hi la ɗoxu
Here is the Chief.

EXPANDED MAXIMUM FORMULA:

+StatPr +StatCo ±T ±L ±Acc ±P ±C ±Ben

EXAMPLE:

čelæ	hi	la	ite	δini	aŋat	memin
+StatPr	**+StatCo**				**±Acc**	
There	are	their	subjects			with

la	ite	fø	mate	ṭo	a
		±P			
the	women	in	order	to	

xatuan	la δoxu
help	the Chief.

3. PHRASE LEVEL ANALYSIS

3.1. Nucleus Clause Level Tagmemes

3.1.1. +Pr, The Obligatory Nucleus Predicate Tagmeme

<table>
<tr><td colspan="5">Dehu Predicate Hyperclass</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Verbal
Hyperclass</td><td rowspan="4">Verb</td><td rowspan="2">Active</td><td colspan="2">Intransitive</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Transitive</td><td>Single</td></tr>
<tr><td>Double</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Passive</td><td rowspan="2">Transitive</td><td>Single</td></tr>
<tr><td>Double</td></tr>
<tr><td>Non-Verbal</td><td colspan="4">Noun
Adjective
Stative Predicate</td></tr>
</table>

There are no true modals in Dehu. Such ideas are translated by ordinary time markers.

3.1.1.1. Close-knit Active Verb Phrases

VPhr[+Time Particle ⟨Pres / Past / Fut⟩ +VH ⟨Intr / Trans / Adj⟩]

Involved are the following Phrase level tagmemes:

+VH ⟨TrVb / IntrVb / Adj⟩ , obligatory Nucleus Verb Head slot filled by three alternate division-subclasses -

(i) Intransitive Verb
(ii) Transitive Verb
(iii) Adjectives

+T $\left\langle \begin{matrix} \text{a (Pres)} \\ \text{ṭo a (Fut)} \end{matrix} \right\rangle$, is the obligatory Time tagmeme.

VH <Adj> in Identificational Clause Types.
e.g. m̥itøt la ḍai

NOTE: (1) All Past Tense tagmemes are Passive.[1]
(2) The Present Tense Particle is omitted when the Subject or Impersonal Subject Filler begins with the same vowel.

3.1.1.1.1. Active Verb Phrases: Present Tense

+S +Pr[ActIntrDeclV-Phr<+T +VH[IV]>]
(Present tense)
eni a aδ
I swim.

The +T <a> indicates Present tense.

The V-Phr may be made impersonal by the omission of +S and its replacement by *kola* (Pres) or *ṭo a* (Fut) or *kolo* (Pres Immed).

e.g. ±S +Pr[ActIntrDeclV-Phr<+T +VH[IV]>]
kola aδ
One swims.

NOTE: (1) The order of Predicate and Subject is reversed with Competence/Incompetence and Ability/Non-Ability Forms in the Present Tense.
e.g. atein aɳeiᵹ
Can he = He can.
(2) pi immediately following the Predicate merely emphasises the action

3.1.1.1.2. Future Tense

(a) +S +Pr[ActIntrDecV-Phr<+T +VH[IV]>]
ṭo ni a aδ (Future)
Go I swim = I shall swim

The construction +ṭo +S +a +VH = Future Tense Simple.

---

[1] A. Capell suggests that this could also be called Ergative.

(b) + +S + +Pr[ActIntrDecV-Phr<+T +VH(IV]>]
ṭo ni a ṭo a aδ
Go I go swim = I shall swim.

This construction represents a Future Tense with idea of movement.

(c) + +S + + +Pr[ActIntrDecV-Phr<+T +VH[IV]>]
ṭo ni a ṭo ṭo a aδ
Go I go go swim.

This construction represents a Future Tense with idea of movement and purpose.

(d) + ±S +Pr[ActIntrDecV-Phr<+T +VH[IV]>]
ṭo a aδ
Go swim. = One will swim (Impersonal)

3.1.1.1.3. Past Tense

A Past Active construction occurs, although it is rather rare. Normally a Passive construction is preferred.

EXAMPLE OF ACTIVE CONSTRUCTION

eni a xen ekø
+S +Pr[ActTrDecV-Phr<+T +VH[IV]>+T]
I eat before = I have eaten.

This construction consists simply of a Present Tense plus a past adverb.

3.1.1.1.4. Desideratives

1. There are two Desiderative Constructions.

(a) Natural and non-voluntary desires, for example, eating and sleeping.

(b) Ordinary desires and wishes.

(a) eni a pi xen
+S +Pr[+Time +DesidIntrod +VH]
I wish eat.

pi - placed before the Verb Head expresses the first type of desire or wish.

(b) eni a aδan ṭo a humuθi aŋeič
+S +Pr[ActTrV-Phr] +O[V-Phr]
I want to kill him.

This is simply a common Declarative Active Transitive Clause as analysed above.

2. There is a special construction expressing Refusal. In this the Predicate and Subject tagmeme order is reversed, and *ma* replaces the *ṭo a* of the second Desiderative form above.

e.g. xele ni ma iδ
Refuse I to drink.

3.1.1.1.5. Imperatives

The Imperative in Dehu has the following construction:

(a) The Imperative consists of an unconjugated Verb followed by either of the Imperative Markers δæ or δu.

e.g. lapa δu
Sit down!

ṭo δæ
Go!

δu is employed if some downward movement is involved; otherwise δæ occurs.

(b) There is also an Exhortative Imperative, employed mostly in a religious context. It consists of an exhortative particle (epi) plus an Independent Declarative Clause in the Future Tense.

e.g. epi ṭo akøtesie a xatua sæ
That go God help us!
May God assist us!

3.1.1.2. Close-knit Passive Verb Phrases

In these are found the same nucleus tagmemes as are found in the Close-knit Active Verb Phrase. The Passive Verb Phrase head slot is filled by a simple filler class including only

one distributional sub-class: Transitive or Intransitive Verb Stem and the obligatory nucleus passive tagmeme with Past Tense only. Note that with Present and Future Tenses there is no obligatory nucleus passive tagmeme, passivity being indicated solely by the use of an obligatory agent tagmeme plus tagmeme ordering.

Passive tagmeme: +T (n̥a) +Pr (Past)
or
+Pr +Ag (Present and Future)

EXAMPLES:

n̥a humuθi aɳeiǩ
+Pr[PassTrDecV-Phr<+T +VH[TV]>] +S
Was killed he (Past)

kola humuθi aɳeiǩ n̥ei aɳat
PassPr[TrDecV-Phr<+T +VH[TV]>] +S +Ag
Is killed he by them (Present)

n̥ei (Agentive) may be replaced by n̥ene la with any case except Pronoun agent.

e.g. kola humuθi aɳeiǩ n̥ene la ðoxu
+T +Pr[PassTrDecV-Phr<+T +VH>] +S +Ag
Is killed he by the Chief.

This usage applies also to Future Passive.
n̥ei/n̥ene la may be replaced by w̥ai/w̥ane la if there is some degree of obligation to the doer of the action.

e.g. w̥ai akøtesie t̥o a xatua
+Ag +Pr [+T +PrPassTr]
By God will be helped.

This construction shows that *God* is obligated.

t̥o a humuθi aɳeiǩ n̥ei aɳat
+Pr [+T +PrPassTr]+S +Ag
Go killed he by them. (Future)

NOTE: With the Past Passive, the optional ±Ag may precede the Predicate (Verb).

Special Forms of Past Passive

1. With Verbs indicating some kind of motion, the construction is:

   ṭạ̀wa ha aŋeiɔ̌
   +PrPassTr +T +S
   Arrived has he.

   This construction indicates State as well as Time.

2. In conversational style with idea of really completed action, as well as State the following construction is employed:

   ase hæ ni xen
   +Pr +T +S +Pr
   finish was I eat.

These two constructions are parallel, the first being usually employed with Intransitive Verbs and the second with Transitive Verbs.

In familiar style, the Active: eni a ase xen (I have finished eating) may be employed sometimes.

3.1.1.3. Close-knit Negated Verb-Phrases

$$\text{NegV-Phr: +NegInt +S +Neg +VH} \left\langle \begin{matrix} \text{IntrV} \\ \text{TrV} \end{matrix} \right\rangle$$

A Negated Verb Phrase is the Negation Transform of the Affirmative Close-knit Verb-phrase. It consists of the obligatory Negative Introducer θa, the obligatory nucleus Subject slot, the obligatory nucleus negation particle kø and the obligatory nucleus Verb Head slot filled by a composite filler Class, Transitive or Intransitive Verb Stem.

EXAMPLES:

(a) θa eni kø a xen (Present)
+NegIntr +S +NegPart +Pr[ActIntrDecV-Phr<+T +VH>]
Not I eat
I do not eat.

(b) θa ṭo kø ni a xen (Future)
+NegIntr +Pr +NegPart +S +Pr[ActIntrDecV-Phr<+T +VH>]
Not go I eat
I shall not eat.

(c) θa eni kø a xen ekø (Past)
+NegIntr +S +NegPart +Pr +T
Not I eat before.
I have not eaten.

There is a special emphatic past tense negative construction:

θa xeni kø eahun
+NegIntrod +PrTr +NegPart +S
Not eat us.
We have not eaten.

This construction is characterised by a reversal of positions of the Predicate and Subject tagmemes and is similar to the Negative Passive construction which follows. A description of Past Passive Negative is necessary here as it is different from regular negation.

Neg Pass 1. θa ase kø hun xen
+Neg +Pr +S +Pr[ActDeclTrPr]
Not finished us eat.
(Completed Action)

2. θa ŋ̊ei aŋat kø ŋ̊a xen
+Neg +Ag +Pr[PassDeclTrPr]
Not by them was eaten.

or: θa ŋ̊a xeni kø ŋ̊ei aŋat
+Neg +Pr +Ag
(Past General)

In these two optional constructions the Agent may precede or follow the Subject. With normal Passive, however, the Predicate precedes the Subject.

3. The negation of Imperative Verb Phrases employs θe -kø and not θa - kø.
   e.g. θe teiδe kø
   Do not cry.

3.1.1.4. Close-knit Interrogative Verb-Phrases

Interrogative Verb Phrases do not usually occur in Dehu. Instead of this, one finds an Interrogative Introducer plus Declarative Clauses.

e.g. hapeu aŋat a xen
+InterrIntrod +S +Pr[ActTrDecV-Phr<+T +VH[TV]>]
Question they eat.
Do they eat?

However, with Present Tense direct questions, familiar style, an Interrogative Verb Phrase does exist. These phrases fill the slot of the obligatory nucleus Predicate of Yes-No Interrogative clause types.

InterrPhr: [+Pr[DecV-Phr (VH $\left\langle \begin{matrix} \text{IntrV} \\ \text{TrV} \end{matrix} \right\rangle$) +S]]

Thus the Interrogative Verb Phrase, InterrV-Phr, is made up of an obligatory nucleus Verb Head slot, Transitive and Intransitive Verb Stem, followed by the obligatory nucleus Subject tagmeme.

e.g. ate epon la δuŋ̊æ
+Pr[InterrV-Phr <+VH[TrV]>] +S +O
Know you two the fish?
Do you two know the fish?

With this construction, no time tagmeme is employed.

It should be pointed out that most interrogation is indicated solely by intonation. For a further analysis of this, see Intonation Analysis below.

3.1.1.5. Negation of Close-knit Interrogative Verb Phrase

The negation of these phrases in Dehu is performed simply by employing an Interrogative Introducer plus the ordinary negative form of the Verb-phrase.

e.g. hapeu θa eni kø a xen?
+InterrIntrod +Active Verb Phrase Negative

If the Introducer hapeu is not employed, then Interrogation is indicated solely by intonation. See Phonology for details of these intonation patterns.

3.1.1.6. Adjectival Verb Phrases

Such verbalisations occur in Clause Class 7, the Identificational Clause. It takes the form of a straight adjective which fills the Predicate slot, plus an obligatory nucleus subject slot filled by a Noun Phrase. The Identificational Verb Phrase has the following formula:

IdV-Phr: [+Pr<Adj> +S<CommN_{CN}Phr>]

EXAMPLE:

IdV-Phr	[+Pr<Adj>	+S<CommN_{CN}Phr>]
	mitøt	la ḍai
	Sacred (is)	the day.

3.1.1.7. Stative Predicates

Stative Predicates, non-verbal in nature, are used in the Stative Clause Type and not elsewhere. They have no tense distinctions, like the other non-verbal predicates. They always precede their Stative Complement.

Thus the Stative Clause has the following formula:

StatCl: [+StatPr +StatCo] +StatPr ⟨ hete / dei / čelæ hi / pæ hæ / pæ kø ⟩ the Stative Predicate.

Any of these five fillers may be used, although there is a slight difference in the meaning with each, as follows:

hete - indicates that the Complement simply exists.

e.g.	hete	ite δini
	+StPr	+StCo
	exist	the subjects

(a) dei points out and demonstrates the Complement.

e.g. dei la ite ðini

There are the subjects.

(b) čelæ hi indicates that the Complement is near, while at the same time pointing it out.

(c) pæ kø - negative Stative Predicate. Is used with all but Mass Nouns.

(d) pæ hæ - negative Stative Predicate. Is used with Mass Nouns.

3.1.1.8. Equational Predicates

It was shown above that Equational Clauses has the formula:

EqCl: [± +S +Pr +EqCo]

The Predicate tagmeme in such Clauses is without exception te, non-verbal.

e.g. ame la sinø te nu

± +S +Pr +EqCo

The tree (is) a coconut tree.

Equational Predicates normally have a Predicate Introducer ame. This can be considered part of the Predicate itself. The Equational Predicate is invariable, obligatory and nuclear to the Clause itself. See above, Clause Level Analysis.

3.1.2. Obligatory Nucleus Subject Tagmeme

The Subject tagmeme which is obligatory and Nucleus, normally, to the eight Clause types, does not select the form of the Predicate tagmemes. In Active Clause types, except Impersonals (kola), it occupies the first obligatory Nucleus slot. In Passive Clause types it immediately follows the Predicate.

In the three Active Clause Types, the Subject tagmeme has the function of Performer of the action of the Active Predicate tagmeme, while in Passive Clauses its function is the undergoer of the action.

3.1.2.1. Position of Subject Tagmeme

The obligatory nucleus Subject slots in the different Clause Types are filled by a composite filler class. The following is the formula showing the possible distribution subclasses:

$$+S \left\langle \begin{matrix} \text{N-Phr} \\ \text{Pn-Phr} \\ \text{RelAx-Phr} \end{matrix} \right\rangle$$

3.1.2.2. Fillers: The obligatory Nucleus slot Subject is filled by either a Noun Phrase, a Pronoun Phrase, or a Relator Axis Phrase.

3.1.2.2.1. $\text{N-Phr} \left\langle \begin{matrix} \text{N}_n\text{-Phr} \\ \text{NAdj-Phr} \\ \text{NV-Phr} \end{matrix} \right\rangle$, the Noun Phrase distribution-subclass

The Noun Phrase distribution-subclass includes three division-subclasses: $\text{Noun}_{\text{Noun}}$ Phrase, Nominalised Adjective Phrase, Nominalised Verb Phrase.

3.1.2.2.1.1. $\text{N}_n\text{-Phr} \left\langle \begin{matrix} \text{CommN}_n\text{-Phr} \\ \text{PropN}_n\text{-Phr} \end{matrix} \right\rangle$, the $\text{Noun}_{\text{Noun}}$ Phrase division

The $\text{Noun}_{\text{Noun}}$ Phrase division includes two smaller divisions, Common $\text{Noun}_{\text{Noun}}$ Phrase and Proper $\text{Noun}_{\text{Noun}}$ Phrase.

$\text{CommN}_n\text{-Phr} \left\langle \begin{matrix} \text{CommN}_c\text{Phr} \\ \text{CommN}_m\text{Phr} \end{matrix} \right\rangle$, the Common $\text{Noun}_{\text{Noun}}$ Phrase division

The Common $\text{Noun}_{\text{Noun}}$ Phrase includes two divisions, Common $\text{Noun}_{\text{CountNoun}}$ Phrase and Common $\text{Noun}_{\text{MassNoun}}$ Phrase.

3.1.2.2.1.1.1. $\text{CommN}_c\text{Phr} \left\langle \begin{matrix} \text{CommN}_{\text{CSg}}\text{Phr} \\ \text{CommN}_{\text{CPl}}\text{Phr} \end{matrix} \right\rangle$, the Common $\text{Noun}_{\text{Count}}$ Noun division

The Common $Noun_{CountNounSingular}$ Phrase has the following minimum nucleus and the expanded maximum formulae:

MINIMUM NUCLEUS FORMULA:

$$CommN_{CSg}Phr: [+Det \left\langle \begin{matrix} DefArt \\ Nu \end{matrix} \right\rangle +NH<CommN_{CSg}> \pm PostDet \left\langle \begin{matrix} Dem \\ Poss \end{matrix} \right\rangle]$$

Fillers: The Common NounCountNounSingular Phrase has a minimum Nucleus structure of an obligatory Nucleus Determiner slot filled by a composite filler class including two alternate distribution subclasses: Numeral Article, Definite Article, plus Demonstrative Article and Possessive Article as optional Post-Determiners.

Numeral Article:	ča, 1.	⟩ +Pre NH
Definite Article:	la/lo, the	
Demonstrative Article:	čelæ, this	⟩ ±Past NH
Possessive Article:	aŋeič, his	

(a) DEMONSTRATIVES

The Demonstrative Article always follows the Noun Head thus:

la tusi čelæ this book

(b) POSSESSION

The Possessive Article always follows the Noun Head and has a special form best explained here.

(1) The Possessive Article consists of the particle *i* plus Pronoun.

e.g. la kuli (i) aŋat
Their dog.

When the Noun Head ends with a vowel, the i is elided as in the example above. The i is otherwise inserted.

e.g. la etæ i aŋat
Their stone.

The only exception to these rules comes with the First Person Singular where instead of for example la kuli eni, one has la kuliŋ, la etæŋ, that is to say, [eni is contracted to ŋ] and the vowel of the Noun Head retained. One always says teδin me eni (my brother). This is the only case where *me* is used to indicate possession. In First Person Plural, i is omitted.

NOTE: Note (1) applies normally to cases where the Possessor was in the Pronominal Form. It can also be applied to Proper Nouns. If, however, this is done, the emphasis rests on the Subject and not the Possessor.

e.g. ame la puaka te puaka i kemeŋ
The pig is the pig of my father.

Here the emphasis is on 'pig' and not on 'father'.

(2) Normally, when the Possessor is a Proper Noun or Common Noun, the construction is as follows:

±ModPoss [+Poss +Det +NH<CommonN$_n$ Phrase>] ±si +ne +la/lo +NH

e.g. ame la puaka te, si ne la δoxu
The pig is pig of the Chief.

or ame la kenu te, kenu ne la δoxu
The boat is the boat of the Chief.

It should be noted that 'si' is reserved for cases where the Possessed is an animal, otherwise it is omitted. 'Si' can be considered a Common Noun as it means 'field' or 'property', and replaces the Noun subject which is repeated in other cases.

(3) When the possessed part is considered to be part of the whole, the following construction is used:

la haten la iŋim
The sign of love.

In such cases the part of the whole takes the suffix -n. This 'already possessed' suffix exists also in the other languages of the Loyalty Group.

(c) THE DEFINITE ARTICLE

(1) The Definite Article *la* is replaced by *lo* when the Subject or Object referred to is thought of as in the past.

e.g. *lo* faipoipo (the wedding) refers to a past event, while *la* faipoipo refers to the present.

(2) When the numeral is greater than four, the articles lae/lao are employed thus:

la seven *lae* puaka a ṭo
The seven pigs are walking.

The position of lae is inflexible.

(3) When numerals are involved in Equational Clauses as Equational Complement, the prefix ala/alo comes before the numeral.

e.g. ame la eṭun te alakøn
The number is three.

(d) NUMERALS OF DEHU

1	čas
2	lue, luete[1]
3	køni, kønite
4	eke, ekete
5	ṭipi
6	čaŋemen
7	lueŋemen
8	køniŋemen
9	ekeŋemen
10	luepi
11	čako
12	luako
13	køniko
14	ekako
15	kønipi

[1] The longer forms of the numerals 2, 3, 4, occur only in isolation.

16 ǩaw̥aihano
17 luew̥aihano
18 køniw̥aihano
19 ekew̥aihano
20 ǩa at (one man)
30 ǩa at ŋe luepi
40 lue at

This system is rarely used past 4, the other numerals being replaced by French or English.

Example of Common $Noun_{CountNoun}$ Phrase

MINIMUM NUCLEUS FORMULA:

$+S[CommN_{CSg}Phr(+Det \quad +NH[CommN_{CSg}])]$

ǩa tusi ka m̥itøt
the book (is) sacred

EXPANDED MAXIMUM FORMULA:

$CommN_{CSg}Phr[\pm PreDet \ +Det \ \pm Num \ +NH \ \pm Poss \ \pm Dem \ \pm Mod_1]$

ǩasi hi la ǩa tusi aŋat ǩelæ ka m̥itøt
Only the one book of them this sacred.

$CommN_{CPl}Phr$, Common $Noun_{CountNounPlural}$ Phrase

The Common $Noun_{CountNounPlural}$ Phrase has the following minimum nucleus and expanded maximum structure formulae:

MINIMUM NUCLEUS FORMULA:

$$CommN_{CNPl}Phr[+Det \left\langle \begin{matrix} DefArt \\ NumArt \\ IndefArt \end{matrix} \right\rangle +NH[+CommN_{CNPl}] \pm PDet \left\langle \begin{matrix} Poss \\ Dem \end{matrix} \right\rangle$$

Fillers: The Common $Noun_{CountNounPlural}$ Phrase has a minimum Nucleus structure of an obligatory Determiner slot filled by either the Definite article or numeral or indefinite article.

Definite Article: the, la ite, la ite ṭaw̥a (a heap of)
Numeral: lue, luete
Indefinite Article: ite, iṭo (numerous, of animals)
itete (a group)

NOTE: The Post-Determiners remain the same as for the $CommN_{CSg}$ Phrase as above.

EXAMPLE: +S[$CommN_{CPl}$Phr(+Det +NH($CommN_{CPl}$)]

Mutually exclusive:	(Def)	la ite	tusi
	(Indef)	ite	tusi
	(Num)	lue	tusi

There is no indefinite article in the Singular.

EXPANDED MAXIMUM FORMULA:

$CommN_{CPl}$Phr[+Det ±Num +NH ±Poss ±Dem]

la eke kenu i aŋat čelæ
The four boats of them there.

NOTE: When a numeral is used, the Definite Article la ite is contracted to *l'a* before it without exception.

3.1.2.2.1.1.1.a. $CommN_{MassN}$ Phrase

MINIMUM NUCLEUS FORMULA:

$CommN_{MassN}$Phr[+Det<DefArt> +NH<$CommN_{MassN}$> ±PostDet $\left\langle \begin{matrix} \text{Poss} \\ \text{Dem} \end{matrix} \right\rangle$]

Fillers: The $Common\ Noun_{MassNoun}$ Phrase has a minimum Nucleus structure composed of an obligatory Nucleus Determiner slot filled only by the Definite Article, plus a Noun Head.

Definite Article: la, e.g. la tim
the water.

MAXIMUM EXPANDED FORMULA:

$CommN_{MassN}$Phr[+Det +NH ±Poss ±Dem]

la tim i aŋat čelæ
The water of them this.

3.1.2.2.1.a. Optional Satellite Tagmemes of the $Common\ Noun_{Noun}$ Phrase

3.1.2.2.1.a.1. ±PostDet, the Optional Satellite Post-Determiner tagmeme

±PostDet[PostDetPhr<+PostDet>]

Fillers: The optional Satellite Post-Determiner slot is filled by a Post-Determiner Phrase composed of an obligatory Nucleus Post-Determiner.

Post-Determiner: čelæ, this
i + Pron, his, your etc.

Demonstratives and Possessives were analysed above since they are closely linked to the Noun Head. Examples only are given here.

EXAMPLE:

$CommN_{CSg}Phr$: (la puaka) čelæ/i aŋat
the pig this of them
±PostDetPhr[+PostDet]

NOTE: The same tagmemes are found in the same positions for any type of $CommN_{Noun}$ Phrase.

3.1.2.2.1.a.2. ±Nu, the Optional Satellite Numerical tagmeme

The optional Satellite Numeral tagmeme which occurs only in a Common $Noun_{CountNoun}$ Phrase, has the following structure formula:

±NU[Nu-Phr]

Filler: The optional Satellite Numeral slot is filled by a Numeral Phrase.

Numeral Phrase: lue, køni, eke or ŋaluene
two, three, four, second.

EXAMPLE:

$CommN_{CNPl}Phr$**[+Det<DefArt> ±Nu<NuPhr>] +NH[**$CommN_{NCPl}$**]**
la (the) lue (two) puaka (pigs)

3.1.2.2.1.a.3. ±PreDet, the Optional Satellite Pre-Determiner tagmeme

The optional Satellite Pre-Determiner tagmeme has the following structure formula:

±PreDet[PreDetPhr<+PreDet>]

Filler: The Optional Satellite Pre-Determiner slot is filled by a Pre-Determiner phrase composed of an obligatory Nucleus Pre-Determiner.

Pre-Determiner: časi hi, only

EXAMPLES:

$CommN_{CN}SgPhr[\pm PreDet[PreDetPhr<+PreDet>]$ +Det<DefArt>

časi hi (only) la (the)

+NH[$CommN_{CNSg}$]]

puaka (pig)

$CommN_{MassN}Phr[\pm PreDet[PreDetPhr<+PreDet>]$ +Det<DefArt>

časi hi (only) la (the)

+NH[$CommN_{MassN}$]]

tim (water)

3.1.2.2.1.a.4. ±Mod $\langle^{AdjPhr}_{AdjVPhr}\rangle$ the Optional Satellite Modifier tagmeme

The Optional Satellite Modifier slot is filled by a composite filler class including the subclasses Adjective Phrase and Adjective Verb Phrase.

(a) The subclass Adjective Phrase has the following structure formula:

AdjPhr[+Intr +Adj ±Mod <Superl>]

Fillers: The alternate distribution subclass Adjective Phrase is composed of an optional Satellite modifier slot filled by the Superlative, and an obligatory Nucleus adjective introducer plus adjective.

The adjective introducer is the particle *ka*. The Superlative expression is conveyed by čat following the adjective. The Comparative consists of the Superlative + hune la/hui.

EXAMPLES:

$CommN_{CNSg}Phr[+Det$ +NH[$CommN_{CNSg}$] +ModIntro

la(the) puaka(pig) ka

±Mod[AdjPhr(+Adj ±Sup)]
maḍa čat
red very

±Mod[AdjPhr(+Adj ±Sup ±RelAx<hune la +NH>)]
maḍa čat hune la kete
redder than the other.

$CommN_{CNPl}$Phr[+Det +NH[$CommN_{CNPl}$] ±ModIntr ±Mod(AdjPhr)

la ite puaka ka
+Adj ±Sup]
maḍa čat

NOTE: (1) The adjective may precede the Noun Head, but in such cases an Identificational Clause is formed. See Clause Level Analysis.
e.g. ṭu čat la ðol
big very the difficulty
There is a very great problem.

(2) If two adjectives qualify the same Noun Head, they are simply joined by *me*.
e.g. la bus ka čat me ka lolo
The cat strong and beautiful.

(3) When the adjective Superlative precedes the Noun Head, *ka*, the Adjective Introducer is omitted.

(b) Adj_{V}Phr[+Intr +V-Phr] +NH

Fillers: The alternate distribution subclass Adjective Verb Phrase is composed of an optional Satellite modifier slot filled by an Adjectival Introducer plus a Verb Phrase.

The Adjective introducer is *ka*.

The Verb-Phrase is any phrase as discussed above.

EXAMPLES:

$CommN_{CNSg}$Phr[+Det +NH($CommN_{CNSg}$) +AdjIntrod +V-Phr

la fø ka ṭo a ṭaẇa
The women go arrive

$CommN_{CNPl}Phr$[+Det +NH($CommN_{CNPl}$) +AdjIntrod +V-Phr

la ite	kuli	ka	ṭo a mekøl
The	dogs		go sleep.

$CommN_{MassN}Phr$[+Det +NH($CommN_{MN}$) +AdjIntrod +V-Phr

la	tim	ka	ṭo a lapa
The	water		go remain.

These Adjective Phrases are distinct from Dependent Subject Clauses which have a similar construction but which lack the adjective introducer *ka*.

NOTE: (1) With ate (the one who), aṇete (the ones who) the Adjective Introducer *ka* is not employed.
e.g. la ate musinæn
The one who governs.
In all other cases, *ka* is obligatory.

(2) It should be noted that the Necessitative Form consists of a simple adjective *loi* (good) plus an Extra Dependent Condition Clause.
e.g. loi e ṭo eø a aδ
Good if you will swim.
You must swim.

3.1.2.2.1.a.5. LAdvPhr - the Location Adverb Phrase Distribution Subclass

The distribution subclass Location Adverb Phrase has the following structure formula:

AdvPhr[+LAdv]

Filler: The distribution subclass Location Adverb Phrase slot is composed of an obligatory Nucleus Location Adverb.

Location Adverb: eč̌elæ, eč̌ili
here, there

EXAMPLE:

$CommN_{CNSg}Phr$[+Det(DefArt) +NH[$CommN_{CNSg}$] ±PostMod[LAdvPhr(LAdv)]

la	puaka	eč̌elæ
The	pig	here.

3.1.2.2.1.a.6. LRelAxPhr - the Location Relator Axis Phrase Distribution Subclass

The distribution subclass Location Relator Axis Phrase has the following structure formula:

LRelAxPhr[+LPrep +H[O-X]]

Fillers: The distribution subclass Locational Relator Axis Phrase is composed of an obligatory Nucleus Location Preposition and an obligatory Nucleus Head slot filled by an Object expression.

EXAMPLE:

$Comm N_{CNSg}$Phr[+Det(DefArt) +NH($Comm N_{CNSg}$) ±PostModLRelAxPhr

la (the) kuli (dog)

[+Prep +H(N-Phr)]

ŋøne la ŋ̥ageδæ

in the sea.

3.1.2.2.1.a.7. TimeN-Phr - the Distribution Subclass Time Noun Phrase

The distribution subclass Time Noun Phrase has the following structure formula:

N-PhrTime[+Prep +NH[TimeNoun]]

Fillers: The distribution subclass Time Noun Phrase is composed of an obligatory Nucleus preposition and an obligatory Nucleus head slot filled by a Time Noun.

Time Noun: la ite ḍai ŋ̥apan

EXAMPLE:

$Comm N_{CNSg}$Phr[+Det(DefArt) +NH[$Comm N_{CNSg}$] ±TimeNPhr[+Prep +H

la	δoxu	ŋøne	la
The	Chief	in	the

[TimeNoun]]

ite ḍai ŋ̥apan

days before.

3.1.2.2.1.a.8. Ap-Phr - The Appositive Phrase Distribution Subclass

The distribution subclass Appositive Phrase has the following structure formula:

Ap-Phr[N-Phr]

Fillers: The distribution subclass Appositive Phrase slot is filled by a Noun Phrase which has the same referent as the modified Noun head.

EXAMPLE:

$CommN_{CNPl}Phr$[+Det(DefArt) +NH[$CommN_{CNPl}$] ±PostModAp-Phr(N-Phr)]

	la ite	at	la ite ðoxu
	The	men	the Chiefs.

3.1.2.2.1.a.9. DepCl $\left\langle \begin{matrix} \text{DepSCl} \\ \text{DepNonSCl} \\ \text{XDepCl} \end{matrix} \right\rangle$, the Distribution Subclass Dependent Clause

The distribution subclass Dependent Clause includes three division subclasses: Dependent Subject Clause, Dependent Non-Subject Clause, Extra Dependent Clause.

For an analysis see Clause Level Analysis above.

EXAMPLES:

$CommN_{CNSg}Phr$[+Det(DefArt) +NH[$CommN_{CNSg}$] ±PostMod(DepSCl)]

	la	fø	a ṭaẉa
	The	woman	who comes.

$CommN_{CNPl}Phr$[+Det(DefArt) +NH[$CommN_{CNPl}$] ±PostMod(DepNonSCl)]

	la ite	fø	aŋat a lep
	The	women	whom they hit.

$CommN_{CNSg}Phr$[+Det(DefArt) +NH[$CommN_{CNSg}$] ±PostMod(XDepCl)]

	la	iðin	aŋat a mekøl
	The	time	when they sleep.

3.1.2.2.1.1.2. $PropN_n$-Phr $\langle$ $PersPropN_n$-Phr / $NonPersPropN_n$-Phr $\rangle$, the Proper $Noun_{Noun}$ Phrase

The Proper $Noun_{Noun}$ Phrase division subclass includes two co-occurrence subclasses: Personal Proper $Noun_{Noun}$ Phrase, Non-Personal Proper $Noun_{Noun}$ Phrase.

3.1.2.2.1.1.2.1. $PersPropN_n$-Phr - the Personal Proper $Noun_{Noun}$ Phrase subclass

The Personal Proper $Noun_{Noun}$ Phrase has the following minimum Nucleus and maximum expanded formulae:

MINIMUM NUCLEUS FORMULA

$PersPropN_nPhr[\pm Title\ +PersPropN_n]$

Fillers: The Personal Proper $Noun_{Noun}$ Phrase has the minimum Nucleus structure composed of an optional Nucleus title and an obligatory Nucleus Personal Proper $Noun_{Noun}$ Stem.

Titles: ɔoxu (Chief); ẉaṭ (elder)

NOTE: The title ẉaṭ follows the $PersPropN_n$.

EXAMPLE:

$+S[PersPropN_nPhr[\pm Title\ +PersPropN_n\ \pm Title]]$

la ɔoxu Cope...
Wamo ẉaṭ

EXPANDED MAXIMUM FORMULA:

$PersPropN_nPhr[+Det\ +NH\ \pm Mod]$

la ɔoxu Cope ka čat
The Chief Cope powerful.

NOTE: Because of the unproductive nature of such expanded formulae, no detailed analysis is given here.

3.1.2.2.1.1.2.2. NonPersPropN$_n$-Phr - the Non Personal Proper Noun Subclass

The Non Personal Proper Noun$_{Noun}$ Phrase has the following minimum Nucleus and maximum expanded formulae:

MINIMUM NUCLEUS FORMULA:

NonPersPropN$_n$Phr[+NonPersPropN$_n$]

Filler: The Non Personal Proper Noun$_{Noun}$ Phrase has a minimum Nucleus structure composed of an obligatory Nucleus Non Personal Proper Noun$_{Noun}$ Stem.

NonPersPropN$_n$: Dehu, Menøni, eaδ, Ostrali
Lifou, Maré, Ouvéa, Australia.

EXAMPLE:

+S[NonPersPropN$_n$Phr[+NonPersPropN$_n$]

ame Dehu te nøne la ite napeṭ
Lifou is in the islands.

NOTE: See explanation of this construction in the Clause Level Analysis Non-Verbal Clause Types.

EXPANDED MAXIMUM FORMULA:

NonPersProp$_N$Phr[±PreDet ±Det +NH ±PostMod]

The Non-Personal Proper Noun$_{Noun}$ Phrase has an expanded maximum structure composed of an optional Satellite pre-determiner, an optional Nucleus determiner and Noun Head and an optional Satellite Post-Modifier.

EXAMPLE:

NonPersProp$_N$Phr[±PreDet ±Det +NH ±PostMod]

časi hi la Dehu ka lolo
Only Lifou beautiful.

3.1.2.2.1.2. N$_{Adj}$Phr - the Subclass Nominalised Adjective Phrase

The Nominalised Adjective Phrase has the following structure formula:

N_{Adj}Phr[+Det(DefArt) +NH[AdjPhr(+Adj ±Mod<Sup>)]

Fillers: The subclass Nominalised Adjective Phrase is composed of an obligatory Nucleus determiner slot filled by the Definite article, and an obligatory Nucleus Noun Head slot filled by an adjective plus or minus the optional Superlative Indicator.

NOTE: The Straight Comparative does not exist in Dehu, but must be expressed by means of a special construction which was explained above.

Superlative: čat

EXAMPLES:

NAdjPhrSg[+Det +NH[AdjPhr(+Adj ±Mod)]]

la ka maḍa

The white (man)

NAdjPhrPl[+Det +NH[AdjPhr(+Adj ±Mod)]]

la ite ka maḍa čat

The white (men) very

The very white men.

NOTE: (1) maḍa means red, not white, and should strictly be translated so.

(2) This type of construction is very restricted in Dehu, usually to adjectives of colour.

3.1.2.2.1.3. N_VPhr - The Nominalised Verb Phrase Subclass

The Nominalised Verb Phrase subclass has the following structure formula:

N_VPhr[+Det(DefArt) +NH(VPhr[ImpersVb])]

Fillers: The Subclass Nominalised Verb Phrase is composed of an obligatory Nucleus determiner slot filled by the definite article and an obligatory Nucleus Noun Head filled by a Verb Phrase composed of an obligatory Nucleus Verb in the Impersonal form of the future or past tense.

EXAMPLES:

N_VPhr[+Det(DefArt) +NH(VPhr[ImpersVb])]

la	ṇa eæñ
The	cultivated
The	cultivations.

+S[N_VPhr[+Det(DefArt) +NH[VPhr(ImpersV)]]]

la	to a ṭawa
The	will arrive
The	arrival.

The maximal expansions of such phrases are exactly the same as the maximal formulae for expansion of transitive and intransitive declarative Verbs.

3.1.2.2.2. Pn-Phr $\left\langle \begin{matrix} \text{PersSPnPhr} \\ \text{IndetPnPhr} \\ \text{PossPn} \end{matrix} \right\rangle$, the Distribution Subclass Pronoun Phrase

The distribution subclass Pronoun Phrase includes three alternate division subclasses: the Personal Subject Pronoun Phrase, Indeterminate Pronoun Phrase and Possessive Pronoun/ Possessive Case Phrase.

3.1.2.2.2.1. PersSPnPhr - the Division Subclass Personal Subject Pronoun Phrase

The division subclass Personal Pronoun Subject Phrase has the following structure formula:

PerSPnPhr[PersSPn]

Filler: The Personal Subject Pronoun Phrase is composed of a Personal Subject Pronoun stem.

PERSONAL PRONOUN SUBJECT:

Singular	1. eni, ini	inieti
	2. eø, ŋ̊unæ (familiar)	ñipo (to an elder)
	epun (respectful)	ñipæ
		ñipæti (to a Chief)
		čilie
		čilieti (to God)
		enætilai
	3. aŋeič (familiar)	ñidæ (to an elder)
	xapo (distinctive)	ñiḍæti (to a Chief)
	ñæn (father of son)	aŋañidæ (to God)
	eδ (animal)	aŋañiḍæti
	ealo, ñiḍo (woman, respectful)	
Dual	1. ñiho (2 young)(excl.)	ñihoti
	eaho (1 young 1 old) (excl.)	
	ñiso (incl.)	ñisoti
	easo (incl.)	
	2. epon	ñipoti (wife of Chief)
	3. ñiḍo, lueδ (animals)	ñiḍoti
Plural	1. eahun (excl.)	ñihun, ñihunie, ñihunieti
	easæ (incl.)	ñisæ, ñisæti
	2. epun	ñipun, ñipunie, ñipunieti, ñupun
	3. aŋat	ñudeni
	ñuden	aŋehaetati (Chiefs)
	ite eδ (animals)	

EXAMPLE: +S[PersSPn]

aŋeič a huliwa

he works.

3.1.2.2.2.2. IndetPnPhr - The Subdivision Indeterminate Pronoun Phrase

The division subclass Indeterminate Pronoun Phrase has the following structure formula:

IndetPnPhr[+Det +IndetPn]

Fillers: The Indeterminate Pronoun Phrase is filled by an obligatory Nucleus Determiner slot composed of the Definite Article and an obligatory Nucleus Indeterminate Pronoun.

Indeterminate Pronoun: kete, other, some.

NOTE: This is used only in the Singular, although also with collective nouns.

EXAMPLE: IndetPnPhr[+Det(DefArt) +IndetPn]

la	kete	a	huliwa
The	other	one	works.

3.1.2.2.2.3. PossPnPhr - The Subclass Possessive Pronoun Phrase

The division subclass Possessive Pronoun Phrase has the following structure formula:

PossPnPhr[+NH[$CommN_{CN}$] +PossInt +PersPn]

For analysis of this see under Noun Phrases above.

3.1.2.2.3. RelAxPhr - The Distribution Subclass Relator Axis Phrase

The distribution subclass Relator Axis Phrase has the following structure:

RelAxPhr[+Prep<$\overset{\circ}{w}$a> +NH_1 +Prep<utihæ> +NH_2]

NOTE: The use of this construction is rather limited.

Fillers: The Relator Axis Phrase is composed of an obligatory Preposition (Directional), an obligatory Nucleus Noun Head, an obligatory Preposition (Directional) plus an obligatory Nucleus Modifier.

EXAMPLE: +S[RelAxPhr] +EqCo

ẉa Dehu uti hæ Ostrali te nañ čat
From Lifou to Australia is far.

3.1.3. Obligatory Nucleus Direct Object Tagmeme

The Direct Object tagmeme, obligatory and Nucleus to the Active Transitive Clause Types 2 and 3, and alternate obligatory Nucleus to the Passive Double Transitive Clause Type 5 has the functional meaning of the undergoer of the action of the Transitive Predicate.

In the Clause Types in question it was seen that the obligatory Nucleus direct object slot was filled by a composite filler class the components of which are as follows:

Formula: +DO $\left\langle \begin{matrix} \text{N-Phr} \\ \text{Pn-Phr} \\ \text{V-Phr} \\ \text{DepCl} \end{matrix} \right\rangle$, the Direct Object tagmeme.

Fillers: The obligatory Nucleus Direct Object slot is filled by a composite filler Class with a maximum of four Noun Phrase, Verb Phrase, Pronoun Phrase, Dependent Clause.

3.1.3.1. N-Phr, The Distribution Subclass Noun Phrase

For the analysis of Noun Phrases see above.

EXAMPLES:

+S[PersPn] +Pr[ActSgTrDecV-Phr] +DO[$\text{CommN}_{\text{CNSg}}$Phr]

eni a θel la tusi
I seek the book.

[$\text{CommN}_{\text{CNPl}}$Phr]

la ite tusi
the books.

[CommN_{MN}Phr]

la tim
the water.

[N_{AdjSg}Phr]

la ka maḍa
the white.

EXAMPLES: (Contd.)

+S[PersPn] +Pr[ActSgTrDecV-Phr] +DO[N_{AdjPl}Phr]

eni	a θel	la ite ka mada
I	seek	the whites.
		[N_{V}Phr]
		la ṇa eæñ
		the cultivation.

3.1.3.2. Pronoun Phrase

The distribution subclass Pronoun Phrase includes two alternative division subclasses, Personal Object Pronoun and Indeterminate Pronoun.

PersObjPnPhr - the division subclass Personal Object Pronoun Phrase.

A note should be made here that some of the Subject Pronouns are contracted after a Predicate. The simplest way of showing this is by listing them in examples as follows, after having first stated that the Personal Object Pronoun Phrase has the following structure formula:

PersObjPnPhr[+PersObjPn]

EXAMPLES OF: [+DO[+PersObjPn]]

1. +S[PersPnSj] +Pr[ActTrDecVPhr] +[PersPnObj]

aŋeiɕ	a	lepi	ni
He		hits	me.

Only the familiar Pronouns are contracted when filling the Direct Object slot as follows:

eni - ni
eø - ø
aŋeiɕ - aŋeiɕ (no change)
ñiho - ho
ñiso - so
epon - epon (no change)
ñiḍo - ñiḍo (no change)
eahun - hun

easæ - sæ
epun - epun (no change)
aṇat - aṇat (no change)

These above forms apply also with optional Indirect Object slots. They are obligatory in this form with all future tense verb forms.

e.g. ṭo ni a xen
Go I eat.

This is because one has here a discontinuous Predicate. See Clause Level Analysis.

2. +S[PersSPn] +Pr[ActTrDecVPhr] +DO[IndetPn]
eni a lep la kete
I hit the other one.

NOTE: With Reflexive forms the Direct Object is zero.

e.g. eni a lep
I hit myself.

With Reciprocal forms there are two constructions:

(a) With two persons, the English *one another* is translated by la kete me kete.

e.g. ñiso a goeæ la kete me kete
We two see the other and other.

(b) With more than two persons reciprocity is indicated by itø before the Predicate.

The Direct Object is omitted with verbs where any statement of Object would be redundant.

e.g. kola feletæn
One removes the weeds.
+Pr

3.1.3.3. V-Phr - The Distribution Subclass Verb Phrase

The structure of the Verb Phrase is as follows:

+DO[N_VPhr(+Det<DefArt> +NH[ImpersVb])]

Fillers: The division subclass Verb Phrase is composed of a Determiner slot filled by the Definite Article and an ob-

ligatory Nucleus Noun Head filled by a Verb Phrase composed of an obligatory Nucleus Verb in the Personal/Impersonal form of the Future or Past Tense.

EXAMPLES:

+S[PersPnS]	+Pr[ActSgTrDecVPhr]	+DO[+Det +VPhr]
aŋeiǩ	a tewen	la ṭo aŋat a ṭo
He	awaits	their departure.
aŋeiǩ	a wan	la ŋa eæñ
He	looks at	the cultivation.

3.1.3.4. DepCl[DepDeclCl] - The Distribution Subclass Dependent Clause

For an analysis of these clause Types see above, Clause Level Analysis.

EXAMPLES:

+S[PersPnS]	+Pr[ActSgTrDecVPhr]	+DO[XDepDeclCl]
eni	a sipon	pine nemen aŋat a ṭo
I	ask	why they leave.

Dependent Subject and Non-Subject Dependent Clauses are not possible in the Direct Object slot, being always replaced by a nominalised expression. For form, see above, Clause Level Analysis Charts 8 and 9.

GENERAL NOTE: With verbs of saying, the Phrase ka hape must precede the Direct Object. It serves to introduce what is stated.

EXAMPLE:

aŋeiǩ	a waδa ka hape	eø a aδ
+S	+Pr	+DO
He	says	you swim.

With the verb øni (to say) ka hape is omitted and the Subject and Predicate tagmeme ordering reversed.

e.g. øni	ñipo	: meǩ
	+Pr +S	+O
	Said she	: death

3.1.4. +IO, Obligatory Nucleus Indirect Object Tagmeme

The Indirect Object Tagmeme, obligatory and Nucleus to the Active Double Transitive Clause Type 3 and to the Passive Double Transitive Clause Type 6 has the functional meaning of that 'to or for which the action is carried out'.

In the structure formulae of the Active and Passive Double Transitive Clause Types the obligatory Nucleus Indirect Object tagmeme has the following formula:

$$+IO \left\langle \begin{matrix} \text{N-Phr} \\ \text{Pn-Phr} \end{matrix} \right\rangle$$

Fillers: The obligatory Nucleus Indirect Object slot is filled by a composite filler class consisting of Noun Phrase and Pronoun Phrase.

3.1.4.1. N-Phr, Distribution Subclass Noun Phrase

For analysis of Noun Phrases see above, Obligatory Nucleus Subject tagmemes.

EXAMPLES:

+S[PersPnSj]	+Pr[ActDbTrDecVPhr]	+IO[$CommN_{CNSg}$Phr]
anat	a hamæ	la ðoxu
They	give	the Chief
		[$CommN_{CNPl}$Phr]
		la ite ðoxu
		the Chiefs
		[N_{AdjPl}Phr]
		la ite ka maḍa
		the whites

+DO[$CommN_{CNSg}$Phr]
la tusi čelæ
the book this.

NOTE: (1) The Nominalising Verb Phrase is not used to fill the Indirect Object slot (Cf. p.70).

(2) Common $Noun_{MassNoun}$ Phrases do not fill the Indirect Object slot.

3.1.4.2. Pn-Phr ⟨PersOPnPhr / IndetPnPhr⟩, The Distribution Subclass Pronoun Phrase

The distribution subclass Pronoun Phrase includes two division subclasses: Personal Object Pronoun Phrase and Indeterminate Pronoun Phrase.

EXAMPLES:

+S[PersSPn]	+Pr[ActDbTrVPhr]	+IO[PersOPn]	+DO[CommN$_{CNSg}$Phr]
aŋat	a hamæ	aŋeiĕ	la tusi
They	give	him	the book

+IO[IndetPn]
la kete
the other one.

3.1.5. +EqCo, The Obligatory Nucleus Equational Complement

The Equational Complement, obligatory and Nucleus to Equation Clause Type 6 has the meaning of 'characteristics of identification or equation'.

In the structure formula of the Equational Clause Class Type 6 the obligatory Nucleus Equational Complement has the following structure:

+EqCo ⟨NPhr / PnPhr⟩, the Equational Complement.

Fillers: The obligatory Nucleus slot is filled by a composite filler class including Noun Phrase and Pronoun Phrase.

NOTE: The Noun Phrase includes only Count, Mass and Proper Nouns and not nominalised verbal expressions.

3.1.5.1. N-Phr, The Distribution Subclass Noun Phrase

For analysis see above p.56 etc.

EXAMPLES:

±	+S[CommN$_{CNSg}$]	+Pr[EqPr]	+EqCo[CommN$_{CNSg}$Phr]
ame	la sinø	te	nu
	The tree	is	a coconut tree.
			[CommN$_{CNPl}$Phr]
ame	la ite sinø	te	ite nu
	The trees	are	coconut trees.
			[CommN$_{Mass}$Phr]
ame	la ewekæ čelæ	te	tim
	This thing	is	water.
			[N$_{AdjPl}$Phr]
ame	la ite at	te	ite ka maḍa
	The men	are	whites.

3.1.5.2. Pn-Phr, The Distribution Subclass Pronoun Phrase

(For analysis see above, page 71.)

EXAMPLES:

±	+S[CommN$_{CNPl}$]	+Pr[EqPr]	+EqCo[PersPn]
ame	la ite δoxu	te	aṇat
	The Chiefs	are	them.

±	+S[CommN$_{CNSg}$]	+Pr[EqPr]	+EqCo[IndetPn]
ame	la δoxu	te	la kete
	Chief	is	the other one.

3.1.6. +StCo, The Obligatory Nucleus Stative Complement Tagmeme

The Stative Complement tagmeme, Nucleus and obligatory to the Stative Clause Type 8, occupies the slot immediately following the Predicate tagmeme.

The Stative Complement tagmeme has the functional meaning of 'that which is stated or enumerated'. It has the following structure formula:

+StCo $\left\langle \begin{matrix} \text{NPhr} \\ \text{PnPhr} \end{matrix} \right\rangle$, the Stative Complement.

Fillers: The obligatory Nucleus Stative Complement slot is filled by a composite filler Class including two subclasses: Noun Phrase and Pronoun Phrase.

3.1.6.1. N-Phr, The Distribution Class Noun Phrase

(For analysis of Noun Phrase see above, page 56.)

EXAMPLES:

+StatPr	+StCo[$\text{CommN}_{\text{CNSg}}$Phr]
hete	la puaka
čelæ hi	the pig
dei	[$\text{CommN}_{\text{Mass}}$Phr]
pækø (Neg.)	la tim
	the water
	[NAdjPhr]
	la ite ka maḍa
	the whites.
	[$\text{PersPropN}_{\text{N}}$Phr]
	Wanesi (name)
	[N_{V}Phr]
	la ṇa eæñ
	the cultivations.
	[$\text{NonPersPropN}_{\text{N}}$Phr]
	Dehu (Lifou).

NOTE: With the negative pækø no Determiner is used.

3.1.6.2. Pn-Phr $\left\langle \begin{matrix} \text{PersSPn} \\ \text{IndetPn} \end{matrix} \right\rangle$, The Alternate Distribution Subclass Pronoun Phrase

The distribution subclass Pronoun Phrase includes two division subclasses.

(For analysis see above, page 71.)

EXAMPLES:

+StatPr	+StatCo[PersPnSj]
dei	aŋeiɛ̆
There is	him.

+StatPr	+StatCo[IndetPn]
dei	la kete
There is	the other one.

NOTE: With the Pronoun Phrase, in the negative pækø changes to pæhæ.

3.1.7. +IdS, The Obligatory Nucleus Identificational Subject Tagmeme

The Identificational Subject Tagmeme, Nucleus and obligatory to the Identificational Clause Type 7 occupies the slot immediately following the Predicate.

The Identificational Subject Tagmeme has the functional meaning of that which is identified. It has the following formula:

+IdS $\langle \begin{matrix} \text{N-Phr} \\ \text{Pn-Phr} \end{matrix} \rangle$, the Identificational Subject

The analysis of the Noun Phrase and Pronoun Phrase has already been made above.

EXAMPLES:

+IdPr	+IdS[$\text{CommN}_{\text{CNSg}}$Phr]
ŋitøt	la puaka
Sacred	the pig.
	[$\text{CommN}_{\text{Mass}}$Phr]
	la tim
	the water.
	[NAdjPhr]
	la ite ka mada
	the whites.

The other examples are the same as those used to illustrate the Stative Complement tagmeme above, page 80.

3.2. Optional Satellite Clause Level Tagmemes

The expansion of the basic Nucleus of the eight Clause Types includes ten optional Satellite Clause Level tagmemes. The ten tagmemes may be divided into two classes:

(1) The Class of optional Satellite Complementary tagmemes: Indirect Object, Accompaniment, Benefactory and Instrument.

(2) The Class of optional Satellite Circumstantial tagmemes: Time, Frequency, Locational-Directional, Purpose, Manner and Cause.

3.2.1. ±IO, The Optional Satellite Indirect Object Tagmeme

The Optional Satellite Indirect Object tagmeme, different from the obligatory Nucleus Indirect Object tagmeme of the Active and Passive Double Transitive Clause types (see above) occurs in the Active and Passive Single Transitive Clause Types. It has the following structure formula:

$$\pm IO[IORelAxPhr[+Prep\left\langle \begin{matrix} koi \\ kowe \end{matrix} \right\rangle \ +H<OX>]]$$

Fillers: The optional Satellite Indirect Object slot is filled by an Indirect Object Relator-Axis Phrase composed of an obligatory Nucleus Preposition, koi, kowe la and an obligatory Nucleus Head slot filled by an Object expression.

Place: It is regularly placed after the obligatory Nucleus Direct Object tagmeme.

EXAMPLE:

+S[PersPnSj]	+Pr[ActSgTrDecVPhr]	+DO[N-Phr]	±IO[RelAxPhr]
eni	a hamæn	la tusi	koi eø
I	give	the book	to you.

+S[PersPrSj]	+Pr[ActSgTrDecVPhr]	+DO[NPhr]	±IO[RelAx[+Prep +H]]
eni	a hamæn	la tusi	kowe la δoxu
I	give	the book	to the Chief.

The Preposition may take two forms, koi or kowe la. Koi is used before Personal Pronouns, while kowe la is used before Nouns.[1]

e.g. koi aŋeič — to him
kowe la ðoxu — to the Chief

NOTE: Kow may appear at the end of a Clause.
e.g. čelæ hi la at aŋat a huliwa kow
There is the man they work for.

This construction does not often occur and is reserved for oratorical style.

3.2.2. ±Acc, The Optional Satellite Accompaniment Tagmeme

The optional Satellite Accompaniment tagmeme may occur with almost any Clause type, although it occurs most often with Active Intransitive Clauses.

It has the following structure formula:

±Acc[AccRelAxPhr[+Prep<me, memin> +H<OX>]]

Fillers: The optional Satellite Accompaniment slot is filled by an Accompaniment Relator Axis Phrase composed of an obligatory Nucleus Preposition me, memin and an obligatory Nucleus Head slot filled by an Object expression.

Place: The optional Satellite Accompaniment tagmeme is usually placed after the Predicate tagmeme.

EXAMPLE:

+S[PersPnSj]	+Pr[ActIntDecVPhr]	±Acc[AccRelAxPhr
aŋeič	a að	me
Hę	swims	with

[+Prep<me, memin> +H<OX>]]
la ite ðaðiñ
the girls.

---

[1] Koi is sometimes, but rarely, used before Nouns in colloquial speech.

NOTE: 'me' may be replaced by 'memin' or 'čememin' with exactly the same meaning. The two latter forms are simply more formal than the first.

3.2.3. ±Ben, The Optional Satellite Benefactive Tagmeme

The optional Satellite Benefactive tagmeme may occur with any Clause type, although more usually with Transitive Clauses. It has the following structure formula:

±Ben[BenRelAxPhr[+Prep ⟨ θa ṭaw̥an / θa ṭaw̥ai ⟩ +H<OX>]]

Fillers: The optional Satellite Benefactive slot is filled by a Benefactive Relator Axis Phrase composed of an obligatory Nucleus Preposition θa ṭaw̥an/θa ṭaw̥ai and an obligatory Nucleus head slot filled by an object expression.

NOTE: The choice of θa ṭaw̥an and θa ṭaw̥ai is exactly the same as that for the optional Indirect Object Preposition koi and kowe la page 83.

Place: The optional Satellite Benefactive tagmeme is usually placed after the Predicate and Object tagmemes.

EXAMPLE:

+S[PersPnSj]	+Pr[ActSgTrDecVPhr]	+DO[NPhr]	±Ben[BenRelAxPhr
eni	a xom	la tusi	
I	take	the book	

[+BenPart +H<OX>]]
θa ṭaw̥an la fø
for the woman.

3.2.4. ±Inst, The Optional Satellite Instrument Tagmeme

The optional Satellite Instrument tagmeme may occur with any of the verbal clause types and most regularly occurs with Passive Clauses 4 and 5.

It has the following structure formula:

±Inst[InstRelAxPhr[+Prep ⟨ nei / nene la ⟩ +H<OX>]]

Fillers: The optional Satellite Instrument slot is filled by an Instrument Relator Axis Phrase composed of an obligatory Nucleus Preposition ŋei/ŋene la and an obligatory Nucleus head slot filled by an object expression.

NOTE: The choice of ŋei/ŋene la is much the same as for the Prepositions in the other optional Clause level tagmemes, ŋei being employed with Pronouns, and ŋei and ŋene la being employed with Common Nouns. The difference between the two is one of informal/formal style.

Place: The optional Satellite Instrument tagmeme is normally placed after the Object tagmeme, the Subject tagmeme in Passive Clause types, but can in Passive Clause types be placed before the Predicate.

EXAMPLES:

+S[PersPnSj]	**+Pr[DecTrActVPhr]**	**+DO[NPhr]**	**±Inst[InstRelAxPhr**
aŋeiᵏ	a lep	la kuli	
He	hits	the dog	

[±Prep ⟨ŋei / ŋene la⟩	+H<OX>]]
ŋene la	sinesinø
with the	stick.

+Pr[PassDecTrVPhr]	**+S[NPhr]**	**±Inst[InstRelAxPhr[+Prep** ⟨ŋei / ŋene la⟩
ŋa humuθe	la kuli	ŋei/ŋene la
Was killed	the dog	by the

+H<OX>]]
δoxu
Chief.

or: ŋei δoxu ŋa humuθe la kuli
±Inst **+Pr** **+S**
By the Chief was killed the dog.

If the Instrument tagmeme appears before the Predicate, it is the action and not the actor which is stressed, whereas if the Instrument tagmeme appears after the Predicate and Subject tagmemes, it is the actor who is stressed.

3.2.5. ±T ⟨TAdvPhr / TLocution / XDelCl⟩ , The Optional Satellite Time Tagmeme

The optional Satellite Time slot is filled by a composite filler class including the distribution subclasses: Time Adverb Phrase, Time Locution Phrase and Extra Dependent Time Clause.

3.2.5.1. TAdvPhr, The Time Adverb Phrase

Place: The Time Adverb Phrase has two subdivisions, pane (first of all) and palahi (always, still). No other Time Phrases can occupy the places these occupy. Therefore a separate subclass is necessary, all other Time Phrases being classified as Time Locutional.

(a) pane - is placed in the Predicate itself, between the tense marker and the Verb Head.

EXAMPLE:

+S[PersPnSj]	+Pr[+Tense	±pane	+VH]
eni	a	pane	aδ
I	Pres Tense	first	swim.

(b) palahi - is placed between the Subject and the Predicate.

EXAMPLE:

+S[PersPnSj]	±TAdv<palahi>	+Pr[ActIntrDecVPhr]
eni	palahi	a aδ
I	still	swim.

3.2.5.2. TLocPhr, The Time Locution Phrase

Place: The Time Locution Phrase, enehila (today), eid (yesterday), elæñ (tomorrow) etc. may either precede the Subject tagmeme or occur after the Predicate and Object tagmemes in Active Clause Types and after the Subject tagmeme in Passive Clause Types.

EXAMPLES:

±TLocPhr	+S[PersPnSj]	+Pr[DecIntrVPhr]
enehila	eni	a aδ
Today	I	swim.

+S[PersPnSj]	+Pr[DecIntVPhr]	±TLocPhr
eni	a aδ	enehila
I	swim	today.

+Pr[PassTrVPhr]	+S[PersPnSj]	±TLocPhr
ŋa humuθi	aŋeiʧ	enehila
Was killed	he	today.

3.2.5.3. XDepTCl, The Extra Dependent Time Clause

XDepTCl[+DepIntrod (ŋøne la iδin) +IndepCl]
(in the time)

Extra Dependent Time Clauses have already been analysed above.

EXAMPLE:

+S[PersPnSj]	+Pr[ActIntrDecVPhr]	±T[TXDepCl]
eni	a aδ	ŋøne la iδin aŋeiʧ a mekøl
I	swim	when he sleeps.

3.2.6. ±Freq ⟨FAdv / RelAx⟩, The Optional Satellite Frequency Tagmeme

The optional Satellite Frequency tagmeme may occur with any of the verbal or non-verbal Clause types.

3.2.6.1. FRelAx, The Frequency Relator Axis Phrase

It has the following structure formula:

±Freq[FreqRelAxPhr[+Prep<ŋene> +H<Time Noun>]]

Fillers: The optional Satellite Frequency slot is filled by a Frequency Relator Axis Phrase composed of an obligatory Nucleus Preposition ŋøne (in) and an obligatory Nucleus head slot filled by a Time Noun.

Place: The optional Satellite Frequency tagmeme is normally placed after the Predicate and Object tagmemes.

EXAMPLE:

+S[PersSPnSj]	+Pr[DecTrVPhrAct]	+DO[NPhr]	±Freq[FreqRelAxPhr
eni	a lep	la kuli	
I	hit	the dog	

[+Prep<ŋøne>	+N<TimeNoun>]]
ŋøne	la nøδei ḍai
	every day.

3.2.6.2. FAdv, The Frequency Adverb Phrase

When the Frequency tagmeme is composed of a simple Frequentative ($\begin{matrix}\text{naluen, twice}\\ \text{palahi, always}\end{matrix}$), it is placed normally between the Predicate and the Direct Object.

EXAMPLE:

+S[PersPnSj]	+Pr[ActTrDecVPhr]	±Freq +DO[NPhr]
eni	a lep	palahi la kuli
I	hit	always the dog.

NOTE: Frequentatives are not used very often in Dehu as reduplicative Verbs fill this role.

e.g. eni a lepilep la kuli
I hit again and again the dog.

3.2.7. ±L $\left\langle \begin{matrix}\text{LAdvPhr}\\ \text{LRelAxPhr}\end{matrix} \right\rangle$, The Optional Satellite Location-Direction Tagmeme

The optional Satellite Location-Direction slot is filled by a composite filler class including two distribution-subclasses: Location Adverb Phrase and Location Relator Axis Phrase.

3.2.7.1. LAdvPhr, [+LAdv] Distribution Subclass Location Adverb Phrase

LAdvPhr: ekuhu, ekolemi, ekoho, eče læ

Place: The Location Adverb Phrase is placed after the Predicate tagmeme.

EXAMPLE:

+S[PersPnSj]	+Pr[ActIntrVPhr]	±L[AdvPhr]
eni	a ṭo	ekolemi
I	go	there.

NOTE: Location/Directionals of this type are very difficult to assign precise meanings as they depend often on height and wind.

3.2.7.2. LRelAxPhr[+LPrep +H<OX>], The Subclass Location Relator Axis Phrase

The Relator Axis Phrase is composed of an obligatory Nucleus Location Preposition, fen (under), hune (on), ŋøne (in), kowe (to, towards), and an obligatory Nucleus Head slot filled by an Object expression.

Place: The distribution subclass Location Relator Axis Phrase is placed after the Predicate tagmeme.

EXAMPLE:

+S[PersPnSj]	+Pr[ActIntrDecVPhr]	±L[LRelAxPhr[+L+H(NPhr)]]
eni	a to	kowe la ŋ̊alapa
I	go	to the house.

3.2.8. ±Mann ⟨MAdvPhr / MRelAxPhr⟩, The Optional Satellite Manner Tagmeme

The optional Satellite Manner slot is filled by a composite filler class including two distribution-subclasses: Manner Adverb Phrase and Manner Relator Axis Phrase.

3.2.8.1. MAdvPhr, The Subclass Manner Adverb Phrase

Adverb: ñ̊awa (well)

Place: The distribution subclass Manner Adverb Phrase is placed after the Predicate tagmeme.

EXAMPLE:

+S[PersPnSj]	+Pr[ActIntrDecVPhr]	±Mann[LAdv]
aŋeiĕ	a mele	ñ̊awa
He	lives	well.

3.2.8.2. MRelAxPhr [MPrep +H<OX>], The Distribution Subclass Manner Relator Axis Phrase

The Manner Relator Axis Phrase is composed of an obligatory Nucleus Manner Introducer Preposition (ŋøne (in), hune (on) etc.) and an obligatory Nucleus Head filled by an Object expression.

Place: The Manner Relator Axis Phrase is placed immediately after the Predicate and/or Object tagmemes.

EXAMPLE:

+S[PersPnSj]	+Pr[ActIntrDecVPhr]	±Mann[MRelAxPhr[+Prep +H<OX>]]
eahuni	a ṭo	hune loto
We	go (on)	by car

3.2.9. ±Purp ⟨VPhr / XDepCl⟩, The Optional Satellite Purpose Tagmeme

The optional Satellite Purpose slot is filled by a composite filler class including two distribution subclasses: Verb Phrase and Extra Dependent Clause.

3.2.9.1. PurpVPhr [ṭo a], The Distribution Subclass Purpose Verb Phrase

Fillers: The Purpose Verb Phrase is composed of a Purpose Verb Introducer (ṭo a) plus a Transitive or Intransitive Predicate.

Place: The distribution subclass Purpose Verb Phrase is placed after the Predicate.

EXAMPLE:

+S[PersPnSj]	+Pr[DecIntrVPhr]	±PurpVPhr[+ṭo a +H<VPhr>]
aŋeiĕ	a aδ	ṭo a ñi i
He	swims	to catch fish.

NOTE: ṭo a may be replaced my mate ṭo a, which is a stronger form of the same Purpose Phrase.

e.g. aŋeiĕ a aδ mate ṭo a ñi i

He swims to catch fish.

NOTE: ṭo a can be used only with Impersonal forms, that is in cases where no Subject appears. Otherwise PurpX-DepCl.

3.2.9.2. PurpXDepCl [+DepIntrod(mate) +IndepDeclCl], The Distribution Subclass Extra Dependent Purpose Clause

It should be noted that this Independent Clause occurs only in the Future Tense when Purpose is involved.

Thus the Purpose Extra Dependent Clause is composed of a Purpose Dependent Introducer (mate) and an obligatory Nucleus Independent Declarative Clause.

Place: The Purpose Extra Dependent Clause is placed after the Predicate and/or Object tagmemes.

EXAMPLE:

+S[PersPnSj]	**+Pr[ActIntrDecVPhr]**	**±PXDepCl[+DepInt +IndDecCl]**
aŋeiᵹ	a lep	mate ṭo aŋat a mele ñawa
He	hits	so that they will live well.

Thus if a Verb Phrase is involved, that is to say if 3.2.9.2. is used, there can be no possibility of introduction of a different Subject from the first one in the Clause.

NOTE: (1) ṭo a may sometimes be replaced by gøi/gøne la (concerning). This has a sense of direction as well as Purpose.

(2) The Negative Purpose Phrase has the following construction:

aŋeiᵹ a mekøl waŋa ṭo aŋat a lep
He sleeps lest they hit him.

Waŋa translates lest.

3.2.10. ±C<DepCCl>, The Optional Satellite Cause Tagmeme

The optional Satellite Clause slot is filled by an Extra Dependent Cause Clause made up of an obligatory Nucleus Cause Introducer (pine laka) and an obligatory Nucleus Independent Declarative Clause.

Place: The distribution subclass Extra Dependent Cause Clause is placed after the Predicate tagmeme.

EXAMPLE:

+S[PersPnSj] +Pr[ActDecIntrVPhr] ±C[XDepCCl[+DepIntrod<pine
aŋeič a mekøl pine laka
He sleeps because

laka> +IndepDeclCl]]
aŋeič a kučakuča
he is tired.

3.3. Summary of Tagmeme Ordering

NOTE: The relative ordering of the optional Satellite tagmemes is rather arbitrary, but examples of most frequent ordering were given where possible during the Clause Level Analysis. See the section on maximal formulae given with each Clause Type.

A brief summary statement of such ordering is as follows:

(1) Before the Predicate:

+S ±T

(2) After the Predicate:

$$\pm\text{Mann}\ \pm\frac{\text{T}}{\text{Freq}}\ \pm\text{L}\ \pm\text{Inst}\ \pm\text{Acc}\ \pm\text{Purp}\ \pm\text{Cause}$$

It should be noted, however, that this ordering is arbitrary and that nothing approaching a fixed and definite ordering can be established.

4. WORD LEVEL ANALYSIS

4.1. Verbs

(a) The Causative form of the Verb in Dehu has the following structure:

Kernel structure: Transitive Verb Stem

T_{Caus}

Causative Verb: +Prefix (a) + Verb Stem + Suffix (-n)

The Causative Verb is the Causative Transform, T_{Caus} of a Transitive Verb Stem. It consists of an obligatory prefix, an obligatory Verb Stem and an obligatory Nucleus Suffix -n.

EXAMPLE: ṭåwa to arrive
aṭåwan to make someone come

(b) The Reciprocal form of the Verb has the following structure:

Kernel structure: Verb Stem

T_{Rec}

Reciprocal Verb: +Prefix (i) + Verb Stem + Suffix (keu)

The Reciprocal Verb is the Reciprocal Transform, T_{Rec}, of a Transitive or Intransitive Verb. It consists of an obligatory prefix i, and obligatory Verb Stem and an obligatory suffix -keu.

EXAMPLE: elo to play
ielokeu to play together

(c) A restricted Reciprocal form exists involving only two persons thus:

Kernel structure: Transitive Verb Stem

T_{RR}

Restricted Reciprocal Verb: + Prefix (i) + Verb Stem

The Restricted Reciprocal Verb is the Reciprocal Transform of a Transitive Verb Stem. It consists of an obligatory prefix i and an obligatory Verb Stem.

EXAMPLE: ate to know
ìate to know each other (sexually)

4.2. Almost any other part of speech may be converted into a Verb as follows:

(a) An Adjective may become Verbalised thus:

Kernel structure: Adjective Stem

T_V.

Verb Stem: + Prefix (a) + Adj Stem + Suffix (-n)

The Verbalised Adjective is the Verbal Transform, T_V, of an Adjective Stem. It consists of an obligatory prefix a, an obligatory Adjective Stem and an obligatory suffix -n.

EXAMPLE: ṭu big
aṭun to make big, to glorify.

(b) A Numeral may be verbalised thus:

Kernel structure: Numeral Stem

T_V

Verb Stem: + Prefix (a) + Numeral + Suffix (n)

The Verbalised numeral is the Verbal Transform, T_V, of a numeral. It consists of an obligatory prefix a, an obligatory numeral and an obligatory suffix -n.

EXAMPLE: časi one
ačasin to unify

(c) An Adverb may become verbalised thus:

Kernel structure: Adverb

T_V

Verb Stem: + Prefix (a) + Adverb + Suffix (n)

The Verbalised Adverb is the Verbal Transform, T_V, of an Adverb. It consists of an obligatory prefix a, an obligatory Adverb and an obligatory suffix n.

EXAMPLE: m̥ača again
am̥ačan to call something back

(d) A Noun may become a Verb thus:

Kernel structure: Common Noun

T_V

Verb Stem: + Verbaliser (ñi) + Common Noun

The Verbalised Noun is a Verbal Transform, T_V, of a Common Noun. It consists of a Verbaliser ñi and an obligatory Common Noun.

EXAMPLE: la pun the finish
ñipun to finish

4.3. Reduplicatives in Verbs give them a meaning of repeated action.

e.g. lep to hit
lepilep to hit again and again.

Sometimes Reduplication yields adjectives with somewhat different significance.

e.g. kuča to do
kučakuča tired, sleepy

4.4. Two Verbs may be combined to form another Verb with a different meaning.

e.g.	nue	to leave
	tiδ	to throw
	nuetiδ	to reject

4.5. An Adjective may become a Noun thus:

Kernel structure: Adjective

T_N

Noun: + Prefix (e) + Adj + Suffix (-n)

The Nominalised Adjective is a Nominal Transform, T_N, of an Adjective. It consists of an obligatory prefix e, an Adjective and an obligatory Suffix -n.

EXAMPLE:	lolo	beautiful
	elolon	beauty

4.6. The Collective Prefix i is often employed:

EXAMPLES:	he	head
	ihe	hair
	enaδ	chin
	ienaδ	beard
	nu	coconut tree
	inu	coconut plantation

4.7. A large number of Nouns is formed by a combination of ŋa (Passive marker) and a Verb or Common Noun.

e.g.	eæ	fire
	ŋaeæ	fireplace
	geδæ	wave
	ŋageδæ	sea
	lapa	to stay
	ŋalapa	house, home

4.8. Transitive Verbs sometimes have special endings depending on whether the Object is a Pronoun or a Common Noun.

(a) Verbs ending in a Consonant take the final vowel -e before Common Nouns, and -i before Pronouns or Proper Nouns.

EXAMPLES:			
	xome	xomi	to take
	lepe	lepi	to hit
	xupe	xupi	to create
	upe	upi	to help
	humuθe	humuθi	to kill
	ɗeuθe	ɗeuθi	to burn
	kuðe	kuði	to warn
	keleme	kelemi	to bury
	oθe	oθi	to tie

(b) Verbs ending in a Vowel take a final -n under the same conditions.

EXAMPLES:			
	xatuan	xatua	to help
	huliwan	huliwa	to work
	tewẹ̊n	tewẹ̊	to wait for
	sipon	sipo	to ask
	hamæn	hamæ	to give
	æðin	æði	to curse
	hæn	hæ	to call

APPENDIX

Texts

1.

la awane ṭoa kuča la ŋ̊mečin la ate dehu #
The way to do the burial the man Lifu;

ṭo la nøδei sine i aŋeič asæ a ṭaẘa ṭoa waŋe la
go the all friends of him all arrive to see the

aŋeič a iñi / ŋe e meči hæ aŋeič /
he is sick; and if dead is he

te kola ha ẘaδa kowe la nøδei sine i aŋeič ka hape
then one then says to the all friends of him to say:

meči hæ #
dead is;

mate ṭo aŋat a ṭaẘa ṭoa feṭa hune la wezipo #
then go they arrive to watch over the corpse:

me ṭo aŋat a ṭaẘa čememine la ite ẘæmek me ite xen /
and go they arrive with the gifts and the foods

koko me ite øni / mate ṭoa feṭa hune la wezipo #
yams and the meats in order to watch on the corpse;

e ase hæ aŋat feṭa / la ite sine ne la wezipo /
if ended is they watch the friends of the corpse

te eẘæmeken ṭo a m̊in ŋøne uma mitøt #
then first go pray in house holy;

kola pane m̊in ŋøne la ŋ̊alapa #
one first pray in the house;

aṣe hæ / kola xom kowe la uma m̥itøt
finished is one takes towards the house holy

ṭoa m̥in ŋøne la uma m̥itøt #
in order to pray in the house holy;

e θupene hæ la ŋ̥a kelem / ṭo la nøδei at asæ me
when ended is the funeral, go the all men all and

ite sine ne la wezipo a pane čelapa memine la kem
the friends of the corpse first remain with the father

maine θin / ṭoa čelapa me ñiḍo ṭoa aupuñi ñiḍo #
or mother go remain with them to console them two;

e θupene hæ lai / aŋat a iδe la ŋ̥æmeč me
when ended is there they leave the funeral and

humuθe la ite øni #
kill the meats;

θupene lai ṭo la lapa kačahai a kuči teŋe
after that go the family all give money

pi koi ite maθine i aŋeič #
then to the uncles of him;

maine fø pena / ṭo a ñiteŋe pi koi ite xa
if women also go give money then to the sisters

i aŋeič #
of him;

čelæ hi la aẉane meči ne la ate dehu lai /
there is the way of death of the man Lifu then

me aẉane ihuliwakeu i aŋat lai #
and way work together of him there.

TRANSLATION

The way of burying a Lifu man. All of his friends will arrive to inspect his illness; and if he is dead, it will be announced to all his friends: he is dead. Then they will arrive to keep watch over the dead man. They will arrive together with gifts and food, yams and meat, in order to watch over the corpse. When the vigil is over, first of all the friends of the dead man go to pray in the church. But first one prays at the house. After this, he is taken to the church to pray in the church. When the burial is over, all the people and the friends of the dead man first remain with the mother or father. They remain with them in order to offer consolation. After that, they leave the funeral and kill the beasts. After that, the whole family gives money to the dead man's maternal uncles. If it is a woman who had died, they give the money to her sisters. This is the way of death of a Lifu man and the communal work involved.

2.

Dei la awane ṭoa ñiwane ṭoa kuča la faipoipo
Here is the way to start to do the wedding

ŋøne la nøδei dehu #
in the all Lifu;

ṭo la kem me θine la nekø ṭaŋañ a pane
go the father and mother the child man first

ŋækæne la kete øni me mani /
prepare the some meat and money

ka ṭawa koi mil fra če me ite xa øle xen
which come to 1000 francs together with the some food

koko me lais #
yams and rice;

ŋe ṭo ñiḍo a hæn la ite sine i ñiḍo /
and go they two call the friends of them two,

sine ne la kem me sine ne la θin ʈoa waŋ la
friends of the father and friends of the mother to see the

itaδi ŋa ŋ̥ækæn θa ʈawai nekø i ñiḍo ʈoa faipoipo #
trousseau prepared for child of them two to wed;

hawe / ŋøne la heδi čili / θupene la asehæ
there in the evening that, after the finished

aŋat waŋe la itaδi ŋa ŋ̥ækæn /
they see the trousseau prepared

aŋat a isa ñiwan ʈoa isa ẉeδe aδan la ite δaδiñ #
they each start to each speak wish the girls;

maine hete aδa i nekø ʈaṃañ /
perhaps there is wish of child man

maine aδa i θine me kem #
or wish of mother and father;

ẉane la kem ʈoa ẉaδa kowe la ite ŋei aŋeič
first the father go speak to the by him

ŋa hæn ʈoa waŋ la itaδi ka hape #
was called to see the trousseau to say;

hane čahu δuneṃala #
there is there engagement gift;

ŋe ʈo δæ hæ epun ʈoa θele fø ne la nekøŋ
and go then you to seek wife of the my child

uti hæ la hete fø i aŋeič hæ #
until the have wife of him is;

θupene lai aŋat a ʈo ŋøne la goδeñ ʈoa θele fø
after that they go in the road to seek wife

ne la nekø ʈaṃañ #
of the child male;

ʈo aŋat a θele fø en la aδa i xapo / la æδen
go they seek woman after the wish of him the name

la ðaðiñ / mate ṭo aɳat a ṭo ṭoa ihuðæ memin #
the girl so go they to engage with;

ɳe e ṭo la aɳete ihuðæ a ṭaw̥a ɳøne la ɳ̥alapa ne la
and when go the ones engaging arrive in the house of the

ðaðiñ / ṭo aɳat a pane sipone la kem me θine
girl go they first ask the father and mother

ne la ðaðiñ #
of the girl;

ṭoa hete w̥æmeke i aɳat / la kete mani maine
will be have gift of them the some money perhaps

sa fra # θupenelai kola nue la ðaðiñ ɳ̥ei kem me
100 francs; after that is left the girl by father and

θin ṭoa iθanata me aɳat #
mother to speak with them;

w̥ane la ðaðiñ ṭoa deɳe ṭoṭoɳ̥in la ite teɳe ewekæ
must the girl to listen understand the words

aɳete ihuðæ # ɳe ṭo aɳat a ɲ̥iɳæn xapo #
the engagers; and go they ask her;

θupene la ite iθanata / asehæ aɳat w̥aða / w̥ai ðaðiñ
after the talks finished they speak, must girl

ṭoa sa ɳøne la mekune i aɳeiǰ ka hape #
to answer in the thought of her to say:

ṭo ni a kapa la ṭoɳe i epun maine θa ṭo kø ni a kapa #
go I accept the trip of you or not go I accept;

maine m̥ala ha la ðaðiñ / ṭo la aɳete θele fø a
if agreed is the girl, go those who seek woman

m̥aǰa kowe la kem me θine ne la nekø ṭam̥añ
return to the father and mother of the child male

ṭoa ẉaδa ka hape # m̥ala ha la δaδiñ #
to say thus; agreed is the girl;

ŋøne la ŋ̊aluene δid / ṭo aŋat a ṭo m̥ača ṭoa ate la δaδiñ /
in the second night go they go again to see the girl,

maine m̥ala palaha maine xele m̥ača ha #
if agreed still or refused again is;

e maine m̥ala palahà / te ṭo aŋat a sa kowe la keme ne
if agreed still then go they ask to the father of

la δaδiñ la iδine ṭoa faipoipo ŋøne la mus #
the girl the time to wed in the law;

ŋe θupenelai ṭo aŋat a amæ m̥ača θei kem i δaδiñ /
and after that go they remain again with father of girl

ṭoa tew̥e la iδine ṭoa faipoipo ŋøne la m̥i #
to await the time to wed in the religion;

θupeŋelai ṭo la lapa i ṭam̥añ a n̥ækæn la gøne la faipoipo /
after that go the family of boy prepare the hut the wedding,

ite uma ne xen me ite uma ne øl #
the houses of food and the houses of cooking;

ŋøne la iδine ṭoa faipoipo / te ṭo la ite sine
in the time to wed then go the friends

asæ a isa ṭaẉa fæ la ite ŋ̊ei aŋate ŋ̊a heteñ
all each come with the by them is owned

ṭoa xatuane la lapa ṭoa ñiθupen la fø.
to help the family to pay for the woman.

TRANSLATION

This is the way they start to perform a wedding throughout Lifu. The father and mother of the youth first prepares some money and meat, the money coming to 1000 francs, together with some other food, yams and rice. They then call in their

friends, the friends of both the mother and the father, to inspect the trousseau prepared for their child who is to marry. That evening, after they have examined the trousseau which has been prepared, they each start to put forward their suggestions for a girl. Perhaps the youth or the mother or father have some preference. First the father speaks thus to the people he has invited to inspect the trousseau: here is the engagement gift. Now go and seek a wife for my son until you have found one. After that they take to the road to seek the wife for the youth. They look for a wife according to his wishes. Knowing the name they set out to conclude an engagement with her. When these people arrive at the girl's house, first of all they ask the girl's mother and father. There is a gift for them, some money, perhaps 100 francs. After that, the girl is left by her parents to talk to them. She must listen and understand the words of those trying to arrange the engagement. They will question her. After the talks, when they have finished speaking, the girl must answer according to her thoughts: 'I accept your trip' or 'I do not accept it'. If the girl has agreed, the engaging party returns to the parents of the youth to say: 'The girl has agreed'. On the second night they go again to visit the girl, to see if she still agrees or now refuses. If she still agrees, they will ask the girl's father about the date of the wedding, the civil ceremony. After that they will again call on the girl's father to await the date of the wedding in the church. After that, the boy's family prepares the housing for the wedding, eating and cooking houses. At the time of the wedding, all his friends will arrive with what they possess in order to help the family to pay for the bride.

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