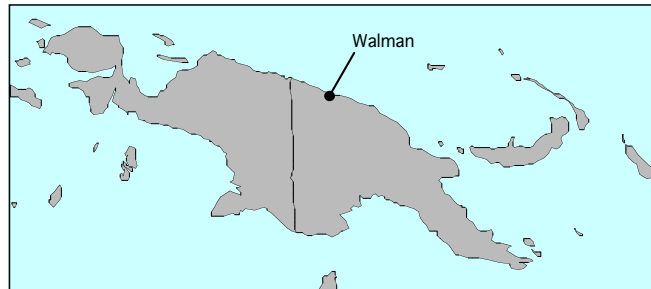


Motion Events with Two Path Verbs in Walman

Matthew S. Dryer
University at Buffalo



(1) Torricelli : Palai : West Palai (*not* Wapei)

Subject prefixes and third person object suffixes

- (2) ... korue cha **n-enimpie-∅** **n-arau**
 but door **3SG.M-open-3SG.F** **3SG.M-go.up**
- n-ete-y** tu **y-alma** mpor **y-an**
3SG.M-see-3PL PERF **3PL-die** all **3PL-be.at**
- puchar.
 inside.house

‘... but when he opened the door and came up, he saw that they had all died inside the house.’

First and second person objects are coded by prefixes

- (3) N-anan n-**p**-aur n-anan
 2SG-go.down 2SG-**1OBJ**-hold 2SG-go.down
 n-**p**-ako kum m-an chapul.
 2SG-**1OBJ**-put.down 1SG 1SG-be.at ground

‘Come down and get **me** and go down and put **me** on the ground.’

There is also a reflexive/reciprocal prefix:

- (4) Ngan n-**r**-oko rele, nyue
 father 3SG.M-REFL/RECIP-take beard mother
 w-**r**-ulo woruen.
 3SG.F-REFL/RECIP-cut hair

‘The father shaves, the mother trims her hair.’

Some verbs take third person object infixes:

- (5) Kum m-a<y>pu wuel wiew ngo.
 1SG 1SG-kill<3PL> pig two one
 ‘I shot three pigs.’

There is an applicative construction where we sometimes get inflection for two objects:

- (6) Kum m-a<y>p-ro-n wuel.
 1SG 1SG-kill<3PL>-APPLIC-3SG.M pig
 ‘I killed his pigs.’

**Multiverb constructions denoting a single motion event, with
a manner verb followed by a path verb**

- (7) Ngal krano **w-ka** **w-arau** wor.
 bird chicken **3SG.F-fly** **3SG.F-go.up** on.top
 ‘The chicken flew up onto it (the roof).’
- (8) Runon **n-ortaplo** **n-esi** chalien.
 3SG.M **3SG.M-stagger** **3SG.M-go.out** outside
 ‘He staggered out.’

**Multiverb constructions denoting a single motion event with
two path verbs**

- (9) Kum **m-ara** **m-unau** *pek* ...
 1SG 1SG-come 1SG-go.landward back
 ‘When I came back, ...’

- (10) To ru w-aro-n muen **y-iliel**
 then 3SG.F 3SG.F-and-3SG.M brother 3PL-go.seaward
y-ara ...
 3PL-come

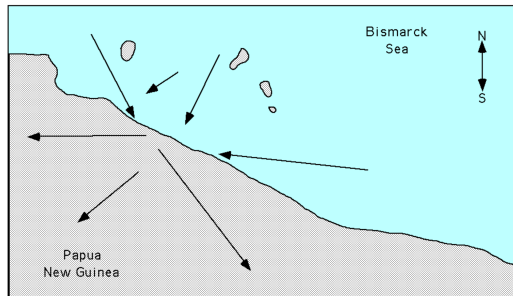
‘Then, she and her brother came back down ...’

Path verbs denoting motion relative to coast

(11) *-unau* ‘go landward’
 motion on land away from the coast or motion on sea towards the coast

-iliel ‘go seaward’
 motion on land towards the coast or motion on sea away from the coast

(12) Motions denoted by *-unau* ‘go landward’



Two other path verbs denoting shorter motion relative to water

- (13) *-ekiel* motion on the ground away from water a short distance
-anan motion on the ground towards water a short distance

- (14) *Orait* ri y-p-oko kipin k-esi **k-anan**
 OK 3PL 3PL-1OBJ-take 1PL 1PL-go.out **1PL-go.down**
 k-okorue nyuey **k-ekiel.**
 1PL-wash sea **1PL-go.from.water**

‘Then they take us out, down to the sea to wash and then back.’

-unau vs. -ekiel

Both are used for motion away from water, but

(15) *-ekiel* is used

(a) only for motion a short distance

(b) usually only for motion on the ground (not in air or in or on water), though it can be used for coming out of the water

(c) for motion away from any body of water

(16) *-unau* is used

(a) for motion a longer distance

(b) for motion a short distance through air or in or on water

(c) only for motion relative to the coast (not just any water)

**-*unau* can be used for motion a short distance
if the motion is in the air**

(17) ... to ru wlapo w-aro-n kamte-n
then 3SG.F older.sister 3SG.F-and-3SG.M person-M

nngkal y-esir wkan **w-iliel**
small 3PL-fall later **3SG.F-go.seaward**

w-unau.

3SG.F-go.landward

‘[Then the little sister swung first and] then the elder sister
with the little boy went next, back and forth.’

The short distance associated with *-ekiel* can be very short

- (18) Ru w-nulue-n, w-arul **w-ekiel,**
 3SG.F 3SG.F-fear-3SG.M 3SG.F-flee **3SG.F-go.from.water**
 ‘She got a fright and stepped backwards, [but (in doing
 this) a branch of a maya tree speared right through her,
 and she died standing upright].’

The same differences apply to *-iliel* ‘go seaward’ and *-anan* ‘go toward water a short distance.

However, the more basic meaning of *-anan* is ‘go down’

-anan (1) go short distance towards water; (2) go down

(19) ... ini n-arau yal n-esir
REL 3SG.M-go.up breadfruit 3SG.M-fall

n-anan n-alma.
3SG.M-go.down 3SG.M-die

‘... [they were dressed for a funeral ceremony for a man who] had climbed a breadfruit tree and had fallen and died.’

I am not considering sequences of path verbs which are sequentially ordered:

- (20) Runon n-aro-n **y-ekiel** **y-arau**
 3SG.M 3SG.M-and-3SG.M **3PL-go.from.water** **3PL-go.up**
- walay ini ...
 ton.tree REL

‘The two brothers went inland to climb a ton tree which [the younger brother had seen].’

Combining *-ara* ‘come’ with a second path verb:

- (21) ... kipin **k-ara** **k-ekiel** ...
 1PL **1PL-come** **1PL-go.from.water**

‘... when we come back ...’

- (22) ... runon Kolputo **n-anan** **n-ara**
 3SG.M Kolputo **3SG.M-go.down** **3SG.M-come**

n-ele-y wuem mnon ke
 3SG.M-throw-3PL fish 3SG.M.GEN also

n-orou Ailou.
 3SG.M-go Raihu.river

‘... Kolputo came down to go fishing at the Raihu River.’

More examples combining *-ara* ‘come’ with a second path verb:

- (23) Akou, runon ngolu **n-awaro-Ø**
 finish 3SG.M cassowary 3SG.M-go.without.stopping-3SG.F

cha n-ara, ...
place 3SG.M-come

‘After that, Cassowary **kept coming along ...**’

- (24) Runon **n-ara** **n-awaro** **cha.**
 3SG.M 3SG.M-come 3SG.M-go.without.stopping place
 ‘He came without stopping.’

- (25) ... **k-ara** **k-anan** **alpa-∅** k-ralkue-y
 1PL-come 1PL-go.down one-F 1PL-mourn-3PL
 k-a-y k-an kon ngo- o nganu.
 1PL-and-3PL 1PL-be.at night one-F and day

‘and we come together and mourn over the dead people for a night and a day. ("we come together, we cry, we stay with them a night and a day")’

(26) Runon **n-ara** **n-rkaon** chakonu
 3SG.M **3SG.M-come** **3SG.M-follow.path** path

pa<∅>ten.

that<F>

‘He came down that path.’

Five sets of path verbs

Set 1: *-ara* ‘come’

Set 2: Motion relative to water:

-unau ‘go landward a longer distance (away from coast if on land, towards coast if on the sea)’

-iliel ‘go seaward a longer distance (away from coast if on the sea, towards the coast if on land),’

-ekiel ‘to go away from water a short distance’

-anan ‘go towards water a short distance’

Set 3: Vertical motion:

-arau ‘go up’

-anan ‘go down’

Set 4: More specialized paths

-*esi* ‘go out of something’

-*arau* ‘go into something like a building’

-*umpuer* ‘go into an enclosed area’

-*rkaray* ‘walk on something, cross a bridge’

-*reltire* ‘disperse’

-*anan alpa* ‘come together’

-*rkaon* ‘follow a path or river’

-*raningkie* ‘to go around’

-*awaro cha* ‘go without stopping’

Set 5: -*orou* ‘go’

-orou ‘go’ preceding endpoints of motion

(27) Runon **n-ara** **n-orou** Achapey.
 3SG.M **3SG.M-come** **3SG.M-go** Aitape
 ‘He came to Aitape.’

(28) ... pil **y-iliel** **y-orou** cha
 out **3PL-go.seaward** **3PL-go** place

 w-ri, y-o-ro-n ...
 GEN-3PL 3PL-cry-APPLIC-3SG.M

‘[The others picked him up and put him in the canoe,] then headed out to sea to go home, crying for him [as they went all the way back].’

- (29) Akou runon **n-anan** **n-orou** cha
 finish 3SG.M **3SG.M-go.down** **3SG.M-go** place
 mnon wul rpia.
 3SG.M.GEN water under

‘Then he went back down to his place down in the river.’

The verb *-an* ‘be at’ is a common alternative before endpoints of motion:

- (30) Palai **y-iliel** **y-an** pie w-ri
 Palai **3PL-go.seaward** **3PL-be.at** bush GEN-3PL

 y-ako-y chon o y-orolo-y
 3PL-scrape.sago-3PL sago and 3PL-look.for-3PL

 wuem.
 animal

‘The Palai villagers came down into their bush to make sago and go hunting.’

It is possible to use two verbs from the set of verbs denoting motion relative to water when they denote similar paths:

(31) Kipin **k-iliel** *pek* **k-anan**
 1PL **1PL-go.seaward** back **1PL-go.down**

k-an *long* nakol.
 1PL-be.at PREP home

‘We went back down to our home.’

(32) O chi n-na **n-unau**
 or 2SG 2SG-want **2SG-go.landward**

n-ekiel rpako ...
2SG-go.from.water Rabako

‘Or if you wanted to go to Rabako, ...’

More examples with two path verbs

(33) To ru w-esi w-anan korue
 then 3SG.F 3SG.F-go.out 3SG.F-go.down but

w-ete-y ru w-aro-∅
 3SG.F-see-3PL 3SG.F 3SG.F-and-3SG.F

ngkor y-an wulo wor
 sit.on 3PL-be.at fig high.up.in

‘She was going out and down when she saw the two girls
 perched high up in the fig tree.’

(34) Ru ruer taynien w-an tantan rpia
 3SG.F kwila.tree shoot 3SG.F-be.at sand under

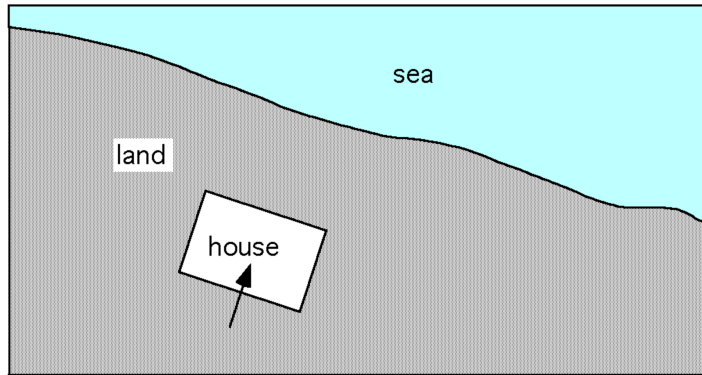
w-esi w-arau, w-arau,
3SG.F-go.out 3SG.F-go.up 3SG.F-go.up

w-arau per prie.
 3SG.F-go.up appear completely

‘A shoot of a kwila tree which was under the sand grew and rose out completely.’

Combining *-anan* ‘go down’ with *-arau* ‘go up’

- (35) Runon **n-anan** **n-arau** nakol.
 3SG.M **3SG.M-go.down** **3SG.M-go.up** house
 ‘He entered the house (with a door on the side of the house
 away from the sea)’



A text example with three path verbs

- (36) To n-a-n **y-ara** **y-unau**
 then 3SG.M-and-3SG.M **3PL-come** **3PL-go.landward**
- y-orou** olun cha w-ri.
 3PL-go to place GEN-3PL
- ‘Then they came back to their village.’