Loosely connected clauses in Seediq
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0. Abstract
In Seediq, one can connect clauses loosely, by sentence-medial conjunction or by juxtaposition. Sentence-medial conjunction comes at the last of the first clause and is followed by a non-final pause. In juxtaposition also, the first clause is followed by a non-final pause. The sentence-medial conjunctions are ni, deni, 'u/ga, and de'u/dega. ni is and, and is used to connect NPs also. deni is composed of de-, which is the weakened form of da, new situation marker, and ni. deni means and then, and not used to connect NPs. 'u and ga are interchangeable; it may be a dialectal difference. They have several meanings and are also a topic marker. de'u and dega are composed of de-, the weakened form of da, and 'u/ga.

There are some clause-initial conjunctions or adverbs, which makes the notional relationship clearer. A clause accompanied by one of them is connected to another clause loosely, with or without sentence medial conjunction.

Besides these loosely connected clauses, Seediq has tighter connections also: embedding or complementation, and serial verb construction. I will compare loosely connected clauses with these tightly-connected ones. I will refer to the notions that encode within sentence structure listed in Longacre (2007: 377-386, see Appendix).

We will look at the use of each sentence-medial conjunctions, including juxtaposition, from section 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6. In section 3, we will briefly compare 'u/ga and de'u/dega, before moving on to ni. We will compare all these loosely connected clauses in section 7. In section 8, we will briefly see more tighter types, and make comparison.

1. Notional relationship of 'Clause-A 'u/ga, Clause-B'
   Notional relationships between the clauses connected by 'u/ga would be as follows.
   [1] Conjoining/Contrast
   [3] Implication/Conditionality
   [4] Implication/Causation
   [5] Frustration (Concession)
   [6] As for …, it is… (Explanation)
   [7] Awareness attribution
   [8] Corelative

From [9] to [18], Clause-A or Clause-B accompanies clause-initial conjunction. As for [9] and [11], sentence-medial conjunction is limited to 'u/ga. From [12] to [18], sentence-medial conjunction is not limited to 'u.

[9] … 'u, ya'asa .... 'As for ..., it is because ...'
[10] saw'adi FUTURE form 'u, .... 'Lest ..., ....'
[11] FUTURE form 'u, dima .... When one was to do ..., it was already ....
[12] berah ... 'u/φ, ... Before ..., ....
[13] babaw .... 'u/de'u, .... 'After ..., ....'
[14] dima PERFECTIVE form 'u/de'u, hana ... When one already did ..., one did ... at last.
[15] nasi ... 'u/de'u/φ, .... 'If..., then ...' (Condition, Counterfactual)
[16] 'ana ... 'u/de'u/φ, .... 'Even ..., ...'
Examples of 'Clause-A 'u, Clause-B' are shown below.

1 Conjoining/Contrast
(1) t-em-egesa 'uyas kelemukan ka tiwA 'u,
AV-teach song Taiwanese NOM CiwA CNJ
AV-teach song Japanese NOM DawA also
CiwA taught Taiwanese songs, and DawA taught Japanese songs.

2 Temporal/Overlap
(2) m-uduh siyA ka sehiga 'u,
AV-roast pork NOM yesteday CNJ
'eme-'ima ka m-eniq hiya?
PL-who NOM AV-exist here
When they roasted meat, who were there?

3 Implication/Conditionality
(3) m-iyah=su hini 'u, me-qaras=ku.
AV-come=2s.NOM here CNJ AV-be:glad=1s.NOM
If you come, I would be glad.

4 Implication/Causation
(4) 'adi mpe-sepug ka laqi 'u, sek u-i haya.
NEG AV.FUT-read NOM child CNJ put:away-GV.NFIN BEN
In that the child will not read, put it away.

5 Frustration (Concession)
(5) me-narux niyana 'u, wada sapah da.
AV-sick CS CNJ is:gone home NS
Though s/he was still sick, s/he (left the hospital and) went home.

6 Explanation
(6) pe-kedus-un=ta=na ka 'ita 'u,
CAUS-live-GV1=1pi.NOM=3s.GEN NOM 1pi CNJ
m-en-da huway yisu kiristu tehawlang.
AV-PRF-pass grace Jesus Christ lord
That we are made to live by him, it is through the grace of Lord Jesus Christ.

7 Awareness attribution
(7) m-usa sapah rubiq ka kumu 'u,
AV-go house Rubiq NOM Kumu CNJ
me-kela ka rubiq.
AV-know NOM Rubiq
Rubiq knows that Kumu went to Rubiq's house.

8 Corelative
(8) ga reNag-an yudaw ga ka lupuN 'u,
DIST.PRG talk-GV2 Yudaw DIST NOM guest CNJ
pena 'ah 'amirika (ka lupuN gaga).
from America NOM guest DIST
The guest to whom that Yudaw is talking over there is from America.
That his father hit the child with a wooden stick, it is because the child disobeyed his father.

Go hide it lest a/the child read the book.

Before I came, I have had meal at my home.

Before s/he arrived, we talked.

Before it starts raining, we have to take in those things being dried in the sun.

After the rain stops, it is possible to wash clothes.

It was not until we finished discussion that he arrived.

If you come to Japan, let me know by a hone call.

If it is raining now, I will go.
[17] rubaN … "u/de'u/ni/deni, …." ’Although ..., ...’ (Frustration, concession)

(18) rubaN=mu pe-qeli-'un hini 'u,
though=1s.GEN CAUS-float-GV1 here CNJ
ma 'ini qeluli?
why NEG AV.NFIN.float
Though I tried to let it float here, why didn't it float?

[18] ya'asa … 'u/de'u/ni/deni/φ, …." 'Because ..., ...'
(19) ya'asa besukan ka se'diq 'uri 'u, 'ini kela.
because AV.drunk NOM person also CNJ NEG
AV.NFIN.know
Because people were also drunk, they did not know.

2. Notional relationship of 'Clause-A de'u/dega, Clause-B'

Notional relationships between the clauses connected by de'u/dega would be as follows.
[1] Implication/Conditionality  'If the situation becomes that ..., then ...'
[2] Implication/Causation 'Now that it is ..., so ...'
[3] Awareness attribution

From [4] to [9], Clause-A accompanies clause-initial conjunction. Sentence-medial conjunction is not limited to 'u.

[4] babaw … 'u/de'u, .... 'After ..., ...'
[5] dima PERFECTIVE 'u/de'u, hana ... When one already did ..., one did ... at last.
[6] nasi ...'u/de'u/φ, .... 'If..., then ...' (Condition, Counterfactual)
[7] 'ana ...'u/de'u/φ, .... 'Even ..., ... (Concession)
[8] rubaN … 'u/de'u/ni/deni, .... 'Although ..., ...'
[9] ya'asa ...'u/de'u/ni/deni/φ, (kika) .... Because ..., so ... (Reason)

Examples of 'Clause-A de'u, Clause-B' are shown below.

[1] Implication/Conditionality
(20) me-mawsa q-em-pah ka bubu de'u,
RDP-AV.FUT.go AV-work NOM mother then
me-keribug l-em-iNis ka laqi.
AV-miss AV-cry NOM child
When mother is just about to go to work, the child misses her and cries.
(21) dehuq ka hiya de'u, m-pepe-reNaw=nami.
AV.arrive NOM 3s then AV.FUT-RCPR-talk=1pe.NOM
When he comes, we will discuss.

[2] Implication/Causation
(22) m-en-sa ka hiya de'u, 'ana=ku 'ini 'usa da.
AV-PRF-go NOM 3s then even=1s.NOM NEG AV.NFIN.go NS
Because s/he has already been there, I do not have to go.

[3] Awareness attribution
(23) ma'ah hini kenuwan de'u, 'ini=ku kela.
AV.FUT.come here when then NEG=1s.NOM AV.NFIN.know
As for when s/he will come, I do not know.

[4] babaw ... 'u/de'u/, .... 'After ..., ...'
(24) babaw me-huqil de'u, mawsa=ta 'inu hug?
after AV-die then AV.FUT.go=1pi.NOM where Q
After one dies, where will we go?
3. Comparison between 'u/ga and de'u/dega

Let us compare 'u/ga and de'u/dega before moving on to ni.

3.1 Without any clause-initial adverbs

Both 'u/ga and de'u/dega connection can express several notional relationships. For some notional relations, only 'u/ga connection is possible, and for others, both are possible.

Table 1. Comparison between 'u/ga and de'u/dega: Without any clause-initial adverbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>'u/ga</th>
<th>de'u/dega</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conjoining/Contrast</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporal/Overlap</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
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<tr>
<td>Implication/Conditionality</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
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<tr>
<td>Implication/Causation</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frustration</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explanation</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awareness Attribution</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corelative</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Implication reading and for Awareness Attribution reading, both 'u/ga and de'u/dega are possible. Let us compare 'u/ga sentence and de'u/dega sentence.

First let us see those sentences with Implication reading. In example (30a), 'u is used and in (30b), de'u is used. (30b) has ingressive reading, 'began to wash', while (30a) does not have such reading. (30a) has contrast reading also, but (30b) does not.
Rubiq is washing dishes, and Kumu is sweeping inside the house. (Contrast)
While Rubiq washes dishes, Kumu sweeps inside the house. (Overlap)
If Rubiq washes dishes, Kumu sweeps inside the house. (Condition)
Because Rubiq washes dishes, Kumu sweeps inside the house. (Causation)

Next are examples of Awareness Attribution. Sentence (31) is an example of \textit{'u} connection, and (32) is an example of \textit{de'u} connection.

It is not sure whether (32) has New Situation reading, like 'When is it decided s/he will come?'

For Conjoining/Contrast, Temporal/Overlap, Frustration, Explanation, and Corelative reading, only \textit{'u/ga} is possible and \textit{de'u/dega} is not used. Why are these notional relationships incompatible with \textit{de'u/dega}? \textit{de-} in \textit{de'u/deni} seems to be the weakened form of \textit{da}, marker of New Situation. The meaning of \textit{da} has something to do with the incompatibility.

3.2 \textit{da}, marker of New Situation

\textit{Da} is a marker of New Situation. See the examples.

It is now decided that Rubiq will go next morning.

3.3 \textit{'u} and \textit{de'u} as a topic marker

Among those notional relationships that are incompatible with \textit{de'u/dega}, Explanation and Corelative seem to be related to some kind of nominalization. They are probably related to topic marker function of \textit{'u}. They are not listed in Longacre (2007), and I think this is the reason.

But it is not that \textit{de'u/dega} cannot be used as a topic marker. It is not that topic nominals cannot be followed by \textit{de'u}. There are some restrictions on the use of \textit{de'u} as a topic marker, and there is a possibility that such restrictions block Explanation and Corelative meaning. Below are the restrictions.
3.3.1 First element vs second element in contrast

*De'u* is not used with the first element in contrast. The second element in contrast can be accompanied by *'u* or *de'u*.

(36) a. patas niyi 'u, b-en-arig kumu.
book this CNJ CV.PRF-buy Kumu
As for this book, Kumu bought it.

b. patas niyi de'u, b-en-arig rubiq.
book this then CV.PRF-buy Rubiq
As for this book, Rubiq bought it.

(37) a. niq-an deha laqi=na ka kumu.
exist-GV2 two child=3s.GEN NOM Kumu
Kumu has two children

b. rubiq 'u, niqan kinal laqi=na.
Rubiq CNJ exist one child=3s.GEN
As for Rubiq, she has one child.

c. hubi 'u, 'uwa na ni, 'uNat laqi=na niyana.
Hubi CNJ girl still and NEG.exist child=3s.GEN CS
As for Hubi, she is still young and she has no child.

3.3.2 *'uri* also and *'u*

*'uri* means also. *'uri* can accompany an NP in topic position. In that case, *'u* appears after that. *de'u* is not used.

(38) a. nawmi 'uri 'u, niqan laqi=na da.
Naomi also CNJ exist child=3s.GEN NS
As for Naomi, too, she has a child now.

b. *nawmi 'uri de'u, niqan laqi=na da.
Naomi also then exist child=3s.GEN NS
As for Naomi, too, she has a child now.

4. Notional relationship of 'Clause-A ni, Clause-B'

Notional relationships between the clauses connected by *ni* would be as follows.

[1] Conjoining/Coupling
[2] Conjoining/Contrast
[3] Temporality/Succession
[4] Implication/Causation
[5] Frustration (Concession)

As for [6], one have to use special simultaneous form as the predicate of clause-A.

[6] Overlap 'One does A while doing B' (*tese-___ ni …*)

From [7] and [8], Clause-A accompanies clause-initial conjunction. Sentence-medial conjunction is not limited to *ni*.

[7] rubaN ... *'ud'eu/ni/deni, *'Although ..., ...'*
[8] ya'asa ... *'ud'eu/ni/deni/φ, ....'* 'Because ..., ...' (Condition, Reason)

Below are the examples.

[1] Conjoing/Coupling

(39) paru ka dawriq=na ni, bebaraw ka sene'umux=na.
AV.big NOM eye=3s.GEN and long NOM hair=3s.GEN
His/Her eyes are big and his/her hair is long.
Conjoining/Contrast

s-em-inaw peratu ka rubiq ni,
AV-wash dish NOM Rubiq and
s-em-ekesik ruwan sapah ka kumu.  
AV-sweep inside house NOM Kumu
Rubiq washes dishes, and Kumu sweeps inside the house.
Rubiq is washing dishes, and Kumu is sweeping inside the house.

sereb-un ka rapit ni, kiyuh-un ka rudux.
burn-GV1 NOM flying:squirrel and pluck-GV1 NOM chicken
One would burn the body hair of the flying squirrel and one would pluck the chicken.

Temporality/Succession

p-en-eNahi qesurux ka hiya ni wada=na 'uq-un.
PRF.AV-fish fish NOM 3s and PST=3s.GEN eat-GV1
He fished a fish and ate it.

sereb-un ka rapit ni, puy-un da.
burn-GV1 NOM flying:squirrel and cook-GV1 NS
One burns the body hair of the flying squirrel, and one cooks it.

Implication/Causation

mpe-sepug patas ka rubiq ni,
AV.FUT-read book NOM Rubiq and
m-egay patas ka tama=na.
AV-give book NOM father=3s.GEN
As/Since/Because Rubiq reads books/the book, her father gives one/it to her.

Frustration (Concession)

kela-'un=na ka leNu=ku m-bahu lukus ni,
know-GV1=3s.GEN CMP intend=1s.NOM AV.FUT-wash clothes and
qiya-'an=ku=na da.
disturb-GV2=1s.NOM=3s.GEN NS
Though s/he knew that I was about to wash clothes, she disturbed me.

Overlap (te-RDPL-__ ni …)

te-qe-qebahaN 'uyas ka 'ina ni
SIMUL-RDP-listen song NOM daughter:in:law and
ga=na se-pehapuy qesurux ka payi.
DIST.PRG=3s.GEN CV-cook fish NOM old:woman
The daughter-in-law is cooking fish for the old woman, listening to songs.

rubaN … 'u/de'u/ni/deni, …. 'Although …, …'

rubaN me-sebu betunux sunan ka se'diq ni,
though AV.FUT-throw stone 2s.OBL NOM people and
meha=su hiya duri hug?
will:go=2s.NOM there again Q
In spite that people are to be throwing stones at you, are you going there again?

ya'asa … 'u/de'u/ni/deni/q, (kika) … Because …, so … (Reason)

ya'asa mpe-NuNu pa'is ka laqi ni.
because AV.FUT-fear enemy NOM child and
'iya qedal-i NuNu (ka laqi).
NEG.IMP feed-GV.NFIN tail NOM child
Because the child will fear enemies, so do not feed them with tails. (Talking about Seediq superstition)

5. Notional relationship of 'Clause-A deni, Clause-B'

Notional relationships between the clauses connected by deni would be as follows.
[1] Temporality/Succession
[2] Implication/Causation

From [3] to [4], Clause-A accompanies clause-initial conjunction. Sentence-medial conjunction is not limited to *deni*.

[3] *rubaN* ... *'u/de'u/ni/deni*, ... *'Although ..., ...'*
[4] *ya'asa* ... *'u/de'u/ni/deni/φ*, ... *'Because ..., ...'*

Below are the examples.

1. Temporality/Succession

(49)  *sereb-un* ka *rapit* *deni*, *kiyuh-un* ka *rudux*.

burn-GV1 NOM flying:squirrel and:then pluck-GV1 NOM chicken

One would burn the body hair of the flying squirrel, and then one would pluck the chicken.

(50)  *sereb-un* ka *rapit* *deni*, *puy-un* da.

burn-GV1 NOM flying:squirrel and:then cook-GV1 NS

When one has burnt the body hair of the flying squirrel, then one cooks it.

2. Implication/Causation

(51)  *niyi* *m-iyah* ka *kumu* *deni*,

PRX.RSLT AV-come NOM Kumu and:then

'ini 'usa ka *rubiq*.

NEG AV.NFIN.go NOM Rubiq

Kumu came, so Rubiq did not go.

As Kumu came, Rubiq did not go.

(52)  *s-em-inaw* *peratu* ka *rubiq* *deni*,

AV-wash dish NOM Rubiq and:then

*s-em-ekesik* *ruwan* *sapah* ka *kumu*.

AV-sweep inside house NOM Kumu

Rubiq began to wash dishes and then Kumu swept inside the house.

As/Since/Because Rubiq began to wash dishes, Kumu swept inside the house.

3. *rubaN* ... *'u/de'u/ni/deni*, ... *'Although ..., ...'*

(53)  *rubaN*=mu *b-en-eha-'an* ka *lukus* *deni*,

though=1s.GEN PRF-wash-GV NOM clothes and:then

*wada* *seretiq-an* *laqi* *duri*.

PST make:dirty-GV2 child again

Though I washed the clothes, children made them dirty again.

4. *ya'asa* ... *'u/de'u/ni/deni/φ*, (kika) ... *Because ..., so ...* (Reason)

(54)  *ya'asa* *m-en-iyah* *hini* ka *lawkiN* *deni*.

because AV-PRF-come here NOM Lawking and:then

'ini 'usa ka *rubiq*.

NEG AV.NFIN.go NOM Rubiq

As lawking came here, Rubiq did not go.

6. Notional relationship of 'Clause-A, Clause-B'

Notional relationships between the clauses connected by juxtaposition would be as follows.

[1] Contrast
[2] Speech Attribution (with predicate *m-esa* 'to say, to call')
[3] Awareness Attribution (with predicate *'ini kela* 'do not know')

From [4] to [7], Clause-A accompanies clause-initial conjunction. Sentence-medial conjunction is not limited to *deni*.

[4] *berah* ... *'u/φ*, ... *'Before ..., ...'*
[5] *nasi* ... *'u/de'u/φ*, ... *'If..., then ...'* (Condition, Counterfactual)
Below are the examples.

[1] Conjoining/Contrast

(55) duh-un ka hiyi, puy-un ka qesurux.
     burn-GV1 NOM meat cook-GV1 NOM fish

Meat is to roast, fish is to cook.

[2] Speech attribution

First clause is the quotation and second clause has me-sa 'AV-say' as the predicate.

(56) meha=ku nihuN maxal deha 'idas,
     will:go=1s.NOM Japan ten two month
     me-sa ka tigami=na.
     AV-say NOM letter=3s.GEN

I will go to Japan in December, said his letter.

[3] Awareness attribution

(57) ya’a me-’iyah ka hiyah hug,
     UNCERTN AV.FUT-come NOM 3s Q

‘ini=mu kela-’i.
     NEG=1s.GEN now-GV.NFIN

I do not know whether he will come or not. (Lit. Will he come? I don't know.)


(58) berah mpe-dehuq=ku sapah,
     before AV.FUT-arrive=1s.NOM house
     niyi me-hapuy ka bubu.
     PRX.PRG AV-cook NOM mother

Before I arrived at home, my mother was cooking.

[5] nasi …'u/φ, … 'If..., then ...' (Condition, Counterfactual)

(59) nasi=ku ‘ini ke-narux,
     if=1s.NOM NEG AV.NFIN-be:sick
     na’a=ku tuhuy me-huqil ka yaku da.
     AV.FUT.go=1s.NOM go:together AV-die NOM 1s NS

If I had not been sick, I would have gone with [them] and have died(, too).

[6] ‘ana …’u/φ, … 'Even ..., ... (Concession)

(60) ‘ana ‘ini ‘iyah ka rubiq,
     even NEG AV.NFIN-come NOM Rubiq
     mawsa=ku ka yaku.
     AV.FUT.go=1s.NOM NOM 1s

Even if Rubiq has not come, I will go.

[7] ya’asa …’u/ni/deni/φ, (kika) …. Because …, so … (Reason)

(61) ya’asa mawsa=su da, (BP06)
     because AV.FUT.go=2s.NOM NS
     mawsa=ku ka yaku 'uri da.
     AV.FUT.go=1s.NOM NOM 1s also NS

Because you will go, I will go, too.

7. Comparison between 'u/ga, de'ustega, ni, deni, and juxtaopsition

First let us compare those cases where there is no clause-initial adverbs, or special predicate forms.
7.1 Without any specific adverbs

Table 2. Comparison between 'u/ga, de'u/dega, ni, deni, and juxtaposition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>'u/ga</th>
<th>de'u/dega</th>
<th>ni</th>
<th>deni</th>
<th>juxtaposition</th>
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<tr>
<td>Conjoining/Coupling</td>
<td>N</td>
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<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
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<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
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<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.2 With specific adverbs

Generally speaking, there is wider choice of sentence-medial conjunction when a clause-initial adverb appears and helps clarify the notional relationship.

Table 3. Comparison: when clause-initial adverbs appears

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>'u/ga</th>
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<th>juxtaposition</th>
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<th>deni</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>… 'u, ya'asa … 'As for …, it is because …'</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saw 'adi FUTURE 'Lest'</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUTURE 'u, dima</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'When one would do …, it is already ….'</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>berah 'Before'</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>babaw 'After'</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dima PERFECTIVE + hana</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'When one already did …, one did … at last.'</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nasi 'If'</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'ana 'Even if'</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rubaN 'Although'</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ya'asa 'Because'</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 'u/ga connection have the widest range of usage.

8. Other types of clause linking.

Seediq has clause embedding and SVC as well.

8.1 Clause embedding

There are two types of clause embedding.

1 Complementation embedding

2 Temporal clause embedding

Examples are shown below.

8.1.1 Complementation

Complementation is subclassified into three.

[1] Awareness Attribution
Notional objects of verbs like the following are expressed as embedded if that object is a clause.

*me-kela* 'to know'
*t-em-egesa* 'to teach'
*pegekela* 'to let know'
*r-em-eNaw* 'to speak'
*q-em-ita* 'to see'
*m-bahaN* 'to hear'
*t-em-aga* 'to wait'

(62) me-kela=ku ka [ma'ah pa'ah tehaypaq ka kumu].

AV-know=1s.NOM CMP AV.FUT.come from Taipei NOM Kumu.
I know that Kumu will come from Taipei.


(63) m-pe'apa=ku tederuy qereNul ka [m-usa=ku tehaypaq].

AV.FUT-ride=1s.NOM car smoke CMP AV-go=1s.NOM Taipei
Lit. That I go to Taipei is I take locomotive train.
I will take locomotive train to go to Taipei.

(64) bitaq me-sedara ka me-ke-'kan.

until AV-bleed CMP AV-RCPR-fight
The fighting is until they bleed.


(65) besiyaq=nami ka [m-en-iyah=nami bere'nux hini da].

long:time=1pe.NOM CMP AV-PRF-come=1pe.NOM plain:land here NS
Lit. That we came to the plain land here is long.
It is long time since we came to the plain land here.

8.1.2 Temporal clause embedding
An example:

(66) 'ida niyi me-'udus [bitaq=ku m-iyah]

surely PRX.STAT AV-be:alive until=1s.NOM AV-come
[S/He] be alive for sure until I come.

8.2 CV Future Phrase
CV Future Phrase is embedded to express purpose.

(67) t-em-aga ['e-iyah=mu] ka bubu.

AV-wait RDP-CV.FUT.come=1s.GEN NOM mother
Mother waits for me to come.

(68) d-em-uruN=ku [qe-qebelaiq=na].

AV-pray=1s.NOM RDP-CV.FUT.happy=3s.GEN
I pray for him to be happy.

8.3 SVC
Notional relationship between verbs in SVCs would be as follows.
Purposive

(69) m-en-sa m-arig bawa ka laqi.
    AV-PRF-go AV-buy steamed:bread NOM child
    The child went to buy a steamed bread.

Succession

(70) s-em-ekela kiyuh-an g-em-lik ka pa'is.
    AV-catch:up woman-OBL AV-head:hunt NOM enemy
    The enemy caught up a/the woman and hunted head.

Manner

(71) t-em-apaq=ku m-iyah hini.
    AV-swim=1s.NOM  AV-come here
    I came here swimming.

(72) me-kesaraw me-taqi ka laqi gaga.
    AV-flat AV-sleep NOM  child DIST
    That child sleeps laying flat.

State-Cause

(73) me-qaras=ku m-ita sunan.
    AV-glad=1s.NOM AV-see 2s.OBL
    I am glad to see you.

Similar meaning

(74) se'uxal 'uri 'u, k-em-elawa d-em-udul laqi.
    before also CNJ AV-guard AV-guide child
    In the olden days, too, they guarded and educated children.

General-Concrete

(75) petegaya 'ini 'ekan mespatul diyax ni mespatu rabi.
    AV.do:ritual NEG AV.NFIN.eat forty day and forty night
    Then fasted for forty days and forty nights.

Complement

(76) s-em-ekuxul m-eyas ka risaw niyi.
    AV-like AV-sing NOM young:man this
    This young man likes to sing.

(77) me-kela me-geriq tederuy ka risaw niyi.
    AV-know AV-drive car NOM young:man this
    This young man knows how to drive a car.

8.4. Comparison with loosely-connected clauses

Embedding and CV Future Phrase are rather limited specific purposes, while the semantic range of SVCs is rather wide. There are few notional overlaps between loosely-connected clauses and tighter ones.

ni, deni and SVC can express Succession. In case of ni and deni, each clause can take different time or place expression, but verbs in SVC cannot. We can say that verbs in SVCs are more tightly connected semantically and syntactically.
9. Summary

Loosely connected clauses in Seediq may have one of the sentence-medial conjunctions below or may be juxtaposed.

'u/ga: Wider range of notional relationships. Contrast, Overlap, Conditionality, Causation, Frustration, Explanation, Awareness attribution, Corelative.

de'u/dega: Condition, Causation and Awareness attribution.

ni: And relationship. Coupling, Contrast, Succession, Causation, and Frustration.

deni: Succession and Causation

juxtaposition: Contrast, Speech attribution, Awareness attribution.

When specific adverbs are present in either the first clause or the second clause, restriction on which conjunction to appear gets looser.
References
Tsukida, Naomi. 2009. Sedekkugo (Taiwan) no Bunpou (Grammar of Seediq, Taiwan). Ph.D. dissertation submitted to the University of Tokyo. (In Japanese)

Abbreviations
AV: Agent Voice CNJ: Conjuncton CV: Conveyance Voice DIST: Distant
FUT: Future GEN: Genitive GV1: Goal Voice 1 GV2: Goal Voice 2
NOM: Nominative NS: New Situation OBL: Oblique PRF: Perfective
PRG: Progressive PRX: Proximate

Appendix
Notions that encode within sentence structure (Longacre 2007: 377-386)
1. Conjoining 1.1 Coupling
1.2 Contrast
1.3 Comparison
2. Alternation
3. Temporality 3.1 Overlap
3.2 Succession
4. Implication 4.1 Conditionality
4.2 Causation
4.3 Counterfactuality
5. Paraphrase 5.1 Paraphrase without noticeable gain or loss of information
5.2 Paraphrase in which there is gain of information in the second base
5.3 Paraphrase in which there is loss of information in the second base
5.4 Other kinds of paraphrase
6. Illustration 6.1 Simile
6.2 Exemplification
7. Deixis
8. Attribution
9. Frustration 9.1 Frustration involving temporal notions
9.2 Frustrated implication
9.3 Frustrated modality