Chapter 17
Adverbials

17.1 Adverbial Clauses

A subset of the types of adverbial modification has already been discussed in chapter 7, where the phenomenon of floating adverbs was described. In that chapter, adverbials that were verb-level (i.e., referring to modifications on the action of the verb itself) were discussed. There are also adverbials that are sentence-level, serving to modify the entirety of the sentence in which they occur. These include time expressions, whose placement has been discussed in chapter 3, prepositional purpose clauses, and possessed modifiers, two of which are floating adverbs. These types of subordinate clauses are discussed in the following sections; the data on floating adverbs from chapter 7 will not be repeated here.

17.2 Clauses of reason

A clause expressing the reason for which an action is undertaken can be expressed in several manners. If the reason clause is nominalised, a very common option, then it may appear in a PP or a KP preceded by ako ‘purpose’. If it is not nominalised, then it appears as a normal clause preceded by ako ‘in order that, purpose’ or bara ‘lest, so that it not happen’. The different options for presenting purpose adverbials, as well as the different discourse connectives that are used for this purpose, are examined separately.

17.2.1 Verbal purposive clause with ako

When a full clause appears as an adverbial denoting purpose, there is no change in the structure of the clause. These purpose clauses are invariably verbal; a clause such as English ‘She studied in order to be a teacher’, with an equative clause (which in Tukang Besi is non-verbal; see chapter 14), would be expressed as seen in (1):

(1)  
\textit{No-kulia} [ako na-j[um]ari guru].
\begin{tabular}{ll}
3R & study.at.university \\
PURP & 3I-become.SI teacher \\
\end{tabular}
\textit{\‘She studied so that she could become a teacher.’}

Other examples of this clause type are given in (2) and (3):

(2)  
\textit{No-hopo-’elo-’e} [ako no-rato sabentara]
\begin{tabular}{ll}
3R & SOC-call-3OBJ \\
PURP & 3R-arrive in.a.moment \\
\end{tabular}
\textit{\‘She summoned them so that they would arrive in a short while.’}
17.2.2 Discourse connectives indicating purpose

A clause may specify the reason for the activity described in another preceding clause if it is preceded by one of the following:

- **karena, karna, kana** ‘Because…’ (< Malay *karena*)
- **ka’ano** ‘In order that…’
- **tabeda, tabea** ‘That is…’
- **parantaeda, parantaea, entaeda, entaea, ntaea** ‘The fact is…’, ‘Because…’

The lexeme *ka(r(e))na* is frequently pronounced as a retroflex (geminate) nasal: [‘ɾʰɑnə], [‘ɾɑnə].

Examples of these in sentences include:

(4) **No-bose ka’ano no-rato i bangka-no.**
3R-paddle in.order.that 3R-arrive OBL ship-3POSS
‘He’s paddling in order to get to his ship.’

(5) **E, inggawi o-to-puge-(e) a lima-no,**
Ah yesterday 3R-PASS-break-3OBJ NOM arm-3POSS
**entaeda o-golu ke kene-no.**
because 3R-muck.around and friend-3POSS (Obuti:1)
‘Ah, yesterday he broke his arm because he was mucking around with his friends.’

(6) **I Daoa Wajo, ku-sawi-mo i jonso min(a) OBL**
**Pasarwajo 1SG-ride-PF OBL Johnson from**
**i Daoa Wajo kua Wanse kana te jonso**
OBL Pasarwajo ALL Wanci because TOP johnson
**min(a) i Daoa Wajo buntu-mo molengo-no-mo**
from OBL Pasarwajo focus-PF long-3POSS-PF
**nomo-jamu to-rate Wanse.**
6-hour 1PL.R-arrive=OBL Wanci
‘From Pasarwajo, I take a johnson from Pasarwajo to Wanci, because a johnson from Pasarwajo, is only six hours and we arrive at Wanci.’

(7) **O-ha’a to-wila to-ala te kaluku?**
3R-why 1PL.R-go 1PL.R-fetch CORE coconut
**Parantaeda ako te santa nu helo’a.**
because PURP CORE coconut.milk GEN cooking (Pada: 16-17)
‘Why do we go and fetch coconuts?’ ‘It’s for the coconut milk for cooking.’
17.2.3 Locative + nominalisation

These sentence types are nearly the same as the forms presented in 17.2.1, the difference being that the verbal clause is now nominalised, and presented in a KP headed by \( i \).

(8) \textit{Ku-hada-wila} \([ i \ tih\text{-}i\text{-}'a \ u \ lante \ i \ Pada]\).

\[1SG\text{-}want-go \ OBL \ shave.bamboo-\text{NL} \ GEN \ flooring \ OBL \ Pada\]

‘I want to go to shave bamboo for the flooring, in Pada.’

(9) \textit{No-wila} \([ i \ 'ita\text{-}'(a) \ u \ po-sepa\text{-}'a \ i \ Lia]\).

\[3R\text{-}go \ OBL \ see-\text{NL} \ GEN \ REC\text{-}kick-\text{NL} \ OBL \ Lia\]

‘They went to see the posepa’a in Lia.’

(A posepa’a is a traditional kicking sport/ritual undertaken four times a year in Lia.)

17.2.4 \textit{ako te} + nominalisation

These sentence types have the same as the forms presented in 17.2.3, the difference being that the nominalised purpose clause is presented in a KP with the purpose marker \textit{ako}:

(10) \textit{Ku-wila} \([\textit{ako te} \ moro\text{'u}-k(a) \ u \ tee]\).

\[1SG\text{-}go \ PURP \ CORE \ drink-\text{NL} \ GEN \ tea\]

‘I went to drink some tea.’

(11) \textit{No-wila} \([\textit{ako te} \ 'ita\text{-}'(a) \ u \ po-sepa\text{-}'a \ i \ Lia]\).

\[3R\text{-}go \ PURP \ CORE \ see-\text{NL} \ GEN \ REC\text{-}kick-\text{NL} \ OBL \ Lia\]

‘They went to see the posepa’a in Lia.’

(12) \textit{Ku-halihali} \([\textit{ako te} \ mele \ ala\text{'a}]\).

\[1SG\text{-}stroll \ PURP \ CORE \ happy \ just\]

‘I’m strolling about just for fun.’

17.3 Adverbial clauses of time

Time is a category separate from location in Tukang Besi. All locative expressions, whether expressing position, movement towards, movement away from, or movement up to a point, are expressed in prepositional phrases or an oblique case phrase (see chapter 12). Whilst some time expressions are also to be found encoded in oblique phrases with an overt oblique case marker, there are many that appear as bare NPs in the clause. Regardless of how a time expression appears, there are different restrictions on the positions in which it may occur in the clause (see chapter 3).

17.3.1 Morphological: \textit{sa-}

There are two prefixes that can occur on verbal bases, \textit{paka-} and \textit{sa-}. One of them, \textit{sa-} ‘when’, differs from \textit{paka-} in that it may take possessive suffixes to index one of its arguments. With an intransitive verb, this is the subject of the verb. With a transitive verb, however, the applicative suffix \textit{-ako} must be used on the verb, and the argument that is indexed by the possessive suffix is the [O], and never the [A], of the verb. This is good
evidence for the claim that *sa*- is a valency announcing affix (see chapter 11) with an [S,O] pivot, and so a transitive verb requires applicative morphology to re-introduce the object in order to have an argument available to be affixed. The indexed argument may optionally be repeated in a nominative KP; this is not possible (or necessary) if the single argument of the verb is present in a genitive phrase. An example of both an intransitive and transitive verb used in this construction is given in (13) and (14):

(13)  
\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Sa-rato-no}_{j_i} \quad \text{ku}_{j_i} \cdot \text{elo} \cdot \text{e}_{j_j}, \\
\text{when-arrive-3POSS} \quad 1\text{SG-call-3OBJ}
\end{array}
\]
‘When she arrived, I called her.’

(14)  
\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Sa-\text{\textquoteright}ita-ako-no}_{j_i} \quad \text{na Aswi} \quad \text{te sanggila} \quad \text{oi-topa} \cdot \text{e}_{j_j} \cdot \text{mo}.
\text{when-see-APPL} \quad \text{NOM Aswi} \quad \text{CORE pirate} \quad 3\text{R-slap-3OBJ-PF}
\end{array}
\]
‘When the Pirate saw Aswi, he slapped him.’

Note the different grammaticality judgements that are associated with the use of a nominative KP in the two different sentences that may be used to present the identity of the arriver in (13):

(13)’  
\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Sa-rato-no}_{j_i} \quad \text{na bela-su}, \quad \text{ku}_{j_i} \cdot \text{elo} \cdot \text{e}_{j_j}.
\text{when-arrive-3POSS} \quad \text{NOM spouse-1SG.POSS} \quad 1\text{SG-call-3OBJ}
\end{array}
\]
‘When my wife arrived, I called her.’

(13)”  
\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Sa-rato} \quad (\text{nu} \quad / \quad \text{na}) \quad \text{bela-su}_{i_i}, \quad \text{ku}_{j_i} \cdot \text{elo} \cdot \text{e}_{j_j}.
\text{when-arrive} \quad \text{GEN} \quad \text{NOM spouse-1SG.POSS} \quad 1\text{SG-call-3OBJ}
\end{array}
\]
‘When my wife arrived, I called her.’

The reference of the possessive suffix on a transitive base can only refer to the [O] of that verb; compare the grammatical and ungrammatical translations of (15):

(15)  
\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Sa-rodongo-ako-su} \quad \text{te amai} \ldots
\text{when-hear-APPL-1SG.POSS} \quad \text{CORE} \quad 3\text{PL}
\end{array}
\]
‘When they heard me …’

* ‘When I heard them …’

(16)  
\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Sa-\text{\textquoteright}ita-ako-no}_{j_i} \quad [\text{te manusia nu kampo}]_{i_i}, \quad \text{bela-su}_{i_i}, \quad \text{ku}_{j_i} \cdot \text{elo} \cdot \text{e}_{j_j}.
\text{when-see-APPL-3POSS} \quad \text{CORE people GEN village}
\end{array}
\]
‘When the people of the village saw that tree, …’

(Sab: 15)

(17)  
\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Sa-mate-no}_{i_i} \quad \text{no}_{j_j} \cdot \text{ala} \cdot \text{e}_{i_i} \cdot \text{mo} \quad [\text{na ate-no}]
\text{when-dead-3POSS} \quad 3\text{R-fetch-3OBJ-PF} \quad \text{NOM liver-3POSS}
\end{array}
\]
‘When he was dead, Tortoise took his liver. And then he just went and sold it.’

(SA: 58-59)

(This sentence also displays external possession of the third person possessor 'Monkey'; the reference to dying is not of the death of the liver, yet that is the
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logical coreferential NP. The possessor of the liver, the monkey, is however taken to be the nominative argument, as seen by the coordinated clauses, in an interesting example of cross-referential possessor raising (see chapters 7.7 and 11.6.2 for a more detailed discussion of external possession)

(18)  
Sa-sepa liku-ako-noi  noi-nggolo-mo.
when-kick back-APPL-3POSS 3R-collapse-PF
‘When he was kicked, he collapsed.’

17.3.2 Morphological: paka-

Paka- functions similarly to sa-, except that it does not occur with transitive verb stems, and may not take any possessive suffixes. It has the meaning ‘as soon as…’, and is often ambiguous when taken out of context since there is no indication of the subject of the verb. For example, (19) has two possible interpretations:

(19)  
Paka-rato, ku_i内部-elo-‘e_i内部.
when-arrive 1SG-call-3OBJ
‘As soon as she arrived, I called her.’
‘As soon as I arrived, I called her.’

This ambiguity is resolved in normal discourse, however, as the preceding clause would have mentioned the travel:

(20)  
Jari ku-pajulu torusu kua Sandaha.
so 1SG-continue continue ALL Sandaha
Paka-rato, ku_i内部-elo-‘e_i内部.
when-arrive 1SG-call-3OBJ
‘So I continued on to Sandaha. As soon as I arrived, I called her.’
# ‘So I continued on to Sandaha. As soon as she arrived, I called her.’

(21)  
Paka-rato (a)la’a na sanggila mai iso
when-arrive just NOM pirate INAL yon
no-po-hoko-hoko-mate-mo ke manusi(a) u kampo.
3R-REC-RED-FACT-dead-PF and people GEN village
‘As soon as those pirates arrived, they and the villagers started to kill each other.’

17.3.3 Time expressions in bare NPs

There are several time expressions that may appear as a bare NP in the clause. The positions in the sentence in which these expressions may appear has been discussed in chapter 3. These bare NP time expressions include:
Another common manner to mention the passage of time is to mention it as a numeral-classifier expression, with a perfective marker (or other aspectual marker, though most commonly -mo), and the following clause is interpreted as conditional on the passage of time specified in the numeral-classifier phrase. Some examples:

- saminggumo: ‘in a week’s time’
- dua'oloomo: ‘in two days’ time’
- toluta'omo: ‘in three years’
- sajamumo: ‘in an hour’

(22) Sa-minggu-mo maka ku-wila-mo.
1-week-PF and.then 1SG-go-PF
‘It’s yet one more week and then I’m out of here.’

(23) Dua-'oloo-do no-rato ara mbeaka no-tolaki.
2-day-EMPH 3R-arrive if not 3R-late
‘He’ll be here in just two more days, if he’s not late.’

Further examples can be found in the texts.

17.3.4 Time expressions with the oblique article i

Many time expression cannot appear as bare NPs, but appear instead in a case phrase with the oblique case i. Despite this different structure they have the same restriction on the positions in which they may appear as do bare-NP time expressions. Only a small representative selection of examples is given below:

- i komba meatu'e: ‘next month’ (lit., ‘in that month’)
- i ta'o i aropa: ‘next year’ (lit., ‘in the year (that is) in the front’)
- i ta'o lumapasi: ‘last year’ (lit., ‘in the year that has passed’)
- i komba lumapasi: ‘last month’
- i komba ana: ‘this month’
- i wakutuu [VP ]: ‘when [VP ]’

(24) I Patuno iso ai [i molengo]
OBL Patuno yon ANA OBL long
te kampo ki’iki’i.
CORE village small
‘Well, in Patuno there, long ago (it) was a small village.’
(25) **O-melampa na imanga**
3R-few NOM food

\[i \text{ wakutuu no-ja-kita te Japaa}.\]
OBL time 3R-colonise-1PL.OBJ CORE Japan

‘There wasn’t a lot of food during the Japanese occupation.’

17.3.5 Time expressions with the preposition *mina*

Time expressions with *mina* and a following verb phrase are found very frequently, occurring with the predicate negator, or with *nggai* ‘immediate’, to show that one clause precedes the other (with *mbeaka*) or is coincidental with the other (*nggai*).

*mina mbeaho* \[VP\] ‘before \[VP\]’ (lit., ‘from not yet \[VP\]’)

*mina mbeado* \[VP\] ‘before \[VP\]’ (lit., ‘from not yet \[VP\]’)

*mina nggai* \[VP\] ‘as soon as \[VP\]’ (lit., ‘from as soon as \[VP\]’)

(26) **No-rato na La Iai mina mbea-ho no-wande.**
3R-arrive NOM La Iai from not-yet 3R-rain

‘La Iai got here before it started to rain.’

(27) **Mina nggai no-wande no-waliako**
from immediate 3R-rain 3R-return

\[na ana-anabou \text{ '[um]aka'aka.}\]
NOM RED-small.child RED.SI-play

‘As soon as it started to rain the kids who had been playing came back.’

(28) **Mina nggai ku-rodongo-'e na amai...**
from immediate 1SG-hear-3OBJ NOM 3PL

‘When I heard them…’

*Mina mbeado* is more emphatic than *mina mbeaho*.

17.4 Conditional *ara, karo*

Conditional meaning can be ascribed to a clause with the use of *ara* or *karo* at the beginning. These are also used to emphasise a topicalisation (see chapter 3).

*ara* ‘If…’

*karo* ‘Suppose…’ (< Malay *kalau*, Ambonese Malay *kalo*)

(29) **Ara mbeaka no-komo te Wuta Wolio no-to-'ita.**
if not 3R-fog CORE land Wolio 3R-PASS-see

‘If it’s not misty you can see Buton.’
(30) Toka ara i tangku-tangk(u) u daoa i Patuno
but if RED-close GEN market OBL Patuno
iso, saga'a eak(a) o-dai sa-metere
sometimes not 3R-leftover 1-metre
to-po'-awa-m(o) te uwe.
1PL.R-REC-get-PF CORE water (WW: 12)
‘But if it’s close to the market in Patuno, sometimes we don’t even have
to (dig) one metre and we get water.’

17.5 Concessional bisa

Frequently a concessory clause is used simply juxtaposed to the next clause. The word bisa ‘even though’, a loan word from Malay bisa ‘be able to, can’, may also be used in this context.

(31) Bisa no-wande tabe(a) ala'a ku-w[um]ila
even.though 3R-rain but just 1SG-go.SI
di koranga [bara no-hancuru na kahitela].
OBL garden don’t 3R-ruin NOM corn
‘Even though it’s raining, I’ll have to go to the garden so the corn isn’t ruined.’

(32) Toka ane kene uwe di iso (a)i, bisa
but exist and water OBL yon ANA even.though
di Wakomba eaka no-po'oli no-motiti.
OBL Wakomba not 3R-finish 3R-dry (WW: 16)
‘But there is water there, even in Wakomba it doesn’t dry out.’

(33) Te mia meana'e ai te mia [m]ande
CORE person REF-this ANA CORE person frequently.SI
hoko-mate nu mia, entaeda bisa no-salama-mo
FACT-die GEN person because even.though 3R-safe-PF
mina di mawi toka mbeaka no-hada-'ita'-e na-'[um]lido
from OBL sea but not 3R-want-see-3OBJ 3l-live.SI
te Mo'ori [m]ande-timbangi.
CORE god frequently.SI-bless
‘This person must surely be a murderer, because even though he has
arrived safely from the sea, merciful God does not want to see him live.’

This use of a genitive marker rather than an article is no longer used in normal language, and marks the speech as very formal and archaic. See chapter 15.4.2.

17.6 Possessed floaters: karama- and pe'esa-

In chapter 7 the distribution of adverbs within the verb phrase was discussed, including the fact that they can only be launched out of the immediate post-verbal position by a non-nominative argument. There are also floating quantifiers, such as saba'ane ‘all’, which can be floated out of the NP in which they are found to anywhere else in the clause, if launched by a nominative argument (chapter 20). In addition to these two large classes of floating words (or phrases) there are two floating modifiers that are obligatorily possessed, karama- ‘self’, often used in the formation of reflexive expressions, and pe'esa- ‘own’,
specifying the solitary manner in which something was done.

17.6.1 ‘self’ karama- reflexive

The nominal karama- is used to form reflexives, amongst other such as emphatic and adverbial uses and it obligatorily occurs with a possessive suffix. As an adverbial modifier it occurs as a bare NP in the clause, not inside a KP or PP, but if used reflexively it appears in a KP. Two examples of the adverbial and emphatic uses are given in (34):

(34) a. Ku-’oko karama-su.
    1SG-hide self-1SG.POSS
    ‘I hid (myself).’

b. Te atu te kondi karama-su.
    CORE that CORE water.vessel self-1SG.POSS
    ‘That is my very own water vessel.’

The preferred position for an adverbial karama- is in the immediate post-verbal adverb position, just like an adverb; as with other adverbs in the VP, karama- can float to other positions in the VP when referring to a non-nominative argument. Unlike other adverbs, karama- is restricted to appearing with reference to the [S] or [A] of a sentence, and the possessive suffixes on karama- must always show the same person/number category as that of the [S] or [A]:

Referring to the [A]:

(35) Karama-su ku-laha-’e na beka-no.
    self-1SG.POSS 1SG-search-3OBJ NOM cat-3POSS
    ‘I searched for the cat myself.’

(36) * Karama-su ku-laha te beka-no.
    self-1SG.POSS 1SG-search CORE cat-3POSS
    ‘I searched for the cat myself.’

Referring to the [O]:

(37) * Karama-no ku-laha-’e na beka-no.
    self-3POSS 1SG-search-3OBJ NOM cat-3POSS
    ‘I searched for the cat itself.’

(38) * Karama-no ku-laha te beka-no.
    self-3POSS 1SG-search CORE cat-3POSS
    ‘I searched for the cat itself.’

The meanings in (36) and (37) would normally be expressed with a cleft construction, as in (36)’:

(36)’ Te beka ala’a na i-laha-su.
    CORE cat just NOM OP-search-1SG.POSS
    ‘It’s the cat itself that is the one I’m looking for.’
When used to form reflexives, in which case it is synonymous with *orungu*- ‘body’, also obligatorily possessed when forming reflexives, it may appear as a nominative or non-nominative argument:

(39)  *Ku-‘ita-’e na (orungu-su / karama-su).*  
1SG-see-3OBJ NOM body-1SG.POSS self-1SG.POSS  
‘I saw myself.’

(40)  *Ku-‘ita te karama-su.*  
1SG-see CORE self-1SG.POSS  
‘I saw myself.’

(41)  *O-pepe-’e na karama-no te ana.*  
3R-hit-3OBJ NOM self-3POSS CORE child  
‘The child hit itself.’

(42)  *O-pepe te karama-no na ana.*  
3R-hit CORE self-3POSS NOM child  
‘The child hit itself.’

In all cases it must be the [O], regardless of nominative status. Compare (40) and (41) with sentences (40)' and (41)'

(40)'  *O-pepe-’e na ana te karama-no.*  
3R-hit-3OBJ NOM child CORE self-3POSS  
‘Itself hit the child.’

(41)'  *O-pepe te ana na karama-no.*  
3R-hit CORE self-3POSS NOM child  
‘Itself hit the child.’

With sentences involving two predicates, it is always the lower predicate that controls binding of a reflexive anaphora:

(43)  *No-pa-balu te mia hele te baju*  
3R-CAUS-buy CORE person other CORE shirt  
(na ina-su) ako te karama-no.  
NOM mother-1SG.POSS BEN CORE self-3POSS  
‘My mother made the other person buy a shirt for her/*myself.’

In the case of different person/number combinations, the morphological marking on the reflexive may over-ride this restriction, as seen in (44) and (45):

(44)  *No-pa-balu-aku te baju ako te karama-no.*  
3R-CAUS-buy-1SG.OBJ CORE shirt BEN CORE self-3POSS  
‘She made me buy a shirt for herself/*myself.’
(45) **Ku-pa-balu te mia hele te baju**
1SG-CAUS-buy CORE person other CORE shirt
ake te karama-su.
BEN CORE self-1SG.POSS
‘I made the other person buy a shirt for *herself / myself.’

Unlike the reflexive use of *karama-* when used adverbially in a sentence with two predicates it is taken to refer to the [A] of the outermost predicate:

(46) **No-pa-manga karama-no te ana-no te kaujawa**
1SG-CAUS-eat self-3POSS CORE child-3POSS CORE cassava
na ina-su.
NOM mother-1SG.POSS
‘My mother made her child eat the cassava on her own.’

The antecedent of *karama-* when there are two possible antecedents, such as (47), is ambiguous. Despite this, it is expected to refer to the [A], and not the [O]:

(47) **Noi-hu'u-ke na karama-no**
1SG-give-3OBJ NOM self-3POSS
‘She gave (it) to her *herself /j own.’

17.6.2 ‘own’ *pe'esa-

With *pe'esa-* ‘own’ (probably related to Proto-Austronesian *isa ‘one’) there is less ambiguity and more freedom about the choice of which argument the floating word refers to. Either of the inner core arguments of a transitive clause is allowed to launch it, since the possessive suffixes on the quantifier remove ambiguity in all cases except when both arguments are third person. In sentences (48a) and (48b) the possessive suffix on *pe'esa* makes clear the scope of its reference:

(48) a. **Pe'esa-su ku-'ita te kalambe.**
own-1SG.POSS 1SG-see CORE young.girl
‘I alone saw the girl.’
(Me and no-one else)

b. **Pe'esa-no ku-'ita te kalambe.**
own-3POSS 1SG-see CORE young.girl
‘I saw the girl alone.’
(Sh e and she alone)

If both the referents are third person, the scope of the quantifier is still unambiguous; it can only be interpreted as being launched by the nominative NP, thus obeying the same restrictions that are found for other floating quantifiers; a reading that would require it to be launched by a non-nominative NP is ungrammatical:

(49) a. **Pe'esa-no no-'ita te 'obu na anabou.**
own-3POSS 3R-see CORE dog NOM small.child
‘The small child alone saw the dog.’
* ‘The small child saw the dog on its own.’
b. *Pe’esa-no no-‘ita-‘e na ’obu te anabou.

   own-3POSS 3R-see-3OBJ NOM dog CORE small.child

   ‘The small child saw the dog on its own.’

   * ‘The small child alone saw the dog.’

We can see that *pe’esa- behaves basically as a normal floating quantifier, except that it allows the reference of its possessive suffixing to overrule the requirement that it must refer to a nominative argument. Since no other known floating quantifiers include the use of possessive suffixes, it cannot be determined if this is a property restricted to *pe’esa-, or a more general tendency.