Kemtuik Clause

1. Context

To illustrate the kind of sentences and wider context in which Kemtuik clauses operate, the first part of a famous (widespread) myth *'How a brother and sister were drawn away by a flood'* is being glossed and translated (clauses indicated by slashes) as follows:

1. *Banim dega go,   sikabung got- ne-a   -k -am   go / miam kua.*
   before very giv. people   stay-pl.-foc.-rem.past- 3p giv. / many not
   'Very long ago people stayed; there were not many.'

2. *Nglangin-a danon ey   denun ey   go-a. /*
   father-focus boy   with girl   with giv.-focus
   'Only a father with his son and daughter.'

3. *Ngga no, unen kua senong./ Gemang?/ Kua?/*
   that   to   mother not know, sit.   not
   'And (if there was) a mother or not, is not known.'

4. *Ku   meno so # danon   ey denun ey   go   wawi go / buo so   gemang klong./*
   day certain spec.boy and with girl   with giv. take giv. pick int. sit.   go
   'On a certain day, (the father) took (his) boy and girl, (and) went to pick (fruit).'

5. *Ngga ey, nglangin-a ulu   blo   so   no klak –bi –w -on   go /*
   that   with father-foc. bread fruit tree top spec. dir. climb-up –pt -3p.masc. giv.
   'Then the father having climbed to the top of the breadfruit tree,

6. *ulu   so   buo-te -ba   -w -on   go no /*
   breadfruit spec. pick-dur.-sit.high-pr.t.3p.masc. giv. dir.
   while he started to pick the bread fruit,

7. *ulu   blo sik so sa blue   gemang pu -bi   -w -on!*
   bread tree top from rain magic sit.   call-motion up-pt.-3p.masc.
   'from the top of the bread tree he said magic to cause rain.'

8. *Sa   blue   pu   -bi   -w -on   go no /*
   rain magic say – motion up-pt-3p.masc. giv. dir./
   'While he was saying magic to cause rain,

9. *sa   pupu /   e ... bu   ey se   i -iti. /*
   rain pour out   till   water with necessity rep.give.
   rain poured out till it started to flood.'

10. *Ngga ey   bu   sung gemang klak./*
  that   with water flow sit.   go up
  'Then a a banjir came up.

11. *Bu   ke- klak   go lo /   danon ey   denun ey bu   lo   kenok go /*
  water rep. go   up giv. instr. / boy   with girl   with water instr. attack giv./
  '(The) boy and girl were touched by the raising water

12. *busung lo se   lek./*
  banjir instr.neces. draw
  and threatened to drawn away by (the) banjir.'

13. *Duo namon lo gemang usi, / "Aya!   Bu   na go   yam   so   ya? /*
  child two   instr. sit.   ask, "Father! Water dir. giv measure spec. interrog.
  'The two children asked, "Father! How far will the water go?'

14. *Sa   pu go   tong-a! /   Bu   kui   yam no go se!" /*
   rain say giv. cut   -focus water waist measure dir giv. imp.
'Cut off calling rain! The water is already coming to the waist!"'

15. *Ngga no, nglangin lo   way so   pu go, /*
   that   dir father   instr. turn spec. say giv.
'To that (the) father answered,

16. *"Mot namon-a yakot so suing-a / genam mea li   -si   -l- u so!"/*
   you   two-foc. quiet spec. sit-foc. 1p.s. will   climb down ft   1ps spec.
   'You two sit quiet there, I will climb down.'

17. *Ngga sik   so   go, nemot namon ey   bu   lo   yam   so   se   se-saguip./*
   that   origin spec. giv. 3p   dual   with water instr. measure spec. ness. rep.cover
'At that point they two were completely covered by water.'

18. *Bu lo yam so saguip go / duo namon bu lo lek go koklong./*
water instr. complete cover giv. child two water instr. carry away giv. rep. go
'Covered by water, the two children were carried away by the water and going.'

2. Cohesion and grammatical relationships

2.1 Some general remarks
To get a grasp of understanding of what is going on in Kemtuik text, it is important to recognize different discourse types: narrative, hortatory, explanatory, argumentative, procedural and conversation. For instance: narrative and conversation use both bare and inflected verbs, while procedural, explanatory and argumentative texts show mainly bare verbs,

with only occasionally inflected verbs. Lacking all this detailed VP-information, this kind of texts is sometimes hard to understand (for outsiders). One needs to know the actual context to understand exactly what is going on and who is referred too. The opposite is true as well: narrative discourse offers a lot of detailed information (see: discussion VP) and needs only limited (e.g. cultural) input from the context. In fact, it is rather the other way around: myths give meaning to the context in which they are told.

Also, analyzing grammatical structures it is necessary to look at the text as a whole. Semantically, we notice an orderly building up of the plot. If we trace the participants through the discourse -for instance the figure 'father'- we notice prominence of the main actor (father) made overt by its fronted position in the sentence (2, 5 and 15). In each of those cases prominence is also made visible by the clitic –*a* 'foc.' and in last case by the postposition *lo* 'instr.' In (4) 'father' is grammatically not mentioned, but semantically present (The father is introduced earlier). Sentence (5), however, starts with strong prominence on 'father' followed by subject indication in the inflection of the verb (*-on* '3p.s.masc). And in the following clauses (6,7,8) 'father' is referred to by (*-on*) only.

A point of interest also is the occurrence of the demonstrative *ngga* 'that'. Combined with postpositions, like *no,*('to') *ey* ('with'), *sik so go* 'at' (litt. origin + spec.+ giv.)this word functions clause initially as connector of the main event line in the discourse (cf. 3,5,10,15, 17).

2.2. Grammatical relationships
An important phenomenon in Kemtuik grammar is a specific class of postpositions taking care of the majority of grammatical relationships inside Kemtuik text. To this class belong:
go deixis / 'given' ('giv);
so   specific/inessive <u>or</u> intention ('int.' following verbs); ('spec.' elsewhere);
lo   instigative ('instr.')
no allative; ('to')
ey comitative; ('with')
-a focus ('foc.')
and layered sequences of them.
The distribution of these postpositions is very wide. They follow: nouns; verbs; adjectives, adverbs, demonstratives. In isolated positions or in layered sequences, they produce all sorts of grammatical relations: linkage within the NP; linkage between NP, AdjP, AdvP with the VP; and inter clausal relationships.

The occurrences of these postpositions in Kemtuik syntax, where they relate to and what their sequences are listed below. The precise grammatical function will be analyzed in context.

Relational Postpositions
and
possible layered sequences

Specific /Inessive Intentional marks:	Instigative marks:	Allative marks:	Deixis marks:	comtative marks:	focus marks:
- verb	- tr.subject (in case disambiguity)	- goal	- noun	- demonstrative	-verb
- adverb	- intr. subjects	- recipient	- demonstrative	- noun	-noun
- object	- instrurments	- inter clausal rel.	- adjective	- colour	- demonstrative
- postposition	- demonstrative		- verb	- verb	
- demonstrative	- pathway of movement		- clause		
- numeral	- inter clausal rel.		- time		
- subject					
- colour					

so	lo	no	go	ey	-a
can be followed by *so go* *so no*	can be followed by *lo go* *lo go so*	can be followed by *no so* *no go* *no go so* *no go ey*	can be followed by *go so* *go so go* *go lo* *go ey* *go-a* *go no* *go no go*	can be followed by *ey go*	can NOT be followed or preceded by any other postposition but does follow *go* 'giv.'

Examples of form-meaning pairings to determine contrasts, similarities and so on will be given.

2.2 Postposition = *so*

The postposition *so* marks activity, persons, object, attribute as <u>specific / inessive/ intention</u>. The postposition is glossed as 'specific' ('spec') ;

Examples:
2.2.1 Following verbs it marks the <u>intention</u> of the actor.

Aka   /   usu   kebali so.
Ol.brother garden work   int.
'Older brother is working in the garden.'

Sa / pu   so.
rain pour out int.
'It is going to rain.'

Genam / ten   dam so.
1p.s.   food eat   int.
'I am going to eat.' (explaining why he already started).

<u>Compare the preceding example with:</u>
Genam ten so   du -duing.
1p.s.   food spec. rep.think
'I am focused on food' ('I would like to eat')

<u>Compare also:</u>
Genam ten # te-tra.
1p.s.   food rep. feel
'I am feeling food' ('I'm hungry')

"Mot namon-a yakot so suing-a / genam mea li   -si   -l- u   so!"/
 you   two-foc. quiet spec. sit-foc. 1p.s. will climb down ft   1ps int.
 'You two sit quiet there, I will climb down.'

Nggeasui go genam lema but so.
Now   giv. 1p.s   snake kill int.
'I will kill the snake now.'

Genam / mot wawi so /   gabe.
1p.s   2p.s take int. sit.here
'I am here to take you.'

Ble, mot denok ngga iti   go / masi-masi so/ ya klong?
Ble, 2p.s. child that take giv. foot-foot   int. interr. go
'Ble (name of lady), are you willing to take that child to go for a walk?'

Compare <u>intention</u> with <u>purpose</u> and <u>plan</u>:

Mia usu no ten ikak so mo klong.
mother garden to food collect int. already go
'Mother is already gone for food collection to the garden.' (intention)

Mia   usu   no ten   ikak   go   nang   mo   klong.
mother garden to food collect 'giv.' purpose already go
'Mother has already gone to the garden to collect food. (purpose)

Mia   usu   no [/ ten ikak   go / nang   so   go] mo   klong.
mother garden to food collect 'giv' purpose int. 'giv' already go
'Mother has already gone to the garden in order to collect food.' (plan)

2.2.2 Indicating specific location and time

sam ngga / meja blo   so
book that   table on top of spec.
'The book is lying on the table.' (not somewhere else)

Duen ku   so,   nebo mlak go tandali gemang weng.
 bush down spec. pig catch giv. again sit. return
 'Deep down in the bush, he caught a pig and returned home.'

Nggeasui go sik   so   nemot / ta semlea idi so susuing go / mea ikum -ke- lo.
Now   giv. origin spec. 3p.s   hand right side spec. rep. sit giv. will see-pl-2p
'From now on you will see him sitting at the right hand (of the clan leader).'

No / mot nang ey   kerlam so   genam lo   wasey go / ngga/ genam go ba so.
To 2p. pl   with same   spec. 1p.s.   instr. divide giv. that   1p.s   giv. in spec.
'But if I divide the same (as) with you, that is what is in me (is my business).'

Seni   so! Mot nang nesip   so / nemot gabe.
content spec. 2p.   pl   middle spec. 3p.s sit.
'Indeed! In the middle of you, he is.'

Iram nemot / blo dega so / su -suing.
Leader 3p.s high very spec. rep.sit
'The leader, he is very important (litt. high indeed) (fig.)

Inenga   go genam Yaneblang sik   so   (weng go)
Yesterday giv. 1p.s.   Nimboran origin spec. (come)
'Yesterday I (came) from Nimboran'

Nemot boy   ba   sik   so   pung go.
3p.s.   prison inside squeeze out spec arrive giv.
'He came out from prison.' [1]

Nemot Yanemblang sik   so   go.
3p.s   Nimboran   squeeze out spec. giv.
'He originally is from Nimboran.'

2.2.3 Following a noun *so* marks 'specific' = > <u>adverb</u>

Sikabung / kam so   bu-bung.
people   end spec. rep. wait
'The people are waiting end-less (= in vain.)'

Suey so / pen-san   -d -o   ya!
good spec. talk-return-ft.2p.s. imp.
'You have to talk properly.'

Genam / suey so   mo   ikum.
1p.s.   good spec. already see
'I watched carefully.'

2.2.4 Specifying objects

Sikabung / nemot so/ bu-bung.
people   3p.s. spec. rep-wait for
'The people are waiting for him.'

Genam / ten so / du-duing.
1p.s.   food spec. rep.think
'I am focusing on food.'

Mot / yakena wengkabui so / kuoy   go / yakena yay   su-suing go nang.
1p.s. village head   spec. choose giv. village gard rep –sit giv. purpose
'You have been chosen (as) village leader, to look after the village.'

Nemot / yakena Saplung Samon so / su-suing.
3p.s.   village Saplung-Samon spec. rep.sit
He lives in the village Saplung-Samon.

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[1] *sik* is in fact a verb, meaning 'squeeze out'. Although *so* is following a verb, (according to my opinion)
the meaning here is not 'intention' but 'specific situation'. In context the combination sik + so always
caries the meaning 'from'.

2.2.5 Supplying specific ness to demonstratives, comparisons, numbers, time

Ngga kalik so.
that   like spec.
'Precisely like that'

Nemot na go   no ya   suing?   Ngga so.
3p.s   dir. giv. to interr. sit   that spec.
'Where does he sit? There (precisely)!

2.2.6 Following numerals
2.2.7 Following some colours

2.3 Postposition = *lo*
The postposition *lo* is <u>instigative</u>. Cl-finally it indicates 'pathway'. It is glossed as 'instr.'

Ngga / nemot lo.
that   it   instr.
'That way is OK!'

Denok dato ngga nemot / amblang dato ey / lo.
child small that 3p.sg./ character strong with instr.
'That small child shows a strong character.'

2.4 Postposition = *go*
The CL-final postposition *go* marks textual <u>deixis</u>. It carries the meaning of 'given', but in a <u>general</u> sense. It is qualifying the preceding NP, AdjP. (The Cl-final: $+ V + go$ forms a basis for further development in the discourse. This position will be discussed separately in chapter 5 section 3 <u>VerbCL$_{go}$</u>.) *Go* is glossed as 'giv.'

Udui ngge / nemot go.
banana this 3p.s. giv.
'This banana is his.'

Yap ngge / seguay go.
house this small   giv.
'This house is small.'

2.5 Postposition: *ey*

The CL-finally postposition *ey* carries the meaning of <u>comitative</u> of qualities and events. It is glossed as 'with'

Atnang   go   yeule   / seni ey.
1p.pl.exc. giv. rose apple fruit with
'Our roseapple tree (has) a lot of fruit.'

Genam lo   wa,   suali / kua tra ey.
1p.s   instr. focus afraid not feel with
'It is me, don't feel afraid!'

Suona kawi sengin / tom ey.
suona kawi ripe   taste with
'Ripe *suona kawi's* are delicious.'

2.6 Postposition: *no*
The postposition *no* inside the clause marks <u>allative</u>: goal or recipient and carries aspect of time and place. To indicate 'prominence' <u>NP + no</u> can be placed following the VP, in the following order:
± T + S + V + IO~no.~ It is glossed as: 'to'. (The Clause final position of *no* following a <u>Verb + g</u>o will be discussed in chapter 5.3 as 'Sub-ordinate VerbCL).

Inenga nemot mo klong Jayapura no.
yesterday 3p.s. go Jayapura to
'Yesterday he went to Jayapura.'

2.7 Clitic: -a (ya; wa)

3. Clause order

The basic clause order in Kemtuik is *Subject – Object – Verb* (SOV). However in practice, this order is often submitted to changes due to focus, disambiguaty and instigation.
The following variations are regularly occurring:

(O) – S - V ;
(S) - IO – (O) - V;
 S – O - V – IO (no)

4. Clause types

It is necessary to sketch some basic clause types in order to see other grammatical aspects in the right perspective. The following basic CL- types are being established:

Equative Cl: $NP + NP + (V_{eq})$

Adjectival CL: $NP + V_{adj}$

Situational CL: $NP + NP + V_{sit}$

Purpose CL $NP + NP/VP_{pp} + NANG$

Verbal CL: $NP + VP_{intrans}$

                           $NP + NP + VP_{trans}$

                           $NP + NP + NP + VP_{bitrans}$

Discussion and illustration:

4.1 Equative (EQ) clauses
    The following formula summarizes this clause type:

    $EQ\ CL = S_{np} + EQ_{np} + (exist\ PRED)$

As the Kemtuik clauses above demonstrate, a S_{np} may be equated with another NP by a non-overt predicate, carrying the meaning of *factual* equative. The two NP's are juxtaposed.
For example:

Maria / genam go kabung.
Maria 1p.   giv. woman
Maria (is) my wife.

Denok ngga go suong / unen ey kerlam.
Child that giv. face   mother with same
'That child's face is just like her mother's.'

4.2. Adjectival (ADJ) Clauses

This clause type present a qualitative, descriptive predication about a single referent (NP). The center of the clause is an ADJ predicate (PRED adj). The two NP's are not juxtaposed.

AD Cl = Snp + PREDadj

For example:

Yap ngge / seguay go.
house this small   giv.
'This house (is) small.'

Ngge / suey.
this   good
'This is good.'

Sedue ngge / kateba.
man   this   quick
'This man is quick.'

4.3. Situational (SIT) clause
The following formula summarizes this clause type:

SQ CL = Snp + Sitnp + (PREDsit)

Snp may be identified with another NP by a Situational Predicate (PREDsit)

For example:

Genam Markus gabe.
I   Markus sit. here
'I here am Marc.'

Martin Camat   gemang.
Martin District chief sit. there
'Martin is a district chief overthere.'

Ngaynalo / atamu lo /   mo   luik /   gabe.
Aunt   uncle instr. already take away sit. here
'Uncle has taken aunt and left from here.

Ngge / genam go atuia / gabe.
this   1ps   giv. plan   sit. here
'This is my planning'

4.4 Purpose (PP) clause:

PP-CL = S$_{np}$ + NP/VP$_{pp}$ + NANG

4.5. Verbal Clause

The VERB CL basis may be summarized as follows:

VERB CL = S$_{np}$ ± Obj.$_{np}$ ± Ind.Obj.$_{np}$ + PRED $_{vp}$ ± GO

5.1 Transitivity
To solve disambiguity in the clause, Kemtuik uses different tools. They may use order. In that case the actor will placed in a prominent position in the clause, i.e the beginning (a). But followed by the instrumental postposition *lo* it marks actor that is in control (b) and (c). *Lo* is being glossed as 'instr.' (instrumental).

(a) Yoram # / udui   ngga / mia   no / mo   iti.
Yoram banana that mother to already give
'Yoram gave the banana already to mother.'

(b) Udui   ngga / Yoram lo /   mo   iti.
Banana that   Yoram instr. already take
'Yoram took that banana already.'

(c)Genam duen ba   so   lema lo   kuip go.
1ps.   bush inside spec. snake instr. bite giv.
'I was bitten by a snake in the bush.' (instrumental use of *lo*)

Compare also the two following clauses (d) and (e). In (d) *bu* 'river, water' is instigative. It causes to suffocate the object (*genam* 'I'). The feminine noun class *bu* matches with the feminine 3p.sing. in the verb (*-un*).
In (e) the subject is *genam* 'I' who will be suffocated by water /river.

(d)Utep   go /genam / bu   lo /   mea dap   -a   -y -un.
Tomorrow giv.1p.s.   water instr. will suffocate-spec.-ft-3pfem. (*bu* 'river' = fem.)
'Tomorrow the river will (cause me) to suffocate.' *(bu* 'river' is made subject by *lo*)

(e) Utep   so / genam / bu   lo   / mea dap-   l – u.
Tomorrow spec. 1ps.   river instr. will suffocate ft. 1ps
'Tomorrow I will be suffocated by the river.' (instrumental use of *lo)*

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It is the question if a distinction between *active* vs. *passive* verbs should be made, since the difference is being made by the addition of *no* 'to' in postposition to the IO. If we consider the verb <u>*iti*</u> the basic meaning will be 'take'. The same verb added with the postposition *no* 'to' expresses 'give'. So [*iti*] = 'take' and [*iti* + *no*] = 'give'. Compare (a) and (b) and (f).

(f) Udui   ngga / Yoram no / mo   iti.
Banana that   Yoram to   already give
'That banana was already been given to Yoram.'

5.2 Intransitive

Genam tra -t- u go.
1ps.   feel pt- 1ps giv
'I felt.'

Mia   lo   bu   bot   ey   wengkabui no kong go.
mother instr. water shelf with head   to carry giv.
'Mother carried the water shelf on her head.'

Nemot dabui lo   mo   duing.
3ps.   heart instr. already think
'He/she thought with his/her heart (=considered).'

Nemot bu lo yane go.
3ps.   water instr. crazy giv.
'He is crazy by (drinking) alcohol.' (='he is drunk')

5.3 Verb followed by Postposition: *go* : <u>VP + go</u>
A subset of the general form is this Clause type is a VP following by *go*. This deictic postposition points to a <u>general given situation</u>. This can give an independent meaning to the CL, but also serve as a relational between subordinate and main clauses.

Examples:
Bayi   ngga / beap alui   lo / iti-betep   go.
prahu that sea   wave instr. take-throw giv.
'That prahu was tossed to and fro by the waves.'

Awe awe ngga /'balukuanom' so /   pu   go.
awe awe that   'balukuanom' spec. call giv.
'The King Frog is called: 'Balukuanom'.

6. Coordinated Clause

Besides the simple Clause types, a Coordinated Clause (COCL) is prominent in Kemtuik narrative text. The arguments in the preceding clauses are culminating into a VP consisting of

$$\pm \text{ Gemang/ Gabe} + \text{Verb Root} \pm \text{Affliction}$$

The basic formula of such a Clause is:

$$\text{COCL} = (\text{VP}_{go\pm no}) \ \pm \ (\text{VP}_{go\pm no}) \ + \text{CL}$$

This coordinated clause carries the argument all the way to a conclusion. Examples:

(1) Maso sedue ngge nemot no keng   go / gemang kun   -w-on..
setan man   this 3p.s   to follow giv. sit.   come down-pt.3psg.masc.
'Setan followed this man AND came down.'

(2) Kabung usu   sik   so   go pung go no, mesip so   gabe   kun   -t -u.
woman garden origin spec. giv. arrive giv. to behind spec. sit.here come down-pt. 1ps.
'Straight after the woman arrived from the garden, I came down here.'

Consider the following passage from the narrative 'The man and the Devil'

(3) Ngge kalik so semu-kleton:
this like spec do-dual-pt.dur.3p.masc.
'This (is) what both men did:

Sedue lo   klong go   gemang tebok-na-w-on.
man instr. go   giv. sit.   assist-dir.pt-3pmasc.
'The one man went on his way to fetch the watching place.'

Sedue duot tebok so se   t   on,
man   sago assist in dir.same pt.dur. 3p.masc.
'while the man was on the way to the sago watching place,

maso kateba kap go,
devil quick   ran giv.
the devil ran quickly,

nebo kalik so lemoy go,
pig   like spec. happen giv.
became like a pig,

duot blo no klak go,
sago on top of to climb giv.
climbed on top of the sago,

duot so / dam-ton.
sago spec. eat pt.dur.3p.masc.
he was eating sago.

6. Subordinate clauses

Compare the following two utterances *so + go* vs. *so*:

Klum genam ba   so   gabe.
love   1p.s   inside spec. sit. here
'Inside me there is affection.' (specific in me, not in other people)

Klum genam ba so go gabe dali.
affection 1p.s inside spec. giv. sit. here also
'There is also affection in me.' (in me, but also in other people)
Or a little more complex form: IO + O + V + ey go
Mot nang ba so   no / sedue ngga go wamoymlue / degut ey   / go!
2p. plural in spec. to / man   that giv. lie   / enter with / giv.
'In order that in you (pl), the lies of that man, NOT enter!'
Genam aya   lo / but   ey / go!
1ps   father instr. punish with giv.
'in order that I not be punished by father!'

And embedded in an Adjectival Clause:

{Snp [+ IO + V + go] PredAdj}

Amble wep // damun koy no/ duik go //   tom   kangok.
foreign taro stone fire to roast giv. / delicious besar
'An (imported) taro roasted on the fire stones (is) very delicious.'

Another subset of the Verbal Clause is the Purpose Verbal Clause, indicated
by: *go nang²*.

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² ² Compare this with its negative counterpart: *pui go naning!* (fall giv. purp-neg.)
'in order not to fall.'

{Snp [EQnp + V + (go) nang (so go)] + Eq.Clnp

Examples:
Ngge / walop ten   dam   go   nang /   anggul bu.
This   celebration food eat giv. purpose   wine   water.
'This is wine for the celebration.' (= purpose)

Usu   bala / woy suali - sa suali   nang   so go / lo.
garden hut sun afraid rain afraid purpose spec. giv.   instr.
'The hut in the garden is there for protection from sun and rain.' (= purpose + reason)

Yap /   maning kua klik   go no // atuia /   banim temu no/ se   semu.
house ongoing neg. build giv. to, planning first   very   to must make
'Before the house is build, a planning should be made first.'

THIS GO, THIS GO, GEMANG VERB

The imperative mood forms of the VERB CL involve an optional -though frequent-
reduction of over NP constituents such as subject and Object, and the use of the bare verb
root (usually) stripped of all other affixes, but marked by a following *ya* (moderative
imperative), or preceding se 'strong imperative'
Genam klong go // utep   so / tandali / mea weng.
1p.sg.   go   giv. tomorrow spec. again   will come.
'I go, I wil return tomorrow.'
Genam / kopi   bu drop / so.
1p.sg.   coffee water drink desiderative
'I am going to drink coffee.'